A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, ETYMOLOGICAL,
AND SYNONYMOUS,

WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE QUARTO DICTIONARY

OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.,

AS REVISED BY

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D.,

AND

NOAH PORTER, D. D.

BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Illustrated with more than Six Hundred Engravings on Wood.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is designed as in some sort a revision and enlargement of the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary" known as the "University edition," which was prepared by the late Professor Goodrich of Yale College, and was first issued in 1856. But as the "American Dictionary" was itself thoroughly revised in all its departments, and greatly augmented and improved, as recently as 1864, it was found that the original Abridgment could only in part be taken as the basis of reconstruction. The present work must therefore be considered as in the main an abstract from the last edition of the larger Dictionary, while the general plan is the same as that of its predecessor. Like that, it is intended to meet the wants of that large class of persons who wish to obtain in a single volume of moderate size and cost as complete a presentation as possible of the meaning, pronunciation, and orthography of the words which make up the main body of our modern English tongue. Like that, too, it has a specific end and object, having been "framed expressly for the benefit of those who are cultivating English composition on a broad scale, and are desirous to gain an exact knowledge of our language, and a ready command of its varied forms of expression." How far the work will answer these purposes may appear from a more detailed statement of its chief features, and of the principles on which it has been constructed.

I. Introduction. — Instead of the "Principles of Pronunciation" and the "Remarks on Orthography" contained in the former edition, the fuller and more elaborate articles on these subjects in the Quarto Dictionary have been substituted. The orthoëpic notation is also the remodeled and simplified notation of the Quarto, which contains a few characters additional to those of the one previously employed. A "List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways" is subjoined to the "Principles of Orthography," and will be found to be an addition of much practical usefulness. An explanatory list of the more common Prefixes and Suffixes, with illustrative examples, forms a new feature of the work, and one which adds not a little to its value. As these formative syllables enter into the composition of multitudes of words, a knowledge of their signification is very important, and the preliminary information which is furnished renders it unnecessary to explain them in each particular instance in the body of the Dictionary.

II. Dictionary Proper. — 1. The *Vocabulary* contains a wide and careful selection of those words in regard to which miscellaneous readers may be presumed to need information. It comprises, or is meant to comprise, all English words in actual use at the present day, including many terms in the various departments of Science and Art, especially such as pertain to those departments with which all well-educated persons are supposed to have some acquaintance. Obsolete words have for the most part been omitted, as their insertion would increase the bulk and enhance the price of the volume to too great a degree. Rare words and self-explaining compounds have been omitted for similar reasons. Important phrases, however, are given, accompanied with explanations, which, though necessarily concise, will be found to be clear and exact.

2. *Definitions.* Most Dictionaries designed for popular use are distinguished by an imprecision and unsatisfactoriness of definition resulting from the fact that the meanings of the words are to a great extent expressed by a mere array of other words of similar signification. This fault, it is hoped, has been avoided here, an attempt having been made to fix and exhibit — after the manner of the larger work — the various shades of meaning of all the more important words by means of formal, discriminative definition conveyed in brief descriptive sentences or clauses.

3. To words thus defined, *Synonyms* are often subjoined, printed in a separate paragraph, and in smaller type. The object is, after giving a clear conception of the peculiar import of a word, to bring others into view which have the same general signification, thus opening a wide range to a writer for selecting the most appropriate terms, and aiding him to acquire a

varied and expressive diction. With the same end in view, synonymous words are carefully *discriminated* in numerous instances, the distinctive meaning of each being carefully drawn out, and a comparison made between them, showing the points of difference.

4. *Etymology.* A leading and novel feature of this Abridgment is the introduction, in a reduced form, of the etymologies of the new edition of the Quarto Dictionary, which work has been declared by eminent philological authorities to be "the best general etymologicon we yet possess of the English language." The value of this portion of the volume to those who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of their mother-tongue does not need to be enlarged upon.

5. The *Pronunciation* is that of the Quarto, upon which great care was bestowed, distinguished orthöepists both in England and America having been consulted on doubtful points. The system of referring from the words in the vocabulary to the preliminary "Principles" is one which the consulter of the work will find exceedingly useful.

6. The *Orthography*, in disputed cases, — and these embrace only a few limited classes of words, — is to a great extent given *both ways*, though with a clear indication of the form to be preferred on the principles of Dr. Webster. In every instance, the form preferred has been sanctioned by distinguished English grammarians and orthoëpists, as Lowth, Walker, &c. Their claims to general adoption are based upon the fact that they are conformed to *the acknowledged analogies of the language*, and are designed merely to *repress irregularities* and *remove petty exceptions*. With both forms before him, every one can decide for himself which to adopt.

7. The *Illustrative Engravings* on wood, about six hundred in number, have been selected and engraved expressly for this work. They are intended, not for mere ornament, but to elucidate the meaning of words which cannot be satisfactorily explained without pictorial aid. "There is no knowledge of things," says Locke, "conveyed by men's words, when their ideas agree not to the reality of things. . . . The shape of a horse, or cassowary, will be but rudely and imperfectly imprinted on the mind by words; the sight of the animals doth it a thousand times better. . . . Such things as these, which the eye distinguishes by their shapes, would be best let into the mind by draughts made of them, and more determine the signification of such words than any other words set for them, or made use of to define them."

III. Appendix. — The range of the Dictionary has been much extended by the addition to it of various useful vocabularies appropriate to the work as a manual of popular reference, as will be seen by an inspection of the Table of Contents on the ensuing page. Most of these vocabularies are abridged from those given in the larger work, but they will be found sufficiently comprehensive for all the ordinary wants of the general reader. The "Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names" has been very carefully revised and somewhat enlarged by the aid of recent works of great value, and in its present state possesses increased accuracy and usefulness. The "Concise Account of the Chief Deities, Heroes, etc., in the Greek and Roman Mythology" was given in the previous edition of this work, but has now received numerous additions and emendations which render it more worthy of the public favor. The "Vocabulary of Perfect and Allowable Rhymes" — a peculiar feature of this edition — is based upon the corresponding "Index" in Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary"; but it is more copious and far more correct. Walker calls attention to the fact that "this collection of words," besides its designed and most obvious application, "is in some measure a dictionary of pronunciation, and may answer very useful purposes to foreigners and provincials, who, by understanding the sound of one word, may become acquainted with the pronunciation of a whole class." The "Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases," with preliminary remarks on the peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation and orthography, — which is also a new and peculiar feature of this work, — has been prepared under the supervision of a native of Scotland, Mr. William Russell, who is well-known as an elocutionist and scholar. The evident superiority of this Glossary to all others of a similar kind, will doubtless cause it to be warmly welcomed by lovers of Scottish literature.

As a whole, it is hoped that this volume may fairly lay claim to the character of a "National Dictionary," fully suited to meet the requirements of all who are seeking a standard reference-book of this nature.

In conclusion, it is due to Mr. William G. Webster to state that the editor has had the benefit of his co-operation in some portions of the work.

Dorchester, Massachusetts, *August* 10, 1867.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION,	vi
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,	vii to xx
Vowels,	vii
VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES,	vii
REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS,	x
VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES,	xi
SILENT VOWELS,	xii
Consonants,	xiii
ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS,	xvii
DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS,	xviii
Accent,	xviii
DIVIDED USAGE,	xviii
DISSYLLABLES,	xviii
TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES,	xix
Syllabication,	xx
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY,	xxi to xxxiii
OBSERVATIONS,	xxi
RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,	xxiii
LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS,	xxvii
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES,	xxxiv to xxxviii
LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH,	xxxviii
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK,	xl

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,	1 to 834
ADDENDA,	835, 836

APPENDIX.

A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES,	839 to 856
A VOCABULARY OF PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES,	857 to 870
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,	871 to 880
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,	881 to 894
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,	895 to 910
Explanatory Index of Prefixes, Suffixes, and Formative Syllables,	895
A Brief Alphabetical List of Geographical Names, with their Derivation and Signification,	902
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES,	911 to 942
PREFATORY REMARKS,	911
ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE,	911
EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS,	914
OBSERVATIONS NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND,	915
Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names,	916
Vocabulary of Modern Biographical Names,	933
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, &c.,	943 to 948
NAMES OF MEN,	943
NAMES OF WOMEN,	946
QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, Etc., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,	949 to 956
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING,	957 to 959
ARBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING,	960 to 962
A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, Etc., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY,	963 to 969
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS,	971 to 1000

KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, *long*, as in . . **Āle, Fāte, Chāmber, Grāy.**
Ă, ă, *short*, as in . . **Ădd, Făt, Hăve, Răndom.**
Ē, ē, *long*, as in . . **Ēve, Mēte, Pēace, Sēizure.**
Ĕ, ĕ, *short*, as in . . **Ĕnd, Mĕt, Chĕck, Lĕopard.**
Ī, ī, *long*, as in . . . **Īce, Fīne, Mīre, Thrīve.**
Ĭ, ĭ, *short*, as in . . . **Ĭll, Fĭn, Admĭt, Trĭbute.**
Ō, ō, *long*, as in . . . **Ōld, Nōte, Lōaf, Depōse.**
Ŏ, ŏ, *short*, as in . . **Ŏdd, Nŏt, Tŏrrid, Resŏlve.**
Ū, ū, *long*, as in . . . **Ūse, Tūbe, Lūte, Feūdal.**
Ŭ, ŭ, *short*, as in . . **Ŭs, Tŭb, Bŭt, Stŭdy.**
Ȳ, ȳ, *long*, as in . . . **Flȳ, Stȳle, Skȳ, Edifȳ.**
Ў, ў, *short*, as in . . **Cўst, Nўmph, Lўric, Abўss.**

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Â, â, as in . . . . . **Âir, Shâre, Pâir, Beâr.**
Ä, ä, *Italian*, as in . . **Ärm, Fäther, Fär, Pälm.**
Å, å, as in . . . . **Åsk, Gråss, Dånce, Brånch.**
Ą, ą, *broad*, as in . . **Ąll, Tąlk, Hąul, Swąrm.**
Ạ, ạ, like short *o*, as in **Whạt, Wạnder, Wạllow.**

Ê, ê, like *â*, as in . . **Êre, Thêre, Hêir, Whêre.**
Ę, ę, like long *a*, as in **Eight, Prey, Obey.**
Ẽ, ẽ, as in . . . . **Ermine, Vẽrge, Prefẽr.**

Ï, ï, like long *e*, as in . **Pïque, Machïne, Polïce.**
Ĭ, ĭ, like *ẽ*, as in . . . **Ĭrksome, Vĭrgin, Thĭrsty.**

Ô, ô, like short *u*, as in **Ôther, Dône, Sôn, Wôn.**
Ọ, ọ, like long *oo*, as in **Prọve, Dọ, Mọve, Tọmb.**
Ọ, ọ, like short *oo*, as in **Bọsom, Wọlf, Wọman.**
Ô, ô, like broad *a*, as in **Ôrder, Fôrm, Stôrk.**
O͞O, o͞o, as in . . . **Mo͞on, Fo͞od, Bo͞oty.**
O͘O, o͘o, as in . . . **Wo͘ol, Fo͘ot, Go͘od.**

Ụ, ụ, preceded by *r*, as in **Rụde, Rụmor, Rụral.**
Ụ, ụ, like short *oo*, as in **Bụll, Pụt, Pụsh, Pụll.**
Û, û, as in . . . . **Ûrge, Bûrn, Fûrl, Concûr.**

e, i, o, (Italic) mark a letter as silent } **Fallen, Token, Cousin, Mason.**

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or **Oy, oy** (unmarked), as in . . . . . **Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster, Toy.**
Ou, ou, or **Ow, ow** (unmarked), as in . . . . . **Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.**

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in . **Çede, Çite, Acçept.**
C, c, *hard*, like *k*, as in . . **Call, Concur, Success.**
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . **Child, Much, Touch.**
Çh, çh, *soft*, like *sh*, as in . **Çhaise, Marçhioness.**
Ch, ch, *hard*, like *k*, as in . **Chorus, Echo, Distich.**
G̃, g̃, *hard*, as in . . . . **G̃et, Tig̃er, Beg̃in.**
Ġ, ġ, *soft*, like *j*, as in . . **Ġem, Enġine, Eleġy.**
S, s, *sharp* (unmarked), as in **Same, Yes, Rest.**
Ş, ş, *soft* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in **Haş, Amuşe, Roşeate.**
Th, th, *sharp* (unmarked), as in **Thing, Breath.**
Th, th, *flat* or *vocal*, as in . . **Thine, Smooth.**
Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . . **Sing, Single.**
N̲, n̲ (See § 82), as in . . . . **Linger, Link,**
X̲, x̲, like *gz*, as in . . . . . **Exist, Auxiliary.**
Ph, ph, like *f* (unmarked), as in **Phantom, Sylph.**
Qu, qu, like *kw* (unmarked), as in **Queen, Conquest.**
Wh, wh, like *hw* (unmk'd), as in **What, Awhile.**
Zh, zh, as in . . . . . **Vision** (vĭzh'un.)

*** When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *āim, clēan, cēil, pēople, rọute, sōul, jọurnal, tōw*, &c. The combined letters *ce, ci, sci, se, si*, or *ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *o'cean*, ceta'ceous, so'cial, logi'cian, suspi'cion, auspi'cious, con'science, nau'seous, controver'sial, dissen'sion, ini'tial, ora'tion, ficti'tious, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

*** For an explanation of foreign sounds occurring in the Dictionary, see pp. 911–15.

RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION. — (1.) In respelling the French *an, en, on*, &c., the letters *ng* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, that is, as pronounced through both the nose and the mouth at the same time. — (2.) The respelling of a word when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

REFERENCES. — The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in **Su'per-intend'ent**. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

VOWELS.

§ 1. The vowel sounds in monosyllables and accented syllables are marked in the Dictionary by pointing the letters according to the Key. Each of the vowels will now be considered under three heads; viz., its *regular long*, and *short*, and its *occasional* sounds, as heard in monosyllables and in accented and unaccented syllables.

I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

A.

§ 2. Regular long sound, marked Ā, ā, as in *ale;* heard also in *pāin, dāy, gāol, gāuge, āye, breāk, veil, whey,* &c.

NOTE. — This sound of *a* is in most cases dipthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *ē* annexed to its "radical" or initial sound, as in *pay*, where the *y* may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short *e*, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality. — See § 11, and § 8, NOTE.

§ 3. Regular short sound, marked Ă, ă, as in *add;* heard also in *plăid, băde*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a distinct element from the *long a*. Like the other shut or stopped vowels (ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, o͝o), its sound is exceedingly short, and has a certain abrupt, explosive character, which is hardly found in any language but our own. With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between *ä* and *ĕ*, the tongue being raised higher than for *ä*, and not so high as for *ĕ*.

Occasional Sounds of A.

§ 4. Sound of *a* before *r*, in such words as *air, care, fare, bear, prayer, parent*, marked Â, â. The letter *e* has the same sound in a few words, such as *there, where, their, heir*, &c.

Two errors in opposite extremes are here to be avoided: 1. That of the vulgar, who pronounce *where*, whar; *bear*, bar; *care'*ful, car'ful, &c.; 2. That of some among the educated classes, who pronounce *pair, parent*, &c., as if spelt pay'er, pay'rent, &c.

Some have considered the *a* in *care* as a distinct element; this, however is not admitted by Smart, who maintains that it is our long *a* in *fate*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. Such, also, is the statement of Dr. Webster and most English orthoëpists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a "guttural vibration," — a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr. Webster by *er*. In *care* we touch lightly on the *ā* sound (*the radical alone, without the vanish;* see § 2), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (cā'ur or cā'er), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable — so closely that Smart (not aiming at philosophical exactness) speaks of the *r* as actually *blending* with the previous vowel. In like manner, *parent* is sounded *pā'ur-ent*, or *pā'er-ent;* and *fairy* has the sound of *fā'er-y*, as the word was actually spelt by Spenser in his "Faery Queen." Smart refers, also, with approbation, to another mode of identifying the sound in question; viz., that of prolonging our short *e* before *r*. Thus, *ther* (with the *e* as in *thĕn*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* (thâr); and *er* (the first syllable in *ĕrror*) gives us *ere* or *e'er* (âr). Thus, in the view here presented, the *initial* sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (the *radical* without the vanish; see § 2), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the "opening power" of the *r*. In primitive words like *flare, lair, pair*, and the others mentioned above, it is very important not to dwell so long on the *a* as to make it diphthongal; for, if the close vanishing element of the vowel is retained, it is impossible for the open *r* to blend with it in the same syllable. But in derivative words like *flayer, layer, payer*, it is essential to preserve the terminational sound of the *a*, in order to keep up a distinction between the two classes.

Some, however, especially in New England, give these words a slightly different sound; viz., that of our *short a* before the *r*, in *air*, pronounced *ăer*, with a somewhat lengthened sound of the *ă*. So *hărry*, with the first syllable protracted, gives us *hairy*. This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace. It is frequently heard among the well-educated in England; there is a tendency in many to intermingle the two, and it often requires a nice ear to determine which is used. Dr. Webster, who adopted the former in his own practice, once remarked to the writer that he regarded the difference as unimportant, provided the New England sound be given without coarseness or undue breadth.

§ 5. Sound of the Italian *a*, marked Ä, ä, as in *ärm, fäther, fär*; heard also in *äh, heärth, däunt, guärd, äre*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound occurs in monosyllables and in the accented syllable of many words, before *r* final or *r* followed by another consonant (as in *scar, tar, tart, yard, de-bar', de-part'*), and in the derivatives of such words (as in *scarred, tarry*, of, or resembling, tar, *debarring*). But when *a* occurs in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *ărable, bărrow, tărry*, to delay.

The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being *ē*, and *o͞o*. In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest. It was formerly much more common in English than it is at the present day. The loss of it to so great an extent has been an injury to our language, and any further exclusion of it is therefore undesirable.

§ 6. Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *ff, ft, ss, st, sk, sp*, with a few in *nce*, and *nt*, marked Å, å, as in *ståff, gråft, påss, låst, åsk, gåsp, chånce, chånt*, &c.

NOTE. Down to the close of the last century, words of

this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian *a*. Some, especially among the vulgar, gave this too broadly, or with a kind of drawl (as *pass* like *pahss*, *fast* like *fahst*), so that Walker, disgusted with this abuse, and having a prejudice against intermediate sounds, marked all such words in his Dictionary by the sound of short *a*, giving the vowel in *past*, *staff*, &c., the sound of that in *păt*, *Stăffa* (the island), &c. It will not be surprising — if we bear in mind the remark in § 3 on the extreme shortness and abruptness of this sound — that this change was strongly condemned by the orthoëpists. Jones declared it to be "a mincing affectation;" and Mitford said, "No English tongue fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of *a* in *passing* and in *păssive*. No colloquial familiarity will substitute the one for the other." Still, the high character of Walker, and the increasing disgust for every thing like a drawl in speaking, gave currency to the change. It prevailed in London, and in some of the larger cities of America, until there sprung up, on both sides of the Atlantic, what Smart has called a "new school" and an "old school" on this subject. The extreme shortness of the *a* as marked by Walker, was still objected to; and Smart, in his Dictionary, first published in 1836, censured Walker on this account, saying, "He allows no compromise between the broad Italian *a*, with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *ass*, and the sound narrower (if possible) than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker minces the same word." He therefore spoke of a "medium sound" of the *a* in words of this class, saying, "We are apt, even in London, to give a slight *prolongation* to the vowel (ă) which would, in other cases, be quite rustic." This prolongation has passed into America, and is now heard extensively among the followers of Walker in this country. It is a kind of drawl on the *a* in such words as *lăst*, *păst*, *făst*, &c. Smart states, however, in a recent letter, that in England this prolongation is now wholly laid aside. "Custom with us," he remarks, "is much changed. It is no longer affectation to say *ăss*; and *grănt*, *grăft*, &c., at present indicate the pronunciation of well-educated London people under sixty-five or sixty years of age." In other words, Walker's extreme short sound of *stăff*, like Stăffa, and *păss* like păssive, is now adopted by many Londoners as the true and only proper sound.

The change introduced by Walker never had any great currency in this country, except in a few large cities and in places immediately affected by their influence. Our leading lexicographers, Webster and Worcester, declared against it. Many who were taught it in childhood have since laid it aside; and there is an increasing disposition among our teachers and literary men to unite on some *intermediate* sound between the extreme broadness, or length, of the *a* in *father*, and the extreme narrowness, or shortness of the *a* in *fat*. That of Smart (mentioned above as now disused) was intermediate in *quantity;* and so also is another, which Fulton and Knight have introduced into their Dictionary, viz., a *shortened* sound of the Italian *a*. They give the word "*lard*" as an example of the long Italian sound (as in *father*, &c.), and "*last*" of their short Italian sound; and mark with the latter the entire class of words now under consideration, such as *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *gasp*, and a few words in *nce* and *nt*, as *dance* and *chant*. In this way they guard against that undue prolongation of the *ä* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked Ạ, ạ. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more towards that of *a* in *an;* and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker's sound. If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered. Mr. Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England. The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker; and it is natural and desirable that those among *us* who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic. Any one who heard the lectures of Mr. Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855–6, and noticed his pronunciation with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class. He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America. A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St. James, told the writer that, *except among Londoners*, he almost uniformly heard the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate. Such, also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge to be the case now at those universities; and some of the most eminent preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark. It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with *a shortened or brief sound* of the Italian *a*, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr. Webster.

§ **7.** Sound of broad *a*, marked Ạ, ạ, as in *all*, *talk*, *haul*, *swạrm;* heard also in *sạuce*, *ạwe*, *geôrgic*, *fôrk*, *grôat*, *bôught*, &c.

Note. — This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader and more guttural sound, being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ **8.** Short sound of broad *a*, marked Ạ, ạ, as in *what*, *wạnder*, *wạllow*, &c.; heard also in *knowledge*.

Note. — This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (ạ) than for the latter (ạ), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to ạ and ạ; it also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration: in each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *awe* and that in *what*. No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs. — See § 21, Note.

§ **9.** An exceptional sound of *a* occurs in the words *any*, *many*. It is as if they were spelled *ĕn'y*, *mĕn'y*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

E.

§ **10.** Regular long sound, marked Ē, ē, as in *ēve*, *mēte*, &c.; heard also in *Cæsar*, *bēard*, *feet*, *lēisure*, *pēople*, *kēy*, *machine*, *fiēld*, *œsophagus*, *quay*, &c.

Note. — In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered. E is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, *ä* and *oo* being the other extremes.

§ **11.** Regular short sound, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕnd*, *mĕt;* heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *says*, *fĕather*, *hĕifer*, *lĕopard*, *friĕnd*, *asafœtida*, *bury*, *guĕss*.

Note. — This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate;* but most orthoëpists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of *ă*, and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between *ä* and *ē*, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. — See § 2, and § 3, Note.

Occasional Sounds of E.

§ **12.** Sound of *e* like â (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.,) marked Ê, ê, as in *êre*, *thêre*, *hêir*, *ê'er*, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*. — See § 4.

§ **13.** Sound of *e* like ā, marked E̱, e̱, as in *e̱h*, *e̱ight*, *pre̱y*, *ve̱in*, &c. — See § 2.

Note. — This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ **14.** Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked Ẽ, ẽ, as in *ẽrmine*, *vẽrge*, *prefẽr;* heard also in *ẽarnest*, *mẽrth*, *myrtle*, &c.

NOTE.—The case here contemplated is that of *e* before *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in *herd, defer, deferring, err, erring, term, mercy, maternal.* When *e* occurs before *r*, followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word not derived as above, it either has the short sound, as in *ferry, peril, perilous, heritage, ferule*, or the long sound, as in *period, hero, material.*

The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, murcy for *mĕrcy*, turm for *tĕrm*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding *ŭ* and that for sounding *ĕ*, thus making (as Smart observes) "a *compromise* between the two." In other words, this element is radically distinct from both *ŭ* and *ĕ*, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

I.

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked Ī, ī, as in *īce;* heard also in *aīsle, heīght, eȳing, eīje, vīe, guīle, buȳ, thȳ, rīje*, &c.; in *pint*, in *child, mild, wild;* and in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind, find, kind*, &c., except *wĭnd*, meaning air in motion, and *wīnd*, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

NOTE. — This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of *ä* and *ē* as extremes, with the *ä* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭll;* heard also in *English, beaufin, been, sĭeve, women, busy, guĭnea, nĭymph*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e;* but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element, and is so regarded by the best orthoëpists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing *ē;* this is the only difference between the two sounds. — See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 17. Sound of *i* like that of long *e*, marked Ï, ï, as in *pïque, machïne, caprïce*, &c. — See § 10.

NOTE. — This is appropriately the sound of *i* in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 18. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked Ĩ, ĩ, as in *ĩrksome, vĩrgin, thĩrsty*, &c., identical with that of *e* in *ermine.*

NOTE. — *I* in this case is sounded by many speakers like *ŭ*, as vurgin for *vĩrgin.* The observations made under § 14 as to short *e* in words like *ermine, verdure*, &c., apply fully to this sound of the *i.*

O.

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked Ō, ō, as in *ōld;* heard also in *hautboy, beau, yeōman, sew, rōam, hōe, dōor, shōulder, grōw, ōwe*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *oo* annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* may be regarded as representing the vanish. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between *o̤* and *oo*, the tongue being less depressed than for *o̤*, and the labial aperture greater than for *oo.* It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality. The vanish of the *o* is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in *o*-pin'ion, to-bac'co, &c., but *ought not to be omitted elsewhere.* This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *bolt, most, only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz.: *boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloak, close*, a., *coach, coat, coax, colt, colter, comb, dolt, folks, goad, hold, holm, holster, home, homely, hope, jolt, load, molten, most, molt, none, only, open, pole, polka, poultice, poultry, revolt, road, rode, rogue, soap, sloth, smoke, sofa, sol* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke*, v., *spoken, stone, story, swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat, toad, upholsterer, upholstery, whole, wholly, wholesome, wrote, yoke, yolk*, and possibly a few others. Most persons in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go farther, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as, *hum* for *home*, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full *o* of *dome* should be given to *home;* of *hole* to *whole;* of *slope* to *hope;* of *poach* to *coach;* of *moat* to *coat;* of *joke* to *spoke, cloak, smoke*, and *broke;* of *hone* to *bone* and *stone;* and similarly in the other cases. Still the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short *o* described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoëpy of our language as a defect and an anomaly. To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deprecate.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *ŏdd, nŏt;* heard also in *wa̤nder, knŏwledge*, &c. — See § 3, NOTE, and § 9.

NOTE. — This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what.* There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught.* This medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss, st*, and *th*, as in *cross, cost, broth;* also in *gone, cough, trough, o̤ff*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 22. Sound of *o* like short *u*, marked Ȯ, ȯ, as in *ȯther, dȯve*, &c.; heard also in *dȯes, gȯn, flȯod, dȯuble*, &c. — See § 31.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like *o̤o* long, marked Ọ, ọ, as in *prọve, dọ, mọve, tọmb*, &c. — See § 26.

§ 24. Sound of *o* like *o͝o* short, marked Ọ, ọ, as in *bọsom, wọlf, wọman*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

NOTE. — This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short. — See § 33.

§ 25. Sound of *o* like *o̤* (broad *a*), marked Ô, ô, as in *ôrder, fôrm, stôrk*, &c. — See § 7.

NOTE. — The letter *o* generally has this sound when it occurs before *r* in a monosyllable (as in *fôr, fôrm, lord, nôrth*) or in an accented syllable when *not* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, as in *fôr'mer, ôr'chard, abhôr'*, and also in the derivatives of such words, as in *fôrmed, nôrth'ern, abhôr'ring.* But when *o* occurs, in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r* in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *fŏr'eign, ŏr'ange, tŏr'rid.* These two sounds of *o*, viz., the broad, like that of *a* in *call*, and the short, like that of *a* in *what*, have been confounded by some orthoëpists; but there is an obvious difference between them, not only in quantity, but also in quality, the short vowel being more open than the broad. — See § 8, NOTE.

OO.

§ 26. Regular long or open sound, marked O͞O, o͞o, as in *mo͞on, fo͞od;* heard also in *rheu̯m, drew, tọ, canọe, manœu̯vre, gro̯up, ru̯de, ru̯e, recru̯it*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is the same element with the *u* of the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, and coincides with the French *ou* in *route*. It is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it, the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ **27.** Regular short sound of *oo*, marked o͝o, o͝o, as in *wo͝ol, fo͝ot;* heard also in *wo͞lf, sho͞uld, bo͞ull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE.

§ **28.** The following words, *room, root, roof, rood, broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *fo͞od* (see § 26); but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot* (see § 27). New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *ro͞om*, ro͝om; *ro͞ot*, ro͝ot; *ro͞of*, ro͝of; *ro͞od*, ro͝od; *bro͞om*, bro͝om, and *so͞on*, so͝on.

U.

§ **29.** Regular long sound, marked ū, ū, as in *mūte, ūnit*, &c.; heard also in *beaūty, feo͞dal, feūd, pew, ewe, lieū, view, cūe, sūit, yew, you, yule*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or of the vowel *e͝* or *i͝* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds *k, g, p, b, f, v, m*, the sound of *y* is clearly perceived, as in the words *usage, cube, gules, puny, burin, futile, mule*.

§ **30.** When the long *u* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d, t, l, n, s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y;* and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, dooty; *tune*, toon; *lute*, loot; *nuisance*, noosance; *suit*, soot; *thurible*, thoorible, &c. The reason is, that, in forming these consonants, the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y;* hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. On this point Smart remarks, "To say *tube* (tyoob), *lucid* (lyoocid), with the *u* as perfect [*i. e.* with a distinct sound of *y* prefixed to *oo*] as in *cube, cubic, mute*, &c., is either northern or laboriously pedantic," — a description which applies to the vulgar in our Eastern States, and to those who are over-nice at the South. The practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of long *e* or of short *i*, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant *y*. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*. We thus avoid the two extremes, of overdoing, on the one hand, by making too much of the *y*, and, on the other hand, of sounding only the *oo* after the manner of careless speakers.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of *sh* or of *zh* precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, sounded shoor; *sugar*, sho͝ogar, *azure*, azh′oor, &c.

§ **31.** Regular short sound, marked ŭ, ŭ, as in *bŭt;* heard also in *sŭn, do͝es, blo͝od, to͝uch*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not the short sound of long *u*. It is a distinct and simple element, and derives its peculiar guttural character from the influence of the pharynx and back part of the mouth. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality. — See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ **32.** Sound of *u* when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked u̱, u̱, as in *ru̱de, ru̱mor, ru̱ral*, &c.

NOTE. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *i͝* which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *o͞o*, so that *rue* is pronounced ro͞o; *rule*, ro͞ol; *ruby*, ro͞oby, &c.

§ **33.** Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (o͝o), marked u̱, u̱, as in *bull, pu̱t, pu̱sh, pull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

§ **34.** Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *urge, burn, furl, concur*, &c., marked ȗ, û; heard also in *worm, jo͞urney*, &c.

NOTE. — This is often called *the natural vowel*, because it requires almost no effort to utter it, the mouth being slightly opened in the easiest or most natural and unconstrained manner for the passage of voice in a nearly unmodified form. But the name is scarcely appropriate; for the sound is altogether wanting in many languages, and — with the single exception of the English — it occupies a comparatively subordinate place in the vowel systems of the principal tongues in which it occurs. It has been more aptly termed *the neutral vowel*, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked distinctive character; and this name is here adopted as, on the whole, preferable to any other. The sound differs from that of short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness. (See § 8, NOTE.) It occurs, in monosyllables, before *r* not followed by a vowel (as in *cur, fur, furl, hurt, burst, purr*); in accented syllables, before *r* final or *r* followed by one or more consonants different from itself (as in *recur′, cur′few, fur′long, disbursed′*); and in derivatives from any such words (as *currish, furry, purring, recurring*). Except in the cases here specified, the letter *u* before *r* has its short sound, as in *cŭr′ry, hŭr′ry*.

Y.

§ **35.** Regular long sound, marked ȳ, ȳ, as in *flȳ, stȳle, skȳ, edifȳ*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the same sound as long *i*. — See § 15.

§ **36.** Regular short sound, marked y̆, y̆, as in *cy̆st, ny̆mph, ly̆ric, aby̆ss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 16.

OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ **37.** *Y* has only one occasional sound; viz., in such words as *myrrh, myrtle*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 14 and § 18), very nearly the sound of *u* in *urge*. This is indicated in the Dictionary by respelling, the words in which *y* has this sound being very few in number.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ **38.** The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil, join, oyster*, &c.

NOTE. — The elements of this diphthong are *o* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and *i͝* as in *fin* (short *i*), with the accent on the former. *Oy* is always regular in English words, and *oi* is regular also, except in the following cases; viz., avoirdupois (av-*ur*-du-poiz′), connoisseur (kon-*is*-soor′), shamois (sham′*my*), choir (*kwire*), tortoise (tor′*tis*), turquois (sometimes pronounced tur-*keez′*).

Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *fine* for *join, rile* for *roil*, &c.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes.

OW.

§ **39.** The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl, vowel, flower*, &c.

NOTE. — This diphthong is compounded of the elements *ă* and *oo*, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, *ow* represents the sound of long *o;* in the single word *knowledge* and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as, *blōw, slōw, knōw, knŏwledge*, &c.

OU.

§ **40.** This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out, hound*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup, group*, &c.

§ **41.** The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words,

the sound of long *o*, as in *sōul;* in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (bawt); sometimes that of short *u*, as in *coŭple;* sometimes that of *u* in *urge*, as in *adjoûrn* (adjurn); and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *o͝o* as in *foot*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 42. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable, as in *ăs*-sign′, con′*dŭct*, con′*flĭct*, &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *yr* (as in *altar*, *offer*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur*. As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in bal′*lad*, bar′*rack*, ver′*bal*, bed′*lam*, cap′*stan*, jal′*ap*, bi′*as*, bal′*last*, hav′*oc*, meth′*od*, pis′*tol*, ven′*om*, *com*-pel′, flag′*on*, bish′*op*, pi′*lot*, prov′*ost*. In such words, it would ordinarily be the merest pedantry or affectation to give the vowel its regular short sound.

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com-plāin′*), sinks into *ĕ* or *ĭ* in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced moun′tĕn or moun′tĭn. So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into *ĭ* (as in *sur′feĭt*, *hon′eў*, *car′rĭed*), and *ou* is sounded as *ŭ* (as in *griev′oŭs*).

It is also to be observed, that, in the unaccented syllables of some words from the Latin, the vowel is long, though followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in cantharidēs; but, in such cases, the long mark is, in the Dictionary, placed over the vowel.

§ 43. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise; viz.,—

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a *vowel*, as in the words *a*-bound′, *di*-rect′, *e*-vent′, *mo*-lest′, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in ul′ti-*mate*, fi′*nite*, rep′-*tile*, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

A.

§ 44. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in Cu′*ba*, *a*-muse′, *A*-mer′i-*ca;* but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *murmur*, &c. In some words, like *ā*-e′ri-al, *chā*-ot′ic, &c., the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *a* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a*-bound′, *fa*-tal′i-ty; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations *-a*-ny and *-a*-ry, the *a* has usually the same sound as short *e* unaccented, as in mis′cel-l*a*-ny, mo′ment-*a*-ry, &c.

§ 45. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, as, ded′i-*cāte*, ed′u-*cāte*, &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in ul′ti-*mate*, night′in-*gale*, pref′*ace*, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in vil′*lage*.

E.

§ 46. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e*-vent′, *e*-mo′tion, so-ci′*e*-ty, &c. Care should be taken not to sink the *e* into an indefinite sound of short *u*, as, soci′*ŭty* for soci*e*ty, &c.

§ 47. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in ob′so-*lete*. In a few instances, it verges toward short *e*, as in *college*.

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and, as Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 48. (No. 1. See § 43.) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phĭ-los′o-phy, dĭ-rect′, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the *initial* syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy, crī-te′ri-on, prī-me′val, &c.

§ 49. (No. 2. See § 43.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in ac-com′plĭce, in′fi-nĭte, fer′tĭle, mar′i-tĭme, ad-a-man′tĭne, an′ĭse, pos′i-tĭve, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, cock′a-trīce, ex′īle, gen′tīle, con′-cu-bīne, ar′chīve, &c.; also all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite;* as, chrys′o-līte, ste′a-tīte, &c. Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words. According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, &c.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*.

O.

§ 50. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in *o*-pin′ion, croc′*o*-dile, to-bac′*co*, &c. Care should here be taken not to sink the *o* into short *u*, as careless speakers often do, pronouncing *o*-pin′ion, *up*-pin′ion, &c. An exception, however, is perhaps to be made in the case of the terminations *-o*-ny and *-o*-ry, in which, according to universal usage in England, the *o* is sounded like short *u* unaccented, as in mat′ri-m*o*-ny, prom′is-s*o*-ry, &c. Yet most speakers in this country give the *o* in such words its long sound, slightly abbreviated, as in other unaccented syllables. The practice — too common among us — of laying a secondary accent on the *o* is a fault which should be sedulously avoided. — See § 110.

§ 51. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tel′e-scōpe, ep′ōde, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in di′a-lŏgue: in other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in pur′*pose*.

U.

§ 52. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac′*cu*-rate, e-mol′*u*-ment, man-*u*-mit′, an′*nu*-al, dep′*u*-tize, *u*-til′i-ty. But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *joo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in ed′-

u-cate (ĕj'oo-kate), ha-bit/*u*-al (ha-bĭch'oo-al), sen'*su*-ous (sĕn'shoo-us), vis'*u*-al (vĭzh'oo-al). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster; but, in many instances, reference is made to the remarks contained in the present section. When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *er-u-di'tion* (er-*oo*-dish'un). (See § 32.)

§ **53.** (No. 2. See § 43.) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 29, 30) slightly abridged, as in grat/i-tūde, in'sti-tūte, rid/i-cūle, trib'ūte, im-post/hūme, sub'ter-fūge, &c. There are a few exceptions, as min'*ute* (min'it), *n.*, and let/*tuce* (let'-tis). If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in ce/*ruse* (se'roos), per'*u*ke (pĕr'-ook), &c. (See § 32.) On the other hand, when the *u* is immediately preceded by the letter *t*, it should never be changed into mere *oo*, as grat/i-t*oo*d for grat/i-tūde, in'sti-t*oo*t for in'sti-tūte — a practice which prevails among the vulgar.

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words tem'per-a-tūre (tem'per-a-choor), ver'd*ure* (ver'joor), cy'no-s*ure* (si'no-shoor), ex-po's*ure* (eks-po'zhoor). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur*, or *zhur*, as in na/t*ure* (na'chur), ver'd*ure* (ver'jur), cen's*ure* (sen'shur), ex-po's*ure* (eks-po'zhur). The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, vĕrd'yoor, *creature*, kreet'yoor, &c.), while *sure* is respelt shoor or zhoor, as in the examples given above. This, it is true, is an inconsistency; but it is one of little moment, inasmuch as general usage is so fluctuating, and as reference is in most cases made to the present section.

Y.

§ **54.** (No. 1. See § 43.) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in hў-poc'ri-sў, mў-thol'o-gў, van'i-tў, mer'ri-lў, proph'e-cў, &c.; but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in jus'tifȳ, mag'ni-fȳ, &c. also the three verbs, oc'-cu-pȳ, mul'ti-plȳ, proph'e-sȳ.

§ **55.** (No. 2. See § 43.) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in an'o-dȳne, per'i-stȳle, ne'o-phȳte, pros'e-lȳte, &c.

IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ **56.** Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in us*e*d, burd*e*n, the *i* in cous*i*n, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration, and will now be mentioned.

E *final.*

§ **57.** The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *plane*, *hope*, *cube*, *inscribe*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace*, *nice*, *age*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *bădе*, *come*, *gĭve*, *wēre*, *done*, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbădе'*, *becōme'*, *forgĭve'*), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen'tīle*, *su'pīne*, *fi'nīte*, *ar'chīve;* but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *jus'tĭce*, *hos'tĭle*, *mar'i-tĭme*, *doc'-trĭne*, *an'ĭse*, *gran'ite*, *plain'tĭve*.

EN with E *silent.*

§ **58.** Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (of'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *even* (ev'n), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less), is that of pronouncing the words *even* (ev'n) ev*u*n, *heaven* (heav'n) heav*u*n or heav*e*n, *often* (of'n) oft*e*n, &c. Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "*puerile* and false pronunciation." If the writer is correctly informed, it is never heard among good speakers in England. The following are nearly all the words in which the *e* should be sounded: asp*e*n, chick*e*n, hyph*e*n, kitch*e*n, jerk*e*n, latt*e*n, lich*e*n, mart*e*n, mynch*e*n, pat*e*n, patt*e*n, plat*e*n, row*e*n, wick*e*n, and yew*e*n. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, as in woo*l*en, o*m*en, li*n*en, si*r*en, &c., though fall*e*n, stol*e*n, and swoll*e*n omit the *e* in pronunciation. With regard to *Eden*, *bounden*, *heathen*, *mitten*, *sudden*, and *sloven*, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers in this country, some suppressing, and some sounding, the *e*.

ON with O *silent.*

§ **59.** Many words ending in *on* preceded by *c*, *ck*, *s*, and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *treason* (treas'n), *mutton* (mutt'n), &c.

ED with E *silent.*

§ **60.** The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as in *loved* (lov'd), *aimed* (aim'd), *diffused* (diffus'd), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by *d* or *t* (as in *amended*, *contented*, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly*, *confusedly*, *renewedly*, *amazed-ness*, *composedness*, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* is commonly sounded, as, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *cragged*, *crooked*, *crutched*, *cursed*, *cusped*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *picked* (sharp), *ragged*, *rugged*, *stubbed*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*. The *e* is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, *learnedly*, *blessedness;* but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, *full-aged* (-ājd), *sheath-winged* (-wingd). In poetry, the meter often requires us to pronounce *ed* as a distinct syllable, when it would not be so pronounced in prose. In all cases where it should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity.

NOTE. — In reading the Scriptures and Prayer-book, some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination *-ed*, in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel (as in *believed*, *revealed*), as a distinct syllable. Thus, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also call-*ed;* and whom he call-*ed*, them he also justifi*ed;* and whom he justifi*ed*, them he also glorifi*ed*." This usage was formerly a very prevalent one, but at the present time it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education.

EL with E *silent.*

§ **61.** As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in grav*el*, lev*el*, vess*el*, chap*el*, &c. To omit the *e* in such cases, pronouncing *level* lev'l, *chapel* chap'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarism. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted; viz., barb*el*, bet*el*, chatt*el*, draz*el*,

drivel, easel, grovel, hazel, mangel-wurzel, mantel, mispickel, mussel, navel, ousel, ravel, rivel, scovel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, swingel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towsel, weasel, and, according to a few orthoëpists, model.

CONSONANTS.

B.

§ **62.** The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *barn*, *rob*, *labor*, *table*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath, or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent, as in *bomb*, *climb*, *tomb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *subt'le*, &c. *Accumb*, *dithyramb*, *iamb*, *succumb*, *rhomb*, *rhumb*, are said to be exceptions; yet, in this country, the first and the fourth of these words are commonly pronounced without sounding the *b*. B is also silent in *bdellium*.

C.

§ **63.** *C* marked thus, **Ç**, **ç**, (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *cede*, *trace*, *acid*, *cypress*, &c.

NOTE. — It takes this sound whenever it occurs before *e* (even if silent), *i*, or *y*. — See S, § 90.

When the letters *ce* or *ci* are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines in pronunciation with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *saponaceous*, &c. In some words, *c* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* is used twice, first combining with the *c* to represent the sound of *sh*, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al'i-ty*. — See SH, § 95.

§ **64.** *C* marked thus, **Ċ**, **ċ** (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, before *k*, *s*, or *t* final, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call*, *cot*, *cut*, *clot*, *crown*, *black*, *act*, *zinc*, *traffic*, *pic'ture*, *flac'cid*, *eth'ics*. — See K, § 78.

§ **65.** *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives, and also in the termination *scle*, as in *muscle*, *corpuscle*, &c.

CH.

§ **66.** *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*, *much*, *richer*, *speechless*, &c.

NOTE. — The compound sound signified by this digraph is not precisely equivalent to that represented by *tsh*. The ordinary sound of *t* is uttered with the tip of the tongue pressed against the gum of the upper front teeth. The first element of *ch* is uttered with the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, applied to the gum at a point higher up, just where a relaxation of the contact produces the configuration requisite for sounding *sh*, the second constituent of the compound. The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that, like a diphthong, or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear.

When the letter *t* comes before *u* (= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), or when it is preceded by *s* or *x* in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by *ia* (= ya) or *io* (= yo) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian*, *question*, *admixtion*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, *nature* (nāt'yoor) *Christian* (krĭst'yan), *question* (kwĕst'yun), *admixtion* (admĭkst'yun), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church*; thus, *nature* (nā-choor), *Christian* (krĭs'chan), *question* (kwĕs'chun), *admixtion* (ad-mĭks'chun), &c. In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in *teous*, when this termination is not under, but is immediately preceded by, the accent (as in *boun'teous*), usage is far from being uniform, some calling it *t-yus* (as *bount'yus*), others reducing it to *chus* (as *boun'chus*), while others corrupt it into *che-us* (as *boun'cheus*); but that mode which keeps both the t and the *e* in their customary sounds (as *boun'te-us*), is the most common, except in the single word *righteous*, which is properly pronounced *rīt'yus*, or *rī'chus*.

§ **67.** *Ch* marked thus, **Çh**, **çh** (French *ch*), has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*, *marchioness*, *machine*, &c. — See SH, § 95. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ **68.** *Ch* marked thus, **Ċh**, **ċh** (Latin *ch*), has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*, *epoch*, *distich*, &c. This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlorine*, *chrism*.

NOTE. — The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as, *arch*itecture, *arch*ipelago, *arch*itrave, &c. In all other cases, it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch*-bishop, *arch*-enemy, *arch*-fiend, &c.

§ **69.** *Ch* is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma*, drak'ma), and also in *sch*ism, ya*ch*t (yot), and their derivatives.

D.

§ **70.** The sound of *d* (unmarked), as in *dale*, *sad*, *rider*, *tradesman*, &c.

NOTE. — The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

This is the regular and usual sound of *d*; but when this letter follows a whispered or non-vocal consonant in the same syllable, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (hist). (See § 108.) *D* is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

F.

§ **71.** The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame*, *leaf*, *definite*, *softly*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. *F* has only this one sound, except in the single word *of*, in which it has the power of *v*. In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

G.

§ **72.** *G* marked thus, **Ḡ**, **ḡ** (*g* hard), has the sound of that letter in the word *go*; as in *get*, *gave*, *give*, *begun*, *keg*, *sluggish*, *smuggle*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is produced by a compression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o*, *u*, *h*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gate*, *gore*, *gum*, *ghastly*, *glad*, *grain*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *get*, *give*, *gibbous*, *muggy*. This occurs chiefly in words from the Anglo-Saxon, and in a very few from the Greek. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *crag*, *drug*, *fog*, *cragged*, *druggist*, *foggy*.

When *ă*, *ĕ*, or *ĭ*, is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g*, or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-ĭnd* or *k-yĭnd*, *ske-ȳ* or *sk-yī*, &c. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ă* or *ĭ*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ **73.** *G* marked thus, **Ġ**, **ġ** (*g* soft), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*, *rage*, *engine*, *caged*, &c. — See § 77.

NOTE. — The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*; but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.) G has also its soft sound before *a* in the single word *gaol* (now commonly spelt *jail*), and in its derivatives and compounds.

§ **74.** In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mĭ-räzh′), &c.

G is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm*, *sign*, *gnat*.

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer*, *stronger*, &c., see § 82.

GH.

§ **75.** This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high*, *sigh*, *weigh*; and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought*, *fraught*, *taught*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions. In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough*, *cough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *lough*, *shough*. In the word *hiccough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*.

H.

§ **76.** This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE. — It is an emission of unvocalized breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next following letter before the *h* is pronounced. Thus, in *he* the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered; and similarly in *hall*, *hard*, *home*, &c. It differs, however, from a mere whispered vowel, in being an expiration of breath through the open glottis, whereas in whispering a vowel the glottis is almost closed by the approximation of the vocal cords.

In the following words, *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *honorable*, *hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (more properly spelt *ostler*), *h* is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoëpists in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; after *r*, as in *rhyme*, *myrrh*, &c.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah*, *eh*, *oh*, *buhl*, *Jehovah*, &c. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought to be omitted; as *'ouse* for *house*, *happle* for *apple*, &c. This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

J.

§ **77.** This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar*, *jeer*, *joke*, &c. — See § 73.

NOTE. — The sound of *j*, though almost identical with that of *dzh*, differs from it as the sound of *ch* in *chin* differs from that of *tsh*. (See § 66, NOTE.) *J* is never silent. In the word *hallelujah*, it has the sound of consonant *y*.

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having regularly the sound of *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod′u-late), *soldier* (sōld′yer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, mŏj′oo-late, sōl′jer); — just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y*, in *nature*, *question*, *righteous*, &c. (See § 66, NOTE.) Smart remarks, "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

K.

§ **78.** This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in *keep*, *king*, *kitchen*, &c., and is precisely equivalent to *c* hard. — See § 64.

NOTE. — The sound represented by this letter differs from that of *g* in *go* (hard *g*) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds. Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack*, *knell*, *knit*, *know*, &c. It is also silent after *c*, as in *back*, *barrack*, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as *kind*, *sky*, &c., see § 72, NOTE.

L.

§ **79.** The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left*, *bell*, *chalice*, *melting*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond*, *malmsey*, *palmer*, *alms*, *calm*, *walk*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *should*, &c.

M.

§ **80.** The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make*, *aim*, *clamor*, *armed*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

N.

§ **81.** The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail*, *ten*, *panel*, *entry*, &c.

NOTE. — In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln*, *condemn*, *solemn*, *hymn*, *limn*, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in condemnatory, solemnize, hymnic, limner, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning*, *hymning*, &c.

§ **82.** The sound of *n* as heard in *linger*, *link*, *uncle*, &c. (marked N̲, n̲).

NOTE. — This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. It is therefore undesirable to respell words ending in *nk* by the use of *ng*; and, in this volume, this is not done, a diacritical mark being placed below the *n* instead, as a sufficient indication of the true quality and quantity of the sound. But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger*, *finger*, *conger*, *hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllabic utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of *n* into n̲ takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*, namely, *c*, *q*, and *x* = *ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in the same syllable, as in lin*k*, cin*q*ue, min*x*, bethin*k*′, adun*q*ue′, phar′yn*x*; and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in con̲′cord, con̲′gress, un̲′cle, &c. Pen̲′guin and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in*, *non*, *quinque*, and *un*; as, in′come, non′conform′ity, quin′quevalve, un′compound′ed, &c. It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an *unaccented* syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an *accented* one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound; as in con-cord′ant, con-gres′sional, &c.

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like *hanger*, *singer*, *wronger* (from *hang*, *sing*, and *wrong*), the *g* is not sounded, but unites with the *n* to represent the sound which in the primitives just cited is represented by *n* alone. But in the comparative and superlative degrees of the three following words, viz., *long*, *strong*, and *young*, and also in the words *diphthongal* and *triphthongal* (from *diphthong* and *triphthong*), the *g* is always, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in *go*; thus, lon̲′ger, stron̲′ger, &c. It is further to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *g* its soft sound,

as in *gem*. Of this class, the words *danger*, *stranger*, *ginger*, and *plunger* are examples.

§ 83. The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing*, *singer*, *singly*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a simple, elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *bring*, &c. — See § 82.

P.

§ 84. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *aptly*, &c.

NOTE. — The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

P has but one sound; it is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pshaw*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, &c.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or by *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in *temp-ta'tion*, *exemp'tion*, *redemp'tion*, *consump'tive*, *sump'tuous*, *bump'kin*, *pump'kin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives: viz., *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, and *corps*.

PH.

§ 85. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *sylph*, *philosophy*, &c. In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; and, according to most orthoëpists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (nev'ew), though in this country it has commonly its regular sound of *f* in that word.

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *ph*thisis; it is also silent in apoph*th*egm. In *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, *naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent.

Q.

§ 86. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (kween), *conquest* (konk'west), &c. In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

R.

§ 87. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects: —

(1.) *R* as in *rip*, *trip*, *carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough*, *trilled*, *dental*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound, closely resembling that of *z* in the mode of its formation, but not partaking of its harsh, buzzing quality; the difference between the two sounds, in this respect, resulting from the fact that the tip of the tongue is approximated more closely to the upper gum for *z* than for *r*. *R* is sometimes strongly trilled or rolled by a forcible expulsion of the voice; but in customary speech, it is very gently pronounced, and any marked vibration of the tongue should be carefully avoided as a pedantic affectation. The sound here described is heard in English in the two following cases: 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *ream*, *dream*, *prompt*, *spring*; 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in *baron*, *merit*, *spirit*, *florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren*, *merry*, *torrid*; but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short. — See § 109.

(2.) *R* as in *far*, *form*, *terse*, *surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth*, *palatal*, *guttural*, *obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoëpists at the present day, the letter *r*, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *pure*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds: viz., an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced fāur (see § 4), mēur, īur, &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *fur*, *murmur*, *our*, *mire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England. In the northern counties of England, and in Scotland and Ireland, with equal impropriety, it is, when so situated, always trilled.

§ 89. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced hēr'ro, īr'ris, glōr'ry, lūr'rid. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the *derivatives* of words ending in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (poor'rer), from *poor*; *boring* (bōr'ring), from *bore*; *airy* (âr'ry), from *air*; *peerage* (peer'rage), from *peer*; *wiry* (wīr'ry), from *wire*; *securing* (secūr'ring), from *secure*; but, on the other hand, we say *he'ro*, *i'ris*, *glo'ry*, *lu'rid*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language. In Scotland, however, the universal practice is to join the *r* in *all cases* to the following vowel; or, in other words, to give it only its dental or trilled sound; thus, *pee'rage* and *he'ro*, *wī'ry* and *ī'ris*, *bō'ring* and *glō'ry*, *secū'ring* and *lū'rid*, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c., and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer*, *boring*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*, which obscure sound is omitted by the Scotch.

S.

§ 90. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *same*, *yes*, *massy*, *resting*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is an utterance of unvocal breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding *t* and *d*. *S* always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words. — See § 108.

§ 91. *S*, when marked thus, **S̲**, **s̲**, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *has*, *amuse*, *rosy*, &c. — See § 108.

NOTE. — There has been much diversity among orthoëpists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing in *dis*, as *disarm*, *disburse*, &c. Walker laid down this rule: — "It [*s*] ought always to be pronounced like *z* when unaccented and followed by an accented flat mute [*b*, *d*, *g* hard, *v*], a

liquid [*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*], or a vowel." Hence he gave pronunciations like the following: *disbud*, *diz*bud; *disedify*, *diz*edify; *disjoin*, *diz*join; *dislike*, *diz*like; *dislodge*, *diz*lodge, &c. Scarcely any subsequent orthoëpist has gone so far. Webster's Dictionary gives *s* the sound of *z* in the following words only: viz., *disarm*, *disaster*, *discern*, *disease*, *disheir*, *dishonest*, *dishonor*, *dismal*, *disown*, *dissolve*.

There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as *close*, a., and *close*, v.; *house*, n., and *house*, v.; *use*, n., and *use*, v.; *diffuse*, a., and *diffuse*, v.

§ **92.** When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion*, *mansion*, *passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes *ū* (=yoo), as in *sure*, *sugar*, *censure*, *sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *re-ver′shun*, *man′-shun*, *pash′un*, *shoor*, *shoog′ar*, *cen′shoor*, *sen′shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-vers′yun*, *mans′-yun*, *păss′yun*, *s-yoor*, *s-yoog′ar*, *cens′yoor*, *sens′yooal*.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nausea*, *Asiatic*; or rather the *e* or *i*, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the *s* to signify the sound of *sh*, and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ **93.** When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *adhesion*, *revision*, *explosion*, *confusion*, *pleasure*, *visual*, *usury*, &c. (See § 107.) So also in *scission*, *abscission*, *rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ **94.** *S* is silent in the words *aisle*, *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *chamois*, *corps*, *vis-a-vis*, &c.

Sh.

§ **95.** This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf*, *flesh*, *usher*, &c.

NOTE. — This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvocal breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. Organically considered, the sound is intermediate between those of *s* and consonant *y*; genetically considered, it has been evolved from the combination of these two sounds, which, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spe*ç*′i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (= *s*) and the *i* (=*y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version*, *mission*, *sure*, &c. In *motion*, and other words ending in *tion* not preceded by *s* or by *x*, we may suppose the *t* to have been originally sounded like *s*, as in words of the same class in French; or the process of development may have been, first, *mo′ti-on* (with the *t* kept pure); then *mōt′yun*; next *mōt′shun* or *mo′chun* (see § 66); and finally, by sinking the *t*, *mo′shun*.

Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in o-ce-an′ic, e-ma-ci-a′tion; 2. By *s*, as in nau′se-ate, A-si-at′ic; 3. By *t*, as in ne-go-*ti*-a′tion; 4. By *ce*, as in o′*ce*an; 5. By *ci*, as in so′*ci*al; 6. By *se*, as in nau′*se*ous; 7. By *si*, as in ten′*si*on; 8. By *ti*, as in cap′*ti*ous; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (=ksi), as in nox*i*ous; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (= syoo), as in men-*su*-ra′tion (men-*shoo*-ra′shun); 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (=ksyoo), as in lux′*u*-ry (luk′*shoo*-ry; 12. By *ch*, as in *ch*aise, *char*′la-tan, ma-*chine*′; 13. By *chs*, as in fu′*chs*i-a; 14. By *sc*, as in con-*sci*-en′tious; 15. By *sch*, as in *sch*orl; 16. By *sci*, as in con′*sci*ence. — See §§ 63, 92, 97, 104.

In some words, particularly those ending in *ciate* and *tiate*, some orthoëpists and speakers pronounce the vowel distinctly after the *c* or *t* sounded as *sh*; as, *enunciate* (e-nŭn′shĭ-ate), *expatiate* (eks-pā′shĭ-ate), &c.; others pronounce it with a slight sound, as of a very brief or half-suppressed *e*, represented in the Dictionaries of Smart and Cooley by an apostrophe, thus, *enunciate* (e-nŭn′sh'ate), *expatiate* (eks-pā′sh'ate), &c.; others, again, as Sheridan, Perry, and Dr. Webster, considering it an error to use the vowel twice, pronounce these terminations, and others like them, in one syllable; as, *enunciate* (e-nŭn′shate), *expatiate* (eks-pā′shate), &c. In this Dictionary, however, these terminations are given in two syllables (-shĭ-ate), in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage; but a reference to the present section is generally appended to words of this class, that the inquirer may not be left in ignorance of the fact that there is a want of uniformity in their pronunciation.

T.

§ **96.** The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone*, *note*, *noted*, *assets*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *d* (see § 70) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; that is to say, the position or configuration of the articulating organs is the same in both cases, but for *d* the breath, confined within the mouth by a close contact of the fore part of the tongue with the upper gum, is vocalized and rendered audible in a sort of murmur heard before the organs separate, while for *t* it is kept pure or unvocal, and cannot therefore be heard until the contact is forcibly broken.

T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten*, *listen*, *often*, *castle*, *gristle*, *throstle*, &c. It is also silent in the words *chestnut*, *Christmas*, *hostler* or *ostler*, *mistletoe*, and *mortgage*.

§ **97.** When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, and *io*, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation*; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient*, *station*, *partial*, &c. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question* (kwest′yun or kwes′-chun), *mixtion* (mikst′yun or miks′chun), &c. — See § 66, NOTE, and § 95.

Th.

§ **98.** *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing*, *breath*, *author*, *athlete*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath.

Th has this sound generally at the beginning and at the end of words; but there are some exceptions.

§ **99.** *Th* marked thus, **Th**, **th**, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine*, *then*, *with*, *mother*, *writhed*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in *leather*, *wither*, *heathen*; also at the end of the verbs *mouth*, *bequeath*, and *smooth*; and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe*, *clothe*, &c.

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death*, *deaths*; *sabbath*, *sabbaths*, &c.; but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal; viz., *bath*, *cloth*, *lath*, *mouth*, *oath*, *path*, and *wreath*, as, baths, cloths, laths, paths, &c. Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.

§ **100.** *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic* (tiz′ik), *thyme* (tīm), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom′as) and *Thames* (temz). This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek. In *asthma* and *isthmus*, it is said by the orthoëpists to have the same sound; but the great majority of speakers, in the United States at least, entirely suppress the *th*, pronouncing the former word ăz′mà or ăs′mà, and the latter ĭs′mus or ĭz′mus. — See § 108.

V.

§ 101. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vane*, *leave*, *civil*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

V is never silent, except in *sevennight* (sen′nit), which is also written *sennight*, and, according to some orthoëpists, in the word *twelvemonth*, colloquially pronounced *twel′munth*.

W.

§ 102. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet*, *worse*, *inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel o͞o, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative, instead of a smooth and purely vocal, character.

NOTE. — Some writers, however, maintain that the sound is merely that of a brief *oo*; in other words, that it is no consonant at all; but a simple experiment will serve to show the incorrectness of this view. If *w* is the same as *oo*, the word *wo͞o* must be equivalent to *oo* pronounced twice in succession; but *o͝o-o͞o′* is evidently a word of two syllables, and *wo͞o*, as universally pronounced, is confessedly a monosyllable. Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of *w*. Like the other consonants, it is capable of stopping or shutting a vowel, that is, of causing it to assume its regular short sound, as in the cockney pronunciation of *very* as vĕ′wy, of *marry* as mă′wy, of *horrid* as hŏ′wid, &c.

After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in glo͞w, thro͞wn, &c.; though sometimes significant, as in flaw. With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew*, *few*, *new*; but it is sounded like o͞o, or like *u* in *rude*, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew*, *shrew*, &c. It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow*, *cow*, *town*, &c. — See § 39.

W is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), *awry* (a-rȳ′); also in the words *answer* (an′ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to′ard), *two* (too).

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as *quail*, *query*, *languid*, *assuage*, &c.

Wh.

§ 103. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, viz., *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., *whet* is pronounced *hwet*. The *h* is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w*, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 76.) Many recent phonologists, however, contend that the combination *wh* represents a simple whisper of the ordinary *w*, to which it stands in the same relation as any surd consonant does to its corresponding sonant. Those who hold this opinion not only wrongly apprehend and describe their own pronunciation, but they overlook the fact, that, as a closer approximation of the lips in pronouncing *oo-et* changes the sound to *wet*, so *hoo-et* in like manner gives rise to *whet*; and they forget that all words of this class originally began with an aspiration or a guttural, as their etymological history clearly shows. Thus *what* is from the A.-S. *hwæt*, O. Sax. *huat*, Icel. *hvater*, &c. Compare also Scot. *quhile* and English *while*, Lat. *quid* and English *what*. In *who*, *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

X.

§ 104. This letter has two sounds; viz., its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, *tax*, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked X̲, x̲) like *gz*, as in *exist*, *example*, &c.

NOTE. — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary*, *exert*, *exalt*, *luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary*, *exhalation*, &c.

In *anxious*, *noxious*, *luxury*, and a few other words, the *s* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh*; thus, *ank′shus*, *nok′shus*, *luk′shoo-ry*, &c.

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan′-), *xebec* (ze′-), *xylography* (zī-), &c.

Y.

§ 105. The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn*, *year*, *young*, *beyond*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound — which is heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the *e*. As *w* is often confounded with *oo*, so *y* is often confounded with *ē*; but it may be proved to be a distinct sound by an experiment on the word *ye* similar to that by which *w* was shown to be distinct from *oo*. — See § 102.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that *i* would have in the same situation. — See §§ 15, 16, 35, 48, 54, &c.

Y is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar*, *minion*, *poniard*, &c.

Z.

§ 106. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone*, *maze*, *hazy*, *frozen*, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of *s*. (See § 90.) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh*, as in *seizure* (sē′zhoor) &c. (See § 107.) In *rendezvous* it is silent.

Zh.

§ 107. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE. — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 106) and that of consonant *y* (see § 105) in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do this causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so; and hence *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fūz′yun*, and then *fu′zhun*; *grazier*, first *grāz′yer*, and then *grāzh′er*. — See § 95.

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*); by the *zy* implied in *zu* (= zyoo), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, &c.; by *si* in certain situations (see § 93); by *ti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 108. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in *chintz*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *s*, in order to unite with the whispered *t*. On the other hand, the *s* in *wĭnds* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d*. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (spazm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, viz.: 1. Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maidz); 2. Plurals in *s*,

as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz); 3. *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (loadz), *smooths* (smoothz); 4. Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *ingulfed* (ingulft).

It is necessary to observe, that there are a few words ending in *dth*, as *breadth*, *hundredth*, &c., where the aspirate *th* is not assimilated to the vocal *d*; and also that, after *ng*, and the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, — all of which are vocal consonants, — a whispered consonant can be pronounced without difficulty, and actually is pronounced, as in *melt*, *terse*, *tempt* (temt), *fence*, *strength*, &c.

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ **109.** In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *robbing*, *madden*, *letter*, *horrid*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But, although only one articulation is ever used, or, in fluent speech, possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent* duplication of the *sound*. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless*, *foully*, *keenness*, *misstep*, *outtravel*, *unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town*, *head-dress*, *half-filled*. — See § 127.

ACCENT.

§ **110.** Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in in-tend′, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in su′per-in-tend′, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty.

NOTE. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten′ement*, *neç′essariness*, *an′atom′ical*, *person′ifica′tion*, &c.; but we say *lū′bricate*, and not *lŭb′ricate*; *trų′culency*, and not *trŭc′ulency*; *sū′perabun′dant*, and not *sŭp′erabun′dant*, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe′ri-od*, *ma′ni-ac*; or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de′vi-a′tion*, *o′ri-en′tal*.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary." He specifies *violin*, *referee*, *privateer*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *charlatan*, and might have added *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, *caricature*, *etiquette*, *reverie*, *confidante*, *governante*, *invalid*, n., *parachute*, and others. Nearly all of these, except the first three, have now (according to able orthoëpists) transferred the primary accent from the last to the first syllable, as in *artisan*, &c., under the operation of a principle which is stated in § 117.

(3.) Many in this country give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in ter′ri-tō′ry, dif′fi-cŭl′ty, cir′cum-stăn′ces, in′ter-ĕst′ing, &c. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word. It is also a vulgar American custom, in many words having an unaccented initial syllable followed by an accented one, to lay a nearly equal stress of voice on both, as in *ĕx′act′ly*, *gī′gan′tic*, *ī′tal′ic*, *pō′lit′ical*, *prē′cise′ly*, *sāl′va′tion*, *stū′pen′dous*.

DIVIDED USAGE.

§ **111.** In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a *conflict* between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity. It is all that can be done in a brief sketch like this.

§ **112.** FIRST PRINCIPLE. — *Derivatives* take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolve′*, from *resol′vo*, *aspect′* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus*, *Hindostan′ee*, from *Hindostan′*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as *within′*, from *in*, *improp′er*, from *prop′er*, *po′etess*, from *po′et*, *pleas′antly*, from *pleas′ant*, *ser′viceable*, from *ser′vice*, *re-adjust′ment*, from *adjust′*, &c.

§ **113.** SECOND PRINCIPLE. — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Ac′ceptable*, *reç′eptacle*, and *u′tensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept′able*, *recept′acle*, and *uten′sil*. *Dis′crepant* and *dis′crepancy* are marked *discrep′ant* and *discrep′ancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. *Subal′tern* (instead of Walker's *sub′altern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. *Dyspep′sy* has taken the place of *dys′pepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, *ances′tral* is preferred to *an′cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campes′tral* and other similar words. *Confes′sor*, like *profes′sor*, has superseded *con′fessor* in this country, and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. *Rem′ediless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *remed′iless*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. *Con′sistory* has given way to *consist′ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brande, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others. In like manner, *ac′cessary* and *ac′cessory* (as marked in most English Dictionaries) are commonly pronounced in this country *acces′sary* and *acces′sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle. It is an important one in its place; and, though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind, which promote ease of utterance, will finally prevail.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ **114.** THIRD PRINCIPLE. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or *penultimate* syllable, as in *a′gue*, *bar′on*, *com′mon*, *dis′cord*, &c.

NOTE. — (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, viz., that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse′*, *deter′*, *offend′*, &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, are, on

the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Hence *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *connate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in this country, and are now sanctioned by Reid, Boag, Craig, and others. *Al'cove* (for *alcove'*) is more common among us, and it is so marked by recent English orthoëpists, Boag, Craig, Cull, and others. *Con'tents* (for *contents'*) has become the general usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and Worcester. *Re'tail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. *De'tail* (for *detail'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. *Pro'lix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers. *Bom'bast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in this country. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government. *Ac'cess* (for *access'*) is authorized by a number of orthoëpists, and especially, among the later ones, by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clarke, and Cull.

(3.) No orthoëpist has given any sanction, it is believed, to *ro'mance* and *fi'nance* (for *romance'* and *finance'*), or to *re'search* and *re'source* (for *research'* and *resource'*), though these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America. The two last ought especially to be discountenanced; for *search* and *source* are English words, and should therefore remain (as they were from the first) the chief objects of thought.

§ 115. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the *first* syllable, and the verbs on the *last*, as, a *con'vert*, to *convert'*; a *con'tract*, to *contract'*, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

NOTE. — There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *per'fect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb; *per'mit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb; *pro'test* for the noun, and *protest'* for the verb; *per'fume* for the noun, and *perfume'* for the verb; *pro'ceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb; *de'tail* for the noun, and *detail'* for the verb; *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb; *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb; *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the *first* syllable of the noun *ally*, *allies;* and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the ground stated above, making the noun *al'ly*, *al'lies*, and the verb *ally'*. The noun *cement* has been extensively pronounced *cem'ent*, as distinguished from the verb to *cement';* but Smart thinks this will not finally prevail; and the tendency does certainly now seem to be toward *cement'* for the noun as well as the verb.

§ 116. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable, and the adjectives on the *last*.

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small, slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute, of time.	Minute', very small.
Su'pine, in grammar.	Supine', indolent.

The word *gallant* departs from the above rule. When it denotes a suitor, or "attentive to ladies," it is accented *gallant'*, and is changed into *gal'lant* when it means high-spirited or daring.

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 117. FOURTH PRINCIPLE. — In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult*, or third syllable from the end, as in *el'oquent*, *ac'cident*, *opportu'nity*.

NOTE. — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No. 1. See § 112); and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly inclined to say *contem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *confis'cate*, *obdu'rate*, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, *contempla'tus*, *demonstra'tus*, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'template*, *dem'onstrate*, *ob'durate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words. There is a class of botanical and mineralogical terms ending in *phyllous* and *phyllite* (from Gr. φύλλον, a leaf), as *quadriphyllous*, *anthophyllite*, &c., in which the same struggle is going on. Words having these terminations are differently accented by different authorities, and sometimes even by the same authority. Knowles, Gray, and Worcester are the only authorities who are self-consistent in their pronunciation of such words — Knowles accenting them all on the antepenult, Gray as uniformly on the penult, and Worcester giving an alternative in every case, the penultimate accentuation being his preference. There can be no doubt that that mode of pronunciation which places the accent on the antepenult is most in accordance with the genius of our language; and, in all probability, it will ultimately prevail over the learning or the pedantry of those who contend for the penultimate accentuation. In like manner, *bal'cony* (for *balco'ny*) has now, according to Smart, become the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Webster, Cull, Wright, Cooley, and many more.

Ele'giac (for *elegi'ac*) is the general pronunciation of this country (in accordance with *maniac* and most other words in *-iac*), and has the sanction of Perry, Knowles, Wright, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, and Webster. *Quan'dary* (for *quanda'ry*), in accordance with *boundary* and nearly every other word of three syllables in *-ary*, is our prevailing pronunciation, and is sanctioned by Maunder, Cull, Craig, Clarke, Cooley, Worcester, and Webster. Many are disposed to reduce *vaga'ry* to the same accentuation (*va'gary*).

§ 118. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whole* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: viz., *Abdo'men*, *hori'zon*, *deco'rum*, *diplo'ma*, *muse'um*, *sono'rous*, *acu'men*, *bitu'men*, and, on like grounds, *farra'go*, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in *am'azon*, *cic'atrix*, *min'ister*, *or'ator*, *pleth'ora*, &c.

§ 119. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *at'tribute*, n., and *attrib'ute*, v., *miscon'duct*, n., and *misconduct'*, v., *o'verthrow*, n., and *overthrow'*, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent further from the end.

§ 120. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two: —

-cracy; as, *democ'racy*, *theoc'racy;*
-ferous; as, *somnif'erous*, *umbellif'erous;*
-fluent; as, *af'fluent*, *circum'fluent;*
-fluous; as, *mellif'luous*, *super'fluous;*
-gonal; as, *diag'onal*, *hexag'onal;*
-gony; as, *cosmog'ony*, *theog'ony;*
-grapher; as, *lexicog'rapher*, *stenog'rapher;*
-graphy; as, *photog'raphy*, *typog'raphy;*
-loger; as, *philol'oger*, *astrol'oger;*
-logist; as, *entomol'ogist*, *physiol'ogist;*
-logy; as, *chronol'ogy*, *mythol'ogy;*
-loquy; as, *col'loquy*, *solil'oquy;*
-machy; as, *logom'achy*, *theom'achy;*
-mathy; as, *chrestom'athy*, *polym'athy;*
-meter; as, *barom'eter*, *hygrom'eter;*
-metry; as, *altim'etry*, *geom'etry;*
-nomy; as, *astron'omy*, *econ'omy;*
-parous; as, *ovip'arous*, *vivip'arous;*

-pathy; as, *ap'athy, antip'athy;*
-phony; as, *antiph'ony, coloph'ony;*
-scopy; as, *aeros'copy, deuteros'copy;*
-strophe; as, *apos'trophe, catas'trophe;*
-tomy; as, *anat'omy, lithot'omy;*
-trophy; as, *at'rophy, hyper'trophy;*
-vomous, as, *flammiv'omous, igniv'omous;*
-vorous, as, *carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.*

§ 121. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-cate, -date, -gate, -fy, -tude,* and *-ty,* preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as, *dep'recate, rus'ticate, recip'rocate; an'tedate, elu'cidate, accom'modate; prop'agate, del'egate, fu'migate; rar'efy, sanc'tify; qui'etude, lat'itude; soci'ety, acid'ity, dep'uty.*

§ 122. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh,* of *zh,* or of consonant *y* immediately before their last vowel or diphthong, except those words in which *ch* is sounded like *sh* (as *capuchin,* kap-yu-sheen'); e. g., *dona'tion, conces'sion, illu'sion, controver'sial, vermil'ion, opin'ion.*

The Terminations IC and ICS.

§ 123. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in ικος or *icus,* in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult; as, *epidem'ic, scientif'ic,* &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; viz., *ag'aric, Ar'abic, arith'metic, ar'senic,* n., *cath'olic, chol'eric, ephem'eric, her'etic, lu'natic, pleth'oric, pol'itic, rhet'oric,* and *tur'meric. Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'ic.* In like manner, the nouns *empiric* and *schismatic,* and the noun and adjective *splenetic,* are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

The Terminations E-AL, E-AN, and E-UM.

§ 124. A part of the words having these terminations follow the English analogy, and take the antepenultimate accent; as, *cerv'lean, hyperbo'rean, Hercu'lean, Mediterra'nean, subterra'nean, Tarta'rean, marmo'rean; petro'leum, perios'teum, succeda'neum.* A part accent the penult; as, *adamante'an, Atlante'an, colosse'an, empyre'an, Epicure'an, Europe'an, pygme'an; mausole'um, muse'um. Orphean,* being derived from *Or'pheus* (or'fūs), is more properly accented *Or'phean.* Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; as, *lin'eal, ethe'real, fune'real;* but *hymene'al* and *ide'al* take the accent upon the penult.

The Termination OSE.

§ 125. There is a considerable number of adjectives ending in *ose,* as *animose, comatose, operose,* &c., in the accentuation of which the dictionaries are at variance with each other, and many of them inconsistent with themselves. But all words of this class, as Walker remarks, ought, from their form and derivation, to be pronounced alike. Walker himself accents them all upon the last syllable, and in this he is followed by Worcester and Cooley; but, in trisyllables having this termination, most recent authorities, following the natural tendency of the language, as well as the prevailing usage, give only a secondary accent to the last syllable, placing the principal accent on the antepenult. (See § 110, Note, second paragraph.) As to dissyllabic adjectives ending in *ose,* as *jocose, verbose, morose,* &c., they take the accent on the last syllable, with a few exceptions.

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§ 126. In poetry, words are frequently used with an accentuation different from that adopted in ordinary speech, as in the following examples: —

'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier'!*
Forever separate, yet forever near. *Pope.*

Ye icefalls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous *rav'ines* slope amain. *Coleridge.*

§ 127. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the *syllable of difference* (unless this is already accented, as in *em'inent, im'minent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, *undo'* is pronounced *un'do'* when opposed to *do* or to *out'do',* and *in'tervene'* is pronounced *in'tervene'* when used antithetically to *su'pervene'.* So also with *am'puta'tion* and *im'puta'tion, bi'en'nial* and *tri'en'nial, op'pose'* and *sup'pose'; ex'er'cise* and *ex'or'cise, al-le'ga'tion* and *al-li'ga'tion; proph'et'* and *prof'it'; do'nor'* and *do'nee', guar'antor'* and *guar'antee'.*

§ 128. When separately pronounced, all monosyllabic words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discourse, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, the possessive pronoun *their,* when emphatic, should take the full sound of *ê;* as, "*Their* (thêr) interests, and not *yours,* are to be consulted." But when unemphatic, the sound becomes more obscure, verging toward, or falling into, that of the neutral vowel (*u* in *urge*); as, "They will not neglect *their* (thur) interests." So, also, *there,* when used as an adverb of place, is distinctly pronounced with the appropriate sound of the vowel; as, "I shall be *there* (thêr)." When, however, it serves merely to introduce a verb or a sentence, it takes the obscurer sound; as, "*There* (thur) is no difficulty in the case." In like manner we say *ā, your, thăt, thē, frŏm, fôr,* &c., when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite ŭ, yur, thŭt, thŭ, frŭm, fur, &c. The following passage from the Spectator, No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables: — "My lords, with humble submission thăt *that* I say is this, that thăt *that* that thăt gentleman has advanced is not thăt *that* he should have proved to your lordships."

SYLLABICATION.

§ 129. Words are sometimes divided into syllables for the sole purpose of showing their proper pronunciation (as, *a-dorn, o-void*); and sometimes in order to exhibit their etymological composition merely, without the least regard to their pronunciation (as, *ad-orn, ov-oid*). In ordinary cases — as where a word requires to be divided at the end of a line — these modes of syllabication are to a certain extent combined. In the United States, the etymological principle is allowed to operate only in separating prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical terminations from the radical part of the word, where this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. In English practice, however, words are usually divided in such a manner as to show their constituent parts independently of the pronunciation (as, *hypo-thesis, philo-sophy, belli-gerent,* &c.), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels goes to the latter (as, *a-na-to-my, de-li-cate, ma-the-ma-tics,* &c.). In this Dictionary, words are uniformly divided so as to represent their pronunciation in the most accurate manner; but very frequently the root of a word may be exhibited to the eye without violating the orthoëpical principle of syllabication, and, where this is possible, it has generally been done, more particularly in the case of accented syllables.

PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

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

The invention of printing began a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

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

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such

letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

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

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for *though*), *spred*, &c. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plouhman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, &c., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, &c. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers. This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and each sound is represented by one and only one character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr. Alexander John Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see p. xxiii.), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, &c. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, &c. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, &c., for *defence*, *offence*, &c., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *er* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34).

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr. Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *ide* and *ine*, as *chloride*, *chlorine*, &c. (§ 32), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming the letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable. This letter is retained in this volume, in accordance with the almost

universal practice of the present day. The word written by Dr. Webster *oxyd* is now spelled *oxide*, for reasons stated in section 32 and under the word itself in the Dictionary. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *re*, but which in this book are spelled with the ending *er*, that this orthography is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *or* for *our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *bigg*, *egg*, *snigg*; *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *plitt*, *smitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, *huzz*, *muzz*.

NOTE. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *xebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *talc*, *talcky*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *bag*, *baggage*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *plănned*, *hŏttest*, and *abĕtted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōtest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *squab*, *squabbish*, *squabby*; *squat*, *squatting*, *squatter*; *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*; *acquit'*, *acquit'ted*, *acquit'ting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal'*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer'*, *pref'erence*; *refer'*, *ref'erence*; *defer'*, *def'erence*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*; *perform*, *performer*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The

following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *uret*, *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchet*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, &c., the second *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, &c., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *channel*, *drivel*, *gambol*, &c. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by Lowth and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*: *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*; as, *ill*, *illy*; *dull*, *dully*; *full*, *fully*. Words similarly formed by adding the termination *less*, however, are written either with the three *l's*, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l's*, and without the hyphen; as *bell-less*, or *belless*, *skill-less* or *skilless*, *smell-less* or *smelless*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *incite*, *incitement*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *lodgement*, *judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *guide*, *guidance*; *plume*, *plumage*; *use*, *usage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*.

The *e* is retained in the word *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage*, *lineal*, *and pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants; as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*; *mortgage*, *mortgageor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy*, *iciest*, *icily*; *mercy*, *merciless*; *tidy*, *tidiness*; *modify*, *modifies*; *foggy*, *fogginess*; *earthy*, *earthiness*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy*, *shyness*; *sly*, *slyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*, *spryest*; *wry*, *wryness*. But the adjectives *drier*, and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's*, *everybody's*.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *play*, *player*, *plays*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *joy*, *joyful*; *enjoy*, *enjoyed*; *buy*, *buying*; *gluey*, *glueyness*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *weigh*, *weighing*; *dough*, *doughy*; *echo*, *echoed*; *woo*, *wooes*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*.

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

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

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal*, *inthral*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill*

should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

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

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well;* as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare;* — compounds of *mass;* as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full;* as, *artful*, *hateful*, *rueful*, *woeful;* — also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

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

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas;* *tree*, *trees;* *woe*, *woes;* *canto*, *cantos;* *virtue*, *virtues;* *purlieu*, *purlieus;* *claw*, *claws;* *cab*, *cabs;* *panic*, *panics;* *bead*, *beads;* *chief*, *chiefs;* *bag*, *bags;* *path*, *paths;* *lock*, *locks;* *bell*, *bells;* *gem*, *gems;* *fan*, *fans;* *cup*, *cups;* *ear*, *ears;* *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es;* as, *echo*, *echoes;* *cargo*, *cargoes;* *embargo*, *embargoes;* *motto*, *mottoes;* *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies;* that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, *or z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s:* as, *church*, *churches;* *rush*, *rushes;* *age*, *ages;* *lace*, *laces;* *gas*, *gases;* *case*, *cases;* *loss*, *losses;* *box*, *boxes;* *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all;*" "The two 0's in 400;" "Two *'s in Orion;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in all;" "Two *s in Orion;" "The *pros* and *cons*." Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees*, *efs*, *ells*, *esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, the two *ee* in *bee*, the two *ll* in *all;* but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee*, *ll*, &c., are properly read *double e*, *double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i:* as, *mercy*, *mercies;* *lady*, *ladies;* *sky*, *skies;* *army*, *armies;* *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s:* as, "The three *Marys;*" but for this practice there seems to be no good reason.

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days;* *key*, *keys;* *money*, *moneys;* *attorney*, *attorneys;* *alloy*, *alloys;* *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies:* as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. — Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s:* as, *memorie*, *memories:* *mercie*, *mercies*. *Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural was not changed, and still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life*, *lives;* *knife*, *knives;* *wife*, *wives;* *leaf*, *leaves;* *sheaf*, *sheaves;* *loaf*, *loaves;* *beef*, *beeves;* *thief*, *thieves;* *calf*, *calves;* *half*, *halves;* *elf*, *elves;* *shelf*, *shelves;* *self*, *selves;* *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*, *men;* *woman*, *women;* *goose*, *geese;* *foot*, *feet;* *tooth*, *teeth;* *brother*, *brethren;* *louse*, *lice;* *mouse*, *mice*. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *foeman*, *foemen;* *dormouse*, *dormice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman*, *caymans;* *desman*, *desmans;* *firman*, *firmans;* *talisman*, *talismans;* *German*, *Germans;* *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*. The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes, by a gross blunder, written *talismen* and *Mussulmen*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en:* namely, *brother*, *brethren;* *child*, *children;* *ox*, *oxen*. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne*, *kine*, *shoon*, *hosen*, *housen* (from *eye*, *cow*, *shoe*, *hose*, *house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 23. The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary. The word *acquaintance* is written, in the plural, either *acquaintance* (supposed to be a corruption of *acquaintants*) or *acquaintances*, the two forms having little or no difference of meaning.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data;* *criterion*,

criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; *monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; index, indices*, or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ **26.** In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

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

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain*; and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion.* See Note under CONNECTION, in the Dictionary.

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

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives. See Note under OFFENSE, in the Dictionary.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise.* See Note under PRACTISE, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hĕd'ra*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraĕdron, octaĕdral*, &c., without the *h.*

§ **28.** There is a class of adjectives ending either in *able* or in *ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *able*; as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible.* Many of them are from Latin words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*; some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *able* or *ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*: as, *mutable* (Lat. *mutabilis*); *potable* (Lat. *potabilis*); *credible* (Lat. *credibilis*); *vendible* (Lat. *vendibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *able*; as, *avoidable, eatable, fordable, laughable, liable, salable, serviceable.* There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, *addible* or *addable; conversable* or *conversible; inferable* or *inferrible; referable* or *referrible.*

§ **29.** There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ **30.** There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *ant* and *ent*, both of which were in certain cases used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. In the few words in which both these terminations are retained, it is the more general practice to write the adjective with *ent*, and the common noun with *ant*, while the corresponding abstract noun ends in *ence*, as in the adjectives *confident* and *dependent*, the common nouns *confidant* and *dependant*, and the abstract nouns *confidence* and *dependence.* In the case of very many words, however, the adjective ends in *ant*, as also the common noun; while the abstract noun ends in *ance*, as in the adjectives *attendant* and *repentant*; the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant*; and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance.* It may be remarked that the terminations *ant* and *ance* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; *ent* and *ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *Ence* and *ance* were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ **31.** There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, &c., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, &c. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g.*

§ **32.** There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*; but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide, chloride, iodide, sulphide; chlorine, fluorine, salicine, stearine*; and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e.* *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide*, and the like. See Note under OXIDE, in the Dictionary.

§ **33.** There is a class of words ending as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in ιζω, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise.* There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*; as *anathematize, characterize, dramatize,*

tantalize. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize;* as, *albumenize*, *bastardize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise;* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable; as, *civilize*, *formalize*, *organize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ **34.** The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ **35.** There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our;* as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ **36.** There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede;* as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *palmiped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For any thing more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added, is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ick;* as, *music*, *musick*, *public*, *publick*, &c. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ick* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *ise* or *ize;* as, *systematise* or *systematize*, &c., — the latter being the mode in which such words are spelled in America, and the former that adopted by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, in as good use as the first.

A.

Abatis, *or*	Abattis.	
Abettor,	Abetter.	
Abreuvoir,	Abbreuvoir.	
Abridgment,	Abridgement.	
Accessory,	Accessary. [&c.	
Account, -ant, &c.,	†Accompt, -ant,	
Accouter, &c., *or*	Accoutre, &c.	
Acetimeter, *or*	Acetometer.	
Ache,	†Ake.	
Achieve,	†Atchieve. [ment.	
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledge-	
Addible,	Addable.	
Adipocere,	Adipocire.	
Admittable,	Admittible.	
Adopter (*Chem.*),	Adapter.	
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adultrer, -ess.	
Adz, *or*	Adze.	
Ædile,	Edile.	
Ægis,	Egis.	
Æolian, *or*	Eolian.	
Ærie, *or* Eyrie,	Eyry.	
Æsthetic, -s, *or*	Esthetic, -s.	
Aghast,	†Agast.	
Agriculturist,	Agriculturalist.	
Aid-de-camp, *or*	Aide-de-camp.	
Ajutage, *or*	Adjutage.	
Alcaid,	Alcade.	
Alchemy,	†Alchymy.	
Alcoran *or* Koran,	Alkoran.	
Alkahest, *or*	Alcahest.	
Allege,	†Alledge.	
Alleluia, *or* Alleluiah,	Alloy,	
	Alum,	
	Almanac,	
Ambassador, *or* Embassador,	Accessary. [&c.	
	Accompt, -ant,	
Ambegris,	Accoutre, &c.	
	Acetometer.	
Ambs-ace,	†Ake.	
	†Atchieve. [ment.	
Amend, -ment,	Acknowledge-	
Amice,	Addable.	
Ammoniuret,	Adipocire.	
Amortize, -ment,	Admittible.	
Amphitheater,	Adapter.	
Anapest,	†Adultrer, -ess.	
Ancient, -ly,	Adze.	
Andiron,	Edile.	
Angiotomy,	Egis.	
Ankle,	Eolian.	
	Eyry.	
Annotto,	Esthetic, -s.	
	†Agast.	
Antechamber,	Agriculturalist.	
Anterior,	Aide-de-camp.	
Anti-emetic,	Adjutage.	
Antihypnotic,	Alcade.	
Apostasy,	†Alchymy.	
Aposteme, *or*	Alkoran.	
Apothegm, *or*	Alcahest.	
Appall,	†Alledge.	
Appallment,	Allelujah, Halleluiah.	
	†Allay.	
	Allum.	
	Almanack.	
Ambassadour, Embassadour.		
Archæology,		
†Ambergrease, Ambergrise.		
Ardor,		
Argol, *or*		
Armor, -er, &c., Ames-ace.		
Arquebuse,		
†Emend, -ment.		
†Arrack,		
†Amess.		
Artisan,		
Ammoniaret.		
Asafetida, Asafœtida,		
Amortise, -ment.		
Amphitheatre.		
Asbestus, *or*		
Anapæst.		
Ascendant,		
†Antient, -ly.		
Ascendency,		
†Handiron.		
Askance,		
Angeiotomy.		
Askant,		
Ancle.		
Assuage,		
Anotta, Annatto, Anota, Annotta, Arnotta, Arnotto.		
Atheneum, *or*		
Attar, *or*		
Aught,		
Antichamber.		
Author, &c.,		
†Anteriour.		
Autocracy,		
Antemetic.		
Autoptical,		
Anthypnotic.		
Awkward,		
Apostacy.		
Awm, *or*		
Imposthume.		
Ax, *or*		
Apophthegm.		
Ay, *or*		
Appal.		
Appalment.		
Appareled, -ing,		Apparelled, -ling.
Appraise, -ed, &c., *or*		Apprize, -ed, &c.
Apprise (*to notify*),		Apprize.
Apricot,		†Apricock.
Arbitrament,		†Arbitrement.
Arbor,		Arbour.
		Archaiology.
Ardor,		Ardour.
		Argal.
		Armour, -er, &c.
		Arquebus, †Har-
		†Arack. [quebuse.
		Artizan.
		Assafœtida.
		Asbestos.
		Ascendent.
		Ascendancy.
		Askaunce.
		Askaunt.
		†Asswage.
		Athenæum.
		Otto.
		Ought.
		Authour, &c.
		Autocrasy.
		Autopsical.
		†Aukward.
		Aum.
		Axe.
		Aye.

B.

Backshish,	Bakshish, Buk-
Bade (*v.*),	†Bad. [sheesh.
Baldric,	Baldrick, Baw-
Balk,	Baulk. [drick.
Balister, *or*	Ballister.
Baluster,	Banister.
Bandana, *or*	Bandanna.
Bandoleer,	Bandelier.
Banderole,	Bannerol, Band-
Banyan (*Bot.*),	Banian. [rol.
Bans,	Banns.
Barbacan,	Barbican.
Barbecue,	Barbacue.
Barberry,	Berberry.
Bark, *or*	Barque.
Barouche,	Barouch.
Barytone,	Baritone.
Basin,	Bason.
Bass, *or*	Base.
Bass-viol, *or*	Base-viol.
Bas-relief,	Bass-relief.
Bastinade, *or*	Bastinado.
Baton, *or* Batoon,	Baston.
Bateau,	Batteau.
Battledoor, *or*	Battledore.
Bauble,	Bawble.
Bazaar, *or*	Bazar.
Befall,	Befal.
Behavior,	Behaviour.
Behoove,	Behove.
Beldam, *or*	Beldame.
Belligerent,	Belligerant.
Benedict, *or*	Benedick.
Benumb,	†Benum.
Bellfounder,	†Belfounder,
and similar compounds.	
Bequeath,	Bequeathe.
Bergamot,	†Burgamot.
Berth (*Nav.*),	Birth.
Betel,	Betle.
Beveled, -ing, *or*	Bevelled, -ling.
Bevile (*Her.*),	Bevil, *or* Bevel.
Bezant,	Byzant. [-ses,&c.
Biasing,-ed,-es,&c.,	Biassing, -sed,
Bigoted,	Bigotted.
Bilge,	Bulge. [ards.
Billiards,	†Balyards, Balli-
Billingsgate,	Bilingsgate.
Bin,	Binn.
Binnacle,	†Binacle, Bittacle.
Bister, *or*	Bistre.
Blende (*Min.*),	Blend, Blinde.
Blessed (*a.*), *or*	Blest. [&c.
Blithesome, -ly,&c.,	Blithsome, -ly,
Blomary,	Bloomary.
Blouse, *or*	Blowse.
Bodice,	Boddice.
Boil, *n.*,	Bile.
Bombazet, *or*	Bombazette.
Bombazine, *or*	Bombasine.
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper.
Bourgeois, *or*	Burgeois.
Bourse,	Burse.
Bouse, *or*	Boose.
Bousy, *or*	Boozy. [&c.
Boweled, -ing, &c., *or*	Bowelled, -ling,
Bowlder,	Boulder.
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit.
Brahman,	Brachman,
Brahmin,	Bramin.
Brake (*Railways*),	Break.
Brazen,	†Brasen.
Brazier,	†Brasier.
Brier,	Briar.
Brooch,	Broach, Broche.
Bryony,	Briony.
Buccaneer,	Bucanier.
Buddhism, *or*	Boodhism.
Buffet, *or*	Beaufet.
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.
Bun, *or*	Bunn.
Buncombe,	Bunkum.
Bur, *or*	Burr.
Burden, -some,	†Burthen, -some.
Burin,	Burine.
Burned (*imp.*),	Burnt.
Burganet, *or*	Burgonet.
But-end, *or*	Butt-end.
Butt, *or*	But.
Byzantine,	Bizantine.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose, Co-
Cacique,	Cazique. [boose.
Caddice, *or*	Caddis.
Cæsura,	Cesura.
Cag, *or*	Keg.
Caique, *or*	Caic.
Caisson, *or*	Caissoon.
Calash,	Caleche.
Caldron,	Cauldron.
Calendar,	†Kalendar.
Calends,	†Kalends.
Caliber, *or*	Calibre.
Calipash,	Callipash.
Calipee,	Callipee.
Calipers,	Callipers.
Caliph,	Calif, Kalif.
Calk, *or*	Caulk, Calque.
Calligraphy,	Caligraphy.
Caloyer, *or*	Kaloyer.
Caltrap, *or*	Caltrop.
Calyx,	Calix. [let.
Camlet,	Camblet, Cham-
Camomile,	Chamomile.
Camphene,	Camphine, Camphogen.
Camphor,	Camphire.
Candor,	Candour. [&c.
Canceled, -ing, &c., *or*	Cancelled, -ling,
Cannel-coal,	Canal-coal.
Cannoneer, *or*	Cannonier.
Canny,	Cannie.
Cañon (*Sp.*),	Canyon.
Cantaloup, *or*	Cantaloupe,
Cantalever, *or*	Cantilever.
Carbine,	Carabine.
Carbineer,	Carbinier, Carabinier, Carabineer.
Carapace,	Carapax.
Caret,	Caract, Carrat.
Caravansary, *or*	Caravansera.
Carcass,	Carcase.
Carnelian,	Cornelian. [&c.
Caroled, -ing, &c., *or*	Carolled, -ling,
Cartography,	Chartography.
Cask (*a vessel*),	Casque.
Casque (*helmet*),	Cask.
Cassava,	Cassada, Cassado.
Cassimere, *or*	Kerseymere.
Caster,	Castor.
Catchup, *or* Ketchup,	Catsup.
Catechise, -er, *or*	Catechize, -er, &c.
Cauliflower,	Collilflower.
Causeway,	Causey.
Caviare, *or*	Caviar.
Caviler, -ed, &c., *or*	Caviller, -led, &c.
Cayman,	Caiman.
Ceil, -ing, -ed,	†Ciel, -ing, -ed.
Center,	Centre.
Centered,	Centred.
Centimeter, *or*	Centimetre.
Centiped,	Centipede.
Ceroon, *or*	Seroon.
Cess-pool, *or*	Sess-pool.
Chalcedony,	Calcedony.
Chameleon,	Cameleon. [my.
Chamois,	Shamois, Sham-
Champaign,	Champain.
Champagne,	†Champane. [&c.
Channeled,-ing,&c.*or*	Channelled,-ling,
Chant, -er, -ed, &c.,	Chaunt, -er, -ed,
Chap,	Chop. [&c.
Chase,	Chace.
Check (*n.*),	Cheque.
Checker, -ed, &c.,	Chequer, -ed, &c.
Chemist,	Chymist, Chimist.
Chemistry,	Chymistry, Chimistry.
Cherif, Scherif, *or*	Sheriffe, Schereef.
Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Chevron, *or*	Cheveron.
Chicory,	Chiccory.
Chilioliter,	Kiloliter.
Chiliometer,	Kilometer.
Chine,	Chime, Chimb.
Chintz,	Chints.
Chiseled, -ing, *or*	Chiselled, -ling.
Chock-full,	Chuck-full.
Choir,	†Quire.
Chorister,	†Quirister.
Choke,	†Choak.
Choose,	†Chuse.
Chore,	Char.
Cigar,	Segar.
Cimeter, Scimiter,	Scimetar, Scymetar.
Cipher,	Cypher. [&c
Clamor, -ous, &c.,	Clamour, -ous,
Clangor,	Clangour.
Clarionet, *or*	Clarinet.
Clew, *or*	Clue.
Clinch,	Clench.
Clinique,	Clinic.
Clinometer,	Klinometer.
Cloak,	†Cloke.
Clodpoll,	Clodpole.
Clothe, -ed, &c.,	†Cloathe, -ed, &c
Clough,	Cloff.
Clyster,	Glyster.
Cockswain, *or*	Coxswain.
Cœliac, *or*	Celiac.
Cognizor, -zee,	Cognisor, -see.
Coif,	Quoif.
Coiffure,	†Quoiffure.
Colander,	Cullender.
Color,	Colour.
Comb, Combe, *or*	Coombe.
Comfrey,	Comfry, Cumfrey
Complete,	†Compleat.
Complexion,	†Complection.
Confectionery,	†Confectionary.
Connection,	Connexion.
Contemporary, *or*	Cotemporary.
Contra-dance,	Country-dance.
Controller, -ship,	Comptroller, -ship. [troul.
Control,	†Comptrol, Con-
Cony,	Coney.
Cooly, *or*	Coolie.
Coomb, *or*	Comb.
Copaiva, *or*	Copaiba.
Copier,	Copyer.
Copse,	Coppice.
Coquette, *n.*,	Coquet.
Coranach,	Coronach.
Corbel,	Corbeil.
Corselet,	Crosslet.
Cosy,	Cosey.
Cot, *or*	Cote, (*a hut*).
Cott, *or*	Cott, (*a bed*).
Cotillon, *or*	Cotilion.
Councilor, *or*	Councillor.
Counselor, *or*	Counsellor.
Count,	†Compt.
Courtesan,	Courtezan.
Courtesy (*Law*),	Curtesy, Curtsy.
Cozen, -age,	Cosen, -age.
Craunch,	Cranch.
Cray-fish, *or*	Craw-fish.
Creak (*v.*),	Creek.
Creosote, Creasote,	Kreosote, Kreasote.
Critique,	Critic (*a criticism*).
Croup (*buttocks*),	Crup.
Cruet,	Crewet.
Crupper,	Crouper.
Cruse (*bottle*),	†Cruise.
Cucurbit, *or*	Cucurbite.
Cudgeled, -er, -ing, *or*	Cudgelled, -ler,
Cue (*def.* 1),	Queue. [-ling.
Cuerpo,	†Querpo.
Cuneiform, *or*	Cuniform.
Curb (*def.* 3),	†Kerb, Kirb.
Cursed (*imp.*),	Curst. [lasse.
Curtal-ax,	Curtle-axe, Curte-
Cutlass, *or*	Cutlas.
Cyclopedia, *or*	Cyclopædia.
Cymar,	Chimere, Simar.
Cyst,	Cist.
Czar, -ina,	Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl,	Dactyle.

Damasken,	Damaskeen.	Embarkation,
Damson,	Damascene.	Embassador, *or* Ambassador,
Dandruff,	Dandriff.	Embassy,
Danegelt, *or*	Danegeld.	Embassage,
Debarkation,	Debarcation. [&c.	Embed, -ded, &c.,
Debonair, -ly, -ness,	Debonnaire, -ly,	Embezzle, &c.,
Decrepit,	Decrepid.	Emblaze,
Defense, -less, &c., *or*	Defence, -less, &c.	Emblazon, -ed, &c.,
Deflection,	Deflexion.	Embody, -ied, &c.,
Deflour,	Deflower.	Embolden, -ed, &c.,
Delf,	Delft, Delph.	Emborder, &c.,
Delphin, *or*	Delphine.	Embosom, *or*
Deltoid,	†Deltoide.	Emboss, -ed, &c.,
Demarkation,	Demarcation.	Embowel, -ed, -ing,
Demeanor,	Demeanour.	Emboweler, -ment,
Demesne (*Law*),	Demain.	Embower, -ed, &c.,
Dentiroster,	Dentirostre.	Embrace, -ed, &c.,
Dependent,	Dependant.	Embracer, -ment,
Dependence,	Dependance.	Embrasure,
Deposit,	†Deposite.	Embrocation,
Desert (*n.*),	†Desart.	Embroil, -ed, &c.,
Deshabille,	Dishabille.	Emerods, *or* Emeroids,
Dessert,	†Desert.	Emir, *or*
Detecter,	Detector.	Empale, -ed, &c.,
Detortion,	Detorsion.	Empanelled, -ing, &c.,
Deuce,	Deuse, Duse.	Emperor,
Develop, -ment,	Develope, -ment.	Empoison,
Dexterous,	Dextrous.	Empower, -ed, &c.,
Diæresis, *or*	Dieresis.	Emprise,
Diarrhea, *or*	Diarrhœa.	Empurple,
Diarrhetic, *or*	Diarrhœtic.	Emu,
Dike,	Dyke.	Enameled, -ing, &c., *or*
Diocese,	Diocess.	Enamor, -ed, -ing,
Disheveled, -ing, *or*	Dishevelled, -ling.	Encage, -ed, &c.,
Disk, *or*	Disc. [-ing.	Encamp, -ed, &c.
Dispatch, -ed, -ing, *or*	Despatch, -ed,	Enchant,
Disseize, -in, -or,	Disseise, -in, -or.	Enchiseled, -ing, *or*
Distention, *or*	Distension.	Encloister,
Distill, *or*	Distil.	Encounter, &c.,
Distrainor,	Distrainer.	Encroach, &c.,
Diversely,	Diversly.	Encumber, -ed, &c.,
Divest, -ed, &c.,	Devest, -ed, &c.	Encyclopedia, *or*
Docket (*Law*),	†Doquet.	Endear,
Doctress, *or*	Doctoress.	Endeavor, -ed, &c.
Dolor, -ous,	Dolour, -ous.	Endow, &c.,
Domicile,	Domicil.	Endue, *or*
Doomsday-book,	Domesday-book.	Endure, -ance,
Dory, *or*	Doree, Dorey.	Enforce, -ed, &c.,
Dormer-window,	Dormar-window.	Engage, -ed, &c.,
Dote,	Doat.	Engender,
Dotage,	†Doatage.	Engorge, -ed, &c.,
Doubloon,	†Doublon.	Engross,
Dowry,	†Dowery.	Enhance,
Downfall,	†Downfal.	Enigma,
Dram, *and*	Drachm.	Enjoin, &c.,
Draff,	Draugh.	Enkindle, -ed, &c.,
Draft, *and*	Draught.	Enlarge, &c.,
Dragoman,	Drogoman.	Enlist,
Dribblet, *or*	Driblet.	Enroll,
Drier,	Dryer. [&c.	Enrollment,
Driveler, -ing, *or*	Driveller, -ling,	Enshrine,
Drought,	Drouth.	Enshroud,
Dryly,	Drily.	Ensphere,
Duchy,	Dutchy.	Enstamp,
Duchess,	Dutchess. [-list.	Entail (*Arch.*),
Dueler, -ing, -ist, *or*	Duéller, -ling,	Entangle, &c.,
Dullness,	Dulness. [geon.	Enterprise,
Dungeon,	Donjon, †Don-	Enthrone, -ed, &c.,
Dunghill,	†Dunghil.	Entire, -ly, &c.,
Duress,	†Duresse (*Fr.*).	Entitle, -ed, &c.,
Dye, &c. (*color*),	Die, &c.	Entrance, -ed, &c.,
Dyke. *See*	Dike.	Entrap, -ed, &c.,
		Entreat, -ed, &c.,
		Entreaty,
		Entresol,
		Entwine, -ed, &c.,
		Envelop (*v.*),
		Envelope (*n.*), *or*
		Envelopment,

E.

Eavesdropper,	†Evesdropper.	Embarcation.
Eccentric, -al, &c.,	†Excentric, -al, &c.	Embassadour, Ambassadour.
Economy,	Œconomy.	Ambassy.
Ecstasy,	Ecstacy, †Extasy.	Ambassage.
Ecstatic,	†Extatic.	Imbed, -ded, &c.
Ecumenic, -al,	Œcumenic, -al.	†Imbezzle, &c.
Edematous, *or*	Œdematous.	†Imbiaze.
Edile, -ship,	Ædile, -ship.	†Imblazon, -ed, &c.
Eloign, -ment,	Eloin, -ment.	Imbody, -ied, &c.
Emarginate,	Imarginate.	Imbolden, -ed, &c.
Embalm, -ed, &c.,	†Imbalm, -ed, &c.	†Imborder, &c.
Embalmer, -ment,	†Imbalmer, -ment.	Imbosom.
Embank, -ed, &c.,	Imbank, -ed, &c.	†Imboss, -ed, &c.
Embargo,	†Imbargo.	†Embowell, -ed, &c.,
Embark, -ed, &c.,	†Imbark, -ed, &c.	†Imbowel, -ed, &c.
		Emboweller, &c.
		†Imboweller, &c.
		†Imbower, -ed, &c.
		†Imbrace, -ed, &c.
		†Imbracer, -ment.
		†Embrazure.
		Imbrocation.
		†Imbroil, -ed, &c.
		Emrods.
		Emeer.
		Impale, -ed, &c.,
		Empanelled, &c.,
		†Impanel, -led, &c.,
		†Empannel, -led, &c.
		Emperour.
		Impoison.
		†Impower, -ed, &c.
		Emprize.
		†Impurple.
		Emeu. [&c.
		Enamel, -led, -ling,
		Enamour, -ed, -ing.
		Incage, -ed, &c.
		†Incamp, -ed, &c.
		†Inchant.
		Enchiselled, -ling.
		Incloister.
		†Incounter, &c.
		†Incroach, &c.
		†Incumber, -ed, &c.
		Encyclopædia.
		†Indear. [&c.
		Endeavour, -ed,
		†Indow, &c.
		†Indue.
		†Indure, -ance.
		†Inforce, -ed, &c.
		†Ingage, -ed, &c.
		Ingender.
		†Ingorge, -ed, &c.
		†Ingross.
		†Inhance.
		†Ænigma.
		†Injoin, &c.
		†Inkindle, -ed, &c.
		†Inlarge, &c.
		†Inlist.
		Enrol, *or* Inroll.
		†Enrolment, Inrolment.
		Inshrine.
		Inshroud.
		Insphere.
		Instamp.
		Entaile.
		†Intangle, &c.
		Enterprize. [&c.
		†Inthrone, -ed,
		Intire, -ly, &c.
		†Intitle, -ed, &c.
		†Intrance, -ed, &c.
		Intrap, -ped, &c.
		Intreat, -ed, &c.
		Intreaty.
		Entersole.
		Intwine, -ed, &c.
		Envelope.
		Envelop.
		Envelopement.
		Envenom,
		Eolipile,
		Epaulet, *or*
		Epauleted, -ing,
		Equaled, -ing, *or*
		Equiangular,
		Equivoque, *or*
		Era,
		Error, &c.,
		Escalade,
		Escapement, *or*
		Escarp (*Fort.*), *or*
		Eschalot,
		Escheat,
		Escritoire,
		Escutcheon,
		Estafet, *or*
		Esthetics, *or*
		Estoppel,
		Estrich,
		Etiology, *or*
		Etui, *or*
		Exactor,
		Expense, [&c.,
		Exsiccate, -ed, -ing,
		Exsiccation,
		Exsuccous.
		Exudation,
		Exude, &c.,
		Eyrie, *or* Eyry,
		†Invenom.
		Æolipile.
		Epaulette (*Fr.*).
		Epauletted, -ting.
		Equalled, -ling.
		†Equangular.
		Equivoke.
		Æra.
		Errour, &c.
		†Scalade.
		Scapement.
		Scarp. [ote.
		Shallot, *or* Shal-
		†Excheat. [toir.
		Escritoir, Scru-
		Escocheon, Scutcheon.
		Estafette.
		Æsthetics. [ple.
		†Estopel, Estop-
		Estridge.
		Ætiology.
		Etwee.
		Exacter.
		†Expence. [&c.
		Exiccate, -ed, -ing,
		Exiccation.
		Exuccous.
		Exsudation.
		†Exsude, &c.
		Aerie.

F.

Faggot, -ted,	Feces, [-ting.
†Faerie, Faëry.	Faquir.
†Fauchion.	Falchion,
†Faulcon, -er, -ry.	Falcon, -er, -ry,
†Phantasy.	Fantasy,
†Phantastic.	Fantastic,
Fardingale.	Farthingale,
†Fatner. [&c.	Fattener,
Favour, -er, -ed,	Favor, -er, -ed, &c.,
Fæcal.	Fecal,
Fæcula.	Fecula,
Felspar, Felspath.	Feldspar, Feldspath,
Felloe.	Felly,
Feoffer.	Feoffor, *or*
Fervour.	Fervor,
Fœtal,	Fetal,
Fœticide.	Feticide,
Fœtus.	Fetus,
Fœtor.	Fetor,
†Feod, -al, -atory.	Feud, -al, -atory,
†Feodalize, -ism.	Feudalize, -ism,
Fy.	Fie,
Filberd. [bustier.	Filbert,
Fillibuster, Fli-	Filibuster,
Filigrane, Filigrain.	Filigree, Fillagree,
Phillibeg.	Fillibeg, *or*
Finary.	Finery (*a forge*),
Firmaun.	Firman,
Fizgig.	Fishgig, *or*
Vives.	Fives, *or*
Flagelet.	Flageolet,
Flavour, -ed, &c.	Flavor, -ed, &c.,
Flyer.	Flier,
Flotage.	Floatage (*Law*),
Flotson.	Flotsam, *or*
†Flower.	Flour (*of grain*),
Fleur-de-lis, Flower-de-lis.	Flower-de-luce,
Flook.	Fluke (*Naut.*),
Flowk, Flooc.	Fluke (*Zoöl.*),
Fogie, Fogey.	Fogy,
Fount.	Font (*Typog.*),
†Forbad.	Forbade,
Forray.	Foray, *or*
Foss.	Fosse,
Foundry.	Foundery, *or*
Frank. [etic.	Franc (*coin*),
Frenetic, Phren-	Frantic,
†Phrenzy.	Frenzy,
Frize, Freese.	Frieze (*Arch.*),
Frowzy.	Frouzy,

Frumenty,	Furmenty, Fru-
Frustum,	Frustrum. [mety.
Fueled, -ing, *or*	Fuelled, -ling.
Fulfill, -ment,	Fulfil, -ment.
Fullness,	Fulness.
Further, *and*	Farther.
Furtherance,	Fartherance.
Furthermore,	Farthermore.
Furthest, *and*	Farthest.
Fuse (*n.*),	Fuze.
Fusil (*Gun.*),	Fusee.
Fusileer, *or*	Fusilier.

G.

Gabardine, *or*	Garberdine.
Galiot,	Galliot.
Garish, *or*	Gairish.
Gallias, *or*	Galleas.
Gamboled, -ing, *or*	Gambolled, -ling.
Gamut,	†Gammut.
Gang (*Min.*),	Gangue.
Gantlet, *or* Gantlope,	†Gauntlet.
Gasteropod,	Gastropod.
Gargoyle (*Arch.*),	Gargoil, Gargle.
Gauge,	Gage.
Gault, *or*	Galt.
Gauntlet (*Her.*), *or*	Gantlet.
Gayety,	Gaiety.
Gayly,	Gaily.
Gazelle,	Gazel.
Genet, *or*	Jennet.
Gerfalcon,	Gyrfalcon.
Germane,	Germain, Ger-
Germ,	Germe. [man.
Ghibelline,	Gibeline.
Gibe,	†Jibe.
Gimbals,	Gimbols.
Gimlet,	†Gimblet.
Girasole, *or*	Girasol.
Girt, *or*	Girth.
Glair,	Glare.
Glamour,	Glamer.
Glave,	Glaive.
Gloze,	Glose. [ed.
Gnarled,	†Knarled, Knurl-
Gore,	†Goar.
Good-by, *or*	Good-bye.
Good-humor,	Good-humour.
Gormand, *or*	Gourmand.
Governor,	Governour.
Graft, -ed,	†Graff, -ed.
Grandam,	Grandame.
Granddaughter,	†Grandaughter.
Granite,	†Granit.
Graveled, -ing,	Gravelled, -ling.
Gray, -ish, &c.,	Grey, -ish, &c.
Grenade,	Grenado, Gran-
Grenadier,	†Granadier. [ade.
Greyhound, *or*	Grayhound.
Grewsome, *or*	Gruesome.
Griffin, *or*	Griffon.
Grisly, *or*	Grizzly.
Groats,	Grits, Grouts.
Grogram,	Grogran.
Grommet,	Gromet.
Grotesque, -ly, &c.	†Grotesk, -ly, &c.
Groundsel, *or*	Groundsill.
Groveled, -er, -ing, *or*	Grovelled, -er,
Group, *v.*,	†Groupe. [-ling.
Guaranty, *or*	Guarantee.
Guelder-rose,	Gelder-rose.
Guelf, *or*	Guelph.
Guerrilla,	Guerilla.
Guilder (*coin*),	Gilder.
Guillotine,	Guillotin.
Gulf,	†Gulph.
Gunwale, *or*	†Gunnel.
Gurnard, *or* Gurnet,	Gournet.
Gypsy,	Gipsy, Gypsey.
Gyrfalcon,	Gerfalcon.
Gyves,	Gives.

H.

Hackle, Hatchell, *or*	Heckle, Hetchel.
Hagbut,	Hackbut.
Haggard,	†Hagard.
Haggess,	†Haggis, Haggiss.
Ha-ha,	Haw-haw.
Haik,	Hyke.
Hake,	Haak.
Halberd,	Halbert.
Halibut,	Holibut.
Hallelujah,	Halleluiah, -luia.
Halloo, Hallo, *or*	Hollo, Holloa.
Halidom,	Hallidome.
Halyard,	Halliard.
Handicraft,	†Handcraft.
Handiwork,	†Handwork.
Handsome,	†Handsom.
Handsel,	†Hansel.
Handseled, *or*	Handselled.
Harbor, -ed, &c.	Harbour,-ed,&c.
Harebell,	Hairbell.
Harebrained,	Hairbrained.
Harem,	Haram.
Haricot,	Harricot.
Harrier,	Harier.
Harry,	Harrow (*def.* 4).
Haslet,	Harslet.
Hasheesh, *or*	Hashish.
Hatti-sherif,	Hatti-scherif.
Haulm, Halm,	Haum, Hawm.
Haul,	†Hale.
Haunch,	Hanch.
Hautboy,	†Hoboy.
Hawser,	Halser.
Headache,	†Headach.
Hearse,	Herse.
Hectoliter, *or*	Hectolitre.
Hectometer, *or*	Hectometre.
Hegira,	Hejira.
Height, -en, &c., *or*	Hight, -en, &c.
Heinous, -ly, -ness,	†Hainous,-ly,-ness.
Hematite,	Hæmatite.
Hematology,	Hæmatology.
Hemistich,	†Hemistick.
Hemorrhoids,	†Emerods.
Heretoch, *or*	Heretog.
Hermit, -age,	†Eremite, -age.
Herpetology,	Erpetology.
Hexahedron,	†Hexaedron.
Hibernate,	Hybernate.
Hiccough,	Hiccup, Hickup.
Hinderance, *or*	Hindrance.
Hindoo, -ism, *or*	Hindu, -ism.
Hip (*of dog-rose*), *or*	Hep.
Hipped-roof,	Hip-roof.
Hippogriff,	Hippogryph.
Hippocras,	Hippocrass.
Ho,	†Hoa.
Hoarhound,	Horehound.
Hockey,	Hookey.
Hodge-podge, *or*	Hotch-potch.
Hoiden, -ish,	Hoyden, -ish.
Holiday, *and*	Holyday.
Hollo, Holloa, *or*	Hollow.
Holster,	Holdster. [mony.
Hominy,	Homony, Hom-
Homeopathy, *or*	Homœopathy.
Homonym,	Homonyme.
Honeyed,	Honied.
Honor, -ed, &c.,	Honour, -ed, &c.
Hoop (*v.*), *or*	Whoop.
Hooping-cough, *or*	Whooping-cough.
Hoopoe, *or*	Hoopoo.
Hornblende,	Hornblend.
Horror,	†Horrour.
Hostelry,	Ostelry.
Hostler,	Ostler.
Hough,	Hock.
Housewife,	†Huswife.
Howdah,	Houdah.
Howlet,	Houlet. [moc.
Hummock, *or*	Hommock, Hom-
Humor (*def.* 1),	Humour.
Hurra, *or*	Hurrah.
Hydrangea,	Hydrangia.
Hypæthral,	Hypethral.
Hyperstene, *or*	Hypersthene.
Hypotenuse,	Hypothenuse.
Hyssop,	Hysop.

I.

Icicle,	†Isicle.
Illness,	†Ilness.
Imbibe,	†Embibe.
Imbitter,	Embitter.
Imbosom,	Embosom.
Imbrue,	Embrue.
Imbue, -ed, -ing,	Embue, -ed, -ing.
Immarginate, *or*	Emarginate. [&c.
Impanel, -ed, -ing,	Impannel, -led. Empannel, -led.
Imparlance,	Emparlance. [&c.
Impassion,	Empassion.
Impeach,	Empeach. [ling.
Imperiled, *or*	Imperilled, -ing,
Implead,	†Emplead.
Imposthume,	Impostume.
Impoverish,	Empoverish.
Imprint,	†Emprint.
Incase,	Encase.
Inclasp,	Enclasp.
Inclose, -ure, &c.,	Enclose,-ure,&c.
Increase,	†Encrease.
Incrust,	Encrust.
Incumbrance,	Encumbrance.
Indefeasible,	†Indefeisible.
Indelible,	†Indeleble.
Indict (*Law.*),	†Endict, Endite.
Indictment,	†Endictment. †Enditement.
Indite, -er,	†Endite, -er.
Indocile,	†Indocil.
Indoctrinate,	†Endoctrinate.
Indorse, -ed, -ing,	Endorse,-ed,-ing.
Indorser, -ment,	Endorser, -ment.
Induce, -ment,	†Enduce, -ment.
Inferior,	Inferiour.
Inferable, *or*	Inferrible.
Inflection,	Inflexion.
Infold,	Enfold.
Infoliate,	Enfoliate. [-ment.
Ingraft, -er, -ment,	Engraft, -er.
Ingrain,	Engrain.
Ingulf,	Engulf.
Inkle,	Incle.
Innuendo,	Inuendo. [&c.
Inquire,-er,-y,&c.,	Enquire, -er, -y.
Inscribe,	†Enscribe.
Inscroll,	Enscroll.
Insnare,	Ensnare.
Install,	†Instal.
Installment, *or*	Instalment.
Instate,	†Enstate.
Instill,	Instil.
Instructor,	Instructer.
Insure, -ed, -ing,	Ensure, -ed, -ing.
Insurer, -ance,	Ensurer, -ance.
Intenable,	Intenible.
Intercessor,	†Intercessour.
Interior,	†Interiour.
Inthrall,	Inthral, Enthral.
Intrench,	Entrench.
Intrust,	Entrust.
Inure,	Enure.
Inurement,	Enurement.
Inveigle,	†Enveigle.
Inventor,	Inventer.
Inwheel,	†Enwheel.
Inwrap,	Enwrap.
Inwreathe,	Enwreathe.
Isocheimal, *or*	Isochimal.
Ixolite, *or*	Ixolyte.

J.

Jacobin, *and*	Jacobine.
Jaconet,	Jacconet.
Jail, -er, &c.	Gaol, -er, &c.
Jalap,	Jalop.
Jam (*Min.*),	Jamb.
Janizary,	Janissary.
Jasmine,	Jasmin.
Jaunt, -y, -ily,	Jant, -y, -ily.
Jean,	Jane. [ating.
Jenneting,	†Juneting, June-
Jeremiad, *or*	Jeremiade.
Jetsam, *or* Jetson,	Jettison.
Jettee, *or* Jetty,	Jutty.
Jeweled, -er, *or*	Jewelled, -er.
Jewelry,	Jewellery.
Jointress,	Jointuress.
Jonquil, *or*	Jonquille.
Jostle, *or*	Justle.

Jowl,	Jole.
Judgment,	Judgement.
Jupon, *or*	Juppon.
Just,	Joust.

K.

Kaffer,	Kaffre, *or* Kafir.
Kale,	Kayle.
Kayle,	Keel, Keil.
Keelhaul,	Keelhale.
Keelson,	Kelson.
Keg, *or*	Cag.
Kenneled, -ing, *or*	Kennelled, -ling.
Khan,	Kaun, Kan.
Kiln (*n.*),	Kill. [Chilogram.
Kilogram, *or*	Kilogramme,
Kiloliter, *or*	Kilolitre.
Kilometer, *or*	Kilometre.
Knob,	†Knap (*n.*, *def.* 2).
Koran, *or* Alcoran,	Alkoran.
Kyanite,	Cyanite.

L.

Labeled, -ing, *or*	Labelled, -ling.
Labor,-ed,-ing,&c., *or*	Labour,-ed,-ing,
Lachrymal,	Lacrymal. [&c.
Lac (*coin*),	Lack.
Lackey,	Lacquey.
Lacquer (*n.*),	Lacker.
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,	Lacker,-ed,-ing.
Lagoon,	Lagune.
Lambdoidal, *or*	Lamdoidal.
Landau,	Landaw.
Landscape,	†Landskip.
Lantern,	†Lanthorn.
Lanyard,	Laniard.
Lapsided,	Lobsided.
Larum, *or*	Alarum.
Launch,	Lanch.
Leaven,	†Leven.
Lecher, -y, -ous,	†Letcher, -y, -ous.
Lecturn,	Lectern, Lettern.
Ledgement,	Ledgment, Legement, Ligement.
Ledger,	Leger. [ment.
Leger-line,	Ledger-line.
Leggin, *or*	Legging.
Lemming,	Leming.
Lettuce,	Lettice. [-ler.
Leveled, -ing, -er, *or*	Levelled, -ling,
Libeled, -ing, &c., *or*	Libelled, -ling,
License,	Licence. [&c.
Lickerish,	Lickerous.
Licorice,	Liquorice.
Lief,	Lieve.
Lilac,	Lilach.
Linguiform,	Linguaform.
Linnæan, *or*	Linnean.
Linseed,	†Lintseed.
Linstock, *or*	Lintstock.
Liter, *or*	Litre.
Lithontriptic,	Lithonthriptic, Lithonthryptic.
Llama (*Zoöl.*),	Lama.
Loadstar, -stone,	Lodestar, -stone.
Loath (*a.*),	Loth.
Lode (*Min.*),	Load.
Lodgment,	Lodgement.
Logogriph,	Logogryph.
Longiroster,	Longirostre.
Louver, *or*	Louvre, Loover.
Lower,	Lour.
Luff,	†Loof.
Lunet, *and*	Lunette.
Lunge,	Longe.
Lustring, *or*	Lutestring.
Lye,	Ley.

M.

Macaw,	Macao.
Maccaboy,	Maccoboy.
Maggoty,	Maggotty.
Maim, *and*	Mayhem (*Law.*),
Mal-,	Male- (*prefix*).
Mall, *or*	Maul.
Malkin,	Maukin.
Mamaluke, *or*	Mameluke.
Mamma,	Mama.
Mandatary (*n.*),	Mandatory.
Manikin,	Mannikin.
Maneuver, *or*	Manœuvre.
Mantel (*Arch.*),	Mantle.
Mantel-piece,	Mantle-piece.
Marc (*coin.*),	Mark.
Margaron, *or*	Margarone.
Marquee,	Markee.
Marque (*letter of*),	Mark.
Marquess, *or*	Marquis. [eschal.
Marshal,	†Marischal, Mar-
Marshaled, -ing, *or*	Marshalled, -ling.
Martin (*Ornith.*),	Marten.
Martinet (*Naut.*),	Martnet.
Martingale,	†Martingal. [&c.
Marveled, -ing, &c., *or*	Marvelled, -ling,
Mark,	Marque (*Fr.*).
Maslin,	Meslin, Mislin, Mastlin.
Mastic,	Mastich.
Matrice, *or*	Matrix. [ress.
Mattress,	Mattrass, Mat-
Mauger, *or*	Maugre.
Maul *n.*(*mallet*) & *v.*	Mall.
Mayhem, *and*	Maim.
Meager, -ly, &c., *or*	Meagre, -ly, &c.
Merchandise,	†Merchandize.
Meter, *and*	Metre.
Mileage,	Milage.
Milleped,	Millepede.
Milligram, *or*	Milligramme (*Fr.*)
Milliliter, *or*	Millilitre.
Millimeter, *or*	Millimetre.
Milrea, Millrea, Millreis,	Milrei.
Misbehavior,	Misbehaviour.
Miscall,	†Miscal.
Misdemeanor,	Misdemeanour.
Misspell,	†Misspel, †Mispel.
Misspend,	†Mispend.
Misspent,	†Mispent.
Misstate,	†Mistate. [toe.
Mistletoe,	Misseltoe, Misle-
Miter, -ed, *or*	Mitre, -d.
Mizzen,	Mizen.
Mizzle,	Misle, Mistle.
Moccasin,	Moccason, Mog-
Mode (*Gram.*),	Mood. [gason.
Mocha-stone,	Mocho-stone.
Modeled, -ing, *or*	Modelled, -ling.
Modillion,	†Modillon.
Mohammedan,	Mahomedan, Mahometan.
Mohawk, *or*	Mohock. [ses.
Molasses,	Melasses, †Molos-
Mold, *or*	Mould.
Molt, *or*	Moult.
Moneyed,	Monied.
Mongrel,	†Mungrel.
Moresque,	†Moresk.
Morris,	Morrice.
Mortgageor, *or* Mortgager,	Mortgagor.
Mosque,	†Mosk.
Mosquito,	Musketo, Musquito, Musketoe.
Mustache,	Moustache.
Mullein,	Mullen.
Multiped,	Multipede.
Mummery,	Mommery.
Murder, &c.,	Murther, &c.
Murky,	Mirky.
Murrhine,	Myrrhine.
Muscadel,	Muscatel.
Muscle (*a shell fish*),	Mussel.
Musket,	Musquet.

N.

Nankeen,	Nankin.
Narwal, *or* Narwhal,	Narwhale.
Naught,	Nought. [&c.
Negotiate, -or, &c.,	Negociate, -or,
Neighbor, -ing, &c.,	Neighbour, -ing,
Net (*a.*),	Nett, Neat. [&c.
Neb (*Orn.*), *or*	Nib.
Niter, *or*	Nitre.
Nobless, *or*	Noblesse.
Nomads, *or*	Nomades.
Nombles,	Numbles.
Nonesuch,	Nonsuch.
Noviciate,	Novitiate. [ghau.
Nylghau,	Nylgau, Neel-

O.

Oaf,	Auf, Ouph.
Ocher, *or* Ochre,	†Oker.
Octahedron,	Octaedron.
Octostyle,	Octastyle.
Odalisque,	Odalisk.
Odor,	Odour.
Offense, *or*	Offence.
Olio,	†Oglio.
Omber, *or*	Ombre.
Omer,	Homer.
Oolong,	Oulong.
Opaque,	Opake.
Opobalsam,	Opobalsamum.
Orach, *or*	Orache.
Orang-outang,	Orang-utan, Ourang-outang.
Orchestra,	Orchestre.
Oriel,	Oriol.
Oriflamb, *or*	Oriflamme.
Orison,	†Oraison.
Osier,	Ozier.
Osprey, *or*	Ospray.
Otolite, *or* Otolith,	Otolitte.
Ottar (*of roses*),	Otto, Attar.
Outrageous,	†Outragious.
Oxide,	Oxid, Oxyd, Ox-
Oyes,	Oyez. [yde.

P.

Packet,	†Pacquet.
Painim,	Paynim.
Palanquin, *or*	Palankeen.
Palestra,	Palæstra.
Palet, Palette,	Pallet.
Palmiped,	Palmipede.
Panada, Panade,	Panado.
Pander,	†Pandar.
Pandore,	Bandore.
Pandour,	Pandoor.
Panel (*Law*),	Pannel.
Paneled, -ing, *or*	Pannelled, -ling.
Pantograph,	Pantagraph, Pentagraph.
Papoose, *or*	Pappoose.
Paralyze,	Paralyse.
Parceled, -ing, *or*	Parcelled, -ling.
Parcenary,	Parcenery.
Parlor,	Parlour.
Parol (*a.*), *or*	Parole.
Parquet, *or*	Parquette.
Parsnip, *or*	Parsnep. [quito.
Parrakeet,	Paraquet, Para-
Partible,	Partable.
Partisan,	†Partizan.
Pasha, Pacha,	Pashaw, Bashaw.
Pashalic,	Pachalic.
Pask, *or*	Pasque.
Patrol (*n.*),	Patrole.
Paver, Pavior,	Paviour, Pavier.
Pawl,	Paul.
Pean,	Pæan.
Peart,	Peert.
Pedicel,	Pedicle.
Peddler,	Pedler, Pedlar.
Pedobaptist,	Pædobaptist.
Pemmican,	Pemican.
Penciled, -ing, *or*	Pencilled, -ling.
Pennant,	Pennon.
Pentahedral,	Pentaedral.
Peony,	Pæony, Piony.
Periled, -ing, *or*	Perilled, -ling.
Peroxide,	Peroxid,-yd,-yde.
Persimmon,	Persimon.
Persistence,	Persistance.
Pewit (*Ornith.*),	Pewet.
Phantasm,	†Fantasm.
Phantom,	†Fantom.
Phenomenon,	Phænomenon.
Phenix,	Phœnix.
Phial, *or*	Vial.
Philter, -ed, *or*	Philtre, -d.

Phthisic,	†Tisic.
Piaster, *or*	Piastre.
Picked, *or*	Peaked, Piked.
Picket,	Piquet.
Pie,	†Pye.
Piebald,	Pyebald.
Piepoudre, *or*	Piepowder.
Pimento,	Pimenta.
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel.
Pinchers, *or*	Pincers.
Pistoled, -ing, *or*	Pistolled, -ling.
Placard,	†Placart.
Plaice (*Ichth.*),	Plaise. [*senses.*
Plain,	Plane, *in some*
Plane-sailing,	Plain-sailing.
Plaster,	†Plaister.
Plait (*v.*),	Plat.
Plat (*n.*), *or*	Plot.
Plethron, *or*	Plethrum.
Pliers,	†Plyers.
Plow, *or*	Plough.
Plumber,	†Plummer.
Plumiped,	Plumipede.
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.
Point-device, *or*	Point-devise.
Poise,	†Poize.
Polacca,	Polacre.
Pole-ax, *or*	Pole-axe.
Poltroon,	†Poltron.
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron,-drous.
Polyglot (*n.*),	Polyglott.
Polyp,	Polype.
Pommel,	Pummel.
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling.
Ponton, *or*	Pontoon.
Pony,	Poney.
Poniard,	Poignard.
Porgee, Porgy (*Ichth.*),	Paugie.
Porpoise,	Porpus, Porpess, Porpesse.
Portray,	†Pourtray.
Porteress, *or*	Portress.
Possessor,	†Possessour.
Postilion,	†Postillion.
Potato,	†Potatoe. [share.
Potsherd,	Potshard, Pot-
Powter (*Ornith.*),	Pouter.
Pozzolana, *or*	Pozzuolana.
Practice (*v.*), *or*	Practise.
Præmunire,	Premunire.
Prænomen,	Prenomen.
Prædial,	Prædial.
Premise,	Premiss.
Pretense, *or*	Pretence.
Pretermit, *or*	Prætermit.
Pretor,	Prætor.
Profane,	†Prophane.
Protector,	Protecter.
Programme,	Program. [-yde.
Protoxide,	Protoxid, -yd,
Prunella, *or*	Prunello. [ion.
Pumpkin,	Pompion, Pump-
Puppet,	†Poppet.
Purblind, *or*	Poreblind.
Purr,	Pur.
Purslane,	Purslain.
Putrefy,	†Putrify.
Pygmy,	Pigmy.
Pyx,	Pix.

Q.

Quadroon,	Quateron.
Quarantine,	Quarantain. Quarantaine.
Quarrel, *or*	Carrel (*an arrow*).
Quarreled, -ing, *or*	Quarrelled, -ling.
Quartet, Quartette,	Quartett.
Quaterfoil, Quaterfeuille,	Quatrefoil.
Quay, -age,	Key, -age.
Questor,	Quæstor.
Quinsy,	Quinzy, Quinsey.
Quintain,	Quintin, [tetto.
Quintette, Quintet,	Quintett, Quin-
Quoin,	Coin.

R.

Rabbet (*Carp.*), *or*	Rebate, &c.
Rabbi,	Rabbin.
Raccoon, *or* Racoon,	Rackoon.
Raddock (*Ornith.*), *or*	Ruddock.
Ramadan,	Ramazan, Rhamadan. [-ly.
Rancor, -ous, -ly,	Rancour, -ous.
Ransom,	†Ransome.
Rare (*adj.*),	†Rear.
Rarefy,	Rarify.
Raspberry,	†Rasberry.
Rattan,	Ratan.
Raveled, -ing, *or*	Ravelled, -ling.
Raven (*plunder*),	Ravin.
Raze, -ed, -ing,	Rase, -ed, -ing.
Rasure,	Razure.
Real (*coin*),	Rial, Ryal.
Rearward,	†Rereward.
Recall,	Recal.
Recompense,	Recompence.
Reconnoiter, *or*	Reconnoitre.
Redoubt,	†Redout.
Referable, *or*	Referrible.
Reflection,	Reflexion.
Reglet, *or*	Riglet. [deer.
Reindeer,	Raindeer, Rane-
Re-enforce,	Re-inforce.
Re-install, -ment,	Re-instal, -ment.
Relic,	†Relique.
Remiped,	Remipede.
Renard, *or*	Reynard.
Rencounter, *or*,	Rencontre.
Rennet, *or*	Runnet.
Replier,	Replyer.
Reposit,	Reposite.
Resin, *and*	Rosin.
Resistance, &c.,	†Resistence. [&c.
Restive, -ly, -ness,	†Restiff, Resty,
Retch (*to vomit*),	Reach. [-ler.
Reveled, -ing, -er, *or*	Revelled, -ling,
Reverie, *or*	Revery.
Ribbon,	Riband, Ribband.
Reversible,	Reversable.
Rigor, -ous, &c.,	Rigour, -ous, &c.
Risk,	†Risque.
Rivaled, -ing, *or*	Rivalled, -ling.
Riveted, -ing,	Rivetted, -ting.
Roc (*Ornith.*),	Rock, Rukh.
Rodomontade,	†Rhodomontade.
Rondeau,	Rondo.
Ronyon,	Runnion. [quelo.
Roquelaure, *or*	Roquelaur, Ro-
Rotunda,	Rotundo.
Route,	Rout.
Ruble (*coin*), *or*	Rouble.
Ruche, *or*	Rouche.
Rummage,	†Romage.
Rumor, &c.,	Rumour, &c.
Rye,	†Rie.

S.

Sabean, Sabæan.	
Sabre, -d, &c.	
Sacbut.	
Saintfoin.	
Salaam.	
Salop, Saloop.	
Salique.	
Saltpetre.	
Samestre.	
Sandalled.	
Sandarach.	
Sandiver.	
Sanscrit.	
Sapajou. [dilla.	
Sapadillo, Sappo-	
Sarsenet.	
Sate.	
Sachel.	
Satinett. [krout.	
Sour-crout, Sour-	
Savannah.	
Saviour.	
Savour.	
Scollop, -ed, -ing.	
Scathe.	
Sceptre, -tred.	
Shereef, Sherif.	
Shist.	
Shorl.	
Sciagraphy, *or*	Sciography.
Scion, *or*	Cion.
Scirrhosity,	Skirrosity.
Scirrhus,	Skirrhus.
Scissors,	†Scissars.
Sconce,	†Skonce.
Scot-free,	Shot-free.
Scow,	Skow.
Scrawny,	Scrauny, [Scythe.
Scythe,	†Sithe, Sythe.
Seamstress,	†Semstress, Semp-
Sear,	Sere. [stress.
Sedlitz,	Scidlitz.
Seine,	†Sean.
Secretaryship,	Secretariship.
Seethe,	†Seeth.
Seignior,	Signior, Signor.
Seigniorage, -ory,	Seignorage, -ory.
Seizin,	Seisin.
Seleniuret,	Selenuret.
Sellender,	Sellander.
Selvage, *or*	Selvedge.
Sentinel,	†Centinel.
Sentry,	†Centry, Sentery.
Sepawn, *or* Supawn,	Sepon.
Sepulcher, *or*	Sepulchre.
Sequin,	Chequin, Zechin.
Sergeant, *or*	Serjeant.
Set, (*n.*),	Sett.
Sevennight, *or*	Se'nnight.
Shad,	Chad.
Shah,	Schah.
Shawm, *or*	Shalm.
Shampoo,	Champoo.
Shard (*def.* 1),	Sherd.
Sheathe (*v.*),	†Sheath. [Sheikh.
Sheik,	Shaik, Scheik,
Sherbet,	Scherbet, Sarbot.
Sherry,	†Sherris.
Shill-I-Shall-I, *or*	Shilly-shally.
Shore (*n.*),	Shoar.
Shorl, *or*	Schorl. [-ling.
Shoveled, -er, -ing, *or*	Shovelled, -ler.
Show,	†Shew.
Shrillness,	†Shrilness.
Shriveled, -ing, *or*	Shrivelled, -ling.
Shuttlecock,	Shittlecock.
Shyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Sibyl,	Sybil.
Sidewise,	Sideways.
Silicious, *or*	Siliceous.
Sillabub, *or*	Syllabub.
Simoom, *or*	Simoon.
Siphon,	Syphon.
Siren,	†Syren.
Sirloin, *or*	Surloin.
Sirup, *or* Syrup,	Sirop.
Sizar,	Sizer.
Skein,	†Skain, Skean.
Skeptic,	Sceptic.
Skillful, -ly, -ness, *or*	Skilful, -ly, -ness.
Skill-less,	Skilless.
Skull (*cranium*),	†Scull.
Slabber,	Slobber.
Sleight,	Slight (*def.* 2).
Slyly, -ness,	Slily, -ness.
Smallness,	†Smalness.
Smolder, *or*	Smoulder.
Smooth,	†Smoothe.
Snapped, (*imp.*),	Snapt. [-ling.
Sniveled, -er, -ing, *or*	Snivelled, -er,
Socage,	Soccage.
Socle,	Zocle.
Solan-goose (*n.*),	Soland-goose, *and* Solund-goose.
Solder, &c., *or*	Soder, &c.
Soliped,	Solipede.
Solvable,	Solvible.
Somber, *or*	Sombre.
Somersault, Somerset,	Summersault, Summerset.
Sonneteer,	Sonnetteer.
Soothe (*v.*),	†Sooth.
Sorrel, *and*	Sorel.
Souchong,	Soochong.
Spa,	†Spaw, †Spaa.
Spelt,	Spalt.
Specter, *or*	Spectre.
Spew,	Spue.
Spinach, *or*	Spinage.
Spirit,	Sprite.
Spleen,	Splen.
Spoke,	Spoak.
Spunge,	Sponge.
Squabash,	Squabbash.
Squeak,	Squeek.
Squeal,	Squeel.
Squeamish,	Squeamy.
Squinancy,	Quinsy.
Squinch,	Skinch.
Squinsy,	Quinsy.
Stanch,	Staunch.
Stanchion,	Stanchel.
Stanza,	Stanze.
Stationer,	†Stationary.
Stature,	Statue.
Steelyard,	Steelyard.
Stomach,	Stamack.
Stomacher,	Stamacher.
Stomachic,	Stamachic.
Stomachous,	Stamachous.
Stomachy,	Stamachy

Spinel,	Spinelle.
Spite,	†Spight.
Splendor,	Splendour.
Sponge,	†Spunge.
Sprite,	Spright.
Spirt, *or*	Spurt.
Spunk,	Sponk.
Staddle,	Stadle.
Stanch, *or*	Staunch.
Stationery,	†Stationary.
Steadfast,	†Stedfast.
Steelyard,	†Stilyard.
Stillness,	†Stilness.
Stockade,	Stoccade.
Story (*a floor*),	Storey.
Strait (*n.*, *def.* 2),	Straight.
Strengthener,	Strengthner.
Strew,	†Straw.
Strop, *n.*	Strap.
Stupefy,	Stupify.
Sty,	Stye.
Style,	†Stile.
Styptic,	Stiptic.
Subpœna,	Subpena.
Subtile (*thin*),	Subtle.
Subtle (*artful*),	Subtile.
Successor,	†Successour.
Succor,	Succour.
Suite,	Suit (*n.*),
Suitor,	†Suiter.
Sulphureted,	Sulphuretted.
Sumac, *or* Sumach,	Shumac.
Superior,	†Superiour.
Suretyship,	Suretiship.
Surname,	Sirname.
Surprise, &c.,	Surprize, &c.
Survivor, -ship,	Surviver, -ship.
Swainmote,	Sweinmote, Swanimote.
Swale (*v.*), *or*	Sweal.
Swap,	Swop.
Swart (*adj.*), *or*	Swarth.
Swathe (*bandage*,) *or*	Swath.
Swiple,	Swipel, Swipple.
Swob, -ber, &c., *or*	Swab, -ber, &c.
Swollen,	Swoln.
Syenite,	Sienite.
Sylvan,	Silvan.
Symploce,	Simploce.
Synonym,	Synonyme.
Syphilis,	Siphilis.

T.

Tabard, Tabert,	Taberd.
Tabbinet,	Tabinet.
Tabor, &c.,	Tabour, &c.
Taffeta, *or*	Taffety.
Taffrail,	Tafferel.
Tailage, Talliage,	Taillage, Tallage.
Talc,	Talk, Talck.
Tallness,	†Talness.
Tambour,	Tambor.
Tambourine,	Tambourin, Tamborine, Tambarine.
Tarantula,	Tarentula.
Tarpaulin,	Tarpauling, Tarpawling.
Tasseled, -ing, *or*	Tasselled, -ling.
Tasses, Tassets,	Tasces.
Taut (*Nav.*),	Taught.
Tawny,	Tawney.
Tease,	Teaze.
Teasel,	Teasle, Teazle.
Teetotal,	Teatotal.
Tenable,	Tenible.
Tenor,	Tenour.
Tenuirosters,	Tenuirostres.
Terror,	†Terrour.
Tetrahedron,	Tetraedron.
Tetrastich,	Tetrastic.
Theater, *or*	Theatre.
Thole,	Thowl, Thowle.
Thorp,	Thorpe.
Thralldom, *or*	Thraldom.
Thrash, *or*	Thresh.
Threshold,	Threshhold.
Throe (*n.*),	Throw (*def.* 6.).
Ticking (*n.*),	Ticken.
Tidbit,	Titbit.
Tie (*n.* & *v.*),	†Tye.
Tier,	Tire (*n.*, *def.* 1).
Tierce,	Terce.
Tiger,	†Tyger.
Tincal,	Tinkal.
Tithe,	Tythe.
Toll (*v. t.*, *def.* 2),	Tole.
Tollbooth,	Tolbooth.
Ton, *and*	Tun.
Tonnage, *and*	Tunnage.
Tormentor,	Tormenter.
Tourmaline,	Tourmalin, Tourmaline.
Toweling, *or*	Towelling.
Trameled, -ing, *or*	Tramelled, -ling.
Tranquilize, *or*	Tranquillize.
Transferable,	Transferrible.
Transference,	Transferrence.
Transship, -ment,	Tranship, -ment.
Trapan (*a snare*),	Trepan. [-ling.
Traveler, -ed, -ing, *or*	Traveller, -led,
Traverse,	Travers.
Travesty,	Travestie.
Treadle,	Treddle.
Trebuchet, *or*	Trebucket.
Treenail,	Trenail, Trennel.
Trestle, Tressel,	Trussel.
Trigger,	Tricker.
Trevet, *or*	Trivet.
Tricolor,	Tricolour.
Trihedral,	Triedral.
Trod,	Trode.
Trousers, *or*	Trowsers.
Troweled, *or*	Trowelled.
Truckle-bed,	Trundle-bed.
Tryst,	Trist.
Tumbrel, *or*	Tumbril.
Tumor,	Tumour.
Tunneled, -ing, *or*	Tunnelled, -ling.
Turquois,	Turkois, Turcois.
Turnip,	Turnep.
Turnsole,	Turnsol.
Tutenag,	Tutenague.
Tweedle,	Twiddle.
Twibil,	Twibill.
Tymbal,	Timbal.
Tyro,	†Tiro.

U.

Umber,	Umbre.
Unbiased,	Unbiassed.
Unboweled, *or*	Unbowelled.
	and others of the same class.
Unroll,	Unrol.
Until,	Untill.

V.

Vaivode, *or*	Waiwode.
Valise,	Vallise. [-ously.
Valor, -ous, -ously,	Valour, -ous,
Vantbrace,	Vantbrass, Vambrace.
Vapor,	Vapour.
Vat,	†Fat.
Veil,	Vail.
Vedette,	Vidette.
Vender, *or*	Vendor.
Venomous,	†Venemous.
Veranda,	Verandah.
Verderer, *or*	Verderor.
Verdigris,	Verdegris.
Vermin,	†Vermine.
Verst,	Werst.
Vertebra, Verteber,	Vertebre.
Vervain,	Vervine.
Vial,	Phial.
Vicious, -ly, -ness,	†Vitious, -ly, -ness.
Victualed, -er, -ing, *or*	Victualled, -ler, -ling.
Vigor, -ous, &c.,	Vigour, -ous, &c.
Villain (*def.* 1.),	Villein.
Villainy, -ous, *or*	Villany, -ous.
Vise,	Vice.
Visitor,	Visiter.
Visor,	Vizor.
Vitiate,	Viciate.
Vizier,	Visier, Vizir.
Volcano,	†Vulcano.

W.

Wadsett,	Wadset.
Wagon,	Waggon.
Waive,	Wave (*v. t.*).
Wale, (*n.*, *def.* 2),	Weal.
Walrus,	Walruss.
Warranter, *and*	Warrantor (*Law*).
Warrior,	†Warriour.
Warwhoop,	†Warhoop.
Waucht,	Waught.
Waywode,	Waiwode.
Waul (*as a cat*),	Wawl.
Wear (*v.*, *Naut.*),	Ware, Veer.
Wear, (*n.*),	Weir, Wier.
Weasand,	Wezand.
Welsh,	Welch.
Whang,	Wang.
Whelk (*n.*),	Welk, Weal.
Whippletree,	Whiffletree.
Whippoorwill,	Whippowill, Whipperwill.
Whisky, *or*	Whiskey.
Whoop,	†Hoop.
Whooping-cough,	†Hooping-cough.
Whortleberry,	Huckleberry.
Widgeon,	Wigeon.
Willful, -ly, -ness, *or*	Wilful, -ly, -ness.
Windlass,	Windlas, Windlace.
Wintery,	Wintry.
Wiry,	†Wiery.
Witch-elm,	Wych-elm.
Witch-hazel,	Wych-hazel.
Withe,	With (*n.*).
Wivern, *or*	Wyvern.
Wizard,	†Wisard.
Wizen,	Wizzen, Weazen.
Woe,	Wo.
Woful, *or*	Woeful.
Wondrous,	†Wonderous.
Woodbine,	†Woodbind.
Woolen, -ette, *or*	Woollen, -ette.
Worshiper, -ed, &c., *or*	Worshipper, -ped.
Wrack,	Wreck (*def.* 4).
Wye, *or*	Y.

Y.

Yataghan,	Ataghan.
Yaup,	Yaulp.
Yawl (*n.*),	†Yaul.
Yelk, *or*	Yolk.
Yttria, -um,	Ittria, -um.

Z.

Zaffer, Zaffar,	Zaffir, Zaffre.
Zinc,	Zinck.
Zinciferous, *or*	Zinkiferous.
Zonnar,	Zonar.
Zymometer,	Zumometer.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A.

A, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of the prepositions *on*, *in*, *at*, *of*, *to*, *for*; as in *a*sleep for *in sleep* or *on sleep*, *a*blaze for *in a blaze*, *a*board for *on board*, *a*foot for *on foot*, *a*ground for *on the ground*, *a*days for *on days*, *a*do for *to do*, *a*wait for *wait for*. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle *ge-* (in Gothic *ga-*), which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning, as in *a*far. — In some words of Greek origin, *a* is privative, giving to them a negative sense; as in *a*pathetic: before a vowel it becomes *an*; as in *an*onymous, from ὄνομα, name. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix *ab* (q. v.); as in *a*vert.

Ăb, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *ab*duct, is the same as the Greek ἀπό, Skr. *apa*, Goth. *af*, A.-S. and Eng. *of*. It denotes *from*, *separation*, or *departure*. Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*, as in *abs*cess, *abs*cond, *abs*tain, *abs*temious. See A.

Ăd. [Cf. W. *at*, to, toward, Goth., Icel., and Eng. *at*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*, as in *ad*here. — In composition, the last letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *ad*clamare, the Romans wrote *ac*clamare; for *ad*grediere, *ag*grediere; for *ad*firmare, *af*firmare; for *ad*legere, *al*legere; for *ad*ponere, *ap*ponere; for *ad*ripere, *ar*ripere; for *ad*scribere, *as*cribere; for *ad*tinere, *at*tinere.

Ăl. **1.** In Arabic, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *Al*koran, the Koran, or the Book, by eminence; *al*cove, *al*chemy, *al*embic, *al*manac, &c.

2. A form of the Latin prefix *ad*. See AD.

Ămb. [Lat. *ambi*, *amb*, *am*, *an* (as in *amb*idens, *amb*ages, *am*icire, *an*helare), Gr. ἀμφί, A.-S. *emb*, *ymb*, N. H. Ger. *um*.] *About; around;* — a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin; as in *amb*ient, *amb*ition, &c.

Ăm'phĭ, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί. See *supra*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about*, *around*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, &c.; as in *amphi*bious, *amphi*theater.

Ā'nă. [Gr. ἀνά.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *on*, *upon*, *upward*, *up to*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back to*, *again*, *previously*, or *against;* as in *ana*logy, *ana*lytic, *ana*tomy.

Ănt-, **Ăn'tĭ-.** [Gr. ἀντί, against.] A prefix in many words from the Greek, meaning *against*, *over against*, or *opposed to;* as in *ant*arctic, *anti*dote, *anti*pathy, *anti*thesis.

Ăn'te. A Latin preposition, the Gr. ἀντί, A.-S. & Goth. *and* (cf. ANSWER); much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, *in front;* and figuratively, *before in time*. Examples are *ante*chamber, *ante*cedent, *ante*diluvian.

Ā'po. [Gr. ἀπό. See AB.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying *from*, *away from*, *off*, or *asunder;* as in *apo*plexy, *apo*thecary, *apo*logue.

B.

Bē prefix, as in *be*cause, *be*fore, *be*set, *be*deck, *be*come, is originally the same word as *by;* A.-S. *be* and *bî* or *big*, Goth. *bi*. It denotes *nearness*, *closeness*, *about*, *on*, *at*, and generally has an intensive force, though it is sometimes apparently insignificant.

Bī. [From Lat. *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*.] **1.** In most branches of science, *bi* in composition denotes two, twice, doubly; as, *bi*dentate, two-toothed; *bi*ternate, doubly ternate, &c.

2. (*Chem.*) *Bi* in composition denotes that the compound contains two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a *bi*chromate of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash.

Bĭs, *adv.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*.] Twice. See BI.

C.

Căt'ă. [Gr. κατά.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition used in composition to signify *down*, *downward*, *down upon*, *downright*, *completely*, &c.; as in *cata*clysm, *cata*comb, *cata*logue, *cata*ract. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in *cat*optric; and is sometimes changed to *cath*, as in *cath*artic, *cath*olic.

Çir'cum. [Accusative of *circus*, a circle, Gr. κίρκος.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words; as in *circum*scribe, *circum*spect, *circum*vent. In *circu*it, *circu*itous, &c., the *m* is dropped.

Cŏm- *or* **Cŏn-.** [The same as *cum*, which is akin to Gr. σύν, old Attic ξύν.] A Latin preposition signifying *with* or *against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form *com* is used before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, and *con* before the other consonants. Before *l*, however, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*, as in *collect*, from *colligere;* before *r* into *cor*, as in *cor*rupt, from *corrumpere*, *corruptum;* while before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped, as in *co*-operate, *co*alesce, *co*habit, &c.

Cŏn'trā. A Latin preposition, signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words; as, *contra*dict, *contra*vene, &c. It is properly the ablative of an adjective, *conterus* (formed from *con*, with), which is not in use. In old English, it took the form *counter;* as in *counter*act.

Co. See CON.

Coun'ter. See CONTRA.

D.

De. A Latin prefix denoting a *moving from*, *separation;* as in *de*bark, *de*cline, *de*cease, *de*duct, *de*camp. Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in *de*range. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *de*prave, *de*spoil. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Latin *dis*.

Dī. **1.** [Gr. δίς, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, *di*chloride of mercury; i. e., a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine.

2. See DIS.

Dī'ă. [Gr. διά, akin to Lat. *dis*.] A prefix denoting *through*, *right through;* as in *dia*meter, *dia*gram, *dia*logue.

Dĭs (91). A prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin (whence Fr. *des*), denoting *separation*, *a parting from*, as in *dis*tribute, *dis*connect; hence it generally has the force of a privative and negative, as in *dis*arm, *dis*oblige, *dis*agree. It sometimes passes into the forms *di* and *dif;* as in *di*vert, *dif*fer, *dif*fuse.

Dys-. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek δυσ-, hard, ill, and signifying *ill*, *bad*, *hard*, *difficult*, *unlucky*, *dangerous*, and the like; as in *dys*entery, *dys*pepsy.

E.

E. A Latin prefix; the same as EX. See EX.

Ĕm. See EN.

Ĕn. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; as in *en*chant, *en*amor, *en*core, &c. It

coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *ἐν*; and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *em*ploy, *em*power.

Ĕp, Ĕp'ĭ. [Gr. *ἐπί*. See OB.] A prefix, signifying *on, above, toward, by, to, among, near*, &c.; as in *ep*ilogue, *ep*ithet, &c.

Eū. A prefix from the Gr. *εὐ*, well, used very frequently in composition, signifying *well, easy, advantageous, good*, and the like; as in *eu*logy, *eu*phony, &c.

Ĕx. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from*. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude; sometimes *off, from*, or *out*, as in *ex*scind; sometimes *beyond*, as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel. In some words, it intensifies the meaning; in others, it has little effect on the signification. The *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *c, h, p, q, s, t* (*ex*ample, *ex*ert, *ex*cel, *ex*haust, *ex*pend, *ex*quisite, *ex*siccant, *ex*tort); it is assimilated to a following *f* (*ef*fusion), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (*e*lect, *e*vent, *e*dition, &c.) In a few words it changes into *ec* (*ec*centric). Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed; as, *ex*-chancellor, *ex*-president, and the like.

Ĕx'trà. [Contracted from *extrà* (*parte*), from *exter*, being on the outside, from *ex*, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond* or *excess*, often used in composition as a prefix signifying *outside of*, or *beyond the limits or jurisdiction of* that denoted by the word to which it is joined; as in *extra*dition, *extra*vagant.

F.

For. [A.-S. *for, fore*, Goth. *faur, faura*, allied to Lat. *pro*, Gr. *πρό*, Skr. *pra-*.] As a prefix to verbs, *for* has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *before*, that is, *against*, or *away, aside*; as in *for*bid, *for*sake, *for*swear, *fore*go. In a few cases, it is merely intensive, as in *for*bathe.

Fōre. [A.-S. *fore*. See FOR.] An adjective much used in composition, to denote *advancement in place or time*; as in *fore*bode, *fore*father, *fore*shorten.

H.

Hȳ'per. [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, allied to Lat. *super*, Skr. *upare*, Ger. *über*, Eng. *over*.] A prefix used in composition to denote *excess*, or something *over* or *beyond*; as in *hyper*bolical, *hyper*trophy. Sometimes it is used in the composition of chemical terms, instead of *super*, to denote *excess*, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other; as, *hyper*-oxide, one containing an excess of oxygen.

Hȳ'po. A prefix from the Greek preposition *ὑπό* [allied to Lat. *sub*, Skr. *upar*], *under, beneath*, and frequently used in composition to signify *a less quantity*, or *a low state or degree* of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, *position under or beneath* it, and the like; as in *hypo*chondriac, *hypo*static, *hypo*thesis. In chemical language, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as, *hypo*-nitrous acid, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous* acid.

I.

Il. A prefix, the form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*. See IN.

Im. A prefix from the Lat. *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *im*bibe, *im*mense, *im*partial. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *im*bank, *im*bitter. For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into the English from the French language. See EM.

In. 1. [Allied to Gr. *ἐν*, Skr. *ina*.] A prefix from the Latin *in*, often used in composition, and signifying *within, into*, or *among*, as in *in*bred, *in*case, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *in*close, *in*crease. — *In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *il*lusion; before *r*, into *ir*, as in *ir*regular; before a labial, into *im*, as in *im*bitter, *im*material, *im*patient.

2. [Allied to Eng. *un*. See UN.] A Latin particle of negation; as in *in*active, *in*capable. Before *b* and *p*, it becomes *im*; before *l, m, r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants. In a few words *in* is changed into *ig*, as in *ig*noble, *ig*norant.

In'ter. [From *in*, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*; — used as a prefix; as in *inter*cept, *inter*fere, *inter*rupt.

In'tro. [Lat., contr. from *intero* (*loco*)]. A prefix signifying *within, into, in*, and the like; as in *intro*duce, *intro*mission.

M.

Mĕt'ȧ. [Gr. *μετά*, allied to *μέσος*, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *mid, middle*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *in the midst of*; also, *beyond, over, after, behind, with, between, reversely*; as in *meta*phor, *meta*physics, *meta*morphose.

Mĭs. [A.-S., Icel., and Goth. *missa-*, having the same origin with the verb *to miss*.] A prefix denoting *error, wrong, defect, unlikeness*, and the like; as in *mis*take, *mis*manage, *mis*pronounce, *mis*trust.

N.

Nŏn, *adv.* [Lat. *non*, O. Lat. *nœnu, nenu, nœnum, nenum*, from *ne-œnum*, or *ne-unum*, not one.] *Not*; — used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives; as, *non*-residence, *non*-performance; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives; as, *non*-acid, *non*-electric.

O.

Ob. [Kindred with Gr. *ἐπί*.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, *in front, before*, and hence *against, toward*; as in *ob*jicere, to object, *i. e.*, to throw against. In composition, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *oc*casion, *of*fer, *op*pose. It means *reversed* or *back* in *ob*ovate, *oc*ciput, &c., and often *on* or *in*.

P.

Păr'ȧ. [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. *præ* and *præter*.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying *beside, to the side of, to, amiss, wrong* (like *for* in *for*swear, &c.), *beyond, contrary to*, &c.; as in *para*dox, *para*gon, *para*lysis, *para*site. It is sometimes contracted into *par*; as in *par*ody, *par*oxysm, &c.

Pĕr. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting *through, passing*, or *over the whole extent*; as in *per*ambulate, *per*functory, *per*secute. It is used, in chemistry, with the signification *very, fully*, or *to the utmost extent*; as in *per*oxide, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

Pĕr'ĭ. [Gr. *περί*, Skr. *pari*.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with, around, about, near*, and the like; as in *peri*carp, *peri*od, *peri*phrase.

Pōst. A Latin preposition, much used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after*; as in *post*pone, *post*script.

Prē. An English form of the Latin prefix *præ*, before, originally dat. f., answering to *pro*, as dat. m., of *per*, through. It expresses *priority of time, place*, or *rank*; as in *pre*clude, *pre*dict, *pre*fer, *pre*ponderate. It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *pre*potent.

Prē'ter. A prefix, from the Lat. *præter* (from *præ*, with the adverbial termination *ter*), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past, beyond*; hence, *beside, more*; as, *pre*terit, *pre*termit, *pre*ternatural.

Prō. [Originally neuter dative for *proi*, Gr. *πρό*.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting *fore, forth, forward*; as in *pro*duce, *pro*ject, *pro*fess, *pro*mise, *pro*tract.

Prŏs. [Gr. *πρός*, Cf. Skr. *prati*.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying *motion towards, a being on, at, by*, or *beside, a remaining beside*, and hence *connection and engagement with* any thing; as in *pros*elyte, *pros*ody, &c.

Pseū'do (sū'do). [From Gr. *ψευδής*, lying, false, from *ψεύδειν*, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying *false, counterfeit, pretended*, or *spurious*; as, *pseudo*-martyr, *pseudo*-philosophy, *pseudo*nym.

R.

Rā. See RE.

Rē. A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting *return*, *repetition*, *iteration;* as in *re*cur, *re*duce, *re*frain. It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *red*imere, *red*ire, *red*integrare. From the Latin the Italians, Spanish, and French have also the prefix *ra*, which is found in some English words derived from these languages.

Rē'tro. [Lat., from *re* and the adverbial termination *ter.*] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying *back* or *backward;* as in *retro*cede, *retro*spect.

S.

Se. [Orig. form of *sine.*] An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying *without*, *aside*, *by itself;* as in *se*cure, *se*duce, *se*clude, &c.

Sī'ne. A Latin preposition, signifying *without*, and used in composition; as, *sine*cure. It drops the final *e* in *sin*cere, and also changes the *n* into *m* in *sim*ple.

Stĕp. [A.-S. *steóp*, from *steópan*, *stêpan*, O. H. Ger. *stiufan*, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*, *child*, &c., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

Sŭb. [Allied to Gr. *ὑπό.*] A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express *an inferior position* or *intention*, and also *a subordinate degree*, or *imperfect state* of a quality. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, and *m*, the *b* is changed into those letters, as in *suc*ceed, *suf*fer, *sug*gest, *sup*pose, *sur*rogate, and *sum*mon.

☞ When prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, *sub* denotes that this, if an oxysalt, contains a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or that the base is a sub-oxide; or, if it is a haloid salt, or analogous compound, that the electro-negative is in a smaller proportion than the electro-positive constituent, or is combined with it in the smallest proportion possible; as in *sub*-bromide, *sub*-iodide, &c.

Sŭb'ter. [From *sub* and the adverbial termination *ter.*] A Latin preposition, signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub;* but it is less general in its application; as in *subter*fuge.

Sū'per. A Latin preposition (same as Greek *ὑπέρ*), used as a prefix, and signifying *above*, *over*, or *in excess;* as in *super*fine, *super*intend, *super*vise.

Sū'prà. [Orig. *supera*, from *super.*] A Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond;* used in composition; as in *supra*lapsarian.

Sûr. A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super*, *supra*, and signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon;* as in *sur*charge, *sur*mount, *sur*prise.

Sŷn. A prefix from the Greek preposition *σύν* (the Lat. *cum*, akin to Lat. *simul*, Skr. *sa-*, *sam*), *with*, *along with*, *together with*, *at the same time;* as in *syn*onym, *syn*tax, *syn*thesis. Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it changes into *sym* (*sym*bol, *sym*metry, *sym*pathy, *sym*phony); before *l* into *syl* (*syl*logism); and sometimes the *n* is dropped, as in *sy*stem.

T.

Trăns. A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying *over*, *beyond*, *through*, *on the other side;* as in *trans*alpine, beyond the Alps. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes *a complete change;* as, to *trans*form. It sometimes drops the two last consonants; as in *tra*duce.

Trī. A prefix, signifying *three*, *thrice*, from Gr. *τρίς*, thrice, *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three; as in *tri*angle, *tri*dent, *tri*ennial.

U.

Ul'trà. [Lat., orig. fem. of *ulter*, being beyond, from *uls*, beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification *beyond*, *on the other side*, chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place; as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*-montane, &c. In other relations, it has the sense of *excessively*, *exceedingly*, *beyond what is common*, *natural*, *right*, or *proper;* as, *ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-despotic, &c.

Ŭn. [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, Goth. *un*, Icel. *ô*, allied to Gr. *ἀν*, *ἀ*, Skr. *an*, *a*, Lat. *in.*] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. See UN in the Dictionary.

W.

With. [See in Dictionary.] An English preposition, sometimes used in composition, and signifying *opposition*, *privation*, *separation*, or *departure;* as in *with*draw, *with*stand, *with*hold.

SUFFIXES.

A.

Ăc. [Gr. *-ακός.*] A suffix signifying *of* or *pertaining to;* as in demoni*ac*, hypochondri*ac*.

Ăge. [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning; as, advant*age*, aver*age*, herb*age*, foli*age*, pill*age*.

Al. [Lat. *-alis.*] A termination of words from the Latin denoting *of* or *pertaining to;* as, annu*al*, cordi*al*, fin*al*, leg*al*, martial. See CAL.

An. [Lat. *-anus.*] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *office*, *profession*, or *character*, as, Christi*an*, commedi*an*, tragedi*an*, elysi*an*, tertian.

Ançe, } [Lat. *-antia.*] Terminations of nouns having
An-çy. } an abstract signification; as, eleg*ance*, abund*ance*, brilli*ancy*, vac*ancy*.

Ănt. [Lat. *-ans*, *-antis.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, as, vag*rant;* and of nouns denoting the *doer of a thing;* as, assist*ant*, command*ant*.

Ar. [Lat. *-aris.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting *of* or *pertaining to;* as, angul*ar*, jocul*ar*, perpendicul*ar*, simil*ar*.

Ărd, the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. *hardus*, A.-S. *heard*, Icel. & Eng. *hard*, and appears in proper names; as, Ren*ard*, strong in counsel: Godd*ard*, strong in, or through, God; Bern*ard*, strong like a bear, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification; as in drunk*ard*, dot*ard*, bast*ard*, nigg*ard*, bragg*art*, &c.

A-ry. [Lat. *-arius.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of* or *pertaining to;* as, auxili*ary*, milit*ary*, &c.; and of nouns, denoting the *doer of a thing;* as, adversary, mercen*ary*, &c.

Ate. [Lat. *-atus.*] A termination, 1. Of verbs, as, delib*erate*, initi*ate*; 2. Of adjectives, as, moder*ate*, ultim*ate;* 3. Of nouns, denoting (*a.*) *office* or *dignity*, as, pontific*ate;* (*b.*) the *possessor of such office or dignity*, as, magistr*ate*, deleg*ate;* (*c.*) salts containing more than one degree of oxygen, as, sulph*ate*, phosph*ate*.

B.

Ble. [Lat. *bilis.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying *capable of being* or *worthy to be;* as, flexi*ble*, mu*table*, sensi*ble*, warrant*able*.

C.

Cal. [Lat. *-cus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying *of* or *pertaining to;* as, anatomi*cal*, comi*cal*, magi*cal*, practi*cal*, technic*al*.

D.

Dŏm. A termination denoting *jurisdiction*, or *property and jurisdiction*. It was originally *doom* (q. v.), judgment; as in king*dom*, earl*dom*. Hence it is used to denote *state*, *condition*, or *quality*; as in wis*dom*, free*dom*.

E.

E-an. [Gr. -αῖος, or -ειος, Lat. -*æus*, -*eus*.] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives; as, cerul*ean*, hercule*an*, hyperbor*ean*.

Ee. A termination of nouns, denoting one *on* or *to whom something is done*; as, appell*ee*, don*ee*, refer*ee*, trust*ee*.

Eer. See IER.

En. A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as, in hous*en*, escap*en*; and retained in ox*en* and children. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in hearken, from the Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing the material of which a thing is made; as, leaden, wooden, golden.

Ĕnçe, **Ĕn-çy.** [Lat. -*entia*.] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived; as, abstin*ence*, circumfer*ence*, retic*ence*, agen*cy*, contingen*cy*.

Ĕnt. [Lat. -*ens*, -*entis*.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the *doer of a thing*; as, dependent, recipient, student; or of participial adjectives; as, fervent, ardent.

Er. A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*. It denotes *an agent*, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently; as in hat*er*, farm*er*, heat*er*, grat*er*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies *a man of the place*; thus, London*er* is the same as *London man*.

Ĕs'çent. [Lat. -*escens*, -*escentis*.] A termination of participial adjectives from the Latin, denoting *progression*, *growing*, or *becoming*; as convales*cent*, putres*cent*, quies*cent*.

Ĕss. [Fr., from Lat. *ix*.] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine; as, author*ess*, lion*ess*, negr*ess*, shepherd*ess*.

F.

Fŭl. [The same as *full*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *plenitude*, and generally formed from substantives; as, art*ful*, beauti*ful*, peace*ful*.

Fȳ. [Lat. *facere*, *fieri*, Fr. *fier*.] A termination of verbs, denoting *to make*, *to become*; as, ampli*fy*, dei*fy*, grati*fy*, lique*fy*, rare*fy*.

H.

Hŏŏd. [A.-S. *hâd*, from *hâd*, state, sex, order, degree, person, form, manner, Goth. *haidus*.] A termination denoting *state* or *fixedness*, *condition*, *quality*, *character*, *totality*; as in man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*. Sometimes it is written *head*; as in maiden*head*, god*head*.

I.

Ĭc. [Gr. -ικος, Lat. -*icus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as, authent*ic*, concentr*ic*, magnet*ic*, seraph*ic*.

Ĭcs. A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences; as, opt*ics*, mathemat*ics*.

Ĭd. [Lat. -*idus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *quality*; as, ac*id*, liqu*id*, rig*id*, sord*id*.

Ier, **Eer.** [Fr. -*ier*, -*iere*.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations or employment; as, brigad*ier*, caval*ier*, mountaine*er*, volunte*er*.

Ile. [Lat. -*ilis*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as agile, doc*ile*, frag*ile*, versat*ile*.

Ine. [Lat. -*inus*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as, adamant*ine*, femin*ine*, pristine.

Ion. [Lat. -*io*, gen. -*ionis*.] A termination of abstract nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same anology; as in ambit*ion*, conception, probation, evasion, version, crucifix*ion*.

Ĭsh. [A.-S. *isc*, Goth. *isk*, N.H. Ger. *isch*.] A termination of English words denoting *diminution*, or *a small degree* of the quality; as, whit*ish*, from *white*; yellow*ish*, from *yellow*. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective, as in Swed*ish*, Dan*ish*, Eng*lish*. Annexed to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as foo*lish*, from *fool*; rogu*ish*, from *rogue*; brut*ish*, from *brute*.

Ĭsm. [Gr. -ισμος.] A termination of nouns from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting *action* or *an* active *faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, athe*ism*, catechi*sm*, hero*ism*, mechan*ism*, soph*ism*.

Ĭst. [Gr. -ιστης.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles; as, bapt*ist*, chem*ist*, eulog*ist*, the*ist*.

Ite. [Lat. -*itus*.] A termination of nouns and adjectives; as, appet*ite*, exquis*ite*, favor*ite*. It is often used to form collective or gentile names; as, bedlam*ite*, Jacob*ite*. In names of minerals it is derived from the Gr. λίθος, a stone; as, steat*ite*.

I-ty. See TY.

Ĭve. [Lat. -*ivus*.] A termination, denoting *ability*, *power* or *activity*, of nouns and adjectives from the Latin; as, authorita*tive*, incen*tive*, persua*sive*, vindic*tive*.

Īze, **Īse.** [Gr. -ιζειν.] A termination of verbs from the Greek, or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting *to make*, *to cause to be*, *to become*; as, agon*ize*, character*ize*, tantal*ize*, critic*ise*, exorc*ise*.

K.

Kĭn. [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, kind, offspring, race; Goth. *kuni*, Icel. *kyn*, allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. γένος, γόνος.] A diminutive termination of English words, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as in lamb*kin*, manni*kin*, nap*kin*, pip*kin*.

L.

Le. A diminutive termination; as in crumb*le*, bund*le*, gird*le*, jogg*le*, fond*le*, dimp*le*, thrott*le*.

Lĕss. A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. *leás*, Goth. *láus*, allied to Eng. *loose*, fr. A.-S. *leósan*, Goth. *liusan*, Eng. *lose*. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a wit*less* man, a man destitute of wit; child*less*, without children; father*less*; faith*less*; penni*less*; law*less*.

Lĕt. [French dim. termination *et*, as in *islet*, *eaglet*, *circlet*, *goblet*, *floweret*, *baronet*, with *l* inserted, as in *streamlet*, *branchlet*, *ringlet*.] A termination of diminutives; as, ham*let*, a little house; rivu*let*, a small stream.

Lĭng. [A.-S.] A termination denoting *state*, *condition*, *offspring*, or *progeny*; as in hire*ling*, earth*ling*, world*ling*, found*ling*, dar*ling*, first*ling*, under*ling*, star*ling*, ground-*ling*, gos*ling*, sap*ling*.

Ly. [O. Eng. *lich*, being an abbreviation of A. Sax. *lic*, like, Goth. *leiks*, Icel. *ligr*, *líkr*.] A termination of adjectives; as in love*ly*, man*ly*, that is, love-*like*, man-*like*. It is also a termination of adverbs [O. Eng. *liche*, A.-S. *líce*, Goth. *leikô*, Icel. *liga*].

M.

Mĕnt. A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs); as, engage*ment*, manage*ment*, impedi*ment*.

Mo-ny. [Lat. -*monium*, -*monia*.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, ali*mony*, matri*mony*, testi*mony*.

N.

Nĕss. [A.-S. *ness*, *niss*, Goth. *nassus*.] A termination of abstract names, denoting *state* or *quality*; as in blind*ness*, good*ness*, great*ness*, sweet*ness*.

O.

Ŏck. [A.-S. *ca* or -*uca*.] A diminutive termination of nouns; as in bull*ock*, hill*ock*, mat*tock*, padd*ock*.

Or. A termination of Latin nouns, denoting *an agent*; as in act*or*, creditor. It is annexed to many words of

English origin; as in less*or*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin. See ER.

O-ry. [Lat. *-orius.*] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to;* as, amat*ory*, consol*atory*, promiss*ory*, satisfact*ory*.

Ōse, Oŭs. [Lat. *-osus, -us.*] A termination of English adjectives, many of which are derived directly from the Latin; as, dubi*ous*, consci*ous*, atroci*ous*, oper*ose*, verb*ose*.

R.

Rĭe. [Goth. *reiki*, dominion, A.-S. *rice*, or *ric;* from the same root as Lat. *regere*, to rule, and *region*.] A termination signifying *jurisdiction*, or *a district over which government is exercised*; as, bishop*ric*.

S.

Shĭp. [A.-S. *scipe, scype*, from *scyppan, sceppan*, to mold, form, shape.] A termination denoting *state, office, dignity, profession*, or *art;* as in lord*ship*, friend*ship*, chancellor*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*.

Sŏme. [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sama*, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates *a considerable degree* of the thing or quantity; as, mettle*some*, full of mettle or spirit; glad*some*, very glad or joyous.

Stĕr. [A.-S. *estre, istre.*] A termination, as in drug*ster*, game*ster*, song*ster*, spin*ster*, denoting *skill* or *occupation*. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, song*ster* signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending *ster* having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination *ess* was appended to it; thus, *songster* became song*stress* with a double ending.

T.

T, Th. [A.-S.] A termination of abstract nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin; as, dep*th*, grow*th*, streng*th*, weal*th*, drif*t*, gif*t*, thef*t*.

Tion. See ION.

Tūde. [Lat. *-tudo.*] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, signifying *action* or *an active faculty, being*, or *a state of being;* as, ampli*tude*, forti*tude*, grati*tude*, soli*tude*.

Ty. [Lat. *-tas, -tatis*, Fr. *té.*] A termination of words denoting *action* or *an active faculty, being*, or *a state of being, viewed abstractly;* as, antiqui*ty*, difficul*ty*, humili*ty*, necessi*ty*.

U.

Ūre. [Lat. *-ura.*] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting *action* or *an active faculty, being*, or *a state of being, viewed abstractly;* as, creat*ure*, fract*ure*, legislat*ure*, nat*ure*, superstruct*ure*.

W.

Ward, or Wards. [A-S. *-weard, -weardes;* Goth. *vairths*, allied to Lat. *vertere*, to turn, *versus*, toward.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting *direction*, or *tendency to, motion toward*, and the like; as, in up*ward*, on*wards*.

LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. **Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European.** The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the parent language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These again make one branch in that great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called Indo-European. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is pre-eminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the one primitive Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo-European family are the following:—

§ 2. I. The INDIAN. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Further India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern Hindustan, the *Bengali, Marathi, Guzerathi*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely-scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3. II. The IRANIAN. To this branch belong, 1. The *Zend*, which is believed to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus), and the *ancient* and *modern Armenians*. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of our family.

§ 4. III. The GREEK. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic* or *Epic*, followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic* or *Modern Greek*. The *Albanian*, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient Illyrian.

§ 5. IV. The LATIN. This is often joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Latin, or Classical branch. Closely akin to Latin were the other Italian languages — the *Oscan, Umbrian*, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They are the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used in the middle ages as a literary language), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — that of the *Wallachians*, the descendants of the Romanized Dacians — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes.

§ 6. V. The CELTIC. This branch is divided by strongly-marked differences into two sections: 1. The *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Highland Scotch), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Cymric*, including the *Welsh* (or native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the *Armorican* (spoken in the French province of Britanny, the ancient Armorica). The oldest manuscript specimens of the Gaelic belong to the close of the eighth century: for the Cymric, the oldest which are at all copious, are three or four centuries later.

§ 7. VI. The SLAVONIC. The earliest monument is the version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic*, the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time. This widely-diffused class of languages divides itself into two principal sections: 1. The *eastern* and *southern* Slavonic, including the *Russian*, the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenic*. 2. The *western* Slavonic, including the *Polish*, the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovack* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 8. VII. The LITHUANIAN. The language of Lithuania has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century; but it has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic languages.

§ 9. VIII. The TEUTONIC. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mæso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish, —

§ 10. 1. The *High Germanic*, in upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungen Not with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible-version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

§ 11. 2. The *Low Germanic*, in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong, (*a.*) The *Friesic*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (*b.*) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from North-eastern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (*c.*) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow seacoast region, which was occupied by the Friesic. It is known almost solely from the Heliand (*i. e.*, Savior), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth century. The language of the Netherlands in the same period can not have differed much from the Old Saxon, which may be regarded as the common parent of the two following idioms. (*d.*) The *Dutch*, or *Low Dutch*, spoken in Holland, and used in literature since the last part of the thirteenth century. The *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, is a dialect of the Dutch. (*e.*) The *Low German*, strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendency to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 12. 3. The *Norse*, or *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as most of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the thirteenth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, and, still more, the *Danish* (of which the *Norwegian* is only a dialect), have undergone extensive changes.

§ 13. **Languages not kindred to the English.** The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its whole northern frontier by the *Tartaric* (or *Tataric*) family (called also the *Turanian*, or the *Altaic*), which includes the numerous and widely-different languages of the *Manchoos*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the south-east, it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, the *Tamil* and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In South-western Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarra*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a. . stands for adjective.
abbrev. .....abbreviated.
abl. .....ablative.
acc. .....accusative.
adv. .....adverb.
Agric. .....Agriculture.
Am., Amer. ...America, American.
Anat. .....Anatomy.
Antiq. .....Antiquities.
aor. .....aorist.
Ar. .....Arabic.
Arch. .....Architecture.
Arith. .....Arithmetic.
Armor. .....Armorican.
A.-S. .....Anglo-Saxon.
Astrol. .....Astrology.
Astron. .....Astronomy.
aug. .....augmentative.

Bib. .....Biblical.
Bot. .....Botany.
Braz. .....Brazilian.

Carp. .....Carpentry.
Catal. .....Catalan.
Celt. .....Celtic.
Cf. ..... *Confer* (compare).
Chald. .....Chaldee.
Chem. .....Chemistry.
Chin. .....Chinese.
Chron. .....Chronology.
Civ. .....Civil.
Colloq., coll. ..Colloquial, colloquially.
Com. .....Commerce, Common.
comp. .....compound, compound-
compar. .....comparative. [ed.
Conch. .....Conchology.
conj. .....conjunction.
contr. .....contracted, contraction.
Corn. .....Cornish.
corrupt. .....corrupted, corruption.
Copt. .....Coptic.

D. .....Dutch.
Dan. .....Danish.
dat. .....dative.
def. .....definition.
dim. .....diminutive.

Eccl. ... ...Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Hist. ...Ecclesiastical History.
e. g. .....*exempli gratia* (for ex-
Elec. .....Electricity. [ample).
Eng. .....England, English.
Engin. .....Engineering.
Entom. .....Entomology.
equiv. .....equivalent.
esp. .....especially.
etym. .....etymology.

f. .....feminine.
Fig. .....Figurative, figuratively.
Fort. .....Fortification.
fr. .....from.
Fr. .....French.
freq. .....frequentative.
fut. .....future.

Gael. .....Gaelic.
Galv. .....Galvanism.
gen. .....generally, genitive.
Geog. .....Geography.
Geol. .....Geology.
Geom. .....Geometry.
Ger. .....German.
Goth. .....Gothic.
Gr. .....Greek.
Gram. .....Grammar.

H. stands for High.
Heb. .....Hebrew.
Her. .....Heraldry.
Hist. .....History.
Hort. .....Horticulture.
Hung. .....Hungarian.
hypoth. ..... hypothetical.

Ichth. .....Ichthyology.
Icel. .....Icelandic.
i. e. .....*id est* (that is).
imp. .....imperfect.
inf. .....infinitive.
intens. .....intensive.
interj. .....interjection.
Ir. .....Irish.
It. .....Italian.

Join. .....Joinery.

L. .....Low.
Lat. .....Latin.
Lit., lit. .....Literally, literally.
Lit. .....Literature.

M. .....Middle.
m. .....masculine.
Mach. .....Machinery.
Malay. .....Malayan.
Math. .....Mathematics.
Mech. .....Mechanics.
Med. .....Medicine.
Metal. .....Metallurgy.
Metaph. .....Metaphysics.
Meteor. .....Meteorology.
Mil. .....Military.
Min. .....Mineralogy.
Mus. .....Music.
Myth. .....Mythology.

N. .....New.
n. .....noun.
Nat. Hist. ....Natural History.
Naut. .....Nautical.
neut. .....neuter.
Norm. Fr. ...Norman French.
Numis. .....Numismatics.

O. .....Old.
Obs. .....Obsolete.
Opt. .....Optics.
orig. .....original, originally.
Ornith. .....Ornithology.

p. .....participle.
p. a. .....participial adjective.
Paint. .....Painting.
Paleon. .....Paleontology.
pass. .....passive.
Pathol. ..... Pathology.
Per. .....Persian.
perh. .....perhaps.
pers. .....person.
Pg. .....Portuguese.
Philos. .....Philosophy.
Photog. .....Photography.
Phren. .....Phrenology.
Physiol. .....Physiology.
pl. .....plural.
Poet. .....Poetry, poetical.
Pol. .....Polish.
Polit. Econ. ..Political Economy.
p. p. .....participle past.
p. pr. ....participle present.
Pr .....Provençal.
pref. .....prefix.
prep. .....preposition.
pret. .....preterit.

prin. stands for principally.
Print. .....Printing.
priv. .....privative.
Prob., prob. ..probably.
Pron., pron. ... { Pronunciation, pronounced; pronoun
prop. .....properly.
Pros. .....Prosody.
Prov. .....Provincial.

q. v. ..... *quod vide* (which see).

Rhet. .....Rhetoric.
Rom. .....Roman.
Rom. Cath. ..Roman Catholic.
Russ. .....Russian.

Sax. .....Saxon. [stood).
sc. ..... *scilicet* (being under-
Scot. .....Scotland, Scottish.
Script. .....Scripture, scriptural.
Sculp. .....Sculpture.
sing. .....singular.
Skr. .....Sanskrit.
Slav. .....Slavonic.
Sp. .....Spanish.
superl. .....superlative.
Surg. .....Surgery.
Surv. .....Surveying.
Sw. .....Swedish.
Syn. .....Synonyms.
Syr. .....Syriac.

term. .....termination.
Theol. .....Theology.
Trans. .....Translation.
Turk. .....Turkish.
Typog. .....Typography.

U.S. .....United States.

v. .....verb.
vb. n. .....verbal noun.
v. i. .....verb intransitive.
v. t. .....verb transitive.

W. .....Welsh.

Zoöl. .....Zoölogy.

*** In this Dictionary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, are usually printed in Italics, though many of them are not ordinarily so printed in other works; as, *Addendum*, *Alguazil*, *Alibi*.

*** Compound words, which in ordinary writing and printing have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a heavier hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetic.

*** For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page vi. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

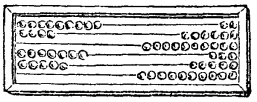
A — ABB

A. **1.** The first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech; namely, that heard in *fur*, *mast*, &c. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 2-8, 44, 45. **2.** An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed. It is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, or *ane*, one, and is substituted for *an*, for the sake of euphony, before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of *h* and having the accent on any other syllable than the first; as, *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, &c. Formerly, *an* was used before both vowel and consonant sounds. **3.** (*Mus.*) The nominal of the sixth tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the first tone of the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor. *A sharp* (A ♯), the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B.—*A flat* (A ♭), the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

Aa-rŏn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly
Aa-rŏn'ic-al, } office.

A-băck', *adv.* (*Naut.*) Backward, against the mast;—said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

Taken aback, taken by surprise; unexpectedly baffled.

Ăb'a-cus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) **1.** The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave. **2.** An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by means of sliding balls or counters.

A-băft' (6), *prep.* (*Naut.*) Towards the stern from; back of; farther back than.

Ab-āl'ien-āte (-āl'yen-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABALIENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABALIENATING.] [Lat. *abalienare*; *ab* and *alienus*, foreign. See ALIENATE.] (*Law.*) To transfer the title of from one to another.

Ab-āl'ien-ā'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of abalienating.

A-băn'don, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABANDONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABANDONING.] [Fr. *abandonner*, fr. Lat. *ad*, and Low Lat. *bandum*, proclamation, interdiction.] To give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume.

Syn.—To relinquish; forsake; desert; surrender; leave; forego.—We *leave* what we may again resume, as an *employment;* we *abandon* what we give up finally, as *vice;* we *relinquish* what we have prized or sought, as a *claim* or *hopes;* we *desert* what we ought to adhere to, as *duty;* we *surrender* (usually under a necessity) what we have held as our own or in trust, as a *fortress;* we *renounce* a thing publicly or as a duty, as *allegiance* or *the world;* we *forego* an enjoyment; we *forsake* what we have frequented, as *society.*

A-băn'doned, *p. a.* Given up entirely, as to a vice.

Syn.—Forsaken; deserted; profligate; depraved; corrupt; reprobate.—A *reprobate* is one so utterly abandoned as to leave no hope of his recovery; a *profligate* is one who is openly and shamelessly wicked; a man may be *corrupt* or *depraved* in heart without showing it in his outward life, and hence he may not be *forsaken* or *deserted* by the virtuous.

A-băn'don-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a thing is abandoned.

A-băn'don-er, *n.* One who abandons.

A-băn'don-ment, *n.* Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned; entire desertion or relinquishment.

A-bāse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABASED (a-bāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABASING.] [Fr. *abaisser*, from Lat. *basis*, base.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

Syn.—To depress; degrade; reduce; humiliate; humble.

A-bāse'ment, *n.* Act of abasing, or bringing very low.

Syn.—Humiliation; depression; degradation.—*Abasement* is a humbling, as of the *proud;* *debasement* is a corrupting, as of *coin;* *depression* is a sinking down, as of *spirits;* *degradation* is a bringing down from a higher rank or grade, as of a *peer.*

A-băsh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABASHED (a-băsht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABASHING.] [Fr. *abaisser.* See ABASE.] To destroy the self-possession of, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

Syn.—To confuse; confound.—We are *confused* when we lose our self-possession; we are *confounded* when our faculties are overwhelmed and brought to a stand.

A-băsh'ment, *n.* Confusion from shame, fear, or the like.

A-bāt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABATING.] [Fr. *abattre*, from Lat. *ab* and *batuere*, to strike.] *Literally*, to beat or batter down; hence, to bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, or the like; to diminish; to lessen; *specifically* (*Law*), (*a.*) to cause to fail, as a writ; (*b.*) to destroy, as a nuisance; (*c.*) to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

A-bāte', *v. i.* **1.** To decrease; to become less in strength or violence. **2.** To be defeated; to fail, as a writ.

Syn.—To decline; subside; diminish.—*Lessen, decrease, diminish,* refer to quantity or size; *decline* is to fall off; *abate* supposes previous violence, as the storm *abates;* *subside* previous commotion, as the tumult *subsides.*

A-bāte'ment, *n.* Act of abating, or state of being abated; decrease; *specifically*, (*a.*) a remitting, as of a tax; (*b.*) failure, as of a writ; (*c.*) removal, as of a nuisance; (*d.*) entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

Syn.—Lessening; decline; deduction; reduction; mitigation; diminution; discount.

Ăb'a-tĭs, } *n.* [Fr. See ABATE.] (*Fort.*) A row of
Ăb'at-tĭs, } sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defense.

A-bāt'or, *n.* One who, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one who prostrates or removes a nuisance.

Abattoir (a'băt'wôr'), *n.* [Fr.] A public slaughter-house in a city.

Ăbb, *n.* [A.-S. *ab*, *ob.*] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence, *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb.*

Ab'bà, *n.* A Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

Ăb'ba-çy, *n.* The condition or privileges of an abbot.

Ab-bā'tĭal, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.

Abbé (ab'bā), *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastic without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

Ăb'bess, *n.* The governess of a nunnery.

Ăb'bey, *n.*; *pl.* ĂB'BEYS. **1.** A residence of monks or nuns. **2.** The dwelling of an abbot. **3.** A church attached to a monastery, as Westminster *Abbey*.

Syn. — Monastery; cloister; convent; nunnery; priory. — The distinctions will be found under the several words.

Ăb'bot, *n.* [Lat. *abba*, gen. *abbatis*. See ABBA.] Head of a society of monks; superior or governor of an abbey.

Ăb'bot-ship, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Ab-brē'vi-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABBREVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABBREVIATING.] [Lat. *ab* and *breviare*, to shorten.] To bring within less space; to make briefer; to reduce by contraction or omission.

Syn. — To abridge; contract; curtail; compress; condense.

Ab-brē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of abbreviating. **2.** The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; as *Gen.* for *Genesis*. **3.** (*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers.

Ab-brē'vi-ā'tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

Ab-brē'vi-a-to-ry, *a.* Abbreviating; shortening.

Ab-brē'vi-a-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** An abbreviation. **2.** An abridgment or compend.

A, B, C. The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

Ăb'di-cant, *n.* One who abdicates.

Ăb'di-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDICATING.] [Lat. *abdicare*, from *ab* and *dicare*, intensive form of *dicere*, to say.] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from (as an office) with or without formal resignation.

Syn. — To relinquish; renounce; forsake; quit.

Ăb'di-cāte, *v. i.* To relinquish an office, right, power, trust, or the like, with or without resigning.

Ăb'di-cā'tion, *n.* The abandonment of a public office or of a right or trust, with or without a formal surrender.

Ăb'di-cā'tĭve, *a.* Causing, or implying, abdication.

Ăb'di-to-ry, *n.* [Low Lat. *abditorium*.] A place for secreting or preserving goods.

Ab-dō'men, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The belly, or the upper part of the belly. **2.** (*Entom.*) The most posterior of the sections into which the body is divided. [The Lat. *pl. Abdom'ina* is sometimes used.]

Ab-dŏm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-dŏm'i-nal, *n.* A kind of fish, like salmon, &c., with ventral fins back of the pectoral.

Ab-dŏm'i-noŭs, *a.* Having a big belly; pursy.

Ab-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDUCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDUCING.] [Lat. *abducere*, from *ab* and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw away; to draw to a different part.

Ab-dŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDUCTING.] [Lat. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere*. See ABDUCE.] To take away by stealth or by unlawful force.

Ab-dŭc'tion, *n.* The act of abducing or abducting; a drawing or carrying away, especially of a person, by fraud, or stealth, or force.

Ab-dŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** A person guilty of abduction. **2.** (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to draw a part out or from the median line of the body.

A-bēam', *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the beam; at right angles to the ship's keel.

A-beâr'ançe, *n.* (*Law.*) Behavior; demeanor.

Ā'be-çe-dā'ri-an, *n.* One who teaches or who learns the a, b, c, or letters of the alphabet; an alphabetarian.

A-bĕd', *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

A-bēle', or **Ā'bel-tree**, *n.* The white poplar.

Ā'bel-mŏsk, *n.* The musk-mallow, or Syrian mallow.

Ab-ĕr'rançe, *n.* [Lat. *aberrare*, *aberrans*, from *ab* and *errare*, to wander.] Deviation from rectitude.

Ab-ĕr'rant, *a.* **1.** Straying from the right way. **2.** Exceptional; abnormal.

Ăb'er-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state. **2.** (*Med.*) Alienation of mind. **3.** (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in a star or other heavenly body.

A-bĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABETTING.] [O. Fr. *abeter*, from the root of *bait*. See BAIT.] **1.** To encourage or incite by aid or countenance; — used chiefly in a bad sense. **2.** (*Law.*) To encourage to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act.

Syn. — To aid; support; sustain; help; assist; favor; further; succor; promote.

A-bĕt'ment, *n.* Act of abetting or encouraging; support.

A-bĕt'ter, } *n.* One who abets, aids, or encourages; an
A-bĕt'tor, } instigator.

Syn. — Accomplice; accessary. — An *abettor* incites to a crime; an *accomplice* takes part in it; an *accessary* is involved in it by giving countenance or aid.

A-bey'ançe, *n.* [Fr. *bayer*, Old Fr. *baer*, *béer*, to gape, tarry.] **1.** A state of suspension or temporary extinction with the expectation of a revival. **2.** (*Law.*) Expectation or contemplation of law.

Ab-hŏr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABHORRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABHORRING.] [Lat. *abhorrere*, from *ab* and *horrere*, to bristle, shiver.] **1.** To regard with horror or detestation. **2.** To dislike or hate extremely.

Syn. — To detest; loathe; abominate; shudder at.

Ab-hŏr'rençe, *n.* Detestation; great hatred.

Ab-hŏr'rent, *a.* **1.** Abhorring, detesting; hating; struck with abhorrence. **2.** Contrary; repugnant; inconsistent; — with *to*.

Ab-hŏr'rer, *n.* One who abhors or detests.

Ā'bib, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

A-bīde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABIDING.] [See BIDE.] **1.** To continue in a place. **2.** To continue firm or stable, as to *abide* by a contract.

Syn. — To sojourn; reside; dwell; stay; tarry; remain; hold to; persist.

A-bīde', *v. t.* **1.** To stand firm under; to endure or bear without shrinking, or patiently. **2.** To await firmly.

A-bīd'er, *n.* One who abides, dwells, or continues.

Ăb'i-gail (42), *n.* A lady's waiting-maid.

A-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *habilitas*, from *habere*, to have, to hold.] Quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, whether bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; — in the *plural*, intellectual capacity.

Syn. — Force; might; potency; capability; faculty; talent; skill; dexterity; efficiency; address. — As to mental powers, *ability* is the generic term; *capacity* is the power of easily gaining or retaining knowledge; *talent* is the power of executing; *dexterity*, *skill*, and *address* relate to ease of execution.

Ăb'in-tĕs'tate, *a.* (*Law.*) Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

Ăb'ĭr-ri-tā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Want of strength; debility.

Ăb'ject, *a.* [Lat. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacere*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; hence, low in estimation; despicable.

Syn. — Mean; worthless; base; groveling; debased.

Ăb'ject, *n.* One in a miserable state.

Ab-jĕc'tion, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness.

Ăb'ject-ly, *adv.* Meanly; wretchedly; basely.

Ăb'ject-ness, *n.* State of being abject; baseness.

Ab-jū'di-cāte, *v. t.* To give away in judgment.

Ab-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* Act of abjudicating.

Ăb'ju-rā'tion, *n.* The act of renouncing under oath, or solemnly.

Ab-jū'ra-to-ry, *a.* Containing, or relating to, abjuration.

Ab-jūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABJURING.] [Lat. *abjurare*, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear.] To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.

Ab-jūr'er, *n.* One who abjures or renounces.

Ăb'lac-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ab* and *lac*, milk.] **1.** A weaning of a child from the breast. **2.** A method of grafting by approach or inarching.

Ab-lā'que-āte, *v. t.* To lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

Ab-lā'que-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ablaqueatio*.] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees.

Ăb'la-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre*, to carry away, fr. *ab* and *ferre*.] Taking away or removing; — applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away* or *taking from* are signified.

Ăb'la-tĭve, *n.* The sixth case of Latin nouns.

A-blāze', *adv.* **1.** On fire; in a blaze. **2.** In a state of ardent desire; highly excited.

Ā'ble (ā'bl), *a.* [*comp.* ABLER; *superl.* ABLEST.] [Lat. *habilis*. See ABILITY.] Having ability or competency of any or every kind; possessing sufficient physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, means, skill, or the like, rendering competent for some end.

Syn.— Strong; powerful; efficient; effective; mighty; skillful; dexterous.

Ā'ble-bŏd'ied (-bŏd'id), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust.

Ăb'lep-sy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβλεψία.*] Want of sight; blindness.

Ăb'lu-ent, *a.* Washing clean; cleansing; purifying.

Ăb'lu-ent, *n.* (*Med.*) Something reputed to have the power of purifying the blood; a detergent.

Ab-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere*, to wash away.] **1.** Act of cleansing or washing. **2.** Religious purification. **3.** Water used in cleansing.

Ā'bly, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability or skill.

Ăb'ne-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abnegare.*] To deny and reject.

Ăb'ne-gā'tion, *n.* Denial and renunciation.

Ab-nôrm'al, *a.* [Lat. *ab* and *norma*, rule.] Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular.

Ab-nôrm'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being abnormal or irregular.

A-bōard', *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On board of.

A-bōde', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *abide.* See ABIDE.

A-bōde', *n.* [From *abide.*] State or place of residence.

Syn.— Dwelling; continuance; habitation; domicile.

A-bŏl'ish, *v. t.* [Lat. *abolescere*, *abolere*, fr. *ab* and *olescere*, *olere*, to grow.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to; hence, to annul or destroy; to make void.

Syn.— To subvert; overturn; destroy; nullify; abrogate; annul; repeal. — *Abolish*, *subvert*, *overturn*, and *destroy*, express under different images the same idea, that of doing wholly away with. We *abrogate* and *annul* by an authoritative act, as *customs* or a *treaty*, &c.; we *repeal* by a legislative act, as *laws*; we *nullify* when we set laws, &c., aside, without their being repealed.

A-bŏl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being abolished.

A-bŏl'ish-er, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-bŏl'ish-ment, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; a doing away with finally and for ever; — applied particularly to slavery.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion-ism (-lish'un-izm), *n.* The principles or measures of an abolitionist.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors abolition, especially the abolition of slavery.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion-ize, *v. t.* To imbue with the principles of abolitionism.

Ăb'o-mā'sum, **Ăb'o-mā'sus**, *n.* [Lat.] The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

A-bŏm'i-na-ble, *a.* Worthy of, or causing, imprecation or abhorrence; odious in the highest degree.

Syn.—Execrable; detestable; loathsome; hateful; shocking.

A-bŏm'i-na-bly, *adv.* In an abominable manner; detestably; execrably.

A-bŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOMINATING.] [Lat. *abominare*, *abominari*, from *ab* and *omen*, foreboding.] To turn from as ominous of evil; to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread.

Syn.— To hate; detest; loathe; abhor.

A-bŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing. **2.** An object of hatred and disgust.

Ăb'o-rĭg'i-nal, *a.* First, original, or primitive.

Ăb'o-rĭg'i-nal, *n.* A first or original inhabitant.

Ăb'o-rĭg'i-nēs, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *ab* and *origo*, origin.] The original inhabitants of a country.

A-bôr'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abortio*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise, to be born.] **1.** The act of miscarrying; expulsion of an immature product of conception. **2.** The immature product of an untimely birth. **3.** Any thing which fails to come to maturity.

A-bôr'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Immature; rudimentary; failing in its effect. **2.** Pertaining to abortion. **3.** Causing or procuring abortion.

A-bound', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOUNDING.] [Lat. *abundare*, from *ab* and *unda*, wave, stream, crowd.] **1.** To be in great plenty; to be prevalent. **2.** To be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance; — usually with *in* or *with*.

A-bout', *prep.* [A.-S. *abutan*, from *butan*, without, compounded of prefix *be* and *utan*, outward.] **1.** On every side of; all over or around. **2.** Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions. **3.** In contiguity or proximity to; in connection with; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like. **4.** In concern with; occupied upon; hence, ready to; on the point of; also, relating to; touching.

A-bout', *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** In circuit; around the outside. **3.** Here and there; in one place and another. **4.** Nearly; approximately. **5.** To a reversed position; in the opposite direction.

A-bŏve' (a-bŭv'), *prep.* [A.-S. *abufan*, from *bufan*, above, compounded of prefix *be*, and *ufan*.] **1.** Higher in place than. **2.** Surpassing or superior to in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree than.

A-bŏve', *adv.* **1.** Overhead; in a higher place. **2.** Before in order of place. **3.** Higher in rank or power.

A-bŏve'-bōard, *adv.* Above the board or table; not concealed; without trick or deception.

Ăb'ra-ca-dăb'ra, *n.* A combination of letters without sense, formerly used as a charm against fevers, and arranged as in the margin; hence, unmeaning babble.

A A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

Ab-rāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABRADING.] [Lat. *abradere*, from *ab* and *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or wear off.

Ab-rā'şion, *n.* **1.** A rubbing or scraping off. **2.** Substance worn off by attrition.

A-brĕast', *adv.* Side by side; on a line.

Abreuvoir (ä'broo'vwor'), *n.* [Fr.] A joint between stones in a wall.

A-brĭdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABRIDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABRIDGING.] [Fr. *abréger.* See ABBREVIATE.] **1.** To bring within less space; to make shorter, especially by using fewer words. **2.** To deprive; to cut off; — with *of*. **3.** (*Math.*) To reduce to a more simple expression, as a compound quantity or expression.

Syn.— To contract; shorten; condense; compress; curtail; lessen; reduce; diminish.

A-brĭdġ'ment, *n.* **1.** A cutting off, curtailing, or shortening; contraction or diminution. **2.** A work abridged or epitomized.

Syn.— Reduction; restriction; restraint; compend; compendium; epitome; summary; abstract; synopsis. — A *compendium* or *epitome* is a condensed abridgment; an *abstract* or *summary* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points; a *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject or work in its several parts.

A-brōach', *adv.* **1.** Broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so. **2.** In a state to be diffused or propagated.

A-brōad', *adv.* **1.** At large; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space. **2.** Beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure. **3.** Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries. **4.** Before the public at large; extensively.

Ăb'ro-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABROGATING.] [Lat. *abrogare*, from *ab* and *rogare*, to ask, propose.] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

Syn.— To abolish; repeal; revoke; rescind; cancel; annul.

Ăb'ro-gā'tion, *n.* The act of abrogating, annulling, or setting aside.

Ab-rŭpt', *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere*, to break off, from *ab* and *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** Broken, steep, craggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like; precipitous. **2.** Without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden. **3.** Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected.

Syn.— Sudden; bold; broken; unconnected; unceremonious.

Ab-rŭp'tion, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

Ab-rŭpt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly.

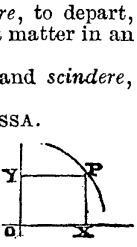
Ab-rŭpt'ness, *n.* State of being abrupt; steepness; suddenness; great haste.

Ăb'scess, *n.* [Lat. *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to depart, separate.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

Ab-sçĭnd', *v. t.* [Lat. *abscindere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, cut.] To cut off.

Ăb'sçiss, *n.*; *pl.* AB-SÇĬS'SES. See ABSCISSA.

Ab-sçĭs'sa, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. AB-SÇĬS'SÆ, Eng. AB-SCĬS'SĀS. [Lat. *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere.*] (*Geom.*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes.



In the diagram, OX or PY is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, OY or PX its ordinate, the intersecting lines OX and

OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

Ab-sçĭs'sion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *abscissio.* See ABSCIND.] **1.** Act or process of cutting off. **2.** The state of being cut off. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

Ab-scŏnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *pp.* ABSCONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSCONDING.] [Lat. *abscondere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *condere*, to lay up.] To secrete one's self; — used especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal proc-

Ab-scŏnd'er, *n.* One who absconds. [ess.

Ăb'sençe, *n.* [Lat. *absentia*, from *absum*, *abesse*, to be away from.] **1.** A state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship. **2.** Want; destitution. **3.** Inattention to things present; heedlessness.

Ăb'sent, *a.* **1.** Withdrawn from, or not present in, a place. **2.** Inattentive to what is passing; heedless.

Ab-sĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSENTING.] To take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Ăb'sen-tee', *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty, and the like; *especially* a landholder who lives at a distance from his estate; as, an Irish *absentee*.

Ăb'sen-tee'işm, *n.* State or habit of an absentee; the practice of living at a distance from one's estate.

Ab-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who absents himself.

Ab-sĭnthe', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *absinthium*, Gr. ἀψίνθιον, wormwood.] A cordial of brandy tinctured with wormwood.

Ab-sĭn'thi-an, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

Ab-sĭn'thi-āte, *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

Ăb'so-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere*. See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unconditional. **2.** Completed, or regarded as complete; finished; perfect; total. **3.** Positive; clear; certain; authoritative; peremptory. [*Rare.*] **4.** Loosed from, or unconnected by, dependence on any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing. In this sense God is called *the Absolute* by the Theist. The term is also applied by the Pantheist to the universe. **5.** (*Philos.*) Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned; unrelated. **6.** (*Chem.*) Pure; unmixed. **7.** (*Gram.*) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government.

Syn. — Unlimited; arbitrary; despotic; tyrannical; unconditional; positive; peremptory; certain; unerring; infallible.

Ăb'so-lūte-ly, *adv.* In an absolute manner; positively; arbitrarily.

Ăb'so-lūte-ness, *n.* Quality of being absolute; completeness; arbitrary power.

Ăb'so-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Civ. Law.*) An acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A remission of sin pronounced in favor of one who makes due confession thereof.

Ăb'so-lū'tişm, *n.* Absolute government or its principles.

Ăb'so-lu-tĭst'ic, *a.* Belonging to absolutism.

Ab-sŏl'ū-to-ry, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

Ab-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being absolved.

Ab-sŏlv'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

Ab-şŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSOLVING.] [Lat. *absolvere*, from *ab* and *solvere*, to loose.] To set free or release from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty.

Syn. — To release; set free; exonerate; acquit. — We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds conscience, as *guilt* or its consequences; *exonerated* from some load, as an imputation or debt; *acquitted* with reference to a trial and a decision thereon.

Ab-şŏlv'er, *n.* One who absolves.

Ab-sôrb', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSORBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSORBING.] [Lat. *absorbere*, from *ab* and *sorbere*, to suck in.] **1.** To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe as a sponge. **2.** Hence, to swallow up, or overwhelm; to engross or engage wholly.

Ab-sôrb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being absorbed; quality of being absorbable.

Ab-sôrb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

Ab-sôrb'ent, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing.

Ab-sôrb'ent, *n.* A substance or a bodily organ which absorbs.

Ab-sôrp'tion (-sôrp'shun), *n.* **1.** Act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear by mechanical means. **2.** Process or act of being made passively to disappear in some other substance, through molecular or other invisible means; as, the *absorption* of light, heat, electricity, &c. Also, in living organisms, through the vital processes of nutrition and growth; *specifically*, (*a.*) The imbibition by the tissues of nutritive material; (*b.*) the removal from them of excrementitious substances by the blood-vessels and lymphatics; (*c.*) the passage from without into the blood-vessels or lymphatics of any liquid whatever. **3.** Entire engrossment or occupation of mind.

Ab-sôrp'tĭve, *a.* Having power to absorb.

Ăb'sorp-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Power or capacity of absorption.

Ab-stāin', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSTAINING.] [Lat. *abstinere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tenere*, to hold.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

Ab-stē'mi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *abstemius*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *temetum*, strong wine.] **1.** Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent. **2.** Sparingly used, or used with temperance. **3.** Devoted to, or spent in, abstinence.

Ab-stē'mi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Temperately; sparingly.

Ab-stē'mi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being abstemious; a sparing use of food or strong drink.

Ab-stĕrge' (14), *v. t.* [Lat. *abstergere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tergere*, to wipe.] To make clean by wiping; to cleanse by lotions or similar applications. [*Rare.*]

Ab-stĕr'gent, *a.* Serving to cleanse; detergent.

Ab-stĕrse', *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping.

Ab-stĕr'sion, *n.* Act of wiping clean, or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.

Ab-stĕr'sĭve, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

Ăb'sti-nençe, *n.* [See ABSTAIN.] The act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance of any action, *especially* the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities.

Syn. — Temperance. — *Abstinence* is shown in refraining, *temperance* in a moderate and guarded use.

Ăb'sti-nent, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; temperate.

Ab-străct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABSTRACTING.] [Lat. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere*, to draw from or separate, from *ab*, *abs*, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw from or separate. **2.** To draw off in respect to interest or attention. **3.** To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately. **4.** To epitomize or reduce. **5.** To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another; to purloin.

Ăb'străct, *a.* **1.** Distinct from something else; separate. **2.** Withdrawn from the concrete, or from particulars; separate; hence, difficult; abstruse; refined.

Abstract idea, the idea of some quality as distinct from the object in which it inheres, as *whiteness*. — *Abstract term*, one expressing an abstract idea, as *beauty*, *roundness*.

Ăb'străct, *n.* **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; *specifically*, an inventory, summary, or epitome. **2.** A state of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*.

Ab-străct'ed-ly, **Ăb'străct-ly**, *adv.* By itself; in a separate state.

Ab-străct'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being abstracted.

Ab-străc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others; analysis. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects. **3.** An idea or notion of an abstract or theoretical nature. **4.** A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life. **5.** Absence of mind; inattention to present objects; heedlessness. **6.** The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another. [*Recent usage.*]

Ăb'strac-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.

Ab-străct'ive, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

Ăb'străct-ness, *n.* State of being abstract.

Ab-strŭse' (32), *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere*, to thrust away.] *Literally*, thrust away; hidden; hence, hard to be understood.

Ab-strŭse'ly, *adv.* Not plainly; darkly.

Ab-struse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.

Ab-sûrd', *a.* [Lat. *absurdus*, proceeding from one that is deaf, or from that which is dull-sounding; hence, incongruous; from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory.

Syn.—Foolish; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous.—*Absurd* is stronger than *foolish* or *irrational*, but not so strong as *preposterous*, which supposes a total inversion of the order of things.

Ab-sûrd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being absurd, or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. **2.** That which is absurd.

Syn.—Folly; unreasonableness; preposterousness.

Ab-sûrd'ly, *adv.* In an absurd manner; preposterously.

Ab-sûrd'ness, *n.*, Absurdity; inconsistency.

A-bŭn'dançe, *n.* [Lat. *abundantia*. See ABOUND.] An overflowing fulness; ample sufficiency; great plenty;—strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number.

Syn.—Exuberance; plenteousness; riches; wealth; affluence.—We have a *plenty* when we have *enough*; but *abundance* is more than *enough*, it is an overflowing. *Exuberance* is still stronger, it is a bursting forth.

A-bŭn'dant, *a.* Fully sufficient; being in great quantity.

Syn.—Plentiful; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; copious; ample.

A-bŭn'dant-ly, *adv.* Plentifully; amply.

A-būse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABUSING.] [Lat. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti*, from *ab* and *uti*, to use.] **1.** To make an ill or improper use of; to use ill; to misuse; to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way. **2.** To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to maltreat; to revile. **3.** To deceive or impose on.

A-būse', *n.* **1.** Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose. **2.** A corrupt practice or custom. **3.** Rude or reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely.

Syn.—Misuse; maltreatment; reproach; derision; insult.

A-bū'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Practicing abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment. **2.** Containing abuse, or being the instrument of abuse. **3.** Perverted; misapplied; improper.

Syn.—Scurrilous; insulting; reproachful; opprobrious; insolent; rude.

A-bū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an abusive manner.

A-bū'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being abusive; ill usage.

A-bŭt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABUTTING.] [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, end, extremity. See BUT, *n.*] To terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet.

A-bŭt'ment, *n.* That on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts on any thing; hence, the solid part of a pier or wall, &c., which receives the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch, or from which it immediately springs.

A-bŭt'tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.

A-bўs'mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; bottomless; unending.

A-bўss', *n.* [Gr. ἄβυσσος, bottomless, from ἀ priv. and βυσσός, depth, bottom.] A bottomless depth; a gulf; hence, any deep, immeasurable space, and, *specifically*, hell, or the bottomless pit.

A-bўss'al, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss.

A-cā'ci-à (a-kā'shĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. ἀκακία, from ἀκή, point, originally the name of a thorny tree, found in Egypt.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance. **2.** (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*.

Ăc'a-dĕm'ic, } *a.* **1.** Belonging to the school or
Ăc'a-dĕm'ic-al, } philosophy of Plato. **2.** Belonging to an academy or other institution of learning.

Ăc'a-dĕm'ic, *n.* **1.** One holding the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. **2.** A student in a college or university.

Ăc'a-dĕm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an academical manner.

Ac'a-de-mĭ'cian (-mĭsh'an), *n.* A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French Academy.

A-căd'e-my, *n.* **1.** A garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a person named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was the head. **2.** A school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school. **3.** A place of education of high rank; a college or university. **4.** A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy*. **5.** An institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, or some branch of science.

Ăc'a-leph, }
Ăc'a-lē'phà, } *n.*; *pl.* ĂC'A-LEPHS, *Ăc'A-LĒ'PHÆ*, and ĂC'A-LĒ'PHANS. [Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) A radiate animal
Ăc'a-lē'phan, } of the class Medusæ, or jelly-fishes;—so called from the stinging or nettling power they possess and exercise.

Ăc'an-thā'ceoŭs (-thā'shus), *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-căn'thus, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. A-CĂN'THUS-ES, Lat. *A-CĂN'THĪ*. [Gr. ἄκανθος, from ἀκή, point, and ἄνθος, flower.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus;—used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants.

A-căt'a-lĕc'tic, *n.* [Gr. ἀκατάληκτος, not defective at the end.] (*Pros.*) A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

A-căt'a-lĕc'tic, *a.* (*Pros.*) Not defective; complete.

A-căt'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀκατάληπτος, from ἀ priv. and καταλάμβανειν, to seize, comprehend.] Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discovered.

A-cau'lĭne, } *a.* [Gr. ἄκαυλος, from ἀ priv. and καυλός,
A-cau'lous, } stalk.] Having no stem, but flowers resting on the ground.

Ac-cēde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCEDING.] [Lat. *accedere*, from *ad* and *cedere*, to move.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; hence, to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

Ac-çĕl'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCELERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCELERATING.] [Lat. *accelerare*, from *ad* and *celerare*, to hasten.] **1.** To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion or action of. **2.** To add to the natural or ordinary progression of.

Syn. To hasten; expedite; further; dispatch.

Ac-çĕl'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated; increase of motion or action.

Ac-çĕl'er-a-tĭve, } *a.* Accelerating; quickening mo-
Ac-çĕl'er-a-to-ry, } tion.

Ac-çĕl'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates; *specifically*, in English usage, a light van for carrying mails between the post-office and railway stations.

Ăc'çent, *n.* [Lat. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cantus*, song.] **1.** A superior force of voice or of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others. (See *Prin. of Pron.* § 110.) **2.** A mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation. **3.** A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice. **4.** Words, language, or expressions in general. **5.** (*Mus.*) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure. **6.** (*Math.*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind, but differing in value.

Ac-çĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCENTING.] To express or note the accent of; to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.

Ac-çĕnt'u-al, *a.* Relating to accent.

Ac-çĕnt'u-āte, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents.

Ac-çĕnt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

Ac-çĕpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCEPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCEPTING.] [Lat. *acceptare*, from *ad* and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To take or receive with a consenting mind, as an offer or present. **2.** To receive or admit and agree to. **3.** (*Com.*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange.

Ac-çĕpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver.

Syn.—Agreeable; welcome; gratifying.

Ac-çĕpt'a-ble-ness, } *n.* The quality of being accept-
Ac-çĕpt'a-bĭl'i-ty, } able or agreeable.

Ac-çĕpt'a-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner.

Ac-çĕpt'ançe, *n.* **1.** The act of accepting; favorable reception. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. (*b.*) The bill itself when accepted. **3.** An agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded and

the parties bound; the receipt or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased, or as that agreed to be sent or delivered, or as owner. **4.** (*Law.*) An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law. **5.** Signification; meaning; acceptation. [*Obs.*]

Ăc'çep-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Kind reception; acceptance. [*Obs.*] **2.** Meaning or sense.

Ac-çĕpt'er, *n.* A person who accepts; *specifically*, who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. See ACCEPTANCE.

Ac-çĕss', or **Ăc'çess**, *n.* [Lat. *accessus*. See ACCEDE.] **1.** A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. **2.** The means or way by which a thing may be approached. **3.** Increase by something added; addition.

Ac-çĕs'sa-ry, *a.* **1.** Additional; accessory. **2.** (*Law.*) Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime.

Ac-çĕs'sa-ry, *n.* (*Law.*) He who is not the chief actor in the perpetration of an offense, nor present at its performance, but in some way *accedes* to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed.

Ac-çĕs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being approachable.

Ac-çĕs'si-ble, *a.* Easy of access or approach; approachable.

Ac-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of acceding and becoming joined. **2.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **3.** (*Law.*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the part or thing added, or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species. **4.** Act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. **5.** (*Med.*) The commencement of a disease.

Syn. — Addition; augmentation.

Ac-çĕs'sion-al (-sĕsh'un-), *a.* Additional. [*Rare.*]

Ac'çes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-çes'so-ri-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.

Ac-çĕs'so-ri-ness, *n.* State of being accessory.

Ac-çĕs'so-ry, *a.* **1.** Aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; contributing; — used in a bad sense. **2.** Additional; accompanying.

Ac-çĕs'so-ry, *n.* [See ACCESSARY.] **1.** (*Law.*) One who is guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration. **2.** That which belongs to something else as its principal; an accompaniment.

Ăc'çi-dençe, *n.* A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar.

Ăc'çi-dent, *n.* **1.** An event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency. **2.** *pl.* (*Gram.*) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case. **3.** (*Log.*) A property or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper.

Ăc'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly. **2.** Non-essential; not necessarily belonging.

Syn. — Casual; fortuitous; contingent; incidental. — A thing is *accidental* when it comes without being planned or sought, as a *meeting;* it is *incidental* when it comes in as secondary or out of the general course, as a *remark;* it is *casual* or *fortuitous* as opposed to what is constant and regular, as an *occurrence;* it is *contingent* as opposed to what is settled and fixed, as an *event.*

Ăc'çi-dĕnt'al, *n.* **1.** Any thing happening accidentally; a casualty. **2.** (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.

Ăc'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* By chance; unexpectedly.

Ac-clāim', *v. t.* [Lat. *acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to cry aloud.] **1.** To honor or meet with applause. **2.** To declare by acclamation; to salute.

Ac-clāim', } *n.* A shout, expressive of assent,
Ăc'cla-mā'tion, } choice, or approbation.

Ac-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Expressing applause.

Ac-clī'māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCLIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCLIMATING.] To habituate to a climate not native.

Ăc'cli-mā'tion, *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being, acclimated.

Ac-clī'ma-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCLIMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCLIMATIZING.] To acclimate.

Ac-clī'ma-tūre, *n.* Act of acclimating.

Ac-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *ad* and *clivus*, ascent.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending;* — opposed to *declivity;* rising ground; ascent.

Ac-clī'voŭs, *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.

Ăc'co-lāde', *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *collum*, neck.] A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace and a blow on both shoulders, with a form of words.

Ac-cŏm'mo-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMMODATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMMODATING.] [Lat. *accommodare*, from *ad* and *commodare*, to make fit.] **1.** To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform. **2.** To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient. **3.** To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile. **4.** To apply by way of analogy.

Syn. — To suit; conform; harmonize; compose; adjust; furnish.

Ac-cŏm'mo-dāt-ing, *a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; kind; helpful.

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of fitting, or the state of being fitted; — followed by *to.* **2.** Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; — chiefly in the plural. **3.** An adjustment of differences; reconciliation. **4.** Application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended. **5.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) A loan of money which is often a great convenience. (*b.*) A note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not *bona fide* given in payment of a debt, but lent merely to accommodate the borrower.

An *accommodation coach*, or *train*, one running at such times, and making such stoppages, as best to accommodate passengers. — An *accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway. — An *accommodation bill*, or *note*, one to which a party has put his name without consideration, for the purpose of benefiting or accommodating some other person who is to provide for the bill or note when due.

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tor, *n.* One who accommodates.

Ac-cŏm'pa-ni-ment, *n.* That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; *specifically* (*Mus.*), a part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts performed by voices; also, the harmony of a figured bass.

Ac-cŏm'pa-nĭst, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-cŏm'pa-ny (-kŭm'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMPANIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMPANYING.] [See COMPANY.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with.

Ac-cŏm'plĭçe, *n.* **1.** A co-operator or associate in general. **2.** (*Law.*) An associate in a crime.

Ac-cŏm'plish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMPLISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMPLISHING.] [Fr. *accomplir*, from Lat. *ad* and *complere*, to fill up.] **1.** To finish entirely in time; to complete. **2.** To bring to pass; to perform. **3.** To furnish with whatever may serve to render a person or thing complete, &c.

Syn. — To execute; fulfill; effect; realize.

Ac-cŏm'plished (-kŏm'plisht), *p. a.* Complete and perfected; *specifically*, complete in acquirements, as the result usually of training.

Ac-cŏm'plish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of accomplishing. **2.** That which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education; acquirement; attainment.

Ac-compt'ant (-kount'-), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-cŏrd', *n.* [From Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, heart, after the analogy of *concordia*, *discordia*, &c.] **1.** Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord; chord. **3.** Agreement; just correspondence of things. **4.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion; — preceded by *own.* **5.** (*Law.*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

Ac-cŏrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCORDING.] **1.** To make to agree or correspond. **2.** To bring to an agreement, as persons, or to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things. **3.** To grant as suitable or proper; to concede.

Ac-cŏrd', *v. i.* **1.** To be in accordance; to agree. **2.** To agree in pitch and tone.

Ac-cŏrd'ançe, *n.* Agreement; conformity.

Ac-cŏrd'ant, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeing; agreeable.

Ac-cŏrd'ant-ly, *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

Ac-cŏrd'ing, *p. a.* In accordance or harmony with; agreeable; suitable.

☞ *According to* has been called a prepositional phrase, but seems rather to have the participial sense of *agreeing*, followed by *to*, as in the line, "Hath honored me *according* to his will." —*According as* is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it.

Ac-côrd'ing-ly, *adv.* In accordance with.

Ac-côr'di-on, *n.* A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

Ac-cŏst' (21), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOSTING.] [Lat. *ad* and *costa*, rib, side.] To address; to speak first to.

Ac-cŏst'a-ble, *a.* Easy of access; affable.

Accouchement (ak'koosh'mōng'), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

Accoucheur (ak'koosh'ûr'), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife.

Ac-count', *n.* **1.** A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning. **2.** A detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review. **3.** A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason*, *ground*, *consideration*, &c.; as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*. **4.** A statement of facts or transactions; a relation, narrative, or description. **5.** A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment thereon. **6.** An estimate or estimation. **7.** Importance; value; advantage; profit; that is, a result worthy of estimation.

Syn.—Narrative; narration; recital; description; detail.—In giving an *account* of a thing, if we make it a continuous story, it is a *narrative* or *narration;* if we dwell on minute particulars, it is a *recital* or *detail;* if we picture a thing out, it is a *description*.

Ac-count', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUNTING.] [Lat. *ac*, *ad*, and *computare*, to reckon. See COUNT.] **1.** To reckon or compute. **2.** To hold in opinion; to estimate.

Syn.— To consider; regard; estimate; esteem.

Ac-count', *v. i.* **1.** To render an account or relation of particulars. **2.** To constitute a reason; — with *for*. **3.** To render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment.

Ac-count'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being accountable, or liable to give account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

Ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

Syn.— Amenable; responsible.

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, *n.* Accountability.

Ac-count'ant, *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.

Ac-coŭp'le (-kŭp'l), *v. t.* [See COUPLE.] To join together; to unite; to couple.

Ac-cou'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOUTERED, *or*
Ac-cou'tre, } ACCOUTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUTERING or ACCOUTRING.] [Fr. *accoutrer*, from Lat. *ac*, *ad*, and *consuere*, to sew together.] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

Ac-cou'ter-ments, } *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trap-
Ac-cou'tre-ments, } pings; *specifically*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

Ac-crĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCREDITING.] [Lat. *accreditus*, p. p. of *accredere*, to assent to, from *ad* and *credere* to believe.] **1.** To give trust or confidence to; to credit. **2.** To receive, as an envoy, in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly. **3.** To send with credentials, as an envoy.

Ac-crĕs'çençe, *n.* Gradual growth or increase.

Ac-crĕs'çent, *a.* [See *infra*.] Growing, increasing.

Ac-crē'tion, *n.* [Lat. *accretio*, Fr. *accrétion*, from Lat. *accrescere*, to increase (Eng. *accrue*), from *ad* and *crescere*, to grow.] **1.** An increase by natural growth, *especially* the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts. **2.** An increase by an accession of parts externally. **3.** A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes.

Ac-crōach', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, from *croc*, *crochet*, hook, Eng. *crook*.] To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook.

Ac-crue' (32), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCRUING.] [Fr. *accrue*, increase; *accrû*, p. p. of *accroître*. See ACCRETION.] To increase; to augment; to arise, proceed, or spring; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

Syn.— To spring up; follow; arise.

Ac-crụ'ment, *n.* Addition; increase; augmentation.

Ăc'cu-bā'tion, *n.* A lying or reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at their meals, with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another.

Ac-cŭm'ben-çy, *n.* State of being accumbent.

Ac-cŭm'bent, *a.* Leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals.

Ac-cū'mu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUMULATING.] [Lat. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare*, from *ad* and *cumulare*, to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together.

Syn.— To pile up; amass; gather; collect.

Ac-cū'mu-lāte, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

Ac-cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of accumulating, state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated.

Syn.— Pile; mass; heap.

Ac-cū'mu-la-tĭve, *a.* Causing accumulation; accumulating; cumulative.

Ac-cū'mu-lā'tor, *n.* One who accumulates.

Ăc'cu-ra-çy, } *n.* State of being accurate; pre-
Ăc'cu-rate-ness, } cision which results from care; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; exactness; correctness.

Ăc'cu-rate, *a.* [Lat. *accuratus*, p. p. and adj., from *accurare*, from *ad* and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard, rule, or model; free from failure, error, or defect.

Syn.— Correct; precise; just; nice.— A man is *accurate* or *correct* when he avoids faults; *exact* when he attends to all the minutiæ, leaving nothing neglected; *precise* when he does any thing according to a certain rule or measure.

Ăc'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* In an accurate manner.

Ac-cûrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCURSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCURSING.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate evil or misery upon; to curse.

Ac-cûrs'ed, *p. p.* or *a.* (*part.* pronounced ak-kûrst', *a.* ak-kûrs'ed). **1.** Doomed to destruction or misery. **2.** Worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable.

Ăc'cu-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of accusing. **2.** That of which one is accused.

Ac-cū'sa-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Producing or containing accusations. **2.** (*Gram.*) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, being that on which the action of a verb terminates or falls.

Ac-cū'sa-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, corresponding to the *objective* case in English.

Ac-cū'sa-tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an accusative manner. **2.** In relation to the accusative case.

Ac-cū'sa-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation.

Ac-cūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSING.] [Lat. *accusare*, from *ad* and *causa*, cause, lawsuit.] To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, offense, or fault; in law, to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process.

Syn.— To arraign; censure; impeach.— We *censure* or *accuse* a man for what is wrong; we *arraign* him for trial; we *impeach* him for maladministration or impropriety.

Ac-cūs'er, *n.* One who accuses, or brings a charge.

Ac-cŭs'tom, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSTOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSTOMING.] To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

Ac-cŭs'tom-a-ry, *a.* Usual; customary.

Āçe, *n.* [Lat. *as*, unity, unit, pound; Gr. Doric ἄς, αἷς, equiv. to εἷς, one.] **1.** A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. **2.** Hence, a very small quantity or degree; a particle; an atom.

A-çĕl'da-mà, *n.* [Chald. *khakel*, Heb. *khêlek*, field, and Chald. & Heb. *dam*, blood.] A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood;* — sometimes used in a figurative sense.

A-çĕph'a-lan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sub-kingdom *Mollusca*. See MOLLUSK.

A-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος, from ἀ priv. and κεφαλή, head.] **1.** Without a head; headless; as certain fetuses; — applied specifically to animals of the class or di-

vision *Acephala*. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of the apex, as is the case in certain ovaries. **3.** Without a leader or chief. **4.** Wanting something pre-eminently essential to completeness. **5.** (*Pros.*) Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry.

Āçe'-point, *n.* The side of a die which has but one spot.

A-çĕrb' (14), *a.* [Lat. *acerbus*.] Sour with bitterness.

A-çĕrb'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like that of unripe fruit. **2.** Hence, harshness, bitterness, or severity; — applied to persons or things.

A-çĕr'ie, *a.* [Lat. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple; as, *aceric* acid.

A-çĕs'çen-çy, *n.* The sourness created by spontaneous decomposition; hence, a moderate degree of sourness, or a tendency to sourness.

A-çĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *acescens*, p. pr. of *acescere*, to turn sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid.

Ăç'e-tate, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

A-çĕt'ic, or **A-çē'tic**, *a.* [N. Lat. *aceticus*, from *acetum*, vinegar.] (*Chem.*) (*a.*) Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. (*b.*) Relating to such an acid; as, *acetic* ether.

A-çĕt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

A-çĕt'i-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACETIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACETIFYING.] [Lat. *acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make.] To turn into acid or vinegar.

Ăç'ĕ-tĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *acetum*, vinegar, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

Ăç'e-tĭm'e-try, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

A-çē'toŭs, *a.* **1.** Sour. **2.** Causing acetification.

Āche (āk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHING.] [A.-S. *acan*, Gr. ἀχεῖν; Skr. *aka*, pain.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or in continued pain; to be distressed.

Āche (āk), *n.* Continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.

A-chiēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

A-chiēve' *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHIEVING.] [Fr. *achever*, from Lat. *caput*, Fr. *chef*, head, end. See CHIEF.] To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish.

Syn. — To complete; accomplish; fulfill; realize.

A-chiēve'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of achieving or performing; accomplishment. **2.** A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor or boldness. **3.** (*Her.*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action.

Syn. — Feat; deed; completion.

A-chiēv'er, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.

Ā'chor, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ἀχώρ, dandruff.] A cutaneous disease on the head; scald-head.

Ăch'ro-măt'ie, *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος, from ἀ priv. and χρώμα, color.] (*Opt.*) Free from color; not showing color, from the decomposition of light.

Ăch'ro-ma-tĭç'i-ty, } *n.* The state of being achro-
A-chrō'ma-tĭşm, } matic.

A-çĭc'u-lar, *a.* Slender, like a needle; needle-shaped.

A-çĭc'u-late, }
A-çĭc'u-lāt'ed, } *a.* In the form of a needle; acicular.

Āç'id, *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; having the taste of vinegar.

Āç'id, *n.* **1.** A sour substance. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An electro-negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and of reddening most blue vegetable colors, and usually with a strong, sharp taste. (*b.*) That substance which in the decomposition of a given compound is relatively electro-negative, is borne to the positive pole, and in its compounds exchanges hydrogen for a metal.

A-çĭd'i-fī-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

A-çĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of acidifying.

A-çĭd'i-fī-er, *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

A-çĭd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACIDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACIDIFYING.] To make acid; *specifically*, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

Āç'i-dĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

A-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being acid or sour; sharp-
Āç'id-ness, } ness; sourness.

A-çĭd'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACIDULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACIDULATING.] To make slightly acid.

A-çĭd'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; sourish.

A-çĭn'i-fôrm, *a.* [N. Lat. *aciniformis*, from *acinus*, grape, grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cluster of grapes or of a grape-stone; full of small kernels.

Ac-knŏwl'edġe (-nŏl'ej), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACKNOWLEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACKNOWLEDGING.] [O. Eng. *aknowledge*, from prefix *a* and *knowledge*.] **1.** To own, avow, admit, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth. **2.** To own or recognize with particular regard or in a particular character. **3.** To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit. **4.** To own, avow, or assent to in a legal form, to give validity.

Syn. — To concede; confess; allow; recognize. — We *acknowledge* what we feel bound to make known, as a *fault* or a *favor*; we *concede* and *allow* what is *claimed* or *asked*; we *recognize* when at first we were doubtful; we *confess* what is *wrong* or may appear so.

Ac-knŏwl'edġ-ment (-nŏl'-), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging. **2.** Something given or done in return for a favor. **3.** A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

A-clĭn'ie, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and κλίνειν, to incline.] Without inclination; — said of the magnetic equator, or the line near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal, and has no dip.

Āc'mē, *n.* [Gr. ἀκμη.] The height, top, or highest point, of a thing; crisis.

Āc'o-lȳte, } *n.* [Gr. ἀκόλουθος, from ἀκολουθεῖν, to fol-
Āc'o-lȳth, } low.] **1.** A companion; an associate. **2.** (*Astron.*) An attendant or companion star. **3.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) An inferior church servant.

Āc'o-nīte, *n.* Wolf's-bane, a poison.

Ā'corn, *n.* [A.-S. *æcern*, from *æc*, oak, and *corn*, corn, grain.] The seed or fruit of an oak.

A-cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and κοτυληδών, hollow knob or button.] A plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present.

A-cŏt'y-lĕd'o-noŭs, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes, or such as are indistinct, like the ferns, lichens, &c.

A-cous'tie (-kow'stik), *a.* [Gr. ἀκουστικός, from ἀκούειν, to hear.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

A-cous'ties, *n. sing.* The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena, and laws.

Ac-quāint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACQUAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACQUAINTING.] [O. Fr. *accointer*, from L. Lat. *accognitare*, *adcognitare*, to make known.] **1.** To make fully or intimately known; to make familiar. **2.** To communicate notice to.

Syn. — To apprise; to inform.

Ac-quāint'ançe, *n.* **1.** A state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; familiar knowledge. **2.** A person or persons well known. [In this sense the word admits a plural: *acquaintance* and *acquaintances* are both in use.]

Syn. — Familiarity; fellowship; intimacy. — *Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and hence is the stronger word; *familiarity* springs from frequent intercourse.

Ăc'quĭ-ĕsçe' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACQUIESCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACQUIESCING.] [Lat. *acquiescere*, from *ad* and *quiescere*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest.] **1.** To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent. **2.** To concur upon conviction.

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition.

Syn. — To accede; assent; consent; comply

Ăc'qui-ĕs'çençe, *n.* A silent assent or submission, or a submission with apparent content.

Ăc'qui-ĕs'çent, *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit.

Ac-quīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Ac-quīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACQUIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACQUIRING.] [Lat. *acquirere*, from *ad* and *quærere*, to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own labor or exertions.

Syn. — To attain; obtain; procure; earn; win; secure.

Ac-quīre'ment, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired.

Syn. — Attainment; gain; acquisition.

Ăc'qui-sĭ'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of acquiring. **2.** The thing acquired, or gained; acquirement.

Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Acquired. [*Rare.*] **2.** Disposed to make acquisitions.

Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the way of acquisition.

Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being acquisitive. **2.** (*Phren.*) The organ which is supposed to give rise to this desire.

Ac-quĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACQUITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACQUITTING.] [Fr. *acquitter*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *quitter*, to forsake, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIT.] **1.** To set free; to release or discharge, especially from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty. **2.** *Reflexively*, to bear or conduct one's self.

Syn. — To clear; absolve.

Ac-quĭt'ment, *n.* Act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; acquittal.

Ac-quĭt'tal, *n.* (*Law.*) Deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court.

Ac-quĭt'tançe, *n.* **1.** The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt, or other engagement or obligation. **2.** A writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

A-crāze', **A-erāze'**, *v. t.* To make crazy; to impair; to destroy.

Ā'ere (ā'ker), *n.* [A.-S. *acer*, *æcer*, Lat. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*. The primitive sense is an open, plowed, or sowed field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.

Ā'ere-age (ā'ker-), *n.* A sum total of acres.

Ăc'rid, *a.* Of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.

Ăc'rid-ness, *n.* A sharp, harsh quality; pungency.

Ăc'ri-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Abounding with acrimony. **2.** Sarcastic.

Syn. — Sharp; severe; bitter; corrosive; caustic.

Ăc'ri-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.

Ăc'ri-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. **2.** Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

Syn. — Asperity; harshness; tartness. — *Acrimony* springs from an embittered spirit; *tartness* from an irritable temper; *asperity* and *harshness* from disregard for the feelings of others.

Ăc'ri-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp.] An acrid quality; biting heat; acrimony.

Ăc'ro-a-măt'ic, **Ăc'ro-a-măt'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, from *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, to hear.] Designed only to be heard; oral; — applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, which were confined to his immediate hearers or disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were taught by means of books.

Ăc'ro-ăt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροατικός*. See *supra*.] The same as ACROAMATIC.

Ăc'ro-băt, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, on high, and *βαίνειν*, to go.] One who practices high vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

Ăc'ro-băt'ic, *a.* Belonging to an acrobat or to his exercises.

Ăc'ro-ġen, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c. See CRYPTOGAMA.

A-crŏġ'e-noŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing in growth from the extremity.

A-crŏn'yc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος*, *ἀκρονύκτιος*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *νύξ*, night.] (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star; — opposed to *cosmical*.

A-crŏp'o-lis, *n.* The upper or higher part of a Grecian city; hence, the citadel or castle, and especially the citadel of Athens.

Ăc'ro-spīre, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* and *σπεῖρα*, spire.] A sprout [at the end of a seed.

A-crŏss' (21), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; quite over; crosswise of, or in a direction opposed to the length of.

A-crŏss', *adv.* From side to side; crosswise.

A-crŏs'tic, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόστιχον*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *στίχος*, order, line, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letter of every line, or of every word, read collectively, form a name or sentence.

A-crŏs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

Ăct, *v. i.* [Lat. *actus*, p. p. of *agere*, to drive, lead, do.] **1.** To exert power. **2.** To be in action or motion; to perform an action or actions. **3.** To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to demean one's self.

Ăct, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACTING.] **1.** To perform, especially upon the stage. **2.** Hence, to feign or counterfeit. **3.** To perform the part of; to assume the office or character of; to play.

Ăct, *n.* **1.** That which is done or doing; performance; deed. Hence, in specific uses, (*a.*) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination. (*b.*) A book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations; any instrument in writing to verify facts. (*c.*) One of the larger or principal divisions of a play. (*d.*) A thesis maintained in public, in some English universities. (*e.*) The time when masters and doctors complete their degrees, at the university of Oxford, Eng. **2.** A state of reality, or real existence, as opposed to a possibility, or possible existence. **3.** A state of preparation, readiness, or incipient action.

Ac-tĭn'ic, *a.* Belonging to actinism.

Ac-tĭn'i-fôrm, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

Ăc'tin-ĭşm, *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography.

Ăc'ti-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

Ăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced; agency. **2.** An act or thing done; a deed; *especially*, the result of an exercise of volition; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor. **3.** The event or series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, narrative, poem, or other composition. **4.** (*Orat.*) Gesture or gesticulation. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right in a court of justice; a claim made before a tribunal. (*b.*) A right of action. **6.** (*Com.*) A share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, or in the public funds; in the pl., stocks. [*A Gallicism.*] **7.** (*Paint.* & *Sculp.*) The attitude or position of the several parts of the body. **8.** An engagement between troops in war.

Ăc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting a suit, or the bringing of an action at law which will lie; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Ăc'tion-a-bly, *adv.* In an actionable manner.

Ăc'tion-a-ry, **Ăc'tion-ĭst**, *n.* (*Com.*) A proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

Ăct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; communicating action or motion; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Constantly engaged in action; hence, energetic; diligent; busy. **3.** Requiring or implying action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; — opposed to *speculative*. **4.** (*Gram.*) Expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object, as certain verbs do; transitive.

Syn. — Brisk; alert; agile; nimble; sprightly; prompt; quick. — *Agile* and *nimble* relate to bodily movements, the others may apply either to the body or the mind.

Ăct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an active manner; nimbly.

Ăct'ĭve-ness, **Ac-tĭv'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Ăct'or, *n.* One who acts; especially, one who plays on the stage.

Ăct'ress, *n.* A female who acts or plays.

Ăct'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *actualis*.] **1.** Existing in act, and truly and absolutely so; really acted or acting; carried out; — opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, or *theoretical*. **2.** Existing at the present time; present.

Ăct'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being actual.

Ăct'u-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* A making actual or really existent.

Ăct'u-al-īze, *v. t.* To make actual.

Ăct'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact; really; verily; truly.

Ăct'u-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being actual; actuality.

Ăct'u-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A registrar or clerk. **2.** The manager of a joint-stock company, particularly of an insurance company.

Ăct'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACTUATING.] To put into action; to move or incite to action.

Syn. — To move; impel; instigate; induce; rouse; animate.

A-cū'le-āte, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having prickles, or sharp points; pointed; — used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood.

A-cū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.

Syn. — Acuteness; astuteness; shrewdness; perspicuity; discernment.

A-cū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To render sharp or keen.

A-cū'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point.

A-cū'mi-nate, *a.* Having a long, tapering point.

A-cū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

Ac'u-pŭnct'ūre, *n.* The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

A-cūte', *a.* **1.** Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; penetrating; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions. **4.** High, or shrill, in respect to some other sound; — opposed to *grave* or *low*. **5.** (*Med.*) Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*.

Syn. — Penetrating; piercing; pointed; shrewd; subtle.

A-cūte'ly, *adv.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.

Ad'a-ge, *n.* [Lat. *adagium*, from *adigere*, to adduce; *ad* and *agere*, to lead, do.] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.

Syn. — Maxim; proverb; aphorism; axiom; saw.

A-dā'gio (-jo), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow; moving slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

A-dā'gio, *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time.

Ăd'a-mănt, *n.* [Gr. ἀδάμας, -αντος, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prop. untamable, infrangible, from ἀ priv. and δαμᾶν, to tame, subdue.] **1.** A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; — a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. **2.** Lodestone. [*Obs.*]

Ăd'a-man-tē'an, *a.* Hard as adamant.

Ăd'a-măn'tine, *a.* Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant.

Adamantine spar, a very hard variety of corundum.

Ăd'am's-ăp'ple, *n.* **1.** A species of citron. **2.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck; — so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

Ăd'an-sō'ni-ȧ, *n.* The African calabash-tree, one of the largest of trees.

A-dăpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADAPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADAPTING.] [Lat. *adaptare*, from *ad* and *aptare*, to fit.] To make fit or suitable.

Syn. — To suit; accommodate; adjust; apply; attune.

A-dăpt'a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being adaptable;
A-dăpt'a-ble-ness, } suitableness.

A-dăpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Ăd'ap-tā'tion, *n.* The act of adapting, or fitting; or the state of being adapted or fitted; fitness.

A-dăpt'er, *n.* **1.** One who adapts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks; an adopter.

Ădd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDING.] [Lat. *addere*, from *ad* and *dare*, to give.] To join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate.

Syn. — To subjoin; to annex. — We *add* numbers, &c.; we *subjoin* an after-thought; we *annex* some adjunct, as *territory*.

Ăd'da-ble, *a.* See ADDIBLE.

Ad-dĕn'dum, *n.*; *pl.* ***AD-DĔN'DȦ***. [Lat.] A thing to be added; an appendix.

Ăd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *ætter*, *nædre*, Goth. *nadrs*, Lat. *natrix*, from *nare*, to swim.] A venomous serpent; a viper.

Ăd'di-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being addible.

Ăd'di-ble, *a.* [See ADD.] Capable of being added.

Ad-dĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDICTING.] [Lat. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere*, to adjudge, devote; from *ad* and *dicere*, to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to accustom; to habituate.

Syn. — To devote; to dedicate to. — *Addict* is commonly used in a bad sense, the other two in a good one; *addicted* to vice; *devoted* to literature; *dedicated* to religion.

Ad-dĭct'ed-ness, *n.* Devotedness.

Ad-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** The act of adding two or more things together. **2.** Any thing added; increase. **3.** (*Math.*) The branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. **4.** (*Mus.*) A dot at the right side of a note as an indication that its sound is to be lengthened one half. **5.** (*Law.*) A title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence.

Syn. — Increase; accession; augmentation.

Ad-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-), *a.* Added; adscititious.

Ad-dĭ'tion-al-ly, *adv.* By way of addition.

Ăd'dle, *a.* [A.-S. *adl*, sick, diseased; *adlian*, *aidlian*, to be sick.] Having lost the power of development, by becoming diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; hence, producing nothing; unfruitful or barren, as brains.

Ăd'dle, *v. t.* To make addle; to make corrupt or morbid.

Ad-drĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDRESSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDRESSING.] [Lat. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere*, to direct.] **1.** To prepare or make ready. **2.** To direct words or discourse to; to apply to by words, as by a speech, address, petition, or the like. **3.** To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe. **4.** To court; to woo. **5.** (*Com.*) To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.

Ad-drĕss', *n.* **1.** A formal application, speech, discourse, petition, or the like, either written or verbal. **2.** Manner of speaking to another. **3.** Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in the plural. **4.** Skill; dexterity. **5.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

Syn. — Adroitness; tact.

Ad-dūçe' (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDUCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDUCING.] [Lat. *adducere*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to bring forward by way of proof.

Syn. — To allege; cite; quote; advance; introduce.

Ad-dū'çent, *a.* Bringing forward or together.

Ad-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Ad-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of adducing or bringing forward.

Ad-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Adducive; bringing forward.

Ad-dŭc'tor, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

Ăd'e-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀδήν, gland, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Anat.*) The doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses.

A-dĕpt', *n.* One well skilled in any art.

A-dĕpt', *a.* [Lat. *adeptus*, obtained (sc. *artem*), he who has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci*, to arrive at, to obtain.] Well skilled; skillful; completely versed or acquainted.

Ăd'e-qua-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being adequate.

Ăd'e-quate, *a.* [Lat. *adæquatus*, p. p. of *adæquare*, to make equal to.] Equal, proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient.

Syn. — Enough; competent; requisite; commensurate.

Ăd'e-quate-ly, *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently; fitly.

Ăd'e-quate-ness, *n.* Adequacy; sufficiency.

Ad-hēre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADHERING.] [Lat. *adhærere*, from *ad* and *hærere*, to stick.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united. **2.** To hold, be attached, or devoted.

Syn. — To cling; hold fast; abide by.

Ad-hēr'ençe } (89), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of adhering.
Ad-hēr'en-çy } **2.** State of being fixed in attachment; steady attachment; adhesion.

Ad-hēr'ent, *a.* United with or to; sticking.

Ad-hēr'ent, *n.* One who adheres; one who cleaves to or supports some person or cause.

Syn. — Partisan; follower; supporter; advocate.

Ad-hēr'ent-ly, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-hē'şion, *n.* The act or state of sticking, or being attached; the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought in contact. Glutinous bodies unite by *adhesion*; the particles of a homogeneous body by *cohesion*.

Ad-hē'sĭve, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

Ad-hē'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Ad-hē'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of sticking, or adhering.

Ad-hôr'ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing counsel or warning; advisory.

A-dieū' (a-dū', 30), *adv.* Good-by; farewell.

A-dieū', *n.* A farewell; commendation to the care of God.

Ăd'i-pŏç'e-rāte, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

Ăd'i-pŏç'e-rā'tion, *n.* Act or process of being changed into adipocere.

Ăd'i-po-çēre', *n.* [Fr. *adipocire*, from Lat. *adeps*, soft fat, and *cera*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, waxy substance, into which the fat and muscular fiber of dead animal bodies are changed by long immersion in water or spirit, or sometimes by burial in moist places.

Ăd'i-pōse', *a.* [N. Lat. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty.

Ăd'it, *n.* [Lat. *aditus*, entrance, from *adire*, to go to.] **1.** A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift. **2.** Passage; approach; access.

Ad-jā'çen-çy, *n.* State of being adjacent or contiguous.

Ad-jā'çent, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous, but not actually touching.

Ăd'jec-tī'val, or **Ăd'jec-tĭv-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an adjective.

Ăd'jec-tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *adjectivum*, from *adjicere*, to add to, from *ad* and *jacere*, to throw.] (*Gram.*) A word used with a noun or substantive, to describe, specify, limit, or define it, or to denote some property of it.

Adjective color, one which requires the addition of a mordant to give it permanency.

Ăd'jec-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join', *v. t.* To join or unite to.

Ad-join', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJOINING.] To be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.

Syn.—Adjacent; contiguous; neighboring.—Things are *adjacent* or *neighboring* when they are near to each other; *adjoining* and *contiguous* when they are close by or in contact.

Ad-joûrn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJOURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJOURNING.] [Fr. *ajourner*, from *jour*, day; Lat. *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely.

Syn.—To postpone; defer; delay; prorogue.—A *court*, *legislature*, or *meeting* is *adjourned*; parliament is *prorogued* at the end of a session; we *delay* or *defer* a thing to a future time; we *postpone* it when we make it give way to something else.

Ad-joûrn', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

Ad-joûrn'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of adjourning; the putting off to some specified day, or without day. **2.** The interval during which a public body defers business.

Ad-jŭdge', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUDGING.] [Fr. *adjuger*, Lat. *adjudicare*, from *ad* and *judicare*, to judge.] **1.** To award or decree judicially or by authority. **2.** To sentence; to condemn.

Ad-jū'di-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUDICATING.] To try and determine, as a court; to adjudge.

Ad-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of adjudicating. **2.** A judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

Ăd'junct, *n.* **1.** Something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an appendage. **2.** A colleague.

Ăd'junct, *a.* Added or united.

Ad-jŭnc'tion, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

Ad-jŭnct'ĭve, *a.* Having the quality of joining.

Ad-jŭnct'ĭve, *n.* One who, or that which, is joined.

Ad-jŭnct'ly, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

Ăd'ju-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse. **2.** The form of oath.

Ad-jūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJURING.] [Lat. *adjurare*, to swear to, from *ad* and *jurare*, to swear.] To charge, bind, command, or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Ad-jŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUSTING.] [L. Lat. *adjustare*, from *ad* and *justus*, just, right.] **1.** To make exact or conformable. **2.** To reduce to order. **3.** To set right.

Syn.—To fit; adapt; suit; regulate; accommodate.

Ad-jŭst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

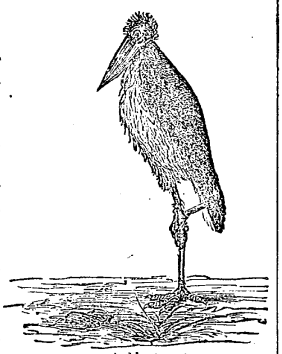
Ad-jŭst'er, *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.

Ad-jŭst'ment, *n.* Act of adjusting; reducing to order or due conformity; arrangement; disposition; settlement.

Ăd'ju-tage. See AJUTAGE.

Ăd'ju-tan-çy, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

Ăd'ju-tant, *n.* **1.** An officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, placing guards, &c. **2.** A very large species of stork, a native of India.



Adjutant.

Adjutant-general, an officer who assists the general of an army.

Ăd'ju-vant, *a.* Helping; assisting.

Ad-mĕaş'ure (-mĕzh'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMEASURING.] **1.** To take the dimensions, size, or capacity of. **2.** To apportion.

Ad-mĕaş'ure-ment, *n.* **1.** Act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of any thing. **2.** The dimensions ascertained.

Ad-mĕaş'ur-er, *n.* One who admeasures.

Ad-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Admeasurement.

Ad-mĭn'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMINISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMINISTERING.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs. **2.** To supply; to dispense, as justice. **3.** To give or tender, as an oath. **4.** (*Law.*) To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

Syn.—To manage; conduct; minister; contribute; supply.

Ad-mĭn'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to bring aid or supplies. **2.** (*Law.*) To perform the office of administrator.

Ad-mĭn'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

Ad-mĭn'is-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being administered.

Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of administering. **2.** The executive part of the government. **3.** Dispensation; distribution. **4.** The persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. (*b.*) Management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor.

Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tĭve, *a.* Administering.

Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who administers, or who directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rites. **2.** (*Law.*) One to whom the right of administration has been committed by competent authority.

Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tor-ship, *n.* Office of administrator.

Ad-mĭn'is-trā'trix, *n.* A woman who administers, especially one to whom letters of administration have been granted.

Ăd'mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration.

Syn.—Wonderful; rare; excellent; surprising.

Ăd'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

Ăd'mi-ral, *n.* [Ar. *amîr-al-báhr*, commander of the sea, the terminating syllable or word having been omitted.] **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank. **2.** The ship which carries the admiral.

Ăd'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office of an admiral.

Ăd'mi-ral-ty (112), *n.* **1.** The body of officers appointed for the management of naval affairs. **2.** The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

Courts of admiralty, courts having cognizance of questions arising out of maritime affairs, and of crimes committed on the high seas.

Ăd'mi-rā'tion, *n.* Wonder; especially, in present usage, wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration.

Ad-mīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMIRING.] [Lat. *admirari*, from *ad* and *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** To regard with wonder or surprise, especially wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection. **2.** To estimate or prize highly.

☞ It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct.

Ad-mīre', *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel.

Ad-mīr'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

Ad-mĭs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being admissible.

Ad-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being admitted.

Ad-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of admitting. **2.** Power or permission to enter; access. **3.** The granting of an argument or position not fully proved.

Ad-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMITTING.] [Lat. *admittere*, from *ad* and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To grant entrance to, whether into a place, or into the mind. **2.** To give evidence of a right of entrance. **3.** To receive as true. **4.** To be capable of.

Syn.—To concede; grant; permit; allow.—*Admit* has the widest sense. We *grant* or *concede* what is claimed; we *allow* what we *suffer to take place* or *yield*; we *permit* what we *consent to*.

Ad-mĭt'tançe, *n.* **1.** Act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter. **3.** (*Law.*) Act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

Ad-mĭx', *v. t.* To mingle with something else.

Ad-mĭx'tion (-mĭkst'yun, 97), *n.* [Lat. *admixtio*.] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together.

Ad-mĭxt'ūre, *n.* **1.** A mixing. **2.** What is mixed.

Ad-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMONISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMONISHING.] [Lat. *admonere, admonitum*, from *ad* and *monere*, to remind, warn.] **1.** To reprove gently, or with mildness. **2.** To counsel against wrong practices. **3.** To instruct or direct; to inform.

Syn. — To reprove; caution; rebuke; reprimand; warn; advise. — We *advise* as to future conduct; we *warn* of danger or by way of threat; we *admonish* with a view to one's improvement; we *reprove*, *reprimand*, and *rebuke* by way of punishment.

Ad-mŏn'ish-er, *n.* A reprover; an adviser.
Ăd'mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.
Ad-mŏn'i-tĭve, *a.* Containing admonition.
Ad-mŏn'i-tor, *n.* One who admonishes
Ad-mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Containing admonition; admonishing.
Ad-năs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*, p. pr. of *adnasci*, *adnatus*, to grow to or on.] Growing to or on something else.
Ăd'nate, *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Growing close to a stem.
A-do' (23), *n.* [Prefix *a*, for *to*, and *do.*] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty.
Adobe (a-dō'bā), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.
Ăd'o-lĕs'çençe, *n.* Youth; the years between the ages of 14 and 25 in man, and of 12 and 21 in woman.
Ăd'o-lĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere*, to grow up to.] Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.
A-dŏpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADOPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADOPTING.] [Lat. *adoptare*, from *ad* and *optare*, to choose.] To select and take as one's own when not so before.
A-dŏpt'er, *n.* **1.** One who adopts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks.
A-dŏp'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of adopting, or state of being adopted. **2.** The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.
A-dŏpt'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Adopted; as, an *adoptive* son. **2.** Adopting; as, an *adoptive* father.
A-dōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration.
A-dōr'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being adorable.
A-dōr'a-bly, *adv.* With adoration or worship.
Ăd'o-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Worship paid to a divine being. **2.** Homage paid to one in high esteem.
A-dōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADORING.] [Lat. *adorare*, from *ad* and *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *oris*, mouth.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence. **2.** To love in the highest degree.
A-dōr'er, *n.* A worshiper; a lover.
A-dôrn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADORNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADORNING.] [Lat. *adornare*, from *ad* and *ornare*, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

Syn. — To deck; embellish; set off; beautify; ornament. — We *decorate* and *ornament* for the sake of show; we *embellish* and *adorn* to heighten beauty.

A-dôrn'ment, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
Ad-ŏs'cu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. **2.** A species of budding or ingrafting. **3.** (*Physiol.*) An impregnation by mere external contact, without intromission, as in fishes. [ward.
A-down', *prep.* Down; toward the ground. — *adv.* down-
A-drĭft', *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random; at large.
A-droit', *a.* [Fr. *à droit*, to the right, from Lat. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere*, to direct.] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity; ready in invention or execution.

Syn. — Skillful; expert; clever; dexterous; ingenious.

A-droit'ly, *adv.* In an adroit manner.
A-droit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; readiness of body or mind.
A-drȳ', *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink.
Ăd'sçi-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* [From Lat. *adsciscere*, *asciscere*, to take knowingly.] Taken as supplemental; added; additional.
Ăd'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adulatio*, from *adulari*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

Syn. — Flattery; compliment. — A man who respects himself may use the language of *compliment*, and perhaps of *flattery*, but never of *adulation*.

Ăd'u-lā'tor, *n.* A servile flatterer; sycophant.
Ăd'u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Flattering to excess.
A-dŭlt', *a.* [Lat. *adultus*, p. p. of *adolescere*. See ADOLESCENT.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.
A-dŭlt', *n.* A person or thing grown to maturity.
A-dŭl'ter-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.
A-dŭl'ter-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADULTERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADULTERATING.] [Lat. *adulterare*, from *adulter*, adulterer, unchaste; *ad* and *alter*, other, properly one who approaches another on account of unlawful love.] To debase or corrupt or make impure by admixture of baser materials.

Syn. — To contaminate; corrupt.

A-dŭl'ter-ate, *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Debased; corrupted.
A-dŭl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.
A-dŭl'ter-er, *n.* [Lat. *adulter*, with an additional Eng. termination.] A man who is guilty of adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-ĭne, or **A-dŭl'ter-īne**, *a.* Proceeding from adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-ĭne, or **A-dŭl'ter-īne**, *n.* A child born in adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-y, *n.* **1.** A violation of the marriage-bed. **2.** (*Script.*) Violation of one's religious covenant.
A-dŭlt'ness, *n.* The state of being an adult.
Ad-ŭm'brant, *a.* Giving a faint shadow.
Ad-ŭm'brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *adumbrare*, from *ad* and *umbra*, shade.] To shadow faintly forth; to typify.
Ăd'um-brā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of shadowing forth. **2.** A faint resemblance.
A-dŭn'çi-ty, *n.* [Lat. *aduncitas*, fr. *aduncus*, hooked.] Hookedness, or a bending in form of a hook.
A-dŭst', *a.* [Lat. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere.*] **1.** Burnt or scorched; hot and fiery. **2.** Looking as if burnt or scorched.
Ad-vânçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVANCING.] [O. Fr. *advancer*, from Lat. *ab ante*, lit. *from before.*] **1.** To bring forward. **2.** To raise to a higher rank. **3.** To accelerate the growth or progress of; to forward; to help on. **4.** To offer or propose. **5.** To supply beforehand; to pay for others, in expectation of re-imbursement.

Syn. — To adduce; allege; proceed; heighten.

Ad-vânçe', *v. i.* **1.** To move or go forward. **2.** To improve. **3.** To rise in rank, office, or consequence.
Ad-vânçe' (6), *n.* **1.** Act of advancing or moving forward; approach. **2.** Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially. **3.** (*Com.*) Additional price or profit. **4.** A tender; an offer; a gift; — *specifically*, a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), toward a capital or stock, or on loan; hence, the money or goods thus furnished.

In advance, in front; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

Ad-vânçe', *a.* Before in place, or beforehand in time; — used for *advanced;* as, an *advance*-guard.
Ad-vânçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of advancing or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion. **2.** That which a person has received from a parent living, in anticipation of what he might receive by inheritance. **3.** Payment of money in advance.
Ad-vânç'er, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.
Ad-vân'tage (6), *n.* [See ADVANCE.] **1.** Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means particularly favorable to some desired end. **2.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit.
Ad-vân'tage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVANTAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVANTAGING.] To benefit; to promote.
Ad-vân'tage-ground, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; vantage-ground.
Ăd'van-tā'ġeoŭs (-tā'jus), *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing advantage, convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial.
Ăd'van-tā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* In an advantageous manner. [advantageous; profitableness.
Ăd'van-tā'ġeoŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being
Ăd'vent, *n.* **1.** A coming; approach; *specifically*, the first or the second coming of Christ. **2.** A season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas.
Ăd'ven-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual. **2.** (*Bot.*) Out of the proper or usual place.
Ăd'ven-tĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an adventitious manner.
Ad-vĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.
Ad-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the season of advent.
Ad-vĕnt'ūre, *n.* [L. Lat. *adventura*, from Lat. *advenire*, future p. *adventurus*, to arrive.] **1.** That of which one has no direction; hazard; risk; chance. **2.** An en-

terprise of hazard; a bold undertaking. **3.** A remarkable occurrence; a striking event. **4.** A thing sent to sea at the risk of the person sending it.

Syn. — Incident; occurrence; contingency.

Ad-vĕnt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVENTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVENTURING.] **1.** To put at hazard; to risk; to jeopard. **2.** To run the risk of attempting.

Ad-vĕnt'ūre, *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare.

Ad-vĕnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures; one who relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.

Ad-vĕnt'ūre-sŏme, *a.* Incurring hazard; bold; venturesome.

Ad-vĕnt'ūr-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Inclined to adventure; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising. **2.** Full of hazard; attended with risk.

Ad-vĕnt'ūr-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Boldly; daringly.

Ăd'vẽrb (14), *n.* [Lat. *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word, verb.] (*Gram.*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it.

Ad-vẽrb'i-al, *a.* Relating to or like an adverb.

Ad-vẽrb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In manner of an adverb.

Ăd'ver-sa-ry, *n.* [Lat. *adversarius*, turned toward. See ADVERSE.] One who is hostile or opposed.

Syn.—Opponent; antagonist; enemy; foe.—Unfriendly feelings mark the *enemy;* habitual hostility the *adversary;* active hostility the *foe. Opponents* are those who are pitted against each other; *antagonists*, those who struggle in the contest with all their might.

Ăd'ver-sa-ry, *a.* Adverse; opposed; antagonistic.

Ad-vẽr'sa-tĭve, *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis between two connected propositions; — applied to the conjunctions *but*, *however*, *yet*, &c.

Ad-vẽr'sa-tĭve, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition; an adversative word.

Ăd'vẽrse (14), *a.* [Lat. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere*. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting. **2.** Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous.

Syn. — Hostile; conflicting; unfortunate; calamitous.

Ăd'vẽrse-ly, *adv.* With opposition; unfortunately.

Ăd'vẽrse-ness, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

Ad-vẽr'sĭ-ty, *n.* Adverse circumstances; an event or series of events attended with severe trials or misfortunes.

Syn. — Calamity; affliction; distress; misery.

Ad-vẽrt' (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVERTING.] [Lat. *advertere*, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention.

Syn. — To attend; regard; observe.

Ad-vẽrt'ençe, } *n.* Attention; notice; regard; con-
Ad-vẽrt'en-çy, } sideration.

Ad-vẽrt'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Ăd'ver-tīse', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVERTISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVERTISING.] [From Lat. *advertere*. See ADVERT.] **1.** To give notice, advice, or intelligence to; to inform or apprise. **2.** To make known through the press.

Ad-vẽr'tĭse-ment, or **Ăd'ver-tīse'ment**, *n.* **1.** Information. **2.** Public notice through the press.

Ăd'ver-tīs'er, *n.* One who advertises.

Ad-vīçe', *n.* **1.** An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. **2.** Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence; — commonly in the pl.

Syn. — Information; notice; admonition.

Ad-vīçe'-bōat, *n.* A boat employed to convey dispatches or information. [dient.

Ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be advised or to be done; expe-

Ad-vīs'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness to be done; meetness; propriety; expediency.

Ad-vīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVISING.] [Low Lat. *advisare*. See ADVICE.] **1.** To give advice to; to counsel. **2.** To give information to; to apprise; to inform.

Syn. — To apprise; acquaint; consult; consider.

Ad-vīse', *v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh well, or consider.

Ad-vīs'ed-ly, *adv.* With full knowledge; purposely.

Ad-vīs'ed-ness, *n.* Deliberate consideration.

Ad-vīse'ment, *n.* **1.** Counsel. **2.** Consultation; deliberation; consideration.

Ad-vīs'er, *n.* One who gives advice; a counselor.

Ad-vī'so-ry, *a.* **1.** Having power to advise. **2.** Containing advice.

Ăd'vo-ca-çy, *n.* Act of pleading for or supporting; vindication; defense; intercession.

Ăd'vo-cate, *n.* One who pleads any cause; hence, *specifically*, one who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court.

Ăd'vo-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVOCATING.] [Lat. *advocatus*, p. p. of *advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument.

Syn. — To defend; support; vindicate.

Ăd'vo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of advocating or pleading.

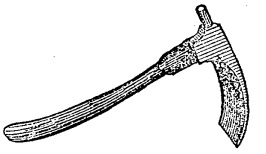
Ăd'vow-ee', *n.* [Fr. *advoué*, *avoué*, fr. Lat. *advocatus*.] One who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

Ad-vow'son, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church.

Ā'dў-năm'ĭc, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to debility of the vital powers; weak; feeble.

Ād'y-tum, *n.*; *pl.* ĂD'Y-TĂ. [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A secret apartment, especially a secret place in ancient temples from whence oracles were given.

Ădz, } *n.* A carpenter's tool
Ădze, } for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle.



Æ'dīle, *n.* [Lat. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, temple.] An officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, &c.

Æġ'i-lops, *n.* [Gr. αἰγίλωψ, properly goat's eye, from αἴξ, goat, and ὤψ, eye.] An abscess in the corner of the eye.

Æ'ġis, *n.* [Gr. αἰγίς.] A shield or defensive armor; hence, any thing that protects.

Æ-ō'li-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; hence, pertaining to, or produced by, the wind.

Æolian attachment, a contrivance often attached to a pianoforte, by means of which it is converted into a wind-instrument at the pleasure of the performer. — *Æolian harp*, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or within which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes; — usually placed at an open window.

Æ-ŏl'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia.

Ā'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AERATING.] [See AIR.] **1.** To combine with carbonic acid. **2.** To supply with common air. **3.** To arterialize.

Ā'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of combining with carbonic acid. **2.** The process of respiration; arterialization. **3.** Exposure of soil to the free action of the air.

A-ē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the air, or atmosphere. **2.** Consisting of air. **3.** Produced by air. **4.** Inhabiting or frequenting the air. **5.** Having its place in the air; high; lofty. **6.** Growing, forming, or existing in the air.

Aē'rie (ē'rў *or* ā'rў), *n.* [L. Lat. *aëria*, from Lat. *area*, an open space, a fowling floor; for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks.] The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey.

Ā'er-i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* The act of aërifying.

Ā'er-i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.

Ā'er-i-fў, *v. t.* [Lat. *aër*, air, and *facere*, to make.] To change into an aëriform state.

Ā'er-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the air.

Ā'er-o-līte, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λίθος, stone.] A stone falling from the air or upper regions; a meteoric stone.

Ā'er-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

Ā'er-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λόγος, discourse.] That science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

Ā'er-o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μαντεία, prophesying.] Divination by means of the air and winds, or of substances found in the atmosphere.

Ā'er-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

Ā'er-o-mĕt'rie, *a.* Pertaining to aërometry.

Ā'er-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Ā'er-o-naut', *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and ναύτης, sailor.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist.

Ā'er-o-naut'ie, *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics.

Ā'er-o-naut'ies, *n. sing.* The science or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

Ā'er-o-naut'işm, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

Ā'er-o-phȳte', *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant deriving its support from the air alone.

Ā'er-ŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. *ἀεροσκοπία*, from *ἀήρ*, air, and *σκοπία*, a looking out, *σκοπεῖν*, to look out, spy.] The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

Ā'er-o-stăt', *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *στατός*, standing, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; — a name given to air balloons.

Ā'er-o-stăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to aërostatics, or the art of aërial navigation.

Ā'er-o-stăt'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them; hence, the science of aërial navigation.

Ā'er-os-tā'tion, *n.* Aërial navigation.

Æ-rụ'gi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, copper-rust.] Pertaining to, or partaking of, copper-rust.

Æs-thĕt'ic, **Es-thĕt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics, or the perception of the beautiful.

Æs-thĕt'ics, **Es-thĕt'ics**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, from *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, to perceive.] The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and art.

Æ'ti-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *αἰτιολογία*, from *αἰτία*, cause, and *λόγος*, description.] That department of philosophy, or of any branch of science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena.

A-färʹ, *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Ăf'fa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; ease of access.

Syn. — Courtesy; complaisance; urbanity; civility.

Ăf'fa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *affabilis*, from *affari*, to speak to; *ad* and *fari*, to speak.] Ready to converse; easy of access.

Syn. — Courteous; civil; complaisant; condescending; accessible.

Ăf'fa-bly, *adv.* In an affable manner.

Af-fâirʹ (4), *n.* [From Lat. *ad* and *facere*, to make, do. See ADO.] **1.** Business of any kind; especially public business. **2.** (*Mil.*) An engagement of troops, usually partial or of minor importance.

Af-fĕctʹ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFECTING.] [Lat. *affectare*, to strive after, from *ad* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To act upon; to produce a change in. **2.** To influence or move, as the feelings or passions; to touch. **3.** To dispose or incline. **4.** To aim at; to desire; to covet. **5.** To tend to by affinity or disposition. **6.** To attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretense of.

Syn. — To influence; act on; concern; melt; subdue; assume.

Ăf'fec-tā'tion, *n.* Assumption of what is not natural or real; artificial appearance; false pretense.

Af-fĕc'ted, *p. a.* **1.** Assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real. **2.** Assumed artificially; not natural.

Af-fĕc'ted-ly, *adv.* In an affected manner.

Af-fĕc'ted-ness, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

Af-fĕc'ter, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.

Af-fĕc'ting, *p. a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

Af-fĕc'ting-ly, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

Af-fĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject. **2.** A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object. **3.** A settled good-will; love; zealous or tender attachment. **4.** (*Med.*) Disease; as, a pulmonary *affection*.

Af-fĕc'tion-ate, *a* **1.** Having great love or affection. **2.** Proceeding from affection.

Syn. — Loving; tender; fond; devoted; warm-hearted.

Af-fĕc'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* With affection; tenderly.

Af-fĕc'tioned, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected.

Af-fĕc'tĭve, *a.* Affecting, or exciting emotion.

Af-fet-tū-ō'so. [It.] In *music*, a direction to render notes soft or affecting.

Af-fī'ançe, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fides*, trust, faith, *fidentia*, confidence.] **1.** Plighted faith; the marriage contract or promise. **2.** Trust; reliance; confidence.

Af-fī'ançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFIANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFIANCING.] **1.** To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage to. **2.** To give confidence to; to trust.

Af-fī'an-çer, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

Af-fī'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an affidavit.

Ăf'fi-dā'vit, *n.* [Lat., he made oath.] (*Law.*) A declaration or statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate. See DEPOSITION for the distinction between the two.

Af-fĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFILIATING.] [Low Lat. *affiliare*, from Lat. *ad* and *filius*, son.] **1.** To adopt as a son; hence, to receive into fellowship; to ally. **2.** To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.

Affiliated societies, local auxiliary societies, connected with a central society, or with each other.

Af-fĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

Ăf'fin-āge, *n.* A refining of metals.

Af-fĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *affinitas*, from *affinis*.] **1.** Relationship by marriage. **2.** Close agreement; conformity; connection. **3.** (*Chem.*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A relation dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and making a kinship of species or group.

Syn. — Agreement; conformity; resemblance; alliance; relationship.

Af-fĭrmʹ (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFIRMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFIRMING.] [Lat. *affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm.] **1.** To confirm, establish, or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; to aver; to maintain as true.

Syn. — To aver; protest; assert. — We *affirm* a thing with confidence; we *assert* it against all denial; we *aver* its truth with solemnity; we *protest* it, as what ought not to be called in question.

Af-fĭrmʹ, *v. i.* **1.** To declare or assert positively. **2.** (*Law.*) To make a solemn promise, before an authorized magistrate or tribunal, to tell the truth, under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Af-fĭrm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

Af-fĭrm'ançe, *n.* Confirmation; ratification.

Af-fĭrm'ant, *n.* One who affirms or asserts; *specifically* (*Law*), one who solemnly affirms instead of taking oath.

Ăf'fĭr-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of affirming or declaring. **2.** That which is asserted. **3.** Confirmation; ratification. **4.** (*Law.*) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.

Af-fĭrm'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Affirming or asserting; — opposed to *negative*. **2.** Confirmative; ratifying.

Af-fĭrm'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** A word expressing affirmation or assent, as *yes*. **2.** An affirmative proposition. **3.** That side of a question which affirms or maintains; — opposed to *negative*.

Af-fĭrm'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; — the opposite of *negatively*.

Af-fĭrm'er, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

Af-fĭxʹ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFIXED (af-fikstʹ); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFIXING.] [Lat. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere*, to fasten to.] **1.** To add at the close or end. **2.** To attach, unite, or connect. **3.** To fix or fasten in any manner.

Syn. — To subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

Ăf'fix, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.

Af-fĭx'ion, *n.* Act of affixing; annexation; addition.

Af-fĭxt'ūre, *n.* That which is affixed or annexed.

Af-flā'tion, *n.* A blowing or breathing on.

Af-flā'tus, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** A breath or blast of wind. **2.** Communication of divine knowledge. **3.** The inspiration of a poet.

Af-flĭctʹ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFLICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFLICTING.] [Lat. *afflictare*, to disquiet, trouble; *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere*, to cast down, deject.] **1.** To strike down; to overthrow. **2.** To give continued pain; to cause to suffer dejection, grief, or distress.

Syn. — To trouble; distress; harass; torment; grieve.

Af-flĭct'er, *n.* One who afflicts or distresses.

Af-flĭct'ing, *p. a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.

Af-flĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c. **2.** The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Syn. — Trouble; distress; sorrow; adversity; misfortune. — *Affliction* is the strongest of these terms, being a state of prolonged suffering; *adversity* and *misfortune* are general states; *distress* is particular, being the case of one under the *stress* or *pressure* of severe pain, bodily or mental; the other two words are less strong.

Af-flĭct'ĭve, *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction.

Af-flĭct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give pain.

Ăf'flu-ençe, *n.* Abundance of any thing, esp. riches.

Syn. — Opulence; wealth; plenty.

Ăf'flu-ent, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.

Ăf'flu-ent, *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake.

Ăf'flu-ent-ly, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

Ăf'flux, **Af-flŭx'ion**, } *n.* **1.** The act of flowing to. **2.** That which flows to.

Af-fōrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFORDING.] [*Orig.*, the Eng. p. p. of Fr. *afforer*, L. Lat. *afforare*, *aforare*, to estimate, value, to make laws, judge; *ad* and *forum*, court.] **1.** To yield or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue. **2.** To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result. **3.** To grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss, owing to one's circumstances.

Syn. — To give; impart; confer; supply.

Af-fŏr'est, *v. t.* To turn into forest.

Af-frăn'chīse, *v. t.* To make free; to enfranchise.

Af-frāy', *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. **2.** A tumultuous assault or quarrel.

Syn. — Quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl.

Af-freight' (-frāt'), *v. t.* To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.

Af-frīght' (-frīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFRIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFRIGHTING.] [A.-S. *afyrhtan*, *aforhtian*, *frihtan*.] To impress with sudden fear.

Syn. — To terrify; appall; dismay; shock; alarm.

Af-frīght' (-frīt'), *n.* Sudden and great fear; terror.

Af-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct exciting or justifying resentment.

Syn. — Insult; offense; ill treatment.

Af-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AFFRONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AFFRONTING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *frons*, forehead, front.] To offend by some manifestation of disrespect, as would be done by crossing a person's path in *front*, or seeking to oppose his progress.

Syn. — To insult; provoke; abuse; outrage.

Af-frŏnt'er, *n.* One who affronts or insults.

Af-frŏnt'ĭve, *a.* Giving offense; abusive; insulting.

Af-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out; to sprinkle.

Af-fū'şion, *n.* Act of pouring upon, or of sprinkling with, a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism; *specifically*, (*Med.*) the act of pouring water on the body, as a remedy in disease.

A-fīēld', *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

A-fīre', *a.* or *adv.* On fire.

A-flōat', *adv.* **1.** In a floating state. **2.** Moving; passing from place to place. **3.** Unfixed; without guide or control.

A-foot', *adv.* **1.** On foot; borne by the feet. **2.** In action; in a condition for action, or in a state of being planned for action.

A-fōre', *adv.* or *prep.* Before.

A-fōre'gō-ing, *a.* Going before; foregoing; previous.

A-fōre'hand, *adv.* Beforehand; before.

A-fōre'men-tioned, **A-fōre'said** (-sed), } *adv.* Spoken of or named before.

A-fōre'thŏught (-thawt), *a.* Premeditated.

A-fōre'tīme, *adv.* In time past; formerly; of old.

A-foul', *a.* or *adv.* Not free; entangled.

A-frāid', *a.* [p. p. of *affray*, to frighten.] Struck with fear or apprehension.

Syn. — Fearful; apprehensive; timid; timorous; frightened; alarmed; appalled.

A-frĕsh', *adv.* Anew; over again.

A-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *adv.* In front.

Aft, *adv.* or *a.* (*Naut.*) Astern, or toward the stern; *Fore and aft*, from one end of the vessel to the other.

Åft'er, *a.* **1.** Later in time; subsequent. **2.** (*Naut.*) More aft, or toward the stern of the ship.

☞ In the first sense the word is often combined with the following noun, as *after-ages*.

☞ *After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind; but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

Åft'er, *prep.* [A.-S. *æfter*. It seems to be the comparative degree of *aft*.] **1.** Behind in place. **2.** Later in time. **3.** Moving toward from behind; in search or pursuit of. **4.** In imitation of. **5.** According to the direction and influence of. **6.** Concerning; in relation to.

Åft'er, *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.

Åft'er-bĭrth, *n.* The placenta or membrane inclosing the fetus, and coming away after delivery.

Åft'er-clăp, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

Åft'er-crŏp, *n.* A second or subsequent crop.

Åft'er-măth, *n.* A second or subsequent crop of grass in the same year; rowen.

Åft'er-nōon', *n.* Time from noon to evening.

Åft'er-pāins, *n. pl.* Pains attending the delivery of the after-birth.

Åft'er-piēce, *n.* A piece performed after a play.

Åft'er-thŏught (åft'er-thawt), *n.* Something thought of after an act; later thought or expedient.

Åft'er-ward, **Åft'er-wards**, } *adv.* In later or succeeding time; subsequently.

Ā'gà, *n.* [Turk. *aghâ*.] A Turkish commander or chief officer.

A-gain' (a-gĕn'), *adv.* [A.-S. *âgên*, *ongên*; *gên*, against.] **1.** Another time; once more. **2.** In return; back.

Again and *again*, often; frequently; repeatedly.

A-gainst' (a-gĕnst'), *prep.* [A.-S. *âgên*.] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to. **2.** In opposition to. **3.** In provision or preparation for.

Ăg'a-pe, *n.*; *pl.* ĂG'A-PÆ. [Gr. ἀγάπη, from ἀγαπᾶν, to love.] A love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians.

A-gāpe', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *gape*.] Gaping, as with wonder or expectation; having the mouth wide open.

Ăg'a-rĭc, *n.* [Gr. ἀγαρικόν, from *Agara*, a town in Sarmatia.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A large family of fungi, including the common mushrooms. (*b.*) An excrescence growing on the trunks of trees, used for tinder, and in dyeing, and in medicine as a cathartic and a styptic; touchwood.

Agaric mineral, a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime.

Ăg'ate, *n.* [Gr. ἀχάτης; so called, because first found near the river *Achates*, in Sicily.] **1.** A precious stone, a semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, variegated with coloring matter. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; — in England called *ruby*.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate*.

Ăg'a-tīne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, agate.

Ăg'a-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGATIZING.] To convert into agate.

Ăg'a-ty, *a.* Of the nature of agate.

A-gā've, *n.* [Gr. ἀγανή, f. of ἀγανός, illustrious, noble.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the American aloe, or century plant. It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower-stem, forty feet in height, and perishes.

Agave.

Āġe, *n.* [Lat. *ætas*, contracted from *ævitas*, from *ævum*, age.] **1.** Whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. **2.** That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time. **3.** The latter part of life. **4.** A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. **5.** Mature years; period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians. **6.** The time of life for conceiving children. **7.** A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others. **8.** The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. **9.** A century.

Syn. — Epoch; date; era; maturity.

Āġe, *v. i.* To grow old; to become aged.

Ā'ġed (ā'jed), *a.* **1.** Advanced in age or years; old; ancient. **2.** Having a certain age; having lived.

Ā'ġed-ly, *adv.* Like an aged person.

Ā'ġen-çy, *n.* [Low Lat. *agentia*, from Lat. *agens*. See AGENT.] **1.** Quality of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality. **2.** Office or duties of an agent, or factor. **3.** Bureau of an agent.

Syn. — Action; operation; efficiency.

A-ġĕn'dum, *n.*; *pl.* *A-ĠĔN'DÀ*. [Lat.] Something to be done; hence, that which reminds of this; a memorandum-book; a ritual or liturgy.

Ā'ġent, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor. **2.** One intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor. **3.** An active power or cause.

Ā'ġent-shĭp, *n.* The office of an agent; agency.

Ag-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLOMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLOMERATING.] [Lat. *agglomerare*, from *ad* and *glomerare*, to form into a *glomus*, a ball of yarn.] To wind, or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass.

Ag-glŏm'er-āte, *v. i.* To collect into a ball or mass.

Ag-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of gathering, or state of being gathered, into a ball or mass.

Ag-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Uniting, as glue.

Ag-glū'ti-nant, *n.* Any viscous adhesive substance.

Ag-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLUTINATING.] [Lat. *agglutinare*, to glue to, from *ad* and *glutinare*, to glue.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of uniting, or state of being united, as by glue. **2.** Union of several words in one compound vocable, as in the aboriginal languages of America.

Ag-glū'ti-nā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to unite.

Ag'gran-dīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRANDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRANDIZING.] [Lat. *ad* and *grandis*, large, great.] **1.** To enlarge; — applied to things. **2.** To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor.

Syn. — To augment; exalt; promote; advance; increase.

Ag-grăn'dīze-ment, or **Ăg'gran-dīze'ment,** *n.* The act of aggrandizing or state of being aggrandized.

Ăg'gran-dīz'er, *n.* One who aggrandizes.

Ăg'gra-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRAVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRAVATING.] [Lat. *aggravare*, from *ad* and *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** To make worse, more severe, more enormous; to enhance. **2.** To give coloring to in description; to give an exaggerated representation of. **3.** To provoke or irritate; to tease.

☞ The last sense has been recently introduced, and though not uncommon, is of questionable propriety.

Syn. — To heighten; raise; increase; magnify.

Ăg'gra-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of aggravating, or making worse. **2.** That which aggravates. **3.** Exaggerated representation. **4.** Provocation; irritation. [*Modern and not legitimate.*]

Ăg'gre-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGREGATING.] [Lat. *aggregare*, to lead to a herd or flock, from *ad* and *grex*, flock, herd.] To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass.

Syn. — To accumulate; pile.

Ăg'gre-gate, *a.* **1.** Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum. **2.** Formed into clusters. **3.** (*Law.*) United in one body corporate, with a capacity of succession and perpetuity.

Ăg'gre-gate, *n.* A sum, or assemblage of particulars.

Syn. — Mass; assemblage; collection; sum total; lump.

Ăg'gre-gā'tion, *n.* Act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated; collection into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

Ăg'gre-gā'tĭve, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.

Ăg'gre-gā'tor, *n.* One who collects into a mass.

Ag-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *aggressio*, from *aggredi*, to go to, approach.] First attack, or act of hostility or injury; first act leading to a war or controversy.

Syn. — Attack; assault; invasion; encroachment.

Ag-grĕs'sĭve, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack or encroachment. [sive.

Ag-grĕs'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aggres-

Ag-grĕss'or, *n.* The one who first makes an aggression.

Syn. — Assaulter; invader. — An *aggressor* is one who begins a quarrel or encroachment; an *assaulter* is one who makes a violent onset; an *invader* is one who enters by force into the possessions of another.

Ag-grīēv'ançe, *n.* Injury; grievance.

Ag-grīēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRIEVING.] [Lat. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to oppress or injure; to vex; to harass.

Ag-group', *v. t.* To bring together; to group.

A-ghäst' (-gäst'), *a.* or *adv.* [A contraction of *agazed*, p. p. of *agaze*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. [motion.

Ăġ'ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *agilis*, from *agere*, to act.] Quick of

Syn. — Nimble; active; lively; brisk.

Ăġ'ĭle-ness, } *n.* Quality of being agile; power to move
A-ġĭl'i-ty, } quickly; quickness of motion.

Ā'ġi-o, *n.*; *pl.* Ā'ĠI-ŌS. [It. *aggio*, *agio*, same as *agia*, ease, comfort.] **1.** (*Com.*) Difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another. **2.** Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

Ā'ġi-o-tāġe, *n.* The maneuvers of speculators to raise or depress the funds; stock-jobbing.

A-ġĭst'ment, *n.* [L. Lat. *agistamentum*, from *gistum*, abode, lodging, from Lat. *jacere*, to lie.] (*Law.*)(*a.*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle. (*b.*) Price paid for such feeding.

Ăġ'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGITATING.] [Lat. *agitare*, to put in motion, to drive, intens. of *agere*.] **1.** To move with a violent irregular action. **2.** To disturb or excite. **3.** To discuss with great earnestness. **4.** To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all aspects.

Syn. — To shake; excite; rouse; perturb; revolve; debate.

Ăġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of agitating, or state of being agitated. **2.** Perturbation of mind. **3.** Discussion.

Syn. — Disturbance; excitement; debate; deliberation.

Ăġ'i-tā'tĭve, *a.* Having power or tendency to agitate.

Ăġ'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who agitates; a disturber.

Ăg'nāil, *n.* An inflammation round the nail; a whitlow.

Ăg'nate, *a.* Related on the father's side.

Ăg'nate, *n.* Any male relation by the father's side.

Ag-nā'tion, *n.* Relation by the father's side.

Ag-nō'men, *n.* [Lat.] Among the Romans, a fourth name given on account of some exploit, as Scipio *Africanus*.

Ag'nus-Cās'tus, *n.* [Gr. ἄγνος, a willow-like tree, associated with the notion of chastity from the similarity of its name to ἁγνός, chaste.] The chaste-tree, a kind of tree so called from its imaginary power to preserve chastity.

Ăg'nus-Dē'ī, *n.* [Lat., lamb of God.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A cake of wax bearing the figure of a lamb; also a prayer beginning with these words.

A-gō', *adv.* or *a.* [Old Eng. *agone*.] Past; gone.

A-gŏg', *a.* or *adv.* [Corrupted and contracted from *a-going*.] Highly excited by eagerness after an object.

A-gō'ing, *p. pr.* In motion; going; ready to go.

Ag'o-nĭsm, *n.* Contention for a prize.

Ag'o-nĭst, *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής. See AGONIZE.] One who contends for the prize in public games.

Ag'o-nĭst'ic, } *a.* Relating to prize-fighting, or to any
Ag'o-nĭst'ic-al, } violent contest bodily or mental.

Ag'o-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGONIZING.] [Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀγωνίζειν.] To writhe with agony; to suffer violent anguish.

Ag'o-nīze, *v. t.* To distress with great pain; to torture.

Ag'o-nīz-ing-ly, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

Ag'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνία.] Pain that causes writhing or contortions of the body, like those in athletic contests; hence, extreme pain of body or mind.

Syn. — Anguish; pang. — *Agony* and *pang* denote a severe paroxysm of pain (agony being the greatest); *anguish* is prolonged suffering; the *anguish* of remorse, the *pangs* or *agonies* of dissolution.

A-grā'ri-an (89), *a.* Relating or tending to equal division of lands. [property.

A-grā'ri-an, *n.* One who favors an equal division of

A-grā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-gree', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGREEING.] [Lat. *ad* and *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] **1.** To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action. **2.** To yield assent. **3.** To come to terms. **4.** To resemble. **5.** To suit or be adapted in its effects. **6.** (*Gram.*) To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. — To accede; assent; consent.

A-gree'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being agreeable.

A-gree'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Agreeing or suitable; conformable. **2.** In pursuance, conformity, or accordance. **3.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses. **4.** Willing or ready to agree or consent.

A-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being agreeable or suitable; conformity.

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In an agreeable manner; pleasingly. **2.** In accordance; conformably.

A-gree'ment, *n.* **1.** A state of agreeing, or being in harmony or resemblance. **2.** (*Gram.*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. **3.** (*Law.*) Union of two or more minds in a thing done or to be done; hence, a bargain, compact, or contract.

Syn. — Union; concurrence; accordance; contract.

A-grĕs'tic, } *a.* [From Lat. *agrestis; ager*, field.]
A-grĕs'tic-al, } Pertaining to the fields; rural; unpolished; rustic.

Ăg'ri-cŭlt'or, *n.* A farmer; a husbandman.
Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūr-al, *a.* Relating to agriculture.
Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *agricultura*, fr. *ager*, field, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the ground, especially in fields or in large quantities; tillage; husbandry; farming.
Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer.
Ăg'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [Lat. *agrimonia*, from Gr. ἄργεμα, a disease of the eye, which this plant was supposed to cure.] A genus of plants; liverwort.
A-grŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀγρός, field, and νέμειν, to assign.] Husbandry; agriculture.
A-ground', *adv.* On the ground; stranded.
Ā'gūe, *n.* **1.** Chilliness; a state of shaking with cold, though in ordinary health. **2.** (*Med.*) An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits.
Ā'gu-ĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; chilly.
Āh, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.
Ä-hä', *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance.
A-hĕad', *adv.* Farther forward; farther in front or in advance; onward.
A-hŭll', *adv.* With the sails furled and the helm lashed.
Āid, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIDING.] [Lat. *adjutare*, to help, freq. of *adjuvare*, to help, from *ad* and *juvare*, to help.] To support, by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

Syn. — To assist; help; succor; support; relieve; sustain.

Āid, *n.* **1.** Help. **2.** The person or thing that aids; a helper. **3.** An aid-de-camp.

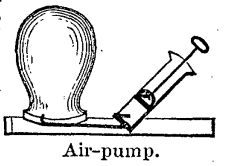
Syn. — Support; succor; assistance; relief.

Āid'ançe, *n.* Aid; assistance; help.
Āid'-de-camp (ād'de-kŏng), *n.*; *pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP. [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An officer selected by a general officer to assist him in his military duties.
Āid'less, *a.* Helpless; unsupported; friendless.
Āi'gret, **Āi'grette**, } *n.* [Fr.] **1.** The small white heron. **2.** A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.
Āil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AILING.] [A.-S. *eglan*, to feel pain, *egle*, sharp, troublesome.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to trouble; to be the matter with.
Āil, *v. i.* To feel pain; to be troubled.
Āil, *n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain.
Āi-lăn'tus, *n.* [From *ailanto*, i. e., tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East. One species has an offensive odor. [Commonly, but improperly, spelt *ailanthus*.]
Āil'ment, *n.* Morbid affection of the body; disease.
Āim, *v. i.* [Lat. *æstimare*, to estimate.] **1.** To point with a missive weapon. **2.** To direct the intention or purpose.
Āim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIMING.] To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object.
Āim, *n.* **1.** The pointing or direction of any thing, esp. a missile weapon, to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it, as of a spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark. **2.** The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected. **3.** Purpose; intention.

Syn. — Direction; end; scope; scheme.

Āim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose; purposeless.
Âir (4), *n.* [Lat. *aër*, Gr. ἀήρ, air.] **1.** The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, and the like, or as affecting the sensations. **3.** Any aëriform body; a gas. **4.** Air in motion; a light breeze. **5.** Publicity. **6.** (*Mus.*) A musical thought expressed in a pleasing and symmetrical succession of single tones; a melody; a tune; an aria. **7.** Peculiar look, appearance, manner, mien, or carriage of a person. **8.** *pl.* An artificial or affected manner; show of pride.
Âir, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIRING.] **1.** To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, exhibiting, or purifying; to ventilate. **2.** To expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming.
Âir'-bäth, *n.* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature.
Âir'-bĕd, *n.* A case of india-rubber cloth, or other material, made air-tight, and inflated through tubes closed by stop-cocks.
Âir'-blăd'der, *n.* A peculiar organ in some kinds of fishes, containing air, by which they are enabled to maintain their equilibrium in the water.
Âir'-cĕlls, *n. pl.* Cells containing air.
Âir'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by the elastic force of air.
Âir'-hōle, *n.* **1.** An opening to admit or discharge air. **2.** A hole produced by a bubble of air.
Âir'i-ly, *adv.* In an airy manner; gayly; merrily.
Âir'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Openness to the air. **2.** Levity; gayety.
Âir'ing, *n.* **1.** A short excursion in the open air. **2.** Exposure to air and warmth.
Âir'-pīpe, *n.* A pipe for drawing off foul air.
Âir'-plănt, *n.* A plant nourished by air only.
Âir'-pŭmp, *n.* A machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.

☞ In the figure, a syringe, A B C, communicates, by means of a small pipe, E, with a receiver, or vessel, D, from which the air is to be exhausted.



Air-pump.

Âir'-shâft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.
Âir'-tīght (-tīt), *a.* So tight as not to admit air.
Âir'-vĕs'sel, *n.* A vessel in plants or animals which contains air.
Âir'y, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or properties of air. **2.** Belonging to air; high in air. **3.** Exposed to the air. **4.** Resembling air; unsubstantial. **5.** Without reality; having no solid foundation. **6.** Full of vivacity and levity. **7.** (*Paint.*) Having the light and aërial tints true to nature.
Aīsle (īl), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The wing of a building. (*b.*) One of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church, separated from the middle of the nave by two rows of piers. (*c.*) A passage in a church into which the pews or seats open.
A-jär', *adv.* Partly open, as a door.
Âj'u-tăge, **Âd'ju-tăge**, } *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, a thing added; Lat. *ad* and *juxta*, near to, nigh.] A discharge-tube, as of a fountain.
A-kĭm'bo, *a.* With a crook; bent.
A-kĭn', *a.* **1.** Related by blood. **2.** Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.
Ăl'a-băs'ter, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a.*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid. (*b.*) A hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime.
A-lăck', *interj.* [Corrupted from *alas*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.
A-lăck'a-dāy, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of regret or sadness.
A-lăc'ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, or *alacris*, lively, eager.] Cheerful readiness.

Syn. — Briskness; liveliness; glee; hilarity; joyousness.

Ăl'a-mōde', *adv.* According to the mode or fashion.
Ăl'a-mōde', *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk.
A-lăn'tus. See AILANTUS.
A-lärm', *n.* [It. *allarme*, from *all' arme*, to arms!] **1.** A summons to arms. **2.** Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger. **3.** Sudden surprise with fear or terror, excited by apprehension of danger. **4.** A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention.

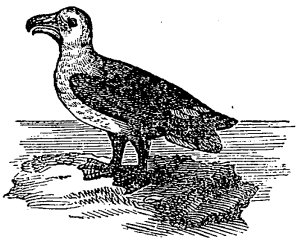
Syn. — Fright; terror; consternation; apprehension. — *Alarm* is the dread of impending danger; *apprehension*, fear that it may be approaching; *terror* is agitating and excessive fear; *consternation* is terror which overpowers the faculties.

A-lärm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALARMING.] **1.** To call to arms for defense. **2.** To fill with apprehension; to disturb.
A-lärm'-bĕll, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.
A-lärm'-clŏck, *n.* A clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour.
A-lärm'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to alarm.
A-lärm'ist, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.
A-lärm'-pōst, *n.* A place to which troops are required to repair in case of alarm.
A-lärm'-wątch, *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour.
A-lä'rum, *n.* Same as ALARM; — applied chiefly to a contrivance attached to a clock for sounding an alarm or calling attention.
A-lăs', *interj.* [From Lat. *lassus*, weary, languid.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.
A-lāte', **A-lāt'ed**, } *a.* [Lat. *alatus*, from *ala*, wing.] Winged; having expansions like wings.

Ălb, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person.

Al-bā'tà, *n.* German silver.

Ăl'ba-trŏss, *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. & Pg. *alcatraz.*] A very large, web-footed sea-bird, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean.



Albatross.

Al-bē'it, *conj.* or *adv.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Al-bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *albescere*, to grow white.] Becoming white; whitish.

Ăl'bi-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white, and *facere*, to make.] Act of whitening, or making white.

Ăl'bi-ġĕn'sēs, } *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A party of reform-
Ăl'bi-ġeois', } ers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; — so called from *Albi*, in Languedoc.

Ăl'bi-nĭşm, *n.* The state or condition of an albino.

Al-bī'no, *n.*; *pl.* AL-BĪ'NŌS, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white.] Any person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye.

Ăl'bu-ġĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *albugo*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] Pertaining to the white of an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.

Ăl'bum, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white table or register, on which any thing was inscribed. **2.** A blank book in which tó insert autographs or literary memorials. **3.** A book at public places, in which visitors enter their names.

Al-bū'men, *n.* [Lat., from *albus*, white.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and integuments of the seed in many plants. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A thick, viscous substance, which forms a constituent part of both animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Al-bū'men-īze, *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To cover or impregnate with albumen.

Al-bū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to albumen.

Al-bûr'num, *n.* [Lat., fr. *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of wood next to the bark, called *sap-wood.*

Ăl'ca-hĕst, } *n.* A pretended universal solvent or men-
Ăl'ka-hĕst, } struum of the ancient alchemists.

Al-cāid', *n.* **1.** In *Spain*, the governor of a castle, fort, or the like. **2.** A jailer or warden.

Al-căl'de, *n.* In *Spain*, a magistrate or judge.

Al-chĕm'ic-al, *a.* Relating to alchemy.

Al-chĕm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

Ăl'che-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in alchemy. [to it.

Ăl'che-mĭst'ic-al, *a.* Practicing alchemy, or relating

Ăl'che-my, *n.* [Ar. *al-kîmîâ*, which is taken from the Gr. χημεία, which stands for χυμεία, from χυμός, juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand catholicon, the universal solvent, &c.

Ăl'co-hŏl, *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl*, a powder of antimony to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterward applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits.] Pure or highly rectified spirits; more loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

Ăl'co-hŏl'ic, *a.* Relating to alcohol.

Ăl'co-hol-īze, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol.

Ăl'co-hŏl'me-ter, *n.* [*Alcohol* and Gr. μέτρον.] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

Ăl'co-răn, *n.* See KORAN and ALKORAN.

Ăl'cove, or **Al-cōve'** (114), *n.* [Ar. *al-gubba*, arch, vault, from *gabba*, to arch.] A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition, and containing shelves for books, a bed of state, or seats for company.

Ăl'der, *n.* [A.-S. *aler*, Lat. *alnus.*] A tree of several varieties.

Ăl'der-man, *n.*; *pl.* ĂL'DER-MEN. [A.-S. *ealdorman*, *aldorman*, from *ealdor*, *aldor*, *eald*, *ald*, old, and *man.*] A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation, next in rank below the mayor.

Āle, *n.* [A.-S. *eale*, from *alan*, to nourish, Lat. *alere.*] **1.** A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. **2.** A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. [measures.

Āle'-ĕŏn'ner, *n.* An officer who inspected ale-house

A-lĕc'try-o-măn'çy, *n.* Divination by means of a cock.

A-lee', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *lee*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to the side on which the wind strikes.

Āle'-hoof, *n.* Ground-ivy; — formerly used in making ale.

Āle'-house, *n.* A house or place where ale is retailed.

A-lĕm'bic, *n.* [Ar. *al-ambîq*, which was introduced into Ar. from Gr. ἄμβιξ, cup, the cup of a still.] A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

Alembic.

A-lĕrt' (14), *a.* [From It. *all' erta*, upon one's guard; *erta*, from Lat. *ex*, *e*, from, out of, and *regere*, to lead straight.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance; hence, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger. **2.** Moving with celerity.

Syn. — Brisk; prompt; lively; nimble.

A-lĕrt'ly, *adv.* Quickly; nimbly; briskly.

A-lĕrt'ness, *n.* Watchful activity or readiness.

Syn. — Briskness; watchfulness; promptitude.

Āle'wīfe, *n.*; *pl.* ĀLE'WĪVES. A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Āle'wīfe, *n.*; *pl.* ĀLE'WĪVES. [Ind. *Aloof.*] An American fish resembling a herring.

Ăl'ex-ăn'drīne, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables, or six Iambic feet; — so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander.

A-lĕx'i-phär'mic, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος, fr. ἀλεξεῖν, to keep off, and φάρμακον, drug, poison.] What expels or resists poison.

A-lĕx'i-phär'mic, *a.* Expelling poison or infection.

A-lĕx'i-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιτήριος; ἀλεξεῖν, to keep
A-lĕx'i-tĕr'ic-al, } off.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

A-lĕx'i-tĕr'ic, *n.* [See *supra.*] A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals.

Ăl'gà, *n.*; *pl.* ĂL'GÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A grand division of cryptogamic plants, embracing sea-weeds or water-plants.

Ăl'ġe-brà, *n.* [Ar. *al-gabr*, *al-jabr*, reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from *gabara* or *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate.] (*Math.*) That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

Ăl'ġe-brā'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, al-
Ăl'ġe-brā'ic-al, } gebra.

Ăl'ġe-brā'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of algebra.

Ăl'ġe-brā'ist, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

Ăl'go-rĭşm, } *n.* [Sp. *algoritmo*, Old Sp. *alguarismo*,
Ăl'go-rĭthm, } taken by the Arabs from Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and transformed by the Spaniards by inserting the letter *g* between the article *al* and the vowel *a.*] (*Math.*) The art of computing in any particular way.

Ăl'goŭs, *a.* Pertaining to sea-weed.

Alguazil (al-ga-zeel'), *n.* A Spanish officer of justice.

Ā'li-as, *adv.* [Lat.] Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several, and whose true name is for any cause doubtful; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson.

Ā'li-as, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A second or further writ issued after a first writ has expired without effect. (*b.*) Another name; an assumed name.

Āl'i-bī, *n.* [Lat., elsewhere, in another place.] (*Law.*) When a person, on trial for a crime, shows that he was in another place at the time when the act was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi*; hence, the plea, allegation, or defense under which this proof is made.

Āl'ien (āl'yen), *a.* [Lat. *alienus*, from *alius*, another.] **1.** Not belonging to the same country, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign. **2.** Wholly different in nature.

Āl'ien, *n.* A foreigner; a foreign-born resident of a country, in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen.

Āl'ien-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.

Āl'ien-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alienated.

Āl'ien-ăġe, *n.* The state of being an alien, or foreigner.

Āl'ien-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALIENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALIENATING.] [Lat. *alienare.*] **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right. **2.** To make indifferent or averse; to estrange.

Āl'ien-ate, *a.* Estranged; stranger to.

Āl'ien-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another. **2.** State of being alienated or transferred. **3.** Withdrawing or estrangement, as of the affections. **4.** Derangement, as of the mental faculties; insanity.

Āl'ien-ā'tor, *n.* One who alienates or transfers property.

Āl-iēne', *v. t.* **1.** To convey or transfer, as property. **2.** To estrange.

Āl'ien-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

Āl'ien-ĭşm, *n.* The state of being an alien.

Āl'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing.

A-līght' (-līt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALIGHTING.] [A.-S. *ālīhtan*, *gelīhtan*.] **1.** To get down or descend, as from on horseback; to dismount. **2.** To fall, or descend and settle, or lodge.

A-līgn' (a-līn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *ad* and *linea*, line.] To adjust or form by a line, as troops.

A-līgn' (a-līn'), *v. i.* **1.** To form in line, as troops. **2.** (*Engin.*) To lay out the ground-plan, as of a road.

A-līgn'ment, (-līn'-), *n.* [Fr. *alignement*, Pr. *alignamen*.] **1.** The act of adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment. **2.** (*Engin.*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road.

A-līke', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *like*.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference.

A-līke', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.

Āl'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed, nourish.] That which feeds or supports.

Syn. — Food; nourishment; support; nutriment.

Āl'i-mĕnt'al, **Āl'i-mĕnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to food or aliment; supplying food; nutritive.

Āl'i-men-tā'tion, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment; state of being nourished.

Āl'i-mĕnt'ive-ness, *n.* The phrenological organ of appetite for food or drink.

Āl'i-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Affording food; nourishing.

Āl'i-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *alimonia*, *alimonium*, from *alere*, to feed.] An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her divorce or separation from him, or during a suit for the same.

Āl'i-ped, *a.* Wing-footed.

Āl'i-ped, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings, as the bat.

Āl'i-quănt, *a.* [Lat. *aliquantus*, some, moderate, from *alius*, other, and *quantus*, how great.] Not dividing another number without a remainder.

Āl'i-quot, *a.* [Lat. *aliquot*, some, several, *aliquoties*, several times.] Dividing exactly, or without remainder.

A-līve', *a.* Having life; not dead; active; susceptible.

Āl'ka-hest, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.

Āl'ka-lĕs'çent, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

Āl'ka-lī, or **Āl'ka-lī**, *n.*; *pl.* ĂL'KA-LĪS, or ĂL'KA-LĪS. [Ar. *al-qali*, ashes of glasswort, from *qalaj*, to roast in a pan, fry.] (*Chem.*) One of a class of caustic bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, distinguished by their solubility in water and alcohol, their uniting with oils and fats to form soap, their neutralizing and forming salts with acids, and their changing reddened litmus to blue.

Al-kăl'i-fȳ, or **Āl'ka-li-fȳ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALKALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALKALIFYING.] To form or convert into an alkali.

Al-kăl'i-fȳ, or **Āl'ka-li-fȳ**, *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

Āl'ka-lĭg'e-noŭs, *a.* Producing alkali.

Āl'ka-līm'e-ter, *n.* [Eng. *alkali* and *meter*, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of alkalies.

Āl'ka-līm'e-try, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in any mixture.

Āl'ka-līne (or -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

Āl'ka-līn'i-ty, *n.* Quality which constitutes an alkali.

Āl'ka-li-zā'tion, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

Āl'ka-līze, *v. t.* To make alkaline; to alkalify.

Āl'ka-loid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salifiable base existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle.

Al-kĕr'mēş, *n.* [Ar. *al-girmiz*, *alqermez*, the coccus insect.] A compound cordial, in the form of a confection, made chiefly of kermes berries.

Ăl'ko-răn, *n.* The Mohammedan Bible. See KORAN.

All, *a.* [A.-S. *eall*, *al*.] Every one, or the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of. It always *precedes* the article *the*, and the definitive adjectives *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

All, *adv.* Wholly; completely; altogether; entirely.

All, *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the aggregate; the whole; the total; totality; as, *all in all*, a phrase which signifies every thing desired.

At all, a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying *in the least degree* or *to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances.*

☞ *All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances, it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always;* but in most instances, it is an adverb prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen, as, *all-bountiful*, *all-glorious*, *all-important*, *all-surrounding*, &c. Such compounds usually explain themselves, and therefore but few will be here given.

Ăl'lah, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

Āl'lan-tō'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the allantois.

Al-lăn'toid, or **Āl'lan-toid**, **Al-lăn'tois**, or **Āl'lan-tois**, *n.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής, gut-shaped; ἀλλᾶς, gut, and εἶδος, shape.] A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in animals.

Al-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLAYING.] [Partly from A.-S. *alecgan*, to lay down, confine, diminish, depress; partly from Fr. *allier*, to ally, to mix, as metals, Lat. *alligare*, to bind to something.] **1.** To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease. **2.** To abate, mitigate, repress, or subdue.

Syn. — To check; appease; calm; soothe; pacify; assuage.

Al-lāy', *n.* See ALLOY.

Al-lāy'er, *n.* He who, or that which, allays.

Al-lāy'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of allaying or state of being allayed. **2.** That which allays.

Āl'le-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Positive assertion or declaration; affirmation. **2.** That which is alleged, affirmed, or asserted.

Al-lĕġe' (al-lĕj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLEGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLEGING.] [Lat. *allegare*, from *ad* and *legare*, to send, dispatch.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness. **2.** To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse.

Syn. — To declare; affirm; assert; urge; adduce; advance; cite; quote.

Al-lĕġe'a-ble, *n.* Capable of being alleged.

Al-lē'ġi-ançe, *n.* [L. Lat. *allegiantia*, from Lat. *alligare*, to bind to, from *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] The tie or obligation which a subject owes to his prince or government; loyalty.

Āl'le-gŏr'ic, **Āl'le-gŏr'ic-al**, *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

Āl'le-gŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

Āl'le-gŏr'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being allegorical.

Āl'le-go-rĭst, *n.* One who teaches by allegory.

Āl'le-go-rīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLEGORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLEGORIZING.] **1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To understand in an allegorical sense.

Āl'le-go-rīze, *v. i.* To use allegory.

Āl'le-go-ry (50), *n.* [Gr. ἀλληγορία; ἄλλος, other, and ἀγορεύειν, to harangue, from ἀγορά, assembly.] A story or figurative discourse, in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real or principal one, but is designed to image forth some important truth with greater vividness and force; a figurative manner of speech or description.

Al-le-grĕt'to, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

Al-le'gro, *a.* [It., merry, gay.] (*Mus.*) Quick, brisk, lively. — As a *noun*, a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

Āl'le-lū'iah, *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See HALLELUIAH.

Al-le-mànde', *n.* [Fr., German (dance).] A German waltz; formerly a German dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ measure, of a moderate movement.

Al-lē'vi-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLEVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLEVIATING.] [L. Lat. *alleviare*, from Lat. *levis*, light.] **1.** To make light or easy to be borne, in a literal sense. **2.** To make light, in a figurative sense; hence, to remove in part; to make easier to be endured.

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; mitigate; assuage; allay. — These words are all figurative. *Alleviate* supposes a load, as of *care*, which is lightened; *mitigate*, something fierce, which is made mild, as *suffering; assuage*, something violent, which is quieted, as *sorrow; allay*, something excited, but now brought down, as *grief; lessen* and *diminish* refer to amount or degree.

Al-lē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of alleviating, or making more light; a lessening or mitigation. **2.** That which mitigates or makes more tolerable.

Syn. — Mitigation; diminution; relief.

Al-lēv'i-a-tĭve, *n.* Something mitigating.

Ăl'ley, *n.*; *pl.* AL'LEYS. [Fr. *allée*, from *aller*, to go.] **1.** A walk in a garden. **2.** A narrow passage, as distinct from a public street.

Ăl'ley, *n.* [A contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made.] A choice taw or large marble.

All-fōōl's'-dāy, *n.* The first of April, when it is a popular custom to play off tricks or make fools.

All-fōurs', *n. pl.* [From *all* and *four*.] A game at cards, which derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*.

To go *on all fours*, to move on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands.

All-hāil', *interj.* All health; — a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of perfect health, or safety, to the person addressed.

All-hăl'lōw, **All-hăl'lōws**, **All-hăl'lōw-mas**, *n.* All-Saints'-day, the first day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.

All-hăl'lōw-tīde, *n.* The time near All-Saints'.

Ăl'li-ā'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *allium*, *alium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic; having the smell or properties of garlic.

Al-lī'ançe, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, to unite; Lat. *alligare*, to bind to something.] **1.** State of being allied; a union or connection of interests, especially between families by marriage, and states by compact, treaty, or league. **2.** The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying. **3.** The persons or parties allied.

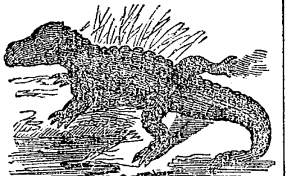
Syn. — League; confederacy; affinity; coalition.

Ăl'li-gāte, *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.

Ăl'li-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *alligatio*, fr. *alligare*, to bind to, fr. *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] (*Arith.*) A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

☞ The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs.

Ăl'li-gā'tor, *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard, from Lat. *lacertus*, equiv. to *lacerta*, lizard.] (Zoöl.) A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family, peculiar to America.



Alligator.

Al-lĭs'ion (-lĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *allisio*, from *allidere*, to strike or dash against, from *ad* and *lædere*, to dash against, to hurt by striking.] A striking against.

Al-lĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *litera*.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

Al-lĭt'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

Ăl'lo-cā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *allocatio*, from Lat. *ad* and *locare*, to place.] Act of putting one thing to another; hence, the admission of an article of account, or an allowance made upon an account; — a term used in the English exchequer.

Ăl'lo-cā'tur, *n.* [Low Lat., it is allowed.] (*Law.*) The allowance of a thing or proceeding, by a court, judge, or judicial officer.

Ăl'lo-cū'tion, *n.* An address; particularly an address [of the pope to his clergy.

Al-lō'di-al, *a.* (*Law.*) Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; — opposed to *feudal*.

Al-lō'di-um, *n.* [L. Lat., from O. Ger. *al*, *all*, all, and *ôd*, *ôt*, A.-S. *ead*, possession, property. It means, therefore, all-property, or whole estate.] (*Law.*) Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; — opposed to *feud*.

Al-lónge' (-lŭnj'), *n.* [Fr., from *allonger*, to lengthen, strike; Lat. *longus*, long.] A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword, as in fencing.

Al'lo-păth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

Al-lŏp'a-thĭst, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

Al-lŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and πάθος, suffering, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] Employment of medicines in order to produce effects different from those resulting from disease; — a term invented to designate the ordinary practice, as opposed to homeopathy.

Al-lŏt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOTTING.] [Old Fr. *allotir*, *alloter*, from *lot*, share, Goth. *hlants*, A.-S. *hlot*.] **1.** To divide or distribute, as by lot. **2.** To distribute in parts or portions; hence, to grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general.

Syn. — To divide; assign; apportion.

Al-lŏt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of allotting. **2.** Part allotted.

Ăl'lo-trŏp'ic, *a.* Pertaining to allotropism.

Al-lŏt'ro-pĭsm, **Al-lŏt'ro-py**, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and τροπός, way; fr. τρέπειν, to turn.] (*Chem.*) The property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations.

Al-low', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWING.] [Lat. *ad* and *locare*, to place.] **1.** To give, afford, or yield. **2.** To own or acknowledge. **3.** To abate or deduct. **4.** To grant license to; to permit.

Syn. — To grant; yield; admit; consent.

Al-low', *v. i.* To make abatement or deduction.

Al-low'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, allowed, or permitted as lawful.

Al-low'a-bly, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

Al-low'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of allowing, granting, or admitting. **2.** Permission or license; usually slight approbation. **3.** That which is allowed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, (*Naut.*) a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short. **4.** Abatement; deduction. **5.** (*Com.*) A deduction from the gross weight of goods.

Al-low'ançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWANCING.] To put upon allowance.

Al-loy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOYING.] [Fr. *aloi*, *loi*, good alloy, fixed standard of gold and silver, from Lat. *lex*, law, *ad legem*, according to law. This word has been confounded with *allay*, q. v., and the signification of the latter attributed to it.] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal. **2.** To abate, impair, or corrupt.

Al-loy', *n.* **1.** Any compound of two or more metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass. **2.** A baser metal mixed with a finer. **3.** Evil mixed with good.

Al-loy'age, *n.* **1.** The act of alloying or mixing metals. **2.** A mixture of different metals.

All-sāints'-dāy, *n.* The first day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.

All-sōuls'-dāy, *n.* The second day of November; a Roman Catholic solemnity held to pray for the souls of the faithful.

All'spīçe, *n.* The berry of the pimento, an aromatic tree of the West Indies. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; hence the name.

All-suf-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Sufficient to every thing.

Al-lūde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLUDING.] [Lat. *alludere*, from *ad* and *ludere*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint by remote suggestions; to have reference.

Syn. — To suggest; intimate; glance at; advert to.

Al-lū'mi-nor, *n.* [Lat. *illuminator*, from *illuminare*, to illuminate, from *lumen*, light.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures; a limner.

Al-lūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLURING.] [From *ad* and *lure*, q. v.] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent.

Syn. — To entice; decoy; seduce. — We are *allured* to evil by some promised good; we are *enticed* into it through our passions; we are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude.

Al-lūre'ment, *n.* That which allures or entices.

Al-lūr'er, *n.* One who allures or decoys; a tempter.

Al-lū'sion, *n.* Indirect reference; in *rhetoric*, a figure by which something is applied to, or understood of, another, on account of some similitude between them.

Al-lū'sĭve, *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

Al-lū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an allusive manner.

Al-lū'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being allusive.

Al-lū'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium. **2.** Washed ashore or down a stream; of fresh-water origin.

Al-lū'vi-on, *n.* Same as ALLUVIUM.

Al-lū'vi-um, *n.*; *pl.* AL-LŪ'VI-Ȧ. (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas.

All-wīse', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

Al-lȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLYING.] [Lat. *alligare*, from *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. **2.** To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.

Al-lȳ' (115), *n.*; *pl.* AL-LĪES'. **1.** One who is united by

compact, marriage, &c.; a confederate. **2.** One related to another by any tie.

Ăl'ma-ġest, *n.* [Gr. μέγιστος, superl. of μέγας, great, and the Ar. article *al*, the; so called by the Arabs, because this book of Ptolemy was considered as the greatest or largest on its subject.] A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

Ăl'mȧ Mā'ter, *n.* [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Ăl'ma-nac, *n.* [Ar. *manakh*, from *manaha*, to give as a present; *manay*, to define, determine; *manà*, measure, time.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

Ăl'man-dīne, *n.* [Lat. *alabandina*, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was found.] (*Min.*) The red variety of garnet, translucent or transparent.

Al-mīght'i-ness (-mīt'-), *n.* A power to do all things; omnipotence.

Al-mīght'y (-mīt'-), *a.* All-powerful; of unlimited power; omnipotent.

Al-mīght'y, *n.* God; the Supreme Being.

Ăl'mond (ä'mund), *n.* [Low Lat. *amandola*, corrupted from Lat. *amygdala*, Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] **1.** The fruit of the almond-tree. **2.** One of the two glands called tonsils, near the base of the throat.

Ăl'mon-er, *n.* [See ALMS.] One who distributes alms for another.

Ăl'mon-ry, *n.* A place for distributing alms, or where they are stored for distribution.

Al-mōst', *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

Ălms (ämz), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *almes*, *ælmesse*, from Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, from ἐλεεῖν, to have pity or mercy.] Any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a charitable donation.

Ălms'-house, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; a poor-house.

Ăl'mug-tree, } *n.* (*Script.*) A tree supposed to be the
Ăl'gum-tree, } red sandal-wood.

Ăl'nage (45), *n.* [From O. Fr. *alne*, N. Fr. *aune*, from Lat. *ulna*, Gr. ὠλένη, elbow.] A measuring by the ell.

Ăl'ōe (ăl'o), *n.*; *pl.* ĂL'ŌES. [Lat. *aloë*, Gr. ἀλόη, Heb. *ahâlim*, pl. of *ahal*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, from some of which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts. **2.** *pl.* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative.

American or *Century aloe*, the agave. See AGAVE.

Ăl'o-ĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or par-
Ăl'o-ĕt'ic-al, } taking of the qualities of, aloes.

A-lōft' (21), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *loft*.] **1.** On high. **2.** (*Naut.*) In the top; at the mast-head; above the deck.

A-lōne', *a.* [From *all* and *one*.] **1.** Apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary; — applied to a person or thing. **2.** Sole; only. [*Rare*.]

A-lŏng' (21), *adv.* [A.-S. *andlang*, *ondlong*, from prefix *and*, *ond*, against, toward, and *lang*, *long*, long.] **1.** In a line with the length; lengthwise. **2.** In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; forward. **3.** In company; together.

Along of, owing to, or on account of.

A-lŏng' (21), *prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*.

A-lŏng'sīde, *adv.* By the side of a ship.

A-lōof' (26), *adv.* [Either for *all off*, that is, *quite off*, or of the same origin with *aloft*, q. v.] At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart.

A-lōof', *prep.* At or to a distance from; away from.

A-loud', *adv.* With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly.

Ălp, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A very high mountain; — *specifically*, in the plural, the elevated mountain ranges of Switzerland.

Alpaca.

Al-păc'ȧ, *n.* [The orig. Peruv. name.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama. **2.** A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or with cotton.

Ăl'phȧ, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first*.

Ăl'pha-bet, *n.* [Gr. ἀλφάβητος, from ἄλφα and βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Ăl'pha-bet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALPHABETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALPHABETING.] To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

Ăl'pha-bet-ā'ri-an, *n.* A learner of the alphabet; an abecedarian.

Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, furnished with,
Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic-al, } expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet.

Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the alphabet.

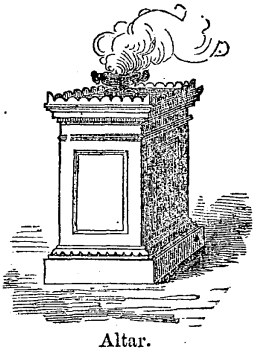
Ăl'pine (-pīn *or* -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain.

Al'rĕad'y, *adv.* [*All* and *ready*.] Before this time; now.

Ăl'so, *adv.* or *conj.* [From *all* and *so*.] In like manner; likewise; too; further; in addition to.

Ălt, *a.* or *n.* [From Lat. *altus*, high, lit. grown great by nourishing, p. p. of *alere*, to nourish.] (*Mus.*) The higher part of the scale. See ALTO.

Ăl'tar, *n.* [Lat. *altare*, altar, from the same root as *altus*, high.] **1.** A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity. **2.** In Christian churches, the communion table.



Altar.

Ăl'tar-piēce, *n.* **1.** A painting placed over the altar. **2.** Entire decoration of an altar.

Ăl'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERING.] [Low Lat. *alterare*, from Lat. *alter*, another.] **1.** To make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. **2.** To change entirely or materially.

Ăl'ter, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.

Ăl'ter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being altered.

Ăl'ter-a-ble-ness, } *n.* Quality of being susceptible of
Ăl'ter-a-bĭl'i-ty, } change.

Ăl'ter-a-bly, *adv.* In an alterable manner.

Ăl'ter-ant, *a.* Producing a gradual change; alterative.

Ăl'ter-ant, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.

Ăl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of altering or state of being altered; change. **2.** The change made.

Ăl'ter-a-tĭve, *a.* (*Med.*) Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.

Ăl'ter-a-tĭve, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations.

Ăl'ter-cāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERCATING.] [Lat. *altercare*, *altercari*, from *alter*, another.] To contend in words; to wrangle.

Ăl'ter-cā'tion, *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; dispute carried on with heat or anger.

Syn. — Wrangle; dispute. — An *altercation* is an angry dispute between two parties; a *wrangle* is a noisy altercation.

Al-tĕr'nate (14), *a.* [Lat. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare*.] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

Al-tĕr'nate (14), *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute.

Ăl'ter-nāte, or **Al-tĕr'nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERNATING.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change reciprocally.

Ăl'ter-nāte, or **Al-tĕr'nāte**, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns.

Al-tĕr'nate-ly, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns.

Ăl'ter-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Reciprocal succession of things in time or place. **2.** (*Math.*) The different changes or alterations of orders in numbers; permutation.

Al-tĕr'na-tĭve, *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

Al-tĕr'na-tĭve, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things.

Al-tĕr'na-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an alternative manner.

Al-tĕr'na-tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being alternative.

Al-thē'a, *n.* [Gr. ἀλθαία, from ἄλθειν, ἀλθαίνειν, to make to grow, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the common marsh-mallow and the garden hollyhocks.

Al-thōugh' (awl-thō'), *conj.* [From *all* and *though*, q. v.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; notwithstanding.

Al-tĭl'o-quençe, *n.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *loquentia*, a speaking.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

Al-tĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

Al-tĭm'e-try, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.

Al-tĭs'o-nant, } *a.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *sonans*, sound-
Al-tĭs'o-noŭs, } ing.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous.

Ăl'ti-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *altitudo*; *altus*, high, and a common termination, denoting state, condition, or manner.] **1.** Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level. **2.** (*Astron.*) The elevation of a star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. **3.** Height of degree; highest point.

Ăl'to, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part sung by the lowest female voices, between the tenor and soprano. In *instrumental* music, the tenor.

Al'to-gĕth'er, *adv.* [From *all* and *together*.] **1.** With united action; conjointly. **2.** Without exception; wholly; completely.

Ăl'to-re-lĭē'vo, *n.* [It. *alto rilievo*.] (*Sculp.*) High relief; the figure standing out nearly detached from the background.

Ăl'u-del, *n.* [Prob. of Arabic origin.] A chemical pot open at each end, used in sublimation.

Ăl'um, *n.* [Lat. *alumen*.] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa. It is white, transparent, and very astringent.

A-lū'mi-nȧ, } *n.* (*Min.*) One of the earths, consisting
Ăl'u-mĭne, } of two parts of aluminum and three of oxygen.

A-lū'mi-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Producing or containing alum.

Ăl'u-mĭn'i-um, } *n.* [N. Lat. See ALUM.] The metal-
A-lū'mi-num, } lic base of alumina; a very light, white metal, with a bluish tinge, and not easily oxidized.

A-lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, alum, or alumina.

Ăl'um-ĭsh, *n.* Having the nature of alum.

A-lŭm'nus, *n.; pl.* A-LŬM'NĪ. A pupil; a graduate of a college, or other seminary of learning.

Ăl've-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *alvearium*, *alveare*, from *alveus*, hollow vessel, bee-hive; from *alvus*, belly, bee-hive.] **1.** A bee-hive, or something resembling one. **2.** The hollow of the external ear.

Ăl've-o-lar, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the
Ăl've-o-la-ry, } sockets of the teeth.

Ăl've-o-late, *a.* Pitted, like a honey-comb.

Al-vē'o-lus, *n.; pl.* AL-VĒ'O-LĪ. [Lat., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow, deep vessel, from *alvus*, belly.] **1.** A cell in a honey-comb. **2.** The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.

Ăl'vĭne, *a.* [Lat. *alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines.

Al'wāy, } *adv.* [From *all* and *way*, pl. *ways*.] **1.** Per-
Al'wāys, } petually; throughout all time; continually. **2.** Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably.

☞ *Alway* is seldom used, except in poetry.

Ăm. The first person singular of the verb to *be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. See BE.

Ăm'a-dọu, *n.* [Fr., tinder, prop. lure, bait, sc. of the fire.] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from a species of agaric which grows on old trees.

A-māin', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *main*, q. v.] **1.** Violently and suddenly. **2.** (*Naut.*) Suddenly, or at once.

A-măl'gam, *n.* [Lat. *malagma*, Gr. μάλαγμα, any emollient; μαλάσσειν, to make soft.] **1.** A compound of mercury, or quicksilver, with another metal. **2.** A mixture or compound of different things.

A-măl'gam-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMALGAMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMALGAMATING.] **1.** To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal. **2.** To mix, so as to make a compound.

A-măl'gam-āte, *v. i.* **1.** To unite in an amalgam. **2.** To coalesce, as a result of growth.

A-măl'ga-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; *especially* the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury. **2.** The mixing or blending of different things or races.

A-măn'u-ĕn'sis, *n.; pl.* A-MĂN'U-ĔN'SĒS. [Lat., from prefix *ab* and *manus*, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written; a copyist.

Ăm'a-ranth, *n.* [Gr. ἀμάραντος, from ἀ priv. and μαραίνειν, to wither, decay; so called because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental annual plants of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in large spiked clusters. **2.** An imaginary flower that never fades or perishes. **3.** A color inclining to purple.

Ăm'a-rănth'ĭne, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, amaranth. **2.** Not fading or decaying, like the fabled amaranth of the poets. **3.** Of a purplish color.

Ăm'a-rўl'lis, *n.* [Name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] (*Bot.*) A family of beautiful plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and others.

A-măss' (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMASSED (a-măst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMASSING.] [L. Lat. *amassare*, *amascere*, from Lat. *massa*, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of.

Syn. — To heap up; accumulate; pile up; gather.

A-măss'ment, *n.* A heap; accumulation.

Ăm'a-teur' (ăm'a-tŭr'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator*, lover.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

Ăm'a-tĭve, *a.* Full of love; amorous; amatory.

Ăm'a-tĭve-ness, *n.* [Lat. *amare*, to love, as if from *amativus*.] (*Phren.*) An organ supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

Ăm'a-tō'ri-al, } *a.* Relating to, induced by, or express-
Ăm'a-to-ry, } ive of, love.

Ăm'ąu-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, from ἀμαυρός, dark, dim; μαῦρος, dark, with ἀ intens.] (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, usually from loss of power in the optic nerve.

A-māze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMAZING.] [Prefix *a* and *maze*, q. v.] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse with terror and astonishment; to astonish.

A-māze', *n.* Astonishment; perplexity; amazement.

A-māz'ed-ly, *adv.* With amazement.

A-māz'ed-ness, *n.* Astonishment; great wonder.

A-māze'ment, *n.* A feeling of surprise and wonder; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder.

Syn. — Astonishment; admiration; perplexity; confusion.

A-māz'ing-ly, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

Ăm'a-zon, *n.* [Gr. ἀμαζών, from ἀ priv. and μαζός, the breast, from the fable that the Amazons cut off their right breast, so that they might more easily hurl the javelin.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the coast of the Euxine; — hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

Ăm'a-zō'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. **2.** Belonging to the River Amazon, or to the country through which it flows.

Am-băs'sa-dor, *n.* An envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government. See EMBASSADOR.

Am-băs'sa-dress, *n.* A female ambassador; the wife of an ambassador.

Ăm'ber, *n.* [From Ar. *'anbar*, *anbarum*, a kind of perfume; orig. a fish, from which, it was believed, the gray amber, or ambergris, came; afterward applied to the yellow amber.] (*Min.*) A yellowish resin found as a fossil. By friction, it readily becomes electric.

Ăm'ber, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, amber; of the color of amber.

Ăm'ber-grĭs (-grees), *n.* [See AMBER.] A fragrant substance used in perfumery, &c. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the sperm-whale.

Ăm'bi-dĕx'ter, *n.* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*), the right hand.] One who uses both hands with equal facility; hence, a double-dealer.

Ăm'bi-dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The power of using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Double-dealing.

Ăm'bi-dĕx'troŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Practicing duplicity.

Ăm'bi-ent, *a.* [Lat. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire*, to go around.] Encompassing; surrounding.

Ăm'bi-gū'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ambiguus*, from *ambigere*, to wander about with irresolute mind.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Ambiguity.

Ăm'bit, *n.* [Lat. *ambitus*.] Circuit or compass.

Am-bĭ'-tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *ambitio*, a going around, especially of candidates for office to solicit votes; hence,

desire for office or honor; from *ambire*, to go around.] An eager and sometimes an inordinate desire of preferment, honor, superiority, or power.

Syn.— Eagerness; avidity; aspiration; greediness.

Am-bĭ'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Springing from, or indicating, ambition.

Am-bĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Am-bĭ'tioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.

Ăm'ble, *v. i.* [Lat. *ambulare*, to walk, in L. Lat. to amble.] **1.** To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side; to pace. **2.** In a ludicrous sense, to move affectedly.

Ăm'ble, *n.* A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

Ăm'bler, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

Ăm'bo, **Ăm'bon**, *n.* [Gr. ἄμβων, any rising, a raised stage, pulpit.] An oblong pulpit, in the early Christian churches.

Am-brō'şiă (-brō'zhă), *n.* [Gr. ἀμβροσία, prop. f. of ἀμβρόσιος, ἄμβροτος, immortal, from ἀ priv. and βροτός, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The food of the gods, which conferred upon those who partook of it eternal youth. **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including some coarse and worthless weeds, called *rag-weed*.

Am-brō'şial, *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious.

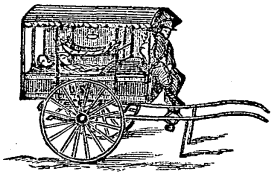
Am-brō'şian, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.

Ăm'bro-tўpe, *n.* [Gr. ἄμβροτος, immortal, and τύπος, impression.] (*Photog.*) A picture taken on a prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

Ăm'bry, *n.* **1.** An almonry. **2.** A pantry.

Ămbş'-āçe (āmz'ās), *n.* [O. Fr. *ambes*, *ambs*, Lat. *ambo*, both, and *ace*, q. v.] A double ace.

Ăm'bu-lançe, *n.* [From Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.] (*Mil.*) A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible.



Ambulance.

Ambulance cart, a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle, designed for the conveyance of the wounded from a field of battle.

Ăm'bu-lant, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

Ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* The act of walking; walking about.

Ăm'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Able or accustomed to move from place to place; walking. **2.** (*Law.*) Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will.

Ăm'bu-la-to-ry, *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church; — *specifically*, a place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico.

Ăm'bu-ry, **Ăn'bu-ry**, *n.* [A.-S. *ampre*, a crooked swelling vein.] A soft swelling on a horse, full of blood.

Ăm'bus-cāde', *n.* [It. *imboscata*; *imboscar*, to set in bushes, to place in ambush, from pref. *in*, *im*, and *bosco*, L. Lat. *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood; Eng. *bush*.] **1.** A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; **2.** A concealed place in which troops lie hid, in order to attack an enemy unexpectedly; ambush.

Ăm'bus-cāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMBUSCADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMBUSCADING.] To lie in wait; to attack from a concealed position.

Ăm'bush, *n.* [See AMBUSCADE.] **1.** Act of attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. **2.** A concealed station, where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise; an ambuscade. **3.** Troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise.

Ăm'bush, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMBUSHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMBUSHING] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

A-mēl'io-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMELIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMELIORATING.] [Lat. *ad* and *meliorare*, to make better.] To make better; to improve.

A-mēl'io-rāte, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

A-mēl'io-rā'tion, *n.* Act of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement; melioration.

A-mēl'io-ra-tĭve, *a.* Producing amelioration or improvement.

Ā'mĕn' (in singing, pron. ä'mĕn'). [Heb., from *amen*, firm, true; Gr. ἀμήν.] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, *So be it*. At the end of a creed, it is a solemn asseveration of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it has the force of an adv., and is equivalent to *truly*, *verily*. It is used also as a noun, to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful; and as an adjective, to signify *made true*, *verified*, or *fulfilled*.

A-mē'na-bĭl'i-ty, **A-mē'na-ble-ness**, *n.* A state of being amenable.

A-mē'na-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring, esp. to bring to account, from *a*, for *ad*, and *mener*, to lead, from Lat. *minare*, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries); *minari*, to threaten; *minæ*, threats.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible. **2.** Willing to yield or submit; submissive.

A-mĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMENDING.] [From Lat. *emendare*, from *e*, *ex*, and *mendum*, *menda*, fault.] To change in any way for the better, as, (*a.*) By simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, and the like; (*b.*) By supplying deficiencies; (*c.*) By substituting something else in the place of what is removed.

Syn.— To correct; reform; rectify.— To *amend* is literally to take away blots, and hence to remove faults; to *reform* is to form over again for the better; to *correct* is to make straight or right; to *rectify* is to set right. We *rectify* abuses, mistakes, &c.; we *correct* errors; we *reform* or *amend* our lives.

A-mĕnd', *v. i.* To grow better; to improve morally.

A-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended. [ive.

A-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing amendment; corrective.

Amende (a/mŏngd'), *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary fine or punishment; reparation; retraction.

Amende honorable, formerly in France an infamous punishment, now a public recantation or apology for injury done.

A-mĕnd'er, *n.* One who amends; a corrector.

A-mĕnd'ment, *n.* **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. **2.** In public bodies, any alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting. **3.** (*Law.*) The correction of an error in a writ or process.

A-mĕnds', *n. sing.* & *pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

A-mĕn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *amœnitas*, from *amœnus*, pleasant.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

Ăm'ent, *n.* [Lat. *amentum*, thong or strap.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, &c.; a catkin.

A-mĕrçe' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMERCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMERCING.] [L. Lat. *amerciare*, from Lat. *merces*, wages, penalty.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court. **2.** To punish, in general.

A-mĕrçe'a-ble, *a.* Liable to amercement.

A-mĕrçe'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

A-mĕr'çer, *n.* One who amerces or fines.

A-mĕr'i-can, *a.* Pertaining to America; — in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.

A-mĕr'i-can, *n.* A native of America; — formerly applied to the aboriginal inhabitants; but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, especially to the inhabitants of the United States.

A-mĕr'i-can-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America. **2.** The love which Americans have for their own country, or the preference of its interests.

A-mĕr'i-can-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMERICANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMERICANIZING.] To render American.

Ăm'e-thўst, *n.* [Gr. ἀμέθυστος, a remedy for drunkenness, also the precious stone amethyst, supposed to have this power.] A subspecies of quartz, of a bluish violet color, of different degrees of intensity.

Ăm'e-thўst'ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, amethyst.

Ā'mi-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Amiableness; loveliness.

Ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*, friendly, with a mixture of the sense of *amabilis*, lovely.] Worthy of love; deserving of affection.

Syn.— Lovely; charming; delightful; lovable.

Ā'mi-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness; agreeableness.

Ā'mi-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Ăm'i-ănth'thus, *n.* [Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος (lit. unsoiled stone); from ἀ priv. and μιαίνειν, to stain, to defile; so called from its incombustibility.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance somewhat resembling flax. It is composed of delicate filaments, often long, and resembling threads of silk.

It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.

Ăm'i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness; amicableness.

Am'i-ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, friend, fr. *amare*, to love.] Harmonious in mutual intercourse.

Syn.—Friendly; peaceable; fraternal.—*Amicable* always supposes two parties, as an *amicable* arrangement. We cannot say of a single individual that he was *amicable*, though we can say he was *friendly*.

Ăm'i-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness; kindness.

Ăm'i-ca-bly, *adv.* In an amicable manner.

Ăm'ĭçe (ăm'is), *n.* [Lat. *amictus*, from *amicire*, to wrap about.] **1.** A loose flowing garment like a cloak; formerly worn by pilgrims. **2.** (*Eccl.*) An oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head, covering it like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.

A-mĭd', **A-mĭdst'**, *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *mid*, *midst*.] In the midst or middle; surrounded or encompassed by; among.

A-mĭd'ships, *adv.* Half-way between the stem and the stern.

A-mĭss', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *miss*.] Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper.

Ă-mĭss', *adv.* Wrongly; improperly; in a faulty manner.

Ăm'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, from *ami*, Lat. *amicus*.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding.

Am-mō'ni-ȧ, *n.* [From *sal ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, by burning camels' dung.] A volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn.

Am-mō'ni-ac, **Ăm'mo-nī'ac-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its qualities.

Am-mō'ni-ac, or **Gŭm-am-mō'ni-ac**, *n.* [Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν, a gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.] (*Med.*) The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, brought from Persia.

Ăm'mu-nĭ'tion, (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Low Lat. *admunitio*, from *ad* and *munire*, to defend, fortify.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; the articles which are used in charging fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

Ăm'nes-ty, *n.* [Gr. ἀμνηστία, a forgetting, from ἀ priv. and μιμνήσκειν, to remember.] A general pardon of offenses against government.

Ăm'œ-bæ'an, *a.* [Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate, from ἀμοιβή, change; ἀμείβειν, to change.] Alternately answering.

A-mŏng', **A-mŏngst'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *among*, *onmang*, from *gemang*, mixture; *mengan*, to mix.] **1.** Mixed or mingled with. **2.** Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of.

A-mŏn'til-lā'do, *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry.

Ăm'o-roŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *amorosus*, from Lat. *amor*, love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. **2.** In love; enamored. **3.** Relating to, or produced by, love.

Ăm'o-roŭs-ly, *adv.* In an amorous manner; lovingly.

Ăm'o-roŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being amorous.

A-môr'phism, *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and μορφή, form.] A state of being without crystallization even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c.

A-môr'phoŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος, from ἀ priv. and μορφή, form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape. **2.** Without crystallization in the ultimate texture of a solid substance. **3.** Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

A-môr'ti-zā'tion, **A-môrt'ize-ment**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Act or right of alienating lands to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, or in mortmain. **2.** Extinction of debt, particularly by means of a sinking fund.

A-môr'tīze, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *amortisare*, from Lat. *mors*, death.] (*Law.*) To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. See MORTMAIN.

A-mount', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMOUNTING.] [L. Lat. *admontare*, from Lat. *ad* and *mons*, mountain.] **1.** To rise or reach by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come in the aggregate or whole. **2.** To rise, reach, or extend in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent.

A-mount', *n.* **1.** The sum total. **2.** The effect, substance, or result.

A-mour', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *amor*, love.] A love intrigue.

Am-phĭb'i-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος, living a double life, from ἀμφί, on both sides, and βίος, life.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of reptiles which includes the saurians, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, frogs, turtles, and salamanders.

Am-phĭb'i-an, *n.* An amphibious animal.

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the power of living in air and water. **2.** Adapted for living on land or water. **3.** Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements.

Am-phĭb'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

Ăm'phi-bŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιβολογία, from ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous, and λόγος, speech.] A phrase, proposition, or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

Ăm'phi-brach, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς, short at both ends, from ἀμφί, on both sides, and βραχύς, short.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *hăbēre*.

Am-phĭc'ty-ŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the council of the Amphictyons in Greece.

Am-phĭc'ty-ons, *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀμφικτύονες. Prob. the word was orig. ἀμφικτίονες, dwellers around, neighbors.] (*Gr. Hist.*) An assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece.

Am-phĭc'ty-o-ny, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Gr. Hist.*) An association of several neighboring states for the promotion of common interests.

Am-phĭm'a-çer, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίμακρος, long on both sides, from ἀμφί, on both sides, and μακρός, long.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās*.

Am-phĭp'ro-stўle, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος, from ἀμφί, on both sides, and πρόστυλος, with pillars in front.] (*Arch.*) A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides.

Am-phĭs'ci-ī (-fĭsh'ĭ-ī), **Am-phĭs'ci-anş** (-fĭsh'ĭ-anz), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, throwing a shadow both ways, from ἀμφί, on both sides, and σκιά, shadow.] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

Ăm'phi-thē'a-ter, **Ăm'phi-thē'a-tre**, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, from ἀμφί, about, and θέατρον, theater, from θεᾶσθαι, to see.] An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, and used for combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other public sports.

Ăm'phi-the-ăt'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheater.

Ăm'ple, *a.* [Lat. *amplus*.] **1.** Of large dimensions; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk. **2.** Fully sufficient. **3.** Not contracted or brief; extended; diffusive.

Syn.—Spacious; capacious; extensive; abundant; plenteous.—When we mean by *ample* large in extent, we say *spacious* or *extensive*; large in size, *capacious*; large in quantity, *abundant* or *plenteous*.

Am-plĕx'i-caul, *a.* [N. Lat. *amplexicaulis*, fr. *amplexare*, *amplexari*, intens. of *amplecti*, to encircle.] (*Bot.*) Nearly surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf.

Ăm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of amplifying; enlargement. **2.** Exaggerated description or diffuse narration.

Ăm'pli-fi-cā'tive, **Ăm'pli-fi-cā'to-ry**, *a.* Serving or tending to amplify or enlarge.

Ăm'pli-fī'er, *n.* One who amplifies.

Ăm'pli-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMPLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMPLIFYING.] [Lat. *amplificare*, from *amplus*, ample, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like. **2.** (*Rhet.*) To treat copiously.

Ăm'pli-fў, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become large. **2.** To be diffuse; to dilate.

Ăm'pli-tūde (53), *n.* **1.** State of being ample; largeness of dimensions. **2.** Largeness, in a figurative sense. (*a.*) Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. (*b.*) Extent of means or resources. **3.** (*Astron.*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting. **4.** (*Gun.*) The horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown; the range. **5.** (*Magnetism.*) The arc of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass.

Ăm'ply, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully.

Ăm'pu-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMPUTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMPUTATING.] [Lat. *amputare*, from *amb*, about, and *putare*, to prune.] To cut off, as a limb.

Ăm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part.

A-mŭck', *n.* [Malay.] Act of killing; slaughter.

To *run amuck*, to rush out frantically, attacking all that come in the way, as is done by fanatics in the East.

Ăm'u-let, *n.* [Ar. *hamâlat*, *himâlat*, any thing worn, from *hamala*, to bear, to wear.] Something worn to prevent evil; a kind of charm inscribed with mystic forms or characters.

A-mūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMUSING.] [Fr. *amuser*, from O. H. Ger. *mozon*, *muozon*, to be at leisure.] **1.** To occupy or engage wholly. [*Obs.*] **2.** To entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner. **3.** To keep in expectation; to delude.

Syn. — To divert; entertain. — We are *amused* by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly; *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as *conversation* or a *book; diverted* by that which draws off our thoughts to something of livelier interest, especially of a sportive nature, as a *humorous story* or a *laughable incident*.

A-mūse'ment, *n.* **1.** Deep thought; muse. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which amuses.

Syn. — Diversion; pastime; entertainment; sport.

A-mūs'er, *n.* One who amuses.

A-mū'sĭve, *a.* Capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

A-mŭg'da-late, *a.* Made of almonds.

A-mŭg'da-late, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον*, almond.] An emulsion made of almonds.

A-mŭg'da-lĭne, *a.* Pertaining to almonds.

A-mŭg'da-lĭne, *n.* A crystalline principle obtained from bitter almonds.

A-mŭg'da-loid, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον*, almond, and *εἶδος*, form.] A variety of trap-rock, with embedded almond-shaped minerals.

A-mŭg'da-loid'al, *a.* Resembling amygdaloid.

Ăm'y-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch.] Pertaining to starch.

Ăn, *a.* [A.-S. *an*, *ane*, Goth. *ains*, Lat. *unus*.] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically. In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," "a shilling *an* ounce," it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*.

☞ *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an* enemy, *an* hour. It is also used before *h sounded*, when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an* historian, *an* horticulturist, *an* humanitarian. It was anciently used before all consonants.

Ăn, *conj.* [Imperative of A.-S. *unnan*, root *ann*, to grant, to give.] If; — a word used by old English authors.

Ā'nă, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) An equal quantity of each.

Ā'nă. [The term. in the neut. pl. of Lat. nouns in *-anus*.] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. The termination is sometimes used alone, as a noun.

Ăn'a-băp'tist, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, to baptize again, from *ἀνά*, again, and *βαπτίζειν*, to baptize.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and therefore maintains that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again.

An-ăch'o-ret, *n.* A hermit. See ANCHORET.

An-ăch'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, from *ἀνά*, up, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

An-ăch'ro-nĭst'ic, *a.* Involving an anachronism.

Ăn'a-clăs'tics, *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; — commonly called *dioptrics*.

Ăn'a-cŏn'dă, *n.* (*Herp.*) A large snake of the Boa family, which lives in South America.

A-năc're-ŏn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial.

A-năc're-ŏn'tic, *n.* A poem in the style of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine.

Ăn'a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, from *ἀναδεῖν*, to tie up, to wreathe.] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

Ăn'a-di-plō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, from *ἀνά*, again, and *διπλοῦν*, to double.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of the last word or words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea.

Ăn'æs-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. and *αἴσθησις*, feeling.] (*Med.*) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents.

Ăn'æs-thĕt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Capable of rendering insensible by being inhaled. (*b.*) Characterized by insensibility.

Ăn'æs-thĕt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

Ăn'a-glўph, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφον*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *γλύφειν*, to engrave.] An embossed or chased ornament, usually of metal and worked in relief, as a cameo.

Ăn'a-glўph'ic, **Ăn'a-glўph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of chasing or embossing in relief.

An'a-glўp'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος*. See ANAGLYPH.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate.

Ăn'a-gŏg'ic-al, *a.* [From Gr. *ἀναγωγή*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading, from *ἄγειν*, to lead.] Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

Ăn'a-gŏg'ics, *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations, especially of the Scriptures.

Ăn'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγραμμα*, from *ἀνά*, back, again, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *astronomers* may be turned into *moon-starers*.

Ăn'a-gram-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

Ăn'a-grăm'ma-tĭşm, *n.* Act or practice of making anagrams.

Ăn'a-grăm'ma-tĭst, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

Ăn'a-grăm'ma-tīze, *v. t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

Ăn'a-grăm'ma-tīze, *v. i.* To make anagrams.

Ā'nal, *a.* Belonging to or near the *anus* or opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal.

Ăn'a-lĕc'tic, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections.

Ăn'a-lĕcts, **Ăn'a-lĕc'tă**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *λέγειν*, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

Ăn'a-lĕm'mă, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλημμα*, a support, or thing supported, from *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, to take up.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. **2.** An instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it. **3.** A tabular mark, usually in the shape of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year.

Ăn'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός*, from *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, to take up.] Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

Ăn'a-lĕp'tic, *n.* Restorative medicine.

Ăn'a-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* According to, or founded on, analogy.

Ăn'a-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of analogy.

Ăn'a-lŏg'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being analogical.

A-năl'o-gĭşm, *n.* **1.** An argument from cause to effect. **2.** Investigation by analogy.

A-năl'o-gīze, *v. t.* To explain or consider by analogy.

A-năl'o-goŭs, *a.* Having analogy; correspondent.

Ăn'a-lŏgue, *n.* A thing analogous to some other thing.

A-năl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. **2.** (*Geom.*) Equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios.

A-năl'y-sis, *n.*; *pl.* A-NĂL'Y-SĒS. [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, from *ἀναλύειν*, to unloose, from *ἀνά*, again, and *λύειν*, to loose.] **1.** A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements; — opposed to *synthesis*. **2.** Hence, (*a.*) A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. (*b.*) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. (*c.*) (*Chem.*) Separation of a compound by chemical processes into its constituents. (*d.*) (*Logic.*) The tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. (*e.*) (*Math.*) The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.

Ăn'a-lўst, *n.* One who analyzes any thing.

Ăn'a-lȳt'ic, Ăn'a-lȳt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into component parts or first principles; fond of analysis.

Ăn'a-lȳt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of analysis; in an analytical manner.

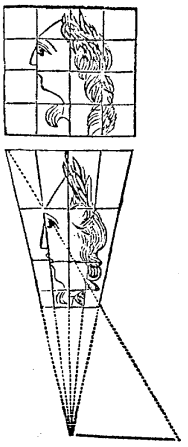
Ăn'a-lȳt'ics, *n. pl.* The science of analysis.

Ăn'a-lȳz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being analyzed.

Ăn'a-lȳze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANALYZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANALYZING.] [See ANALYSIS.] To separate into the component parts; to resolve into first principles or elements.

Ăn'a-lȳz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, analyzes.

Ăn'a-môr'pho-sis, or ***Ăn'a-mor-phō'sis,*** *n.* [Gr. ἀναμόρφωσις, from ἀναμορφοῦν, to form anew.] **1.** (*Persp.*) A distorted representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, viewed from a certain point, or by reflection from a plane or curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion. **2.** (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development, or change of form, or degeneration.



Anamorphosis.

A-nā'nas, *n.* [Malay. *nânas, anânas.*] The pine-apple.

Ăn'a-pæst, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάπαιστος, struck back, an anapæst, i. e., a dactyl reversed, or as it were *struck back;* from ἀναπαίειν, to strike back.] (*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin versification, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; as, *dĕ-ĭ-tās.* In English versification, a foot containing two unaccented syllables, followed by an accented one; as, *in-ter-vene';* — the reverse of the *dactyl.*

Ăn'a-pæst'ic, Ăn'a-pæst'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to an anapæst; consisting of anapæsts.

A-năph'o-rà, *n.* [Gr. ἀναφορά, fr. ἀναφέρειν, to carry up or back.] (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses of a sentence.

Ăn'ärch, *n.* [Gr. ἄναρχος, without head or chief, from ἀν priv. and ἀρχή, beginning.] The author of anarchy.

A-närch'ic, A-närch'ic-al, *a.* Being without government; lawless; confused.

Ăn'arch-ĭst, *n.* One who promotes disorder; an anarch.

Ăn'arch-y, *n.* **1.** Want of government in society; lawlessness. **2.** Confusion.

Ăn'a-sär'cà, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, throughout, and σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, flesh.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the cellular tissue.

Ăn'a-särc'oŭs, *a.* Dropsical.

A-năs'to-mōse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANASTOMOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANASTOMOSING.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) To inosculate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins; to unite as by anastomosis.

A-năs'to-mō'sis, *n.; pl.* A-NĂS'TO-MŌ'SĒS. [Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, from ἀναστομοῦν, to furnish with a mouth or opening.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) Inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein.

A-năs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή, from ἀναστρέφειν, to turn back.] (*Rhet.*) An inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills,* for *the hills echoed.*

A-năth'e-mà, *n.; pl.* A-NĂTH'E-MAS. [Gr. ἀνάθεμα, any thing devoted, esp. to evil, ἀνάθημα, a votive offering set up in temples, from ἀνατιθέναι, to dedicate, from ἀνά, up, and τιθέναι, to set.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. **2.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. **3.** Any person or thing anathematized.

A-năth'e-ma-ti-zā'tion, *n.* Act of anathematizing.

Anăth'e-ma-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANATHEMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANATHEMATIZING.] To denounce with curses.

Ăn'a-tŏm'ic, Ăn'a-tŏm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.

Ăn'a-tŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of dissection.

A-năt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who dissects bodies, or is skilled in anatomy.

A-năt'o-mi-zā'tion, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

A-năt'o-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANATOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANATOMIZING.] **1.** To dissect. **2.** To lay open the interior structure of; to analyze.

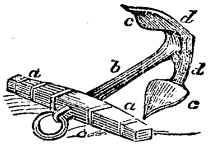
A-năt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομή, dissection, from ἀνά, up, and τέμνειν, to cut.] **1.** Art of dissection. **2.** Science of the structure of animal bodies. **3.** Act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts. **4.** Any thing dissected, or having the appearance of being so; hence, a skeleton.

Ăn'ces-tor, *n.* One from whom a person is descended at any distance of time.

Syn. — Forefather; progenitor.

An-çĕs'tral, *a.* Relating to, or descending from, ancestors.

Ăn'ces-try, *n.* **1.** A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage. **2.** Hence, birth or honorable descent.



Anchor.
a a, stock; *b,* shank; *c c,* flukes; *d d,* arms.

Ăn̲ch'or, *n.* **1.** An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; any firm support. **2.** Hence, any contrivance or instrument designed to hold fast, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast. **3.** (*Fig.*) That which gives stability or security.

Ăn̲ch'or, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANCHORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANCHORING.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To place at anchor. **2.** (*Fig.*) To fasten; to fix in a stable condition.

Ăn̲ch'or, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor. **2.** (*Fig.*) To stop; to fix or rest.

Ăn̲ch'or-a̲ge, *n.* **1.** A place where a ship can anchor. **2.** The anchor and all necessary tackle for anchoring. **3.** A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

Ăn̲ch'or-ess, *n.* A female hermit.

Ăn̲ch'or-et, Ăn̲ch'or-īte, *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής, from ἀναχωρεῖν, to retire, from ἀνά, up, back, and χωρεῖν, to retire; χῶρος, place.] A hermit; a recluse; a monk.

Ăn̲ch'or-īçe, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of running streams, and thus *anchored* to the ground; ground-ice.

An-chō'vy, *n.* [A word of Iberian origin, lit. a dried or pickled fish, from Bisc. *antzua, anchua, anchuva,* dry.] A small sea-fish of the herring family.

Ăn̲'chy-lōse, *v. t.* [Gr. ἀγκύλωσις, crookedness, ἀγκυλοῦν, to crook, stiffen.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANCHYLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANCHYLOSING.] To unite or fix immovably; to stiffen; to make fast.

Ān'cient (ān/shent), *a.* [L. Lat. *antianus, anteanus,* from Lat. *antea, ante,* before.] **1.** Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time. **2.** Of great age; advanced in years.

Syn. — Primitive; pristine; antiquated; obsolete. — A thing is *ancient* when it is old; it is *antiquated, antique,* and *obsolete,* when it is gone out of use or fashion.

Ān'cient, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns.* **2.** *pl.* Very old men; hence, governors. **3.** The bearer of a flag; — now called an *ensign.*

Ān'cient-ly, *adv.* In old times; formerly.

Ān'cient-ry, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage.

Ăn'çil-la-ry, *a.* [Lat. *ancillaris,* from *ancilla,* a female servant.] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

An-çĭp'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *anceps,* gen. *ancipitis,* two-headed, double, from *am,* for *amb,* on both sides, and *caput,* head.] (*Bot.*) Compressed, and forming two opposite angles, as a stem of blue-grass.

Ăn̲'co-ny, *n.* [Prob. from Gr. ἀγκών, from its resemblance to the arm.] (*Iron Works.*) A piece of half-wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.

And, *conj.* [A.-S.] A particle which expresses the relation of addition. It may connect words merely, as, three *and* four are seven; or full sentences, as, the sun shines, *and* the air is mild.

An-dăn'te, *a.* [It. p. pr. of *andare,* to go.] (*Mus.*) Rather slow; less slow than *largo,* more slow than *allegretto.* [time.

An-dăn'te, *n.* (*Mus.*) A movement or piece in *andante*

Ănd'ī-ron (-ī-urn), *n.* [A corrupt. of *brand-iron,* or of *hand-iron,* or of *end-iron.*] A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place; a fire-dog.

An-drŏg'y-nal, An-drŏg'y-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *androgynus,* Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος, fr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and γυνή, woman.] **1.** Having both sexes; hermaphroditical. **2.** Hence, having the mental characteristics of both sexes.

Ăn'droid, *An-droi'dēs,* *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and εἶδος, form.] A machine in the human form,

which, by certain contrivances, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.

Ăn'ec-dō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

Ăn'ec-dōte, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέκδοτος, not published, from ἀν priv. and ἔκδοτος, given out, from ἐκδιδόναι, to give out, to publish.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

Syn. — Story; tale; memoir.

Ăn'ec-dŏt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

Ăn'e-mŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and γραφή, description.] A description of the winds.

Ăn'e-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr ἄνεμος, wind, λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

Ăn'e-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Ăn'e-mŏm'e-try, *n.* Measurement of the force and velocity of wind, by means of an anemometer.

A-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμώνη, from ἄνεμος, wind, — because easily stripped of its leaves by the wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the crowfoot family; wind-flower.

A-nĕm'o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] A weather-cock; — usually applied to contrivances for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below, for accuracy and ease of inspection.

Ăn'e-roid, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv., νηρός, wet, moist, and εἶδος, form.] Dispensing with the use of quicksilver, as a kind of portable barometer, shaped like a watch.

Ăn'e-roid, *n.* A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, which dispenses with the use of quicksilver.

Ăn'eū-rĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening, an opening, from ἀνευρύνειν, to widen.] (*Anat.*) A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

A-new' (a-nū'), *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

An-frăct'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

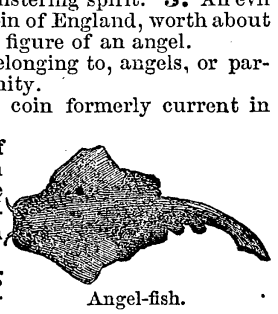
An-frăct'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *anfractus*, a turning, a winding, from *an*, for *amb*, and *frangere*, to break, p. p. *fractus*, broken.] Winding; full of windings and turnings.

Ān'ġel, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος, messenger, from ἀγγέλλειν, to bear a message.] **1.** A messenger. [*Rare.*] **2.** A spirit, or a spiritual being, employed by God to communicate his will to man; a ministering spirit. **3.** An evil spirit. **4.** An ancient gold coin of England, worth about ten shillings, and bearing the figure of an angel.

Ān'ġel, *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity.

Ān'ġel-et, *n.* A small gold coin formerly current in England; a half-angel.

Ān'ġel-fĭsh, *n.* A species of shark, taking its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread.



Angel-fish.

An-ġĕl'ic, } *a.* Belonging
An-ġĕl'ic-al, } to, or resembling, angels.

An-ġĕl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Like an angel.

An-ġĕl'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being angelic.

Ān'ġel-ol'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings.

Ăn'ġer (82), *n.* [From Lat. *angor*, strangling.] **1.** Pain of a sore or swelling. [*Obs.*] **2.** A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to, or intent to injure, one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; fury; rage. — *Anger* is a stronger term than *resentment*, but not so strong as *indignation*, which is awakened by what is flagitious in character or conduct; nor as *wrath*, *fury*, *rage*, in which *anger* is wrought up to a still higher point in the order of these words.

Ăn'ġer (ăng'ger), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGERING.] **1.** To cause to smart. [*Obs.*] **2.** To excite to anger; to rouse to resentment.

Syn. — To provoke; vex; displease; fret.

An-ġī'nȧ, *n.* [Lat.] Inflammation of the throat.

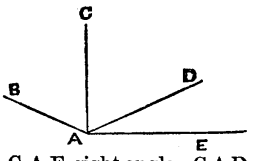
Angina pectoris, a distressing affection of the chest.

Ăn'ġi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and γραφή, description.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels in the human body.

Ăn'ġi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body.

Ăn'ġi-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and τομή, cutting.] (*Anat.*) A dissection of the vessels of the body.

Ăn'gle (ăng'gl), *n.* [Lat. *angulus*, from Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, angular; ἄγκος, a bend or hollow.] **1.** A corner. **2.** (*Geom.*) The difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet in a point, or that would meet if sufficiently extended; or the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect, each other. **3.** Fishing tackle; a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.



C A E, right angle; C A D, acute angle; B A E, obtuse angle.

Angle of incidence (*Opt.*), the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls. — *Angle of refraction*, the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls. — A *right angle*, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90°, making the quarter of a circle. — An *obtuse angle*, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90°. — An *acute angle*, one less than a right angle, or less than 90°. — A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle*, one formed by two right lines. — A *curvilinear angle*, one formed by two curved lines. — A *mixed angle*, one formed by a right line with a curved line. — *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles*, such as have one leg common to both angles, and are together equal to two right angles. — *External angles*, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened. — *Internal angles*, those which are within any right-lined figure. — *Oblique angles*, angles that are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles. — A *solid angle*, the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. — A *spherical angle*, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. — *Visual angle*, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye.

Ăn'gle (ăng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLING.] **1.** To fish with line and hook. **2.** Hence, to use some bait or artifice; to intrigue.

Ăn'gle-bär, } *n.* A rolled bar of iron of an angular
Ăn'gle-ī-ron, } shape, for the edges of iron safes, &c.; or to connect the side-plates of iron boilers, &c.

Ăn'gler, *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a hook. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; — called also *fishing-frog*.

Ăn'glĭ-can, *a.* [From Lat. *Angli*, the Angles, a Germanic tribe in Lower Germany.] English; pertaining to England or the English nation.

Ăn'glĭ-can, *n.* A member of the church of England.

Ăn'glĭ-can-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Attachment to England or English institutions; *especially*, strong partiality to the principles and rites of the English church. **2.** The principles of the established church in England. [ner.

Ăn'gli-çè, *adv.* [Lat.] In English; in the English man-

Ăn'gli-çĭsm, *n.* An English idiom or expression.

Ăn'gli-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLICIZING.] To render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

Ăn'glo-. [From N. Lat. *Anglus*, English.] A prefix meaning the same as *English*; — used in composition.

Anglo-American, a descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States, or pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America. — *Anglo-mania*, an excessive or undue attachment to, or reverence for, England or English institutions. — *Anglo-Norman*, pertaining to the English Normans, or an English Norman. — *Anglo-Saxon*, pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England; also, an English Saxon, or the language of the English Saxons.

Ăn'gor, *n.* Intense bodily pain.

Ăn'gri-ly, *adv.* In an angry manner.

Ăn'gry, *a.* [See ANGER.] **1.** Inflamed, as a sore. **2.** Touched with anger. **3.** Showing anger. **4.** Stimulated; roused; vigorous.

Syn. — Passionate; resentful; irritated; indignant; provoked; hot; raging; furious; tumultuous; wrathful; choleric; inflamed; infuriated.

An-guĭl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eel; resembling an eel.

Ăn'guish, *n.* [Lat. *angustia*, from *angustus*, narrow, difficult, from *angere*, to press together.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

Syn. — Agony; torture; torment; grief; pang; throe.

Ăn'gu-lar, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; pointed. **2.** Consisting of an angle; forming an angle. **3.** (*Fig.*) Sharp and stiff in character.

Ăn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being angular.

Ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles.

Ăn'gu-lar-ness, *n.* Quality of being angular.
Ăn'gu-lāt-ed (ăng'gu-), *a.* Formed with angles.
Ăn'he-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *anhelatio*, from *anhelare*, to breathe with great difficulty.] Shortness of breath; difficult respiration.
An-hȳ'droŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος, wanting water, from ἀν priv. and ὕδωρ, water.] Destitute of water.
Ăn'il, *n.* [Ar. *an-nîl*, for *al-nîl*, the indigo-plant, from Skr. *nîla*, dark-blue, indigo, *nîlî*, indigo-plant.] (*Bot.*) A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.
Ăn'īle, *a.* [Lat. *anilis*, from *anus*, old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile.
A-nĭl'i-ty, } *n.* State of being an old woman; old age
Ăn'īle-ness, } of a woman; dotage.
Ăn'i-mad-vẽr'sion, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproof.

Syn. — Strictures; comment; blame.

Ăn'i-mad-vẽr'sĭve, *a.* Having the power of perceiving.
Ăn'i-mad-vẽrt' (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMADVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMADVERTING.] [Lat. *animadvertere*, from *animus*, mind, and *advertere*, to turn to, from *ad*, to, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn the mind with intent to notice. **2.** To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

Syn. — To remark; comment.

Ăn'i-mad-vẽrt'er, *n.* One who animadverts.
Ăn'i-mal, *n.* [Lat., fr. *anima*, breath, soul, *animus*, soul, mind; Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, Skr. *an*, to breathe, live.] **1.** An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion. **2.** An irrational being, as distinguished from man.
Ăn'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Of, or relating to, animals. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part. **3.** Consisting of the flesh of animals.
Ăn'i-măl'eu-lar, } *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.
Ăn'i-măl'eu-līne, }
Ăn'i-măl'cūle, *n.* [Dim. of *animal*, q. v.] A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. [animalcules.
Ăn'i-măl'eu-lĭst, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of
Ăn'i-măl'eu-lum, *n.*; *pl.* ***ĂN'I-MĂL'CU-LÆ***. [See ANIMALCULE.] An animalcule.

☞ *Animalculæ*, as if from a Lat. singular *animalcula*, is a gross barbarism.

Ăn'i-mal-flow'er, *n.* A name applied to several species of zoöphytes. [ness.
Ăn'i-mal-ĭşm, *n.* The state of mere animals; brutish-
An-i-măl'i-ty, *n.* The state of animal existence.
Ăn'i-mal-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.
Ăn'i-mal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMALIZING.] **1.** To give animal life or properties to. **2.** To convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation. **3.** To render or regard as merely animal or sentient.
Ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMATING.] [Lat. *animare*, from *anima*, breath, soul.] **1.** To give natural life to. **2.** To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. **3.** To give spirit or vigor to.

Syn. — To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; exhilarate; inspire; instigate; rouse; urge; cheer; prompt; incite; quicken; gladden.

Ăn'i-mate, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.
Ăn'i-māt-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with animal life. **2.** Full of life; enlivened; spirited; lively. [animated.
Ăn'i-mā'tion, *n.* Act of animating, or state of being

Syn. — Vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; sprightliness; liveliness; promptness.

Ăn'i-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *animositas.*] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity.

Syn. — Rancor; malevolence; malignity; rage; wrath.

Ăn'i-mus, *n.* [Lat., mind.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper.
Ăn'ĭse, *n.* [Gr. ἄνισον, ἄνηθον, Ar. *anîsûn*, *jânisun.*] A plant bearing aromatic seeds.
Ăn̲k'er (82), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons.
Ăn'kle, *n.* [A.-S. *ancleow*, dim. of *anke*, bent, neck.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.
Ăn'laçe (45), *n.* [Either from Lat. *anellus*, *annulus*, ring (as hanging from one attached to the hilt), or from O. H. Ger. *laz*, Lat. *latus*, side.] A short dagger worn in
Ăn'nal-ĭst, *n.* A writer of annals. [the 14th century.
Ăn'nalş, *n. pl.* [Lat. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), from *annus*, year.] **1.** A history of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; also the title of such a history. **2.** A series of historical events. **3.** An annual publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.
Ăn'nats, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *annus*, year.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid by the clergy to the pope, but in the reign of Henry VIII. transferred to the crown; first-fruits.
An-nēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNEALING.] [A.-S. *anælan*, *onælan*, to kindle, to inflame, from the prefix *an*, *on*, and *ælan*, to kindle.] **1.** To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle. **2.** To heat, as glass or tiles, in order to fix colors.
An-nĕx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNEXED (an-nĕkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNEXING.] [Lat. *annectere*, *annexum*, to tie or bind to, from *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie, to fasten together.] **1.** To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix. **2.** To add, as a smaller thing to a greater. **3.** To connect, especially as a consequence.
Ăn'nex-ā'tion, } *n.* **1.** Act of annexing, uniting, or
An-nĕx'ion, } connecting; addition, union. **2.** (*Law.*) Union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture.
An-nĕx'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of annexing, or the state of being annexed. **2.** The thing annexed.
An-nī'hi-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.
An-nī'hi-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNIHILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNIHILATING.] [Lat. *annihilare*, from *ad* and *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be. **2.** To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.
An-nī'hi-lā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to nothing, or state of being reduced to nothing; destruction.
Ăn'ni-vẽr'sa-ry (14), *a.* Returning with the year, at a stated time. [each year.
Ăn'ni-vẽr'sa-ry, *n.* A day celebrated as it returns
An-nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *annominatio*, from *ad* and *nomen*, a name.] **1.** A pun; a paronomasia. **2.** Alliteration.
An-nō'nà, *n.* [Lat., from *annus*, year.] A year's production or increase; hence, provisions for a year's use.
Ăn'no-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *annotare*, from *ad* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark.] To make annotations, comments, or remarks.
Ăn'no-tā'tion, *n.* A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; — generally used in the plural.
Ăn'no-tā'tor, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator.
An-nŏt'to, *n.* A species of red or yellowish-red dyeing material, prepared from the seeds of a tropical tree.
An-nounçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNOUNCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNOUNCING.] [Lat. *annunciare*, from *ad* and *nunciare*, to report, from *nuncius*, messenger.] To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known.

Syn. — To proclaim; publish; advertise. — To *publish* is to make publicly known; to *announce* is to make known for the first time; to *proclaim* (*literally*, to cry aloud) is to give the widest publicity; to *advertise* is to make known through the public prints.

An-nounçe'ment, *n.* Act of announcing or giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.
An-nounç'er, *n.* One who, or that which, announces.
An-noy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNOYING.] [Fr. *ennuyer*, O. Fr. *anoier*, from Lat. *in odio*, in hatred.] To injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts.

Syn. — To incommode; vex; disturb; pester; molest; tease; bore; bother; plague.

An-noy', *n.* Annoyance. [*Poetical.*]
An-noy'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed. **2.** That which annoys.

Syn. — Vexation; disturbance; injury; bore.

An-noy'er, *n.* One who annoys or disturbs.
Ăn'nu-al (an'yu-al), *a.* **1.** Returning or happening every year; yearly. **2.** Performed in a year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting or continuing only one year or season.
Ăn'nu-al, *n.* **1.** A thing happening or returning yearly; — *especially*, a literary work published once a year. **2.** A thing, especially a plant, that lasts or lives but one year or season.
Ăn'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.
An-nū'i-tant, *n.* A person who has an annuity.
An-nū'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *annuitas*, from *annus*, year.] A

sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever.

An-nŭl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNULLING.] [Low Lat. *annullare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] To make void or of no effect; — used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, &c.

Syn. — To repeal; nullify; abolish; abrogate; revoke; cancel; set aside.

Ăn'nu-lar, **Ăn'nu-la-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring. **2.** Banded or marked with circles, dots, &c.

Ăn'nu-lāt'ed, *a.* Having rings or belts.

An'nu-let, *n.* [From Lat. *annulus*, ring, with a dim. termination.] **1.** A little ring. **2.** (*Arch.*) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c. **3.** (*Her.*) A little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms.

An-nŭl'ment, *n.* The act of annulling.

Ăn'nu-lōse', *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

An-nū'mer-āte (30), *v. t.* [Lat. *annumerare*, from *ad* and *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number.] To add to a number.

An-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Addition to a former number.

An-nŭn'ci-āte (-shī-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNUNCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNUNCIATING.] [Lat. *annunciare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of announcing. **2.** Name of a festival celebrated by the church (March 25th,) in memory of the angel's announcement, on that day, to the Virgin Mary, that she should bear the Messiah.

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tor (-shī-ā'tur), *n.* One who, or that which, announces; *specifically*, a machine, connected by wires with the rooms in a hotel, to ring a bell, and designate the number of the room from which it was rung.

Ăn'o-dyne, *n.* Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Ăn'o-dyne, *a.* [Gr. ἀνώδυνος, from ἀν priv. and ὀδύνη, pain.] Serving to assuage pain.

A-noint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANOINTING.] [Lat. *inungere*, to anoint, from *in* and *unguere*, to smear.] **1.** To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. **2.** To consecrate, by unction, or the use of oil. **3.** To smear or daub.

A-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

A-noint'er, *n.* One who anoints.

A-noint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing; the state of being anointed.

A-nŏm'a-lĭsm, *n.* A deviation from rule; anomaly.

A-nŏm'a-lĭst'ic, **A-nŏm'a-lĭst'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Irregular; departing from common or established rules. **2.** (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

A-nŏm'a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνώμαλος, from ἀν priv. and ὁμαλός, even, from ὁμός, same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.

A-nŏm'a-loŭs-ly, *adv.* Irregularly; unequally.

A-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* **1.** Deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. (*b.*) Angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

A-nŏn', *adv.* [O. Eng. *anoon*, *anon*, *onane*, lit., in one (moment).] **1.** Quickly; immediately. **2.** At another time; again.

Ever and anon, now and then; frequently; often.

A-nŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος, from ἀν priv. and ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα, name.] Wanting a name; without the real name of the author; nameless.

A-nŏn'y-moŭs-ly, *adv.* Without a name.

An-ŏth'er, *a.* [From *an*, a, one, and *other*, q. v.] **1.** Not the same; different. **2.** One more, in addition to a former number. **3.** Any other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else.

☞ This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing. It is also much used in opposition to *one*. It is frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another*," that is, let one love another.

A-nŏt'tà, *n.* See ANNOTTO.

Ăn'sāt-ed, *a.* [Lat. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.] Having a handle.

Ăn'ser-īne, *a.* [Lat. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

Ăn'swer (ăn'ser), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANSWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANSWERING.] [A.-S. *andswarjan*, from *and*, against, and *swarjan*, to affirm.] **1.** To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, argument, &c. **2.** In an intensive use, to respond to satisfactorily; to refute. **3.** To be or act in return to. Hence, (*a.*) To be or act in compliance with, in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, demand, &c. (*b.*) To be or act in opposition to. (*c.*) To be opposite to; to face. (*d.*) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to.

Ăn'swer (ăn'ser), *v. i.* **1.** To make response. **2.** To make a satisfactory response; hence, to be accountable, liable, or responsible. **3.** To be or act in return. Hence, (*a.*) To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocation, or satisfaction. (*b.*) To be opposite, or to act in opposition. (*c.*) To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient. (*d.*) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, or proportion; to conform; to suit.

Ăn'swer (ăn'ser), *n.* **1.** Something said or written in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, an address, or the like. **2.** Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else. **3.** A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

Ăn'swer-a-ble (ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being answered; — usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory. **2.** Obliged to answer; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; amenable; responsible. **3.** Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. **4.** Suitable; suited; proportionate. **5.** Equal; correspondent; equivalent.

Ăn'swer-a-ble-ness (ăn'ser-), *n.* Quality of being answerable.

Ăn'swer-a-bly (ăn'ser-), *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

Ăn'swer-er (ăn'ser-), *n.* One who answers or replies.

Ān't. A colloquial contraction of *am not* or *are not*; as in the phrases *I ān't*, *we ān't*, *you ān't*, &c. *He ān't* either follows the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of *he is not*.

Ant, *n.* [Standing for *amt*, and a contraction of Eng. *emmet*.] An emmet; a pismire.

Ant-ăç'id, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

An-tăg'o-nĭsm, *n.* [From Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, to struggle against, from ἀντί, against, and ἀγών, contest.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

An-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* One who contends with another, especially in combat.

Syn. — Enemy; adversary; opponent; foe.

An-tăg'o-nĭst'ic, *a.* Opposing; acting in opposition.

An-tăg'o-nīze, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to contend.

An-tăl'ġic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] Alleviating pain.

An-tăn'a-clā'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀνταν́άκλασις, from ἀντί, against, and ἀνάκλασις, a bending back and breaking.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) A play upon words; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live*. (*b.*) A repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a parenthesis.

Ănt'aph-ro-dĭş'i-ac, *a.* [From Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἀφροδισιακός, belonging to venery, from Ἀφροδίτη, the goddess of love, Venus.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire; antivenereal.

Ănt'aph-ro-dĭş'i-ac, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

Ănt'aph-ro-dīt'ic, *a.* Abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease; antivenereal.

Ănt'aph-ro-dīt'ic, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

Ănt-ärc'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀνταρκτικός, from ἀντί, against, opposite, and ἄρκτος, bear.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′.

Ănt'är-thrĭt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἀρθρῖτις (sc. νόσος), gout.] Counteracting the gout.

Ănt'är-thrĭt'ic, *n.* A remedy against the gout.

Ant-eater.

Ănt'-beâr, **Ănt'-ēat-er**, *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants.

Ăn'te-çēd'ençe, **Ăn'te-çēd'en-çy**, *n.* Act or state of preceding in time; precedence.

Ăn'te-çēd'ent, *a.* [Lat. *antecedens*, p. pr. of *antecedere*, fr. *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] Going before in time.

Syn.— Prior; preceding; foregoing; previous.— *Antecedent* is specific, referring to something *consequent; foregoing, preceding*, and *previous*, are more general, being opposed to *subsequent; prior*, like priority, implies a preference if there is competition, as, a *prior* claim.

Ăn'te-çēd'ent, *n.* **1.** That which goes before in time. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life. **3.** (*Gram.*) The noun to which a relative refers. **4.** (*Logic.*) (*a.*) The first of two propositions in an enthymeme. (*b.*) The first and conditional part of a conditional or hypothetical proposition. **5.** (*Math.*) The first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other.

Ăn'te-çēd'ent-ly, *adv.* Before in time; previously.

Ăn'te-çĕs'sor, *n.* **1.** One who goes before; a leader. **2.** One who possessed land before the present possessor.

Ăn'te-chām'ber, *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

Ăn'te-chăp'el, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or the body of it.

Ăn'te-cûr'sor, *n.* A forerunner.

Ăn'te-dāte, *n.* A date before the true time.

Ăn'te-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp. and p. p.* ANTEDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANTEDATING.] [From *ante*, before, and *date*.] **1.** To date before the true time. **2.** To anticipate; to take before the true time.

Ăn'te-di-lū'vi-an, *a.* Before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood.

Ăn'te-di-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

Ăn'te-lōpe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθάλοψ*.] One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat.

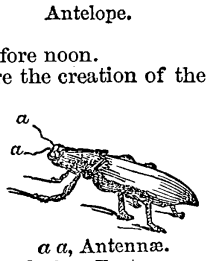
Antelope.

Ăn'te-lū'can, *a.* [Lat. *antelucanus*, from *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light;—a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning.

Ăn'te-me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.

Ăn'te-mŭn'dāne, *a.* Being before the creation of the world.

An-tĕn'nȧ *n.; pl.* AN-TĔN'NÆ. [Lat. *antenna*, sail-yard.] (*Zoöl.*) A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and crustacea.



a a, Antennæ.

Ăn'te-nŭp'tial (-nŭp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

Ăn'te-păs'chal (-păs'kal), *a.* Being before Easter.

Ăn'te-pȧst, *n.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] A foretaste.

Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt', } *n.* [Lat. *antepænultimus*, from
Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt'i-mȧ, } *ante*, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] (*Pros.*) The last syllable but two of a word.

Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt'i-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but two.

Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt'i-mate, *n.* The third syllable from the end of a word; the antepenult.

An-tē'ri-or, *a.* [Lat., compar. of *ante*, before.] **1.** Before in time; prior; antecedent. **2.** Before in place.

Syn.— Antecedent; previous; precedent; preceding; former; foregoing.— *Anterior* is opposed to, and implies *posterior*; the other words are opposed to *subsequent*.

An-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior; precedence.

Ăn'te-rōom, *n.* A room forming the passage to another.

Ăn'thel-mĭn'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἕλμινς*, *-ινθος*, worm.] (*Med.*) Destroying or expelling worms. [Written also *anthelminthic*.]

Ăn'thel-mĭn'tic, *n.* A medicine which destroys or expels worms; a vermifuge.

Ăn'them, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίφωνα*, antiphon, or anthem, from *ἀντί*, against, and *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but, in present usage, any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

Ăn'ther, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, *-ά*, flowery, from *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom, *ἄνθος*, flower.] (*Bot.*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary.

a, Anther.

Ăn'ther-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

Ăn'ther-ĭf'er-ous, *a.* [From *anther*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing anthers.

Ăn'tho-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, especially the poets.

Ăn-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *λέγειν*, to gather.] **1.** A discourse on flowers. **2.** A collection of flowers; a garland. **3.** A collection of beautiful passages from authors.

Ăn'tho-ny's Fīre (ăn'to-niz), *n.* The erysipelas.

Ăn'thra-çīte, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης*, from *ἄνθραξ*, coal or charcoal.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal.

Ăn'thra-çĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Ăn'thro-pŏġ'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *γραφή*, description.] That branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

Ăn'thro-poid, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *εἶδος*, appearance.] Resembling man.

Ăn'thro-po-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

Ăn'thro-pŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The natural history of the human species. **2.** The science of man, considered in his entire nature.

Ăn'thro-po-môr'phic, *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

Ăn'thro-po-môr'phĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, of human form, fr. *ἄνθρωπος* man, and *μορφή*, form.] Representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

Ăn'thro-po-môr-phīte, *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in a human form.

Ăn'thro-po-môr'phoŭs, *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man.

Ăn'thro-po-păth'ic-al, *a.* Subject to human passions.

Ăn'thro-pŏp'a-thĭsm, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*, from
Ăn'thro-pŏp'a-thy, } *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *πάθος*, affection, passion.] Ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.

Ăn'thro-pŏph'a-ġī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, eating men, from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

Ăn'thro-pŏph'a-ġy, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it; cannibalism.

Ăn'tĭ-ăç'id. See ANTACID.

Ăn'tic, *a.* [Derived from *antique*, in allusion to the grotesque figures of *antiques*.] Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild.

Ăn'tic, *n.* **1.** A buffoon or merry-andrew. **2.** Odd appearance or device.

Ăn'tĭ-chrīst, *n.* A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin, described 1 John ii. 18.

Ăn'tĭ-chrĭs'tian (-krĭst'yan), *n.* An opposer of Christianity.

Ăn'tĭ-chrĭs'tian, *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tĭç'i-pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANTICIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANTICIPATING.] [Lat. *anticipare*, from *ante*, before, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To take or do before another, so as to prevent him. **2.** To take up beforehand, or before the proper time. **3.** To foretaste or foresee.

Syn.— Expect.— *Expect* is stronger than *anticipate*. We may *anticipate* difficulties when we do not really *expect* them.

An-tĭç'i-pā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of anticipating. **2.** Previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward. **3.** Preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known. **4.** (*Phil.*) A conception generalized from experience and used to suggest the future. **5.** (*Mus.*) The beginning of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, forming a momentary discord.

Syn.— Preoccupation; preclusion; foretaste; prelibation; antepast; pregustation; preconception; expectation; foresight; forethought.

An-tĭç'i-pā'tive, *a.* Anticipating; or containing anticipation.

An-tĭç'i-pā'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

An-tĭç'i-pa-to-ry (50), *a.* Taking before time.

Ăn'tĭ-clī'max, *n.* A sentence or expression in which the ideas fall, or become less important and striking, at the close;— the opposite of *climax*.

Ăn'tĭ-clī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, and *κλίνειν*, to incline.] Marking inclination in opposite directions.

Ăn'ti-clī'nal, *n.* The crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions, often called the *anticlinal axis*.

Ăn'tic-ly, *adv.* In an antic manner.

Ăn'tĭ-con-tā'ġioŭs, *a.* Opposing contagion.

Ăn'tĭ-cŏs-mĕt'ĭc, *a.* Injurious to beauty.
Ăn'tĭ-dō'tal, *a.* Efficacious against poison or other evil.
Ăn'tĭ-dōte, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φαρμάκον*), from *ἀντίδοτος*, given against, from *ἀντί*, against, and *διδόναι*, to give.] That which tends to counteract poison or other evil.
Ăn-tĭ-fĕb'rĭle, or **Ăn'tĭ-fē'brĭle**, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever.
Ăn-tĭ-fĕb'rĭle, or **Ăn'tĭ-fē'brĭle**, *n.* A medicine having a tendency to cure fever.
Ăn'tĭ-mā'son, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.
Ăn'tĭ-mā'son-ry, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.
Ăn'tĭ-mo-nărch'ĭc-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.
Ăn'tĭ-mō'ni-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, antimony.
Ăn'tĭ-mō'ni-al, *n.* A preparation of antimony.
Ăn'tĭ-mo-ny, *n.* [Prob. corrupted from Ar. *al-ithmidun*, or *al-uthmudun*, antimony.] **1.** A whitish, brittle metal used in medicine and the arts. **2.** An ore of antimony, consisting of sulphur and antimony.
Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an, *n.* [Lat. *Antinomi*, pl. See ANTINOMY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect (originating about 1538) who were charged with maintaining, that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.
Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.
Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an-ĭşm, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
Ăn'tĭ-no-my, or **An-tĭn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντινομία*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *νόμος*, law.] **1.** Opposition of one law or rule to another. **2.** A law or other thing opposite or contrary. **3.** (*Metaph.*) According to Kant, that natural contradiction which results from the law of reason, when, passing the limits of experience, we seek to know the absolute.
Ăn'tĭ-pā'pal, *a.* Opposing popery; antipapistic.
Ăn'tĭ-pa-pĭst'ĭc, **Ăn'tĭ-pa-pĭst'ĭc-al**, *a.* Opposing the papacy or popery; antipapal.
Ăn'tĭ-păr'a-lĭt'ĭc, *a.* Opposing, or good against, palsy.
Ăn'tĭ-pa-thĕt'ĭc, **Ăn'tĭ-pa-thĕt'ĭc-al**, *a.* Having a natural contrariety or aversion.
An-tĭp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *πάθος*, suffering, passion, affection, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] **1.** An aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. **2.** (*Nat. Phil.*) A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.

Syn. — Dislike; contrariety; repugnance; disgust; distaste.

Ăn'tĭ-pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial, *a.* Counteracting infection.
Ăn'tĭ-phlo-gĭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. **2.** (*Med.*) Counteracting inflammation.
Ăn'tĭ-phlo-gĭs'tĭc, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.
Ăn'tĭ-phon, *n.* An antiphony. See ANTIPHONY.
An-tĭph'o-nal, **Ăn'tĭ-phŏn'ĭc**, **Ăn'tĭ-phŏn'ĭc-al**, *a.* Pertaining to antiphonies, or alternate singing.
An-tĭph'o-nal, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.
An-tĭph'o-ny, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀντίφωνος*, returning a sound, fr. *ἀντί*, against, and *φωνή*, sound, voice.] (*Mus.*) An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts; a response.
An-tĭph'ra-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιφράσις*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *φράζειν*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
Ăn'tĭ-phrăs'tĭc, **Ăn'tĭ-phrăs'tĭc-al**, *a.* Involving or relating to antiphrasis.
An-tĭp'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.
Ăn'tĭ-pōde, *n.; pl.* ĂN'TI-PŌDE̱S, or *AN-TĬP'O-DE̱Ş*. [Gr. *ἀντίπους*, with the feet opposite, pl. *οἱ ἀντίποδες*, from *ἀντί*, against, opposite, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] One of those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite.
Ăn'tĭ-pōpe, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.
Ăn'tĭ-pre-lăt'ĭc-al, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
Ăn'tĭ-quā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity.
Ăn'tĭ-quā'ri-an, *n.* An antiquary.
Ăn'tĭ-quā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Love of antiquity.
Ăn'tĭ-qua-ry (44), *n.* One versed in antiquities.
Ăn'tĭ-quāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *antiquatus*, p. p. of *antiquare*, from *antiquus*, old.] To make obsolete, old, or void.
Ăn'tĭ-quāt-ed, *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete; out of use.
An-tïque' *a.* [Lat. *antiquus*, equiv. to *anticus*, from *ante*, before.] **1.** Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. **2.** Of old fashion. **3.** Made in imitation of antiquity.
An-tïque', *n.* In general, any thing very old; in a more limited sense, a remnant of antiquity; relic.
An-tïque'ness, *n.* Quality or appearance of being antique.
An-tĭq'ui-ty (-tĭk'wĭ-), *n.* [See ANTIQUE.] **1.** Ancient times; former ages. **2.** The people of ancient times. **3.** Great age; quality of being ancient. **4.** Any or all of the remains of ancient times.
An-tĭs'ci-ans (an-tĭsh'i-anz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, and *σκιά*, shadow.] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.
Ăn'tĭ-scor-bū'tĭc, **Ăn'tĭ-scor-bū'tĭc-al**, *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting the scurvy.
Ăn'tĭ-scrĭpt'ūr-al, *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.
Ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭc, *a.* Opposing putrefaction.
Ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭc, *n.* **1.** A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction. **2.** (*Med.*) A remedy which counteracts a putrescent tendency in the system.
Ăn'tĭ-slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.
Ăn'tĭ-sō'cial, *a.* Averse to society or hostile to its existence.
Ăn'tĭ-spaş-mŏd'ĭc, *a.* Opposing spasm.
Ăn'tĭ-spăs'tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*, fr. *ἀντίσπασις*, a drawing back.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. (*b.*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.
Ăn'tĭ-sple-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* Counteracting diseases of the spleen.
An-tĭs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *στρόφειν*, to turn; *στροφή*, a turning.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) Repetition of words in an inverse order. (*b.*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him. **2.** (*Anc. Lyric Poetry.*) That part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left.
Ăn'tĭ-strŏph'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.
An-tĭth'e-sis, *n.; pl.* *AN-TĬTH'E-SE̱Ş*. [Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *θέσις*, a setting, from *τιθέναι*, to set.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; contrast. **2.** Hence, any thing directly opposed to another.
Ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭc, **Ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭc-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, antithesis.
Ăn'tĭ-trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.
Ăn'tĭ-trĭn'i-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.
Ăn'tĭ-tȳpe, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type* of which Christ is the *antitype*.
Ăn'tĭ-tȳp'ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to an antitype; explaining a type.
Ănt'ler, *n.* [O. Fr. *antoillier*, *andoiller*, *endouiller*, prob. from Lat. *ante*, before.] A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose.
An'to-no-mā'şi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, fr. *ἀντί*, instead, and *ὀνομάζειν*, to name.] Use of a proper name for an appellative, as "a *Cicero*" for a great orator; or conversely, the use of a name denoting rank, office, &c., for him who holds it, as "his majesty" for the king.
Ăn'vil, *n.* [A.-S. *anfilt*, *ænfilt*, *onfilt*.] An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.
An-xī'e-ty (ang-zī'e-tў), *n.* [Lat. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, anxious.] Solicitude about some future or uncertain event.
Ăn̲x'ioŭs (ăn̲k'shus, 82), *a.* [Lat. *anxius*, from *angere*, to cause pain, to torture.] **1.** Greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown. **2.** Accompanied with anxiety.

Syn. — Disturbed; distressed; disquieted; uneasy.

Ăn̲x'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* With anxiety or solicitude.
Ăn̲x'ioŭs-ness, *n.* Great solicitude; anxiety.
A'ny (ĕn'nў), *a.* [A.-S. *anig*, *ænig*, from *an*, *ein*, one, and the termination *ig*, *ic*.] **1.** One out of many, indefinitely. **2.** Some; an indefinite number or quantity.

☞ This word was originally pronounced *ā'ny*, which differs but little from the present pronunciation. (See §§ 2, 11.) It is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood.

A'ny, *adv.* To any extent; at all.

Ā-ō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia.

Ā'o-rĭst, *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος, from ἀ priv. and ὅρος, boundary, limit.] (*Gram.*) A tense in the Greek language, which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate.

Ā'o-rĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense; indefinite.

Ā-ôr'tȧ, *n.* [Gr. ἀορτή, from ἀείρειν, to lift, heave.] The great artery from the heart.

Ā-ôrt'al, } *a.* Pertaining to the aorta or great artery.
Ā-ôrt'ic, }

A-pāçe', *adv.* Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.

Ăp'a-gō'ġe, *n.* [Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, from ἀπάγειν, to lead away.] (*Logic.*) An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary thing. — It corresponds to the *reductio ad absurdum*.

Ăp'a-gŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

A-pärt', *adv.* [Either from prefix *a* and *part*, or from Fr. *à part*.] **1.** Separately, in regard to space or company; aside. **2.** In a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought. **3.** In two or more parts; asunder.

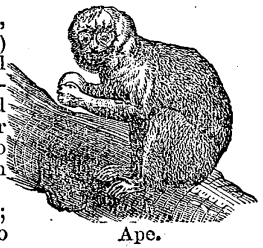
A-pärt'ment, *n.* [From Lat. *ab*, or *a*, from, and *pars*, *partis*, part.] A room in a building or house.

Ăp'a-thĕt'ic, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.

Ăp'a-thĭst, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

Ăp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπάθεια, from ἀ priv. and πάθος, suffering.] Want, or a low degree, of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; — applied either to the body or the mind.

Syn. — Insensibility; indifference; unconcern.


Ape.

Āpe, *n.* [A.-S. *apa*, Skr. *kapi*, Gr. κῆπος, κεῖπος.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadrumanous mammal having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches. **2.** One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape.

Āpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APING.] To imitate servilely; to mimic.

A-pēak', *adv.* On the point; in a posture to pierce.

A-pĕp'sy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπεψία, from ἄπεπτος, uncooked, undigested.] (*Med.*) Defective digestion; indigestion.

A-pē'ri-ent (89), *a.* [Lat. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire*, to open.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of opening; laxative.

A-pē'ri-ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A laxative medicine.

A-pĕr'i-tĭve, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Ăp'er-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *apertura*. See APERIENT.] An opening through some solid substance; a hole.

Āp'er-y, *n.* The practice of aping.

A-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀπέταλος, ἀπέτηλος, from ἀ priv. and πέταλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having no petals.

Ā'pex, *n.*; *pl.* Ā'PEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* ĂP'I-CĒS. The top, tip, or summit of any thing.

A-phær'e-sis } *n.* [Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, from ἀφαιρεῖν, to take
A-phĕr'e-sis } away, from ἀπό, from, and αἱρεῖν, to take.] (*Gram.*) The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-phēl'ion (-fēl'yun), *n.*; *pl.* *A-PHĒ-LI-Ȧ*. [Gr. ἀπό, from, and ἥλιος, sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the opposite point being called the *perihelion*.

Ā'phis, *n.*; *pl.* ĂPH'I-DĒS. [N. Lat.] (*Entom.*) The vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of hemipterous insects.

Ăph'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἀφωνία, from ἄφωνος, voiceless, from ἀ priv. and φωνή, voice.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice.

Ăph'o-rĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἀφορισμός, from ἀφορίζειν, to define.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a short sentence containing some important truth.

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; adage. — An *axiom* is a self-evident proposition of high importance; a *maxim* expresses some great practical truth; an *adage* is a saying which has gained credit by long use.

Ăph'o-rist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

Ăph'o-rĭst'ic, } *a.* Having the form of an apho-
Ăph'o-rĭst'ic-al, } rism.

Ăph'o-rĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of aphorisms.

Ăph'thong (ăf'thong *or* ăp'thong, 85), *n.* A letter or combination of letters having no sound.

Ăph'yl-loŭs, or **A-phȳl'loŭs**, (117), *a.* [Gr. ἀφύλλος, from ἀ priv. and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves.

Ā'pi-a-rĭst, *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

Ā'pi-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] A place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

Āp'i-çēs, *n. pl.* See APEX and ANTHER.

A-piēçe', *adv.* **1.** To each; to the share of each. **2.** Each by itself.

Āp'ish, *a.* [See APE.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish; foppish; silly; affected; trifling; insignificant.

Āp'ish-ness, *n.* Mimicry; foolery; foppery.

A-pŏc'a-lўpse, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, from ἀποκαλύπτειν, to disclose.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; — *specifically* applied as the name of the last book in the Bible.

A-pŏc'a-lўp'tic, } *a.* Containing or pertaining to
A-pŏc'a-lўp'tic-al, } revelation, or, *specifically*, to the Revelation of St. John.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii. 18. It has been variously interpreted.

A-pŏc'o-pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOCOPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOCOPATING.] (*Gram.*) To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

A-pŏc'o-pe, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκοπή, from ἀπό, from, and κόπτειν, to cut.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as, *yond* for *yonder*.

A-pŏc'ry-phȧ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀπόκρυφος, hidden, spurious, from ἀπό, from, and κρύπτειν, to hide.] Books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture.

A-pŏc'ry-phal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious; spurious.

Ăp'ō-de, *n.* [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, from ἀ priv. and πούς, ποδός, foot.] An animal that has no feet.

Ăp'o-deĭc'tic, } *a.* Demonstrative; evident beyond
Ăp'o-deĭc'tic-al, } contradiction.

☞ This spelling is better than *apodictic*.

Ăp'o-dĭc'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, from ἀπό, from,
Ăp'o-dĭc'tic-al, } and δεικνύναι, to show.] Evident beyond contradiction.

A-pŏd'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόδοσις, from ἀπό, from, back again, and διδόναι, to give.] (*Gram.*) The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*.

Ăp'o-ġee, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιος, from the earth, from ἀπό from, and γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

A-pŏl'o-ġĕt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, from ἀπό,
A-pŏl'o-ġĕt'ic-al, } from, and λόγος, speech.] Excusatory or defensive.

A-pŏl'o-ġĕt'ics, *n. sing.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-pŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One who makes an apology.

A-pŏl'o-ġīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOLOGIZING.] To make an apology.

Ăp'o-lōgue (-log), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλογος. See *infra*.] A moral fable.

A-pŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολογία, from ἀπό, from, and λόγος, speech.] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. **2.** An acknowledgment intended as an extenuation of some improper or injurious remark or act.

Syn. — Excuse. — We make an *apology* for something rude, unbecoming, or the like; we offer an *excuse* for some failure or neglect of duty.

Ăp'o-phleg-măt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, and φλεγματικός full of phlegm; φλέγμα, flame, phlegm.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Ăp'oph-thegm } (ăp'o-them), *n.* A short, sententious,
Ăp'o-thegm } instructive remark.

Ăp'o-plĕc'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποπληκτικός, from ἀπό,
Ăp'o-plĕc'tic-al, } from, away, and πλήσσειν, to

strike.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy. **2.** Predisposed to apoplexy.

Ăp'o-plĕx'y, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποπληξία*. See *supra.*] A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

A-pŏs'ta-sy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστασία*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στῆναι*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

A-pŏs'tāte, *n.* One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered.

A-pŏs'tāte, *a.* Falling from the faith; false; renegade.

A-pŏs'ta-tīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOSTATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOSTATIZING.] To abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession.

A-pŏs'te-māte, *v. i.* To form into an abscess, and fill [with pus.

Ăp'os-tĕm'a-toŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an aposteme.

Ăp'os-tēme, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστήμα*, fr. *ἀποστήμαι*, to stand off.] An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

A-pŏs'tle (-pŏs'sl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόστολος*, sent forth or away, from *ἀποστέλλειν*, to send off or away.] **1.** A person sent forth or deputed to execute some important business; *specifically*, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel. **2.** (*Civ. and Admiralty Law.*) A brief letter dismissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, &c.; a paper sent up on appeals in the admiralty courts.

A-pŏs'tle-ship (-pos'sl-), *n.* The office of an apostle.

A-pŏs'to-late, *n.* Mission; apostleship.

Ăp'os-tŏl'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to an
Ăp'os-tŏl'ic-al, } apostle, or to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit. **2.** According to the doctrines of the apostles.

Ăp'os-tŏl'i-çĭsm, } *n.* State or quality of being apos-
A-pŏs'to-lĭç'i-ty, } tolical.

A-pŏs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στροφή*, a turning.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A turning away from the real auditory, and addressing an absent or imaginary one. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is noted by a mark like a comma placed above the line; as, *call'd* for *called*. (*b.*) The mark used to denote that a word is contracted.

Ăp'o-strŏph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

A-pŏs'tro-phīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOSTROPHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOSTROPHIZING.] **1.** To address by apostrophe. **2.** To contract by omitting a letter or letters.

A-pŏth'e-ca-ry, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, repository, from *ἀπό*, from, and *τιθέναι*, to put; *θήκη*, box, chest.] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes. In England, apothecaries also prescribe for diseases, acting as sub-physicians.

Ăp'o-thegm } (ăp'o-them), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα*, from
Ăp'oph-thegm } *ἀπό*, from, and *φθέγμα*, saying, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the prevalent spelling.]

Ăp'o-theg-măt'ic, } *a.* In the manner of an
Ăp'o-theg-măt'ic-al, } apothegm. [thegms.

Ăp'o-thĕg'ma-tist, *n.* A collector or maker of apo-

Ăp'o-thē'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *θεός*, god.] Act of elevating a mortal to the rank, and placing him among the number, of the gods; deification.

Ăp'o-thē'o-sīze, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Ăp'o-zem, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόζεμα*, from *ἀποζέιν*, to extract by boiling.] (*Med.*) A decoction.

Ap-pall', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPALLING.] [Fr. *appalir*, from *ad* and *palir*, to grow or make pale.] To depress or discourage with fear.

Syn. — To dismay; daunt; terrify; scare; intimidate.

Ap-pall', *v. i.* To occasion fear or dismay.

Ăp'pan-age, *n.* [Low Lat. *appanagium*, from *apanare*, to furnish with bread, from Lat. *ad* and *panis*, bread.] **1.** The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. **2.** Means of nourishing; sustenance.

Ăp'pa-rā'tus, *n.*; *pl.* ĂP'PA-RĀ'TUS or ĂP'PA-RĀ'TUSES. [Lat., fr. *apparare*, to prepare, fr. *ad* and *parare*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; *especially*, a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

Ap-păr'el, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *pareil*, like, equal, match, from Low Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal, a pair.] Covering for the body.

Syn. — Clothing; clothes; dress; raiment; vesture; vestment. — The first three words are those familiarly used; *apparel* and the rest are more formal.

Ap-păr'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPARELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPARELING.] **1.** To dress or clothe; to attire. **2.** To cover with something ornamental; to cover, as with garments; to adorn; to embellish.

Ap-pâr'ent (4), *a.* [Lat. *apparens*, p. pr. of *apparere*, to appear.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen. **2.** Beyond question or doubt. **3.** Appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

Syn. — Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious. What is *obvious* (*literally*, lying in our way) is certain beyond doubt or dispute; what is *plain*, *clear*, or *evident*, has ample proof or illustration. *Apparent* is sometimes used for *clear*, and sometimes for *seeming*, as, the difficulty was more *apparent* than real.

Ap-pâr'ent-ly, *adv.* Visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

Ăp'pa-rĭ'tion (-rĭsh'un), *n.* [See APPEAR.] **1.** Appearance; visibility. **2.** The thing appearing; a visible object; *specifically*, a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a specter.

Ap-păr'i-tor, *n.* [See APPEAR.] **1.** An officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. **2.** (*Law.*) A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court.

Ap-pēal', *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination or review. (*b.*) The mode of proceeding by which such removal is effected. (*c.*) The right of appeal. **2.** A summons to answer to a charge. **3.** A call upon a person for proof or decision, or to grant a favor. **4.** Resort; recourse.

Ap-pēal', *v. i.* [Lat. *appellare*, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** (*Law.*) To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or for decision. **2.** To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; hence, to call on for aid.

Ap-pēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEALING.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) To remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. (*b.*) To charge with a crime; to accuse.

Ap-pēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appealed, or called to answer by appeal.

Ap-pēar', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEARING.] [Lat. *apparere*, to appear, from *ad* and *parere*, to come forth.] **1.** To come or be in sight. **2.** To stand in presence of some superior. **3.** To become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious or manifest. **4.** To seem, in opposition to reality.

Ap-pēar'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of coming into sight. **2.** A thing seen; a phenomenon. **3.** Semblance, or apparent likeness. **4.** Personal presence; exhibition of the person. **5.** Introduction of a person to the public in a particular character. **6.** (*Law.*) The act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court, and submits to its jurisdiction.

Syn. — Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

Ap-pēar'er, *n.* One who appears.

Ap-pēaṣ'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appeased or quieted.

Ap-pēaṣ'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being appeasable.

Ap-pēaṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEASING.] [Fr. *appaiser*, from Lat. *ad* and *pax*, peace.] To make quiet.

Syn. — To pacify; allay; assuage; compose; calm.

Ap-pēaṣe'ment, *n.* Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.

Ap-pēaṣ'er, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

Ap-pēa'sĭve, *a.* Having the power to appease.

Ap-pĕl'lant, *n.* A person who makes an appeal.

Ap-pĕl'late, *n.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals.

Ăp'pel-lā'tion, *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address.

Ap-pĕl'la-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *appellativus*, from *appellare*, to name, to call.] Pertaining to a common name.

Ap-pĕl'la-tĭve, *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name.

Ap-pĕl'la-to-ry, *a.* Containing an appeal.

Ăp'pel-lee', *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) The defendant in an appeal (*b.*) The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime.

Ăp'pel-lôr', *n.* (*Law.*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.

Ap-pĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPENDING.] [Lat. *appendere*, to hang to, from *ad* and *pendere*, to weigh, to hang.] **1.** To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. **2.** To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to annex.

Ap-pĕnd'ăge, *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental.

Ap-pĕnd'ant, *n.* Any thing appended to or connected with another as incidental.

Ap-pĕnd'ant, *a.* **1.** Hanging; annexed. **2.** (*Law.*) Appended by prescription; — said of a thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is superior or more worthy.

Ap-pĕnd'ix, *n.*; *pl.* AP-PĔND'IX-ES; Lat. *pl.* *AP-PĔN'DI-CĒS*. **1.** Something appended; an adjunct, or concomitant. **2.** *Specifically*, any literary matter added to a book, but not necessarily essential to its completeness.

Ăp'per-çĕp'tion, *n.* [From *ad* and *perception*.] (*Metaph.*) Perception that reflects upon itself; self-consciousness.

Ăp'per-tain', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPERTAINING.] [Lat. *appertinere*, from *ad* and *pertinere*, to pertain.] To belong, whether by nature, right, appointment, or custom; to relate.

Ăp'pe-tençe, } *n.* **1.** Strong natural desire; sensual
Ăp'pe-ten-çy, } appetite. **2.** Tendency to seek or select.

Ăp'pe-tent, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. [*Rare.*]

Ăp'pe-tīte, *n.* [Lat. *appetitus*, from *appetere*, to seek.] **1.** Desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. **2.** *Specifically*, a desire of food or drink.

Ăp'pe-tīze, *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite.

Ăp'pe-tīz'er, *n.* Something which creates, increases, or whets, an appetite.

Ap-plaud', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPLAUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPLAUDING.] [Lat. *applaudere*, from *ad* and *plaudere*, to clap the hands.] **1.** To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. **2.** To praise by words; to commend.

Syn. — To extol; cry up; magnify.

Ap-plaud'er, *n.* One who applauds.

Ap-plăuse', *n.* [Lat. *applaudere*, p. p. *applausus*.] Act of applauding; approbation and praise publicly expressed by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, acclamation, huzzas, or other means; commendation.

Ap-plau'sĭve, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Ăp'plē (57), *n.* [A.-S. *æppel*, *æpl*.] **1.** A well-known tree and its fruit. **2.** The pupil of the eye.

Ap-plī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied; applicable.

Ap-plī'ançe, *n.* Act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means.

Ăp'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being applicable
Ăp'pli-ca-ble-ness, } or suitable.

Ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit; adapted.

Ăp'pli-cant, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

Ăp'pli-cate, *n.* [Lat. *applicata* (sc. *linea*), from *applicare*, to apply.] (*Math.*) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

Ăp'pli-cate, *a.* Applied or put to some use.

Ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* [See APPLY.] **1.** Act of applying or laying on, in a literal sense. **2.** The thing applied. **3.** Act of making request or soliciting. **4.** Employment of means. **5.** Act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought. **6.** Act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate agreement or disagreement, fitness, or correspondence.

Ăp'pli-ca-tĭve, *a.* Applying; applicatory.

Ăp'pli-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* Including the act of applying.

Ăp'pli-ca-to-ry, *n.* That which applies.

Ap-plī', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPLYING.] [Lat. *applicare*, from *ad* and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To lay or place; to put, bring, or carry. **2.** To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case. **3.** To make use of, declare, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative. **4.** To engage and employ diligently, or with attention. [course.

Ap-plȳ', *v. i.* **1.** To suit or to agree. **2.** To have re-

Ap-pŏg'gia-tu'rä (-pŏd'ja-), *n.* [It., from *appoggiare*, to lean, to rest.] (*Mus.*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone or an accented part of a measure, — generally indicated by a note of smaller size.

Ap-point', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPOINTING.] [L. Lat. *appunctare*, to bring back to the point, restore, from Lat. *ad* and *punctum*, a point.] **1.** To fix with power or firmness; to establish. **2.** To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe. **3.** To allot, assign, designate, or set apart. **4.** To provide with every necessary; to equip.

Ap-point', *v. i.* To determine; to ordain.

Ap-point'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

Ăp'point-ee', *n.* A person appointed.

Ap-point'er, *n.* One who appoints.

Ap-point'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of appointing or state of being appointed. **2.** Stipulation; arrangement. **3.** Decree; established order or constitution. **4.** Whatever is appointed for use and management; — used in the plural.

Ap-pōr'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPORTIONING.] [L. Lat. *apportionare*, from Lat. *ad* and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide or part out; to assign in due proportion.

Ap-pōr'tion-er, *n.* One who apportions.

Ap-pōr'tion-ment, *n.* Act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares.

Ap-pōs'er, *n.* An examiner; an officer in the English Court of Exchequer.

Ăp'po-sĭte, *a.* [Lat. *appositus*, p. p. of *apponere*, to set or put to, from *ad* and *ponere*, to put, place.] Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant; pat.

Ăp'po-sĭte-ly, *adv.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

Ăp'po-sĭte-ness, *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

Ăp'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of adding; accretion. **2.** (*Gram.*) The state of two nouns (one of which explains the other) put in the same case, without a connecting word between them. [ment.

Ap-prāĭs'al, *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraise-

Ap-prāĭse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPRAISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRAISING.] [Lat. *appretiare*, from *ad* and *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, value, price.] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

☞ In America, this word is often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*.

Ap-prāĭse'ment, *n.* Act of appraising; valuation.

Ap-prāĭs'er, *n.* One who appraises; *specifically*, one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.

Ap-prē'ci-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated.

Ap-prē'ci-āte (ap-prē'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPRECIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRECIATING.] [Lat. *appretiare*. See APPRAISE.] **1.** To set a price or value on; to estimate justly or truly. **2.** To raise the value of. [*An Americanism.*]

Syn. — To esteem; estimate; value. — We *estimate* things when we learn by calculation their real amount, as *profits*, &c.; we *appreciate* when we prize them according to their true value or worth, as a man's *services;* we *esteem* when we regard them with moral approbation.

Ap-prē'ci-āte, *v. i.* To rise in value.

Ap-prē'ci-ā'tion (-prē-shĭ-), *n.* **1.** A just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration. **2.** Increase of worth or value.

Ap-prē'ci-a-tĭve (-shĭ-a-tiv), } *a.* Having or implying a
Ap-prē'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-a-), } just appreciation.

Ap-prē'ci-a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With just appreciation.

Ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPREHENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPREHENDING.] [Lat. *apprehendere*, from *ad* and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize, from *præ*, before, and root *hend*.] **1.** To seize or lay hold of. **2.** To understand. **3.** To entertain suspicion or fear of.

Syn. — To catch; arrest; conceive; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

Ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe.

Ăp'pre-hĕnd'er, *n.* One who apprehends.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing or taking hold of. **2.** Act of taking by legal process. **3.** The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment. **4.** Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea. **5.** The faculty by which ideas are conceived. **6.** Distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; fearfully.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Ap-prĕn'tĭçe, *n.* [L. Lat. *apprenticius*, from Lat. *apprendere*, equiv. to *apprehendere*, to comprehend.] One bound to another to learn a trade or art.

Ap-prĕn'tĭçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPRENTICED (ap-

prĕn'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRENTICING.] To bind out as an apprentice.

Ap-prĕn'tĭçe-ship, *n.* The condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.

Ap-prīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPRISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRISING.] [Fr. *apprise*, ordinance by which the sentence of a superior judge is declared to an inferior, from *apprendre*, to learn, to teach. See APPREHEND.] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written.

Syn. — To acquaint; make known; communicate.

Ap-prīze', *v. t.* To set a value on. See APPRAISE.

Ap-prīze'ment, *n.* Same as APPRAISEMENT.

Ap-prīz'er, *n.* An appraiser. See APPRAISER.

Ap-prōach', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROACHING.] [Lat. *ad* and *propiare*, to draw near, from *propius*, comp. of *prope*, near.] **1.** To come or go near, in place or time. **2.** To draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate.

Ap-prōach', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to draw near. [*Rare.*] **2.** To come near to; to approximate.

Ap-prōach', *n.* **1.** Act of drawing near. **2.** Access, or opportunity of drawing near. **3.** A passage or avenue by which buildings are approached. **4.** *pl.* (*Fort.*) The works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress.

Ap-prōach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Ap-prōach'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being approachable.

Ăp'pro-bāte, *v. t.* [See APPROVE.] To express or manifest approbation of. [*Rare.*]

Ăp'pro-bā'tion, *n.* The act of approving; consent to a thing on the ground of its propriety; approval.

Syn. — License; liking; attestation.

Ăp'pro-bā'to-ry, *a.* } Approving; containing approbation.
Ăp'pro-bā'tĭve, }

Ap-prō'pri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-prō'pri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROPRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROPRIATING.] [Lat. *appropriare*, *appropriatum*, from *ad* and *proprius*, one's own.] **1.** To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self, to assign. **2.** (*Law.*) To alienate, as an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

Ap-prō'pri-ate (45), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly.

Syn. — Fit; suitable; proper; adapted; pertinent; well-timed; peculiar.

Ap-prō'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* In an appropriate manner.

Ap-prō'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.

Ap-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of appropriating or setting apart for a purpose. **2.** Any thing, especially money, thus set apart. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

Ap-prō'pri-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who appropriates. **2.** (*Law.*) One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Ap-prọv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of approbation.

Ap-prọv'al, *n.* Act of approving; approbation.

Ap-prọve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROVING.] [Lat. *approbare*, from *ad* and *probare*, to approve, from *probus*, good.] **1.** To be pleased with; to think well of. **2.** To prove. **3.** To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend. **4.** (*Law.*) To improve by increasing the value or profits of. **5.** To sanction officially.

Ap-prọv'er, *n.* **1.** One who approves. **2.** (*Law.*) One who confesses a crime and brings out his accomplices.

Ap-prŏx'i-mate (45), *a.* **1.** Near to. **2.** (*Chem.* & *Math.*) Nearly approaching correctness.

Ap-prŏx'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROXIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROXIMATING.] [Lat. *approximare*, from *ad* and *proximare*, to come near.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

Ap-prŏx'i-māte, *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

Ap-prŏx'i-mā'tion, *n.* An approach; a coming near.

Ap-prŏx'i-ma-tĭve, *a.* Approximating; approaching.

Ăp'pulse, or **Ap-pŭlse'**, *n.* [Lat. *appulsus*, from *ad* and *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] **1.** Act of striking against. **2.** A touching, or very near approach.

Ap-pŭl'sion, *n.* A striking against by a moving body.

Ap-pûr'te-nançe, *n.* That which appertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

Ap-pûr'te-nant, *a.* Belonging to by right.

Ā'pri-cŏt, *n.* [From Lat. *præcoquus* or *præcox*, early ripe, through the Ar. *al-birqûq* and Sp. *albarcoque*.] A fine fruit, allied to the plum.

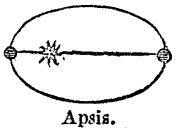
Ā'pril, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open, as the month in which the earth opens for new fruit.] The fourth month of the year.

Ā'pril-fōōl, *n.* One sportively imposed upon on the first day of April.

Ā'prọn (ā'purn *or* ā'prun), *n.* **1.** A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury. **2.** A piece of leather, or other thing, to be spread before a person riding in a carriage, to defend him from the rain, snow, or dust; a boot.

Ăp'ro-pōs' (ăp'ro-po'), *adv.* [Fr.] **1.** Opportunely; seasonably. **2.** By the way; to the purpose.

Ăp'sis, *n.*; *pl.* **ĂP'SI-DĒS**. [Gr.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two points in an elliptical orbit which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body. **2.** (*Arch.*) The domed part of a church, where the altar is placed.



Apsis.

Ăpt, *a.* [Lat. *aptus*, from *apere*, to fasten, fit; Gr. ἅπτειν.] **1.** Fit; suitable. **2.** Having a tendency; liable. **3.** Disposed customarily. **4.** Ready; quick; prompt.

Syn. — Appropriate; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; dexterous; fitted. — One who is *disposed* or *inclined* to any thing is *apt* to do it. He who is *apt* at any employment is *qualified* or *dexterous*. An *apt* quotation is one which is *appropriate*, *suitable*, or *fitted* to the case.

Ăp'ter-al, *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος, from ἀ priv. and πτερόν, wing.] **1.** Destitute of wings. **2.** Having no columns along the sides, but only in front.

Ăp'ter-oŭs, *a.* (*Entom.*) Destitute of wings; apteral.

Ăpt'i-tūde (53), *n.* **1.** Natural or acquired disposition or tendency. **2.** Readiness in learning; docility; aptness.

Ăpt'ly, *adv.* Properly; fitly; readily; wittily.

Ăpt'ness, *n.* Quality of being apt; fitness; readiness.

Ăp'tōte, *n.* [Gr. ἄπτωτος, from ἀ priv. and πτωτός, fallen, declined, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gram.*) An indeclinable noun.

Ā'quà, *n.* [Lat., akin to Skr. *ap*, water.] Water; — a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aqua fortis (*Chem.*), same as *nitric acid*. — *Aqua-marine*, or *aqua-marina*, a fine variety of beryl; — formerly so called by jewelers on account of its color, resembling the green of sea-water. — *Aqua regia* (*Chem.*), the same as *nitro-chloro-hydric acid*.

A-quā'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* A-QUĀ'RI-Ȧ. [Lat.] **1.** An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants. **2.** A globe or tank of glass for keeping alive aquatic animals.

A-quăt'ĭc, *a.* } Pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting, water.
A-quăt'ĭc-al, }

Ā'qua-tĭnt, *n.* [It. *acqua tinta*, dyed water.] A method of etching on copper by means of aqua fortis.
Ā'qua-tĭnt'å, }

Ăq'ue-duct (ăk'we-dŭkt), *n.* [Lat. *aquæductus*, from *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a leading, from *ducere*, to lead.] An artificial conduit for water.

Ā'que-oŭs (ā'kwe-us), *a.* **1.** Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery. **2.** Made by means of water.

Aqueous humor, a transparent fluid, forming part of the eye.

Ā'qui-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

Ăq'ui-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, eagle.] **1.** Belonging to the eagle. **2.** Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

Ăr'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia.

Ăr'a-bĕsque (ăr'a-bĕsk), *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, &c., with other objects, real or imaginary.

Ăr'a-bĕsque, *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; relating to the style of ornament called *arabesque*.

Arabesque.

A-rā'bi-an, *a.* } Pertaining to Arabia, or to its inhabitants.
Ăr'a-bĭc, }

Ăr'a-bĭc, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Ăr'a-bĭst, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

Ăr'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *arabilis*, from *arare*, to plow.] Fit for tillage or plowing; plowed.

A-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *araneosus*, from *aranea*, spider, spider's web.] **1.** Resembling a cobweb. **2.** Extremely thin and delicate, like a cobweb.

Är'bal-est, } *n.* [Abbrev. of *arcubalist*, q. v.] A cross-
Är'bal-ist, } bow.

Är'bi-ter, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) **1.** A person appointed or chosen, by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. [In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.] **2.** Any person who has the power of judging and determining, without control.

Är'bi-tra-ble, *a.* **1.** Arbitrary. **2.** Determinable.

Är-bĭt'ra-ment, *n.* [L. Lat. *arbitramentum*.] **1.** Will; determination; decision. **2.** Award of arbitrators.

Är'bi-tra-ri-ly, *adv.* By will only; absolutely.

Är'bi-tra-ry, *a.* [Lat. *arbitrarius*, from *arbitrari*, to hear, decide, from *arbiter*, q. v.] **1.** Depending on will or discretion. **2.** Founded not on the nature of things, but on mere will or choice. **3.** Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law.

Syn. — Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; capricious. — When a ruler has *absolute*, *unlimited*, or *arbitrary* power, he is apt to be *capricious*, if not *imperious*, *tyrannical*, and *despotic*.

Är'bi-trāte, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and decide, as arbitrators. **2.** To decide, or determine generally.

Är'bi-trāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARBITRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARBITRATING.] **1.** To decide; to determine. **2.** To judge or act as arbitrator.

Är'bi-trā'tion, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

Är'bi-trā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. **2.** The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree. **3.** One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.

Är'bi-trā'trix, *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges.

Är'bi-tress, *n.* A female arbiter; an arbitratrix.

Är'bor, *n.* [Lat., a tree.] **1.** A bower; a seat shaded by trees. **2.** A spindle or axis.

Är-bō're-oŭs, } *a.* Belonging to, growing on, or having
Är'bor-al, } the nature of, trees.

Är'bo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* The resemblance of a tree.

Är'bo-rĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *arborescens*, p. p. of *arborescere*, to become a tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming tree-like.

Är'bo-ret, *n.* A small tree; a shrub.

Är'bor-i-cŭlt'ūre (-kŭlt'yŭr), *n.* [Lat. *arbor*, tree, and *cultura*, culture. See CULTURE.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

Är'bor-ist, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Är'bor-i-zā'tion, *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals.

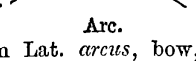
Är'bor-īze, *v. t.* To form tree-like appearances in.

Är'bor-oŭs, *a.* Formed by trees.

Är'bus-çle (är'bus-sl), *n.* [Lat. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, tree.] A dwarf tree.

Är'būte, } *n.* [Lat. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.] The
Är-bū'tus, } strawberry-tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the heath family, which has a berry resembling the strawberry.

Ärc, *n.* [Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.] Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.



Arc.

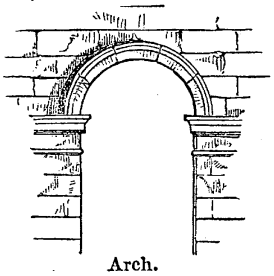
Är-cāde', *n.* [L. Lat. *arcata*, from Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.] **1.** A series of arches. **2.** A walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

Är-cā'num, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR-CĀ'NÀ. [Lat.] A secret.

Arch, *a.* [Properly *chief*, *eminent*, viz., in art and roguery; from the following.] Cunning or sly; mischievous in sport; roguish.

Arch (68), *a.* [From Gr. prefix ἀρχι-, from the same root as ἄρχειν, to be first, to begin.] Chief; of the first class; principal; — much used as a prefix in many compounded words, most of which are self-explaining; as, *arch-apostle*, *arch-builder*, *arch-conspirator*, &c.

Arch, *n.* **1.** A curve line or part of a circle. **2.** Any work in that form, or covered by an arch.



Arch.

Arch, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARCHED (archt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARCHING.] To form an arch.

Är'chæ-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Relating to archæology.

Är'chæ-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in archæology.

Är'chæ-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, fr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, &c.

Är-chā'ic, } *a.* Characterized by antiquity or obso-
Är-chā'ic-al, } leteness; ancient; antiquated.

Är'cha-ĭşm, *n.* [From Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, ἀρχή, beginning.] **1.** An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom. **2.** Antiquity of style or use.

Arch-ān'ġel, *n.* An angel of the highest order.

Arch'an-ġĕl'ic, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Arch-bĭsh'op, *n.* A chief bishop; a metropolitan.

Arch-bĭsh'op-ric, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or diocese of an archbishop.

Arch-dēa'con (-dē'kn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Arch-dēa'con-ry, } *n.* The office and jurisdiction of
Arch-dēa'con-ship, } an archdeacon.

Arch-dū'cal, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

Arch-dŭch'ess, *n.* A princess of the house of Austria.

Arch-dŭch'y, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch-dūke', *n.* A grand duke; a chief prince; now, strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria.

Arch-dūke'dom, *n.* The jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch'er, *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a bowman.

Arch'er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow and arrow.

Arch'eş-cōurt, *n.* An English ecclesiastical court of appeal.

Är'che-tȳp'al, *a.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a model or pattern; original.

Är'che-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχέτυπον, from ἀρχή, beginning, and τύπος, stamp, figure, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

Arch-fiĕnd', *n.* The chief of fiends.

Arch'ī-dī-ăc'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

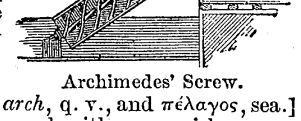
Arch'ī-e-pĭs'co-pa-çy, *n.* Estate of an archbishop.

Arch'ī-e-pĭs'co-pal, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Är'chil, *n.* [Fr. *orcheil*, *roccelle*, N. Lat. (lichen) *roccella*, from Fr. *roc*, m., *roche*, f., Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, rock; because it grows on rocks.] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Är-chĭm'e-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.

Archimedean screw, or *Archimedes' screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.



Archimedes' Screw.

Är'chĭ-pĕl'a-go, *n.* [Gr. prefix ἀρχι-, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, q. v., and πέλαγος, sea.] Any body of water interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles.

Arch'ĭ-tect, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, from prefix ἀρχι-, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, q. v., and τέκτων, workman.] **1.** One who plans and superintends the construction of a building. **2.** One who contrives or builds up.

Är'chĭ-tĕct'ĭve, *a.* Adapted to use in architecture.

Är'chĭ-tec-tŏn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός.] Per-
Är'chĭ-tec-tŏn'ic-al, } taining to, or skilled in, architecture; evincing skill in designing or construction.

Är'chĭ-tĕct'ress, *n.* A female architect.

Är'chĭ-tĕct'ūr-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, architecture.

Är'chĭ-tect'ūre, *n.* **1.** The art or science of building; *especially*, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings. **2.** Frame or structure; workmanship.

Är'chĭ-trāve, *n.* [From Gr. and Lat. prefix *archi-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, q. v., and It. *trave*, Lat. *trabs*, beam.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. (*b.*) The ornamental molding running round the exterior curve of an arch. (*c.*) A molding above a door, or window, and the like.

Är'chīve, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR'CHĪVEŞ (-kīvz). [Lat. *archivum*, *archium*, Gr. ἀρχεῖον, government-house, from ἀρχή, the first place, government. See ARCH.] **1.** Place in which public records are kept. **2.** Public records and papers which are preserved as evidence of facts.

Är'chĭ-vist, *n.* The keeper of archives.

Ar'chi-vŏlt, *n.* [It. *archivolto*, from Gr. & Lat. prefix *archi-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, q. v., and It. *volto*, vault, arch.] (*Arch.*) The inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts.

Arch'ly, *adv.* With sly humor; shrewdly.

Ärch'ness, *n.* Sly humor; shrewdness; cunning.
Är'chon, *n.* [Gr. ἄρχων, from ἄρχειν, to rule.] A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.
Ärch'wāy, *n.* A passage under an arch.
Är-e'o-grăph, *n.* [Lat. *arcus*, equiv. to Eng. *arc*, q. v., and Gr. γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without the use of a central point
Är-e'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀρκτικός, from ἄρκτος, a bear, and the constellation so called.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear;* northern; lying far north.

Arctic circle, a lesser circle 23½° from the north pole.

Är-e'u-ate, **Är-e'u-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare*, to make in form of a bow, from *arcus*, bow] Bent like a bow.
Är-e'u-ā'tion, *n.* A bending; convexity; incurvation.
Är'eu-ba-lĭst, *n.* [Lat. *arcuballista*, from *arcus*, bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, a military engine for projectiles, from Gr. βάλλειν, to throw.] A cross-bow, of different kinds, sometimes used for discharging stones or bullets.
Är'eu-bălist-er, or **Är'eu-ba-lĭst'er**, *n.* A cross-bowman.
Är'den-cy, *n.* Ardor; eagerness; zeal; heat.
Är'dent, *a.* [Lat. *ardens*, p. pr. of *ardere*, to burn.] **1.** Hot or burning. **2.** Having the appearance or quality of fire. **3.** Much engaged; passionate; affectionate.

Syn. — Fiery; intense; fierce; vehement; eager; zealous; keen; fervid; fervent; passionate; affectionate.

Är'dent-ly, *adv.* With ardor; zealously; affectionately.
Är'dor, *n.* [Lat., from *ardere*, to burn.] **1.** Heat, in a literal sense. **2.** Warmth, or heat of passion or affection; eagerness.
Ärd'u-oŭs (29, 52), *a.* [Lat. *arduus*, akin to Ir. *ard*, high, height.] **1.** High or lofty, in a literal sense. **2.** Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult.

Syn. — Difficult; hard. — *Arduous* is stronger than *hard*, and *hard* stronger than *difficult*.

Ärd'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Great difficulty; laboriousness.
Äre (är). Present indic. pl. of the substantive verb; but etymologically a different word from *be*, *am*, or *was*.
Ā're-ȧ, *n.; pl.* Ā'RE-AṢ. [Lat., a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground. **2.** The inclosed space or site on which a building stands; a sunken space around the basement of a building. **3.** (*Geom.*) The superficial contents of any figure.
Ăr'e-făc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *arefacere*, to make dry, from *arere*, to be dry, and *facere*, to make.] The act of drying; dryness.
A-rē'nȧ, *n.; pl.* A-RĒ'NAṢ; Lat. *pl.* *A-RĒ'NÆ*. [Lat., sand, a sandy place.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; — so called because it was covered with sand. Hence, **2.** (*Fig.*) Any place of public contest or exertion.
Ăr'e-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arenaceus*, from *arena*, sand.] Having the properties of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable.
A-rē'o-lȧ, *n.; pl.* A-RĒ'O-LÆ. [Lat., dim. of *area*, q. v.] **1.** An interstice or small space. **2.** The colored ring around the nipple, and also around certain vesicles.
A-rē'o-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an areola; filled with interstices or areolæ.

Areolar tissue (*Anat.*), a loose mixture of the white, fibrous, and yellow elastic tissues, as the loose texture which connects the skin with subjacent parts; — so called from its interspaces.

Ā're-ŏm'e-ter (110), *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός, thin, rare, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
Ā're-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
Ăr'e-ŏp'a-ġīte, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.
Ăr'e-ŏp'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, hill of Ares; πάγος, rocky hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions; — so called from having been originally held on a hill named in honor of Ares, or Mars.
Är'gal, *n.* [See ARGOL.] Unrefined or crude tartar.
Är'gand Lămp. A lamp invented by Aimé *Argand*, in which a hollow wick is surrounded by a glass chimney, thus producing a strong and clear light.

Argand burner, a gas burner in the form of a ring or hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the center to facilitate combustion.

Är'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *argentum*, silver, fr. Gr. ἀργός, white.] Silvery; bright like silver.
Är'ġent, *n.* The white color on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver, or, figuratively, purity.
Ar-ġĕnt'al, **Ar-ġĕnt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or containing, silver.
Är'ġen-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Containing silver.
Är'ġen-tīne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, silver, or sounding like it; silvery.
Är'ġen-tīne, *n.* [From Lat. *argentum*, silver.] **1.** (*Min.*) A silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white luster. **2.** White metal coated with silver.
Är'ġil, *n.* [Gr. ἄργιλλος or ἄργιλος, from ἀργής, ἀργιλής, white.] (*Min.*) Clay or potter's earth; sometimes pure clay, or alumina. See CLAY.
Är'ġil-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.
Är'ġil-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *argilla*, white clay, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing clay.
Ar-ġĭl'loŭs, *a.* Clayey.
Är'ġīve (är'jīv), *a.* Pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, or to its inhabitants.

☞ The *Argive* tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful of any in Greece; and hence *Argive* is often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

Är'gŏl, *n.* [Cf. ARGIL.] Crude tartar.
Är'go-nȧut, *n.* [Gr. Ἀργοναύτης, from Ἀργώ and ναῦτης, sailor, from ναῦς, ship.] **1.** One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The nautilus.
Är'go-nȧut'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis.
Är'go-sy, *n.* [So called from *Argo*. See ARGONAUT.] A large ship, either for merchandise or war.
Är'gūe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARGUING.] [Lat. *arguere*.] **1.** To use arguments; to reason. **2.** To contend in argument; to dispute.
Är'gūe, *v. t.* **1.** To debate or discuss. **2.** To prove or evince. **3.** To persuade by reasons.

Syn. — To discuss; debate; dispute; prove. — To *discuss*, *debate*, or *dispute*, is the act of parties interchanging arguments between themselves. To *prove* is the strongest term, implying decisive evidence; to *evince* is next in strength, implying evidence sufficient to remove doubt; to *argue* is the weakest.

Är'gu-er, *n.* A disputer; reasoner.
Är'gu-ment, *n.* [Lat. *argumentum*.] **1.** A proof or means of proving; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind. **2.** A process of reasoning or a controversy made up of such proofs. **3.** The subject-matter, or an abstract of the subject-matter, of a discourse, writing, picture, or the like.
Är'gu-men-tā'tion, *n.* Process or act of reasoning.
Är'gu-mĕn'ta-tīve, *a.* **1.** Containing argument. **2.** Addicted to argument.
Ȧ'ri-ȧ, *n.* [It. from Lat. *aër*, the air.] (*Mus.*) An air or song; a tune.
Ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, or to his doctrines.
Ā'ri-an, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being.
Ā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the Arians.
Ăr'id, *a.* [Lat. *aridus*, from *arere*, to be dry.] Dry; parched up with heat.
A-rĭd'i-ty, **Ăr'id-ness**, *n.* Absence of moisture; dryness.
Ȧr'i-ĕt'tȧ, **Ȧr'i-ĕtte'**, *n.* [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A little *aria*, or air.
A-rīght' (a-rīt'), *adv.* In due order; rightly; duly; without mistake.
Ăr'i-ōse', *a.* [It. *arioso*, from *aria*, q. v.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.
A-rīse', *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARISING; *p. p.* ARISEN.] [A.-S. *arisan*. See RISE.] **1.** To come or get up from a lower to a higher position; to mount; to ascend; to rise. **2.** To come into action, being, or notice. **3.** To proceed; to issue; to spring.
Ăr'is-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, from ἄριστος, best, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] **1.** A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. **2.** The nobility or chief persons in a state.
A-rĭs'to-crăt, or **Ăr'is-to-crăt**, *n.* **1.** One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice. **2.** A proud or haughty person.
Ăr'is-to-crăt'ic, **Ăr'is-to-crăt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting in, or partaking of, aristocracy.

Ăr'is-to-tē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated Greek philosopher.

Ăr'is-to-tē'li-an, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of Peripatetics. See PERIPATETIC.

Ăr'ith-măn'çy, or **A-rĭth'man-çy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and μαντεία, divination.] The foretelling of future events, by the use or observation of numbers.

A-rĭth'me-tic, *n.* The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Ăr'ith-mĕt'ic-al, *a.* According to arithmetic. [metic.

A-rĭth'me-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in arith-

Ärk, *n.* [Lat. *arca*, from *arcere*, to inclose, A.-S. *ark*, *earc*, *erk*, Goth. *arka*.] **1.** A small, close chest, such as that which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews. **2.** The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. **3.** A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

Ärles, *n. pl.* [A.-N. *earles*, *yearles*, Scotch *airles*.] Money paid to bind a bargain; an earnest.

Ärm, *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, *earm*, Lat. *armus*, Gr. ἀρμός, shoulder, from the root ἀρ, to join, to fit together. Cf. Slav. *ramo*, shoulder, Lat. *ramus*, branch.] **1.** The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. **2.** Any thing resembling an arm; as, (*a.*) The branch of a tree. (*b.*) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, or axis, or fulcrum. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (*d.*) An inlet of water from the sea. **3.** (*Fig.*) Power; might. **4.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A branch of the military service. (*b.*) An instrument of warfare; — commonly in the pl. See ARMS.

Ärm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARMING.] **1.** To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense. **2.** To cover or furnish with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency; — hence, *specifically*, to fit with an armature, as a loadstone. **3.** (*Fig.*) To furnish with means of defense.

Ärm, *v. i.* To be provided with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.

Är-mā'dȧ, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *armatus*, p. p. of *armare*, to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; *specifically*, the Spanish fleet intended to act against England, A. D. 1588.

Är'ma-dĭl'lo, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR-MA-DĬL'LŌS. [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armed.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armor composed of small bony plates.

Armadillo.

Är'ma-ment, *n.* [Lat. *armamenta*.] **1.** A body of land or naval forces equipped for war. **2.** (*Mil.*) All arrangements made for the defense of a fortification with musketry and artillery. **3.** (*Naut.*) The guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

Är'ma-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *armatura*, from *armare*, to arm.] **1.** Armor. **2.** (*Magnetism.*) A piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, in order to complete the circuit, and receive the magnetic force.

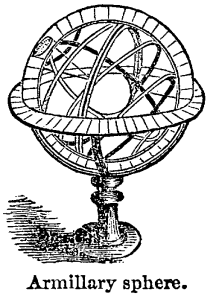
Ärm'-chȧir, *n.* A chair with arms to support the [elbows.

Ärm'fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* ÄRM'FŬLS. As much as the arms can hold.

Ärm'hōle, *n.* **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment.

Är'mil-la-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *armillarius*, from Lat. *armilla*, bracelet, from *armus*, arm.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary sphere, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the position which belongs to the important circles of the celestial sphere.



Armillary sphere.

Är'mil-lāte, } *a.* [Lat. *armillatus*, p. p. of *armillare*, from *armilla*, bracelet.] Furnished with bracelets.
Är'mil-lā'ted, }

Är-mĭn'i-an, *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines.

Är-mĭn'ian (-yan), *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

Är-mĭn'i-an-ĭsm, *n.* The tenets of the Arminians.

Är-mĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat. *armipotens*, from *arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful, p. pr. of *posse*, to be able.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

Är'mis-tĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *arma*, arms, and *stare*, *statum*, to stand still.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Ärm'let, *n.* **1.** A small arm, as of the sea. **2.** A kind of bracelet.

Ärm'or, *n.* [O. Eng. *armure*, from Lat. *armatura*.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. **2.** The steel or iron covering of ships of war.

Ärm'or-beär'er, *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another; an esquire.

Är'mor-er, *n.* **1.** A maker of armor or arms. **2.** One who has care of the arms of another, and who dresses him in armor.

Är-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family.

Är'mo-ry, *n.* **1.** A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe-keeping. **2.** Armor; defensive and offensive arms. **3.** That branch of heraldry which treats of coat-armor. **4.** A place or building in which arms are manufactured. [*American.*]

Ärm'pit, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Ärms, *n. pl.* [Lat. *arma*. See ARM.] **1.** Instruments or weapons of offense or defense; instruments for fighting, whether offensive or defensive. **2.** The deeds or exploits of war. **3.** (*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family.

Syn. — Originally *arms* were for attack, *weapons* for defense. — Hence we say *fire-arms*, not fire-weapons, because fire is not used for defense. At present the word *weapon* is applied to instruments of attack as well as defense.

Ärm'strong Gŭn. (*Mil.*) A breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

Är'my, *n.* [From Lat. *armatus*, f. *armata*, p. p. of *armare*, to arm.] **1.** A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers. **2.** A great number; a host.

Är'my-wȯrm (-wûrm), *n.* A voracious caterpillar (the larva of a moth) appearing in large hosts.

Är'ni-cȧ, *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ptarmica*.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant.

Är-nŏt'to, *n.* See ANNOTTO.

A-rō'mȧ, *n.* [Gr.] The fragrant quality in plants.

Är'o-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy.
Är'o-măt'ic-al, }

Är'o-măt'ic, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, having a fragrant smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

A-rō'ma-tīze, or **Är'o-ma-tīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROMATIZING.] To impregnate with aroma.

A-rō'ma-tŏŭs, *a.* Containing aroma.

A-rōse'. The past or preterit tense of the verb *arise*, q. v.

A-round', *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *round*, q. v.] **1.** On all sides of; about. **2.** From one part to another of.

A-round', *adv.* **1.** In a circle; on every side. **2.** At random; here and there. See ROUND.

A-rouse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROUSING.] [Prefix *a* and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise*.] To awaken suddenly.

Syn. — To excite; animate; rouse.

A-roynt', *adv.* [Cf. A.-S. *ryman*, p. *rymde*, to make room or way.] Be gone; away. [*Obs.*]

Är-pĕġ'ġio (är-pĕd'jo), *n.* [It. from *arpa*, harp.] (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Är'que-bŭse (är'kwe-bŭs), *n.* [From D. *haak-bus*, Ger. *hakenbüchse*, a gun with a hook, the hook being the forked rest on which it is supported.] A sort of hand-gun, supported upon a forked rest when in use. [buse.

Är'que-bus-ier', *n.* A soldier armed with an arque-

Ar-răck', *n.* [Ar. *araq*, from *araqa*, to sweat.] A kind of spirit obtained in the East Indies from rice or the cocoa-nut-tree, &c.

Ar-rāign' (ar-rān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAIGNED.] [From Lat. *ad* and *ratio*, reason, reasoning, L. Lat. cause, judgment.] **1.** (*Law.*) To call or set as a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged in an indictment or complaint. **2.** To call in question, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

Syn. — To accuse; impeach; charge; censure.

Ar-rāign'ment (-rān'-), *n.* The act of arraigning.

Ar-rānġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRANGING.] [Fr. *arranger*, from *ad* and *ranger*, from *rang*, Eng. *rank*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, *ring*, cir-

cle, circular row.] **1.** To put, place, or dispose, in proper order. **2.** To adjust or settle.

Ar-rānġe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being arranged. **2.** Result of arranging; regular and systematic classification. **3.** Preparatory measure; preparation. **4.** Settlement; adjustment by agreement. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. (*b.*) A piece so adapted.

Ăr'rant, *a.* [From Eng. *errant*, wandering, which was first applied to vagabonds, as an *errant rogue*, an *errant thief*, and hence passed gradually into its present and worse sense.] Very bad; notorious.

Ăr'ras, *n.* Tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras in the French Netherlands.

Ar-rāy', *n.* [O. Fr., *arrai*, from *ad* and O. Fr. *rai*, order, arrangement, from Goth. *raidjan*, to arrange, prepare.] **1.** Order; disposition in regular lines; hence, a posture for fighting. **2.** An orderly collection. **3.** Dress; raiment. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled in a cause. (*b.*) The panel itself. (*c.*) The whole body of jurors summoned to attend the court.

Ar-rāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAYING.] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle. **2.** To deck or dress; to adorn with dress. **3.** (*Law.*) To set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.

Syn. — To dispose; draw out; arrange; envelop.

Ar-rēar', *n. sing.* } That which is behind in payment, or
Ar-rēars', *n. pl.* } remains unpaid, though due.

Ar-rēar'ăġe, *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

Ar-rĕct', **Ar-rĕct'ed**, } *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere*, to raise, erect.] Lifted up; raised; erect.

Ar-rĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRESTING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *restare*, to remain. See REST.] **1.** To check or hinder the motion or action of. **2.** (*Law.*) To take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; to engage.

Syn. — To obstruct; delay; detain; check; hinder; stop; apprehend; seize; lay hold of. — To *arrest*, like *seize*, denotes a forcible and usually a sudden act, by which we *check*, *stop*, or *detain*. When we *arrest* a criminal, we *seize* and *detain* him; when we *apprehend*, we lay hold of, for the same purpose.

Ar-rĕst', *n.* **1.** Hindrance, or restraint. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law.*) The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law. **3.** Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral. **4.** (*Far.*) A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse.

Ăr'res-tā'tion, *n.* Act of arresting; arrest or seizure.

Ar-rĕt' (ar-rĕt' *or* ar-rā'), *n.* [See ARREST.] (*Fr. Law.*) (*a.*) A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or of parliament. (*b.*) An edict of a sovereign prince. (*c.*) An arrest or seizure of persons, or a seizure of goods.

Ar-riēre'-băn, *n.* [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hariban*, *heriban*, the calling together of an army, from *heri*, an army, and *ban*, a public call or order. The French have misunderstood their old word, and have corrupted it into *arrière-ban*.] **1.** A proclamation of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war. **2.** The assembly of such vassals.

Ăr'ris, *n.* [Lat. *arista*, beard of an ear of grain, bone of a fish.] (*Arch.*) The edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved.

Ar-rī'val, *n.* [From *arrive*, q. v.] **1.** Act of arriving; act of reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water (as in its original sense) or by land. **2.** Attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study. **3.** The person or thing arriving.

Ar-rīve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRIVING.] [Low Lat. *arrivare*, *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore, from Lat. *ad* and *ripa*, the shore or sloping bank of a river.] **1.** *Lit.*, to come to the shore, or bank; but, in present usage, to come in progress by water, or by traveling on land. **2.** To gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment.

Ăr'ro-gançe, *n.* [Lat. *arrogantia*, from *arrogans*, p. pr. of *arrogare*, to claim as one's own, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask, request.] Undue assumption of importance.

Syn. — Haughtiness; lordliness. — *Arrogance* disgusts by its assumption, *haughtiness* and *lordliness* by their contemptuous claims to superiority.

Ăr'ro-gant, *a.* **1.** Assuming undue importance. **2.** Containing, or characterized by, such assumption.

Syn. — Magisterial; lordly; proud; assuming; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty.

Ăr'ro-gant-ly, *adv.* Haughtily; very proudly.

Ăr'ro-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARROGATING.] To claim unduly; to assume.

Ăr'ro-gā'tion, *n.* The act of arrogating.

Ăr'ro-gā'tive, *a.* Making undue pretension; arrogant.

Ăr'rōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *arwe*, A.-S. *arewe*, *arewa*, of Celt. origin, fr. Welsh *arv*, *arf*, weapon, Arm. & Gael. *arm*, equiv. to Lat. *arma*.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Ăr'rōw-hĕad'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

Arrow-headed characters, characters the elements of which consist of strokes resembling arrow-heads, nail-heads, or wedges; — hence called also *nail-headed*, *wedge-formed*, *cuneiform*, or *cuneatic* characters; the oldest written characters used in the country about the Tigris and Euphrates, and subsequently in Persia, and abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon.

Ăr'rōw-rōōt, *n.* A tropical plant, and the starch which it yields, being highly nutritious; so called because the Indians are said to use the roots to extract the poison of arrows.

Ăr'rōw-y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of arrows. **2.** Formed like, or in any respect resembling, an arrow.

Ăr'se-nal, *n.* [Ar. *dârcinah*, house of industry or fabrication, from *dâr*, house, and *çinâat*, *çinâah*, art, industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

Ar'se-nic (123), *n.* [Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀῤῥενικόν, from ἀῤῥενικός, masculine, ἄῤῥην, male, on account of its strength.] **1.** (*Min.*) A metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster, though usually dull from tarnish. **2.** (*Com.*) Arsenious acid; — a virulent poison, called also *oxide of arsenic*, *white arsenic*, and *ratsbane*.

Ar-sĕn'ie, **Ar-sĕn'ie-al**, } *a.* Belonging to, composed of, or containing, arsenic.

Ar-sē'ni-oŭs, *a.* Composed of or containing arsenic.

Ăr'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἄρσις, from αἴρειν, to raise. Its ordinary use is the result of an early misapprehension; orig. and prop. it denotes the *lifting* of the hand in beating time, and hence the unaccented part of the rhythm.] (*Pros.*) That part of a foot which is distinguished from the rest of the foot by a greater stress of voice.

Ăr'son, *n.* [From Lat. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] (*Law.*) Malicious and voluntary burning of buildings and ships.

Ărt. Second person, indic. mode, pres. tense, of the substantive verb *to be*; but from *were*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *være*.

Ărt, *n.* [Lat. *ars*, *artis*, from Gr. ἄρειν, to join, to fit together.] **1.** Employment of means to accomplish some desired end; application of knowledge or power to practical purposes. **2.** A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; — opposed to *science*. **3.** Power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation. **4.** Cunning; artifice.

☞ Arts are divided into *useful*, *mechanic*, or *industrial*, and *liberal*, *polite*, or *fine*. The *mechanic arts* are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils. The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, and painting. Formerly the term *liberal arts* was used to denote the sciences and philosophy; hence, degrees in the *arts*.

Syn. — Science; literature; aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; contrivance; profession; business; trade; calling; cunning; artifice; deceit; duplicity.

Ăr-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an artery, or the arteries. **2.** Contained in an artery.

Ăr-te'ri-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* The process of arterializing.

Ăr-tē'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTERIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTERIALIZING.] To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

Ăr-tē'ri-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία, from ἀρτηρία and τομή, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The opening of an artery by a lancet, or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood. (*b.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

Ăr'ter-y, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία, from αἴρειν, to raise, to lift. Cf. AORTA.] **1.** One of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. **2.** Hence, any continuous or ramified channel of communication.

Ăr-tē'şian, *a.* Pertaining to Artois (anciently called *Artesium*), in France.

Artesian wells, wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

Ărt'fụl, *a.* **1.** Made, performed with, or characterized

by, art or skill. **2.** Using or exhibiting art or skill. **3.** Practicing art or stratagem. [The most usual sense.]

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; dexterous.

Ärt'ful-ly, *adv.* With art; cunningly; dexterously.
Ärt'ful-ness, *n.* Art; cunning; dexterity.
Ar-thrĭt'ic, **Ar-thrĭt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the joints; affecting the joints.
Är-thrī'tis, *n.* [Gr. ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] (*Med.*) Any inflammation of the joints, esp. the gout.
Ärti-chōke, *n.* [Ar. *ardî schaukî*, i. e., earth-thorn.] (*Bot.*) An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

Jerusalem artichoke, a species of sunflower, bearing a tuber like that of the potato. The term *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the It. *girasole*, sunflower.

Är'ti-cle (är'tĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; hence, a clause in a contract, account, treaty, or the like; a concise statement. **2.** A distinct part. **3.** A particular commodity or substance. **4.** (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application.
Är'ti-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTICLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTICLING.] **1.** To set forth in distinct articles or particulars. **2.** To accuse by an exhibition of articles. **3.** To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation.
Är'ti-cle, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate.
Är-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Of or belonging to joints.
Är-tĭc'u-late, *a.* **1.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Formed with joints. **2.** Distinctly uttered; clear; *especially*, formed, characterized, or modified, by a jointing or articulation of the organs of speech, with proper inflection and accent.
Är-tĭc'u-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the second subkingdom, which includes invertebrates, having the body and members jointed.
Är-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTICULATING.] **1.** To joint; to unite by means of a joint. **2.** To form into elementary sounds; to form into distinct syllables or words.
Är-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *articulare*, *articulatum*, from *artus*, a joint.] To utter articulate sounds; to utter the elementary sounds of a language; to enunciate.
Är-tĭc'u-late-ly, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly.
Är-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Junction of the bones of a skeleton. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods. (*b.*) One of the joints, as in cane and maize. (*c.*) One of the parts intercepted between the joints. **3.** Utterance of the elementary sounds of a language by means of closing and opening the organs. **4.** A consonant; a letter representing a sound requiring a jointing or closing of the organs for its utterance.
Är'ti-fĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *artificium*, from *artifex*, artificer, from *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facere*, to make.] Artful or skillful contrivance; device.

Syn. — Stratagem; finesse; deception; cheat; fraud.

Är-tĭf'i-çer, *n.* **1.** A skillful workman in some art. **2.** One who constructs and contrives.
Är'ti-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; factitious. **2.** Hence, feigned; fictitious. **3.** Cultivated; not indigenous.
Är'ti-fĭ'cial-ly, *adv.* By art; not naturally.
Är'ti-fĭ'cial-ness, **Är'ti-fĭ'ci-ăl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being artificial or factitious.
Är-tĭl'ler-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.
Är-tĭl'ler-y, *n.* [Low Lat. *artillaria*, *artilleria*, from Lat. *ars*, *artis*, art.] **1.** Offensive weapons of war. **2.** Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c., with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, and also rockets and grenades. **3.** The men who manage cannon and mortars. **4.** The science of artillery and gunnery.
Ärt'i-şan, *n.* A person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.
Ärt'ist, *n.* One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution.
Artiste (är-teest'), *n.* [Fr.] One who is peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook.
Är-tĭst'ic, **Är-tĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art; made in the manner of an artist.
Ärt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from art, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous. **2.** Contrived without skill or art; inartificial.
Ärt'less-ly, *adv.* Without art; naturally.
Ärt'less-ness, *n.* The quality of being artless.
Ärt'-ūn'ion, *n.* An association for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works, which are usually distributed by lot to the members.
A-rŭn'di-na'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus*, from *arundo*, reed.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.
Ăr'un-dĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Abounding in reeds.
Ā-rŭs'pĭçe, *n.* [Lat *aruspex*, prob. from *haruga*, *harviga*, *harvix* or *arvix*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events or interpret the will of the gods. [Written also *haruspice*.]
Ā-rŭs'pĭ-çy, *n.* Prognostication or divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.
Ăş (ăz), *adv.* [A.-S. *ase*, O. Eng. *als*, O. H. Ger. *alsô*, from *al*, all, and *sô*, so.] **1.** Like; similar to; of the same kind with; in the manner in which. **2.** While; during, or at the same time that. **3.** In the idea, character, nature, or condition of, — the adverb limiting the view to certain attributes or relations, often to the relation of identity, in which case it is nearly equivalent to the copula *to be*. **4.** For instance; by way of example; thus; — used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

As if, or *as though*, of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be if. — *As for*, or *as to*, in regard to, with respect to. — *As it were*, a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous, — *As well*, also; too; besides; — a phrase which has of late years come much into use. — *As yet*, until now; up to the present time.

Ăs'a-fĕt'i-dă, **Ăs'a-fœt'i-dă**, *n.* [N. Lat. *asa*, of oriental origin (Cf. Per. *aza*, mastic, Ar. *asâ*, healing, *isâ*, remedy) and Lat. *fœtidus*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from the East Indies, much used in medicine.
As-bĕs'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the structure of asbestus.
As-bĕs'tĭne, *a.* Pertaining to asbestus.
As-bĕs'tus, **As-bĕs'tos**, *n.* [Lat. *asbestus*, Gr. ἄσβεστος, from ἀ priv. and σβεννύναι, to extinguish.] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene. The finer kinds are sometimes wrought into cloth, which is incombustible.
As-çĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCENDING.] [Lat. *ascendere*, from *ad* and *scandere*, to climb, mount.] **1.** To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise. **2.** To rise, in a figurative sense.
As-çĕnd', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon; to climb.
As-çĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascended.
As-çĕnd'ant, *a.* **1.** Above the horizon. **2.** Superior; predominant; surpassing.
As-çĕnd'ant, *n.* **1.** Superior or commanding influence. **2.** An ancestor. **3.** (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth; supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence the phrases *to be in the ascendant*, and *lord of the ascendant*.
As-çĕnd'en-cy, *n.* Superior or controlling influence.

Syn. — Authority; sway; control.

As-çĕn'sion, *n.* The act of ascending or rising; *specifically*, the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven.

Right ascension (Astron.), that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star, or other celestial body, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star.

As-çĕn'sion-al, *a.* Relating to ascension; ascensive.
As-çĕn'sion-dāy, *n.* The day on which our Savior's ascension is commemorated.
As-çĕnt', *n.* **1.** The act of rising; a mounting upward. **2.** The way by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence, hill, or high place. **4.** The angle which an object makes with a horizontal line; inclination.
Ăs'çer-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCERTAINING.] [Lat. *ad* and *certum*, sure. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To make certain; to establish with certainty or precision. **2.** To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment.
Ăs'çer-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.
Ăs'çer-tāin'ment, *n.* A making or gaining certainty.
As-çĕt'ic, *n.* One who practices undue rigor or self-denial in religious things.
As-çĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀσκητικός, from ἀσκεῖν, to exercise.] Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.
As-çĕt'i-çĭsm, *n.* The practice of ascetics.
Ăs'ci-ī (ăsh'ĭ-ī), **Ăs'cians** (ăsh'yanz), *n. pl.* [Lat. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*, Gr. ἄσκιος, without shadow,

from *à* priv. and *σκιά*, shadow.] (*Geog.*) Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun, and hence no shadow at noon.

As-çĭt'ic, As-çĭt'ic-al } *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος*, disease), from *ἀσκός*, belly.] Tending to dropsy of the abdomen.

As-crĭb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

As-crībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCRIBING.] [Lat. *ascribere*, to ascribe, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write.] To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign. [thing ascribed.

As-crĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of ascribing. **2.** The

Ash, *n.* [A.-S. *æsc.*] **1.** A genus of forest trees. **2.** The wood of the ash-tree.

A-shāmed', *a.* [A p. of the obs. v. *ashame.*] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong action or impropriety.

Ăsh'en, *a.* **1.** Made or formed of ash-wood. **2.** Of the color of ashes; ashy.

Ăsh'er-y, *n.* **1.** A place for putting ashes. **2.** A place where potash is made. [*Amer.*]

Ăsh'es, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *asca*, Goth. *azgo.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal; — among chemists, and in composition, used in the singular, as, *bone-ash, pearlash.* **2.** The remains of what is burnt; the remains of a dead body.

Ăsh'lar, Ăsh'ler, } *n.* **1.** Free-stones as they come from the quarry. **2.** Hewn stones for the facing of walls.

Ăsh'ler-ing, *n.* **1.** The setting of ashlar facing. **2.** Partition timbers in garrets reaching from floor to rafters.

A-shōre', *adv.* On or to shore; on the land.

Ash-Wednes'day (-wĕnz'dy), *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

Ăsh'y, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

A-sīde', *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way; apart.

Ăs'i-nīne, *a.* [Lat. *asininus*, from *asinus*, ass.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass, as stupidity and obstinacy.

Ask (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASKED (åskt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASKING.] [O. Eng. *asche, axe*, A.-S. *ascian, acsian*; Skr. *ish*, to desire.] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition.

Ask, *v. i.* **1.** To request or petition. **2.** To inquire, or seek by request.

Syn. — To request; solicit; petition; beg; entreat; claim; demand; require; interrogate.

As-kance', As-kant', } *adv.* [D. *schuin, schuins*, sidewise, from *schuiven*, to shove, *schuinte*, slope.] Obliquely; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.

Ask'er, *n.* **1.** An inquirer. **2.** Water-newt; eft.

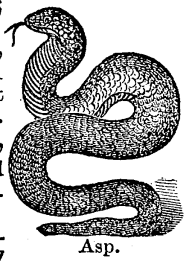
A-skew' (a-skū'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *skew.*] Sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

A-slant', *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

A-sleep', *adv.* **1.** In a state of sleep; at rest. Hence, **2.** In the sleep of the grave; dead.

A-slōpe', *adv.* With a slope or descent.

A-sō'ma-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσώματος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σῶμα*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal.



Asp.

Asp, *n.* [Catal. *aspit*, Sp. & Pg. *aspid*, It. *aspide*, Lat. *aspis*, Gr. *ἀσπίς.*] A small, hooded, and poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite is fatal.

As-păr'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, from *ἀ* (equiv. to *ἀν* for *ἀνά*, up), and *σπαργᾶν*, to swell with sap.] A culinary plant cultivated in gardens.

Ăs'pect, *n.* [Lat. *aspectus*, from *aspicere, aspectum*, to look at, from *ad* and *spicere, specere*, to look.] **1.** Act of seeing; vision. [*Rare.*] **2.** Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance; mien; air. **3.** Appearance to the eye or the mind. **4.** Position or situation with regard to seeing; in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass. **5.** (*Astrol.*) The situation of one planet or star with respect to another.

Ăs'pen, *n.* [A.-S. *æspe, æsp*, O. H. Ger. *aspa.*] (*Bot.*) One of several species of poplar bearing this name, especially a species with trembling leaves.

Ăs'pen, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

As-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] **1.** Roughness of surface, taste, or sound. **2.** Harshness of spirit and language.

Syn. — Acrimony; bitterness; roughness; sourness; tartness; crabbedness; moroseness.

A-spĕr'moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἄσπερμος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds.

As-pērse' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPERSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPERSING.] [Lat. *aspergere, aspersum*, from *ad* and *spargere*, to strow, scatter.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

Syn. — To calumniate; slander; defame. — To *slander* and *calumniate* are to charge with a crime falsely and knowingly; to *asperse* is to cast blots upon the character of some one; to *defame* is to assail reputation by falsehood.

As-pĕr'sion (as-pĕr'shun), *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense. **2.** The spreading of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censure.

As-phălt', As-phăl'tum, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*, of Phenician origin.] Mineral pitch, Jew's pitch, or compact native bitumen.

As-phăl'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, asphalt.

Ăs'pho-del, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφόδελος.* Cf. Skr. *sphut*, to open, as flowers.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

As-phўx'i-à, As-phўx'y, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σφύξις*, throbbing pulse.] (*Med.*) Apparent death, or suspended animation.

Ăsp'ic, *n.* [See ASP.] The asp.

As-pīr'ant, *a.* Aspiring; ardently desirous of rising.

As-pīr'ant, *n.* One who aspires or seeks eagerly.

Ăs'pi-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPIRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPIRATING.] [Lat. *aspirare*, from *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe, to blow.] To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath.

Ăs'pi-rate (45), *n.* **1.** A letter marked with a note of breathing. **2.** A mark of aspiration (ʻ) used in Greek; the rough breathing. **3.** An elementary sound produced by the breath alone, without the voice; a whispered, unintonated, surd, or non-vocal consonant.

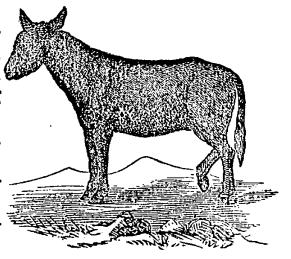
Ăs'pi-rate, *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

Ăs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *aspiratio*, from *aspirare.*] **1.** The pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath. **2.** Act of aspiring or ardently desiring; strong wish or desire.

As-pīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPIRING.] [See ASPIRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to pant; to long. **2.** To rise; to ascend.

As-pīr'er, *n.* One who aspires or seeks earnestly.

A-squĭnt', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *squint*, q. v. Cf. ASKANT.] To the corner of the eye; obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.



Ass.

Ăss, *n.* [A.-S. *assa*, Lat. *asinus.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the horse family, having a peculiarly harsh bray, and long, slouching ears. The domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and slow, but sure-footed. Hence, **2.** A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Ăs'sa-fœt'i-dà, *n.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

As-sāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSAILING.] [Lat. *ad* and *salire*, to leap, spring; *assilire*, to leap or spring upon.] **1.** To attack with violence, or in a hostile manner. **2.** To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, conduct, existing usages, &c.

Syn. — To assault; beset; fall upon.

As-sāil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assailed.

As-sāil'ant, *n.* One who attacks or assaults.

As-sāil'ant, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; assailing.

As-sāil'er, *n.* One who assails or attacks.

As-săs'sin, *n.* [Ar. *'hashishin*, one who has drunk of the *hashish*, q. v.] One who kills or attempts to kill by treachery or secret assault.

As-săs'sin-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSASSINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSASSINATING.] To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence.

As-săs'sin-ā'tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.

As-săs'sin-ā'tor, *n.* An assassin.

As-sault', *n* [From Lat. *ad* and *saltus*, a leaping. See ASSAIL.] **1.** A violent attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, &c. **2.** A violent attack with moral

means, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like. **3.** (*Law.*) An attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*.

Syn. — Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

As-sault', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSAULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSAULTING.] **1.** To attack with great physical violence. **2.** To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects.

Syn. — *Assault* is the strongest term, being literally to *leap upon;* to *attack* is to commence an onset; to *invade* is to *enter upon* forcibly or by arms; to *assail* is nearly the same as *assault*.

As-sault'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.
As-sault'er, *n.* One who assaults or storms.
As-say', *n.* [Lat. *exagium*, a weighing, a balance, from *ex* and *agere*, to put in motion, to lead, to drive. Cf. Gr. ἐξάγιον, weighing, ἐξαγιάζειν, to examine.] **1.** Trial; attempt. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Chem.*) Determination of the quantity of any particular metal, especially gold or silver, in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy. **3.** The substance to be assayed. **4.** A trial of weights and measures.
As-say', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSAYING.] [See *supra*.] To subject, as an ore or alloy, to chemical examination, in order to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it.
As-say', *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.
As-say'er, *n.* One who tries or examines metals.
As-sĕm'blage, *n.* **1.** Act of assembling, or state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals, or of particular things.
As-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSEMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSEMBLING.] [Low Lat. *assimulare*, from Lat. *ad* and *simul*, together.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.
As-sĕm'ble, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene.
As-sĕm'bly, *n.* A company of persons collected together in one place, and usually for some common purpose.

Syn. — Assemblage; company; meeting; collection; group.

As-sĕnt', *n.* [See *infra*.] The act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to any thing.

Syn. — Consent. — *Assent* is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings. We *assent* to a statement or a proposition; we *consent* to a proposal. *Assent*, however, may apply to a case involving but little interest or feeling; a lady may *assent* to a gentleman's opening the window, but she must *consent* to marry him.

As-sĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSENTING.] [Lat. *assentire*, *assentiri*, from *ad* and *sentire*, to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; to express an agreement, concurrence, or concession.
Ăs'sen-tā'tion, *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation; adulation.
Ăs'sen-tā'tor, *n.* A flatterer or dissembler.
As-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who assents.
As-sĕr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSERTING.] [Lat. *asserere*, *assertum*, to join to one's self, to maintain, fr. *ad* and *serere*, to join together.] **1.** To affirm positively; to declare with assurance. **2.** To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate.

Syn. — To maintain; aver; affirm. — We *assert* against denial, as a *right* or *claim;* we *maintain* against opposition, as the *ground* we have taken; we *affirm* with a great confidence or firmness; we *aver* in a peremptory manner.

As-sĕr'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of asserting; affirmation. **2.** Maintenance; vindication.
As-sĕrt'ĭve, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.
As-sĕrt'or, *n.* An affirmer; a maintainer.
As-sĕrt'o-ry (50), *a.* Affirming; maintaining.
As-sĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSESSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSESSING.] [Low Lat. *assessare*, from Lat. *assidere*, to sit by, in Low Lat. to assess, to tax. Cf. ASSIZE.] **1.** To charge a certain sum to, as a tax. **2.** To fix the value or profits of, for the purpose of taxation. **3.** To determine, fix, or ascertain; to estimate.
As-sĕss'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be assessed or taxed.
As-sĕss'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of assessing. **2.** A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. **3.** The specific sum charged.
As-sĕss'or, *n.* **1.** One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser. **2.** One appointed to assess persons or property for the purpose of taxation.
Ăs'ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.
Ăs'sets, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *ad* and *sat* or *satis*, enough.] Property in possession or money due, as opposed to liabilities.
As-sĕv'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSEVERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSEVERATING.] [Lat. *asseverare*, to assert seriously or earnestly, from *ad* and *severus*, severe, serious.] To affirm with solemnity; to aver. [ment.
As-sĕv'er-ā'tion, *n.* Positive affirmation; solemn aver-
Ăs'si-dū'i-ty, *n.* Constant or close application or attention, particularly to some business or enterprise.
Ăs-sĭd'ū-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *assiduus*, from *ad* and *sedēre*, to sit.] **1.** Constant in application or attention. **2.** Performed with constant diligence or attention.

Syn. — Unwearied; sedulous; persevering; indefatigable.

As-sĭd'ū-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Diligently; closely; attentively.
Ăs-sĭd'ū-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being assiduous.
Ăs'si-ĕn'to, *n.* [Sp. *assiento*, *asiento*, from *asentar*, to make an agreement.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America.
As-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSIGNING.] [Lat. *assignare*, from *ad* and *signare*, to mark, from *signum*, mark.] **1.** To appoint; to allot; to apportion. **2.** To fix, specify, select, designate, or point out. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To transfer, or make over to another. (*b.*) To transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.
As-sīgn' (-sīn'), *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom property or an interest is transferred.
As-sīgn'a-ble (-sīn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assigned.
Ăs'sig-nat' (ăs'ĭn'yä', *or* ăs'ig-năt'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *assignatus*, p. p. of *assignare*.] Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands of the state.
Ăs'sig-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of assigning or allotting. **2.** An appointment of time and place for meeting; — used chiefly of love meetings. [assigned.
Ăs'sign-ee' (ăs'sī-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is
As-sīgn'er, (as-sīn'er), *n.* One who assigns.
As-sīgn'ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** An allotting to a particular person or use. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange. (*b.*) The writing by which an interest is transferred. (*c.*) The transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.
As-sign-ôr' (-sī-nôr'), *n.* (*Law.*) A person who assigns or transfers an interest.
As-sĭm'i-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being assimilated.
As-sĭm'i-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSIMILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSIMILATING.] [Lat. *assimilare*, from *ad* and *similare*, to make like; *similis*, like.] **1.** To cause to resemble. **2.** To convert into a like substance.
As-sĭm'i-lāte, *v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.
As-sĭm'i-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of assimilating or bringing to a resemblance, or identity; or a state of resemblance or identity. **2.** Conversion of nutriment into the substance of the body, whether in plants or animals.
As-sĭm'i-la-tĭve, *a.* Having power of assimilating.
As-sĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSISTING.] [Lat. *assistere*, from *ad* and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stand.] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to succor.
As-sĭst', *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; to help. **2.** To be present; to attend.
As-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; relief.
As-sĭst'ant, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.
As-sĭst'ant, *n.* One who assists or aids; an auxiliary.
As-sīze', *n.* [From Lat. *assidēre*, to sit by, from *ad* and *sedēre*, to sit.] **1.** *Lit.*, a sitting. **2.** An order or regulation, particularly about the weight of bread, &c. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England; — usually in the pl. (*b.*) Time or place of holding the court of assize; — generally in the pl.
As-sīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSIZING.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.
As-sīz'er, *n.* One who assizes, or fixes weights, rates, &c., by authority.
As-sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (-sha-), } *n.* The quality of being
As-sō'cia-ble-ness (-sha-), } capable of association.
As-sō'cia-ble (-sha-), *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or joined. **2.** Sociable; companionable. **3.** Liable to be affected by sympathy.
As-sō'ci-āte (as-sō'shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSOCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSOCIATING.] [Lat. *associare*, from *ad* and *sociare*, to join or unite; *socius*, companion.]

1. To join in company as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. **2.** To unite in the same mass.

As-sō'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To unite in company.

As-sō'ci-ate (-shĭ-), *a.* **1.** Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office. **2.** (*Med.*) Connected by habit or sympathy.

As-sō'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** A companion; a mate; a fellow. **2.** A partner in interest, as in business. **3.** Any thing closely connected with another.

As-sō'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā/shun), *n.* **1.** Act of associating, or state of being associated; union; connection. **2.** Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose. [ation.

As-sō'ci-ā'tion-al (-shĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to an associ-

As-sō'ci-a-tĭve (-shĭ-), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association. [kind of imperfect rhyme.

Ăs'so-nançe, *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sounds. **2.** A

Ăs'so-nant, *a.* [Lat. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare*, to correspond to in sound, from *ad* and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Having a resemblance of sounds. **2.** (*Pros.*) Pertaining to the peculiar species of rhyme called *assonance;* not consonant.

As-sôrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSORTING.] [Lat. *ad* and *sortiri*, to cast or draw lots, from *sors*, *sortis*, lot.] **1.** To separate and distribute into classes. **2.** To furnish with all sorts.

As-sôrt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of selecting and arranging things. **2.** A number or quantity of things assorted. **3.** A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes.

As-suāġe' (-swāj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSUAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSUAGING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *suavis*, sweet.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease, as passion or tumult.

Syn.— To relieve; soothe; mitigate; alleviate; pacify.

As-suāġe'ment (-swāj'-), *n.* Abatement; mitigation.

As-suāġ'er, *n.* He who, or that which, assuages.

As-suā'sĭve (-swā'sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; softening; easing.

As-sūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSUMING.] [Lat. *assumere*, from *ad* and *sumere*, to take.] **1.** To take, or take upon one's self. **2.** To take for granted, or without proof. **3.** To pretend to possess.

As-sūme', *v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly.

As-sūm'er, *n.* An assuming or arrogant person.

As-sŭmp'sit (as-sŭmp'sit), *n.* [Pret. of Lat. *assumere*. See ASSUME.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. (*b.*) An action to recover damages for a breach or non-performance of a contract or promise.

As-sŭmp'tion (84), *n.* **1.** Act of taking to or upon one's self. **2.** Act of taking for granted; supposition. **3.** The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed. **4.** (*Logic.*) The minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. **5.** The taking a person up into heaven. Hence (*Rom. Cath. & Greek Churches*), a festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

As-sŭmp'tĭve, *a.* That is or may be assumed.

As-sụr'ançe (-shụr'-), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring; a declaration or pledge tending to inspire credit. **2.** The state of being assured; freedom from doubt. **3.** Firmness of mind; intrepidity. **4.** Excess of boldness; impudence. **5.** Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. **6.** (*Law.*) Legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

As-sụre' (a-shụr', 30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSURING.] [L. Lat. *assecurare*, from Lat. *ad* and *securus*, secure, sure.] **1.** To make sure or certain; to render confident. **2.** To confirm. **3.** (*Law.*) To covenant to indemnify for loss.

Syn.— To assert; declare; avouch; protest; insure.

As-sụr'ed-ly (-shụr'-), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt.

As-sụr'ed-ness, *n.* State of being assured; certainty.

As-sụr'er, *n.* One who assures.

As-sûr'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *assurgens*, p. pr. of *assurgere*, to rise up.] (*Bot.*) Rising upward obliquely.

A-stăt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *ἱστάναι*, to stand.] (*Electro-Magnetism.*) Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction.

Ăs'ter, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with radiated compound flowers.

Ăs'ter-ĭsk, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισκός*, dim. of *ἀστήρ*, star.] The mark [*] in printing and writing.

Às'ter-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, from *ἀστήρ*, star.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A constellation. [*Obs.*] (*b.*) A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not. **2.** (*Printing.*) Three asterisks placed in this manner [*⁂*] to direct attention to a particular passage.

A-stērn', *adv.* **1.** In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship. **2.** Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.

Ăs'ter-oid, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like, from *ἀστήρ*, star, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Astron.*) One of the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

Ăs'ter-oid'al, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

As-thĕn'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσθενικός*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σθένος*, strength.] Characterized by debility.

Ăsth'mȧ (ăst'mȧ, ăs'mȧ, *or* ăz'mȧ, 100), *n.* [Gr. fr. *ἄειν*, to blow.] A disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.

Asth-măt'ic, } (ast-, as-, *or* az-), *a.* Pertaining to, or
Asth-măt'ic-al, } affected by, asthma.

As-tŏn'ish, *v. t.* [O. Eng. *astone*, *astony*, Latin *attonare*, from *ad* and *tonare*, to thunder. Cf. A.-S. *stunian*, Eng. *stun*.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

As-tŏn'ish-ing, *a.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

Syn.— Amazing; surprising; wonderful; admirable; marvelous.

As-tŏn'ish-ment, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

Syn.— Amazement; wonder; surprise; admiration.

As-tound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASTOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASTOUNDING.] [From O. Eng. *astouned*, *astound*, *astoned*, p. p. of *astone*, to astonish.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

A-străd'dle, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

Ăs'tra-gal, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*.] A little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column or a cannon.

Ăs'tral, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.

Ăs'tral Lămp, *n.* An Argand lamp having the oil in a flattened ring surmounted by a ground glass shade.

A-strāy', *adv.* Out of, or from the right way; wrong.

As-trĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASTRICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASTRICTING.] To constrict; to contract.

A-strīde', *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs apart.

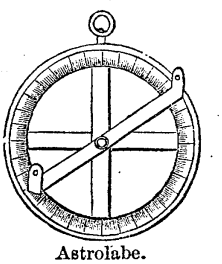
As-trĭnġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASTRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASTRINGING.] [Lat. *astringere*, from *ad* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain. See STRAIN.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

As-trĭn'ġen-çy, *n.* Quality of being astringent.

As-trĭn'ġent, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; — opposed to *laxative*.

Ăs-trĭn'ġent, *n.* A medicine that has the property of causing vital contraction in the organic textures.

Ăs'tro-lābe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολάβος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *λαμβάνειν*, *λάβειν*, to take.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.



Astrolabe.

Ăs-trŏl'o-ġer, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *λόγος*, discourse.] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

Ăs'tro-lŏġ'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Ăs'tro-lŏġ'ic-al, } to astrology.

As-trŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of predicting events by the aspects or situation of the stars.

☞ *Judicial astrology* pretended to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals; *natural astrology* predicted events of inanimate nature, such as changes of the weather, &c.

As-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρονόμος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *νόμος*, law or rule.] One versed in astronomy.

Ăs'tro-nŏm'ic, }
Ăs'tro-nŏm'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

Ăs'tro-nŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of astronomy.

As-trŏn'o-my, *n.* The science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.

As-tūte' (29), *a.* [Lat. *astutus*, *astus*, shrewd; *astus*, craft, cunning.] Critically examining or discerning.

Syn.— Shrewd; discerning; subtle; cunning; sagacious.

As-tūte'ness, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

A-sŭn'der, *adv.* Apart; separately; into two parts.

A-sȳ'lum, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. A-SȲ'LUMS, Lat. *A-SY'LA*. [Gr.

ἀσῦλον, from ἄσυλος, inviolable, from ἀ priv. and σῦλον, spoil.] **1.** A place of refuge, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** *Specifically*, an institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

A-sym'me-try, *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία, from ἀ priv. and συμμετρία, symmetry, q. v.] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

As'ymp-tōte (ăs'im-tōt, *sometimes pron.* a-sym'tōt, 84) *n.* [Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος, from ἀ priv., σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall, πτωτός, falling.] (*Math.*) A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

As'ymp-tŏt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of
As'ymp-tŏt'ic-al, } the nature of, an asymptote.

A-sȳn'de-ton, *n.* [Gr., from ἀ priv. and σύνδετος, bound together.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which omits the connective, as, *veni, vidi, vici* (I *came, saw, conquered*).

At, *prep.* [A.-S. æt, Goth. *at*, Lat. *ad*.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence, nearness in place or time, or direction toward*. From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*, which denotes, — **1.** The relation of an external or outward situation, or of attendant circumstances or appendages. **2.** The relation of some state or condition. **3.** The relation of some employment or action. **4.** A relation of degree. **5.** The relations of occasion, reason, consequence, or effect.

At'a-bal, *n.* [Ar. *'at-'tabl*, drum.] A kettle-drum; a [tabor.

At'a-ghan (-gan), *n.* A long Turkish dagger. See YATAGHAN.

Ate, *pret.* of EAT. See EAT.

Ath'a-nā'sian (-zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, or his doctrines.

Ā'the-ĭsm, *n.* A disbelief in the being of a God.

Ā'the-ĭst, *n.* [From Gr. ἄθεος, without god, from ἀ priv. and θεός, god.] One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being.

Ā'the-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to atheism; denying a
Ā'the-ĭst'ic-al, } God; impious.

Ā'the-ĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an atheistical manner.

Ăth'e-nē'um, } *n.; pl.* Eng. ĂTH'E-NĒ'UMS, Lat.
Ăth'e-næ'um, } ĂTH'E-NÆ'Ă. [Gr. Ἀθηναῖον, a temple of Ἀθηνᾶ, or Minerva, at Athens.] **1.** In *ancient Athens*, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed and repeated their compositions. **2.** An association of persons of literary or scientific tastes, for the purpose of mutual improvement. **3.** A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use.

A-thē'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Athens, in Greece.

A-thĕr'ma-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and θερμαίνειν, to heat, from θέρμα, heat.] (*Chem.*) Not transmitting heat.

A-thīrst' (18), *a.* **1.** Thirsty. **2.** Having a keen desire.

Ăth'lēte, *n.* [Gr. ἀθλητής, from ἀθλεῖν, to contend for a prize, ἆθλος, ἆθλον, prize.] A contender for victory in wrestling or other games.

Ath-lĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other manly exercises, which were practiced by the ancients. Hence, **2.** Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.

A-thwart', *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

A-thwart', *adv.* **1.** Sidewise; obliquely. **2.** In a manner to cross and perplex.

A-tilt', *adv.* **1.** In the position, or with the action, of a man making a thrust. **2.** In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

Ăt'lan-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

At-lăn'tēs, *n. pl.* [See ATLANTEAN.] Figures or half-figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature.

At-lăn'tic, *a.* **1.** (*Geog.*) Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west. **2.** Pertaining to the isle of Atlantis. **3.** Descended from Atlas.

Ăt'las, *n.; pl.* ĂT'LAS-ES. **1.** A collection of maps in a volume; — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections. **2.** A volume of plates illustrating any subject. **3.** A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form. **4.** A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps. **5.** A kind of silk-satin. **6.** A kind of large drawing paper. **7.** (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck.

Ăt'mos-phēre, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] **1.** (*Physics.*) (*a.*) The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth. (*b.*) Any gaseous envelope or medium. **2.** (*Elect.*) A supposed medium around an electrical body. **3.** Pressure of the air on a unit of surface.

Ăt'mos-phĕr'ic, } *a.* Relating to, existing in, or de-
Ăt'mos-phĕr'ic-al, } pendent on, the atmosphere.

A-tŏll', *n.* [Malay.; *ator*, order, rank.] A coral island, consisting of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

Ăt'om, *n.* **1.** (*Physics.*) (*a.*) An ultimate indivisible particle of matter. (*b.*) An ultimate particle of matter not necessarily indivisible; a molecule. (*c.*) A constituent particle of matter. **2.** Any thing extremely small.

A-tŏm'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms.
A-tŏm'ic-al, }

Ăt'om-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. [losophy.

Ăt'om-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to the atomical phi-

Ăt'om-īze, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

A-tōne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATONING.] [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one.] **1.** To agree; to accord. [*Obs.*] **2.** To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, compensation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime; to expiate.

A-tōne', *v. t.* **1.** To reconcile. **2.** To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

A'tōne'ment, *n.* **1.** Reconciliation after enmity or controversy. **2.** Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury; *specifically*, in theology, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

A-tōn'er, *n.* One who makes an atonement.

A-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Characterized by atony. **2.** (*Gram.*) Unaccented. **3.** Destitute of vocality; surd.

A-tŏn'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A word that has no accent. **2.** An element of speech entirely destitute of vocality, or produced by the breath alone; a whispered, surd, or voiceless consonant; a breathing. **3.** (*Med.*) A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

Ăt'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἀτονία, from ἀ priv. and τονός, tone, strength.] (*Med.*) Want of tone; weakness of every organ, particularly such as are contractile.

A-tŏp', *adv.* At or on the top; above.

Ăt'ra-bi-lā'ri-an, } *a.* [Lat. *atra bilis*, black bile.]
Ăt'ra-bi-lā'ri-oŭs, } Affected with melancholy.

Ăt'ra-bĭl'ioŭs, *a.* Atrabilarious. [*Rare.*]

Ăt'ra-mĕn'tal, } *a.* [Lat. *atramentum*, ink, fr. *ater*,
Ăt'ra-mĕn'toŭs, } black.] Black, like ink; inky.

A-trō'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *atrox*, cruel, fierce.] **1.** Extremely heinous; full of enormous wickedness. **2.** Characterized by, or expressing, great atrocity.

Syn. — Flagitious; flagrant. — *Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked or vile; *flagrant* (*literally*, flaming) marks the vivid impression made upon us by some great crime; *atrocious* represents it as springing from a violent and cruel spirit. If Lord Chatham, instead of saying, "The *atrocious* crime of being a young man," had used either of the other two words, his irony would have lost all its point, in his celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole, as reported by Dr. Johnson.

A-trō'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Outrageously; enormously.

A-trō'cioŭs-ness, } *n.* Extreme heinousness; enor-
A-trŏç'i-ty, } mity, as of guilt.

Ăt'ro-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀτροφία, fr. ἀ priv. and τρέφειν, to nourish.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment.

At-tăch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTACHING.] [Fr. *attacher*; Eng. *tack*, a small nail, to *tack*, to fasten.] **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie. **2.** To take by legal authority. **3.** To take, seize, and lay hold on, by force; hence, *figuratively*, to fasten or bind by moral influence. **4.** To connect, in a figurative sense.

Syn. — To fasten; affix; gain over; win.

At-tăch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attached.

Attaché (ăt'tă'shā'), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to the suite of an embassador.

At-tăch'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of attaching, or state of being attached; especially, any passion or affection that binds a person. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another. **3.** Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object. **4.** (*Civ. Law.*) (*a.*) A seizure or taking by virtue of a legal process. (*b.*) The writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking.

At-tăck', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTACKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTACKING.] [See ATTACH.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assail; to assault. **2.** To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with. **3.** (*Chem.*) To begin to dissolve, or decompose, by chemical agents.

Syn. — To *attack* is to commence the contest; to *assail* (*literally*, spring at) is to attack suddenly; to *assault* (*literally*, leap upon) is to attack violently; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

At-tăck', *n.* A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

Syn. — Assault; onset; inroad; charge.

At-tāin', *v. i.* [According to its form, from Lat. *attinere*, to hold to, from *ad* and *tenere*, to hold, but with the sense of Fr. *atteindre*, Lat. *attingere*, from *ad* and *tangere*, to touch, reach.] **1.** To come or arrive, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place or object; to reach. **2.** To come or arrive, by an effort of mind.

At-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINING.] **1.** To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass. **2.** To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Syn. — Obtain; acquire. — To *obtain* is generic, viz., to get possession of; to *attain*, is to arrive at or reach something aimed at and *thus* obtained, as *knowledge*, or one's *object;* to *acquire* is to make one's own by progressive advances, as *property* or a *language*.

At-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attained.

☞ From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under ATTAIN, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*.

At-tāin'der, *n.* [Fr. *atteindre*, to reach or come to; Lat. *attingere*. See ATTAIN.] **1.** (*Com. Law.*) The stain, forfeiture, and corruption of blood which followed on being condemned for certain crimes. **2.** The act of attainting.

At-tāin'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of attaining, arriving at, or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts. **2.** That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion.

At-tāint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINTING.] [See ATTAINDER.] **1.** To stain; hence, to disgrace. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To taint or corrupt, as blood. (*b.*) To taint, as the credit of jurors convicted of giving a false verdict.

At-tāint', *n.* **1.** A stain, spot, or taint. **2.** (*Law.*) A writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict in any court of record. **3.** (*Far.*) A wound on the leg of a horse, made by over-reaching.

At-tāint'ment, *n.* State of being attainted.

At-tĕm'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPERING.] [Lat. *attemperare*, from *ad* and *temperare*, to soften, temper.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture. **2.** To soften, mollify, or moderate. **3.** To mix in just proportion. **4.** To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

At-tĕmpt' (-tĕmt', 84), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPTING.] [Lat. *attentare*, to attempt, from *ad* and *tentare*, *temptare*, to try, intens. form of *tendere*, to stretch.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of. **2.** To make an attack upon.

At-tĕmpt', *v. i.* To make an effort, or an attack.

At-tĕmpt', *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point.

Syn. — *Trial* is the generic term; *attempt* is specific, being directed to some definite object; an *endeavor* is a continued or repeated attempt; an *effort* and *exertion* is a straining of the faculties, the latter being the stronger term.

At-tĕmpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attempted.

At-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENDING.] [Lat. *attendere*, to stretch (sc. *animum*, to apply the mind to), from *ad* and *tendere*, to stretch.] **1.** To go or stay with, as a companion, minister, or servant; to wait on; to serve. **2.** To be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to.

At-tĕnd', *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed. **2.** To wait or be in waiting.

Syn. — To listen; hearken. — We *attend* with a view to hear or learn; we *listen* with a view to hear correctly or to consider. *Hearken* is to hear with interest, and with reference to obeying.

At-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of attending or being in waiting. **2.** The persons attending; a train; a retinue.

At-tĕnd'ant, *a.* **1.** Being present, or in the train. **2.** Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential. **3.** (*Law.*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to.

At-tĕnd'ant, *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor.

At-tĕnt', *a.* [Lat. *attentus*. See ATTEND.] Attentive.

At-tĕn'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of attending or heeding. **2.** Act of civility.

Syn. — Care; heed; consideration; respect; regard; notice.

At-tĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Full of attention; regarding with care.

Syn. — Heedful; intent; regardful; mindful; civil; polite.

At-tĕnt'ĭve-ly, *adv.* Cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

At-tĕnt'ĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness.

At-tĕn'u-ant, *a.* Making less viscid; thinning.

At-tĕn'u-ant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids; a diluent.

At-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENUATING.] [Lat. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare*, from *ad* and *tenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*, thin.] **1.** To make thin, or less viscid; *specifically*, to subtilize, as the humors of the body. **2.** To break or wear into finer or very minute parts; to comminute. **3.** To make slender. **4.** To draw out or extend in length.

At-tĕn'u-āte (45), *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen.

At-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of attenuating, or making thin, as fluids. **2.** Act of making fine; pulverization. **3.** Act or process of making slender.

At-tĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTESTING.] [Lat. *attestari*, from *ad* and *testari*, to bear witness, from *testis*, witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; to affirm to be true or genuine. **2.** To give proof of. **3.** To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

Ăt'test-ā'tion, *n.* Testimony; *esp.*, official testimony.

At-tĕst'or, *n.* One who attests.

Ăt'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit; an *Attic* style, a style pure, classical, and elegant; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith; *Attic* purity, special purity of language.

Ăt'tic, *n.* [From *Attica*. See *supra*.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A story in the upper part of a house; also, frequently applied to the garret.

Ăt'ti-çĭsm, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; elegant Greek.

At-tīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTIRING.] [O. Fr. *attirer*. See TIRE.] To dress; to array; to adorn, especially with elegant or splendid garments.

At-tīre', *n.* **1.** Clothes; apparel; dress, *especially* ornamental dress. **2.** Horns of a buck.

Ăt-ti-tūde (53), *n.* [For *aptitude*. L. Lat. *aptitudo*, from Lat. *aptus*, suited, fitted.] **1.** Posture or position of a person. **2.** Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation.

Syn. — Posture. — An *attitude*, like a *gesture*, is suited, and usually designed to express, some mental state, as an *attitude* of wonder, &c.; a *posture* is either not expressive, as a reclining *posture*, or is less dignified and artistic.

Ăt'ti-tū'di-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTITUDINIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTITUDINIZING.] To assume affected attitudes.

At-tŏl'lent, *a.* [Lat. *attollens*, p. pr. of *attollere*, from *ad* and *tollere*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising.

At-tor'ney (-tûr'nĭ) *n.; pl.* AT-TOR'NEYS. [O. Fr. *attorné*, *atorné*, *atourné*, p. p. of *attorner*, *atorner*, L. Lat. *attornare*, *atturnare*, to commit business to another, from *ad* and *tornare*, to turn. See TURN.] (*Law.*) One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

Power of attorney, a letter or document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.

At-tor'ney-ship (at-tûr-nĭ-), *n.* Office of an attorney.

At-torn'ment (-tûrn'-), *n.* (*Law*). Act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

At-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTRACTING.] [L. Lat. *attractare*, from Lat. *attrahere*, from *ad* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw or cause to tend toward; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine.

Syn. — To allure; to invite; to engage.

At-trăct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being attractable.

At-trăct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attracted.

At-trăct'ĭle, *a.* Having power to attract.

At-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Physics.*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws any thing to itself; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation. **2.** Act of attracting. **3.** Power or act of alluring, inviting, or engaging.

At-trăct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power of attracting. **2.** Drawing by moral influences.

Syn.—Alluring; enticing; inviting.

At-trăct'ĭve, *n.* That which attracts or incites.

At-trăct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With the power of attracting.

At-trăct'ĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being attractive.

At-trăct'or, *n.* One who attracts; one who draws.

At'tra-hent, *n.* That which attracts.

At-trĭb'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being attributed.

At-trĭb'ute, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTRIBUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTRIBUTING.] [Lat. *attribuere*, *attributum*, from *ad* and *tribuere*, to bestow.] To consider as belonging to; to ascribe to, as an effect to a cause.

Syn.—To impute; refer; charge.

At'tri-būte (119), *n.* **1.** A thing that may be attributed; inherent quality; characteristic disposition; essential or necessary property. **2.** (*Gram.*) Particular quality or state of a noun as modified by an adjective or a phrase.

At'tri-bū'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of attributing. **2.** The quality attributed. [bute; attributing.

At'trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attri-

At-trĭb'u-tĭve, *n.* A word which denotes an attribute or quality.

At-trīte', *a.* [Lat. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere*, from *ad* and *terere*, to rub.] Worn by rubbing or friction.

At-trīte'ness, *n.* State of being worn.

At-trĭ'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of wearing by friction; abrasion. **2.** State of being worn.

At-tūne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTUNING.] [From *ad* and *tune*, q. v.] **1.** To tune or put in tune. **2.** To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Au'burn, *a.* [Equiv. to *alburn*, from Low Lat. *alburnus*.] Reddish brown.

Auc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *auctio*, from Lat. *augere*, *auctum*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue.

☞ The English say, to sell *by* auction (*auctione*, by an increase of bids). In America, the more prevalent expression is, to sell *at* auction.

Auc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

Auc'tion-eer', *n.* The person who sells by auction.

Auc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To sell by auction.

Au-dā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *audax*, from *audere*, to dare.] **1.** Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness. **2.** Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law.

Au-dā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.

Au-dā'cioŭs-ness, } *n.* **1.** Daring spirit, resolution,
Au-dăç'i-ty, } or confidence; venturesomeness. **2.** Presumptuous impudence; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

Syn.—Hardihood; boldness; impudence. *Hardihood* and *boldness* may be used either in a good or bad sense, the former indicating a disregard of consequences, the latter more of spirit and enterprise. *Effrontery* is stronger than *impudence*, and *audacity* than either, when used in a bad sense.

Au'di-ble, *a.* [Low Lat. *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear.] Capable of being heard.

Au'di-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being audible.

Au'di-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.

Au'di-ençe, *n.* **1.** The act of hearing. **2.** Admittance to a hearing. **3.** An auditory, or assembly of hearers.

Au'dit, *n.* [Lat., from *audire*, to hear.] An examination in general; but *specifically*, an examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers.

Au'dit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUDITING.] To examine and adjust, as accounts

Au'dit-or, *n.* **1.** A hearer or listener. **2.** A person authorized to examine and adjust accounts.

Au'dit-or-ship, *n.* The office of auditor.

Au'dit-o-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

Au'dit-o-ry, *n.* An assembly of hearers; an audience.

Au'dit-ress, *n.* A female hearer.

Au-ġē'an, *a.* Belonging to Augeas or his stable, which contained 3000 oxen, and was not cleaned for thirty years; hence filthy; dirty.

Au'ġer, *n.* [A.-S. *nafegar*, from *nafa*, *nafu*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a dart or javelin, prop. and orig. a naveborer.] **1.** A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. **2.** An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks.

Aught (awt), *n.* [A.-S. *auht*, *awiht*, *owiht*, *wiht*, Goth. *vaihts*, a thing. Cf. WIGHT, WHIT, and OUGHT.] Any thing; any part.

Au'ġīte, *n.* [Gr. *αὐγίτης*, from *αὐγή*, brightness.] A greenish mineral (called by Haüy *pyroxene*), consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime, and occurring as a constituent of lavas, trap, basalt, and many other rocks.

Aug-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUGMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUGMENTING.] [Lat. *augmentare*, from *augere*, to increase, kindred with Gr. *αὔξειν*, Eng. *wax*.] To enlarge or increase in size or extent, amount, degree, or magnitude; to swell; to make bigger.

Aug-mĕnt', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger.

Aug'ment, *n.* **1.** Enlargement by addition; increase. **2.** (*Gr. Gram.*) A sign of past time: it is either a syllable prefixed to a word, or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel, called, in the former case, the *syllabic augment*, and in the latter, the *temporal augment*.

Aug-mĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of augmentation.

Aug'men-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of augmenting, or the state of being augmented. **2.** The thing added by way of enlargement. **3.** (*Mus.*) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice their original length. [ing.

Aug-mĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of augment-

Au'gur, *n.* [Lat.; most prob. a Tuscan word. The first part is equiv. to Lat. *avis*, bird; the last syllable, *gur*, to the Celt. *gŵr*, man.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs. **2.** One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer.

Au'gur, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUGURING.] To conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate; to guess.

Au'gur, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; to betoken.

Au'gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.

Au'gu-rā'tion, *n.* Act or practice of augury.

Au-gū'ri-al, *a.* Of or relating to augury.

Au'gu-ry, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, or other phenomena. **2.** An omen; prediction; prognostication.

Au-gŭst', *a.* [Lat. *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase; to honor by offerings.] Creating extraordinary respect, mingled with the veneration inspired by grand and sublime objects.

Syn.—Grand; imposing; majestic.

Au'gust, *n.* [Lat. *Augustus*. Cf. the preceding word.] The eighth month of the year.

Au-gŭs'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus or to his times.

☞ The *Augustan age* of any national literature is the supposed period of its highest state of purity and refinement.

Au-gŭst'ĭne, } *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order
Au'gus-tĭn'i-an, } of monks, so called from St. Augustine;—popularly called *Austin friars*, and also *White friars*.

Au'gus-tĭn'i-an, *n.* One of a class of divines, who, following St. Augustine, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

Au-gŭst'ness, *n.* Dignity; majesty; grandeur.

Au-lĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *αὐλητικός*, from *αὐλός*, flute.] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe. [*Rare.*]

Au'lic, *a.* [Gr. *αὐλικός*, from *αὐλή*, hall, court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

Au'lic, *n.* In some European universities, the ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity.

Aunt (änt), *n.* [O. Fr. *ante*, Lat. *amita*.] A father's or mother's sister.

Au'rà, *n.*; *pl.* ***Ą U'RÆ***. [Lat., air.] Any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body. [to an aura.

Au'ral, *a.* [From *aura*, q. v.] Pertaining to the air, or

Au'ral, *a.* [From Lat. *auris*, ear.] Belonging to the

Au'rā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *auratus*.] Resembling gold. [ear.

Au-rē'o-là, } *n.* [Lat. *aureolus*, of gold, a dim. of *aureus*,
Au're-ōle, } golden.] The circle of rays, with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, and others held in special reverence.

Au'ri-ele, *n.* [Lat. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The external ear. (*b.*) One of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart;—so called from their resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds. **2.** A kind of ear-trumpet.

Au-rĭc'u-lar, *a.* [See AURICLE.] **1.** Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing. **2.** Told in the ear. **3.** Recognized by the ear. **4.** Received or traditional. **5.** (*Med.*) Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

Au-rĭc'u-late, *a.* Shaped like an ear.

Au-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or producing gold.

Au'ri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped.

Au'rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au'rochs, *n.* [Ger. *aurochs*, from *ûr*, *ûre*, Lat. *urus*, Gr.

οὖρος, a wild ox, and *ochs*, ox.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Bos urus*, or bison, of Poland.

Au-rō'rā, *n.; pl.* AU-RŌ'RÆ. [Lat., from *aurea hora*, golden hour, or Gr. αὔριος ὥρα, morning hour, or from Skr. *ushâsâ*, *aurôra*.] **1.** The dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises. **2.** A species of crowfoot.

Auro'ra borea'lis, (i. e., northern daybreak), a luminous meteoric phenomenon, witnessed only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; popularly called *northern lights*.

Au-rō'ral, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora, or northern lights.

Aus'cul-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *auscultatio*, from *ausicula*, for *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] **1.** Act of listening, **2.** (*Med.*) A method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a stethoscope.

Au'spi-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *auspicare*, *auspicari*, from *auspex*, a bird seer, a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis*, bird, and *specere*, *spicere*, to view.] To give a favorable turn to in commencing.

Au'spĭçe, *n.; pl.* AU'SPI-ÇES. [Lat. *auspicium*, from *auspex*. See *supra*.] **1.** The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury. **2.** Protection extended; favor shown; patronage; — generally in the pl.

Au-spĭ'cial (-spĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to auspices. [*Rare.*]

Au-spĭ'cioŭs (-spĭsh'us), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] **1.** Having omens of success or favorable appearances. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate; lucky. **3.** Favorable; propitious.

Au-spĭ'cioŭs-ly (-spĭsh'us-), *adv.* With favorable tokens; prosperously; happily.

Au-stēre', *a.* [Gr. αὐστηρος.] **1.** Sour with astringency; having acerbity. **2.** Severe in modes of judging, or living, or acting.

Syn. — Severe; rigid; harsh; rough; stern.

Au-stēre'ly, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; sternly.

Au-stēre'ness, **Au-stĕr'i-ty**, *n.* Severity of manners or living; strictness; roughness.

Au'stral, *a.* [From Lat. *auster*, the south wind.] Of or tending to the south; southern; being in the south.

Au-thĕn'tic, **Au-thĕn'tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. αὐθεντικός, from αὐθέντης, contr. for αὐτοθέντης, suicide, real author of any act, from αὐτός, self, and θείνειν, θενεῖν, to kill.] **1.** Of approved authority; to be relied on. **2.** (*Mus.*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, having a correspondent relation to the dominant below the tonic.

Syn. — True; certain; faithful; credible; reliable; genuine. *Authentic* and *genuine* were once used as convertible terms, but a distinction is now made between them, the former being opposed to *false*, and the latter to *spurious*, as an *authentic* history, a *genuine* manuscript.

Au-thĕn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With marks of credibility.

Au-thĕn'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUTHENTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUTHENTICATING.] To establish by proof; to render authentic; to prove to be genuine.

Au-thĕn'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of authenticating.

Au'then-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

Au'thor, *n.* [Lat. *auctor*, (sometimes erroneously, *autor* or *author*,) fr. *augere*, to increase, to produce.] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator. **2.** *Specifically*, one who composes or writes a book.

Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female author or writer.

Au-thŏr'i-ta-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having authority. **2.** Having an air of authority; positive.

Au-thŏr'i-ta-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With authority; positively.

Au-thŏr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Legal or rightful power; right to command or to act; dominion. **2.** The persons or the body exercising power or command, — chiefly in the pl. **3.** Influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like. **4.** Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies. **5.** A precedent, a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; also, a book that contains them, or the name of its author.

Syn. — Force; rule; sway; command; dominion; control; influence; warrant.

Au'thor-i-zā'tion, *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au'thor-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUTHORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUTHORIZING.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to empower. **2.** To legalize. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion. **4.** To give authority, credit, or support to.

Au'thor-ship, *n.* The state of being an author.

Au'to-bī-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who writes a life of himself.

Au'to-bī'o-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.

Au'to-bī-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and Eng. *biography*, q. v.] A memoir or biography of a person written by himself.

Au-tŏch'thon *n.* [Gr. αὐτόχθων, from the land itself, from αὐτός, self, and χθών, gen. χθονός, earth, land.] **1.** One who is supposed to spring from the same ground or soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal or native. **2.** That which is original to a particular country.

Au'toch-thŏn'ic, **Au-tŏch'tho-nous**, *a.* Indigenous; aboriginal; native.

Au-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* **1.** Independent or self-derived power; autonomy. **2.** Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat. **3.** Sole right of self-government in a state.

Au'to-crat, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατής, αὐτοκράτωρ, from αὐτός, self, and κράτος, strength.] **1.** An absolute prince or sovereign; — a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. **2.** A person invested with absolute, independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable for his actions.

Au'to-crăt'ic, **Au'to-crăt'ic-al**, *a.* Absolute; independent in power.

Au'to-dā-fé' (au-to-dä-fā'), *n.; pl.* AU'TŌS-DA-FE'. [Pg., act of faith.] **1.** The punishment of a heretic by burning, in conformity with a judgment of the Inquisition. **2.** The sentence then read.

Au'to-grăph, *n.* [Gr. αὐτόγραφος, from αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

Au'to-grăph'ic, **Au'to-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own handwriting. **2.** Pertaining to, or used in, autography.

Au-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* **1.** A person's own writing. **2.** Science of autographs. **3.** A process in lithography for transferring writing.

Au'to-măt'ic, **Au'to-măt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, an automaton; self-acting; — especially applied to machinery, in which certain movements commonly made by hand are made by the machine itself. **2.** Not depending on the will; — applied to animal motions. **3.** Belonging to an automaton; self-moving; acting involuntarily.

Au-tŏm'a-ton, *n.; pl.* AU-TŎM'A-TONS; Lat. *pl.* AU-TŎM'A-TA. [Gr. αὐτόματον, from αὐτός, self, and μάειν, to strive after, to move.] A machine moved by interior machinery which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

Au-tŏm'o-līte, *n.* [Gr. αὐτόμολος, a deserter, from αὐτός, self, and μολεῖν, to go; so called from the large portion of oxide of zinc it contains, though it has no resemblance to an ore.] (*Min.*) A kind of spinel.

Au-tŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. αὐτονομία, fr. αὐτος, self, and νόμος, law.] **1.** Power or right of self-government. **2.** Man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself.

Au'top-sy, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοψία, from αὐτός, self, and ὀπτός, seen; ὄψις, sight.] **1.** Personal observation or examination. **2.** (*Med.*) Post-mortem examination.

Au'tumn (aw'tum), *n.* [Lat. *auctumnus*, *autumnus*, from *auctus*, p. p. of *augere*, to increase, to furnish abundantly.] The third season of the year; the season between summer and winter; fall.

Au-tŭm'nal, *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

Aux-īl'iar, **Aux-īl'ia-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *auxiliaris*, *-rius*, from *auxilium*, help, from *augere*, to increase.] Helping; assisting; aiding; subsidiary.

Aux-īl'ia-ry, *n.* **1.** A helper; an assistant; *specifically*, in the pl., foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **2.** (*Gram.*) A verb helping to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; as, *have*, *be*, *can*, &c. **3.** (*Math.*) A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation.

A-vāil', *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVAILING.] [Lat. *ad* and *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote.

A-vāil', *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose.

A-vāil', *n.* Advantage; use; benefit; — *pl.*, profits or proceeds.

A-vāil'a-bĭl'i-ty, **A-vāil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being available; power of promoting the end in view.

A-vāil'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being availed of, or used

to advantage; profitable; able to effect the object. **2.** Having sufficient power or efficacy for the object; valid.

A-vāil'a-bly, *adv.* With success or effect.

Ăv'a-lănçhe', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, valley.] A snow-slip; vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

Avant-courier (a-vŏng'kōō'reer), *n.* [Fr. See *infra*, and COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach.

A-vänt'-guärd, *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before (Lat. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before), and Eng. *guard*.] The van or advanced body of an army; vanguard.

Ăv'a-rĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *avaritia*, from *avere*, to covet.] Excessive love of money or gain.

Syn. — Cupidity; greediness; covetousness.

Ăv'a-rĭ'cioŭs (-rĭsh'us), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy after wealth or gain.

Syn. — Covetous; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly. — The *covetous* eagerly desire wealth, even at the expense of others; the *avaricious* hoard it; the *penurious*, *parsimonious*, and *miserly* save it by disgraceful self-denial; and the *niggardly*, by meanness in their dealings.

Ăv'a-rĭ'cioŭs-ly (-rĭsh'us), *adv.* Covetously; greedily.

Ăv'a-rĭ'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Undue love of money.

A-väst', *interj.* [Corrupted from D. *haud fast*, hold fast.] (*Naut.*) Cease; hold; stop.

Ăv'a-tär', *n.* [Skr. *avatâra*, descent.] An incarnation or metamorphosis of a deity among the Hindoos.

A-väunt', *interj.* [See AVANT-GUARD.] Begone.

Ā've-Mā'ry, *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning *Ave Maria* [Hail, Mary].

Ăv'e-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *avena*, oats.] Relating to oats.

A-vĕnġe', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *avengier*, from Lat. *vindicare*, to revenge, to avenge.] [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVENGING.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer.

Syn. — Revenge. — It may be right to *avenge* injuries, but never to indulge *revenge*, which is a spirit of malicious resentment.

A-vĕnġ'er, *n.* One who avenges, or takes vengeance.

Ăv'e-nūe, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *advenire*, to come to.] **1.** An entrance to any place; way; passage. **2.** An alley or walk in a path or garden, usually planted on each side with trees. **3.** A wide street. [*An Americanism.*]

A-vĕr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERRING.] [Low Lat. *averare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] To declare positively; to assert with confidence; to asseverate.

Syn. — To affirm; protest; avouch. — See AFFIRM, ASSERT.

Ăv'er-aġe (45), *a.* **1.** Medial; containing a mean proportion. **2.** According to the laws of average.

Ăv'er-aġe, *n.* [O. Fr. See AVER.] **1.** A contribution to a general loss. **2.** A mean proportion; medial sum or quantity. **3.** A medial estimate or general statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases. **4.** A small duty payable to shipmasters on goods.

Ăv'er-aġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVERAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERAGING.] To reduce to a mean; to proportion.

Ăv'er-aġe, *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.

A-vĕr'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion. **2.** Verification; establishment by evidence. **3.** (*Law.*) Offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges.

A-vẽrse' (14), *a.* [See AVERT.] **1.** Turned away. **2.** Having a repugnance or opposition of mind.

Syn. — Disinclined; backward; reluctant. — *Averse* is stronger than *disinclined* and *backward*, but not so strong as *reluctant* (struggling against).

A-vẽrse'ly, *adv.* **1.** Backwardly. **2.** Unwillingly.

A-vẽrse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being averse.

A-vẽr'sion, *n.* **1.** Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; moderate hatred. **2.** Opposition or contrariety of nature. **3.** The cause of repugnance.

Syn. — Disgust; reluctance; repugnance; antipathy. — *Aversion* is not so strong as *reluctance* (*lit.*, struggling against); nor *reluctance* as *repugnance* (*lit.*, fighting against). *Disgust* is a repugnance of feeling or taste: *antipathy* is properly a constitutional disgust, though sometimes an acquired one.

A-vẽrt', *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERTING.] [Lat. *avertere*, from *ab*, *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn or cause to turn off, aside, or away.

A-vẽrt', *v. i.* To turn away.

A-vẽrt'er, *n.* One who averts or turns away.

Ā'vi-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined.

A-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *aviditas*, fr. *avidus*, eager, *avere*, to long.] An intense desire; strong appetite.

Syn. — Greediness; hankering; longing; eagerness.

Ăv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *avocatio*, from *ab*, *a*, from, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** Act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment. **2.** The business that calls off.

☞ Sometimes improperly used for *vocation*.

Ăv'o-çĕt, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird.

A-void', *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVOIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOIDING.] [Prefix *a* and *void*.] **1.** To keep at a distance from. **2.** To make void; to annul or vacate. **3.** (*Pleading.*) To defeat or evade, as a plea.

Syn. — To shun. — *Avoid* is negative; it is simply to keep away from. *Shun* is positive; it is to *turn* from. Prudence may induce us to *avoid*, fear or dislike lead us to *shun*. We *avoid* bad habits; we ought to *shun* vices.

A-void', *v. i.* (*Law.*) To become void, vacant, or empty as a benefice.

A-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided.

A-void'ançe, *n.* **1.** The act of avoiding or shunning. **2.** The act of annulling. **3.** The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

A-void'er, *n.* **1.** One who avoids; one who shuns. **2.** One who carries any thing away, or a vessel in which things are carried away.

A-void'less, *a.* Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable.

Ăv'oir-du-pois' (ăv'er-du-poiz'), *n.* or *a.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have (a fixed) weight, from Fr. *avoir* (Lat. *habere*), to have, and *poids* (O. Fr. *poix*, *pois*), portion weighed, from Lat. *pensum*, portion weighed.] A weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains.

A-vouch', *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVOUCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOUCHING.] [Lat. *advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To declare positively; to maintain.

Syn. — To vouch; to affirm; to assert; to support.

A-vouch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avouched.

A-vouch'er, *n.* One who avouches or affirms.

A-vow', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOWING.] [Fr. *avouer*; *a* for *ad*, and *vouer* (Lat. *vovere*), to *vow*.] **1.** To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge; to confess. **2.** (*Law.*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done.

Syn. — See CONFESS.

A-vow'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avowed or confessed.

A-vow'al, *n.* An open or frank declaration.

A-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* In an avowed manner; openly.

A-vow-ee', *n.* See ADVOWEE.

A-vow'er, *n.* One who avows.

A-vow'ry, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of a distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

A-vŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *avulsio*, from *avellere*, *avulsus*, to tear off, from *a* for *ab*, from off, and *vellere*, to pluck.] **1.** A tearing asunder. **2.** A fragment torn off. **3.** (*Law.*) Sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation, current, or the like.

A-vŭn'cu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *avunculus*, uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

A-wāit', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAITING.] **1.** To wait or look out for; to expect. **2.** To be in store for; to be ready for.

A-wāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* AWOKE, AWAKED; *p. p.* AWAKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAKING.] **1.** To rouse from sleep. **2.** To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction.

A-wāke', *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep; and, *figuratively*, out of a state resembling sleep.

A-wāke', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness.

A-wāk'en (a-wāk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAKENING.] [*Awake*, with its A.-S. infinitive.] To rouse from sleep or torpor.

Syn. — To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth; awake; wake.

A-wāk'en-er, *n.* He who, or that which, awakens.

A-wạrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWARDING.] [O. Fr. *awarder*, from *a*, equiv. to Lat. *ad*, and *warder*, *garder*, *guarder*, to observe, keep. See GUARD.] To give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge.

A-wạrd', *v. i.* To determine; to make an award.

A-wạrd', *n.* **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision; *specifically*, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted. **2.** The paper containing such decision.

A-ward'er, *n.* One who awards; a judge
A-wâre', *a.* Watchful; vigilant; hence, apprised; cognizant.
A-wāy', *adv.* Absent; at a distance.

☞ *Away with* has sometimes a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *away with* it." (*Isa.* i. 13), i. e. "I can not bear or endure it."— *To make away with*, to kill or destroy.

Awe, *n.* [A.-S. *oga*, *ege*, *aige*, fr. Goth. *agan*, *ogan*, to fear.] Profound fear mingled with admiration or reverence.

Syn. — Dread; veneration.—*Reverence* is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear. *Dread* is strong personal fear; as, *dread* of punishment. *Veneration* is reverence in its strongest manifestation; it is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings.

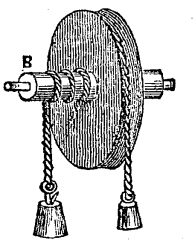
Awe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWING.] To strike with fear and reverence.
A-wĕath'er, *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the weather side, or toward the wind; opposed to *alee*.
A-weigh' (-wā'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly; atrip; — said of the anchor. [miration.
Aw'ful, *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and ad-
Aw'ful-ly, *adv.* In an awful manner.
Aw'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of striking with awe.
A-while', *adv.* A space of time; for some time; for a short time.
Awk'ward, *a.* [From O. Eng. *awk*, left (Fr. *gauche*), and *ward*, q. v.] **1.** Wanting dexterity; without skill; bungling. **2.** Ungraceful in manner.

Syn. — Clumsy; uncouth. — One who is *Clumsy* (from *clump*) is heavy, and, of course, ungraceful in everything; one who is *awkward* wants grace of movement; one who is *uncouth* is so for want of training.

Awk'ward-ly, *adv.* In an awkward manner.
Awk'ward-ness, *n.* The quality of being awkward.
Awl, *n.* [A.-S. *æl*, *al*.] A pointed instrument for making small holes.
Awn, *n.* [Goth. *ahana*, Gr. ἄχνη.] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.
Awn'ing, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *helan*, *helian*, to cover.] **1.** A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays. **2.** That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.
Awn'less, *a.* Without awn or beard.
A-wōke', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *awake*. See AWAKE.
A-wry' (a-rī'), *a.* or *adv.* **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint. **2.** Aside from the line of truth, or right reason.
Ăx, } *n.* [A.-S. *eax*, *æx*, *acas*, Gr. ἀξίνη, Lat. *ascia*.]
Axe, } An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge or blade, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c. [axis.
Ăx'i-al, *a.* Pertaining, or having resemblance, to an
Ax-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *axis* and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of an axis, without leaves or other appendages.
Ăx'il, } *n.* [Lat.] **1.** The armpit. **2.** (*Bot.*) The angle
Ax-ĭl'la, } between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and a stem or branch.
Ăx'il-lar, } *a.* [See AXIL.] **1.** Pertaining to the
Ăx'il-la-ry, } armpit. **2.** (*Bot.*) Situated in, or rising from, the axilla.
Ăx'i-om, *n.* [Gr. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιοῦν, to think worthy, ἄξιος, worthy.] **1.** A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition. **2.** An established principle in some art or science.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; adage. — *Axioms* are the foundations of science; *maxims* are guiding principles in our practical concerns. An *aphorism* is a detached sentence expressing a weighty sentiment; an *adage* is a saying of long-established authority.

Ăx'i-o-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; having
Ăx'i-o-măt'ic-al, } the nature of an axiom.
Ăx'is, *n.*; *pl.* ĂX'ĒS. [Lat.] **1.** The straight line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The second vertebra of the neck; (*b.*) A tooth-like process, on its upper surface, serving as a pivot on which the second vertebra turns. **3.** (*Bot.*) The central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. **4.** A central or medial line between corresponding parts.
Ax'le (ăks'l), *n.* [A.-S. *æx*, *eax*. Cf. AXIS.] **1.** A transverse bar connecting the naves of the opposite wheels of a carriage. **2.** An axis.



B, Axle.

Ăx'le-tree, *n.* An axle.
Āy, } (āĭ), *adv.* Yes; yea; — a word
Āye, } expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.
Āye (āĭ), *n.* **1.** An affirmative vote. **2.** A voter in the affirmative.
Āye (ā), *adv.* [A.-S. *a*, *aa*, *awa*, Gr. *aiei*, ἀεί.] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.
Āye'-āye, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar; so called from its cry.
A-zā'le-a, *n.*; *pl.* A-ZĀ'LE-ĀS. [Gr. ἀζαλέος, dry, so called because growing best in dry ground.] A genus of flowering plants.
Āz'i-mŭth, *n.* [Ar. *as-samt*, pl. *as-sumût*, a way or path.] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

Azimuth compass, a compass resembling the mariner's compass, but with a more accurate graduation of the card, and vertical sights.—*Magnetical azimuth*, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian.

Āz'i-mŭth-al, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.
A-zō'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζωή, life.] Destitute of any vestige of animal life.
A-zōte', *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζωή, life.] (*Chem.*) A kind of gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.
A-zōt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to; formed or consisting of azote.
Āz'o-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AZOTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AZOTIZING.] To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen; to nitrogenize.
A-zō'toŭs, *a.* Nitrous; as, *azotous* acid.
Āz'ure (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *a.* [Per. *lâjaward* or *lâjuward*, a blue color, *lâjawardî*, *lâjuwardî*, azure, the initial *l* having been dropped.] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.
Āz'ure (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *n.* **1.** The fine blue color of the sky. **2.** The blue vault above. **3.** (*Her.*) A blue color, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

B.

B (be), is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. (See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 62.) It is etymologically convertible with *m*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own. In *Music*, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor.) B♭ stands for B flat, the tone or half-step, or semitone lower than B.
Bäa, *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep.
Bäa, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.
Băb'bitt-mĕt'al, *n.* A soft alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, named from the inventor.
Băb'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BABBLING.] [D. *babbelen*, H. Ger. *bappeln*, *bappern*, Fr. *babiller*, It. *babbolare*.] **1.** To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly. **2.** To prate; to chatter. **3.** To make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks.
Băb'ble, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.
Băb'ble, } *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; un-
Băb'ble-ment, } meaning words.
Băb'bler, *n.* **1.** An idle talker; a tell-tale. **2.** One of a group of long-tailed, thrush-like birds, remarkable for their singular chattering notes.
Bābe, *n.* [*W. baban*, *maban*.] An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.
Bā'bel, *n.* [Heb. *Bâbel*, capital of Shinar, or Babylonia; confusion, fr. *balal*, to confound, according to Scripture, but more prob. a contr. from *bêth-bel*, house of Belus, or *Baal*. See *Gen.* xi.] A confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

Bąb-o͞on′, *n.* [O. Eng. *babion, babian*, prob. akin to *babe*.] A kind of monkey, having a long face, a broad, high muzzle, cheek pouches, dog-like tusks, or canine teeth, and naked callosities on the buttocks.

Baboon.

Bā′by, *n.* [See BABE.] **1.** An infant; a babe. **2.** A doll.

Bā′by, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an infant.

Bā′by, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BABIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BABYING.] To treat like a young child.

Bā′by-hŏŏd, *n.* State of being a [baby.

Bā′by-house, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

Bā′by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Bā′by-jŭmp′er, *n.* A suspensory support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by a strap of vulcanized india-rubber, and used for exercise.

Băb′y-lō′ni-an, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, or the an-
Băb′y-lō′nish, } cient kingdom of Babylonia.

Băb′y-lō′ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia. **2.** An astrologer; — so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

Băc, } *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a ferry-boat, Arm. *bag*, *bak*, a bark,
Băck, } D. *bak*, tray, bowl.] **1.** (*Brewing & Distilling.*) A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c. It has different names, according to its position and use. **2.** A broad, flat boat, for carrying carriages, cattle, &c., over ferries, by means of a rope stretched across.

Băc′ca-lau′re-ate, *n.* [N. Lat. *baccalaureatus*, from *baccalaureus*, a bachelor of arts, from Lat. *bacca lauri*, bayberry, from the practice of the bachelor's wearing a garland of bayberries. See BACHELOR.] The degree of bachelor of arts.

Băc′ca-lau′re-ate, *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

Baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a farewell discourse delivered to a graduating class.

Băc′cate, *a.* [Lat. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca*, berry.] (*Bot.*) Having a pulpy nature, like a berry.

Băc′cā-ted, *a.* Having many berries.

Băc′cha-nal, } *n.* [See *infra.*] A devotee of Bac-
Băc′cha-nā′li-an, } chus; one who indulges in drunken revels.

Băc′cha-nal, } *a.* Reveling, or pertaining to revel-
Băc′cha-nā′li-an, } ing, in intemperate drinking.

Băc′cha-nals, } *n. pl.* [Lat. *Bacchanal*, a place de-
Băc′cha-nā′li-a, } voted to Bacchus, *Bacchanalia*, a feast of Bacchus, the god of wine.] (*Myth.*) Feasts in honor of Bacchus; hence, drunken feasts or revels.

Bac-chănt′, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* BAC-CHĂN′TĒS. [Lat. *baccans*, *p. pr.* of *bacchari*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] **1.** A priest of Bacchus. **2.** A bacchanal; a reveler.

Bac-chănte′, *n.* **1.** A priestess of Bacchus. **2.** A female bacchanal.

Băc′chic, } *a.* Relating to Bacchus; hence, jovial
Băc′chic-al, } with intoxication; drunken.

Bac-çĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *baccifer*, from *bacca*, berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing berries.

Bac-çĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bacca*, berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on berries.

Băch′e-lor, *n.* [L. Lat. *baccalarius*, afterward changed to *baccalaureus*. See BACCALAUREATE. The orig. sense of the word is *little, small, young*, from W. *bach*, Ir. *beag*, *beg*.] **1.** A man of any age who has not been married. **2.** One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, at a college or university. **3.** A young knight.

Băch′e-lor's-bŭt′ton, *n.* An herbaceous perennial plant, the flower of which was formerly carried by country fellows in their pockets to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts.

Băch′e-lor-ship, *n.* State of being a bachelor.

Băck, *n.* [A.-S. *bæc*, *bac*. Cf. Sw. *backe*, hill.] **1.** The upper or hinder part of an animal, from the neck to the loins. **2.** The part opposed to the front; the rear. **3.** The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part. **4.** The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight.

Băck, *adv.* **1.** To the place from which one came. **2.** To or toward a former state, condition, station, or time. **3.** Away from the front. **4.** In a state of restraint or hindrance. **5.** Again; in return.

Băck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BACKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKING.] **1.** To get upon the back of. **2.** To support, second or strengthen by aid. **3.** To drive or force backward. **4.** To furnish with a back.

To back an anchor (*Naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, to which it is fastened. — *To back astern*, in rowing, to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method. — *To back the oars*, to row backward with the oars. — *To back the sails*, to arrange them so as to take out the wind, and thus to cause the ship to move astern. — *To back up*, to support or sustain.

Băck, *v. i.* To move or go back.

To back out, or *back down*, to withdraw from an engagement or pledge.

Băck, *a.* In the rear; remote.

Băck′bīte, *v. t.* To speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.

Băck′bīte, *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.

Băck′bīt′er, *n.* A secret calumniator or detractor.

Băck′bōne, *n.* **1.** The spine. **2.** Firmness; moral principle.

Băck′er, *n.* One who, or that which, backs or supports another.

Băck-găm′mon, *n.* [W. *bach*, little, and *cammawn*, *cammon*, combat.] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice.

Băck′ground, *n.* **1.** Ground in the rear or behind. **2.** A place of obscurity or shade.

Băck′hănd′ed, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward. **2.** Indirect; oblique. **3.** Inclining to the left.

Băck′hănd′ed, *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

Băck′house, *n.* A building behind the main or front building; *specifically*, a privy or necessary.

Băck′-piēçe, } *n.* A piece of armor for covering the back.
Băck′-plāte, }

Băck′shish, } *n.* [Pers. *bakhshîsh*, from *bakhshidan*,
Băck′sheesh, } to give.] In India, a present or gratuity of money.

Băck′sīde, *n.* Back or hinder part of any thing; the rear.

Băck′sīght (-sīt), *n.* The first reading of the leveling staff, taken from any position of the leveling instrument.

Băck-slīde′, *v. i.* [*imp.* BACKSLID; *p. p.* BACKSLIDDEN, BACKSLID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKSLIDING.] To fall back or off; to apostatize.

Băck-slīd′er, *n.* One who backslides; a renegade.

Băck′stăff, *n.* [So called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies.

Băck′-stāys, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

Băck′swōrd (-sōrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

Băck′ward, } *adv.* [*back* and *ward*. See WARD.] **1.**
Băck′wards, } With the back in advance. **2.** Toward the back. **3.** On the back, or with the back downward. **4.** Toward or in past time. **5.** By way of reflection. **6.** From a better to a worse state. **7.** In a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily.

Băck′ward, *a.* **1.** Unwilling; averse; reluctant. **2.** Dull; not quick of apprehension. **3.** Late or behindhand in time. **4.** Already past or gone. [ner.

Băck′ward-ly, *adv.* In a reluctant or unwilling man-

Băck′ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward; aversion; reluctance.

Băck′wą-ter, *n.* **1.** Water held back, as in a stream, by some obstruction, as a dam. **2.** Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel.

Băck-wo͝odş′man, *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements, especially on the western frontier of the United States.

Bā′con (bā′kn), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bacho*, back, O. D. *baec*, ham. Cf. Ger. *bache*, a wild sow, and *bacher*, a wild boar.] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

To save one's bacon, to preserve one's self from harm.

Ba-cō′ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy.

Băd, *a.* [*comp.* WORSE; *superl.* WORST.] [Cf. Per. *bad*, Ger. *böse*, O. H. Ger. *bôsi*, *pôsi*, bad, Goth. *bauths*, deaf, dumb, dull.] Wanting good qualities, whether physical or moral; evil; ill; vicious.

Băd } (băd, 57). The past tense of *bid*. See BID.
Bădе }

Bădġe, *n.* [A.-S. *beag*, *beah*, bracelet, collar, crown, from *beogan*, *bugan*, to bow, bend.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, or sign worn on the person. **2.** Something that gives prominence or distinctiveness.

Băd'ger, *n.* [Corrupted from L. Lat. *bladarius*, *bladerius*, from *bladum*, *bladus*, *blada*, corn, of Celtic origin; the badger was so called because he carried away his store of corn from the fields of the peasants.] **1.** A burrowing quadruped related to the bear. It is a clumsy animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) A person licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another.

Indian Badger.

Băd'ger, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BADGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BADGERING.] To follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.

Ba-dĭg'eon (ba-dĭj'un), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A mixture of plaster and freestone, used to fill small holes in statues. **2.** A mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.

Badinage (băd'e-näzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *badiner*, to joke.] Light or playful discourse.

Băd'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well.

Băd'ness, *a.* State of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Băf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAFFLING.] [From Prov. Ger. *baffen*, *bäffen*, to bark, chide.] **1.** To treat with insult or mockery. **2.** To check by shifts and turns. **3.** To check by perplexing.

Syn. — To balk; frustrate; disappoint; confound; defeat; elude; foil.

Băf'fler, *n.* One who baffles.

Băg, *n.* [Low Lat. *baga*, A.-S. *bælg*, *bælig*, bag, budget, belly, Goth. *balgs*, pouch, Ger. *balg*, case, skin.] A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey any thing.

Băg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAGGING.] **1.** To put into a bag. **2.** To seize or intrap.

Băg, *v. i.* **1.** To swell like a full bag.

Bagatelle (bag'a-tĕl'), *n.* [From O. Fr. *bague*, bundle. Cf. BAG.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance. **2.** A game played with balls and a rod on a board having holes at one end.

Băg'gaġe, *n.* [See BAG.] **1.** The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army. **2.** Trunks, carpet-bags, &c., containing the clothing, &c., which one carries with him on a journey; luggage.

Băg'gaġe, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagasa*, It. *bagascin*, prostitute, from *baga*, *bagua*, bundle.] **1.** A strumpet. **2.** A playful, saucy young woman.

Băg'ging, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.

Băgn'io (băn'yo), *n.* [It., from Lat. *balneum*, bath.] **1.** A bath-house. **2.** A brothel.

Băg'pīpe, *n.* A musical instrument, used in Scotland.

☞ It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

Bagpipe.

Băg'pīp'er, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bäh, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt; pah.

Bāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAILING.] [Lat. *bajulare*, to bear a burden, *bajulus*, he who bears burdens.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To set free from arrest, or custody, and deliver to the keeping of other persons, on their undertaking to be responsible for the appearance at a certain day and place of the person bailed. (*b.*) To deliver, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. **2.** To free from water.

Bāil, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. (*b.*) The security given. **2.** The handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

Bāil'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being admitted to bail. **2.** Admitting of bail.

Bāil'-bŏnd, *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. (*b.*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment. [mitted in trust.

Bāil-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom goods are com-

Bāil'er, } (126), *n.* (*Law.*) One who delivers goods to

Bāil'or, } another in trust, for some particular purpose.

Bāil'iff, *n.* [See BAIL, *v. t.*] A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.

Bāil'i-wĭck, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillie*, jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A.-S. *wic*, a termination signifying *station*, *residence*.] (*Law.*) The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bāil'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A delivery of goods in trust.

Bāit, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Any substance used to catch fish, &c.; a lure. **2.** Any thing serving to allure; enticement; temptation. **3.** Refreshment taken on a journey.

Bāit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAITING.] [A.-S. *batan*, from *bitan*, to bite.] **1.** To put on or in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, to allure fish, fowls, &c. **2.** To give food and drink to, upon the road.

Bāit, *v. i.* To stop to take refreshment on a journey.

Bāit, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] To provoke and harass.

Bāize, *n.* [Perhaps from Eng. *base*, of little comparative value.] A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap.

Bāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAKED (bākt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAKING.] [A.-S. *bacan*, Skr. *patsh.*] **1.** To heat, dry, and harden, by natural or artificial means; *specifically*, to prepare for food, in a close place heated. [baked.

Bāke, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking. **2.** To be

Bāke'house, *n.* A house or building for baking.

Bāk'er, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c. **2.** A small portable tin oven. [*Amer.*]

Baker's dozen, thirteen in number.

Bāk'er-y, *n.* **1.** The trade of a baker. **2.** A place used for baking; a bakehouse.

Bāk'ing, *n.* The quantity baked at once.

Băk'shĭsh, *n.* See BACKSHISH.

Băl'ançe, *n.* [Lat. *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales, from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate, scale.] **1.** An apparatus for weighing bodies. **2.** That which is necessary to make two quantities or sums equal. **3.** Act of comparing or weighing; estimate. **4.** An equipoise or just proportion. **5.** A wheel in a watch serving to regulate the motion of the other wheels. **6.** (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*.

Băl'ançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALANCING.] **1.** To bring to an equipoise, or equilibrium; to weigh in a balance. **2.** To render equal in importance, force, proportion, &c. **3.** To compare in relative force, importance, value, &c.; to estimate. **4.** To settle and adjust, as an account. **5.** (*Dancing.*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally.

Băl'ançe, *v. i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** (*Dancing.*) To move toward a person opposite, and then back.

Băl'an-çer, *n.* One who balances, or uses a balance.

Băl'ançe-sheet, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts.

Băl'co-ny, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *balcho*, *palcho*, Eng. *balk*, beam.] A kind of gallery on the outside of a building.

Bạld, *a.* [Perhaps the p. p. of to *ball*, to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by clearing away the hair. But cf. also Sp. *baldo*, *baldio*, bare; W. *moel*, Gael. & Ir. *maol*, bald.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c. **2.** Destitute of suitable ornament; unadorned.

Băl'da-chin (băl'da-kin), *n.* [From *Baldach*, for *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, a city in Turkish Asia whence came rich silks such as were used in canopies.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A structure in form of a canopy. (*b.*) A canopy or ornament over doors, thrones, &c.

Bạl'der-dash, *n.* [Prob. in its primary sense, the froth or foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backward and forward in hot water. But cf. W. *baldorduss*, a prattling.] **1.** A worthless mixture, especially bad mixed liquor. **2.** A senseless jargon of words; ribaldry.

Bạld'ness, *n.* State of being bald.

Bạld'pāte, *n.* A pate without hair; a bald person.

Bạl'drie, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balderich*, A.-S. *belt*, Lat. *balteus*, girdle.] A girdle, or belt, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm.

Bāle, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*, Icel. *böllr*, ball, round pack.] A bundle of goods corded for transportation.

Bāle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALING.] To make up in a bale.

Bāle, *n.* [A.-S. *beal*, *balo*, Goth. *balos.*] Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

Bāle'-fīre, *n.* A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Bāle'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of bale or misery; calamitous. **2.** Full of grief or sorrow; woful; sad.

Băl'is-ter, } *n.* [Lat. *balista*, *ballista.*] A cross-bow.

Băl'lis-ter, }

Ba-lize' (-leez'), *n.* [Fr., from *pal*, stake, pale, Lat. *palus.*] A pole raised on a bank.

Balk (bawk), *n.* [A.-S. *balc*, Ger. *balken*, beam.] **1.** An unplowed ridge or strip. **2.** A great beam, or rafter, or timber. **3.** (*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. **4.** A hindrance or disappointment.

Balk (bawk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALKED (bawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALKING.] [From *balk*, beam; orig. to put a beam in one's way, in order to stop or hinder.] **1.** To leave untouched in plowing. **2.** To disappoint; to frustrate.

Balk (bawk), *v. i.* To stop abruptly in one's course.

Balk'er (bawk'er), *n.* One who balks.

Balk'y (bawk'ĭ), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.

Ball, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*, *palla*. Cf. BALE.] **1.** Any round body, or one nearly so. **2.** Any part of the body that is round or protuberant. **3.** (*Print.*) A cushion formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms. **4.** A well-known and familiar game.

Ball and socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction.

Ball, *n.* [Fr. *bal*, Ger. *ball*, a dancing; from Gr. βάλλειν, to toss or throw, or πάλλειν, πάλλεσθαι, to leap, bound.] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

Ball, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLING.] To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet.

Băl'lad, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a dancing song, from *ballare*, to dance. See BALL.] A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verses.

Băl'last, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *bat*, boat, and *hlæst*, load; or of Celt. origin, lit. sand-load, the first syllable having been taken from Ir. *beal*, sand. Cf. W. *balasarn*, ballast.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it. **2.** Gravel, broken stone, &c., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

Băl'last, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLASTING.] To load or furnish with ballast.

Ball'-cŏck, *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full.

Băl'let, *n.* [Fr., from *bal*. See BALL, dancing-party]. A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, decorations, &c.

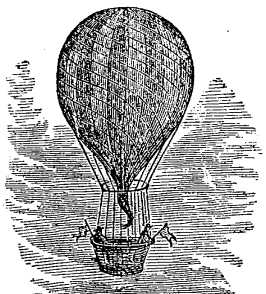
Bal-lĭs'tă, *n.*; *pl.* ***BAL-LĬS'TÆ***. [Lat. from Gr. βάλλειν, to throw.] A machine or engine, in the form of a crossbow, used by the ancients in war for throwing stones.

Băl'lis-ter, or **Bal-lĭs'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *ballista*.] A crossbow.

Bal-lĭs'tic, *a.* [See *supra*.] Pertaining to the ballista.

Bal-lĭs'tics, *n. sing.* The science of projectiles.

Bal-lōōn', *n.* [Augm. of Fr. *balle*, Sp. *bala*, It. *balla*. See BALE and BALL.] **1.** A bag, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. **2.** (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar. **3.** (*Chem.*) A spherical glass receiver.



Balloon.

Bal-lōōn'ist, *n.* An aëronaut.

Băl'lot, *n.* [Fr. *ballote*, Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See BALL.] **1.** Originally, a ball used in voting; hence, a written or printed vote. **2.** Act of voting by balls or tickets. **3.** Whole amount of votes cast.

Băl'lot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLOTING.] To vote or decide by ballot.

Băl'lot-bŏx, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Ball'-vălve, *n.* (*Mach.*) A ball, placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom, and operating as a valve.

Ball'-vein (-vān), *n.* (*Mining.*) A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a circular form.

Bälm, (bäm) *n.* [Lat. *balsamum*, Gr. βάλσαμον, balsam, q. v.] **1.** A kind of aromatic plant. **2.** The resinous and odoriferous sap or juice of certain trees. **3.** Any fragrant or valuable ointment. **4.** Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.

Balm of Gilead, a plant of the terebinthine family, and the balsam obtained from it.

Bälm, *v. t.* **1.** To anoint with balm. **2.** To assuage.

Bälm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; soothing. **2.** Producing balm.

Bal'sam, *n.* [Lat. *balsamum*, Gr. βάλσαμον.] **1.** An aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential or volatile oil. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of tree. (*b.*) A popular annual garden plant; balsamine. **3.** (*Med.*) A mixture composed of natural balsams and other articles.

Băl-săm'ic, } *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; con-
Băl-săm'ic-al, } taining, or resembling, balsam.

Băl-săm'ic, *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.

Băl'sa-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *balsamum* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

Bal'sa-mĭne, *n.* [Gr. βαλσάμινος, of balsam, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The touch-me-not, or garden-balsam.

Bal'sa-moŭs, *a.* Having the quality of balsam.

Băl'us-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *balaustium*, Gr. βαλαύστιον, flower of the wild pomegranate, on account of the similarity of form.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. (*b.*) The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Băl'us-trāde, *n.* [See BALUSTER.] A row of balusters, joined by a rail.

Băl'za-rīne', *n.* [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

Băm, *n.* [Probably a contraction of *bamboozle*.] An imposition; a cheat. [*Vulgar*.]

Băm, *v. t.* To cheat; to wheedle. [*Vulgar*.]

Bam-bōō', *n.* [Malay.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the family of grasses, growing in tropical countries.

Bam-boo'zle, *v. t.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] To play tricks upon. [*Low*.]

Băn, *n.* [Fr. *ban*, L. Lat. *bannus*, *bannum*, *bandum*, O. H. Ger. *ban*. Cf. ABANDON.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** (*pl.*) Public notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract. **3.** Interdiction; prohibition. **4.** A curse. **5.** A pecuniary penalty for offending against a ban, or for the commission of some crime.

Băn, *n.* [Serb. *ban*, Russ. & Pol. *pan*, a master, lord.] A title given to the viceroy of Croatia.

Băn, *v. t.* [See BAN, *n.*] To curse; to execrate.

Ba-nä'nă, *n.* [Sp. *banana*, *banano*, *bananás*, Fr. *banane*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the plantain-tree, and its fruit.

Banana.

Băn'd, *n.* [A.-S. *banda*, from *bindan*, to bind. See BIND.] **1.** Any ligament or belt with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) Any broad, flat, low molding. (*b.*) Any continuous tablet or series of ornaments, &c., on a building. (*c*). In Gothic architecture, the molding which encircles pillars and small shafts. **3.** Means of union or connection between persons. **4.** A linen ornament worn about the neck by clergymen. **5.** A company of persons united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

Băn'd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANDING.] **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.

Băn'd, *v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose.

Băn'd'ăġe, *n.* [See BAND.] **1.** A fillet, roller, or swathe, used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c. **2.** Something resembling such a fillet.

Băn'd'ăġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANDAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANDAGING.] To bind with a bandage.

Ban-dăn'ă, } *n.* [Sp. *bandaña*, from *bandaño*, a neck-
Ban-dăn'nă, } erchief made of bast.] A species of silk or cotton handkerchief.

Băn'd'bŏx, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.

Bandeau (băn'do), *n.*; *pl.* ***BANDEAUX*** (băn'dōz). [Fr.] A narrow band or fillet; a head-dress.

Băn'de-rōle, *n.* [Fr., from *bandière*, banner.] A small flag, carried on the masts of vessels, or on military weapons.

Băn'dĭt, *n.*; *pl.* BĂN'DITS or BAN-DĬT'TĬ. [It. *bandito*, p. p. of *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish. See ABANDON.] A lawless or desperate fellow; a robber; a brigand.

Băn'd-let, } *n.* [See BAND.] (*Arch.*) Any little band
Băn'd'e-let, } or flat molding.

Băn'dŏg, *n.* [*band* and *dog*, i. e., bound dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, kept chained.

Băn'do-leer', *n.* [Fr. *bandoulière*, from *bande*, band.] **1.** A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm, worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire-arms. **2.** A small leather case for powder.

Băn'dōre, or **Ban-dōre'**, *n.* [Gr. πανδοῦρα, a musi-

cal instrument, invented by *Pan*.] A musical stringed instrument, very similar in form to a guitar.

Bănd'rōl, **Băn'ner-ōl**, } *n.* See BANDEROLE.

Băn'dy, *n.* [Fr. *bandé*, p. p. of *bander*, to bind, to bandy, from *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball. **2.** The play with such a club.

Băn'dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANDYING.] **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. **3.** To toss about; to agitate.

Băn'dy-lĕg, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*.] A crooked leg.

Băn'dy-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bāne, *n.* [A.-S. *bana*, Goth. *banga*, stroke, wound, Gr. *φένειν*, to slay.] **1.** A deadly poison; hence, any fatal cause of injury or destruction. **2.** Ruin; destruction.

Bāne'fŭl, *a.* Having poisonous qualities; noxious.

Bāne'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a baneful manner.

Bāne'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of being baneful.

Băng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANGING.] [Icel. *banga*, to beat, Goth. *banja*, stroke.] To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to handle roughly.

Băng, *n.* A blow, as with a club; a heavy blow.

Băn'ian (*or* ban-yăn'), *n.* [Skr. *pan*, to sell, *panya*, salable, *banik*, merchant. Cf. *punya*, holy, the banian-tree being held sacred.] **1.** A Hindoo merchant. **2.** A morning gown. **3.** The Indian fig-tree. See BANYAN.

Banian days (*Naut.*), days in which sailors have no flesh meat.

Băn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANISHING.] [Low Lat. *bannire*, *bannisare*, *bannizare*. See BAN.] **1.** To condemn to exile; to compel to leave one's country. **2.** To drive away; to compel to depart.

Syn. — To exile, expel. — A man is *banished* when forced to depart; *exiled* when sent from his own into a foreign country; *expelled* when forcibly ejected, usually with disgrace.

Băn'ish-er, *n.* One who banishes. [banished.

Băn'ish-ment, *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being

Băn'is-ter, *n.* [A corrupt. of *baluster*.] A baluster.

Băn'jo, *n.* [Corrupt. of *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument, resembling both the guitar and tamborine.

Bănk (82), *n.* [A.-S. *banc*. See BENCH.] **1.** A ridge of earth. **2.** Any steep acclivity. **3.** An elevation in the sea; a flat; a shoal. **4.** A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley. **5.** (*Com.*) A collection of money deposited by a number of persons for a particular use. **6.** Place where such a collection of money is deposited. **7.** A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association or an incorporated company.

Bănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANKED (bănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANKING.] To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. [banking.

Bănk, *v. i.* To deposit money in a bank; to carry on

Bănk'a-ble, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

Bănk'-bĭll, *n.* **1.** In America, a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the currency; a bank-note. **2.** In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.

Bănk'-book, *n.* A book in which a person's bank accounts are entered.

Bănk'er, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

Bănk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.

Bănk'-nōte, *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money.

☞ Such notes, in America, are popularly termed *bank-bills*.

Bănk'rupt, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*, It. *banco rotto*, bankruptcy, from Fr. *banque*, It. *banco*, bank, and Norm. Fr. *roupt*, It. *rotto*, Lat. *ruptus*, broken, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** A trader who breaks or fails, or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader. **2.** Any individual unable to pay his debts.

Bănk'rupt, *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent.

Bănk'rupt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANKRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANKRUPTING.] To break in trade; to make insolvent.

Bănk'rupt-çy, *n.* **1.** State of being bankrupt; insolvency. **2.** Act of becoming a bankrupt; failure in trade.

Bănk'-stŏck, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Băn'ner, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, *bandière*, from *bande*, band. Cf. Goth. *bandva*, *bandvo*, a sign.] A military ensign; principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a streamer.

Băn'ner-et, *n.* [From Low Lat. *banneretus*. See BANNER.] Orig. a military rank conferred only on such as were able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field; hence, a rank corresponding to this.

Băn'nock, *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal.

Băn'quet (băṅk'wet), *n.* [Fr. *banquet*, feast, *banquette*, a little seat. *Banquet* is originally a *sitting*, and hence a *feast*.] A feast; a rich entertainment.

Băn'quet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANQUETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANQUETING.] To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

Băn'quet, *v. i.* To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

Băn'quet-er (băṅk'wet-er), *n.* One who banquets.

Banquette (ban-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr., from *banc*, bench, seat. See BANK.] (*Fort.*) A little raised way, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the ditch or in front of it.

Băn'shee, **Bĕn'shīe**, } *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith*, fairy, from Gael. & Ir. *bean*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] An Irish fairy that warns of impending death.

Băn'tam, *n.* A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java.

Băn'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted from the Fr. *badiner*, to joke.] To play upon in words and in good humor.

Syn. — To rally; joke; jest; sport; ridicule; deride. — We *banter* in good humor, turning the laugh upon a person for something he has done or neglected to do. We *rally* when we attack a person with ridicule, raillery, or sarcasm. This is always more pungent, and often ill-natured.

Băn'ter, *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

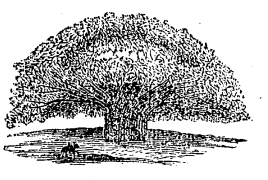
Băn'ter-er, *n.* One who banters or rallies.

Bănt'ling, *n.* [Corrupt. from the Ger. *bänkling*, bastard, from *bank*, bench, prop. a child begotten on a bench, and not in the marriage-bed. Cf. BASTARD.] A young or small child; an infant.

Banyan Tree.

Băn'yan, or **Ban-yăn'**, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, whose branches drop shoots to the ground, which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference.

Bā'o-bab, *n.* [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree in the world, a native of tropical Africa. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, while the branches are often 70 feet long, and form a hemispherical head of 150 feet in diameter.



Baobab.

Băp'tism, *n.* [Gr. *βάπτισμα*, from *βαπτίζειν*, to baptize, *βάπτειν*, to dip in water.] Act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

Bap-tĭs'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Băp'tist, *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. **2.** As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the only proper mode of administering this rite. [tered.

Băp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place where baptism is adminis-

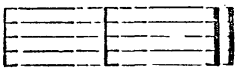
Bap-tĭst'ic, **Bap-tĭst'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

Bap-tīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAPTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAPTIZING.] [See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

Bap-tīz'er, *n.* One who baptizes.

Bär, *n.* [Fr. *barre*, It. & Sp. *barra*, from W. *bar*, branch of a tree, bar, bolt.] **1.** A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction. **2.** Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; a barrier. **3.** A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbor. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. (*b.*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed. (*c.*) The legal profession. (*d.*) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. **5.** Any tribunal. **6.** The inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors

are kept for sale. **7.** (*Her.*) A horizontal mark across the escutcheon. **8.** (*Mus.*) A line drawn perpendicularly across the staff.



Bär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BARRING.] **1.** To fasten with a bar. **2.** To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent. **3.** To except. **4.** To cross with one or more stripes or lines.

Bärb, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] **1.** Beard, or that which resembles it. **2.** The point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c. **3.** Defensive armor anciently worn by horses, made of leather, set with iron spikes, **4.** A horse of the *Barbary* stock, noted for speed. **5.** A pigeon of a black or dun color, from *Barbary*.

Bärb, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, or the like. **2.** To clothe, as a horse, with armor.

Bär'ba-can, } *n.* [Fr., of Arabic origin. Ar. *barbakhun*,
Bär'bi-can, } aqueduct, sewer.] **1.** (*Fort.*) An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city. **2.** An opening in the wall of a fortress for guns.

Bär-bā'ri-an (89), *n.* [Gr. *βάρβαρος*.] **1.** A foreigner. [*Obs.*] **2.** A man in his rude, uncivilized state. **3.** A cruel, savage, brutal man.

Bär-bā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, savages; rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.

Bär-băr'ic, *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Pertaining to, or resembling, an uncivilized person or people; barbarous.

Bär'ba-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** An uncivilized state or condition. **2.** Any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language.

Syn. — A *solecism* is a violation of syntax, or of the necessary laws of thought.

Bar-băr'i-ty, *n.* Manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.

Bär'ba-rīze, *v. i.* **1.** To become barbarous. **2.** To use or adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

Bär'ba-rīze, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Bär'ba-roŭs, *a.* **1.** Uncivilized or savage. **2.** Cruel; ferocious. **3.** Contrary to the pure idioms of a language.

Bär'ba-roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

Bär'ba-roŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being barbarous; barbarity; barbarism.

Bär'bate, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus*, from *barba*, beard.] (*Bot.*) Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

Bär'bā-ted, *a.* Having barbed points.

Bär'be-cūe, *n.* [Supposed by some to be corrupted from the Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, i. e., from snout to tail. Cf. CAPA-PIE.] **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. **2.** A large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.

Bär'be-cūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARBECUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARBECUING.] To dress and roast whole.

Bär'bel, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *barbus*, from *barba*, beard.] **1.** A small process appended to the mouth of certain fishes. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A large fresh-water fish, found in many European rivers. **3.** Superfluous flesh growing in a horse's mouth.

Bär'ber, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] One who shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others.

Bär'ber, *v. t.* To shave and dress the hair of.

Bär'ber-ry, *n.* [Ar. *barbâris*, N. Lat. *berberis*.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant, common in hedges. Its berries are used for preserves.

Bär'bet, *n.* [Fr., from *barbe*, beard, long hair.] **1.** A variety of dog having long curly hair. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird having five bunches of stiff bristles at the base of the beak. **3.** A species of worm.

Bar-bĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth on which guns are mounted to fire over the top of the parapet.

☞ Guns are *en barbette* when they are elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.

Bär'bi-can, *n.* See BARBACAN.

Bärd, *n.* [W. *bardd*.] A minstrel among the ancient Celts; hence, in modern usage, a poet.

Bärd'ic, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry.

Bâre, *a.* [A.-S. *bar*, *bær*.] **1.** Without covering; naked. **2.** With the head uncovered. **3.** Destitute; empty; unfurnished.. **4.** Mere; simple.

Under bare poles (*Naut.*), having no sail set.

Bâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.

Bâre. The old preterit of *bear*; now *bore*. See BEAR.

Bâre'fāçed (-fāst-), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered. **2.** Without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent.

Bâre'fāçed-ly (fāst-), *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; impudently.

Bâre'fāçed-ness, *n.* Quality of being barefaced; effrontery; assurance.

Bâre'fo͝ot, *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare.

Bâre'fo͝ot-ed, *a.* Having the feet bare.

Barége (ba-rāj'), *n.* [Fr., from *Barèges*, a town in the Pyrennees.] A thin stuff for ladies' dresses, vails, &c.

Bâre'-hĕad-ed, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

Bâre'-lĕgged, *a.* Having the legs bare.

Bâre'ly, *adv.* Only; merely; nakedly.

Bâre'ness, *n.* The state of being bare; nakedness.

Bär'gain (42), *n.* [Low Lat. *bargania*, *barcaniare*, from *barca*, a boat for merchandise; hence, to traffic to and fro. See BARK, *n.*] **1.** An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property. **2.** An agreement or stipulation of any kind. **3.** A gainful or satisfactory transaction.

To strike a bargain, to ratify an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands.

Syn. — Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

Bär'gain, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARGAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARGAINING.] To transfer for a consideration.

Bär'gain, *v. i.* To make a contract; to agree.

Bär'gain-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) The party in a contract who agrees to receive the property sold.

Bär'gain-er, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

Bär'gain-ôr' (126), *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a bargain, or contracts with another.

Bärge, *n.* [L. Lat. *barga*, *bargia*. See BARK.] **1.** An elegant pleasure-boat. **2.** A large boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods.

Bärge'-bōard, *n.* [A corruption of *verge-board*.] (*Arch.*) A board placed at the gable of a building to hide the horizontal timbers of the roof.

Bärge'-man, *n.*; *pl.* BÄRGE'-MEN. The man who manages a barge.

Bärge'-mâs'ter, *n.* The proprietor of a barge.

Ba-rĭl'lá, *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A sea-shore plant from which soda is made. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) The alkali produced from the plant. (*b.*) Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any sea-shore plant.

Băr'i-tōne, *a.* & *n.* See BARYTONE. [of baryta.

Bā'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.] The metallic basis

Bärk, *n.* [Icel. *börkr*, L. & H. Ger. *borke*.] The exterior covering of a tree; the rind.

Bärk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARKED (barkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARKING.] **1.** To strip the bark from; to peel. **2.** To cover or inclose with bark.

Bärk, *n.* The noise made by a dog.

Bärk, *v. i.* [A.-S *beorcan*. Cf. Icel. *barki*, throat.] **1.** To make the noise of dogs. **2.** To clamor.

Bärk, } *n.* [Ger. *barke*,
Bärque, } L. Lat. *barca*, Icel. *barkr*, skiff, *barki*, prow, Lat. *baris*, Gr. *βᾶρις*, a small and flat Egyptian row-boat.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and her mizzen as a schooner. **2.** Any small vessel.

Bark.

Bärk'-bound, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close.

Bärk'er, *n.* **1.** One who barks or clamors. **2.** One who strips trees of their bark.

Bärk'y, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, bark.

Bär'ley, *n.* [A.-S. *bere*, Goth. *baris*, W. *barlys*.] (*Bot.*) A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, used chiefly for making malt.

Bär'ley-brāke, } *n.* An ancient game, commonly played
Bär'ley-breāk, } round stacks of barley, or other grain.

Bär'ley-côrn, *n.* [See CORN.] A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length.

Bär'ley-sŭg'ar (-shŏŏg'ar), *n.* Sugar boiled till brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.

Bär'ley-wą'ter, *n.* A decoction of barley.

Bärm, *n.* [A.-S. *beorma*, from *beoran*, *beran*, to bear.] The foam rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell.

Bärm'y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Bärn, *n.* [A.-S. *berern*, *bern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, *ærn*, a secret or close place.] A building for storing grain, hay, &c.; also for stabling cattle and horses.

Bär'na-cle (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Low Lat. *bernacula*, *bernicla*, probably for *lepas* or *anas hibernica*, or *hibernicula*, because they were found in Hibernia, or Ireland.] **1.**

(*Conch.*) A shell-fish, common along sea-shores, where they are found adhering to rocks, timber, vessels, &c. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A species of goose found in the northern seas; — formerly thought to grow out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. **3.** (*pl.*) (*Far.*) An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him. **4.** (*pl.*) A pair of spectacles; — so called from their resemblance to farriers' barnacles. [*Cant. Eng.*]

Ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.

Băr'o-mĕt'rĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to the barometer;
Băr'o-mĕt'rĭc-al, } made by a barometer.

Băr'on, *n.* [Prob. of Ger. origin, from Goth. *vair*, A.-S. *ver*, Lat. *vir*, man.] **1.** In Eng. the lowest title of nobility; one who holds rank between a viscount and baronet. **2.** (*Law.*) A husband.

Baron of beef, two surloins not cut asunder.

Băr'on-a̤ge, *n.* **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. **2.** The dignity of a baron. **3.** The land which gives title to a baron.

Băr'on-ess, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

Băr'on-et, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

Băr'on-et-a̤ge, *n.* **1.** The collective body of baronets. **2.** The state of a baron.

Băr'on-et-çy, *n.* The rank of a baronet.

Ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

Băr'o-ny, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron.

Băr'o-sc̆ōpe, *n.* [Gr. βάρος, weight, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Băr'o-sc̆ŏp-ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to, or determined
Băr'o-sc̆ŏp-ĭc-al, } by, the baroscope.

Ba-rouche' (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* [From Lat. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis*, twice, and *rota*, wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside.

Băr'ra-can, *n.* [Ar. *barrakân*, *barkân*, a kind of black gown. Cf. Per. *barak*, a garment made of camel's hair, Ar. *bark*, a troop of camels, *bârik*, camel.] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet.

Băr'rack, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*, from *barra*, bar.] (*Mil.*) A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

Băr'ra-cōōn', *n.* [From *barrack*, q. v.] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered.

Băr'ra-tor, *n.* [L. Lat. *baratare*, most prob. from Gr. πράττειν, to do, to use practices or tricks.] **1.** An encourager of litigation. **2.** The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of it.

Băr'ra-trŏŭs, *a.* (*Law.*) Tainted with barratry.

Băr'ra-try, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Practice of encouraging lawsuits. **2.** (*Com.*) A fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship, or of the mariners.

Băr'rel, *n.* [Gael. *baraill*, from *barra*, bar. Cf. Fr. *barrique*, cask; Sp. *barrica*.] **1.** A round, bulgy vessel or cask. **2.** The quantity which such a vessel contains, varying from 31½ to 36 gallons. **3.** Any hollow cylinder or tube.

Băr'rel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARRELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARRELING.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Băr'rel-ôr'gan, *n.* The common hand-organ.

Băr'ren, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *barein*, O. Fr. *baraigne*; Arm. *brékhañ*, *markhañ*.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable. **2.** Producing nothing.

Syn. — Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; unproductive; dull, uninventive; empty.

Băr'ren, *n.*; *pl.* BĂR'RENS. Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber. [*Amer.*]

Băr'ren-ly, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

Băr'ren-ness (109), *n.* Quality of being barren; sterility.

Băr'ri-cāde', *n.* [Orig. a barring up with casks, from Fr. *barrique*, Sp. & Pg. *barrica*, cask.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A defensive fortification, made in haste, of any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy. **2.** Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.

Băr'ri-cāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARRICADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARRICADING.] To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

Băr'ri-er, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, from *barre*, bar, q. v.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A kind of fence made to stop an enemy. **2.** A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. **3.** Any obstruction. **4.** Any limit or boundary.

Băr'ring-out, *n.* Act of fastening the doors of a schoolroom against a schoolmaster.

Băr'ris-ter, *n.* [From *bar*.] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.

Băr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *berewe*, *bær*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear.] A light, small carriage, borne by hand.

Băr-rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *bearg*, Skr. *barâha*, *warâha*, hog.] A hog, especially a male hog castrated.

Băr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound, from *beorgan*, to project, shelter]. A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

Bär'-shŏt, *n.* Shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.

Bar-shot.

Bär'ter, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *barater*, *bareter*, to exchange. See BARRATOR.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

Bär'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* BARTERING.] To exchange, or give in exchange.

Bär'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exchanging commodities. **2.** The thing given in exchange.

Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; truck; interchange.

Bär'ter-er, *n.* One who barters.

Bär'ti-zăn', *n.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of towers or the parapet and other parts of the building.

Bär'tram, *n.* [Corrupted from Gr. πύρεθρον, a spicy plant, from πῦρ, fire, from its acrid quality.] A plant; pellitory.

Ba-rȳ'tă, *n.* [Gr. βαρύς, heavy.] (*Min.*) The heaviest of the earths; an oxide, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium* or *barytum*.

Ba-rȳ'tēs, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy-spar*.

Ba-rȳt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to baryta, or formed of, or containing, it.

Băr'y-tōne, *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος, from βαρύς, heavy, and τόνος, tone.] [Sometimes written *baritone*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Grave, and deep, as a kind of male voice. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Băr'y-tōne, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Ba-rȳ'tum, *n.* (*Min.*) A metal, the base of baryta.

Bā'sal, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base.

Ba-sa̤lt' (ba-sawlt') *n.* [Lat. *basaltes*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, an African wood.] **1.** (*Min.*) A rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and feldspar. It is usually of a greenish-black color. **2.** A kind of black porcelain.

Ba-sa̤lt'ĭc (-sawlt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to basalt, or formed of, or containing, basalt.

Bas-bleu (bä'blû' *or* bä-blōō'), *n.* [Fr. *bas*, abridged from *bas-de-chausse*, stocking, and *bleu*, blue.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

Bäs'cūle Brĭdge. A kind of drawbridge, with a counterpoise, swinging up and down.

Bāse, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, L. Latin *bassus*, thick, fat, short, humble. Cf. W. *bas*, shallow.] **1.** Of humble birth and low degree. **2.** Illegitimate by birth. **3.** Low in value or estimation. **4.** Morally low; hence, unworthy; mean. **5.** Not classical or refined. **6.** Deep or grave in sound. [In this sense, written also *bass*.] **7.** (*Law.*) Not held by honorable service.

Syn. — Vile, mean. — *Base* is a stronger term than *vile*, and *vile* than *mean*. The two first denote what is wicked as well as low, the latter what is disgraceful or dishonorable.

Bāse, *n.* [Gr. βάσις, step, base, pedestal, from βάινειν, to step.] **1.** The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft. (*b.*) The lower projecting part of the wall of a room. **3.** That extremity of any thing, as a leaf, fruit, &c., by which it is attached to its support, or to some more important part. **4.** (*Chem.*) The principal element of a compound, usually electro-positive in quality. See RADICAL. **5.** (*Dyeing.*) A substance used as a mordant. **6.** [Fr. *basse*, bass, base, f. of *bas*, low. See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) The lowest part; the gravest male voice. [Also written *bass*.] **7.** (*Mil.*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. **8.** (*Surv.*) A line which serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles.

Bāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASED (bāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASING.] To put on a base or basis; to found.

Bāse'-ball, *n.* A game of ball, so called from the bases or bounds (usually four in number) which designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball.

Bāse'-bôrn, *a.* Born of low parentage.

Bāse'less, *a.* Having no foundation or support.

Bāse'-līne, *n.* **1.** A main line taken as a base of operations. **2.** A line round a cannon at rear of the vent.

Bāse'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a base manner. **2.** Illegitimately.

Bāse'ment, *n.* [See BASE.] (*Arch.*) The lower story of a building, whether above or below the ground.

Bāse-ness, *n.* The quality of being base.

Bāse'-plāte, *n.* The foundation-plate of heavy machinery.

Bāse'-rĭng, *n.* (*Mil.*) A projecting band of metal adjoining the base of a breech engine.

Ba-shaw', *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions. [Now usually written *pasha.*]

Băsh'fụl, *a.* [See ABASH.] Having a down-cast look; hence, very modest.

Băsh-fụl-ly, *adv.* In a bashful manner.

Băsh'fụl-ness, *n.* The quality of being bashful.

Syn. — Modesty, diffidence. — *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves; *bashfulness* is an *abashment* or agitation of the spirits at coming into contact with others; *diffidence* is produced by an undue degree of self-distrust.

Bā'sic, *a.* (*Chem.*) **1.** Relating to, or performing the office of, a base. **2.** Having the base in excess.

Bā'si-fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat. *basis*, base, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

Băş'il, *n.* [From *base*, q. v.] The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground.

Băş'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASILING.] To grind or form the edge of to an angle.

Băş'il, *n.* [From Gr. *βασιλικός*, royal, from *βασιλεύς*, king.] A fragrant aromatic plant, one species of which is much used in cookery.

Băş'il, *n.* [Corrupt. from Low Lat. *basanium*, *bazan.*] The skin of a sheep tanned.

Băş'i-lar, } *a.* [See BASE, *n.*] Relating to, or situated
Băş'i-la-ry, } at, the base.

Ba-şĭl'ic, } *n.* [Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*, or *στοά*), fr.
Ba-şĭl'i-ca, } *βασιλικός*, royal, from *βασιλεύς*, king.] **1.** *Orig.* the palace of a king; afterward, and hence, any large hall or court of justice. **2.** A church, chapel, or cathedral.

Ba-şĭl'ic, } *a.* **1.** In the manner of a public edifice
Ba-şĭl'ic-al, } or cathedral. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the middle vein of the right arm.

Ba-şĭl'i-cŏn, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive-oil.

Băş'i-lisk, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king; so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. Its breath, and even its look, were thought to be fatal. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A genus of lizards. **3.** (*Mil.*) A large piece of ordnance.

Bā'sin (bā'sn), *n.* [L. Lat. *bacchinus*, from *bacca*, a water vessel. Cf. D. *bak*, trough, bowl, and Ger. *bach*, brook, orig. a cavity where the water flows, O. Eng. *beck.*] **1.** A hollow vessel, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses. **2.** Any hollow place containing water. **3.** A hollow vessel of different kinds used in the arts or manufactures. **4.** (*Geol.*) A formation, where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward the center. **5.** (*Physical Geog.*) (*a.*) A circular or oval valley. (*b.*) The entire tract of country drained by a river.

Bā'sis, *n.; pl.* BĀ'SĒS. [Gr. *βάσις*. See BASE.] **1.** That on which a thing rests. **2.** Groundwork or first principle.

Bȧsk (6), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASKED (bȧskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASKING.] [Cf. D. *bakeren*, Ger. *bächern*, Eng. *bake.*] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Bȧsk, *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Bȧs'ket, *n.* [W. *basgawd*, *basged*, *bascod*, *basg*, plaiting.] **1.** A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven. **2.** The contents of a basket.

Bȧs'ket-fĭsh, *n.* A kind of star-fish. [basket-work.

Bȧs'ket-hĭlt, *n.* A hilt having a covering wrought like

Bā'son (bā'sn), *n.* See BASIN.

Bȧsque (bȧsk), *n.* [Prob. so called because this fashion of dress came from the *Basques.*] A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt.

Bäs-re-lēf' (bä-re-leef'), *n.* See BASS-RELIEF.

Bȧss, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. *bears*, *baers*, Lat. *perca*, Gr. *πέρκη.*] A fish of several species, much esteemed for food.

Bȧss, *n.* [A corruption or modification of *bast*, q. v.] The tiel-tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, &c.

Bās, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part in a musical composition. [Written also *base.*]

Bȧs'set, or **Bas-sĕt',** *n.* [See BASE, *n.*] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro. [outcrop.

Bȧs'set, *n.* (*Geol.*) Emergence of strata at the surface;

Bȧs'set, *v. i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low, and *basil.*] (*Geol.*) To crop out.

Bȧs'set, *a.* Inclined upward.

Bȧs'set-ing, *n.* Upward direction of a vein or stratum.

Bȧs'so, *n.* [It. See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The bass or lowest part. (*b.*) One who sings this part.

Bȧs'so-rĭ'li-e'vo. [It.] See BASS-RELIEF.

Bas-sōōn', *n.* [It. *bassone*, augm. of *basso*, low. See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument with eleven holes, which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes.

Bas-sōōn'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

Bȧss'-re-lĭēf' (bȧs're-leef'), *n.* [Fr., from *bas*, low, and *relief*, raised work. See RELIEF.] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.

Bās'-vī'ol, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument used for playing the bass or gravest part; the violoncello.

Bȧst, *n.* [A.-S. *bæst*, O. H. Ger. *bast*, *past.*] Inner bark of the lime-tree, and hence matting, cordage, &c., made of the bark.

Bȧs'tard, *n.* [From O. Fr. *bast*, N. Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle used as beds by the muleteers, and the term. *ard*, *art.* O. Fr. *fils de bast*, son of the pack-saddle.] **1.** An illegitimate or spurious child. **2.** (*a.*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar. (*b.*) A large size of mold, in which sugar is drained.

Bȧs'tard, *a.* **1.** Illegitimate. **2.** Lacking in genuineness; spurious; adulterate.

Bȧs'tard-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASTARDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASTARDIZING.] To make or prove to be a bastard.

Bȧs'tar-dy, *n.* State of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

Bāste, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *beysta*, to strike, powder.] **1.** To beat; to cudgel. **2.** To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, as on meat in roasting.

Bāste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASTING.] [From O. H. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.] To sew slightly, or with long stitches.

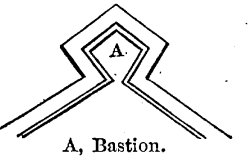
Bas-tīle' (bas-teel' *or* bȧs'teel), *n.* [O. Fr. *bastille*, fortress, from *bastir*, to build.] *Orig.*, a temporary wooden tower used in warfare; hence, any tower or fortification.

☞ The name has been specifically applied to an old fortification in Paris, long used as a state prison, but demolished in 1789.

Bȧs'ti-nāde', } *n.* [From O. Fr. *baston*, now *bâton*, a
Bȧs'ti-nā'do, } stick or staff. Cf. BASTE.] A sound beating or cudgeling; *specifically*, a punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

Bȧs'ti-nāde', } *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, especially
Bȧs'ti-nā'do, } on the soles of the feet.

Bȧs'tion (bȧst'yun), *n.* [From O. Fr. & Sp. *bastir*, It. *bastire*, to build.] (*Fort.*) A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, consisting of the *faces* and the *flanks.*



A, Bastion.

Bȧs'ȳle, *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, and *ὕλη*, wood, a base.] (*Chem.*) An electro-positive ingredient of a compound.

Bȧt, *n.* [A.-S. *bat*, allied to *beatan*, to beat.] **1.** A heavy club, used in playing ball. **2.** A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables. **3.** A piece of a brick.

Bȧt, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

Bȧt, *n.* [Corrupt. from O. Eng. *back*, *backe*, Scot. *back*, *backie*, bird.] (*Nat. Hist.*) One of a class of mammals having a body resembling that of a mouse, and a kind of wings made by a membranous expansion stretching from the fore extremities to the tail.

Bat.

Bȧtch, *n.* [From *bake*, A.-S. *bacan.*] **1.** The quantity of bread baked at one time. **2.** Any business dispatched at once, or any quantity of things so united as to have like qualities.

Bāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATING.] [Abbreviated from *abate*, q. v.] **1.** To lessen; to abate. **2.** To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

Bateau (bat-ō′), *n.; pl.* ***BATEAUX*** (bat-ōz′). [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

Bateau-bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Băt′-fowl′ing, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by torch-light.

Bäth, *n.; pl.* BĂTHS. [A.-S. *baeth*, Skr. *bâd*, *vâd*, to bathe.] **1.** A place to bathe in. **2.** Act of exposing the body, for purposes of cleanliness, health, &c., to water or vapor. **3.** (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, through which heat is applied to a body. **4.** A Hebrew measure containing 7 gallons and 4 pints, as a measure for liquids; and 3 pecks and 3 pints, as a dry measure.

Order of the Bath, a high order of British knighthood.

Bäth′-brĭck, *n.* A brick made of calcareous earth for cleaning knives.

Bāthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATHING.] **1.** To wash by immersion. **2.** To moisten with a liquid.

Bāthe, *v. i.* **1.** To be, or lie, in a bath. **2.** To immerse, as in a bath.

Bāthe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; bath.

Bāth′er, *n.* One who bathes.

Bāth′ing-tŭb, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

Bā′thos, *n.* [Gr. βάθος, from βαθύς, deep.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

Bāt′ing, *prep.*, or, more properly, a *participle*. With the exception of; excepting.

Băt′let, *n.* [From *bat*.] A small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

Bâton (bă-tŏng′), **Ba-tōon′** (ba-tōōn′), *n.* [Fr. *bâton*.] A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes.

Ba-trā′chi-an, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to animals of the order *Batrachia*, which includes the frog and related animals.

Ba-trā′chi-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the order *Batrachia*.

Băt's′-wĭng, *n.* A gas-burner, the flame from which is shaped like a *bat's wing*.

Bat-tāl′iă (bat-tāl′yă), *n.* [Lat., battle, combat. See BATTLE.] Disposition or arrangement of troops, brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.

Bat-tăl′ion (-tăl′yun), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See BATTALIA.] (*Mil.*) A body of infantry; in the British army about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel. In the United States service, an aggregation of from two to ten or twelve companies.

Băt′tel (băt′tl), *n.* [See BATTLE.] (*Law.*) A species of trial in which a person accused of felony was allowed to fight with his accuser, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence.

Băt′tel, *v. i.* **1.** To stand indebted, at the buttery, at Oxford, Eng., for provisions and drink. **2.** To reside at the university.

Băt′tel, *n.* [From O. Eng. *bat*, increase, and A.-S. *dæl*, deal.] Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

Băt′tel-er, **Băt′tler**, *n.* [See BATTEL, *n.*] **1.** A student at Oxford who stands indebted at the buttery for provisions and drink. **2.** One who resides at the university.

Băt′ten, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATTENING.] [See BATTEL.] **1.** To fatten. **2.** To fertilize, as land.

Băt′ten, *v. i.* To grow fat; to live in luxury.

Băt′ten, *n.* [From Fr. *bâton*, stick.] **1.** A narrow piece of board, or scantling. **2.** The movable bar of a loom.

Băt′ten, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens. [to.

Băt′ten-ing, *n.* Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths

Băt′ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATTERING.] [Lat. *batuere*, to strike, beat.] **1.** To beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; *specifically*, to attack with artillery. **2.** To wear or impair with beating or by use.

Băt′ter, *v. i.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward.

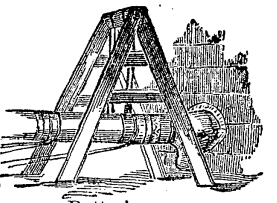
Băt′ter, *n.* (*Arch.*) A backward slope in the face of a wall.

Băt′ter, *n.* [From *batter*, v. t.] A mixture of several ingredients, beaten up with some liquid, used in cookery.

Băt′ter, **Băts′ter**, *n.* One who holds the bat in cricket.

Băt′ter-er, *n.* One who batters or beats.

Băt′ter-ing-răm, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. **2.** A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.



Battering-ram.

Băt′ter-y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, from *battre*. See BATTER.] **1.** Act of battering. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) Any place where cannon are mounted, for battering a fortification or attacking an enemy. (*b.*) A body of cannon taken collectively. **3.** (*Elec.*) A number of coated jars, so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. **4.** (*Galv.*) An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity. **5.** (*Law.*) The unlawful beating of another.

Băt′ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets; bat.

Băt′tle, *n.* [Lat. *battalia*, *battualia*, fighting and fencing exercises, from *batuere*, to strike, to beat.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces.

A drawn battle, one in which neither party gains the victory. —*A pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

Syn.— Combat; fight; engagement. — *Combat* is a close encounter, and may be (like *fight*) between single individuals; a *battle* is more general and prolonged; *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict.

Băt′tle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATTLING.] To contend in fight.

Băt′tle-ar-rāy′, *n.* Order of battle.

Băt′tle-ăx, **Băt′tle-ăxe**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of ax formerly used as an offensive weapon.

Battle-ax.

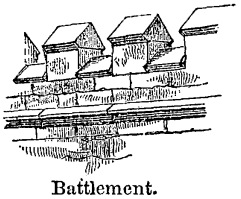
Băt′tle-dōor (băt′tl-dōr), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *batallador*, a great combatant, from *batallar*, to combat.] An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

Băt′tle-ment, *n.* [Either from *battle*, or fr. Low Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus*, tower, fortification.] (*Arch.*) An indented parapet, originally used only on fortifications.

Bât′tue, *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] **1.** Act of beating woods, &c., for game. **2.** The game itself.

Bąu′ble, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, It. *babbola*, a child's plaything; Lat. *babulus*, foolish.] A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw. [Written also *bawble*.]

☞ A fool's *bauble* was a short stick with a head ornamented with ass's ears fantastically carved on it.



Battlement.

Bąwd, *n.* [From Goth. *balths*, Eng. *bold*.] A person who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues; — usually applied to females.

Bąwd, *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

Bąwd′i-ly, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

Bąwd′i-ness, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

Bąwd′ry, *n.* **1.** Practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. **2.** Obscenity. **3.** Illicit intercourse.

Bąwd′y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste.

Bąwd′y-house, *n.* A house of prostitution.

Bąwl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAWLING.] [Icel. *baula*, to low, A.-S. *bellan*, Ger. *bellen*, to bark; Lat. *balare*, to bleat.] To cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation, or as a child from pain or vexation.

Bąwl, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry; to cry.

Bąwl, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry.

Bąwl′er, *n.* One who bawls.

Bāy, *a.* [Lat. *badius*.] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; — applied to the color of horses.

Bāy, *n.* [Low Lat. *baia*, Ir. & Gael. *badh* or *bagh*.] **1.** An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character. **2.** (*Arch.*) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building. **3.** A low inclosed place in a barn for depositing hay.

Bāy, *n.* [Lat. *baca*, *bacca*, berry.] The laurel-tree; hence, in the *pl.*, an honorary garland or crown, anciently made of branches of the laurel.

Bāy, *n.* [See *infra*.] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist when escape has become impossible.

Bāy, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *abayer*, fr. Lat. *ad* and *baubari*, to bark moderately.] To bark, as a dog at his game.

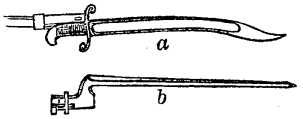
Bāy, *v. t.* To bark at.

Bā'ya-dēre', *n.* [Pg. *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dance.] A female dancer in the East Indies.

Bāy'ard, *n.* [From *bay*, and the termination *ard*. See BAY, *a.*] Properly a bay horse, but often any horse.

Bāy'ber-ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of the bay-tree. (*b.*) The fruit of the wax myrtle, and the plant itself.

Bāy'o-net, *n.* [So called, it is said, because first made at *Bayonne*.] (*Mil.*) A short, pointed instrument of iron, fitted to a gun.



a. Sword bayonet. *b.* Common bayonet.

Bāy'o-net, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BAYONETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAYONETING.] **1.** To stab with a bayonet. **2.** To drive by the bayonet.

Baȳ'ọu, (bī'o͞o), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage.] The outlet of a lake; a channel for water. [*Southern States.*]

Bāy'-rŭm, *n.* A fragrant liquor obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

Bāy'-salt, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water, by evaporation by the heat of the sun.

Bāy'-tree, *n.* A species of laurel.

Bāy'-wĭn'dōw, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting window forming a bay or recess in a room.

Ba-zäar', } *n.* [Per. *bâzâr*, market.] **1.** In the East, a
Ba-zär', } market-place, or assemblage of shops, for the sale of goods. **2.** A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the same purpose.

Bdĕll'ium (dĕl'yum), *n.* [Gr. βδέλλιον, Heb. *b'dolakh.*] A gummy, resinous exudation from an Oriental tree.

Bē, *v. i.* and *auxiliary.* [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEING.] [A.-S. *beon*, *beonne*, Skr. *bhû*, to be, Lat. *fui*, I have been. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is*, *was*, which have no radical connection with *be*.] **1.** To exist logically, or in thought. **2.** To exist actually, or in the world of fact. **3.** To exist in some particular state, or in some relation. **4.** To pass from one state or relation to another; to become.

Let be, to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Bēach, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *bakke*, hill, margin.] A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bēach, *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

Bēa'con, *n.* [A.-S. *beacen*, *becen.*] **1.** A signal-fire to notify the approach of an enemy. **2.** (*Naut.*) A signal or conspicuous mark on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners. **3.** That which gives notice of danger.

Bēa'con, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEACONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEACONING.] To give light to, as a beacon.

Bēa'con-a*ge, *n.* Money paid to maintain a beacon.

Bēad, *n.* [A.-S. *bead*, prayer, from *biddan*, to pray.] **1.** A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament; or used to count prayers, as by Roman Catholics. **2.** Any small globular body.

Bēad, *v. t.* To ornament or distinguish with beads.

Bēad'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in imitation of beads.

Bēa'dle (bē'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *bydel*, *bædel*, from *beodan*, to command, bid.] **1.** A messenger or crier of a court. **2.** An officer in a university, who precedes public processions. **3.** (*Church of Eng.*) An inferior parish officer having a variety of duties.

Bēa'dle-ship, *n.* The office of a beadle.

Bēad'-rōll, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A catalogue of deceased persons, for whom prayers are to be counted off on the beads of a chaplet; hence, a catalogue in general.

Bēads'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* BĒADS'-MĔN. A man employed in praying, who drops a bead at each prayer.

Bēa'gle, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin, and so named from littleness; Ir. & Gael. *beag*, small, little, W. *bach.*] A small hound, formerly used in hunting hares.

Bēak, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bec*, W. *pig*; D. *bek*, It. *becco*, Sp. *pico.*] **1.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, &c. **2.** Any thing ending in a point, or projecting like a beak.

Bēaked (beekt), *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, or having a process, like a beak.

Bēak'er, *n.* [Lat. *bacar*, *bacrio*, wine-glass.] A large drinking-cup or vessel.

Bēam, *n.* [A.-S. *beam*, beam, post, tree, ray of light, Goth. *bagms*, N. H. Ger. *baum*, tree.] **1.** Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness. **2.** A main timber of a building, ship, loom, plow, or other structure. **3.** The part of a balance, from which the scales hang. **4.** The pole of a carriage. **5.** The straight part or shank of an anchor. **6.** A collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.

Bēam, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit.

Bēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAMING.] To emit rays of light; to shine.

Bēam'-ĕn'ġĭne, *n.* A steam-engine having a working-beam to transmit power.

Bēam'y, *a.* **1.** Emitting rays of light; radiant. **2.** Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy.

Bēan, *n.* [A.-S. *bean.* Cf. Gr. πύανος, W. *ffaen.*] A well-known leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bēan'-flȳ, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers.

Bēan'-gō͞ose, *n.* A species of goose, probably so called from its fondness for beans.

Beâr, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (formerly BARE); *p. p.* BORN, BORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARING.] [A.-S. *beran*, *beoran*, *geberan*, Goth. *bairan*, *gabairan*, Lat. *ferre*, Gr. φέρειν, Skr. *bhri.*] **1.** To support or sustain. **2.** To support and remove; to convey. **3.** To possess and use, as power. **4.** To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear. **5.** To possess mentally; to entertain. **6.** To endure; to tolerate; to suffer. **7.** To sustain, or be answerable for. **8.** To show or exhibit; to relate. **9.** To carry on, or maintain. **10.** To admit or be capable of. **11.** To behave; to act. **12.** To afford; to supply with. **13.** To bring forth; to give birth to.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, usage restricts the p. p. *born* to the sense of *brought forth*, while *borne* is used in the other senses of the word. In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

To bear a hand (*Naut.*), to assist; to make haste, be quick. — *To bear date*, to be dated. — *To bear the bell.* See BELL. — *To bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force. — *To bear out*, to maintain and support to the end.

Beâr, *v. i.* **1.** To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful. **2.** To press. **3.** To take effect; to succeed. **4.** To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else. **5.** To relate or refer to.

To bear away, or *up* (*Naut.*), to change the course of a ship, and make her run before the wind. — *To bear back*, to retreat. — *To bear down upon* (*Naut.*), to drive or tend to. — *To bear off* (*Naut.*), to steer away from land or from another vessel. — *To bear up*, to be supported; to stand firm. — *To bear upon*, to act upon or be in position to act upon. — *To bear with*, to endure; to be indulgent to.

Beâr, *n.* [A.-S. *bera.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A wild quadruped of the genus *Ursus*.

Black Bear.

☞ Among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white polar bear, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America.

2. (*Astron.*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*.

Bears and bulls, in cant language, gamblers in stocks. A *bear* is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* time, stocks which he does not own; a *bull* is one who contracts to take them.

Beâr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bēard, *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, Ger. *bart*, Lat. *barba*, W. *barf.*] **1.** The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face. **2.** Any thing that resembles the beard of the human face; particularly, the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn.

Bēard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARDING.] **1.** To seize, pluck, or pull the beard of. **2.** To set at defiance.

Bēard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Bēard'less, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Beâr'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** *Specifically*, one who assists in carrying a body to the grave. **3.** (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of a sum of money.

Beâr'-gär'den, *n.* **1.** A place where bears are kept for sport. **2.** A rude, turbulent assembly.

Beâr'ing, *n.* **1.** The manner in which a person bears himself. **2.** The situation of an object, with respect to another object; hence, relation. **3.** Act of producing or giving birth. **4.** (*Arch.*) Span of a beam, rafter, or other piece of timber. **5.** (*Her.*) Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon. **6.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part in contact with which a journal moves. (*b.*) That part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with the supports.

Syn.—Deportment; gesture; mien; behavior; direction; relation; tendency; influence.

Beâr'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.
Beâr's'-foŏt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hellebore.
Beâr'-skĭn, *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear. **2.** A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats.
Beâr'-ward, *n.* A keeper of bears.
Bēast, *n.* [O. Fr. *beste*, *beeste*, now *bête*, Lat. *bestia*, H. Ger. *bestie*.] Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal.

Syn.—Brute.—They are called *beasts*, as mere animals governed by animal appetite, and *brutes*, as destitute of reason and moral feeling. Hence we say, figuratively, a drunkard makes himself a *beast*, and then treats his family like a *brute*.

Bēast'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.
Bēast'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, having the form and nature of, or resembling, a beast; brutal; filthy.
Bēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATING.] [A.-S. *beatan*, Lat. *batuere*.] **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To break, bruise, or pulverize by beating. **3.** To form by beating. **4.** To scour or range over. **5.** To overcome in contest. **6.** To indicate by the signal of beating a drum.

To be beat out, to be extremely fatigued.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly.

Syn.—To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; break; bruise; bray; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

Bēat, *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To throb; to pulsate. **3.** To come or act with violence. **4.** To be in agitation or doubt. **5.** (*Naut.*) To make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.

To beat about, to try to find.—*To beat up for*, to go about to enlist men for the army.

Bēat, *n.* **1.** A stroke, or the manner of giving one; a blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; a pulsation. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time. (*b.*) A transient grace-tone, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament. **4.** A round or course, which is frequently gone over. **5.** A place of habitual or frequent resort.
Bēat, *a.* Weary; tired; fatigued.
Bēat'en, *p. a.* Made smooth by beating or worn by use.
Bēat'er, *n.* **1.** One who beats, or strikes. **2.** An instrument for pounding.
Bē'a-tĭf'ic, } *a.* [See BEATIFY.] Imparting or com-
Bē'a-tĭf'ic-al, } pleting blissful enjoyment.
Bē'a-tĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a beatific manner.
Be-ăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of beatifying. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) An act of the pope declaring a person beatified after death; the first step toward canonization.
Be-ăt'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEATIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATIFYING.] [Lat. *beatificare*, from *beatus*, happy, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. **2.** To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven.
Bēat'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of giving blows; punishment by blows. **2.** Pulsation; throbbing. **3.** (*Naut.*) Process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction.
Be-ăt'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, happy.] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind. **2.** The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior in regard to particular virtues. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Beatification.
Beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* Fr. *BEAUX*, Eng. BEAUS (bōz). [Fr., from Latin *bellus*, pretty, fine.] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor.
Beau I-dē'al (bo ī-dē'al). [Fr., beautiful ideal.] A conception of perfect or consummate beauty.
Beau'ish (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.
Beau Monde (bo mŏnd). [Fr., fine world.] The fashionable world.
Beaū'te-oŭs (bū'te-us), *a.* [From *beauty*, q. v.] Very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.
Beaū'te-oŭs-ly (bū'te-us-lў), *adv.* In a beauteous manner.
Beaū'te-oŭs-ness (bū'te-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being beauteous; beauty.
Beaū'ti-fī-er, *n.* One who, or that which, beautifies.
Beaū'ti-fŭl (bū'ti-fŭl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty.

Syn.—Handsome; pretty.—*Pretty* applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace, as a *pretty* girl, flower, cottage. *Handsome* is more striking and the pleasure greater, as a *handsome* woman, tree, villa; it implies suitableness, and hence we speak of a *handsome* fortune or offer. *Beautiful* implies all the higher qualities which delight the taste and imagination.

Beaū'ti-fŭl-ly (bū'ti-fŭl-lў), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.
Beaū'ti-fŭl-ness (bū'ti-fŭl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty.
Beaū'ti-fў (bū'ti-fў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAUTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAUTIFYING.] [Eng. *beauty* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make or render beautiful.

Syn.—To adorn; grace; ornament; embellish; deck.

Beaū'ti-fў (bū'ti-fў), *v. i.* To become beautiful.
Beaū'ty (bū'tў,) *n.* [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*. See BEAU.] **1.** An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the sight or any of the other senses, or the mind. **2.** A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence. **3.** A beautiful person, especially a beautiful woman.
Beaū'ty-spŏt, *n.* A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

Beaver.

Bēa'ver (bē'ver), *n.* [A.-S. *beofer*, *befer*, Lat. *fiber*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious, rodent quadruped. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat made of the fur. **4.** A cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, &c.
Bēa'ver, *n.* [Fr. *bavière*, It. *baviera*, from Fr. *bave*, It. *bava*, slaver; hence, lit., that part of the helmet which catches the drops or dribblings.] Part of a helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.

Beaver.

Bĕc'a-fī'eo (-fē'ko), *n.*; *pl.* BĔC'CA-FĪ'CŌES. [It. *beccafico*, from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird which feeds on figs, grapes, &c., and is highly prized for the delicacy of its flesh.
Be-cälm' (be-käm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BECALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECALMING.] **1.** To render calm; to appease. **2.** To keep from motion by want of wind.
Be-came', *imp.* of *become*. See BECOME.
Be-cause', *conj.* [O. Eng. *bycause*, from *by* and *cause*, q. v.] By or for the cause that; on this account that; for the reason that.
Be-chânçe', *v. t.* To befall; to happen to; to occur to.
Be-chärm', *v. t.* To charm; to captivate; to enchant.
Bĕck, *n.* [A.-S. *beacen*, *becen*, sign, *beacnian*, *becnian*, to beckon. Perhaps *beck* is only a contr. of *beckon*.] A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand.
Bĕck, *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.
Bĕck, *v. t.* To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to.
Bĕck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i.* [See BECK.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, or with hand or finger, &c.
Bĕck'on (bĕk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BECKONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECKONING.] To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon.
Be-cloud', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BECLOUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECLOUDING.] To cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy; to overshadow.
Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECOME; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECOMING.] [Prefix *be* and *come*, q. v.; A.-S. *becuman*, to come to, to happen; Goth. *begviman*.] To pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state.

To become of, to be the fate of; to be the end of.

Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit.
Be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.
Be-cŏm'ing-ly, *adv.* After a becoming manner.
Be-cŏm'ing-ness, *n.* State or quality of being becoming; suitableness.
Bĕd, *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, *bedd*, Goth. *badi*.] **1.** An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on. **2.** Matrimonial connection; marriage. **3.** A plat of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. **4.** Bottom of a stream, or of any body of water. **5.** (*Geol.*) A layer, seam, or stratum. **6.** Place on which any thing rests.

Bed of justice (*Fr. Hist.*), a visit of the king to a refractory parliament for the purpose of causing his decrees to be registered; — so called from his occupying the throne (called *lit*, bed) on such occasions. — *To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child. — *To make the bed*, to put it in order. — *From bed and board* (*Law*), a phrase applied to a separation by partial divorce of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony.

Bĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDDING.] **1.** To place in a bed. **2.** To plant and inclose or cover. **3.** To lay or put in place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed.

Bĕd, *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

Be-dăb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDABBLING.] To sprinkle or wet with moisture.

Be-dăg'gle, *v. t.* To soil with mud or dirty water.

Be-dăsh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDASHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDASHING.] To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquor upon.

Be-dąub', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDAUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDAUBING.] To besmear or soil with any thing thick and dirty; to daub over.

Be-dăz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDAZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDAZZLING.] To dazzle or make dim by too strong a light.

Bĕd'-bŭg, *n.* An offensive bug which infests beds.

Bĕd'-chām'ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bĕd'clōthes, *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, &c., for a bed.

Bĕd'ding, *n.* **1.** Materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. **2.** (*Geol.*) State or position of beds and layers.

Be-dĕck', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDECKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDECKING.] To deck, ornament, or adorn.

Be-dĕv'il, (-dĕv'l), *v. t.* To throw into utter confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

Be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDEWING.] To moisten with dew, or as with dew.

Bĕd'fĕl-lōw, *n.* One who lies with another in the same [bed.

Be-dīght' (be-dīt'), *v. t.* [*be* and *dight*.] To deck with ornaments; to set off. [*Rare.*]

Be-dĭm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDIMMING.] To make dim; to obscure or darken.

Be-dĭ'zen, or **Be-dĭz'en**, *v. t.* [*be* and *dizen*.] To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

Bĕd'lam, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, a religious house in London, afterward a hospital for lunatics.] **1.** A mad-house. **2.** An insane person.

Bĕd'lam-īte, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.

Bĕd'ǫu-in (bĕd'oo-een), *n.* [Ar. *bedâwî*, rural, living in the desert, from *badw*, desert, from *badâ*, to live in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs living in tents, and scattered over Arabia, and parts of Africa.

Bĕd'-piēçe, } *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation framing or
Bĕd'-plāte, } piece, by which the other parts are held in place; — called also *base-plate* and *sole-plate*.

Be-drăg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDRAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDRAGGLING.] To soil, by dragging in dirt, mud, &c.; to bedaggle.

Be-drĕnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDRENCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDRENCHING.] To drench; to soak; to wet through; to saturate.

Bĕd'rĭd, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride*, p. p. *rid*, *ridden*.] Con-
Bĕd'rĭd-den, } fined to the bed by age or infirmity.

Bĕd'rōom, *n.* An apartment for a bed.

Be-drŏp', *v. t.* To sprinkle, or cover as with drops.

Bĕd'sīde, *n.* The side of the bed.

Bĕd'stĕad, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

Bĕd'-tĭck, *n.* A case of cloth, for inclosing the materials of a bed.

Bĕd'-tīme, *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

Be-dŭck', *v. t.* To duck; to immerse in water.

Be-dŭng', *v. t.* To cover with dung.

Be-dūst', *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

Be-dwarf', *v. t.* To make a dwarf of; to stunt.

Be-dȳe', *v. t.* To dye or stain.

Bee, *n.* [A.-S. *beo*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) A well-known four-winged insect of many genera and species. **2.** An assemblage of persons who meet to labor for the benefit of an individual or family. [*Amer.*] **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit.

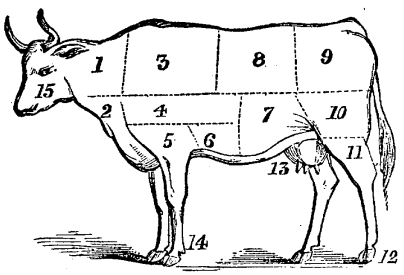
Bee'-brĕad, *n.* A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young.

Beech, *n.* [A.-S. *bece*, *boc*, Latin *fagus*, Gr. φηγός, W. *ffawydd*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Fagus*.

Beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech.

Bee'-ēat'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that feeds on bees.

Beef, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, ox, beef (flesh), fr. Lat. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, Gr. βούς, gen. βοός; Pr. *bou*, I. *bue*, Sp. *buey*, Pg. *boy*, *boi*.] **1.** An animal of the genus *Bos*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a pl., *beeves*.]



1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed. [In this sense, the word has no plural.]

Beef, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of the flesh of, the ox, or bovine animals.

Beef'-ēat'er, *n.* [*beef* and *eater*. Corrupted, in its second meaning, from *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, well-fed person. **2.** One of the yeomen of the guard, in England. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A South African bird, that feeds on the maggots hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, &c.

Beef'steāk, *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.

Bee'-glūe, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; — called also *propolis*.

Bee'-hīve, *n.* A case or box used as a habitation for bees.

Bee'-līne, *n.* The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee through the air.

Bee'-mŏth, *n.* (*Entom.*) A moth whose eggs produce larves which occasion great mischief in bee-hives.

Been (bĭn). The past participle of *be*. See BE.

Beer, *n.* [A.-S. *beor*, *bear*, Icel. *bior*, D. & Ger. *bier*.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters. **2.** A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, &c.

Beer'y, *a.* Of, or resembling, beer; affected by beer.

Bees'-wăx, *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

Beet, *n.* [A.-S. *beta*, *bete*, Lat. *beta*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, having a succulent root much used for food, and also for making sugar.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *bytl*, *bitl*, *biotul*, mallet; *beatan*, to beat; *bîtel*, the insect beetle, from *bîtan*, to bite.] **1.** A heavy mallet or wooden hammer. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any coleopterous insect characterized by having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up. **3.** A machine used to produce figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated rollers.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. t.* To produce ornamental figures on, by the use of the instrument called a beetle.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. i.* [Cf. A.-S. *beotan*, *beotjan*, to threaten.] To hang or extend out; to jut.

Bee'tle-browed (-broud), *a.* Having prominent brows.

Bee'tle-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull, stupid.

Beeve, *n.* [See BEEF.] A bull, ox, or cow.

☞ Rarely used in the singular. See BEEF, *n.*, No. 1.

Be-fall', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFALLING.] To happen to; to occur to.

Be'fall', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

Be-fĭt', *v. t.* To be suitable to; to suit; to become.

Be-fŏgged' (-fŏgd'), *a.* Involved in a fog.

Be-fōōl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEFOOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFOOLING.] To fool; to infatuate; to deceive.

Be-fōre', *prep.* [*be* and *fore*. A.-S. *beforan*.] **1.** In front of; preceding in space. **2.** Preceding in time. **3.** Preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth. **4.** In presence or sight of; facing. **5.** In the power of.

Be-fōre', *adv.* **1.** On the fore part; in front. **2.** In time preceding; already.

Be-fōre'hănd, *adv.* **1.** In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation. **2.** By way of preparation or preliminary.

Be-fōre'hănd, *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property; forehanded.

Be-fōre'tīme, *adv.* Of old time; formerly.

Be-foul', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.

Be-friĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEFRIENDED; *p. pr.* &

vb. n. BEFRIENDING.] To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance.

Be-frĭnġe′, *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe.

Bĕg (*or* bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg*, which is pron. *bay*.] The governor of a town, city, or district in Turkey and some other parts of the East; a bey.

Bĕg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGGING.] [Cf. A.-S. *biddan*, O. S. *biddian*, Goth. *bidjan*, the letter *d* having perhaps been dropped, and *i* or *j* changed into *g*. But it is much more probable that *beg* is only a modification of to *bag*, since mendicants carry with them bags, into which they put the provisions given to them.] **1.** To ask earnestly, with humility or in charity. **2.** To take for granted.

Syn. — To entreat; solicit; implore; beseech; supplicate.

Bĕg, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging.

Be-gân′, *pret.* of *begin*. See BEGIN.

Be-ġĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT, BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGETTING.] [*be* and *get*.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; to get; to produce.

Be-ġĕt′ter, *n.* One who begets.

Bĕg′gar, *n.* [O. Eng. more prop. *begger*, from *beg*.] One who begs or entreats earnestly, or with humility; *specifically*, one who lives by begging; a mendicant.

Bĕg′gar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGGARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGGARING.] **1.** To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. **2.** To make destitute; to exhaust.

Bĕg′gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly.

Bĕg′gar-ly, *a.* In, or partaking of, or resembling, the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; mean; poor.

Bĕg′gar-y, *n.* A state of extreme poverty or indigence.

Be-ġĭld′, *v. t.* To cover or overlay with gold.

Be-ġĭn′, *v. i.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGINNING.] [A.-S. *beginnan*, *ginnan*, Goth. *duginnan*. The orig. sense of *ginnan* is to cut, split.] **1.** To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. **2.** To do the first act; to take the first step.

Be-ġĭn′, *v. t.* **1.** To enter on; to commence. **2.** To trace from as the first ground.

Be-ġĭn′ner, *n.* One who begins; *specifically*, a young or inexperienced practitioner; a tyro.

Be-ġĭn′ning, *n.* **1.** The first cause; origin; source. **2.** That which is first; first state; commencement. **3.** The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Be-ġĭrd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRT, BEGIRDED; *p. p.* BEGIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGIRDING.] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; to gird. **2.** To surround, as with a band; to encompass or inclose.

Be-gnaw′ (be-naw′), *v. t.* To bite or gnaw.

Be-gŏne′ (21), *interj.* Go away; depart.

Be-gŏt′, **Be-gŏt′ten**, } *p. p.* of *beget*. See BEGET.

Be-grēase′, or **Be-grēase′**, *v. t.* To daub with grease.

Be-grīme′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGRIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGRIMING.] To soil with grime or dirt.

Be-grŭdġe′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGRUDGING.] To envy the possession of.

Be-guīle′ (-ġīl′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGUILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGUILING.] **1.** To delude by artifice; to impose on. **2.** To evade by craft. **3.** To cause to pass without notice.

Syn. — To delude; deceive; cheat; insnare; amuse.

Be-guīle′ment, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

Be-guī′er, *n.* One who, or that which, beguiles.

Be-gŭn′, *p. p.* of *begin*. See BEGIN.

Be-hälf′ (-häf′), *n.* [Perh. from pref. *be* and *half*, interpreted *for my half*, that is, for my part; but more prob. a corrup. of the A.-S. *behefe*, profit, benefit, convenience. See BEHOOF.] Advantage; convenience; benefit; interest; profit; support; defense.

Be-hāve′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEHAVING.] [Prefix *be* and *have*; A.-S. *behabban*, to restrain, to detain.] To carry; to conduct; to manage; to bear; — used reflexively.

Be-hāve′, *v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self.

Be-hāv′ior, (-hāv′yur), *n.* [See BEHAVE.] Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment.

Syn. — Conduct, deportment. — *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves toward others; *conduct* is the mode of our *conducting* or leading ourselves forward, and involves the general tenor of our actions. The former, like *deportment*, is shaped chiefly by circumstances; the latter is a development of the man. *Behavior* in society; *conduct* of life.

Be-hĕad′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEHEADING.] To sever the head from; to take off the head of; to decapitate.

Be-hĕld′, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *behold*. See BEHOLD.

Bē′he-moth, *n.* [Heb. *b'hêmoth*, beasts, animals, particularly of the larger kind, pl. of *b'hêmâh*, beast. Cf. Egypt. *p-ehe-môout*, i. e., water-bull.] An animal described in the book of Job, xl. 15–24, and variously supposed to be the ox, the elephant, the crocodile, the mastodon, and the hippopotamus.

Be-hĕst′, *n.* [*be* and *hest*; A.-S. *behæs*.] That which is willed or ordered; command; mandate; injunction.

Be-hīnd′, *prep.* [*be* and *hind*; A.-S. *behindan*.] **1.** On the side opposite the front or nearest part; at the back of; on the other side of; as, *behind* a door; *behind* a hill or rock. **2.** Left after the departure of another. **3.** Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement; hence, inferior to.

Be-hīnd′, *adv.* **1.** At the back part; in the rear. **2.** Toward the back part or rear; backward. **3.** Not yet brought forward or exhibited to view; remaining. **4.** Backward in time or order of succession; past.

Be-hīnd′hănd, *a.* **1.** In arrear; in a state where expenditures have preceded the receipt of funds, or are inadequate to the supply of wants. **2.** In a state of backwardness, in seasonableness or appropriateness.

Be-hōld′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHELD (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN, now used only as a *p. a.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEHOLDING.] [A.-S. *behealdan*, to behold, to hold in sight, from pref. *be* and *bealdan*, *gehealdan*, to hold, keep.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention.

Be-hōld′, *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object; to look.

Be-hōld′en (be-hōld′n), *p. a.* [The p. p. of *behold*, used in the primitive sense of the simple verb *hold*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Be-hōld′er, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hōld′ing, *a.* Obliged; under obligation. [Improperly used for *beholden*.]

Be-hōōf′, *n.* [See BEHOOVE.] That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

Be-hōōve′, *v. t.* [A.-S. *behofian*, from O. Sax. *bihefftan*, O. H. Ger. *bihefftan*, to take, contain.] To be necessary for; to be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

Be-hŏve′, and its derivatives. See BEHOOVE.

Bē′ing, *p. pr.* of *be*. See BE.

Bē′ing, *n.* **1.** Existence in fact or in thought. **2.** That which exists in any way.

Be-lā′bor, *v. t.* **1.** To work diligently upon. **2.** To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Be-lāte′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELATING.] To retard or make too late.

Be-lāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELAYING.] (*Naut.*) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin or cleat.

Be-lāy′ing-pĭn, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong pin round which ropes are wound when they are *belayed*.

Bĕlch (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELCHED (bĕlcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELCHING.] [A.-S. *bealcjan*. Cf. *belcan*, to inflate.] **1.** To throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct. **2.** To eject violently from within.

Bĕlch, *v. i.* **1.** To eject wind from the stomach. **2.** To issue with violence.

Bĕlch, *n.* Act of belching; eructation.

Bĕl′dam, **Bĕl′dame**, } *n.* [Fr. *belle-dame*, fine or handsome lady; — a term of respectful address, therefore used to elderly people; hence the meaning was corrupted.] **1.** Grandmother. **2.** An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lēa′guer (-lē′ger), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELEAGUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELEAGUERING.] [*be* and *leaguer*, n.; Ger. *belagern*, fr. pref. *be*, and *lagern*, to encamp.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.

Syn. — To block up; besiege; environ; invest; encompass.

Be-lĕm′nīte, *n.* [Gr. βελεμνίτης, from βέλεμνον, dart, from βάλλειν, to throw.] (*Paleon.*) A small calcareous fossil, cylindrical and hollow, tapering to a point; the thunderstone.

Bel-esprit (bĕl′es-pree′), *n.; pl.* ***BEAUX-ESPRITS*** (bōz′es-pree′). [Fr.] A fine genius, or man of wit.

Bĕl′fry, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *bervrit*, *bercvrit*, N. H. Ger. *bergfriede*, *burgfriede*, from Ger. *berg*, mountain, or *burg*, castle, citadel, and *friede*, peace, security.] **1.** A movable tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defense. **2.** A bell-tower. **3.** A cupola or turret, or a room in a tower, in which a bell is hung.

Be-līe′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELYING.] **1.** To give the lie to; to show to be false.

2. To give a false representation or account of. **3.** To tell lies concerning; to slander. **4.** To counterfeit.

Be-liēf', *n.* [From *believe*, q. v.] **1.** An assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, of internal impressions, or of arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds. **2.** The thing believed; a tenet, or body of tenets.

Syn.—Credence; trust; faith; credit; confidence.

Be-liēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed.

Be-liēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELIEVING.] [Prefix *be* and A.-S. *lêfan*, *lyfan*, to allow, permit.] To be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in; to credit.

Be-liēve', *v. i.* **1.** To have a firm persuasion, which often approaches to certainty. **2.** To think; to suppose.

Be-liēv'er, *n.* One who believes or credits; *esp.*, one who believes in the Scriptures as a revelation from God.

Be-līke', *adv.* It is likely; probably; perhaps.

Be-lĭt'tle, *v. t.* To make little or less in a moral sense; to lower in character. [*American. Rare.*]

Bĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *belle*, *bellan*, to bellow, to make a loud noise.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck. **2.** Any thing in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.

To bear away the bell, to win the prize at a race where the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. — *To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove that wears bells on his collar. — *To bell the cat*, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force; — a phrase derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack.

Bĕl'la-dŏn'nà, *n.* [It., prop. fine lady.] Deadly nightshade, formerly employed as a cosmetic.

Bĕlle, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bellus*.] A young lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Belles-lettres (bel-lĕt'ter), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite or elegant literature; the humanities.

Bĕll'-flow-er, *n.* A genus of plants; — so named from the shape of the flower, which resembles a little bell.

Bĕll'-found'er, *n.* One who founds or casts bells.

Bĕll'-found'er-y, } *n.* A place where bells are founded
Bĕll'-found'ry, } or cast.

Bĕl'li-cōse', *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus*.] Disposed to contention; pugnacious.

Bel-lĭg'er-ent, *a.* [Lat. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere*, to wage.] **1.** Waging war. **2.** Tending to, or disposed for, war. [ou war.

Bel-lĭg'er-ent, *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying

Bel-lĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat. *bellipotens*, from *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, p. pr. of *posse*, to be able.] Powerful or mighty in war.

Bĕll'man, *n.*; *pl.* BĔLL'MEN. A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets; — formerly a watchman.

Bĕll'-mĕt'al (-mĕt'l *or* -mĕt'al), *n.* An alloy of copper and tin; — used for making bells, &c.

Bĕl'lōw, *v. i.* [A.-S. *bellan*.] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull. **2.** To bawl; to vociferate; to clamor; to roar.

Bĕl'lōw, *n.* A loud outcry; roar; vociferation.

Bĕl'lŏws (bĕl'lus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. *bælg*, bag, belly, bellows, *blast-belg*, a blast-bag, bellows; Goth. *balgs*, a leather bag or bottle. It is allied to Lat. *follis*. The root is contained in O. H. Ger. and A.-S. *belgan*, to swell.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

Bĕl'lŏws-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish distinguished by a long, tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows; — called also *trumpet-fish*.

Bĕll'-rĭng'er, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.

Bĕl'lu-īne, *a.* [Lat. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, beast.] Pertaining to, or like, a beast; brutal.

Bĕll'-wĕth'er, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bĕl'ly, *n.* [A.-S. *bælg*, *bælig*. See BELLOWS.] **1.** That part of the body which contains the bowels, or intestines; the abdomen. **2.** The part of any thing which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity.

Bĕl'ly, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant.

Bĕl'ly-bănd, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth.

Be-lŏng' (21), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELONGING.] [Prefix *be* and O. Eng. *long*, v. i., to belong.] **1.** To be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of; to appertain. **2.** To be a part of, or connected with. **3.** To be native to, or to have a legal residence.

Be-lŏng'ing, *n.* That which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

Be-lôved' (be-lŭvd' *as a p.*, be-lŭv'ed *as an a.*, 60), *p. p.* or *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Be-lōw', *prep.* [*be* and *low*.] **1.** Under in place; beneath; not so high. **2.** Inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity. **3.** Unworthy of; unbefitting.

Be-lōw', *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. **2.** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **3.** In hell, or the regions of the dead. **4.** In a court of inferior jurisdiction.

Syn.—Beneath.—*Below* is opposed to on high; *beneath* is opposed to above. A person who is *below* us at table is not *beneath* us. *Below* has not, therefore, like *beneath*, the sense of unbecoming or unworthy of. We say, *beneath* (not *below*) the character of a gentleman, *beneath* contempt, &c. This distinction should not be overlooked.

Bĕlt, *n.* [A.-S. *belt*, Lat. *balteus*.] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle. **2.** That which restrains or confines like a girdle, or which resembles a girdle.

Bĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELTING.] To encircle as with a belt; to encompass.

Bĕlt'ing, *n.* **1.** The material of which belts are made. **2.** Belts taken collectively.

Be-lū'gà, *n.* [Russ. *bieluga*, prop. signifying white fish, from *bielyi*, white.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the cetaceous order and dolphin family, from 12 to 18 feet in length.

Bĕl've-dēre', *n.* [It., lit. a beautiful sight, from *bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] **1.** (*It. Arch.*) A small structure on the top of an edifice, open to the air on one or more of its sides. **2.** A summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

Be-māze', *v. t.* To bewilder; to confuse.

Be-mīre' *v. t.* To drag, encumber, or soil, in the mire.

Be-mōan', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEMOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEMOANING.] To express deep grief for by moaning; to lament; to bewail.

Be-mŏck', *v. t.* To treat with mockery; to ridicule.

Bĕn, or **Bĕn'-nŭt**. [Per. & Ar. *bahmen*, *behman*, an herb with leaves like ears of corn; a medicine of two-fold nature; Per. & Ar. *baihan*, the flower *rosa canina*.] (*Bot.*) The seed or fruit of a species of *Moringa*, from which a valuable oil is extracted.

Bĕnch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *benc*, Icel. *beckr*, W. *bank*.] **1.** A long seat. **2.** A long table at which mechanics and others work. **3.** The seat where judges sit in court. **4.** The persons who sit as judges; the court.

Bĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One of the senior members of a society who have the government of one of the inns of court. **2.** An alderman of a corporation.

Bĕnch'-märk, *n.* (*Leveling.*) One of a number of marks along a line of survey indicating a series of levels at different elevations.

Bĕnch'-wär'rant, *n.* (*Law.*) A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime.

Bĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED or BENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENDING.] [A.-S. *bendan*, a modification of *bindan*, to bind.] **1.** To crook by straining; to curve. **2.** To turn out of the direct course to some certain point. **3.** Hence, to incline or exercise closely or with interest; to exert; to apply. **4.** To render submissive; to subdue. **5.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another; or as a sail to its yard.

To bend the brow, to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

Bĕnd, *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to bow. **2.** To be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed. **3.** To bow in prayer, or in submission.

Bĕnd, *n.* **1.** A turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve; an incurvation. **2.** (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor. **3.** (*Her.*) One of the honorable ordinaries, made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. **4.** (*Leather-Business.*) A butt.

Bĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent.

Bĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bends.

Be-nēath', or **Be-nēath'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *beneodh*, *beneodhan*, from prefix *be* and *neodhan*, downward.] **1.** Lower in place, with something directly over or on; under. **2.** (*Fig.*) Under, as from the effect of pressure. **3.** Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; hence, unworthy of; unbecoming.

Be-nēath', or **Be-nēath'**, *adv.* **1.** In a lower place. **2.** Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.

Syn.—Below.—*Beneath* is opposed to above; *below* to higher in place or state, as *beneath* (not below) notice. See BELOW.

Bĕn'e-dict, } *n.* [From *Benedick*, one of the characters
Bĕn'e-dick, } in Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado About Nothing."] A married man, or a man newly married. [of St. Benedict.

Bĕn'e-dĭct'ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks

Bĕn'e-dĭct'ĭne, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of monks, known from the color of their dress as *Black Friars*, established by St. Benedict in the 6th century.

Bĕn'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *benedictio*, from *benedicere*, *benedictus*, to speak well of, to bless, from *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to speak.] **1.** Act of blessing. **2.** Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favor of any person or thing; *specifically*, the short prayer which closes public worship.

Bĕn'e-făc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *benefactio*, from *benefacere*, to do good to one, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] **1.** Act of conferring a benefit. **2.** A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

Bĕn'e-făc'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-făc'tress, *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-fĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *beneficium*, from *beneficus*, beneficent, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] **1.** *Lit.*, a benefit, advantage, or kindness. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) An ecclesiastical living; — usually confined to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives. [preferment.

Bĕn'e-fĭçed (-fĭst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church

Be-nĕf'i-çençe, *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

Syn. — Benevolence. — *Benevolence* is literally well-willing, *beneficence* is literally well-doing. The former may exist without the latter, but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*.

Be-nĕf'i-çent, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity; characterized by beneficence.

Syn. — Bountiful; liberal; generous; munificent.

Be-nĕf'i-çent-ly, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Conferring benefits; useful; profitable. **2.** (*Law.*) Receiving, or entitled to receive, advantage, use, or benefit.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *beneficiarius*.] Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** A feudatory or vassal; hence, one who holds a benefice, and uses its proceeds. **2.** One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.

Bĕn'e-fit, *n.* [Lat. *benefactum*, from *benefacere*; See BENEFACTION.] **1.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred. **2.** Whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property. **3.** A performance at a theater or elsewhere, the proceeds of which are given to a particular person or object. **4.** (*Law.*) Benefit of clergy. See CLERGY.

Syn. — Advantage; profit; service; use; avail.

Bĕn'e-fit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENEFITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENEFITING.] To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to.

Bĕn'e-fit, *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Bē'ne-plăç'i-to. [It., pleasure.] (*Mus.*) At pleasure.

Be-nĕv'o-lençe, *n.* [Lat. *benevolentia*.] **1.** Disposition to do good; good will; charitableness. **2.** An act of kindness. **3.** A species of contribution or tax, illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.

Syn. — Kindness; benignity; tenderness. — *Kindness* and *tenderness* lean to the side of natural feeling; *benevolence* is considerate kindness, and often overrules mere impulse; *benignity* is condescending kindness, as the *benignity* of God.

Be-nĕv'o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *benevolens*, from *bene*, well, and *volens*, p. pr. of *volo*, I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness.

Syn. — Beneficent; munificent. — Originally, *benevolent* meant well-*wishing*, and *beneficent* well-*doing*; but now (with a slight tinge of the original sense) they differ in their outward exercise chiefly in *degree*; a *beneficent* act being one on a larger scale than a *benevolent* one, while a *munificent* act is greater and more imposing than either.

Be-nĕv'o-lent-ly, *adv.* In a benevolent manner.

Ben-gal'-Līght (-līt), *n.* A kind of firework, producing a steady and vivid blue-colored fire. [gal.

Ben-gal'ee, *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Ben-

Be-nīght' (-nīt'), *v. t.* **1.** To involve in night or darkness. **2.** To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance.

Be-nīgn' (be-nīn'), *a.* [Lat. *benignus*, contr. from *benigenus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind.] **1.** Of a kind or gentle disposition. **2.** Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, &c. **3.** Having salutary qualities.

Syn. — Kind; propitious; favorable; salutary; gracious; wholesome; liberal; generous.

Be-nĭg'nant, *a.* Kind, gracious; favorable.

Be-nĭg'nant-ly, *adv.* With benignity; graciously.

Be-nĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *benignitas*.] **1.** Quality of being benign; condescending kindness; graciousness. **2.** Salubrity; wholesome quality.

Be-nīgn'ly (-nīn'-), *adv.* Favorably; graciously.

Bĕn'i-şon (ben'ĭ-zn), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

Bĕn'shee, *n.* See BANSHEE.

Bĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bend*. See BEND.

Bĕnt, *n.* **1.** State of being inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity. **2.** Leaning or bias; propensity; inclination; disposition. **3.** Particular direction or tendency.

Bĕnt, } *n.* [A.-S. *beonet*, Ger. *binse*.] **1.** (*Bot.*)
Bĕnt'-grăss, } A grass of the genus *Agrostis*. **2.** A stalk of coarse, withered grass.

Be-nŭmb' (-nŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENUMBING.] [Pref. *be* and *numb*, q. v.; A.-S. *benæman*, p. *benumen*, to take away, to stupefy.] To deprive of sensation or sensibility.

Bĕn'zĭne, *n.* Same as BENZOLE.

Ben-zō'ic, *a.* [See BENZOIN.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin.

Ben-zoin', *n.* [Cf. Per. *banâst*, *binâsat*, *banâsab*, *banâsîb*, terebinth resin, from *ban*, *wan*, terebinth grain, and *isab*, an excrescence on the body.] A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, &c.

Bĕn'zōle, *n.* [Eng. *benzoin* and Lat. *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*) An oily substance obtained from bituminous coal, and possessing great solvent powers.

Bĕn'zo-lĭne, *n.* Same as BENZOLE.

Bĕn'zōyl, } *n.* [N. Lat. and Ger. *benzoë*, and Gr. ὕλη,
Bĕn'zūle, } wood, matter.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen; the base of benzoic acid.

Be-plās'ter, *v. t.* To plaster over; to bedaub.

Be-pow'der, *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with powder.

Be-prāīse', *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

Be-quēath', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEQUEATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEQUEATHING.] [A.-S. *becvedhan*, from pref. *be* and *cvedhan*, to say, to speak; Goth. *qvithan*, Eng. *quoth*.] **1.** To give or leave by will; — said of personal property. **2.** To hand down; to transmit.

Syn. — To devise. — *Devise* is properly used to denote a gift by will of real property. *Bequeath* is properly applied to a gift by will of a legacy; i. e., of personal property. In popular usage, *bequeath* is sometimes enlarged so as to embrace *devise*; and it is sometimes so construed by courts.

Be-quēath'er, *n.* One who bequeaths.

Be-quĕst', *n.* [From *bequeath*.] (*Law.*) Something left by will, appropriately personal property; a legacy.

Be-rāte', *v. t.* To rate, or chide, vehemently; to scold.

Be-rēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEREAVED, BEREFT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEREAVING.] [*be* and *reave*, q. v.; A.-S. *bereafian*.] **1.** To make destitute; to deprive. **2.** To take away from. [tion.

Be-rēave'ment, *n.* State of being bereaved; deprivation.

Be-rēav'er, *n.* One who bereaves.

Be-rĕft', *p. p.* of *bereave*. See BEREAVE.

Bĕrg, *n.* [See BURGH and BOROUGH.] A large mass or mountain of ice.

Bĕr'ga-mŏt, *n.* [From the town of *Bergamo*, in Italy.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A species of orange-tree, having a fruit of fine taste and odor, from the rind of which an essential oil of delicious odor is extracted. **2.** The essence or perfume itself. **3.** A delicious variety of pear. **4.** A variety of snuff perfumed with bergamot. **5.** A coarse tapestry.

Bĕr'gan-der, *n.* [From *berg*, for *burrow*, and *gander*, a male goose.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck said to burrow and breed in holes under cliffs; shell-drake.

Bĕrg'más-ter, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, hill, and Eng. *master*.] The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

Bĕrg'mēal, *n.* [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] (*Min.*) An earthy substance resembling fine flour; it is composed of the shells of infusoria.

Be-rhȳme' (-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme or verse; — used in contempt.

Bĕr'lin, or **Ber-lĭn'.** A four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot, invented at Berlin, Prussia.

Bĕr'nar-dĭne, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

Bĕr'nar-dĭne, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of an order of monks named after St. Bernard.

Bĕr'ry, *n.* [A.-S. *beria, berie*, Goth. *basi.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A small pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered throughout it, as the strawberry, currant, &c. **2.** One of the eggs of a fish.

Bĕr'ry, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

Bĕr'ry, *v. t.* To impregnate with eggs or spawn.

Bĕrth (14), *n.* [From the root of *bear*, like *birth*, nativity. See BIRTH.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf. **2.** A place in a ship to sleep in. **3.** Official situation, position, or employment.

☞ To give the land or any object a *wide berth*, is to keep at a distance from it.

Bĕrth, *v. t.* **1.** To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at. **2.** To allot or furnish berths to. [plant.

Bĕr'tram, *n.* [See BARTRAM.] Bastard pellitory, a

Bĕr'yl, *n.* [Gr. βήρυλλος, Ar. *ballawr*, or *bilawr*, beryl, crystal, Per. *bullûr, bulûr*, crystal.] (*Min.*) A green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness. It is identical with the emerald, except in color.

Bĕr'yl-līne, *a.* Like a beryl.

Be-scrĭb'ble, *v. t.* To scribble over.

Be-seech', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESEECHING.] [Pref. *be* and *seek*, q. v.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency. **2.** To ask earnestly for.

Syn. — To entreat; solicit; implore; supplicate. — *Beg* supposes simply a state of want; to *beseech, entreat*, and *solicit*, a state of urgent necessity; to *implore* and *supplicate*, a state of overwhelming distress.

Be-seech'er, *n.* One who beseeches.

Be-seech'ing-ly, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

Be-seem', *v. t.* To be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.

Be-sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESETTING.] [*be* and *set*; A.-S. *besettan.*] **1.** To put or place, on, in, or around. **2.** To stop up, as a road; to waylay; to blockade. **3.** To hem in or press on all sides, so that escape is difficult.

Syn. — To surround; inclose; environ; besiege; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

Be-sĕt'ment, *n.* The state of being beset, as in ice.

Be-sĕt'ting, *p. a.* Habitually attending, or pressing.

Be-shrew' (-shrų'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to execrate.

Be-sīde', *prep.* [*be* and *side*, by the side.] **1.** At the side of. **2.** Aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of. **3.** Over and above; distinct from. [In this use *besides* is now more common.]

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses.

Be-sīdes', } *adv.* More than that; over and above;
Be-sīde', } moreover; in addition.

☞ It is now considered an error to use *beside* as an adverb for *besides*.

Be-sīdes', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to. See BESIDE, *prep.*

☞ This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it; for it is rarely used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the third sense.

Be-siĕġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESIEGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESIEGING.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender.

Syn. — To beleaguer; beset; environ; hem in; invest; block up; encompass.

Be-siēġ'er, *n.* One who, or the party that, besieges.

Be-slăb'ber (*colloq.* be-slŏb'ber), *v. t.* To beslaver.

Be-slăv'er, *v. t.* To defile with slaver; to beslabber.

Be-slŏb'ber, } *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle run-
Be-slŭb'ber, } ning from the mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

Be-smēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESMEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESMEARING.] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter.

Be-smōke' (20), *v. t.* **1.** To foul with smoke. **2.** To harden or dry in smoke. [soot.

Be-smŭt', *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to foul with

Bē'som, *n.* [A.-S. *besma*, O. H. Ger. *pesamo.*] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

Be-sôrt', *v. t.* To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds; hence, to suit, fit, or become.

Be'sŏt', *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

Be-sŏt'ted-ly, *adv.* In a besotted manner. [tion.

Be-sŏt'ted-ness, *n.* State of being besotted; infatua-

Be-sôught' (be-sawt'), *p. p.* of *beseech*. See BESEECH.

Be-spăn'gle (-spăng'gl), *v. t.* To adorn with spangles, or with brilliant particles.

Be-spăt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPATTERING.] **1.** To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. **2.** To asperse with calumny or reproach.

Be-spēak', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPEAKING.] **1.** To speak for, order, or engage, beforehand. **2.** To indicate or show beforehand. **3.** To speak to; to address. [*Poet.*] **4.** To betoken; to show.

Be-spew' (-spū'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with spew.

Be-spĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPIT; *p. p.* BESPIT, BESPITTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPITTING.] To daub or soil with spittle.

Be-spōke', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bespeak*. See BESPEAK.

Be-spŏt', *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Be-sprĕad', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPREADING.] To spread or cover over.

Be-sprĭnk'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPRINKLING.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Bĕst, *a. superl.* [A.-S. *besta, best*, contracted from *betest, betst*, Goth. *batista.* This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good. **2.** Most advanced; most correct or complete.

Bĕst, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case. — *To make the best of*, to permit the least possible inconvenience.

Bĕst, *adv.* **1.** In the highest degree; beyond all other. **2.** To the most advantage; with the most success, profit, ease, benefit, or propriety. **3.** Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.

Be-stāin', *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor.

Be-stĕad', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTEAD.] To be in the stead or place of; hence, to place, dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; to assist; to serve.

Bĕs'tĭal (bĕst'yal), *a.* [Lat. *bestialis*, from *bestia*, beast.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; below the dignity of reason or humanity.

Syn. — Brutish; beastly; brutal; carnal; vile; low; depraved; sensual.

Bes-tĭăl'i-ty (best-yăl'-), *n.* **1.** The quality of a beast; brutism. **2.** Unnatural connection with a beast.

Bĕs'tĭal-īze, *v. t.* To make bestial, or like a beast.

Bĕs'tĭal-ly, *adv.* In a bestial manner.

Be-stĭck', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTUCK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTICKING.] To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stĭr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTIRRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTIRRING.] To put into brisk or vigorous action.

Be-stōw', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTOWING.] [*be* and *stow*, a place. See STOW.] **1.** To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping. **2.** To make use of; to apply. **3.** To give, confer, or impart.

Be-stōw'al, *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

Be-stōw'er, *n.* One who bestows.

Be-stōw'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing; bestowal. **2.** That which is bestowed; donation.

Be-străd'dle, *v. t.* To bestride.

Be-strąught' (-strawt'), *a.* [Prefix *be* and *straught*, prop. p. p. of *stretch*; but *straught* is used here for *distraught, distracted*, so that *bestraught* is equiv. to *bedistraught, bedistracted.*] Out of one's senses; distracted; mad; crazy; demented.

Be-strew' (-strų' *or* -strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED; *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTREWING.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.

Be-strīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTRIDING.] To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across.

Be-strōde', *imp.* of *bestride*. See BESTRIDE.

Be-strōwn', *p. pr.* of *bestrew*. See BESTREW.

Be-stŭck', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bestick*. See BESTICK.

Be-stŭd', *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs.

Bĕt, *n.* [A.-S. *bad*, pledge, stake, *badian*, to pledge, pawn, *wed*, pledge, *weddian*, to promise; Goth. *vidan*, to bind.] That which is staked, or pledged, in a contest, to be won either by the victorious party himself or by another person in consequence of his victory; a wager.

Bĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETTING.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager.

Be-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN (betāk'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETAKING.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

Be-teem', *v. i.* To allow; to permit; to suffer. [*Obs.*]
Bē'tel (bē'tl), *n.* [Malabar, *beetla-codi*, Skr. & Malay, *patra*, Malabar leaf, from its growing in Malabar.] (*Bot.*) A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.
Bē'tel-nŭt (bē'tl-), *n.* The nut of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and lime.
Bĕth'el, *n.* [Heb. *bêth-el*, house of God.] **1.** A chapel for dissenters. [*Eng.*] **2.** A house of worship for seamen. [*Amer.*]
Be-thĭnk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETHOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETHINKING.] To call to mind; to recall.

Syn. — To recollect; remember; reflect.

Be-thôught' (-thawt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bethink*, q. v.
Be-tīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETID or BETIDED; *p. p.* BETID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETIDING.] [*Be* and *tide*; A.-S. *tidan*, to happen.] To happen to; to befall; to come to.
Be-tīde', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.
Be-tīme', } *adv.* [*Be* and *time*; that is, by the proper
Be-tīmes', } time.] **1.** In good season or time; seasonably. **2.** In a short time; soon.
Be-tō'ken (-tō'kn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETOKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETOKENING.] **1.** To signify by some visible object. **2.** To foreshow by present signs.

Syn. — To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.

Bĕt'o-ny, *n.* [Lat. *betonica*, *vettonica*.] A plant used to dye wool of a fine dark-yellow color.
Be-tōōk', *imp.* of *betake*. See BETAKE.
Be-trāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETRAYING.] [From *be* and O. Fr. *trair*, *trahir*, from Lat. *tradere*, to give up, from *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] **1.** To give up treacherously or faithlessly. **2.** To violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery. **3.** To disclose or discover, as something intended to be kept secret, or which prudence would conceal. **4.** To mislead, or expose to inconvenience not foreseen. **5.** To show or to indicate. **6.** To fail in respect to reliance placed in or upon.
Be-trāy'al (be-trā'al), *n.* Act of betraying.
Be-trāy'er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.
Be-trŏth', *v. t.* [*be* and *troth*, i. e., *truth*, q. v.] **1.** To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to affiance. **2.** To contract with for a future spouse; to espouse. **3.** To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
Be-trŏth'al, *n.* Act of betrothing; betrothment.
Be-trŏth'ment, *n.* A mutual engagement between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals; betrothal.
Bĕt'ter, *a.; compar.* of *good*. [A.-S., *bett*, *bet*, *betera*, *betre*; Goth. *batiza*, from *bats*, good, akin to Skr. *bhadra*, glad.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. **2.** Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect. **3.** Improved in health.

To be better off, to be in a better condition.

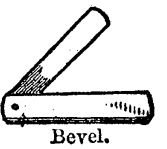
Bĕt'ter, *n.* **1.** Advantage, superiority, or victory. **2.** Improvement; greater excellence. **3.** One who has a claim to precedence; a superior; — usually in the pl.
Bĕt'ter, *adv.; compar.* of *well*. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** More correctly. **3.** In a higher or greater degree; more.
Bĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETTERING.] To increase the good qualities of.

Syn. — To improve; meliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; rectify; advance; promote.

Bĕt'ter, *n.* One who bets; a bettor.
Bĕt'ter-ment, *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** (*Law.*) An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing; — generally in the pl.
Bĕt'tor, *n.* One who bets.
Bĕt'ty, *n.* [Probably a cant word, from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*.] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open.
Be-tween', *prep.* [From pref. *be*, equiv. to Eng. *by*, and *twain*, two.] **1.** In the intermediate space of, without regard to distance; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of. **3.** Belonging in common, or in partnership to two of; shared by two or both of. **4.** With relation to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject. **5.** In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree.

Syn. — Among. — *Between* applies properly to only two parties; as, a quarrel *between* two men, two nations. *Among* always supposes more than two. It is, therefore, a gross blunder to speak of dividing a thing *among* two persons.

Be-tween'-děcks, *n.* (*Naut.*) The open space between two decks of a ship.
Be-twixt', *prep.* [From pref. *be* and *twyg*, *twy*, *tweo*, *twe*, two.] **1.** In the intermediate space of; between. **2.** From one to another of.
Bĕv'el, *n.* [Fr. *beveau*, Sp. *baivel*.] **1.** A slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle. **2.** An instrument for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination.


Bevel.

Bĕv'el, *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slanting.

A bevel angle, any angle other than one of 45° or 90°.

Bĕv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEVELING.] To cut to a bevel angle.
Bĕv'el, *v. i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or from a direct line.
Bĕv'er-ăge, *n.* [From Lat. *bibere*, to drink, Low Lat. *beveragium*. See BEAVER.] Liquor for drinking.
Bĕv'y, *n.* [Prob. from Arm. *beva*, life, to live, to be alive, *bev*, living, W. *bywyd*, life, *byw*, to live, alive, so that the orig. meaning is *life*, a *life*, *living*, *lively beings*.] **1.** A flock of birds, especially quails. **2.** A company; an assembly or collection of persons, especially ladies.
Be-wāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWAILING.] To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing; to grieve for; to mourn; to lament.
Be-wāil', *v. i.* To express grief or sorrow.
Be-wâre', *v. i.* [*be* and *ware*. See WARE, WARY.] To restrain or guard one's self; hence, to be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

☞ This word is now never used except in the imperative mode.

Be-wĭl'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWILDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWILDERING.] [*Be* and *wild*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to confound for want of a plain road.

Syn. — To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse; lead astray.

Be-wĭl'der-ment, *n.* State of being bewildered.
Bĕ-witch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWITCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWITCHING.] **1.** To gain an ascendency over by charms or incantation; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To charm or fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.
Be-witch'er-y, *n.* The resistless power of any thing that pleases; charm; fascination.
Be-witch'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to bewitch.
Be-witch'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of being bewitching.
Be-witch'ment, *n.* Power of charming; fascination.
Be-wrāy' (-rā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWRAYING.] [Pref. *be* and A.-S. *wregean*, *wregan*, to accuse, to betray.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray.
Bey (bā), *n.* A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince; — the same as *beg*. See BEG.
Be-yŏnd', *prep.* [A.-S. *begeond*, from pref. *be* and *geond*, yond, yonder, Goth. *jaind*.] **1.** On the further side of. **2.** Before, in place, or time. **3.** Out of reach of; further than; past. **4.** In a degree exceeding or surpassing; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.
Be-yŏnd', *adv.* At a distance; yonder.
Be-zănt'ler, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *antler*.] The second antler of a stag.
Bĕz'el, *n.* [Cf. Chald. *bezal*, limits, confines.] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone.
Bē'zōar, *n.* [Per. *bâd-zahr*, from *bâd*, wind, and *zahr* poison; i. e., that which, like the wind, drives away poison.] A calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.

Bezoar mineral, an oxide of antimony.

Bī'as, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, N. Catalan, *biax*, slope. Cf. Arm. *bihais*, *bihays*, *beskel*, oblique line, bias.] **1.** A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line. **2.** A leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object. **3.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference.

Syn. — Bent; prejudice; prepossession; inclination.

Bī'as, *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; athwart; diagonally.
Bī'as, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIASED (bī'ast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIASING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.

Bī-ăx'al, } *a.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and *axis*.] (*Opt.*)
Bī-ăx'i-al, } Having two axes.

Bĭb, *n.* [From Lat. *bibere*, to drink, because it receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.

Bī-bā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bibax*, from *bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.

Bī-bā'sie, *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base; or containing two equivalents of a base to one equivalent of acid.

Bĭb'ber, *n.* A man given to drinking; a tippler.

Bī'ble, *n.* [Lat. *biblia*, Gr. βιβλία, pl. of βιβλίον, dimin. of βίβλος, book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. [writings.

Bĭb'li-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred

Bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογράφος, fr. βιβλίον, book, and γράφειν, to write.] One who is versed in bibliography, or literary history.

Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to bibliography,
Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ic-al, } or the history of books.

Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

Bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογραφία.] A history or description of books and manuscripts.

Bĭb'li-ŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον and λατρεία, service, worship.] Homage paid to books, especially to the Bible; or a belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible.

Bĭb'li-o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον and μαντεία, divination.] Divination performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.

Bĭb'li-o-mā'ni-ȧ, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον and μανία, madness.] A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bĭb'li-o-mā'ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bĭb'li-o-ma-nī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books, especially such as are curious and rare.

Bĭb'li-o-phīle, *n.* [From Gr. βιβλίον and φιλεῖν, to love.] One who loves books.

Bĭb'li-o-phō'bi-ȧ, *n.* [From Gr. βιβλίον and φοβεῖσθαι, to fear.] A dread of books.

Bĭb'li-ŏp'o-list, } *n.* [Gr. βιβλιοπώλης, from βιβλίον
Bĭb'li-o-pōle', } and πωλεῖν, to sell.] A bookseller.

Bĭb'li-o-thē'cal, *a.* [Lat. *bibliothecalis*, fr. Gr. βιβλιοθήκη, library, from βιβλίον, book, and θήκη, case, box.] Belonging to a library.

Bĭb'list, *n.* [See BIBLE.] **1.** One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. **2.** A biblical scholar.

Bĭb'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bibulus*, from *bibere*, to drink.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.

Bī-căp'su-lar, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *capsular*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower.

Bī-căr'bo-nate, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *carbonate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

Bīçe, } *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *bis*, It. *bigio*, light-gray, tawny.]
Bīse, } (*Paint.*) A pale blue color, prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.

Bī-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Gr. κεφαλή head.] Having two heads.

Bī-chrō'mate, *a.* [See CHROMATE.] (*Chem.*) Having two parts of chromic acid to one of the other ingredients.

Bī-çĭp'i-tal, } *a.* [Lat. *biceps, bicipitis; bis*, twice, and
Bī-çĭp'i-toŭs, } *caput*, head.] **1.** Having two heads; double-headed. **2.** (*Anat.*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. **3.** (*Bot.*) Dividing into two parts.

Bĭck'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BICKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BICKERING.] [W. *bicra; bicre*, conflict, skirmish.] **1.** To skirmish. [*Obs.*] **2.** Especially, to contend in words or petulant altercation. **3.** To move quickly; to be tremulous, like flame or water.

Syn.—To quarrel; scold; wrangle; contend; quiver.

Bĭck'er-er, *n.* One who bickers.

Bī-cŏl'or, } *a.* [Lat. *bicolor; bis*, twice, and *color*,
Bī-cŏl'ored, } color.] Of two colors.

Bī'côrn, }
Bī'côrned, } *a.* [Lat. *bicornis*, from *bis*, twice, and
Bī-côr'noŭs, } *cornu*, horn.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-like.

Bī-côr'po-ral, *a.* Having two bodies.

Bī-côr'po-rate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, body.] (*Her.*) Double-bodied.

Bī-crŭ'ral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *crural*, q. v. Having two legs.

Bī-cŭs'pid, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, point,
Bī-cŭs'pid-ate, } *cuspidatus*, pointed.] Having two points.

Bĭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* BID or BĂDE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIDDING.] [A.-S. *biddan*, Ger. *bitten*, to pray, ask, request; A.-S. *beodan*, to offer, to command, Goth. *biudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to command, bid.] **1.** To offer; *specifically*, to offer to pay, as for a thing put up at auction. **2.** To declare, as a wish, a greeting, a threat, or defiance, and the like. **3.** To order; to direct; to command. **4.** To invite; to request to come.

To bid fair, to offer a good prospect; to make fair promise.

Bĭd, *n.* An offer of a price, especially at auctions.

Bĭd'der, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.

Bĭd'der-y-wâre, *n.* A kind of metallic ware made at *Biddery* in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter.

Bĭd'dy, *n.* **1.** A domestic fowl; a chicken. [*Colloq.*] **2.** [A diminutive form of *Bridget*.] A domestic, or servant-girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bīde, *v. i.* [A.-S. *bidan*, Goth. *beidan*.] To dwell permanently; to inhabit.

Bīde, *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to suffer. **2.** To wait for.

Bī-dĕn'tal, *a.* Having two teeth.

Bī-dĕn'tate, *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.

Bī-det' (bī-dĕt' *or* bĭ-dā'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *bideach*, very little, diminutive, *bidein*, a diminutive animal, W. *bidan*, a weakly or sorry wretch.] **1.** A small horse. **2.** An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body.

Bī-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *biennalis* and *biennis*; *biennium*, a space of two years; *bis*, twice, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Happening, or taking place, once in two years. **2.** (*Bot.*) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants.

Bī-ĕn'ni-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes.

Bī-ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Biēr, *n.* [From the same root as *to bear*.] A frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.

Biēst'ings, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *beost*, *byst*, or *bysting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. [Written also *beestings*.]

Bī-fā'cial, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *facies*, face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bī-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius*, from *bis*, twice, and *fari*, to speak or say.] **1.** Twofold; in two rows. **2.** (*Bot.*) Pointing two ways.

Bī-fā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Bĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bifer*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bĭf'fin, *n.* **1.** A sort of apple peculiar to Norfolk, Eng. [Sometimes called *beaufin;* but properly *beefin* (it is said), from its resemblance to raw beef.] **2.** A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake.

Bī'fid, } *a.* [Lat. *bifidus*, fr. *bis*, twice, and *findere*,
Bĭf'id-ate, } perf. tense *fidi*, to cleave or split.] (*Bot.*) Two-cleft; opening with a cleft.

Bĭf'i-lar, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *filum*, thread.] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads.

Bī-flō'rate, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *flos*, flower, *flo-*
Bī-flō'roŭs, } *rere*, to bloom.] (*Bot.*) Bearing two flowers.

Bī-fō'li-ate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *foliate*.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves.

Bī-fō'li-o-late, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.

Bī-fō'rate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *foratus*, p. p. of *forare*, to bore or pierce.] (*Bot.*) Having two perforations.

Bī'fôrm, } *a.* [Lat. *biformis*, from *bis*, twice, and
Bī'fôrmed, } *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

Bī-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* A double form.

Bī-frônt'ed (-frŭnt'ed), *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *fronted*.] Having two fronts.

Bī-fûr'cate, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *furcate*,
Bī-fûr'cā-ted, } *furcated*.] Forked; divided into two branches. [branches.

Bī-fûr-cā'tion, *n.* A forking, or division into two

Bī'fûr'coûs, *a.* [Lat. *bifurcus*, from *bis*, twice, and *furca*, fork.] (*Bot.*) Two-forked.

Big, *a.* [Contr. from W. *beichiog*, *beichiawg*, burdened, with child, from *baich*, burden.] **1.** Having largeness of size, bulk, or magnitude. **2.** Great with young; pregnant; hence, *figuratively*, pregnant as with something

portentous; ready to produce. **3.** Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distension, &c., whether in a good or bad sense.

Syn.—Bulky; large; great; proud; arrogant.

Big'a-mist, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or has two wives or husbands at once.

Big'a-my, *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

Bī-ġĕm'i-nate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division; —said of a decompound leaf.

Big'gin, *n.* **1.** [Fr. *béguin*, probably from the cap worn by the nuns called *Béguines*.] A child's cap or hood, or something worn about the head. **2.** [O. Eng. *bigging*, from *big*, to build.] A building. [*Obs.*] **3.** [See PIGGIN.] A small wooden vessel. **4.** A contrivance for holding coffee-grounds (being a small bag or a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom) through which boiling water is poured.

Bight (bīt), *n.* [From Goth. *biugan*, to bend, A.-S. *bugan*, Cf. A-S. *byge*, *bige*, a bending, corner, bay.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A bend in the sea-coast forming an open bay. **2.** (*Naut.*) The double part of a rope when folded; a round, bend, or coil any where except at the ends.

Big'ness, *n.* Quality of being big, esp. in the literal sense.

Big'ot, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot or hypocrite, a name originally given to the Normans in France. From the exclamation, "*Ne se*, *Bigot*" (Not so, by God) made use of by the Norman Duke Rollo, on a certain occasion. Cf. Sp. *bigote*, a whisker; *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit and vigor; It. *s-bigottire*, to terrify, appall. Wedgwood suggests that *bigot* is from *Beghard*, or *Beguard*, one of a class of monks, noted for the strictness of their principles.] One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

Big'ot-ed, *a.* Obstinately and unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others.

Big'ot-ed-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertaciously.

Big'ot-ry, *n.* **1.** Perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; excessive prejudice. **2.** The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Big'-wig, *n.* A person of consequence. [*Cant.*]

Bijou (be'zhōō'), *n.*; *pl.* ***BIJOUX*** (be'zhōō'.) [Fr., probably from Arm. *bizou*, ring, from *biz*, finger.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.

Bi-jou'try (be-zhōō'trў), *n.* [Fr. *bijouterie*.] Small articles of vertu, such as jewelry, trinkets, &c.

Bī-jū'gate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare*, to join.] (*Bot.*) Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bĭj'u-goŭs, or **Bī-jū'goŭs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bijugate.

Bī-lā'bi-ate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *labiate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.

Bī-lăm'el-late, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng.
Bī-lăm'el-lā'ted, } *lamellate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Formed of two plates.

Bī-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *lateral*.] Having two sides; pertaining to the two sides of a central organ or axis.

Bī-lăt'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being bilateral.

Bĭl'ber-ry, *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A shrub of the whortleberry family. (*b.*) The fruit or berry, which has a blue color.

Bĭl'bō, *n.*; *pl.* BĬL'BŌES. [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where they were fabricated.] **1.** A long bar or bolt of iron with a shackle sliding on it, and a lock at the end; used to confine the feet of prisoners. **2.** A rapier.

Bile, *n.* [Lat. *bilis*.] A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver.

Bilge, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, q. v.] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask. **2.** (*Naut.*) The broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom.

Bilge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BILGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BILGING.] (*Naut.*) To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge'-wa'ter, *n.* (*Naut.*) Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

Bilg'y, *a.* Having the smell, &c., of bilge-water.

Bil'ia-ry (bĭl'ya-rў), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

Bī-lĭn'gual, } *a.* [Lat. *bilinguis*, from *bis*, twice, and
Bī-lin'guar, } *lingua*, tongue, language.] Containing two languages.

Bī-lin'guoŭs, *a.* Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

Bil'ioŭs (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [Lat. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.] Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile] dependent on an excess of bile.

Bī-lĭt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BILKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BILKING.] [Cf. Goth. *bilaikan*, to mock or deride; pref. *bi*, equiv. to *be*, q. v., and *laikan*, to leap or exult. *Bilk* in O. Eng. signifies *nothing*.] To disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement.

Bill, *n.* [A.-S. *bile*, beak, proboscis, Ir. & Gael. *bil*, *bile*, mouth, lip, bird's bill.] **1.** The beak of a fowl. **2.** The note of a bird.

Bill, *n.* [A.-S. *bill*, *bil*; Skr. *bhil*, to split, O. H. Ger. *billôn*.] **1.** A hook-shaped cutting instrument, fitted with a handle, like a hatchet. **2.** An ancient kind of battle-ax, consisting of a broad, hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the beak and another at the summit, and attached to the end of a long staff. **3.** A pickax, or mattock. **4.** (*Naut.*) The point of the fluke of an anchor.

Bill, *n.* [Lat. *bulla*, any thing rounded, L. Lat., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A written declaration of some wrong suffered, or of some fault committed by another against a law. (*b.*) In England an obligation given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment.

☞ In the United States, it is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand*, or a *promissory note*.

(*c.*) A proposed or projected law. **2.** An advertisement posted in some public place. **3.** An account of goods sold or delivered, or services rendered, with the price annexed to each article. **4.** Any paper, containing a statement of particulars.

Bill of credit, (*a.*) within the constitution of the United States, a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and credit of the state, and designed to circulate as money. (*b.*) Among merchants, a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money.—*Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—*Bill of exchange* (*Com.*), a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a specified sum of money. It is frequently called a *draft*.—*Bill of health*, a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company, at the time of her leaving port.—*Bill of lading*, a written account of goods shipped, signed by the master of the vessel.—*Bills of pains and penalties*, a legislative act inflicting a punishment less than death on persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.—*Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels.—*Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods may be provisionally landed for examination.

Bill, *v. i.* [From *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

Bill'-boŏk, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, and the like.

Bill'-brō'ker, *n.* One who negotiates the discount of bills.

Bil'let, *n.* [Fr. *billet*, dim. of Fr. & Norm. Fr. *bille*. See BILL, a writing.] **1.** A small paper or note in writing, or a short letter. **2.** A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

Bil'let, *n.* [Fr. *billot*, block, from *bille*, log, a ball made of bone. Cf. BILL, a writing.] **1.** A small stick of wood. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

Bil'let, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BILLETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BILLETING.] [From *billet*, a ticket.] (*Mil.*) To direct, by a ticket or note, where to lodge. Hence, to quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

Billet-doux (bĭl'le-dōō'), *n.* [Fr. *billet*, note, and *doux*, sweet.] A love-note or letter.

Bill'-hoŏk, *n.* A small hatchet with curved edge.

Bill'iard (-yard), *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

Bill'iards, *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, from *bille*, ball.] A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.

Bil'lings-gāte, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for foul language.] Foul or profane language; ribaldry.

Bill'ion (bĭl'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and L. Lat. *millis*, Fr. *million*, a million.] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See NUMERATION.

Bill'man, *n.*; *pl.* BILL'MEN. One who uses a bill or hooked ax.

Bil'lōw, *n.* [Ger. *bulge*, from the root *belgen*, to swell.]

A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

Bĭl'lōw-y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves.

Bĭll'-stĭck'er, *n.* One who posts up bills, or placards, in public places.

Bĭl'ly, *n.* A watchman's club. [*Cant.*]

Bī'lōbed, **Bī-lō'bate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Divided into two lobes.

Bī-lŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a little place, dim. of *locus*, place.] (*Bot.*) Divided into, or containing, two cells.

Bī-mā'nŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two hands.

Bī-mē'di-al, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *medial*, q. v.] (*Geom.*) When two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square) are added together, and the sum is incommensurable in respect to either, the sum is called by Euclid a *bimedial* line.

Bī-mĕn'sal, **Bī-mĕs'tri-al.** **Bī-mŏnth'ly**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *mensal*, q. v.] Occurring once in two months.

Bĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *binn*, manger, crib, W. *benn*, *men*, wain, cart.] A box or inclosed place, used as a repository of any commodity.

Bī'na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *binarius*, from *bini*, two by two, two and two.] Compounded of two; double.

Binary arithmetic, that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten. — *Binary compound* (*Chem.*), a compound of two elements.

Bī'nate, *a.* [N. Lat. *binatus*, from Lat. *bini*, two and two.] (*Bot.*) Being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

Bīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* BOUND; *p. p.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BINDING.] [A.-S. *bindan*, Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh.*] **1.** To tie together, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, &c. **2.** In a more general sense, to confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind. **3.** To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action. **4.** To protect or strengthen by a band or border. **5.** To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover. **6.** To place under legal obligation to serve.

To bind over, to oblige by bond to appear at a court. — *To bind up in*, to cause to be wholly engrossed with.

Bīnd, *v. i.* **1.** To contract; to grow hard or stiff. **2.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action. **3.** To be obligatory.

Bīnd, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

Bīnd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who binds; one whose trade is to bind, as books. **2.** Any thing that binds; a bandage.

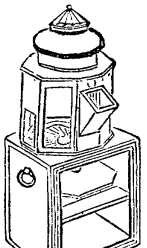
Bīnd'er-y, *n.* A place where books or other articles are bound. [*An Americanism.*]

Bīnd'ing, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory.

Bīnd'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of fastening with a band. **2.** Any thing that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling.

Bīnd'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of different species, of the genus *Convolvulus*.

Bĭn'na-cle, *n.* [For *bittacle*, corrupt. from Fr. *habitacle*, habitation; Lat. *habitaculum*, from *habitare*, to dwell.] (*Naut.*) A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.



Binnacle.

Bĭn'o-cle (bĭn'o-kl), *n.* [Lat. *bini*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye.] (*Opt.*) A telescope, fitted with two tubes joining.

Bī-nŏc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Having two eyes. **2.** With, or pertaining to, both eyes. **3.** Adapted to the use of both eyes.

Bī-nŏc'u-late, *a.* Having two eyes.

Bī-nō'mi-al, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a + b$, or $7 - 3$.

Bī-nō'mi-al, *a.* Consisting of two terms; — pertaining to binomials.

Bī-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes the life of a particular person.

Bī'o-grăph'ic, **Bī'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing biography. [raphy.

Bī'o-grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a biog-

Bī-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *γράφειν*, to write.] **1.** The history of the life and character of a particular person. **2.** Biographical writings in general.

Bī'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to biology.

Bī-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of life; — often applied to a theory based on the assumption that there is a *life-force*, which obeys laws analogous to those of magnetism, and through which one individual may, under certain conditions, control the mental states and actions of another.

Bī-pā'rous, or **Bĭp'a-rous**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bī-pär'ti-ble, **Bī-pär'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *partibilis*, *partilis*, divisible.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bī-pär'tīte, or **Bĭp'ar-tīte**, *a.* [Lat. *bipartitus*, p. p. of *bipartire*, from *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide.] **1.** Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract, one for each party. **2.** Divided into two parts, as a leaf.

Bī'pär-tī'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Act of dividing into two parts.

Bī'ped, *n.* [Lat. *bipes*, from *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

Bī-pē'dal, **Bī'ped**, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

Bī-pĕn'nate, **Bī-pĕn'nā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pennate*, q. v.] Having two wings.

Bī-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *petalous*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Bī-pĭn'nate, **Bī-pĭn'nā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnate*, *pinnated.*] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate.

Bī'pin-năt'i-fid, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnatifid.*] (*Bot.*) Doubly pinnatifid.

Bī-plī'cate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *plicare*, to fold.] Twice folded together.

Bī'pont, **Bī-pŏnt'ine**, *a.* Relating to books printed at Deux-ponts, or Bipontium, in Holland.

Bī-quăd'rate, **Bī'quăd-răt'ic**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *quadrate*, q. v.] (*Math.*) The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

Bī'quăd-răt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

Bī-rā'di-āte, **Bī-rā'di-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *radiate*, *radiated*, q. v.] Having two rays.

Bĭrch (18), *n.* [A.-S. *birce*, Icel. *biörk*; O. H. Ger. *piricha*; Russ. *bereza.*] A tree of several species. The smaller branches of the common European birch, being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

Bĭrch, **Bĭrch'en**, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch; pertaining to birch.

Bĭrd (18), *n.* [A.-S. *bird*, or *brid*, young of any animal, brood. Cf. Eng. *breed* and *brood.*] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl; and hence, in modern use, a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated.

Bĭrd, *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

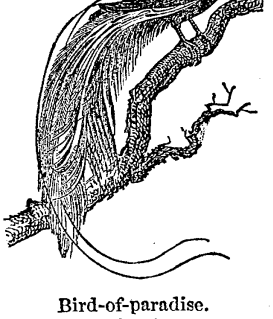
Bĭrd'-cāge, *n.* A cage for keeping birds confined.

Bĭrd'-call, *n.* **1.** A little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds. **2.** A very short metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the center fastened to each end; — used to decoy birds.

Bĭrd'-făn'çi-er, *n.* One who rears or collects rare or curious birds, or keeps them for sale.

Bĭrd'-līme, *n.* A viscous substance used to catch birds.

Bĭrd-of-păr'a-dīse, *n.* A perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea.



Bird-of-paradise.

Bĭrd's'-eȳe, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not entering into details.

Bĭrd's'-eȳe Mā'ple. Wood of the sugar-maple, full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

Bĭrd's'nĕst, *n.* The nest in which a bird lays eggs.

Bī'rēme, *n.* [Lat. *biremis*; *bis*, twice, and *remus*, oar.] A vessel with two tiers of oars.

Bĭrth (18), *n.* [A.-S. *beordh*, *byrd*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear, bring forth; Goth. *gabaurths.*] **1.** Act of coming into life, or of being born. **2.** Lineage; extraction; sometimes noble extraction. **3.** Natural state or position. **4.** Act of bringing forth. **5.** That which is born, or produced, whether animal or vegetable. **6.** Origin; beginning.

New birth (*Theol.*), regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life.

Birth'day, *n.* **1.** The day in which any person is born. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth.

Birth'-mark, *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth. [of origin.

Birth'place, *n.* The place where a person is born; place

Birth'right (-rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kit), *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere*, to cook, bake.] **1.** A kind of unfermented bread baked hard. **2.** A kind of small, baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, &c. **3.** Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the process of glazing.

Meat biscuit, matters extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour.

Bī-sĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BISECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BISECTING.] [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts. **2.** (*Geom.*) To divide into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕc'tion, *n.* Act of bisecting.

Bī-sĕg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *segment*, q. v.] One of the parts of a line, or other magnitude, divided into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕx'ū-al (-sĕk'shụ-al), *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sexual*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Being of both sexes.

Bĭsh'op, *n.* [A.-S. *bisceop*, *biscop*, Goth. *aipiskaupus*, fr. Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, ἐπί, over, and σκοπός, inspector, from σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] **1.** An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, or director. **2.** In Episcopal usage, the highest of the three orders of the Christian ministry.

Bĭsh'op, *n.* **1.** A mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. **2.** An article of a lady's dress; a bustle; a tournure.

Bĭsh'op, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church; hence, to receive formally to favor.

Bĭsh'op-rĭc, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*; A.-S. *bisceoprice*.] **1.** A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. **2.** Office of bishop.

Bĭs'muth, *n.* [Ger. *bismuth*, *wismuth*, O. Ger. *wesemot*.] A metal of a reddish-white color, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, which look nearly like cubes. It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle. Specific gravity, 8.

Bĭs'muth-al, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

Bĭs-mŭth'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

Bī'son (*or* bī'sn), *n.* [Gr. βίσων, O. H. Ger. *wisunt*, A.-S. *wesend*, Icel. *visundr*.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains.

American Bison.

☞ It is popularly called the *buffalo;* but the true buffalo belongs to the eastern continent, and to a different subdivision of the same genus.

Bis-sĕx'tĭle (-sĕks'til), *n.* [Lat. *bissextilis*, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* and *sextus*), the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February.

Bis-sĕx'tĭle, *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bĭs'ter, } *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, perhaps fr. *bis*, brown, swarthy.
Bĭs'tre, } Cf., however, L. Ger. *biester*, frowning, dark, ugly. See also BOISTEROUS.] (*Paint.*) A dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood.

Bĭs'tôrt, *n.* [Fr. *bistorte*, It. & N. Lat. *bistorta;* Lat. *bis*, twice, and *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist.] (*Bot.*) A plant, in popular language called *snake-weed.*

Bĭs'tṵu-ry (bĭs'tụ-rў), *n.* [From *Pistoria*, now *Pistoja*, in Tuscany, where it was first manufactured.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

Bī-sŭl'cate, *a.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulcate*, q. v.] **1.** Two-furrowed. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Cloven-footed.

Bī-sŭl'coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bisulcus*, fr. *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, furrow.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen; bisulcate.

Bī-sŭl'phate (45), *n.* [Lat. *bis* and Eng. *sulphate*.] (*Chem.*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Bī-sŭl'phu-ret, *n.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulphuret*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro-negative ingredient.

Bĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *bæte*, from *bîtan*, to bite.] The iron mouthpiece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.

Bĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITTING.] To put a bit in the mouth of.

Bĭt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bite*. See BITE.

Bĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *bit*, *bite*, from *bîtan*, to bite.] **1.** A mouthful; a morsel; a bite; hence, a small piece of any thing; a little; a mite. **2.** A small coin of the West Indies, worth about ten cents; also applied in the Southern States to a silver coin, the eighth of a dollar. **3.** A small instrument, of various forms and sizes, for boring.

Bĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *bicce*.] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. **2.** A name of reproach for a woman.

Bīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIT, BITTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITING.] [A.-S. *bitan*, Goth. *beitan*.] **1.** To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth. **2.** To cause sharp pain, or smarting to, in a literal or a figurative sense. **3.** To cheat; to trick. **4.** To take hold of; to adhere to.

To bite in (*Etching*), to eat into metallic plates by means of an acid. — *To bite the dust*, or *the ground*, to fall in the agonies of death.

Bīte, *v. i.* **1.** To seize or wound with the teeth or mouth. **2.** To cause hurt, pain, or injury of any sort.

Bīte, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing with the teeth or mouth. **2.** The wound made by the teeth, or by something analogous. **3.** A morsel; a mouthful. **4.** The hold or purchase of a tool. **5.** A cheat, a trick. **6.** A sharper; one who cheats.

Bīt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bites.

Bīt'ing, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bīt'ing-ĭn, *n.* (*Etching.*) The process of corroding metallic plates, by means of an acid.

Bĭtt, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put round the bitts.

Bĭt'ta-cle (bĭt'ta-kl), *n.* [See BINNACLE.] The box for the compass on board a ship.

Bĭt'ter, *a.* [A.-S. *biter*, Goth. *baitrs;* from *bite*, v. t.] **1.** Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. **2.** Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling. **3.** Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or distress to the mind. **4.** Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty. **5.** Mournful; distressing; pitiable.

Syn. — Sharp; severe; cruel; calamitous; poignant; reproachful.

Bĭt'ter, *n.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

Bĭt'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bĭt'ter-ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being moderately bitter.

Bĭt'ter-ly, *adv.* In a bitter manner.

Bĭt'tern, *n.* [Eng. *bittor*, *bittour*, L. Lat. *butio*, *butor*, *butorius*, for N. Lat. *botaurus*, *bostaurus*, Lat. *taurus*.] (*Ornith.*) A wading-bird of Europe, related to the herons. It makes a singular noise, which has been thought to resemble the lowing of a bull.

Bittern.

Bĭt'tern, *n.* [From *bitter*.] **1.** The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted. **2.** A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c.

Bĭt'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being bitter, either in a literal or figurative sense. **2.** A state of extreme impiety.

Bĭt'ters, *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.

Bĭt'ter-spär, *n.* A sparry mineral, consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

☞ It is itself tasteless; and is called *bitter*-spar because it contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter.

Bĭt'ter-sweet, *n.* (*Bot.*) A slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

Bĭtts, *n. pl.* [From the same root as *bite*. Cf. BIT, *n.*] (*Naut.*) A frame of two strong pieces of timber on which to fasten the cables.

Bĭ-tū'men, *n.* [Lat. *bitumen*.] Mineral pitch, a substance having a pitch-like odor, and burning readily with a bright flame, without any residue.

Bĭ-tū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BITUMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITUMINATING.] To impregnate with bitumen.

Bĭ-tū'mi-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BITUMINIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITUMINIZING.] To form into or impregnate with bitumen.

Bī-tū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

Bī'vălve, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves; or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut. **2.** (*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts or valves.

Bī'vălve, Bī'vălved, Bī-văl'vŏŭs, Bī-văl'u-lăr, *a.* Having two valves which open and shut, as the oyster, or which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants.

Bī'vĕn'tral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *ventral*, q. v.] Having two bellies.

Biv'i-oŭs, or **Bī'vi-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *bivius; bis*, twice, and *via*, way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

Biv'ouăc (bĭv'wăk), *n.* [Fr., from H. Ger. *beiwache; bei*, by, near, and *wache*, watch, guard.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The guard or watch of a whole army. (*b.*) An encampment without tents or covering.

Biv'ouăc (-wăk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIVOUACKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp without tents or covering.

Bī'-week'ly, *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

Bizarre (be-zär'), *a.* [Fr., of Basque-Iberian origin.] Odd in manner or appearance; fantastical; whimsical.

Blăb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLABBING.] [Ger. *blappen, blappern, plappern*, O. Eng. *blabber*, to talk idly.] To utter or tell unnecessarily, or indiscreetly. [to tattle.

Blăb, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly or without discretion;

Blăb, *n.* One who blabs; a babbler; a telltale.

Blăb'ber, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

Blăck, *a.* [A.-S. *blæc, blac, black.* This word ought not to be confounded with A.-S. *blâc*, Eng. *bleak.* See BLEAK.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal. **2.** In a less literal sense, very dark or gloomy. **3.** (*Fig.*) Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness.

Blăck, *n.* **1.** The darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color. **2.** A negro; a person whose skin is *black.* **3.** A black dress, or mourning.

In black and white, in writing or print.

Blăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKED (blăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKING.] To make black; to blacken.

Blăck'-ärt, *n.* Conjuration; magic.

☞ This name was given in the middle ages to necromancy, under the idea that the latter term was derived from *niger*, black, instead of νεκρός, a dead person, and μαντεία, divination.

Blăck'a-mōor, *n.* [*black* and *moor.*] A negro; a black.

Blăck'băll, *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes, boots, &c. **2.** A ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.

Blăck'băll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKBALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKBALLING] To reject by putting blackballs into a ballot-box.

Blăck'bĕr-ry, *n.* The berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

Blăck'bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) In England, a species of thrush, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Agelaius phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird.

Blackbird.

Blăck'bōard, *n.* A board used to write or draw on with chalk.

Blăck'-bŏŏk (27), *n.* **1.** One of several books of a political character, published at different times and for different purposes; — so called either from the color of the binding, or from the character of the contents. **2.** A book kept at a university for the purpose of registering crimes and misdemeanors. **3.** Any book which treats of necromancy.

Blăck'-ĕăt'tle, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter, whatever their color may be. [*Eng.*]

Blăck'ĕŏck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game.*

Blăck'-cŭr'rant, *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, &c., of a black color.

Blăck'en, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKENING.] [See BLACK, *v. t.*] **1.** To make or render black. **2.** To make dark; to darken. **3.** To sully, as reputation; to make infamous.

Blăck'en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Blăck'fīsh, *n.* **1.** A fish caught on the rocky shores of New England; the tautog. **2.** A small kind of whale.

Blăck'-flŭx, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. [der.

Blăck'-frī'ar, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Dominican or-

Blăck'-grăss, *n.* A kind of coarse grass.

Blăck'guărd (blăg'gärd), *n.* [Orig. the guard of the devil; thence, a fit attendant on the devil, and then a dirty fellow of the meanest kind.] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a court. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a person of low character, accustomed to use scurrilous language.

Blăck'guărd (blăg'gärd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKGUARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKGUARDING.] To revile in scurrilous language. [guard.

Blăck'guărd-ism, *n.* Conduct or language of a black-

Blăck'ing, *n.* A preparation used for blacking shoes, boots, &c., variously made. [dark.

Blăck'ish, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or

Blăck'-jăck, *n.* **1.** A mineral ore, called also *false galena.* It is the sulphuret of zinc, or zinc-blende. **2.** A species of oak, called also *barren oak.*

Blăck-lĕad', *n.* [From its color, and from making a mark on paper like lead.] A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite.

Blăck'lĕg, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat.

Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter, in which early manuscripts were written, and the first books were printed.

Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black-letter. **2.** Studious of books in black-letter; that is, of old books.

Blăck'ly, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily; atrociously.

Blăck'-māil, *n.* **1.** A certain rate of money, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid to certain lawless men, for protection from pillage. **2.** Extortion of money from a person by threats. [*Amer.*]

Blăck'-mär'tin, *n.* A bird belonging to a sub-family of the swallows.

Blăck'ness, *n.* The quality of being black, in a literal or a figurative sense. [suet, &c.

Blăck'-pŭd'ding, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood,

Blăck'-rŏd, *n.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter; so called from the black rod he carries. [*Eng.*]

Blăck'rŭst, *n.* A disease of wheat.

Blăck'smĭth, *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; an iron-smith.

Blăck'-snāke, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America. [molasses.

Blăck'-străp, *n.* A mixture of spirituous liquor and

Blăck'tāil, *n.* A kind of perch.

Blăck'thôrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit. It is much used for hedges.

Blăck'-vŏm'it, *n.* A vomiting of dark-colored matter; or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever.

Blăck Wăl'nut. A well-known American tree, the wood of which is of a dark color.

Blăd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *blædre, bladdre.* The root is A.-S. *blawan*, to blow, flare.] (*Anat.*) A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid.

Blāde, *n.* [A.-S. *blæd*, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, fruit.] **1.** Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants. **2.** The cutting part of an instrument. **3.** The broad part of an oar. **4.** (*Anat.*) The scapula, or scapular bone. **5.** A bright, sharp-witted, dashing fellow; a rake. [shoulder.

Blāde'-bōne, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the

Blād'ed, *p. p.* **1.** Having a blade or blades. **2.** (*Min.*) Composed of long, narrow plates.

Blāin, *n.* [A.-S. *blegen*, from *blawan*, to blow, flare.] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; a blister.

Blām'a-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; blameworthy.

Blām'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being blamable.

Blām'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner deserving of censure.

Blāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAMING.] [Fr. *blamer*, from Gr. βλασφημεῖν, to speak ill. See BLASPHEME.] To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with.

Blāme, *n.* **1.** Expression of disapprobation. **2.** That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

Syn.— Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrong-doing.

Blāme'fŭl, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible.

Blāme'less, *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure.

Syn. — Spotless; faultless; stainless; irreproachable; innocent; guiltless.

Blāme'less-ly, *adv.* Innocently; without fault.
Blāme'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from fault or blame.
Blām'er, *n.* One who blames, or censures. [censure.
Blāme'wor'thi-ness, (-wûr-), *n.* Quality of deserving
Blāme'wor-thy (-wûr-), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.
Blănch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLÂNCHED (blăncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLÂNCHING.] [Fr. *blanchir*, from *blanc*, white. Cf. BLANK.] **1.** To take out the color, and make white; to whiten. **2.** To make white by stripping off the peel. **3.** (*Fig.*) To give a favorable appearance.
Blănch, *v. i.* To grow or become white.
Blănch'er, *n.* **1.** One who blanches or whitens. **2.** One who anneals and cleanses money.
Blanc-mange } (blo-mŏnj'), *n.* [Fr., lit. white food,
Blanc-manger } from *blanc*, white, and *manger*, to eat.] A preparation of dissolved isinglass, or sea-moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled till thick.
Blănd, *a.* [Lat. *blandus*.] Producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities.

Syn. — Mild; soft; gentle; courteous.

Blan-dĭl'o-quençe, *n.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia; blandus*, mild, and *loqui*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.
Blănd'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLANDISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLANDISHING.] [O. Eng. *blandise*, Lat. *blandiri*, from *blandus*, mild, flattering.] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions; to soften; to caress. [ressingly.
Blănd'ish, *v. i.* To act or speak affectionately, or ca-
Blănd'ish-er, *n.* One who flatters with soft words.
Blănd'ish-ment, *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness; artful caresses.
Blănd'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bland.
Blănk, *a.* [Ger. *blank*, shining, bright, white, Icel. *blakr*, allied to Ger. *blinken*, to shine, glitter.] **1.** Of a white or pale color. **2.** Hence, pale from fear or terror; dispirited; dejected. **3.** Lacking something; void; empty. **4.** Without mixture with any thing else; pure.

Blank cartridge, a cartridge filled with powder, but without ball. — *Blank indorsement* (*Law*), one which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made. — *Blank verse*, verse or poetry without rhyme; particularly the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

Blănk, *n.* **1.** Any void space; a void space in any written or printed instrument. **2.** A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated. **3.** A paper unwritten; a blank ballot. **4.** A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, &c. **5.** The point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot. **6.** (*Mech.*) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, a woodscrew, nuts, &c.
Blănk'et, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc*, white. See BLANK.] **1.** A coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold. **2.** (*Print.*) Woolen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympans. **3.** A kind of pear.
Blănk'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLANKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLANKETING.] **1.** To cover with a blanket. **2.** To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.
Blănk'et-ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for blankets. **2.** The punishment of tossing in a blanket.
Blănk'ly, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness.
Blănk'ness, *n.* State of being blank; confusion.
Blâre, *v. i.* [Ger. *blarren*, *blärren*, D. *blaren*, to bleat, to cry, weep.] To sound loudly; to roar.
Blâre, *n.* Noise; loud sound.
Blär'ney, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *bladar*, *bladaireacht*, flattery.] Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [*Irish.*]
Blär'ney, *v. t.* To deceive or flatter by smooth talk.
Blas-phēme' *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLASPHEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLASPHEMING.] [Gr. βλασφημεῖν. The first syllable, βλασ, stands for βλάψι, from βλάψις, damage, injury, from βλάπτειν, to damage; the last syllable is the Gr. φημί, I say, I speak.] **1.** To speak reproachfully or impiously of, as of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit. **2.** To utter abuse or calumny against.
Blas-phēme', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.
Blas-phēm'er, *n.* One who blasphemes.
Blăs'phe-moŭs, *a.* Containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God.
Blăs'phe-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.
Blăs'phe-my, *n.* [Gr. βλασφημία.] An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.
Blâst, *n.* [A.-S. *blæst*, a puff, from *blæsan*, to blow.] **1.** A destructive or pernicious wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air from an orifice; hence, the blowing necessary to melt the supply of ore in a furnace. **3.** Exhaust steam from an engine, used to create an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast. **4.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. **5.** The rending of rocks, &c., by the explosion of gunpowder, or the charge used for this purpose. **6.** A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants; a blight. **7.** A flatulent disease of sheep.
Blâst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLASTING.] **1.** To injure, as by a noxious wind; to wither; to blight. **2.** Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, or destructive influence. **3.** To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. **4.** To split, as by an explosion of gunpowder.
Blâst'ed, *a.* Confounded; accursed; detestable; — a vulgar term of imprecation.
Blâst'er, *n.* One who blasts or destroys.
Blâst'-fûr'naçe, *n.* (*Mech.*) A furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.
Blâst'-pīpe, *n.* The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.
Blā'tant, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *blate*, to bellow.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; bawling; brawling.
Blăt'ter, *v. i.* [Ger. *blattern*, Lat. *blaterare*, to babble.] To patter; hence, to make a senseless noise, to rail.
Blāze, *n.* [A.-S. *blæse*, from *blæsan*, to blow, flare.] **1.** The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; flame. **2.** Light, as from flame. **3.** A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse. **4.** A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. [*Amer.*] **5.** Wide and sudden diffusion and display.

Syn. — Flame. — A *blaze* and a *flame* are both produced by burning gas, but the former gives light and the latter heat, — the one shines and the other burns.

Blāze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAZING.] **1.** To shine with flame. **2.** To send forth a bright and expanded light. **3.** To be conspicuous.
Blāze, *v. t.* **1.** To make public far and wide. **2.** To mark, as a tree, by chipping off a piece of the bark. **3.** To designate by blazing.
Blāz'er, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.
Blāz'ing-stär, *n.* A comet.
Blā'zon (blā'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAZONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAZONING.] [See *infra*. **1.** To display; to exhibit conspicuously. **2.** To deck; to embellish; to adorn. **3.** To explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns.
Blā'zon, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *blason*, from A.-S. *blæse*, Eng. *blaze*, torch, i. e., splendor. See BLAZE.] **1.** Art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms. **2.** The representation on coats of arms. **3.** Ostentatious display; publication; show.
Blā'zon-er, *n.* One who blazons.
Blā'zon-ry, *n.* **1.** Art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms. **2.** Exhibition of coats of arms.
Blēa'ber-ry, *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*, like *bilberry*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, having small leaves like those of box, and little purple berries.
Blēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEACHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEACHING.] [A.-S. *blæcan*, *blæcean*, from *blican*, to shine, glitter. See BLEAK.] To make white, or whiter, by removing the original color; to blanch; to whiten.
Blēach, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.
Blēach'er, *n.* One who bleaches.
Blēach'er-y, *n.* A place or establishment for bleaching.
Blēach'ing, *n.* Act or art of whitening, especially of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, &c.
Blēak, *a.* [A.-S. *blâc*, *blaec*, pale, wan, from *blican*, to shine. See BLEACH.] **1.** Without color; pale. [*Obs.*] **2.** Desolate and exposed. **3.** Cold; cheerless.
Blēak, *n.* [See BLAY.] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, so named from its whiteness.
Blēak'ly, *adv.* Openly as to cold and wind; desolately.
Blēak'ness, *n.* Quality of being bleak.
Blēar, *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Dim or sore with rheum; — applied to the eyes. **2.** Causing dimness of sight.
Blēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEARING.] [Cf. Sw. *blira*, *plira*, to twinkle. It may, however, be the same as *blare*, so that the orig. sense would be, having the eyes dimmed with blaring, or crying.] **1.** To affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor. Hence, **2.** To make dim, as the sight.
Blēar'-ēye, } *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic inflammation
Blēar'-ēyed-ness, } of the margins of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humor.

Blēar-ēyed (-īd), *a.* Having sore eyes; dim sighted.
Blēat, *v. i.* [A.-S. *blætan.*] To cry as a sheep.
Blēat, *n.* The cry or noise of a sheep.
Blĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bleed.* See BLEED.
Bleed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEEDING.] [A.-S. *bledan.* See BLOOD.] **1.** To lose blood, by whatever means. **2.** To die a violent death, or by slaughter. **3.** To drop, as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice. **4.** To pay or lose money. [*Colloq.*]

The heart bleeds, a phrase denoting great sympathy or pity.

Bleed, *v. t.* **1.** To take blood from by opening a vein. **2.** To lose, as blood; to let drop, as juice, sap, or gum. **3.** To draw money from one. [*Colloq.*] [rhage.
Bleed'ing, *n.* A running or issuing of blood; a hemor-
Blĕm'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEMISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEMISHING.] [O. Fr. *blemir, blesmir; bleme, blesme*, pale, wan, from Icel. *blâmi*, a bluish color, from *blâ*, blue, so that O. Fr. *blemir* properly signifies to beat one (black and) blue, and to render blue or dirty.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind. **2.** To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame. [or moral.
Blĕm'ish, *n.* Any mark of deformity, whether physical

Syn. — Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; turpitude; disgrace.

Blĕnch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLENCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLENCHING.] [See BLANCH.] To shrink; to start back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch.
Blĕnch, *v. t.* To baffle; to disconcert; to break.
Blĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLENDING.] [A.-S. *blandan* and *blendan*, to blend, *blindan, blendjan*, to blind, Goth. *blandan*, to mix, Ger. *blenden*, to blind.] To mix together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed can not be distinguished.
Blĕnd, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.
Blĕnde, *n.* [Ger., because it dazzles, from *blenden*, to blind, dazzle. See *supra.*] (*Min.*) An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.
Blĕnd'er, *n.* One who blends.
Blĕn'ny, *n.* [Gr. βλέννος, βέλεννος, from βλέννα, slime.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of different species, usually of small size, — so called from the shining mucus covering their skin.
Blĕnt, *p. p.* of *blend.* See BLEND.
Blĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLESSED or BLEST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLESSING.] [A.-S. *blêtsjan, blessjan; blîdhs*, bliss, joy, from *blîdhe*, blithe.] **1.** To make happy, blithesome, or joyous. **2.** To invoke a blessing upon. **3.** (*Bib.*) To praise, or glorify, for benefits.
Blĕss'ed (60), *a.* **1.** Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy. **2.** Imparting happiness or bliss. **3.** Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness. **4.** Hallowed by associations; heavenly.
Blĕss'ed-ness, *n.* State of being blessed; heavenly joys.

Single blessedness, the unmarried state.

Syn. — Happiness; beatitude; felicity; bliss; joy.

Blĕss'er, *n.* One who blesses.
Blĕss'ing, *n.* **1.** A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare. **2.** A wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction.
Blĕst, *a.* **1.** Made happy. **2.** Making happy; cheering.
Blĕt, *n.* [Fr. *blette.*] A decayed spot on fruit.
Blē'ton-ism, *n.* The supposed faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; — so called from one *Bleton.*
Blĕt'ting, *n.* The spotted appearance of over-ripe fruit from incipient decomposition.
Blew (blū), *imp.* of *blow.* See BLOW.
Blīght (blīt), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Mildew; decay; — applied as a general name to various injuries or diseases of plants, causing the whole or a part to wither. **2.** (*Fig.*) That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes. **3.** A species of plant-louse, destructive to fruit-trees.
Blīght, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLIGHTING.] [Prob. contr. from a hypoth. A.-S. *belihtan*, to alight, fall upon, blast, fr. A.-S. *lihtan, alihtan*, to alight, descend. Cf. Eng. *to light upon*, to fall on, strike.] To affect with blight; to blast; to frustrate.
Blīnd, *a.* [A.-S. *blind*, Goth. *blinds;* allied to *blend*, to mix, because obscurity arises from mixture. See BLEND.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing. **2.** Not having the faculty of discernment; unable to understand or judge. **3.** Morally depraved. **4.** Having such a condition as a thing would have to a blind person; indiscernible; out of public view; private, hidden; unseen. **5.** Undiscerning; undiscriminating; inconsiderate.
Blīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINDING.] **1.** To deprive of sight or discernment. **2.** To obscure to the eye or understanding; to deceive.
Blīnd, *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen. **2.** Something to mislead the eye or the understanding.
Blīnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who blinds. **2.** One of the broad pieces of leather on a bridle near the eyes of a horse, to hinder him from seeing on the side.
Blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened.
Blīnd'fōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINDFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINDFOLDING.] To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.
Blīnd'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without sight or understanding. **2.** Without discernment or examination.
Blīnd'-măn's-bŭff', *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.
Blīnd'ness, *n.* State or quality of being blind.
Blīnd'-sīde, *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed.
Blīnd'-worm (wûrm), *n.* A small reptile without feet, like a snake; — called also *slow-worm.* Its eyes being very minute, it has often been supposed to be blind.
Blĭnk, *v. i.* [Ger. *blinken, blicken*, to glance; A.-S. *blican*, to shine.] **1.** To wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking. **2.** To glimmer, as a lamp.
Blĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINKED (blĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINKING.] To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade.
Blĭnk, *n.* **1.** A glimpse or glance. **2.** (*Naut.*) The dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.
Blĭnk'ard, *n.* [From *blink* and termination *ard.*] **1.** One who blinks. **2.** That which twinkles, as a dim star.
Blĭnk'er, *n.* **1.** One who blinks. **2.** A blind for horses; hence, whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment.
Blĭss, *n.* [See BLESS.] The highest degree of happiness.

Syn. — Blessedness; felicity; beatitude; happiness; joy.

Blĭss'fŭl, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; supremely happy.
Blĭss'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a blissful manner.
Blĭss'fŭl'ness, *n.* Exalted happiness; bliss.
Blĭs'ter, *n.* [A corruption and modification of *plaister, plaster*, q. v.] **1.** A thin, watery bladder on the skin. **2.** Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel. **3.** A vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister.
Blĭs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLISTERING.] **1.** To raise blisters upon. **2.** To give pain to, as if by a blister.
Blĭs'ter, *v. i.* To rise in blisters.
Blīthe, *a.* [A.-S. *blîdhe*, Goth. *bleiths.*] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.
Blīthe'ly, *adv.* In a blithe, or gay, joyful manner.
Blīthe'ness, *n.* Quality of being blithe.
Blīthe'sŏme, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful; blithe.
Blīthe'sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality of being blithesome.
Blōat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOATING.] [Perh. from p. p. of *blow*, to swell; *blowed, blowt, bloat.*] **1.** To cause to swell or become turgid, as with water, air, &c. **2.** To puff up; to make vain.
Blōat, *v. i.* To grow turgid, as by effusion of liquid in the cellular membrane; to puff out; to swell.
Blŏb'ber-lĭp, *n.* A thick lip.
Blŏck, *n.* [Ger. *block*, Icel. *blökkr*, Fr. *bloc.*] **1.** A solid mass of wood, stone, &c. **2.** The mass of wood on which criminals are beheaded. **3.** The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, &c., are shaped. **4.** A connected mass or row of buildings. [*Amer.*] **5.** A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets. [*Amer.*] **6.** A system of one or more pulleys or sheaves, arranged in a frame. **7.** Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction.

Block (6).

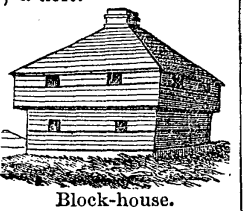
Blŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKED (blŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKING.] **1.** To hinder egress or passage from or into; to stop; to obstruct. **2.** To secure or support by means of blocks.

To block out, to begin to reduce to shape.

Block-ād', *n.* [It. *bloccata.* See BLOCK.] The shutting up of a place by troops or ships, with a view to compel a surrender from hunger and want, without regular attacks.
Block-ād', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKADING.] To shut up, as a town or fortress, by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want; to confine.
Block-ād'er, *n.* One who blockades.

Blŏck'hĕad, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Blŏck'-house, *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of edifice of heavy timber or logs for military defense, having its sides loop-holed for musketry.



Block-house.

Blŏck'ish, *a.* Like a block; deficient in understanding; stupid; dull.

Blŏck'ish-ly, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

Blŏck'ish-ness, *n.* Stupidity.

Blŏck'-tĭn, *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots.

Blo͝m'a-ry (blo͝om'-), *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.] (*Manuf.*) The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

Blŏnde, *n.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*. Cf. A.-S. *blonden-feax*, fair-haired, prop. blended-haired. See BLEND.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blŏnde, } *n.* [Fr. *blonde*, from its color. See *supra*.]
Blŏnd'-lāçe, } A fine kind of lace made of silk.

Blŏnde, *a.* Of a fair color or complexion; fair.

Blo͝od (blŭd), *n.* [A.-S. *blôd*, Goth. *blôth*, Icel. *blôdh*. Cf. Lat. *flutare*, for *fluitare*, to flow.] **1.** The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals. **2.** Hence, relation by natural descent; kindred; consanguinity. **3.** Descent; lineage; especially, honorable birth. **4.** The shedding of blood; murder; destruction. **5.** Temper of mind; disposition; state of the passions. **6.** Excited feeling; passion.

☞ Often, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. *Cold blood* denotes deliberation, or an absence of sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated.

7. A man of fire or spirit; a rake. **8.** The juice of any thing, especially if red.

Blo͝od (blŭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOODING.] **1.** To let blood from; to bleed. **2.** To stain with blood. **3.** To inure to blood, as a hound.

Blo͝od'-guĭlt'i-ness, *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood.

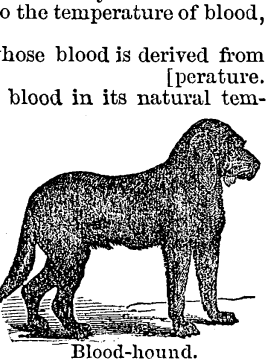
Blo͝od'-guĭlt'y (blŭd'gĭlt'ў), *a.* Guilty of murder.

Blo͝od'-hēat, *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr.

Blo͝od'-hôrse, *n.* A horse whose blood is derived from the purest stock.

Blo͝od'-hŏt, *a.* As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

Blo͝od'-hound, *n.* A ferocious, bloodthirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks.



Blood-hound.

Blo͝od'i-ly, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

Blo͝od'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being bloody. **2.** Disposition to shed blood; blood-thirstiness.

Blo͝od'less, *a.* **1.** Without blood; dead. **2.** Without shedding of blood. **3.** Without spirit or activity.

Blo͝od'less-ly, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

Blo͝od'-lĕt'ter, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

Blo͝od'-lĕt'ting, *n.* (*Med.*) Act of letting blood by opening a vein; venesection; phlebotomy.

Blo͝od'-re-lā'tion, *n.* One connected by blood or descent.

Blo͝od'rōot, *n.* A plant so named from the color of its root.

Blo͝od'shĕd, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

Blo͝od'shĕd'der, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

Blo͝od'shĕd'ding, *n.* The crime of shedding blood.

Blo͝od'-shŏt, } *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state
Blo͝od'-shŏt'ten, } of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye.

Blo͝od'-spăv'in, *n.* (*Far.*) A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

Blo͝od'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a.*) A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hence the name. (*b.*) Hematite; a brown ore of iron.

Blo͝od'-sŭck'er, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; *specifically* applied to the leech.

Blo͝od'-thĭrst'i-ness, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood; a murderous disposition.

Blo͝od'-thĭrst'y, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

Blo͝od'-vĕs'sel, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

Blo͝od'-warm, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

Blo͝od'y (blŭd'-), *a.* **1.** Stained with or containing blood. **2.** Given to the shedding of blood; murderous. **3.** Attended with bloodshed.

Blo͝od'y, *v. t.* To stain with blood; to make bloody.

Blo͝od'y-flŭx, *n.* The dysentery.

Blo͝od'y-mīnd'ed, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition.

Blo͞om, *n.* [Goth. *blôma*. The root is A.-S. *blôvan*, to blow, blossom. Cf. BLOSSOM.] **1.** A blossom; the flower of a plant. **2.** The opening of flowers in general. **3.** An opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms. **4.** The delicate, powdery coating upon certain newly-gathered fruits. **5.** [A.-S. *blôma*, a mass or lump, *isenes blôma*, a lump or wedge of iron.] A mass of crude iron undergoing the first hammering.

Blo͞om, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOOMING.] **1.** To produce blossoms; to flower. **2.** To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers.

Blo͞om'er, *n.* [So called from the introducer, Mrs. *Bloomer*.] **1.** A costume for ladies, consisting of a very short dress, with long, loose drawers gathered round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. **2.** A woman who wears such a costume.

Blo͞om'ing, *a.* **1.** Flowering. **2.** Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.

Blo͞om'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Manuf.*) The process of making blooms, as of iron. **2.** A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture.

Blo͞om'y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth.

Blŏs'som, *n.* [A.-S. *blôsma* and *blôstma*. Cf. BLOOM.] The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages.

Blŏs'som, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOSSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOSSOMING.] **1.** To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to blow; to flower. **2.** To flourish and prosper.

Blŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOTTING.] [Icel. *bletta*.] **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter. **2.** To stain with infamy; to disgrace; to disfigure. **3.** To obliterate so as to render invisible; to obscure. **4.** To cause to be unseen or forgotten.

Syn. — To obliterate; expunge; erase; efface; destroy; cancel; tarnish; disgrace.

Blŏt, *n.* **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; blur. **2.** An obliteration of something written or printed. **3.** A spot in reputation; disgrace; reproach; blemish.

Blŏtch, *n.* [Cf. BLOT and BLOAT.] A pustule or eruption upon the skin.

Blŏt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blots. **2.** (*Com.*) A waste-book, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place.

Blŏt'ting-pā'per, *n.* A kind of unsized paper, serving to imbibe wet ink.

Blouse } (blouz), *n.* [Fr. *blouse*;—of Oriental origin:
Blowse } Pers. *baljâd*, a garment, or simple cloth.] A light, loose over-garment.

Blōw, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *pluohî*.] **1.** A blossom; a flower. **2.** A mass, or bed of flowers.

Blōw, *n.* [Goth. *bliggvan*.] **1.** Act of striking; more generally, the stroke. **2.** A sudden or severe calamity. **3.** An egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it. **4.** (*Naut.*) A violent wind; a gale.

A blow or *blow-out*, a drunken frolic.—*At a blow*, suddenly; at one effort.—*To come to blows*, to engage in combat.

Blōw, *v. i.* [A.-S. *blôvan*, to blossom, O. H. Ger. *pluohan*.] **1.** To flower; to blossom; to bloom. **2.** To sustain, produce, or cause to blossom.

Blōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOWING.] [A.-S. *blâvan*.] **1.** To produce a current of air with the mouth; hence, to move, as air. **2.** To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff. **3.** To sound on being blown into. **4.** To brag. [*Amer. Low.*]

To blow over, to pass away without effect.—*To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

Blōw, *v. t.* **1.** To throw or drive a current of air upon. **2.** To drive by a current of air. **3.** To sound, as a wind instrument. **4.** To spread by report; to publish. **5.** To deposit, as eggs by flies. **6.** To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air. **7.** To put out of breath.

To blow hot and cold, to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and oppose.—*To blow off*, to suffer to escape.—*To blow up*, (*a.*) To fill with air. (*b.*) To puff up. (*c.*) To kindle. (*d.*) To burst, or scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. (*e.*) To abuse or scold violently. [*Colloq.*]—*To blow upon*, to bring into disfavor or discredit.

Blōw'er, *n.* **1.** One who blows; a smelter. **2.** (*Mech.*) A contrivance for driving a current of air into something. **3.** A steam-jet to exhaust partially a chimney and create

a blast-draught. **4.** A plate of metal used to increase the current of air in a chimney or through a fire, by closing the upper part of the fireplace.

Blō̆w'-pīpe, *n.* An instrument by which a current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp, so as to direct the flame and concentrate the heat on some object.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* See BLOUSE.

Blō̆w'y, *a.* [From *blow*.] Windy.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* [From the same root as *blush*, q. v.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

Blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Ruddy-faced; blowzy. [ruddy.

Blow'zy (blou'zy), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and

Blŭb'ber, *n.* [See BLEB.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained.

Blŭb'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUBBERING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. [ing.

Blŭb'ber, *v. t.* To swell or disfigure the face with weep-

Blŭd'ġeon, *n.* [Cf. BLOW, *n.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other.

Blūe, *n.* [A.-S. *bleoh*, *bleó*, Icel. *blár*, D. *blaauw*, O. H. Ger. *blâo*, *plâo*.] **1.** The color of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colors. **2.** (*pl.*) [Contracted from *blue devils*.] Low spirits; melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

Blūe, *a.* **1.** Of the color called *blue*. **2.** Low in spirits; melancholy. **3.** Severe or over-strict in morals.

Blūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* BLUING.] To make blue; to dye of a blue color. [flowers.

Blūe'bĕll, *n.* A plant which bears blue bell-shaped

Blūe'ber-ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of whortleberry common in America.

Blūe'bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue.

Blūe'-bo͝ok, *n.* **1.** A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers, — such being commonly used; also a book containing a list of fashionable addresses. [*Eng.*] **2.** A book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government, with the amount of their pay. [*Amer.*]

Blūe'-bŏt'tle, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant which grows among corn. It receives its name from its blue bottle-shaped flowers. **2.** A fly, with a large blue belly.

Blūe'-brĕast, *n.* A small species of European bird.

Blūe'-dĕv'ils (-dĕv'lz), *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria. [*Colloq.*]

Blūe'-fĭsh, *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) A fish, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic. **2.** A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the Atlantic States; —called also *horse-mackerel*.

Blūe'-līght (-līt), *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, &c.

Blūe'ly, *adv.* With a blue color.

Blūe'ness, *n.* Quality of being blue.

Blūe'-pē'ter, *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags.] (*British Marine.*) A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal.

Blūe'-pĭll, *n.* (*Med.*) A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, &c.

Blūe'-stŏck'ing, *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.

☞ This term is derived from the name given to a certain literary association in Dr. Johnson's time, consisting of ladies as well as gentlemen. One of the leading members was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore *blue stockings*. Hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *blue-stockings*.

Blūe'-vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper.

Blŭff, *a.* [Cf. O. Eng. *bloughty*, swelled, puffed.] **1.** Rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering. **2.** Roughly frank; outspoken. **3.** Steep; bold; like a bluff.

Blŭff, *n.* **1.** A high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front. **2.** A game of cards.

Blŭff, *v. t.* To frighten or deter from accomplishing one's ends. [*Amer. Low.*]

Blŭff'ness, *n.* Quality of being bluff. [land.

Blŭff'y, *a.* Having bluffs, or bold, projecting points of

Blū'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering blue. **2.** Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.

Blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

Blŭn'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNDERING.] [Allied to *blend*, q. v.] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation.

Blŭn'der, *n.* A gross mistake.

Syn.— Error; mistake; bull. —An *error* is a *wandering* from the right; a *mistake* is the *mis*-taking of one thing for another, through haste, &c.; a *blunder* is something more gross, a *blending* or confusion of things through carelessness, ignorance or stupidity. An *error* may be *corrected;* a *mistake* may be *rectified;* a *blunder* is always blamed or laughed at. A *bull* is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

Blŭn'der-bŭss, *n.* [Probably corrupted from D. *donderbus*, Ger. *donnerbüchse*, thunder-tube or box, gun, musket.] **1.** A short gun, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. **2.** A stupid, blundering fellow.

Blŭn'der-er, *n.* One who is apt to blunder. [ders.

Blŭn'der-hĕad, *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blun-

Blŭnt, *a.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *bludde*, a dull knife, Sw. & Icel. *blunda*, to sleep.] **1.** Having a thick edge or point; dull. **2.** Dull in understanding. **3.** Abrupt in address; uncĕremonious.

Blŭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNTING.] **1.** To dull the edge or point of. **2.** To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blŭnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; unceremoniously.

Blŭnt'ness, *n.* **1.** Want of edge or point; dullness. **2.** Abruptness or coarseness of address.

Blûr, *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blot. **2.** A dim, confused appearance or vision. **3.** A blot, stain, or injury, as to character, &c.

Blûr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURRING.] [Probably contracted from Scot. *bludder*, *bluther*, to blot, disfigure; Sw. *pluttra*, *plottra*, to scrawl, scribble.] **1.** To obscure without quite effacing. **2.** To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim. **3.** To blemish.

Syn.— To spot; blot; disfigure; disgrace; stain; sully.

Blûrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURTING.] [Scot. *bluiter*, to make a rumbling noise, to blurt.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately.

Blŭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSHED (blŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSHING.] [A.-S. *ablisian*, to blush, *blysa*, torch, *blysige*, little torch.] **1.** To have a red or rosy color. **2.** To redden in the cheeks or face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

Blŭsh, *n.* **1.** A red or rosy tint. **2.** A red color suffusing the cheeks or the face. **3.** Sudden appearance; glance; view.

Blŭs'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSTERING.] [Allied to *blast*, q. v.] **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind. **2.** To talk with noisy violence; to swagger.

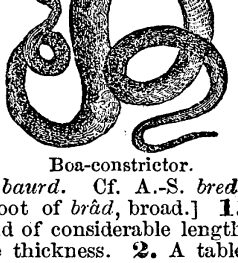
Blŭs'ter, *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. **2.** Noisy and violent or threatening talk.

Syn.— Noise; boisterousness; tumult; turbulence; confusion; boasting; swaggering; bullying.

Blŭs'ter-er, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully.

Bō'ȧ, *n.* [Lat. *boa*, *bova*, a kind of water-serpent, which was supposed to suck cows, from *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow; but probably so called from its size.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *Boa-constrictor*. **2.** A round fur tippet; — so called from its resemblance to the *boa-constrictor*.

Bō'ȧ-con-strĭc'tor, *n.* [N. Lat. *constrictor*, from Lat. *constringere*, to draw or bind together.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.



Boa-constrictor.

Bōar, *n.* [A.-S. *bâr*.] The male of swine not castrated; *specifically*, the wild hog.

Bōard, *n.* [A.-S. *bord*, Goth. *baurd*. Cf. A.-S. *bred*, board, plank, table, from the root of *brâd*, broad.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. **2.** A table to put food upon. **3.** Hence, food; entertainment; — usually as furnished for pay. **4.** A council, or any authorized assembly or meeting. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The deck of a vessel. (*b.*) The interior of a vessel. (*c.*) The side of a ship. (*d.*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. **6.** A table or frame for a game. **7.** Paper made thick and stiff like a board. **8.** (*pl.*) The stage in a theater.

Board and board (*Naut.*), side by side. — *By the board*, over the side. Hence (*Fig.*), to go *by the board*, to suffer complete destruction.

Bōard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOARDING.] **1.** To lay, spread, or cover with boards. **2.** To go on board of, or enter. **3.** To furnish with food, for compensation. **4.** To place at board, for compensation.

Bōard, *v. i.* To obtain food or diet statedly for compensation.

Bōard'er, *n.* **1.** One who takes his meals at another's table for pay. **2.** (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship.
Bōard'ing-house, *n.* A house for boarders.
Bōard'ing-schōol (-skōōl), *n.* A school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction.
Bōard'-wā/ġeş, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
Bōar'ish, *a.* [From *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.
Bōast, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOASTING.] [O. Eng. *bost.* Cf. Ger. *bausen*, *bauschen*, *bausten*, to swell.] To vaunt one's self; to exalt, or extravagantly praise one's self.

Syn. — To brag; vaunt; vapor; glory.

Bōast, *v. t.* **1.** To speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation. **2.** *Reflexively*, to magnify or exalt one's self.
Bōast, *n.* **1.** Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity. **2.** The cause or occasion of boasting.
Bōast'er, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart; braggadocio.
Bōast'fụl, *a.* Given to boasting.
Bōast'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a boastful manner.
Bōast'fụl-ness, *n.* State or quality of being boastful.
Bōat (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bât*, Icel. *bâtr.*] **1.** A small open vessel, usually moved by oars, or rowing, but often by a sail. **2.** Hence, any vessel; usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion.
Bōat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOATING.] To transport in a boat.
Bōat, *v. i.* To go in a boat.
Bōat'a-ble, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small craft.
Bōat'-bĭll, *n.* A species of wading bird, a native of the tropical parts of South America. It has a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost.
Bōat'-hŏŏk, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.
Bōat'man, **Bōats'man**, } *n.* A man who manages a boat.
Bōat'swain (*colloquially*, bō'sn), *n.* [A.-S. *bâtswân; bât*, boat, and *swân*, swain, servant.] (*Naut.*) An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, colors, &c., and who also performs various other duties.
Bŏb, *n.* [An onomatopoetic word.] **1.** Any thing that plays loosely, or with a short, abrupt motion, as at the end of a string. **2.** Bait used in angling, as for eels. **3.** The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum or a plumb-line. **4.** A short, jerking action.
Bŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOBBING.] **1.** To move in a short, jerking manner. **2.** To strike with a quick, light blow. **3.** To gain by fraud. **4.** To delude. **5.** To have the hair cut short.
Bŏb, *v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion. **2.** To angle with a bob, or with a jerking motion of the bait.
Bŏb'bin, *n.* [Lat. *bombus*, a humming, because it makes a humming noise.] A small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a kind of spool.
Bŏb'bin-ĕt', or **Bŏb'bin-ĕt'**, *n.* [See *supra.*] A kind of lace wrought by machines.
Bob-lĭn'coln (-kun), **Bŏb'o-lĭnk**, } *n.* (*Ornithology.*) The rice-bird, rice-bunting, or reed-bird; an American singing-bird.

Bobolink.

Bŏb'stāys, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater.
Bŏb'tāil, *n.* **1.** A short tail, or a tail cut short. **2.** The rabble; used in contempt.
Bŏck'ing, *n.* A kind of baize or drugget; — so called from the town of *Bocking*, Eng.
Bōde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BODING.] [A.-S. *bodian*, *bod*, command. See BID, *v. t.*] To indicate by signs, as future events; to portend; to presage; to foreshow.
Bōde, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.
Bŏd'ice, **Bŏd'dice**, } *n.* [Properly the plural of *body.*] Stays; a corset.
Bŏd'ied (bŏd'id), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition.
Bŏd'i-less, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.
Bŏd'i-ly, *a.* **1.** Having or containing a body; corporeal. **2.** Pertaining to the body.
Bŏd'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** Corporeally. **2.** Entirely; completely.
Bŏd'kin, *n.* [W. *bidogyn*, a dim. of *bidog*, *bidawg*, hanger, short sword.] **1.** A dagger. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pointed instrument for making holes, &c. **3.** An instrument with an eye, for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop.
Bŏd'y, *n.* [A.-S. *bodig.*] **1.** The material substance of an animal, whether living or dead. **2.** The principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, &c., in distinction from parts subordinate or less important. **3.** A person; a human being. **4.** A collective mass of individuals; a corporation. **5.** A number of things or particulars taken together; a system. **6.** Any mass or portion of matter. **7.** (*Paint.*) Consistency; thickness. **8.** Strength, or characteristic quality.
Bŏd'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BODYING.] To produce in definite shape; to embody.
Bŏd'y-clōthes, *n. pl.* Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.
Bŏd'y-cōat, *n.* A gentleman's dress-coat.
Bŏd'y-cŏl'or, *n.* (*Paint.*) Color that has body, or consistence, in distinction from a tint or wash.
Bŏd'y-guärd, *n.* A guard to protect or defend the person; a life-guard.
Bŏd'y-snătch'er, *n.* One who robs graves of dead bodies for the purposes of dissection.
Bœ-ō'tian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Bœotia, which was noted for its moist, thick atmosphere; or to its inhabitants, who were noted for dullness and stupidity.
Bŏg, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog*, soft, moist.] A quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a marsh; a morass.
Bŏg, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.
Bō'ġey, **Bō'ġy**, **Bō'gle**, **Bŏg'gle**, } *n.* [See BUG.] A hobgoblin; a bugbear; a specter; a frightful apparition; a nursery ghost or demon, whose name was formerly used to frighten children.
Bŏg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOGGLING.] [See BOGLE, *n.*] To exhibit hesitancy.

Syn. — To doubt; hesitate; waver; vacillate; shrink.

Bŏg'gler, *n.* One who boggles.
Bŏg'ġy, *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs; swampy.
Bŏg'-ōre, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a.*) An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. (*b.*) Bog manganese.
Bŏg'-spăv'in, *n.* (*Far.*) An encysted tumor on the inside of the hough.
Bŏg'-trŏt'ter, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country; — formerly applied in derision to Irish robbers.
Bō'gus, *a.* [A corruption of *Borghese*, the name of a noted swindler.] Spurious; — a cant term originally applied to counterfeit coin, and hence denoting any thing counterfeit. [*Amer.*]
Bo-hēa', *n.* [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by the Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black or green tea, especially the former.

☞ The name is sometimes applied to black tea in general.

Bo-hē'mi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants. **2.** Pertaining to the gypsies. **3.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hack-writers for the press.
Bo-hē'mi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia. **2.** A gypsy. **3.** A needy writer for the press; a hack-author; — sometimes applied to politicians, artists, dancers, &c., who lead a sort of nomadic life, like the gypsies, and live by their wits.
Boil, *v. i.* [Lat. *bullire*, allied to A.-S. *weallan*, Goth. *bulan*, to ferment, boil.] **1.** To be agitated by the action of heat; — used of liquids. **2.** To be similarly agitated by any other cause; to bubble; to effervesce. **3.** To be hot or fervid; to be moved or excited. **4.** To suffer boiling in water or other liquid.

To boil away, to evaporate by boiling. — *Boiling point*, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition.

Boil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOILING.] **1.** To cause to bubble or be agitated by the application of heat. **2.** To form by boiling. **3.** To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.
Boil, *n.* [A.-S. *byle*, *bile*, sore.] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which commonly suppurates.

☞ Formerly written *bile*, which conforms to the Anglo-Saxon orthography.

Boil'er, *n.* **1.** One who boils. **2.** A vessel in which any thing is boiled. **3.** (*Mech.*) A strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or other purposes.
Boil'er-y, *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling, as salt.
Boil'ing, *n.* Act or state of agitation by heat; ebullition; act of subjecting to the action of heat, as a liquid.
Bois'ter-oŭs, *a.* [O. Eng. *boistous*, Icel. *bistr*, stormy, furious, Scot. *boist* and *boast*, to threaten. Cf. W. *bwyst*,

wild, savage. See BOAST and BISTER.] **1.** Exhibiting tumultuous violence. **2.** Involving, threatening, indicating, or possessing might. [*Obs.*] **3.** Noisy; turbulent.

Syn. — Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; furious; tumultuous; impetuous; vehement.

Bois'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a boisterous manner. [terous

Bois'ter-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being bois-

Bōld, *a.* [A.-S. *bald*, *bold*, Goth. *balths*.] **1.** Forward to meet danger. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; over-assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude. **4.** Taking liberties in composition or expression. **5.** Markedly conspicuous.

To make bold, to take liberties; to use freedom.

Syn.—Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; valiant; manful; audacious; stout-hearted; high-spirited; adventurous; confident; strenuous; forward; impudent.

Bōld'ly, *adv.* In a bold manner.

Bōld'ness, *n.* The quality of being bold.

Syn. — Courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardihood; assurance.

Bōle, *n.* [Sw. *bål*. Dan. *bul*. Cf. L. Ger. *boll*, round.] **1.** The body or stem of a tree. **2.** A measure. See BOLL.

Bōle, *n.* [Gr. *βῶλος*, clod.] A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay.

Bōll, *n.* [Cf. BOWL, *n.*] **1.** The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. **2.** A Scotch measure, formerly in use, containing two, four, or six bushels.

Bōll, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

Bo-lōgn'ȧ Sȧu'sa̤ge (bo-lōn'yȧ). [From *Bologna*, in Italy.] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine.

Bōl'ster (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bolster*. Cf. *bolla*, a round vessel.] **1.** A long cushion; — generally laid under the pillows. **2.** A pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like; a compress. **3.** Any cushion, pad, bag, or support.

Bōl'ster, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOLSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOLSTERING.] **1.** To support with a bolster. **2.** To hold up; to maintain.

Bōlt (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bolt*, Icel. *bolti*.] **1.** An arrow; a dart. **2.** A strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place. **3.** A thunder-bolt. **4.** A shackle. **5.** Twenty-eight ells of canvas.

Bōlt, *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or secure with a bolt. **2.** To fasten; to restrain. **3.** To blurt out; to utter or throw out. **4.** To swallow without chewing.

Bōlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOLTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOLTING.] [O. Fr. *bulter*, L. Lat. *buletare*, M. H. Ger. *biuteln*.] **1.** To sift; to separate, assort, or purify by other means. **2.** To examine as by sifting.

Bōlt, *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt; hence, to move abruptly. **2.** To spring suddenly aside. **3.** To desert, as a party or organization. [*Amer.*]

Bōlt, *adv.* With sudden meeting or collision.

Bōlt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bolts.

Bōlt'-hĕad, *n.* (*Chem.*) A long glass vessel for distillations; — called also a *matrass* or *receiver*.

Bōlt'-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

Bōlt'sprĭt, *n.* [A corruption of *bowsprit*.] (*Naut.*) See BOWSPRIT.

Bō'lus, *n.* [Lat., bit, morsel.] (*Med.*) A rounded mass of any thing; a large pill.

Bŏmb (bŭm), *n.* [Gr. *βόμβος*, a humming or buzzing noise, a hollow, deep sound.] (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bŏm-bärd' (bum-bärd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOMBARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOMBARDING.] To attack with bombs.

Bŏm'bar-dēr', *n.* (*Mil.*) A person employed in throwing bombs; an artillery-man.

Bŏm-bärd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bŏm'bȧst (bŭm'bȧst, 114), *n.* [L. Lat. *bombax*, cotton, *bombasium*, a doublet of cotton.] **1.** Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Fig.*) An inflated style; fustian.

Bŏm'bȧst, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; turgid.

Bŏm-băst'ic, *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated.

Bŏm-băst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With inflation of style.

Bŏm'ba-zĕt', **Bŏm'ba-zĕtte'**, *n.* [Cf. BOMBAZINE.] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

Bŏm'ba-zïne' (bŭm'ba-zeen'), **Bŏm'ba-sïne'**, *n.* [Lat. *bombycinum*, a silk or cotton texture, from *bombyx*, Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk, cotton.] A twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft. [Sometimes spelt *bombasin*.]

Bŏm'bic, *a.* [Lat. *bombyx*, silk-worm.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the silk-worm.

Bŏmb'-kĕtch (bŭm'-), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong vessel, carrying mortars to be used in bombardments at sea. [bombs.

Bŏmb'-prōof (bŭm'-), *a.* Secure against the force of

Bŏmb'-shĕll (bŭm'-), *n.* A bomb, or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder. See BOMB.

Bom-bўç'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, silk.] Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint.

Bō'na-pa̤rt'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.

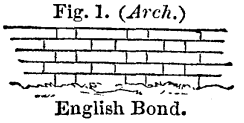
Bō'na-pärt'ĭsm, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. [parte.

Bō'na-pärt'ist, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bona-

Bŏn'bŏn (*or* bŏng'bŏng), *n.* [Fr., from *bon*, good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

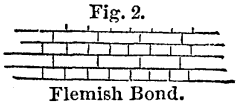
Bŏnd, *n.* [A.-S. *bond*, bound, for *bunden*, p. p. of *bindan*, to bind.] **1.** That which binds, fastens, or confines, as a cord, chain, &c.; a band; a ligament. **2.** (*pl.*) State of being bound. **3.** A binding force or influence. **4.** An obligation imposing a moral duty. **5.** (*Law.*) A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. **6.** (*Arch.*) Union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall.

Fig. 1. (*Arch.*)



English Bond.

Fig. 2.



Flemish Bond.

Syn. — Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment.

Bŏnd, *a.* [See *supra*.] In a state of servitude or captivity.

Bŏnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BONDING.] To secure payment of, by giving a bond.

Bonded goods, goods left in charge of the officers of customs, for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.

Bŏnd'ȧ̤ge, *n.* **1.** State of being bound, or under restraint. **2.** Binding power or influence; obligation. **3.** (*Old Eng. Law.*) Villenage.

Syn. — Thralldom; captivity; bond-service; slavery; servitude; imprisonment.

Bŏnd'ed-wâre'house, *n.* A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

Bŏnd'mā̤id, *n.* A female slave.

Bŏnd'man, *n.*; *pl.* BŎND'MEN. **1.** A man slave. **2.** (*Old Eng. Law.*) A villain, or tenant in villenage.

Bŏnd'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A slave; a bondman. [slavery.

Bŏnd'-sĕrv'ĭçe, *n.* Condition of a bond-servant;

Bŏnd'-slā̤ve, *n.* A person in a state of slavery.

Bŏnds'man, *n.*; *pl.* BŎNDS'MEN. **1.** A slave; a bondman. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law.*) A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security for another.

Bŏnd'-stōne, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together.

Bŏnds'wo̤m'an, **Bŏnd'wo̤m'an**, *n.* [*bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

Bŏnd'-tĭm'ber, *n.* Timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally. See BOND.

Bōne (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bân*, Goth. *bain*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals. **2.** An integral portion of the skeleton. **3.** Any thing made of bone, as castanets.

A bone of contention, subject of dispute. — *A bone to pick*, or *gnaw*, something to occupy or divert. — *To make no bones*, to make no scruple. [*Low.*]

Bōne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BONING.] **1.** To take out bones from. **2.** To put whalebone into.

Bōne'-blăck, *n.* (*Chem.*) A black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. [fertilizer.

Bōne'-dŭst, *n.* Ground or pulverized bones, used as a

Bōne'-ĕarth, *n.* (*Chem.*) The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

Bōne'sĕt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.

Bōne'-sĕt'ter, *n.* One who sets broken and dislocated bones.

Bōne'-spăv'in, *n.* (*Far.*) A bony excrescence, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

Bŏn'fīre, *n.* [O. Eng. *bonefire*, either from Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*, or related to Dan. *baun*, beacon.] A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

Bo-nï'tō, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *bainît* and *bainîth.*] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of 3 feet.

Bon-mot (bŏng'mō'), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, word.] A witty repartee; a jest.

Bŏn'net, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. & Pg. *bonete.* Originally the name of a stuff.] **1.** A cap or covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats, and still used by the Scotch. **2.** A covering for the head, worn by women. **3.** (*Fort.*) A part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the other part and its terre-pleine, usually from enfilade fire. **4.** (*Naut.*) An addition to a sail. **5.** A plate or a dome-shaped casing. **6.** A frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney.

Bŏn'net-ed, *a.* **1.** Wearing a bonnet. **2.** (*Fort.*) Protected by a bonnet. [plumply.

Bŏn'ni-ly, *adv.* [See BONNY.] Gayly; handsomely;

Bŏn'ny, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. Cf., however, Gael. & Ir. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.] **1.** Handsome; beautiful. **2.** Gay; merry; blithe. **3.** Plump; well-formed.

Bŏn'ny-clăb'ber, *n.* [From Ir. *bainne*, *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud, mire.] **1.** Sour buttermilk. [*Irish.*] **2.** The thick part of milk that has become sour.

Bon Ton (bŏng tŏng). [Fr., good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bō'nus, *n.* [Lat., good.] **1.** (*Law.*) A premium given for a loan, charter, or other privilege. **2.** An extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits. **3.** A sum of money paid to an agent, in addition to a share in profits, or to stated compensation.

Bon-vivant (bōng'vē-vong'), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre*, to live.] A good fellow; a jovial companion.

Bōn'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of bone, or of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. **2.** Having large or prominent bones.

Bŏn'ze (bŏn'ze), *n.* [Corrupted from Japan. *busso*, a pious man.] A priest of many different Oriental sects.

Bōō'by, *n.* [Fr. *boubie;* Sp. *bobo*, Russ. *bába.* Several birds of this species are looked upon as very stupid.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A water-fowl allied to the pelican. It is found among the Bahama Isles, and on various coasts of the Atlantic. (*b.*) The brown gannet. **2.** A dunce; a stupid fellow.

Bōō'by-hŭt, *n.* A kind of sleigh, with a covered top. [*Local, Amer.*]

Bōō'by-hŭtch, *n.* A clumsy, covered carriage.

Bŏŏdh'ism, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Bŏŏk (27), *n.* [A.-S. *bôc*, from *bôce*, *beóce*, beech, Ger. *buche*, because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote on beechen boards.] **1.** A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together. **2.** A literary composition, written or printed. **3.** A subdivision of a literary work. **4.** (*Mer.*) A volume in which accounts are kept.

Without book, (*a.*) By memory; without notes. (*b.*) Without authority.

Bŏŏk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOKED (bŏŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOKING.] To enter, write, or register in a book.

Bŏŏk'-bīnd'er, *n.* One who binds books.

Bŏŏk'-bīnd'er-y, *n.* A place for binding books.

Bŏŏk'-bīnd'ing, *n.* Art or practice of binding books.

Bŏŏk'-cāse, *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

Bŏŏk'ish, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study.

Bŏŏk'ish-ness, *n.* Addictedness to books.

Bŏŏk'-keep'er (109), *n.* One who keeps accounts.

Bŏŏk'-keep'ing, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.

Bŏŏk'land, } *n.* (*Old Eng. Laws.*) Charter land held
Bŏck'land, } by deed under certain rents and free services.

Bŏŏk'-lĕarned (60), *a.* Versed in books; ignorant of men, or of the common concerns of life.

Bŏŏk'-lĕarn'ing, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; usually as distinguished from practical knowledge.

Bŏŏk'-māk'er, *n.* One who writes and publishes books; particularly a compiler.

Bŏŏk'-māk'ing, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books; compilation.

Bŏŏk'-märk, *n.* Something placed in a book to assist in finding a particular page or place.

Bŏŏk'-sĕll'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.

Bŏŏk'-shĕlf, *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Bŏŏk'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

Bŏŏk'-stall, *n.* A stand or stall, for retailing books.

Bŏŏk'stănd, *n.* **1.** A stand or place for the sale of books in the streets; a book-stall. **2.** A stand or support to hold books.

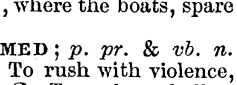
Bŏŏk'stŏre, *n.* [*Amer.*] A shop where books are kept for sale.

Bŏŏk'worm (-wûrm), *n.* **1.** A worm or mite that eats holes in books. **2.** A student addicted to books.

Bōōm, *n.* [See BEAM.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails. **2.** A chain cable, or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water. **3.** A pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel. **4.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; the hollow cry of the bittern. **5.** (*pl.*) That space on the upper deck of a ship, where the boats, spare spars, &c., are stowed.

Bōōm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOMING.] **1.** [From the n.] To rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. **2.** To make a hollow sound or roar, as of waves or cannon. **3.** [W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound. Cf. D. *bommen*, to drum, to sound as an empty barrel, A.-S. *bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet.] To cry with a hollow note, as the bittern.

Bōōm'er-ang, *n.* A missile weapon used by the natives of Australia. When thrown forward from the hand with a quick rotatory motion, it describes very remarkable curves, and finally takes a retrograde direction, so as to fall near or in the rear of the one who threw it.



Boomerang.

Bōōn, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *bonus*, good.] Gift; benefaction; grant; present. **2.** [A.-S. *bên*, Icel. *bôn*, *baen.*] A prayer or petition.

Bōōn, *a.* [Fr. *bon.* See *supra.*] **1.** Gay; merry; jovial. **2.** Kind; bountiful.

Bōōr, *n.* [A.-S. *gebûr*, D. *boer*, N. H. Ger. *bauer;* from A.-S. *bûan*, to inhabit, cultivate; Skr. *bhû*, pres. *bhavâmi*, to be, Gr. *φύω*, Lat. *fui.*] A countryman; a peasant; a clown; hence, a rude and illiterate person. [illiterate.

Bōōr'ish, *a.* Like a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward;

Bōōr'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boorish or clownish manner.

Bōōr'ish-ness, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

Bōōse, } *v. i.* [From D. *buis*, Ger. *büchse*, box, cup, jar.]
Bōōze, } To drink excessively. [*Vulgar.*]

Bōōs'er, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a tippler.

Bōōst, *v. t.* [Cf. BOAST, *v. i.*] To lift or push from behind; to push up. [*Low.*]

Bōō'sy, } *a.* [See BOOSE, *v. i.*] A little intoxicated;
Bōō'zy, } fuddled. [*Colloq.*]

Bōōt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOTING.] [A.-S. *bôt*, compensation, *bêtan*, to improve, amend, Goth. *bôta*, advantage, profit, *bôtan*, *bôtjan*, to profit. See BETTER.] To profit; to advantage.

Bōōt, *n.* That which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain; advantage.

Bōōt, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, Ger. *botte*, *butte*, *bütte*, tub, cask, A.-S. *butte*, *bytte*, *byden*, Eng. *butt*, Gr. *βοῦτις*, *βύτις*, *βυτίνη*, flask.] **1.** A covering for the foot and leg. **2.** A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. **3.** A receptacle covered with leather at either end of a coach. **4.** An apron or cover for a gig or other carriage, to defend from rain and mud. **5.** (*pl.*) A servant at hotels who blacks the boots. [*Colloq.*]

Bōōt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOTING.] To put boots on.

Bōōt'-crĭmp, *n.* A frame or last used by boot-makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

Bōōt-ee', *n.* A half or short boot.

Bōōth, *n.* [Icel. *bûdh*, Pol. *buda*, W. *bwth.*] A temporary shelter of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials.

Bōōt'-jăck, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

Bōōt'less, *a.* [From *boot*, advantage.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless.

Bōōt'-tree, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen
Bōōt'-last, } the leg of a boot.

Bōōt'y, *n.* [Icel. *byti*, Ger. *beute*, Fr. *butin*, from Icel. *byta*, to distribute, exchange, Ger. *beuten*, to barter, capture.] Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder.

Bo-peep', *n.* A play to amuse children, by peeping from behind any object, and crying out *bo!*

Bo-răç'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

Bō'ra-cous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, borax.

Bŏr'ăge (bŭr'rej), *n.* [Low Lat. *borago*, from *borra*, hair of beasts, flock; so called from its hairy leaves.] A plant, formerly esteemed as a cordial.

Bō'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

Bō'rax, *n.* [Ar. *bûraq*, niter, saltpeter, from *baraqa*, to

shine.] (*Chem.*) Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

Bôr'der, *n.* [A.-S. *bord*, Fr. *bord*. See BOARD.] The outer part or edge of any thing.

Syn. — Edge; verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; boundary.

Bôr'der, *v. i.* **1.** To touch at the edge; to be contiguous or adjacent. **2.** To come near to.

Bôr'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BORDERING.] **1.** To make a border for; to adorn with a border. **2.** To touch at the edge or boundary.

Bôr'der-er, *n.* One who dwells on a border.

Bōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BORING.] [A.-S. *borian*, allied to Lat. *forare*.] **1.** To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to form a round hole in. **2.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to trouble; to vex.

Bōre, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce or enter by boring. **2.** To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns. **3.** To carry the nose to the ground; — said of a horse.

Bōre, *n.* **1.** The hole made by boring; hence the cavity or hollow of any fire-arm; the caliber. **2.** One who, or that which, wearies by ceaseless repetition or dullness.

Bōre, *n.* [Ger. *bor*, O. H. Ger. *por*, height, top, from O. H. Ger. *burjan*, *purjan*, *poran*, to erect, ascend. Cf. Icel. *byrja*, to begin, A.-S. *byrjan*, to touch; allied to A.-S. *beran*, *beoran*, Eng. to *bear*.] (*Physical Geog.*) (*a.*) A tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers. (*b.*) A very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt.

Bōre, *imp.* of *bear*. See BEAR.

Bō're-al, *a.* [Lat. *borealis*, from *Boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or the north wind.

Bōr'er, *n.* **1.** One who bores; an instrument for boring. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) A genus of sea-worms that pierce wood. (*b.*) One of several species of worms, or the insects producing them, which penetrate trees.

Bôrn and **Bōrne**, *p. p.* of *bear*. See BEAR.

Bō'ron, *n.* [See BORAX.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, nearly related to carbon.

Bŏr'ōugh (bŭr'rō), *n.* [A.-S. *buruh*, *burh*, *burg*, Icel. *borg*, Ger. *burg*, Lat. *burgus*, Gr. πύργος, Goth. *baurgs*, from *bairgan*, A.-S. *beorgan*, to hide, save, defend, to be prominent.] An incorporated town that is not a city; in England, a town or village that sends members to parliament; in Scotland, a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction; in America, an incorporated town or village, as in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Bŏr'ōugh-En'glish (bŭr'rō-ĭng'glish), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A customary descent of estates to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

Bŏr'rōw (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BORROWING.] [A.-S. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *borh*, pledge; from the same root as BOROUGH.] **1.** To take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for. **2.** To take from another for one's own use; to appropriate.

Bŏr'rōw-er, *n.* One who borrows.

Bôrt, *n.* Minute fragments of diamonds used to make powder for lapidary work.

Bŏse'a̤ge, *n.* [From Ger. *busch*, *bosch*, O. Eng. *busk*, Eng. *bush*.] **1.** Wood; underwood; a thicket. **2.** (*Paint.*) A landscape representing thickets of wood.

Bŏsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *bosh*, dash, show. Cf. Ger. *bosse*, joke, trifle.] Mere show; hence, empty talk; nonsense; folly. [*Colloq.*]

Bŏsk, *n.* [See BOSCAGE.] A thicket or small forest.

Bŏsk'y, *a.* Woody; bushy; covered with boscage.

Bo̤s'om, *n.* [A.-S. *bôsum*, *bôsem*.] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast, as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind. **3.** Embrace; affectionate inclosure. **4.** Any inclosed place; the interior. **5.** The part of the dress worn upon the breast.

☞ In composition, intimate; confidential; familiar; dear; as, *bosom*-friend, *bosom*-lover, *bosom*-secret, &c.

Bo̤s'om, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOSOMING.] **1.** To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care. **2.** To hide from view; to embosom.

Bŏss, *n.* [From Ger. *butz*, *butzen*, something cloddy or stumpy, point, tip; *boszen*, to beat.] **1.** A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud, a knob. **2.** Any protuberant part. **3.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. (*b.*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

Bŏss, *n.* [D. *baas*, master.] A master workman or superintendent. [*Amer.*]

Bŏss, *v. t.* **1.** To cover or ornament with bosses; to stud. **2.** To direct or superintend. [*Low.*]

Bŏss'y, *a.* Containing, or ornamented with bosses; studded. [called.

Bŏss'y, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *bos*, cow.] A calf; — familiarly so

Bo-tăn'ic, **Bo-tăn'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to, or containing, plants.

Bo-tăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a botanical manner.

Bŏt'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in botany.

Bŏt'a-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOTANIZING.] To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation.

Bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. βοτάνη, herb, plant, from *βόσκειν*, to feed, graze.] The science which treats of the structure of plants, their classification, &c.

Bŏtch, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *bosse*, It. *bozza*, a swelling. Cf. BOSS and PATCH.] **1.** A large ulcerous affection. **2.** A patch of a garment. **3.** Work done in a bungling manner; a clumsy performance.

Bŏtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTCHED (bŏtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOTCHING.] **1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner. **2.** To express or perform in a bungling manner. **3.** To mark with botches.

Bŏtch'er, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a bungler.

Bŏt'-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of many different species, some of which are particularly troublesome to domestic animals, on which they deposit their eggs.

Bōth (20), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *bâ*; *bûtû*, *bûtvû*, for *bâtvâ*, both the two.] The one and the other; the two.

☞ It is generally used adjectively with nouns; but with pronouns, and often with nouns, it is treated substantively, and followed by *of*. It frequently stands as a pronoun.

Bōth, *conj.* It precedes the first of two co-ordinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other.

Bŏth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOTHERING.] To tease or perplex. See POTHER.

Bŏth'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bothers: state of perplexity or annoyance. [*Colloq.*] [bothered. [*Low.*]

Bŏth'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of bothering, or state of being

Bŏt'ry-oid, **Bŏt'ry-oĭd'al**, *a.* [Gr. βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, and εἶδος, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

Bŏts, **Bŏtts**, *n. pl.* [Prob. from *bite*, because they bite and gnaw the intestines of horses.] (*Entom.*) Small worms, larves of the bot-fly, found in the intestines of horses.

Bŏt'tle, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, Low Lat. *buticula*, *puticla*, *botilia*, from Fr. *botte*, cask. See BOOT, *n.*, a covering for the leg.] **1.** A hollow vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors. **2.** The contents of a bottle.

Bŏt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOTTLING.] To inclose in bottles.

Bŏt'tle-green, *n.* A dark shade of green, like that of a green glass-bottle.

Bŏt'tle-hōld'er, *n.* One who aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment and attention between the rounds.

Bŏt'tom, *n.* [A.-S. *botm*, Ger. *boden*, D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*. Cf. Gr. πυθμήν, bottom, allied to *βαθύς*, deep.] **1.** The lowest part of any thing. **2.** That upon which any thing rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense; foundation; base. **3.** Low land formed by alluvial deposits, along a river; a dale; a valley. **4.** (*Naut.*) The keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself. **5.** Power of endurance; stamina. **6.** Dregs or grounds.

Bŏt'tom, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTTOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOTTOMING.] **1.** To found or build. **2.** To furnish with a seat or bottom.

Bŏt'tom, *v. i.* To be based.

Bŏt'tom-glād̆e, *n.* A low glade; a valley; a dale.

Bŏt'tom-lănd, *n.* See BOTTOM, No. 3.

Bŏt'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless.

Bŏt'tom-ry, *n.* [From *bottom*.] (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which a ship is hypothecated and bound as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship.

Boudoir (bo̤o̤'dwôr), *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.] A lady's private room.

Bough (bou), *n.* [A.-S. *boga*, from *beógan*, *bûgan*, to bow, bend. Cf. BOW.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bôught (bawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *buy*. See BUY.

Bougie (bo̤o̤-zhē'), *n.* [Fr., wax-candle, bougie, from *Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument, that is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, &c., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes.

Bouillon (bo͞ol′yong), *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] Broth; soup.

Bo͞ul′der, *n.* See BOWLDER.

Boulevard (bo͞o′le-vär′), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *bollwerk*, Eng. *bulwark*, q. v.] Originally, a bulwark; now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bounçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUNCED (bounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOUNCING.] [D. *bonzen*, *bons*, blow, bounce, Low Lat. *bombizare*, to crackle, from Lat. *bombus*, Gr. βόμβος, a hollow, deep sound. See BOMB.] **1.** To leap or spring suddenly. **2.** To beat or thump. [violently.

Bounçe, *v. t.* To drive against any thing suddenly and

Bounçe, *n.* **1.** A sudden leap or bound. **2.** A heavy, sudden blow or thump. **3.** A bold lie.

Boun′çer, *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** A bold lie. **3.** A liar. **4.** Something big.

Boun′çing, *a.* Stout; plump and healthy; lusty.

Bound, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Arm. *bonn*, boundary, limit, and *bôden*, *bôd*, a tuft or cluster of trees, W. *bôn*, stem, stock.] External or limiting line of any object or space; limit; confine; extent; boundary.

Bound, *n.* A leap; a spring; a jump.

Bound, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOUNDING.] **1.** To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to restrain; to confine; to circumscribe. **2.** To mention the boundaries of.

Bound, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*, from Lat. *bombitare*, to buzz, hum, from Lat. *bombus*, Gr. βόμβος, a hollow, deep sound.] **1.** To move forward by leaps; to leap; to jump; to spring. **2.** To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bind*. Made fast; confined; restrained; — often used in composition. [go, &c.

Bound, *a.* Destined; tending; going, or intending to

Bound′a-ry, *n.* [See BOUNDER and BOUND.] That which indicates or fixes a limit; *especially*, a visible mark.

Bound′en (bound′n), *a.* [From *bind*.] Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.

Bound′less, *a.* Without bounds or confines; infinite.

Syn. — Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Boun′te-o͞us (66), *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Disposed to give freely; generous; munificent.

Boun′te-o͞us-ly, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

Boun′te-o͞us-ness, *n.* Liberality; munificence.

Boun′ti-fu̇l, *a.* Free in giving; munificent; generous.

Boun′ti-fu̇l-ly, *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

Boun′ti-fu̇l-ness, *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

Boun′ty, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, Lat. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.] **1.** Goodness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Liberality; generosity; munificence. **3.** That which is given liberally. **4.** A premium offered or given to encourage some object.

Bo̤u-quet′ (bo͞o′kā′ *or* bo͞o′kā), *n.* [Fr. for *bousquet*; *bosquet*, thicket.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. **2.** An agreeable perfume or aromatic odor.

Boûr-ġeois′ (bur-jois′), *n.* [Prob. from a type-founder of that name, who invented this type.] (*Print.*) A small kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

Bourgeois (bo͞or-zhwaw′), *n.* [Fr. See BOROUGH.] A man of middle rank in society; a citizen. [*France.*]

Bourgeoisie (bo͞or′zhwaw′zee′), *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, particularly those concerned in trade.

Boûr′ġeon (bûr′jun), *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeonner*, of Celtic origin.] To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

Bo̤urn, } *n.* [Fr. *borne*. See BOUND, *n.* In the sense
Bo̤urne, } of stream, A.-S. *burna*, *brunna*, fr. *beornan*, *byrnan*, *brinnan*, to burn, because the source of a stream seems to issue forth bubbling and boiling from the earth.] **1.** A bound; a limit; hence, goal. **2.** A stream or rivulet; a burn.

Bourse (bo͞orss), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. βύρσα, skin, because a purse was made of skin or leather.] A French exchange.

Bout, *n.* [Same as O. Eng *bought*, bend, of which it is only a different spelling and application. See BIGHT.] **1.** A conflict; contest; attempt; trial. **2.** As much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn.

Bouts-rimés (bo͞o′re′mā′), *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme, given to be formed into verse.

Bō′vīne, *a.* [Low Lat. *bovinus*, from Lat. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow.] Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow, (bou), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOWING.] [A.-S. *bûgan*, *beógan*, Goth. *biugan*, Skr. *bhudj*, to be bent.] **1.** To bend; to inflect; to make crooked or curved. **2.** To cause to deviate from a natural condition; to turn; to incline. **3.** To bend, as the head or body, in respect, homage, or condescension. **4.** To cause to bend down; to depress; to subdue.

Bow (bou), *v. i.* To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility.

Bow (bou), *n.* **1.** An inclination of the head, or the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission. **2.** (*Naut.*) The rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

Bō̤w (bō), *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. BOUGH. See BOW, to bend.] **1.** Any thing bent, or in form of a curve. **2.** A weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled. **3.** One of several different kinds of instruments or things having a curved form, as a fiddle-stick.

Bō̤w′-e̤o̤m′pass-e̤s, *n. pl.* **1.** A pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides. **2.** A small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen.

Bō̤w-drĭll, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and string.

Bow′el (bou′el), *n.* [Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, orig. intestine.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail; a gut; — chiefly in the pl. **2.** Hence, *fig.*, the interior part of any thing. **3.** The seat of pity; hence, tenderness, compassion.

Bow′el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Bow′er (bou′er), *n.* [From *bow*.] **1.** One who bows or bends. **2.** (*Naut.*) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. **3.** [Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.

Right bower, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card in the game. — *Left bower*, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next to the highest in value.

Bow′er, *n.* [A.-S. *bûr*, from Goth. *bauan*, to dwell, A.-S. *bûan*. See BOOR.] **1.** Anciently, a chamber. **2.** A country-seat; a cottage. **3.** A shelter or covered place in a garden; an arbor.

Bow′er-y, *a.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

Bō̤w′-hănd, *n.* **1.** (*Archery.*) The hand that holds the bow; the left hand. **2.** (*Mus.*) The hand that draws the bow, i. e., the right hand.

Bō̤w′ie-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A peculiar kind of knife, worn as a weapon; — named from its inventor, Col. *Bowie*.

Bō̤w′-knŏt (bō′nŏt), *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied.

Bō̤wl, *n.* [A.-S. *bolla*, any round vessel. Cf. W. *bòl*, belly, *bwl*, rotundity.] **1.** A concave vessel to hold liquors. **2.** The hollow part of any thing.

Bō̤wl, *n.* [From Lat. *bulla*, any thing rounded by art. Cf. L. Ger. *boll*, round.] A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball.

Bō̤wl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOWLING.] **1.** To roll, as a bowl. **2.** To pelt with any thing rolled.

To bowl out, in cricket, to knock down one's wicket by bowling.

Bō̤wl, *v. i.* **1.** To play with bowls. **2.** To roll the ball on a level plane. **3.** To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

Bō̤wl′der (bōl′der), *n.* [See BOWL, ball.] **1.** A large pebble. **2.** (*Geol.*) A mass of any rock, whether rounded or not, that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed. [Written also *boulder*.]

Bō̤w′-lĕgged (bō′lĕgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bō̤wl′er (bōl′-), *n.* One who plays at bowls.

Bō̤w′lĭne, *n.* [Prop. the line of the bow or bend, a slanting sail to receive a side wind.] (*Naut.*) A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. [bowls.

Bō̤wl′ing-ăl′ley, *n.* A covered place for playing at

Bō̤wl′ing-green, *n.* A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

Bō̤w′man (bō′man), *n.; pl.* BŌW′MEN. A man who uses a bow; an archer. [crawfish.

Bō̤w′-nĕt, *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and

Bow′-o̤ar (bou′-), *n.* **1.** The oar used by the bowman in a boat. **2.** One who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bō̤w′-pĕn, *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.

Bō̤w′-sa̤w, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood.

Bō̤w′-shŏt, *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

Bow′sprĭt (bō′sprit *or* bou′sprit), *n.* [*bow* (of a ship) and *sprit*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A large spar, which projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

Bōw'strĭng, *n.* **1.** The string of a bow. **2.** A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

Bōw'strĭng, *v. t.* To strangle with a bowstring.

Bŏx, *n.* [A.-S. *box*, from L. Lat. *buxis*, Lat. *puxis*, *pyxis*, Gr. *πυξίς*, a box, esp. of box-wood.] **1.** A case or receptacle of any size. **2.** The quantity that a box contains. **3.** An inclosed space with seats in a place of public amusement. **4.** A money-chest. **5.** A small house. **6.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. (*b.*) A hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump. **7.** The driver's seat on a carriage. **8.** A present.

In a box, in an embarrassing position; in difficulty.

Bŏx, *n.* [A.-S. *box*, Lat. *buxus*, Gr. *πύξος*.] A tree or a shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe. The dwarf box is much used for borders in gardens.

Bŏx, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *πύξ*, with clinched fist.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

Bŏx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOXED (bŏkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOXING.] **1.** To inclose in a box. **2.** To furnish with boxes. **3.** To strike with the hand or fist.

To box the compass, to name the points of the compass in their order.

Bŏx, *v. i.* To fight with the fist.

Bŏx'er, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

Bŏx'haul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOXHAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOXHAULING.] (*Naut.*) To wear, as a ship, in a particular manner, when close-hauled, short round on to the other tack; — so called from the circumstance of bracing the headyards aback.

Bŏx'-tree, *n.* The tree variety of the plant called *box*.

Bŏx'-wood, *n.* The wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by engravers, turners, &c.

Boy, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *bua*, *bue*, N. H. Ger. *bube*, D. *boef*. Cf. Lat. *pupus*, Dan. *pog*, Sw. *pojke*, Arm. *bugel*, *bugul*, child, boy, girl, Per. *batch*, child, boy, servant; A.-S. & Dan. *pîge*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *pîka*, a little girl.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt or familiarity for a man.

Boy'hood (27), *n.* State of a boy, or of immature age.

Boy'ish, *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

Boy'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boyish manner.

Boy'ish-ness, *n.* Manners or behavior of a boy.

Brăc'eāte, *a.* [Lat. *braccatus*, wearing breeches, from *braccæ*, breeches, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brāçe, *n.* [From Lat. *brachia*, the arms (stretched out), pl. of *brachium*, arm.] **1.** A prop or support; especially (*Carp.*), a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another. **2.** That which holds any thing tightly or firmly. **3.** (*Print.*) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines, thus, *boll*, *bowl.* **4.** A pair; a couple. **5.** A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels. **6.** (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about. **7.** (*pl.*) Straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.; suspenders; gallowses. **8.** A bit-stock. **9.** State of being braced or tight.

Brāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACED (brāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACING.] **1.** To furnish with braces; to support; to prop. **2.** To tighten; to put in a state of tension. **3.** To place in a position for bracing. **4.** (*Naut.*) To move around by means of braces.

Brāçe'let, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *brachium*, arm. Cf. BRACE.] **1.** An ornament for the wrist. **2.** A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

Brā'çer, *n.* That which braces; a band or bandage.

Brăch'i-al, or **Brā'chi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *brachialis*; *brachium*, arm.] **1.** Belonging to the arm. **2.** Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brăch'y-căt'a-lĕc'tic, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυκαταληκτικός*; *βραχύς*, short, and *καταληκτικός*, incomplete, from *καταλήγειν*, to leave off.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

Bra-chȳg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.

Brack'en, *n.* Fern. See BRAKE.

Brăck'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *braquet*, dim. of *brache*, Lat. *brachium*, arm.] **1.** (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) A small projecting support, fastened to a wall or other surface. **2.** (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Short, crooked timbers, resembling knees. **3.** (*Mil.*) Cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. **4.** (*Print.*) One of two hooks [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, note, &c.; — called also *crotchets*.

Brăck'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACKETING.] To place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

Brăck'et-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series of ribs, or brackets, for supporting cornices, &c. [wall.

Brăck'et-lĭght, *n.* A gas-light projecting from a side-

Brăck'ish, *a.* [D. & L. Ger. *brak*, brackish. Cf. Ger. *brack*, refuse, trash.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

Brăck'ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being brackish.

Brăct, *n.* [Lat. *bractea*, a thin plate.] (*Bot.*) A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower proceeds.

Brăc'te-al, **Brăc'te-ate**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts; bracted.

Brăct'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts.

Brăd, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *braad*, prick, sting, Icel. *broddr*, any pointed piece of iron or steel, *brydda*, to prick.] A kind of nail, with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head. [of brads.

Brăd'-awl, *n.* An awl to make holes for the insertion

Brăg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAGGING.] [Cf. Icel. *bragga*, to adorn, Ger. *prachen*, to make a show, boast, *pracht*, *bracht*, breaking, show, splendor, Fr. *braguer*, flaunt, boast, W. *bragiaw*, to swell out.] To praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentatious manner.

Syn. — To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt; flourish.

Brăg, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting. **2.** The thing boasted of. **3.** A game at cards.

Brăg'ga-dō'ci-o (-dō'shĭ-o), *n.* [From *Braggadocchio*, a boastful character in Spenser's Faery Queen.] **1.** A braggart; a boaster. **2.** Empty boasting; mere brag.

Brăg'gart, *n.* [O. Fr. *bragard*, flaunting, vain, bragging. See *supra*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.

Brăg'gart, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Brăg'ger, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

Brăh'mā, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Myth.*) The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator.

Brăh'man, **Brăh'min**, *n.* [Skr. *Brahman*, Bramin, and the first deity of the Hindoo triad, *Brahmá*.] A person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos. [Written also *Brachman*, *Bramin*.]

Brăh-măn'ic, **Brăh-măn'ic-al**, **Brăh-mĭn'ic**, **Brăh-mĭn'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmans, or their doctrines and worship; relating to the religion of Brahma.

Brăh'man-ism, **Brăh'min-ism**, *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans.

Brāid, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAIDING.] [A.-S. *bredan*.] **1.** To weave or entwine together; to plat. **2.** To mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance.

Brāid, *n.* A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.

Brāil, *n.* [From Lat. *braca*, *bracæ*, breeches, a Gallic word. See BREECHES.] **1.** (*Falconry.*) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. **2.** (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Ropes employed to haul up, or truss up, sails, for the more ready furling of them.

Brāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAILING.] (*Naut.*) To haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

Brāin, *n.* [A.-S. *bragen*. Cf. Gr. *βρέγμα*, upper part of the head.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The whitish, soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull, and is considered to be the center of sensation and perception. (*b.*) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other invertebrates. **2.** The understanding.

☞ In the latter sense, often used in the plural.

Brāin, *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; to destroy.

Brāin'-fē'ver, *n.* An inflammation of the brain.

Brāin'less, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

Brāin'-păn, *n.* The bones which inclose the brain; the skull; the cranium.

Brāin'-sĭck, *a.* Disordered in the understanding.

Brāke, *n.* [L. Ger. *brake*, brushwood, Dan. *brägne*, *bregne*, fern, W. *brwg*, wood, brake.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fern of different genera. **2.** A place overgrown with brakes. **3.** A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

Brāke, *n.* [From the root of *break*.] **1.** An instrument to break flax or hemp. **2.** The handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked. **3.** A contrivance for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, &c. **4.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. (*b.*) An ancient engine of war

analogous to the cross-bow. **5.** (*Agric.*) A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing. **6.** A piece of mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by means of friction, as of a railway carriage. **7.** A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking horses.

Brāke'man, *n.*; *pl.* BRĀKE'MEN. One whose business is to manage a brake.

Brāk'y, *a.* Full of brakes or brambles; rough; thorny.

Brăm'ble, *n.* [A.-S. *brêmbel*, *brêmber*.] (*Bot.*) One of several different species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

Brăm'bly, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or full of brambles.

Brä'min, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

Brăn, *n.* [Fr. *bran*, excrement, dirt, O. Fr. & O. Sp. *bren*, bran, W. *brân*, *brann*, Ir. & Gael. *bran*.] The proper coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting; — often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal.

Brănch, *n.* [Fr. *branche*, Ger. *branke*, claw, Ir. & Gael. *brac*, W. *braich*, arm.] **1.** A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another branch or bough. **2.** Any arm or part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing, as a smaller stream running into a larger one; a ramification. **3.** Any member or part of a body or system; a section or subdivision; a department. **4.** A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; any descendant in such a line. **5.** (*Law.*) A warrant or commission given to a pilot.

Brănch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANCHED (brănchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANCHING.] **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify. **2.** To divide into separate parts or subdivisions.

To branch out, to speak diffusively, or with many words.

Brănch, *v. t.* To divide as into branches.

Brăn'chi-al, *a.* [From Gr. βράγχιον, gill.] Pertaining to, or performed by means of, gills, as of fishes.

Brănch'i-ness, *n.* Fullness of branches.

Brăn'chi-o-pods, *n. pl.* [Gr. βράγχιον, gill, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of crustacea, generally very small or minute; — so named from their feet having been supposed to perform the function of gills.

Brănch'let, *n.* A little branch; a twig.

Brănch'y, *a.* Full of branches.

Brănd, *n.* [A.-S. *brand*, *brond*, brand, sword, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] **1.** A burning or partly burnt stick or piece of wood. **2.** A sword, so called from its glittering brightness. [*Poet.*] **3.** An iron used for burning a mark on something, as a cask, or a criminal. **4.** A distinctive mark made by burning with a hot iron; hence, figuratively, quality; kind; also, any mark of infamy; a stigma.

Brănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANDING.] **1.** To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron. **2.** To stigmatize as infamous.

Brănd'-gōose, *n.* [See BRANT.] (*Ornith.*) A species of wild goose, usually called, in America, *brant*.

Brăn'died, *a.* Mingled, flavored, or treated with brandy.

Brănd'ing-ī'ron (-ī'urn), **Brănd'-ī'ron** (-ī'urn), *n.* An iron used to brand with.

Brăn'dish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANDISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANDISHING.] [From *brand*, a sword, q. v.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish.

Brăn'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, &c.

Brăn'dish-er, *n.* One who brandishes.

Brănd'ling, *n.* [So called from its color. See BRAND.] (*Zoöl.*) A small red worm, used as bait for small fish.

Brănd'-new, *a.* [See BRAND.] Quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

Brăn'dy, *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *brandwine*, Ger. *brantwein*, *brantewein*, i. e., burned wine.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine or other liquors.

Brăn'gle, *n.* [Scot. *brangle*, to shake, menace; prob. a modification of *wrangle*, q. v.] A wrangle; a squabble.

Brăn'gle, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute; to squabble.

Brăn̲k, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin.] **1.** Buckwheat. [*Eng.*] **2.** [Cf. BRANCH.] A bridle for scolds.

Brăn'lin, *n.* [From *brand*, q. v., probably on account of the dark-colored marks on the sides of this fish, resembling those burned by a *brand*-iron.] (*Ichth.*) A species of fish of the salmon kind.

Brăn'-new (109), *a.* See BRAND-NEW.

Brăn'ny, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling bran.

Brănt, *n.* [It. *branta*, *brenta*, D. & Ger. *brentgans*. Prob. It. *branta* is for *branca*, branch, so that it signifies a *branch goose*, same as O. & Prov. Eng. *tree-goose*, Ger. *baumgans*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of wild goose; — called also *brent* and *brand-goose*. See BRAND-GOOSE.

Brăsh, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *barsch*, harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous.] **1.** Hasty in temper. **2.** [Arm. *bresk*, *brusk*, fragile.] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [*Local*, *Amer.*]

Brăsh, *n.* [See BRASH, *a.*, 2.] **1.** A rash or eruption. **2.** Refuse boughs of trees; truck. **3.** (*Geol.*) Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits. **4.** Broken fragments of ice.

Brā'şier (brā'zher), *n.* [From *brass*.] **1.** An artificer who works in brass. **2.** [Fr. *brasier*, *braisier*, from *braise*, embers, live coals.] A pan for holding coals.

Brăss, *n.* [A.-S. *brâs*, W. *prês*. Cf. Icel. *bras*, cement, solder, Lith. *waras*, brass.] **1.** A yellow alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** Impudence; a brazen face. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* Utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass.

Brăss'-băn̲d, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass.

Brăsse, *n.* [A.-S. *bears*, *baers*. Cf. L. Ger. *brasse*.] The pale, spotted perch.

Brăss'i-ness, *n.* Quality or appearance of brass.

Brăss'-lēaf, *n.* Brass made into very thin sheets.

Brăss'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to brass; hard as brass; the color of brass. **2.** Impudent; impudently bold. [*Colloq.*]

Brăt, *n.* [A.-S. *bratt*, cloak, rag, W. *brat*, *bratt*, clout, rag, Ir. & Gael. *brat*, cloak, veil, apron, rag.] A child, so called in contempt.

Bra-vā'do, *n.* [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*. See BRAVE.] **1.** An arrogant menace; a boast or brag; boastful or threatening behavior. **2.** A boasting fellow.

Brāve, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, Sp., Pg., and It. *bravo*, courageous. This word seems to be of Celtic origin.] **1.** Of noble or admirable courage; uniting boldness with generosity and dignity. **2.** Excellent; beautiful.

Syn. — Courageous; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; high-spirited.

Brāve, *n.* **1.** A brave person; *specifically*, an Indian warrior. **2.** A hector; a bully.

Brāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAVING.] To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; to defy; to challenge; to dare.

Brāve'ly, *adv.* In a brave manner.

Brāv'er-y, *n.* **1.** Quality of being brave; fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit. **2.** Showy appearance; ostentation.

Syn. — Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; dauntlessness; hardihood; manfulness. — *Courage* (from *cor*, heart) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear; *bravery* defies or *braves* it, and shows itself in outward acts; *audacity* is bravery running out into rashness.

Brā'vo, *n.*; *pl.* BRĀ'VŌE̲S. [It. See BRAVE.] A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin or murderer.

Brä'vo, *interj.* Well done! expressive of applause.

Brạwl, *v. i.* [Fr. *brailler*, W. *bragal*, to vociferate, brag; *bröliaw*, to brag, boast, *brawl*, boast. Cf. BROIL.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and indecently. **2.** To complain loudly; to scold. **3.** To roar; as water.

Syn. — To wrangle; squabble; contend.

Brạwl, *n.* A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention.

Syn. — Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar.

Brạwl'er, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

Brạwn, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *brâto*, acc. *brâtun*, *brâton*, fatness.] **1.** The flesh of a boar. **2.** Full, strong muscles; muscular strength; hence, the arm.

Brạwn'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being brawny.

Brạwn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles.

Syn. — Musculous; muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky.

Brāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAYING.] **1.** [O. Fr. *brayer*; Icel. *brâka*, to break, *braka*, to crack, A.-S. *bracan*, to rub.] To pound, beat, or grind small. **2.** [See BRAY, *v. i.*] To make or utter with a harsh, grating sound.

Brāy, *v. i.* [Fr. *braire*, to bray. Cf. BRAG.] **1.** To utter a harsh cry, as an ass. **2.** To make a harsh, grating noise. [sound.

Brāy, *n.* The harsh sound of an ass; any harsh, grating

Brāy'er, *n.* One who brays like an ass.

Brāy'er, *n.* [From *bray*, to grind. See BRAY, *v. t.* 1.] (*Print.*) An instrument for mixing or spreading ink.

Brāze, *v. t.* [From *brass*, q. v.] **1.** To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. **2.** To cover or ornament with brass. **3.** To harden to impudence.

Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or made of, brass. **2.** Impudent.

Brazen age (*Myth.*), the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity. — *Brazen sea* (*Jewish Antiq.*), a large vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple.

Brā'zen (brā'zn,) *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.
Brā'zen-fāçed, (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.
Brā'zen-ly, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.
Brā'zier (brā'zher), *n.* [See BRASIER.] **1.** An artificer who works in brass. **2.** A pan to hold coals.
Bra-zīl'-wo͝od, *n.* [Pg. *braza*, a live coal, or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood from its color.] A very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in other tropical countries, and used for dyeing red.
Brēach, *n.* [A.-S. *brice*, *bryce*, Fr. *brèche*, Ger. *breche*. See BREAK.] **1.** Act of breaking, or state of being broken. **2.** The gap or opening made by breaking. **3.** A breaking or infraction, as of a law, or any obligation or tie. **4.** A breaking up of amicable relations.

Syn. — Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; disruption; fracture; aperture; gap; break; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; misunderstanding.

Brēach, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To make a breach or opening in the walls of, by means of artillery. [cattle.
Brēach'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; — applied to unruly
Brĕad, *n.* [A.-S. *bread*, *breod*. The root is either A.-S. *breovan*, imp. *breáv*, to brew, bake, or, better, A.-S. *breotan*, imp *breát*, to break, for an older *breodan*, imp. *breád*.] **1.** Food made of flour or meal. **2.** Provisions in general.
Brĕad'-côrn, *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, &c.
Brĕad'-fru͟it (32), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree, found in the isles of the Pacific. When baked, it somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food. The name is also applied to the tree.
Brĕad'stu͟ff, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; flour. [*Amer.*]
Brĕadth (108), *n.* [A.-S. *brado*, *braed*, from *brâd*, broad. See BROAD.] **1.** Distance from side to side; width. **2.** (*Paint.*) Quality of having colors and shadows broad and massive, and the arrangement of objects such as to produce an impression of largeness and simple grandeur.
Breāk, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (BRAKE, *obs.*); *p. p.* BROKE or BROKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKING.] [A.-S. & Goth. *brikan*, Icel. *brâka*, allied to Lat. *frangere*, for *fragere*, Skr. *bhandj*, in which the letter *r* has been dropped, Gr. ῥηγνύναι, where the initial consonant has been omitted.] **1.** (*a.*) To strain apart; to part by. Hence, to lay open by breaking. And (*Fig.*) to lay open, as a purpose; to disclose or divulge. (*b.*) To infringe or violate. (*c.*) To interrupt; to terminate. (*d.*) To destroy the completeness of. **2.** To dash or shatter to pieces. **3.** Hence, (*a.*) To shatter or crush, without separation of parts; to bruise. (*b.*) To weaken, impair, or subdue. (*c.*) To diminish the force of. And (*Fig.*) to impart cautiously. (*d.*) To tame; to make tractable. (*e.*) To make bankrupt. (*f.*) To destroy the official character of; to cashier.

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break down, to crush; to overwhelm. — *To break in*, to force in; also, to train; to discipline. — *To break of*, to cause to reform, or abandon. — *To break off*, to separate by breaking; to interrupt; to put an end to. — *To break open*, to open by breaking. — *To break out*, to take or force out by breaking. — *To break over*, to transgress; to disregard. — *To break up*, to separate into parts; to put an end to.

With an object: —

To break the back, neck, &c., to dislocate the same. — *To break bulk*, to begin to unload; also, to transfer in detail, as from boats to cars. — *To break cover*, to burst forth from a protecting concealment. — *To break fast*, to partake of food after abstinence, especially in the morning. — *To break ground*, to open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation. Hence (*Fig.*), to begin to execute any plan; (*Naut.*), to release the anchor from the bottom. — *To break the heart*, to crush or overwhelm with grief. — *To break a house*, (*Law*), to remove any part of the house or of its fastenings, with violence and a felonious intent. — *To break the ice*, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning. — *To break jail*, to escape from confinement in jail. — *To break a jest*, to utter a jest. — *To break joints*, to lay bricks, shingles, &c., so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course. — *To break a path, road*, or the like; to open a way through obstacles by force. — *To break upon a wheel*, to execute or punish, as a criminal, by stretching him out upon a cart-wheel or frame, and breaking his limbs with an iron bar.

Syn. — To dispart; rend; tear; crash; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy.

Breāk, *v. i.* **1.** To come to pieces; to burst asunder. **2.** To open spontaneously, or by force from within. **3.** To come to view; to appear; to dawn. **4.** To burst forth violently. **5.** To become weakened; to lose health or strength. **6.** To fail in business. **7.** To change the gait. **8.** To exceed the natural compass or power, as the voice. **9.** To fall out; to terminate friendship.

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break away, to disengage one's self abruptly; also, to become dissipated, as the clouds. — *To break down*, to come down by breaking; to fail in any undertaking. — *To break forth*, to issue suddenly, as sound, light, &c.; — with *in* or *unto*; to give vent to. — *To break in*, or *in upon*, to enter violently or unexpectedly. — *To break loose*, to extricate one's self forcibly. — *To break off*, to become separated with suddenness and violence; to desist. — *To break out*, to burst forth; to appear suddenly; — also, to show itself in cutaneous eruptions, — said of certain diseases; to become covered with cutaneous eruptions, — said of a patient. — *To break up*, to become separated into parts or fragments. Hence, to be dissolved; to disperse. — *To break with*, to fall out; to part friendship.

Breāk, *n.* [A.-S. *bræc*. See *supra*.] **1.** An opening made by fracture or disruption. **2.** An interruption; a pause. **3.** In writing or printing, a dash, or a blank or unfinished line. **4.** The first appearing of light in the morning; the dawn. **5.** An interruption of continuity. **6.** A kind of large, four-wheel carriage.
Breāk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being broken.
Breāk'a-ge (45), *n.* **1.** A breaking. **2.** An allowance for things broken in transportation.
Breāk'down, *n.* **1.** Act of breaking down, as of a carriage. **2.** A riotous dance, terminating a ball. [*Colloq.*]
Breāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breaks. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small, flat water-cask, used in boats for ballast and for emergencies. **3.** *pl.* Waves breaking into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a sunken rock.
Brĕak'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day.
Brĕak'fast, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREAKFASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKFASTING.] To break one's fast in the morning. [morning.
Brĕak'fast, *v. t.* To furnish with the first meal in the
Breāk'-nĕck, *n.* A steep place, endangering the neck.
Breāk'-nĕck, *a.* Producing danger of a broken neck.
Breāk'wa-ter, *n.* Any structure or contrivance, to break the force of waves.
Brēam, *n.* [Fr. *brème*, *brame*, from O. H. Ger. *brahsema*, *brahsina*, *brachse*.] (*Ichth.*) A certain fish inhabiting lakes and deep water, extremely insipid, and little valued.
Brēam, *v. t.* [Cf. BROOM, and Ger. ein schiff *brennen*.] (*Naut.*) To burn filth, as grass, seaweed, &c., off from.
Brĕast, *n.* [A.-S. *breost*, Icel. *briost*, Goth. *brusts*, Ger. *brust*. The root is O. H. Ger. *brestan*, A.-S. *berstan*, Eng. *burst*, so that the word properly signifies a thing bursting beyond the adjacent surface.] **1.** The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly. **2.** The protuberant glands, in females, in which milk is secreted. **3.** The seat of consciousness, and of the affections and passions; the heart.

To make a clean breast, to make full confession.

Brĕast, *v. t.* To meet with the breast, or manfully.
Brĕast'-bōne, *n.* The bone of the breast to which most of the ribs are attached; the sternum.
Brĕast'-ho͝ok, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship.
Brĕast'ing, *n.* (*Engin.*) The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. [breast.
Brĕast'knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the
Brĕast'pĭn, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast; a brooch.
Brĕast'plāte, *n.* **1.** Defensive armor worn upon the breast. **2.** A strap that runs across a horse's breast. **3.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of rich, embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.
Brĕast'-plow, } *n.* A kind of plow, driven by the
Brĕast'-plough, } breast, used to cut or pare turf.
Brĕast'rāil, *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.
Brĕast'-wheel, *n.* A water-wheel, which receives the stream of water at about half its height.
Brĕast'work (-wûrk), *n.* **1.** (*Fort.*) A defensive earthwork breast-high. **2.** (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.
Brĕath, *n.* [A.-S. *brædh*.] **1.** Air respired. **2.** Act or power of breathing naturally or freely. **3.** Power of respiration; hence, life. **4.** Time to breathe; respite; pause. **5.** A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; an instant. **6.** A very slight breeze.
Brēath'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed.
Brēathe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREATHING.] [From *breath*, q. v.] **1.** To respire; hence, to live. **2.** To take breath; to rest. **3.** To pass, as air; to exhale; to emanate.
Brēathe, *v. t.* **1.** To respire. **2.** To inject or infuse by breathing. **3.** To emit by the breath; to utter softly. **4.** To exhale; to emit, as breath. **5.** To cause to sound

by breathing. **6.** To promote free respiration in; to exercise. **7.** To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing. **8.** To put out of breath. **9.** [W. *brathu*, to pierce.] To give air or vent to; to open.

Brēath'er, *n.* , One who breathes.

Brēath'ing, *n.* **1.** Respiration. **2.** Air in gentle motion. **3.** Any gentle influence or operation. **4.** Aspiration; secret prayer. **5.** Exercise. **6.** Utterance. **7.** Breathing-place; vent. **8.** (*a.*) (*Gram.*) Aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter *h*. (*b.*) (*Gr. Gram.*) A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to indicate aspiration. — *Rough breathing* (spiritus asper), a mark ['], signifying that the letter over which it is placed is to be pronounced as if preceded by *h*, as ἱέναι (hī-ĕ-nai). *Smooth breathing* (spiritus lenis), a mark [᾽], indicating the absence of the sound of *h*, as ἱέναι (ī-ĕ-nai).

Brĕath'less, *a.* **1.** Out of breath. **2.** Dead; expired.

Brĕath'less-ness, *n.* State of being breathless, or exhausted with exercise.

Breccia (brĕt'chȧ), *n.* [It. See BREACH.] (*Geol.*) A rock composed of angular fragments, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors.

Brĕc'ci-ā'ted (brĕk'shĭ-), *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

Breech, *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** The lower part of the body behind. **2.** The hinder part of any thing, esp. the part of a fire-arm, behind the bottom of the bore.

Breech, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREECHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREECHING.] **1.** To put into breeches. **2.** To fit or furnish with a breech. **3.** To fasten with breeching.

Breech'es (brĭch'ez), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *broc*, pl. *brec*, *bræc*, Ir. *brog*, D. *broek*, Lat. *braca*, *bracæ*, *braccæ*.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; — sometimes, but less properly, used in the sense of pantaloons.

To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband; — said of a wife. [*Colloq.*]

Breech'ing (brĭch'ing), *n.* **1.** That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse. **2.** (*Naut.*) A strong rope fastened to a cannon, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle.

Breech'-lōad'ing, *a.* (*Mil.*) Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.

Breed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREEDING.] [A.-S. *brêdan*. Cf. W. *brwd*, hot, warm, *brydiaw*, to heat. See BROOD.] **1.** To procreate; to generate; to beget; to hatch. **2.** To bring up; to nurse and foster. **3.** To instruct; to form by education. **4.** To occasion; to produce. **5.** To give birth to.

Breed, *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young. **2.** To be generated, or to grow, as young before birth. **3.** To have birth; to be produced. **4.** To raise a breed.

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.

Breed, *n.* **1.** A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. **2.** A race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common. **3.** Progeny; offspring; — applied to other things than animals.

Breed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, breeds.

Breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Formation of manners. **2.** Deportment or behavior; manners.

Syn. — Education; instruction; nurture; training.

Breeze, **Breeze'-flȳ**, } *n.* [A.-S. *briosa*, *brimse*. Cf. Ger. *brausen*, Icel. *brûsa*, Sw. *brusa*, Dan. *bruse*, to hum, buzz, murmur.] (*Entom.*) A kind of fly of various species, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood. The name is also given to different species of bot-flies. [Written also *breese* and *brize*.]

Breeze, *n.* [Fr. *brise*, It. *brezza*, Sp. *briza*, *brisa*, a breeze from north-east. Cf. Fr. *bise*, O. H. Ger. *bisa*, north wind.] **1.** A light wind; a gentle gale. **2.** (*Fig.*) An excited state of feeling; a quarrel. (*Colloq.*)

Breeze, *v. i.* To blow gently.

Breez'y, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes.

Brĕnt, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose. See BRANT.

Brĕast'-sŭm'mer, *n.* (*Arch.*) A summer or beam placed breast-wise to support a superincumbent wall.

Brĕth'ren, *n.; pl.* of *brother*. It is used almost exclusively, in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. See BROTHER.

Brĕtt, *n.* A long, four-wheel pleasure-carriage, with a calash top, and seats for four, besides a driver's seat.

Brēve, *n.* [Lat. *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A note, equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims. **2.** (*Law.*) A brief. See BRIEF. **3.** (*Print.*) A curved mark [⏑] used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel, or some particular quality of its sound.

Bre-vĕt', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.] **1.** A royal or imperial warrant, granting a favor, privilege, title, or dignity. **2.** (*Mil.*) A commission in the army at large, in distinction from a commission in a particular regiment or corps.

Bre-vĕt', *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To confer rank or title upon by brevet.

Bre-vĕt', *a.* (*Mil.*) Taking rank by brevet.

Brē'-vi-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short.] **1.** An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary. **2.** A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic or Greek church.

Bre-vīēr', *n.* [Probably so called from being originally used in printing a *breviary*.] (*Print.*) A small kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brĕv'i-ped, *a.* [Lat. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Ornith.*) Having short legs, as certain birds.

Brĕv'i-pĕn'nate, *a.* [Lat. *brevis*, short, and *pennatus*, winged, feathered, from *penna*, feather, wing.] (*Ornith.*) Short-winged; — applied to a division of birds, including the ostrich, cassowary, swan, &c.

Brĕv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short.] **1.** Shortness of duration. **2.** Contraction into few words; shortness; conciseness.

Brew (brų), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREWING.] [A.-S. *breovan*, Icel. *brugga*, allied to Lat. *frigere*, Gr. φρύγειν, to roast, fry, broil.] **1.** To boil or seethe. **2.** To prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. **3.** To prepare by boiling, mingling, &c. **4.** To contrive; to plot.

Brew (brų), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the business of brewing. **2.** To be in a state of preparation; to be forming, or gathering.

Brew'ăge (brų'-), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

Brew'er (brų'er), *n.* One who brews.

Brew'er-y, **Brew'-house**, } (brų'-), *n.* A house where brewing is carried on.

Brew'ing (brų'ing), *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, &c. **2.** The quantity brewed at once.

Brew'is (brų'is), *n.* [A.-S. *briw*, *es*, broth, frumenty, from *breovan*, Eng. *brew*.] **1.** Broth; pottage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Bread soaked in gravy, or prepared in water and butter.

Brī-ā're-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant with a hundred hands; hence, hundred-handed.

Brībe, *n.* [Fr. *bribe*, a hunch of bread, scrap, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), O. Fr. *briber*, *brifer*, to eat gluttonously, to beg; Cf. W. *briw*, fragment, *bara briw*, broken bread.] **1.** A gift bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct. **2.** That which seduces; allurement.

Brībe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIBING.] **1.** To influence or corrupt by gifts. **2.** To gain by a bribe.

Brībe, *v. i.* To give a bribe to a person.

Brīb'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bribes.

Brīb'er-y, *n.* Act or practice of bribing.

Brĭck, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *brice*, a breaking, fragment, or, better, from Armor. *priek*, clayey, *prî*, clay.] **1.** Clay and sand, tempered with water, molded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt. **2.** Bricks collectively. **3.** A good fellow; a merry person. [*Low.*]

A brick in his hat, used of a person intoxicated.

Brĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRICKED (brĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRICKING.] To lay or pave with bricks.

Brĭck'băt, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. See BAT, No. 4.

Brĭck'-kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln, in which bricks are baked or burnt.

Brĭck'-lāy'er, *n.* One who builds with bricks.

Brĭck'-lāy'ing, *n.* The art of building with bricks.

Brĭck'-nŏg'ging, *n.* Brick-work carried up and filled in between timber framing.

Brĭck'-tēa, *n.* Fresh tea-leaves saturated with fat, or with an alkaline solution, and pressed into large cakes.

Brĭck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A structure of bricks.

Brīd'al, *a.* [From *bride*, q. v.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Brīd'al, *n.* The nuptial festival; marriage.

Brīde, *n.* [A.-S. *bryd*, Goth. *bruths*, Icel. *brûdhr*, W. *priawd*, a married person, Skr. *praudhâ*, bride. Cf. Skr. *prî*, to love.] **1.** A woman recently married. **2.** A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.

Brīde'-cāke, *n.* Cake made for the guests at a wed-

Brīde'-chām'ber, *n.* The nuptial apartment.

Brīde'groōm, *n.* [Orig. and prop. *bridegoom*, from A.-S. *brydguma*, from *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.] A man newly married, or about to be married.

Brīde'-māid, } *n.* A woman who attends on a bride
Brīdeṣ'-māid, } at her wedding.

Brīde'-man, *n.; pl.* BRĪDE'-MEN. } A man who at-
Brīdeṣ'-man, *n.; pl.* BRĪDEṢ'-MEN. } tends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Brīde'well, *n.* A house of correction; — so called from a hospital near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was subsequently turned into a work-house.

Brĭdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *brycg*, *bryc*, *brig*, Icel. *bryggja*.] **1.** A structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a watercourse, ravine, railroad, or the like. **2.** Something analogous to a bridge, as a support for the strings of a violin, the upper, bony part of the nose, &c.

Brĭdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIDGING.] To build a bridge or bridges over.

Brĭdġe'-bōard, *n.* (*Arch.*) A board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

Brĭdġ'ing-joist, *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A joist sustained by transverse beams below; — called also a *binding-joist*. (*b.*) A joist nailed or fixed to the flooring boards.

Brĭ'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *bridel*.] **1.** An instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained. **2.** A restraint; a curb; a check. **3.** (*Gun.*) Part of a gun-lock. **4.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of cable, intended to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.

Brĭ'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIDLING.] **1.** To put a bridle upon. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control.

Brĭ'dle, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

Brĭ'dle-päth, } *n.* A path or way for travelers on
Brĭ'dle-wāy, } horse-back.

Brĭ'dler, *n.* One who bridles.

Brĭ-dōōn', *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*. See BRIDLE.] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit.

Brĭēf, *a.* [Fr. *brief*, *bref*, Lat. *brevis*, short.] **1.** Short in duration. **2.** Short in expression; using few words.

Syn. — Short; limited; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; laconic.

Brĭēf, *n.* **1.** An epitome; a short or concise writing; a statement in few words. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An abridgment of a client's case. (*b.*) A writ summoning a man to answer to any action.

Apostolical brief, a letter of the pope relating to public affairs.

Brĭēf'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

Brĭēf'ly, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

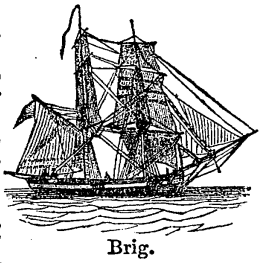
Brĭēf'ness, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or [writing.

Brĭ'er, *n.* [A.-S. *brær*, *brêr*, Ir. *briar*, Gael. *preas*, W. *prys*, *prysg*.] [Written also *briar*.] **1.** A prickly plant or shrub. **2.** (*Bot.*) The sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

Brĭ'er-y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

Brĭg, *n.* [Abbreviation of *brigantine*, q. v.] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Hermaphrodite brig, a two masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.



Brig.

Brĭ-gāde', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, Sp. *brigada*, It. *brigata*, troop, crew, brigade, prop. and orig. a contending troop, from O. Fr. *brigue*, It. *briga*, trouble, quarrel.] (*Mil.*) A division of troops, commanded by a general officer, or brigadier, and consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions.

Brigade major, an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the brigadier in his duties.

Brĭ-gāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIGADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIGADING.] (*Mil.*) To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

Brĭg'a-diēr'-ġĕn'er-al, *n.* [Fr., from *brigade*.] (*Mil.*) The general officer who commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general.

Brĭg'and, *n.* [L. Lat. *brigans*, a light-armed soldier, W. *brigant*, summit, highlander, plunderer, *brigantiad*, highlander, depredator, from *brig*, top, summit, hill.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter.

Brĭg'and-aġe, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.

Brĭg'an-tīne, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*, originally a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND.] A kind of small brig.

Brīght (brīt), *a.* [A.-S. *beorht*, *byrht*, *briht*, Goth. *bairhts*, Icel. *biartr*; Skr. *bhrâdsh*, to shine, Goth. *bairhtjan*, *gabairhtjan*.] **1.** Shedding much light. **2.** Transmitting light. **3.** Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye. **4.** Having a clear, quick intellect; sparkling with wit. **5.** Manifest to the mind, as light to the eyes.

Syn. — Shining; splendid; luminous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; translucent; limpid.

Brīght'en (brīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIGHTENING.] **1.** To make bright or brighter; to increase the luster of. **2.** To make illustrious, or more distinguished. **3.** To shed light upon; to make cheerful. **4.** To make acute or witty.

Brīght'en (brīt'n), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright.

Brīght'ly (brīt'-), *adv.* Splendidly; with luster.

Brīght'ness (brīt'-), *n.* **1.** The quality of being bright. **2.** Acuteness, applied to the faculties.

Syn. — Splendor; luster; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness; transparency.

Brīght's' Diṣ-ēaṣe'. (*Med.*) A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidneys; — so called from being first described by Dr. *Bright*, of London.

Brĭll'iançe, } *n.* Great brightness, whether in a literal
Brĭll'ian-cy, } or tropical sense; splendor.

Brĭll'iant (brĭl'yant), *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller*, to shine or sparkle, from Lat. *beryllus*, a precious stone. See BERYL.] **1.** Sparkling with luster; glittering. **2.** Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining.

Brĭll'iant, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed so as to reflect and refract the light.

Brĭll'iant-ly, *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

Brĭm, *n.* [A.-S. *brymme*, *bremme*.] Rim, or border, of any thing; the edge or margin.

Brĭm, *v. i.* To be full to the brim.

Brĭm'ful, *a.* Full to the top; completely full.

Brĭm'mer, *n.* A bowl full to the top.

Brĭm'ming, *a.* Full to the top or brim; brimful.

Brĭm'stōne, *n.* [From A.-S. *bryne*, a burning, fire, and *stone*.] A hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color; sulphur.

Brĭn'ded, *a.* [Equiv. to *branded*. Cf. *brand* and A.-S. *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] Having different colors; variegated; streaked.

Brĭn'dle, *n.* [A diminutive form of *brind*, the root of *brinded*.] The state of being brinded; spottedness.

Brĭn'dled (brĭn'dld), *a.* Spotted; variegated; brinded.

Brīne, *n.* [A.-S. *bryne*, a burning, salt liquor, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, to burn.] **1.** Water impregnated with salt. **2.** The ocean or sea. **3.** Tears, so called from their saltness. [evaporation.

Brīne'-păn, *n.* A pit of salt water, for forming salt by

Brĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRINGING.] [A.-S. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *bringgan*.] **1.** To convey to a person or thing; to fetch. **2.** To make to come; to procure; to draw in. **3.** To induce; to prevail on; to influence. **4.** To convey; to carry.

To bring about, to effect; to accomplish. — *To bring back*, to recall. — *To bring down*, to humble or abase. — *To bring forth*, to produce; to make manifest. — *To bring in*, to introduce; to produce, as income; to induce to join. — *To bring off*, to bear or convey away; to procure to be acquitted. — *To bring on*, to cause to begin; to cause to exist. — *To bring out*, to expose; to detect. — *To bring over*, to bear across. Also, to convert; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion. — *To bring to*, to resuscitate. — *To bring under*, to subdue; to repress. — *To bring up*, to nurse; to educate. — *To bring to* (*Naut.*), to check the course of, as a ship, by arranging the sails in a certain manner. — *To bring by the lee*, to incline rapidly to leeward of the course.

Brĭng'er, *n.* One who brings or conveys.

Brĭn'ish, *a.* Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

Brĭn'ish-ness, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

Brĭnk (82), *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *brink*, declivity, hill, Icel. *bringr*, hillock, W. *bryn*, hill, *bryncyn*, hillock.] Edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge.

Brĭn'y, *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; salt.

Brĭsk, *a.* [W. *brysg*, from *brys*, haste, quick, hasty.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity. **2.** Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors.

Syn. — Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; prompt; vivacious; gay.

Brĭsk'et, *n.* [W. *brysced*, Armor. *brusk*, *bruched*; Fr. *brichet*, *bréchet*, breast-bone.] The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

Brĭsk'ly, *adv.* In a brisk manner.

Brĭsk'ness, *n.* Quality of being brisk.

Brĭs'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* [A.-S. *bristl* and *byrst.*] **1.** A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of pubescence on plants, in form of a stiff, roundish hair.

Brĭs'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRISTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRISTLING.] **1.** To erect the bristles of. **2.** To fix a bristle to.

Brĭs'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To rise or stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To have standing thick and erect, like bristles.

To bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

Brĭs'tly (brĭs'ly), *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles; rough.

Brĭs'tol-bōard, *n.* A kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

Brĭs'tol-brĭck, *n.* A sort of brick used for cleaning steel; — so called because originally manufactured at *Bristol*, England.

Brĭs'tol-dī'a-mond, **Brĭs'tol-stōne**, } *n.* (*Min.*) Rock crystal, or crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of *Bristol*, England.

Bri-tăn'ni-a, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting of 100 parts of block-tin, with 8 of antimony, 2 of bismuth, and 2 of copper.

Brĭt'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants; — sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants.

Brĭt'ish-gŭm, *n.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr.

Brĭt'tle (brĭt'tl), *a.* [From A.-S. *bryttan*, *breotan*, to break.] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

Brĭt'tle-ness, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

Brĭtz'ska (brĭs'ka), *n.* [Russ. *britshka*, Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, freight-wagon.] A kind of long carriage, with a calash top.

Brōach, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, spit, Sp. *broca*, It. & L. Lat. *brocca*, It. *brocco*. Cf. Lat. *brochus*, *brocchus*, a projecting tooth, and W. *proc*, thrust, stab.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. **2.** A brooch. See BROOCH.

Brōach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROACHING.] **1.** To pierce, as with a spit. **2.** To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. **3.** To open for the first time, as stores. **4.** To make public; to give out; to put forth.

Brōach'er, *n.* **1.** A spit; a broach. **2.** One who broaches.

Broad (brawd), *a.* [*compar.* BROADER; *superl.* BROADEST.] [A.-S. *brâd*, Icel. *breidhr*, Goth. *braids*.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side. **2.** Extended, in the sense of diffused. **3.** (*Fig.*) Having a large measure of any thing or quality; — applied to any subject, and retaining the literal idea more or less clearly, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive.

As broad as long, the same one way as another.

Syn. — Wide; large; ample; extensive; vast; comprehensive; vulgar; coarse; gross; obscene.

Broad'-ăx, **Broad'-axe**, } *n.* An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.

Broad'-brĭm, *n.* **1.** A kind of hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers. **2.** A Quaker. [*Colloq.*]

Broad'cast, *n.* (*Agric.*) A casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

Broad'cast, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

Broad'cast, *a.* **1.** Dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing. **2.** Widely spread or diffused.

Broad Chûrch. (*Eccl.*) A body of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship; — applied esp. to a portion of the church of Eng.

Broad'clŏth, *n.* A fine kind of woolen cloth for men's garments, exceeding 29 inches in width.

Broad'en, *v. i.* To grow broad. [prehensive.

Broad'en, *v. a.* To make broad; to render more com-

Broad'-gāuge, *n.* A wide distance (usually 6 or 7 feet) between the rails on a railway, in contradistinction from the narrow gauge of four feet eight inches and a half.

Broad'ish, *a.* Rather broad; moderately broad.

Broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.

Broad'ness, *n.* Quality of being broad; breadth.

Broad'-pĕn'nant, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel.

Broad'-piēçe, *n.* A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea; applied, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. to a 20*s.* piece.

Broad'-sēal, *n.* The public seal of a country or state.

Broad'sīde, *n.* **1.** A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time. **2.** (*Naut.*) The side of a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter. **3.** (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

Broad'swōrd (brawd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

Bro-cāde', *n.* [From It. *broccare*, L. Lat. *brocare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to figure, to stitch. See BROACH.] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers, &c.; — also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

Bro-cād'ed, *a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade. **2.** Dressed in brocade.

Brō'kaġe, **Brō'kăġe**, } *n.* [See BROKE, BROKER.] Brokerage.

Brŏc'ard, *n.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, called by the Italians and French *Brocard.*] An elementary principle or maxim; a canon.

Brō'ca-tĕl', **Brō'ca-tĕl'lo**, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*, Fr. *brocatelle*, It. *brocatello.*] **1.** A kind of coarse brocade, commonly made of silk and cotton, used chiefly for tapestry, linings for carriages, &c. **2.** A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red colors.

Brŏc'co-lī, *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of *brocco*, splinter. See BROACH.] A variety of the common cabbage, resembling the cauliflower.

Brochure (bro-shūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *brocher*, to stitch.] A printed and stitched work containing only a few leaves; a pamphlet.

Brŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *broc*, W., Corn., & Armor. *broch*, Ir. *broc*, *brochd*, *brech*, Gael. *broc.*] A badger. See BADGER.

Brō'gan, or **Bro-găn'**, *n.* A stout, coarse shoe.

Brōgue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog*, shoe, hoof. Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** A stout, coarse shoe. **2.** A corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation.

Broi'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROIDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROIDERING.] [Fr. *broder*, W. *brodiaw*, to embroider.] To embroider. [*Obs.*]

Broil, *n.* [Of Celtic origin: W. *brwg*, covering, growth, brake, wood, *brog*, a swelling out, Armor. *brûg*, *brûk*, brake, heath, heather. Cf. BRAKE.] A noisy quarrel, either between individuals or in the state.

Syn. — Feud; contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord.

Broil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROILING.] [See *supra.*] To dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron. [greatly heated.

Broil, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat; to be

Broil'er, *n.* **1.** One who excites broils. **2.** A gridiron.

Brō'kaġe, *n.* The same as BROCAGE; brokerage.

Brōke', *v. i.* [See BROKER.] **1.** To transact business for another. [*Rare.*] **2.** To act as go-between in love matters.

Brōke (20), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *break.* See BREAK.

Brok'en (brōk'n, 20), *p. a.* [From *break.*] **1.** Parted by violence. **2.** Made weak; infirm. **3.** Subdued; humbled; contrite.

Brōk'en-heärt'ed, *a.* Crushed by grief or despair.

Brōk'en-ly, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner.

Brōk'en-wĭnd'ed, *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Brō'ker, *n.* [O. Eng. *brocour*, Norm. Fr. *broggour*, Fr. *brocanteur*. Probably derived from *brock* in the same manner as *badger*, which means *brock* and *broker.*] One who transacts business for another; an agent employed to effect bargains and contracts between other persons, for a certain compensation.

Brō'ker-aġe, *n.* **1.** The business or employment of a broker; brocage. **2.** The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker; brocage.

Brō'mā, *n.* [Gr. βρῶμα, food, from βιβρώσκειν, to eat.] **1.** Aliment. **2.** A chocolate preparation from the seeds or beans of the cocoa. [gen.

Brō'mic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Compounded of bromine and oxy-

Brō'mĭde (49), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

Brō'mĭne, *n.* [From Gr. βρῶμος, bad smell, stink, so called from its odor.] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine.

Brŏn'chi, ***Brŏn'chi-â***, ***Brŏn'chi-æ***, } *n. pl.* [Gr. βρόγχια, βρόγχος, windpipe.] (*Anat.*) The ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

Brŏn'chi-al, **Bron'chiæ**, } (82), *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging to the bronchiæ, or ramifications of the windpipe.

Brŏn-chī'tis, *n.* [See BRONCHI.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.

Brŏn'cho-çēle, *n.* [Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, and κήλη,

tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; — called also *goiter*.

Bron-chŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, and τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) An incision into the windpipe or larynx; — called also *tracheotomy*, or *laryngotomy*.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *bruno*, brown.] **1.** An alloy of copper with tin, to which other metals are sometimes added, especially zinc. **2.** A statue, medal, or other work of art cast in bronze. **3.** A brown color; the color of bronze.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRONZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRONZING.] **1.** To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown, or of the color of bronze. **2.** To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

Brōoch, *n.* [See BROACH.] **1.** An ornament, in various forms, with a pin or loop, for attaching it to a garment; usually worn on the breast; a bosom-pin. **2.** (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color.

Brōod, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROODING.] [A.-S. *brôd*. See BREED.] **1.** To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; hence, to sit quietly. **2.** To remain a long time in anxious thought; to muse.

Brōod, *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish.

Brōod, *n.* **1.** Offspring; progeny. **2.** That which is bred or produced.

Brōok (27), *n.* [A.-S. *brôc*. The root is A.-S. *bracan* or *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth.] A small natural stream of water.

Brōok, *v. t.* [A.-S. *brûcan*, to eat, enjoy, use, bear, Goth. *brukjan*, allied to A.-S. *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, q. v.] To bear; to endure; to be contented with.

Brōok'let, *n.* A small brook.

Brōom (28), *n.* [A.-S. *brôm*. Cf. BRAMBLE.] **1.** A genus of leguminous plants. **2.** A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c.; — so called from being originally made of the broom plant.

Brōom'-cōrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Sorghum*, or Guinea-corn, bearing a head of which brooms are made.

Brōom'stĭck, *n.* The handle of a broom.

Brōom'y, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.

Brŏth (21), *n.* [A.-S. *brodh*, from *breovan*, to brew.] Liquor in which flesh or any thing else is boiled.

Brŏth'el, *n.* [A form of *bordel*, orig. a little hut, from Goth. *baurd*, Icel. *bord*, Eng. *board*.] A house of ill-fame.

Brŏth'er (brŭth'er), *n.*; *pl.* BRŎTH'ERS or BRĔTH'REN. [A.-S. *brôdhor*, *brôdhur*, Goth. *brôthar*, *brôdhir*, Lat. *frater*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, pl. *broder*, *brodyr*, Slav. & Russ. *brat'*, Pol. & Serb. *brat*, Bohem. *bratr*, Skr. *bhrâtar*, *bhrâtri*, O. Pers. *brata*, Gr. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, a clansman. The common plural is *brothers;* in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.] **1.** He who is born of the same father and mother with another, or of one of them only. **2.** One closely united to another by some common tie or interest. **3.** One who resembles another in manners or traits of character.

☞ In Scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents.

Brŏth'er-hōod (27), *n.* **1.** State of being a brother. **2.** An association for any purpose; a fraternity. **3.** A class of individuals of the same profession or occupation.

Brŏth'er-in-lăw, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brŏth'er-li-ness, *n.* State of being brotherly.

Brŏth'er-ly (brŭth'er-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate.

Brougham (brōō'am *or* brōōm), *n.* A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage.

Brow, *n.* [A.-S. *brâv*, *brûva*, Goth. *brahv*, Gr. ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrû*.] **1.** The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it. **2.** The forehead. **3.** General air of the countenance. **4.** The edge of a steep place.

To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

Brow'bēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWBEATING.] To bear down with haughty, stern looks or arrogant assertions.

Brown, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow.

Brown, *a.* [*compar.* BROWNER; *superl.* BROWNEST.] [A.-S. *brûn*, Icel. *brûnn*, O. H. Ger. *prûn*, Fr. & Pr. *brun*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bruno*. The root is A.-S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, Eng. *burn*.] Of a dark or dusky color, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow.

Brown, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWNING.] To make brown; to give a brown color to.

Brown'-brĕad, *n.* **1.** A coarse wheaten bread made of unbolted meal. **2.** A dark-colored bread made of wheat or rye, mixed with Indian meal. [*Amer.*]

Brown'-cōal, *n.* Wood coal, or lignite.

Brown'ĭe, *n.* [So called from his supposed *tawny* or *swarthy* color.] A good-natured spirit, supposed to perform important domestic services by night. [*Scot.*]

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

Brown'ness (109), *n.* Quality of being brown.

Brown'-stout, *n.* A superior kind of porter.

Brown'-stŭdy, *n.* Mental abstraction; serious reverie.

Browse, *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, shrubs, &c.

Browse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROWSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWSING.] To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees.

Browse (browss), *n.* [O. Fr. *brost*, *broust*, O. H. Ger. *broz*, *prozzen*, to sprout, Armor. *brous*, *brons*, sprout, bud, *broust*, *brousta*, to eat, graze.] The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

Brows'er, *n.* An animal that browses.

Brŭ'in, *n.* [D. *bruin*, brown, from his color.] A bear.

Brŭise (brŭz, 32), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUISING.] [O. Fr. *bruiser*, *bruser*, to break, shiver, A.-S. *brysan*, to bruise; Ir. & Gael. *bris*, to break.] **1.** To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body; as used of animals or vegetables, to injure a part of, as by a blow, without laceration; to contuse; as applied to minerals, drugs, &c., to crush, or reduce to fragments. **2.** To fight with the fists; to box.

Brŭise, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies; a contusion.

Brŭis'er (brŭz'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bruises. **2.** A boxer. [*Low.*]

Brŭit (brŭt), *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, It. *brûito*, Low Lat. *brugitus*, W. *brud*, *brwth*, Fr. & It. *bruire*, L. Lat. *brugire*, to rustle, roar, rattle.] Report; rumor; fame.

Brŭit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUITING.] To report; to noise abroad.

Brŭ'mal (32), *a.* [Lat. *brumalis*, from *bruma*, winter.] Belonging to the winter.

Brŭ-nĕtte', *n.* [Fr., brownish, dim. of *brun*, *brune*, brown, q. v.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Brŭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *bront*, boiling, foaming, raging. Cf. BURN.] **1.** The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset. **2.** The force of a blow; shock. **3.** A sudden effort, contact, or engagement.

Brŭsh, *n.* [O. Fr. *brosse*, *broce*, *broche*, Sp. *broza*, *bruza*, It. *brusca*, O. H. Ger. *brusta*, *bursta*, *burst*, *borst*, bristle, from O. H. Ger. *bursta*, bristle.] **1.** An instrument of bristles, &c., used for various purposes, as removing dust, laying on colors, &c. **2.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. **3.** A thicket of shrubs or small trees. **4.** A skirmish; a slight encounter. **5.** Any thing resembling a brush.

Brŭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSHED (brŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSHING.] **1.** To apply a brush to, according to its particular use. **2.** To pass lightly over, as a brush. **3.** To remove or gather by brushing, or some like act.

To brush up, to make clean or bright with a brush; to cleanse.

Brŭsh, *v. i.* **1.** To move nimbly in haste. **2.** To move or skim over with a slight contact.

Brŭsh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, brushes.

Brŭsh'i-ness, *n.* Quality of resembling a brush; shagginess.

Brŭsh'-wheel, *n.* A wheel without teeth, sometimes used in light machinery to turn another wheel, by means of bristles, or something brush-like, or soft, as cloth or buff-leather, attached to the circumference; — also used for polishing metals, &c.

Brŭsh'-wood, *n.* **1.** A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs. **2.** Small branches cut from trees.

Brŭsh'y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

Brŭs'tle (brŭs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSTLING.] [A.-S. *brastlian*, fr. *brastl*, a cracking, breaking, fr. *berstan*, to burst.] To make a small, crackling noise; to rustle; to vapor, as a bully. [*Obs.*]

Brŭ'tal (32), *a.* [See BRUTE.] **1.** Pertaining to a brute. **2.** Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman.

Brŭ-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

Brŭ'tal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTALIZING.] To make brutal.

Brŭ'tal-ly, *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly.

Brŭte (32), *a.* [Lat. *brutus*.] **1.** Not having sensation; senseless; unconscious. **2.** Not possessing reason; irrational. **3.** Not connected with intelligence; unintelli-

gent; animal. **4.** Characteristic of beasts; bestial. **5.** Destitute of sentiment and sensibility; rough.

Brute, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A beast; any animal destitute of reason. **2.** A low-bred, unfeeling person.

Brū'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat. *brutus*, brute, and *facere*, to make.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTIFYING.] To make a brute of; to brutalize.

Brū'tish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; having some of the qualities or characteristics of brutes.

Syn.—Ignorant; untaught; insensible; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

Brū'tish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a brute.

Brū'tish-ness, *n.* Quality of being brutish; stupidity; insensibility; brutality. [actions of a brute.

Brū'tism, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or

Brȳ'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. *βρυωνία*, *βρυώνη*, fr. *βρύειν*, to swell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants of different species.

Bŭb, *n.* A brother. [*Colloq. or low.*] See BUBBY.

Bŭb'ble, *n.* [D. *bobbel*. Cf. Lat. *bulla*.] **1.** A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. **2.** Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation.

Bŭb'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUBBLING.] **1.** To rise in bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise. **3.** To make a bubbling or gurgling sound. [*Rare.*]

Bŭb'ble, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive, or impose on.

Bŭb'bler, *n.* **1.** One who cheats. **2.** A kind of fish so called from the singular grunting noise which it makes.

Bŭb'bly, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Bŭb'by, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *bübi*, It. *poppa*, O. Fr. *poupe*, a woman's breast, teat.] A woman's breast. [*Low.*]

Bŭb'by, *n.* [A corruption of *brother.*] Brother;—a word applied to small boys. [*Colloq.*]

Bū'bo, *n.*; *pl.* BŪ'BŌES. [Gr. *βουβών*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The groin. **2.** (*Med.*) An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin.

Bu-bŏn'o-çēle, *n.* [Gr. *βουβών*, groin, and *κήλη*, tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor in the groin; inguinal rupture. [cheek.

Bŭc'cal, *a.* [Lat. *bucca*, cheek.] Pertaining to the

Buc'ca-neer', } *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, from *boucaner*, to
Bŭc'a-nēr', } smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan*, a smoking-place for meat or fish, gridiron for smoking; a word of Amer. origin.] A pirate; a freebooter;—applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who formerly infested the West Indies.

☞ The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine.

Buc-çī'nal, *a.* [Lat. *buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] Trumpet-shaped.

Bu-çĕn'taur, *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, and *κένταυρος* centaur, q. v.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half ox and half man. **2.** [Ital. *bucentoro.*] The state barge of Venice, used in going to the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Bū'chu, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used for diseases of the bladder.

Bŭck, *n.* [L. Ger. *büke*, probably from *böke*, *book*, beech, because formerly lye was usually made of the ashes of this tree.] **1.** Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching; also the liquor in which clothes are washed. **2.** The cloth or clothes soaked or washed.

Bŭck, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] **1.** To soak or steep in lye; to wash or steep in lye or suds. **2.** (*Mining.*) To break up or pulverize, as ores.

Bŭck, *n.* [A.-S. *bucca*, *buc*, Ger. *bock*, Fr. *bouc*, W. *bwch.* The root is perh. contained in Ger. *bochen*, to beat.] **1.** The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. **2.** A gay, dashing young fellow.

Buck.

Bŭck'-bās'ket, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Bŭck'bōard, } *n.* A rude four-wheeled vehicle, con-
Bŭck'wăg'on, } sisting of a long board resting on the two axletrees, and carrying a seat or seats placed transversely upon it.

Bŭck'et, *n.* [A.-S. *buc.* Cf. Fr. *baquet*, tub, bucket, from *bac*, *bak.* See BAC, *n.*] **1.** A vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids. **2.** (*Mach.*) One of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel, into which the water rushes, causing it to revolve. **3.** The float of a paddle-wheel. [States.

Bŭck'eȳe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree, indigenous in the Western

Bŭck'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or to gay young fellows; foppish.

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *n.* [Lat. *buccula*, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca*, cheek.] **1.** An instrument attached to a belt or strap, and used for fastening things together. **2.** A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUCKLING.] **1.** To fasten with a buckle. **2.** To prepare for action; to set stoutly at work.

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to bow. **2.** To struggle; to contend.

To buckle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor to.

Bŭck'ler, *n.* [See BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, anciently used in war.

Bŭck'-mȧst, *n.* [For *beech-mast*, q. v., from Scot. *buck*, beech, and *mast.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.

Bŭck'rȧ, *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being."] A white man;—a term used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States.

Bŭck'rȧ, *a.* [See *supra.*] White; as, *buckra* yam.

Bŭck'ram, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*, O. Fr. *boucaran*, from Fr. *bouracan*, *barracan*, &c., by transposing the letter *r*. See BARRACAN.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.

Bŭck'ram, *a.* **1.** Made of buckram. **2.** Stiff; precise.

Bŭck'skĭn, *n.* **1.** The skin or leather of a buck; a kind of leather. **2.** *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

Bŭck'stȧll, *n.* A toil or net to take deer. [species.

Bŭck'thôrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of many

Bŭck'whēat, *n.* [From Scot. *buck*, beech, and *wheat.*] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.

Bu-cŏl'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *βουκολικός*, from *βουκόλος*, cow-
Bu-cŏl'ic-al, } herd, herdsman.] Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Bu-cŏl'ic, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds.

Bu-crā'ni-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) Sculptured ornaments, representing ox-skulls adorned with wreaths, &c.

Bŭd, *n.* [D. *bot*, H. Ger. *butze*, *butz*, core of a fruit, bud.] **1.** An undeveloped branch or flower. **2.** A prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, precisely as a bud in a plant grows into a flower.

Bŭd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDDING.] **1.** To put forth buds. **2.** To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. **3.** To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.

Bŭd, *v. t.* To insert, as the bud of a plant, under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, on any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

Bŭd'dhĭsm (bo͝od'izm), *n.* The doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage, surnamed Buddha, in the 6th century B. C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands.

Bŭd'dhist (bo͝od'ist), *n.* A votary of Buddhism.

Bŭd'dhist, } *a.* Relating to, or connected with, Bud-
Bŭd-dhĭst'ic, } dhism, or its founder.

Bŭde'-lĭght (-līt), *n.* [From *Bude*, the residence of the inventor.] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.

Bŭdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDGING.] [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, move; It. *bulicare*, to boil, bubble, from *bulire*, *bollire*, to boil, bubble up.] To move off; to stir; to wag.

Bŭdge, *n.* [From Lat. *bulga*, a leathern bag or knapsack, a Gallic word.] Lamb-skin fur, used formerly as an edging and ornament, especially of scholastic habits.

Bŭdge, *a.* [From *budge*, n.] **1.** Lined with budge; hence, scholastic. **2.** Austere or stiff. **3.** [From *budge*, to move or stir.] Brisk; stirring. [*Obs.*]

Bŭdg'er, *n.* One who budges.

Bŭdg'et, *n.* [See BUDGE, *n.*] **1.** A bag or sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store. **2.** The annual financial statement made in the House of Commons.

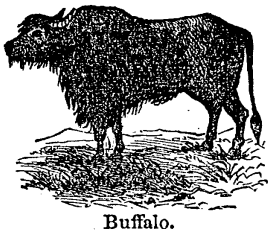
Bŭd'let, *n.* A little bud or shoot.

Bŭff, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, beef, O. Eng. *buff*, *buffe*, *buffalo.*] **1.** A sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, and also of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in oil. **2.** A military coat, made of buff-skin or similar leather. **3.** A color between light pink and light yellow. **4.** (*Med.*) A grayish, viscid coat or crust observed on blood. **5.** (*Mech.*) A wheel covered with buff leather, and used in polishing. **6.** The bare skin.

Bŭff, *a.* **1.** Made of buff leather. **2.** Of the color of buff leather; between light pink and light yellow.

Bŭf'fa-lō, *n.*; *pl.* BŬF'FALŌES. [Lat. *bubalus*, Gr. *βούβαλος*, a kind of African stag; also, a wild ox.] **1.**

(*Zoöl.*) A kind of wild ox found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. **2.** A buffalo-robe.


Buffalo.

☞ The name is erroneously applied to the bison of North America. See BISON.

Bŭf'fa-lo-rōbe, *n.* The skin of the bison, or so-called *buffalo*, of North America, prepared with the hair on.

Bŭf'fer, *n.* (*Mech.*) A cushion, or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

Bŭf'fet, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, It. *buffetto*, L. Lat. *bufetum*. Cf. Sp. *búfia*, a leather bag to carry wine, wineskin. Prob. *buffet*, *bufete*, orig. meant a wineskin, and then a board or table where wine in skins was placed and sold.] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles.

Bŭf'fet, *n.* [O. Fr., from *buffe*, blow, It. *buffetto*, fillip; O. Fr. *bufeter*, to beat.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a cuff. **2.** Violent force or resistance, as of winds and waves.

Bŭf'fet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUFFETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUFFETING.] **1.** To box; to beat; to cuff; to slap. **2.** To contend against. [way by buffeting.

Bŭf'fet, *v. i.* **1.** To play at boxing. **2.** To make one's

Bŭf'fet-er, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

Bŭf'fo, *n.* [It. See *infra.*] The comic actor in an opera.

Buf-fōōn', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, Sp. *bufone*, It. *buffone*, *buffo*, either from Fr. *bouffer*, to puff out, to blow, to puff, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the spectators; or from *buff*, to strike, because they amused them by buffing or cuffing each other; or from It. *buffa*, Sp. *bufa*, joke, trifle, nonsense.] A man who amuses others by low tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a mimic; a harlequin; a mountebank; a clown.

Buf-fōōn'er-y, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

Buf-fōōn'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon.

Bŭff'y, *a.* Resembling buff; having the appearance of the blood known as the *buff*.

Bŭg, *n.* [Perhaps from W. *bwg*, hobgoblin, scare-crow; or allied to Armor. *pouch*, dirty, ugly. See *infra.*] An insect of many species; esp., an hemipterous insect of the genus, or family, *Cimex*, having a beaked or sucking mouth.

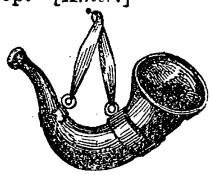
Bŭg, **Bŭg'beâr**, **Bŭg'a-bōō**, } *n.* [W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, from *bw*, a terrifying object.] Something frightful, as a spectre; any thing imaginary that frightens.

Bŭg'gi-ness, *n.* State of being infested with bugs.

Bŭg'gy, *a.* Abounding with bugs.

Bŭg'gy, *n.* **1.** A light one-horse chaise. [*Eng.*] **2.** A light one-horse, four-wheel vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [*Amer.*]

Bū'gle, **Bū'gle-hôrn**, } *n.* [From *bugie*, (Lat. *buculus*, a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos*, ox,) a sort of wild ox, buffalo.] A musical wind instrument used in hunting or for military music.


Bugle-horn.

Bū'gle (bū'gl), *n.* [L. Lat. *bugulus*, a female ornament, Ger. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal or wood.] An elongated glass bead.

Bū'gle, *n.* [Fr. *bugle*, It. *bugola*, Lat. *bugillo*.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. It is used in medicine.

Bū'gler, *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

Bū'glŏss, *n.* [Gr. βούγλωσσος, ox-tongue, βοῦς, ox, and γλῶσσα, tongue; — from its long, rough leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in dyeing and coloring; ox-tongue.

Būhl (būl), *n.* [So called from A. Ch. *Boule* (1642–1732), a French carver in wood.] A light and complicated figure of brass, unburnished gold, &c., set into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or of tortoise-shell.

Bûhr'-stōne (bûr'stōn), *n.* [O. Eng. *bur*, a whetstone for scythes.] (*Min.*) A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for mill-stones. [Often written *burr-stone*.]

Bŭild, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUILDING. The regular *imp.* & *p. p.*, BUILDED, is antiquated.] [A.-S. *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, house, hall.] **1.** To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to fabricate; to construct. **2.** To raise on any support or foundation. **3.** To increase and strengthen.

Bŭild, *v. i.* **1.** To practice building. **2.** To construct, rest, or depend, as on a foundation.

Bŭild, *n.* Form or mode of construction.

Bŭild'er, *n.* One who builds.

Bŭild'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of constructing, erecting, or establishing. **2.** Art of constructing edifices; practice of civil architecture. **3.** A thing built, as a house, church, &c.

Bŭlb, *n.* [Lat. *bulbus*, Gr. βολβός.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bud or cluster of partially developed leaves, growing from a plant (usually below the ground), and producing a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion. **2.** (*Anat.*) A part resembling in shape certain bulbous roots. **3.** An expansion or protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer.

Bulb-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bulbus*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing bulbs.

Bŭlb'oŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulb-like in shape.

Bŭlge, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *bälg*, *bälig*, Eng. *belly*, W. *bwlg*, a bulky round body.] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask; protuberance. **2.** (*Naut.*) The bilge of a vessel.

Bŭlge, *v. i.* **1.** To swell or jut out; to be protuberant. **2.** To bilge, as a ship.

Bŭlk, *n.* [Icel. *bulka*, to swell, W. *bwlg*, bulk, *bwl*, a round, hollow body, rotundity.] **1.** Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; size; mass. **2.** The majority; the largest or principal portion. **3.** (*Naut.*) The whole cargo of a ship when stowed.

In bulk, in a mass, or solid state. — *Laden*, or *stowed in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold. — *Sale by bulk*, a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure. — *To break bulk* (*Naut.*), to begin to unload.

Bŭlk'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

Bŭlk'-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate apartments.

Bŭlk'i-ness, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

Bŭlk'y, *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; large.

Bull, *n.* [The root is in A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow, roar.] **1.** The male of any bovine quadruped; hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant. **2.** (*Astron.*) Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. **3.** (*Stock Exchange.*) One who nominally buys stock on time, agreeing with the seller (called a *bear*) to take a certain amount at a future day at a stated price, paying or receiving the difference in case of an alteration of price in the intervening time. See BEAR.

Bull, *n.* [Lat. *bulla*, any thing rounded by art, L. Lat. a seal or stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope. See BILL. **2.** An edict, or rescript of the pope, containing some decree, order, or decision. **3.** An apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered; — so called, perhaps, from the striking contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as, for example, his styling himself a "servant of servants," and the absolute and despotic nature of the commands, or *bulls*, issued by him.

Bull'-bāit'ing, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull-dog.

Bull'-călf (-kăf), *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bull'-dŏg, *n.* A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage; — so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

Bul'let, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, ball.] A small ball; esp. one of lead, to be discharged from small-arms.

Bul'le-tin, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*, It. *bulletino*, *bolletino*, dim. of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim. of *bulla*, *bolla*, an edict of the pope. See BULL.] **1.** A brief statement of facts respecting some passing event, issued by authority for the information of the public. **2.** Any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received.

Bul'le-tin-bōard, *n.* A board on which announcements of news are put up.

Bull'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* A combat with a bull.

Bull'-fĭnch (66), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A singing-bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson color.

Bullfinch.

Bull'-frŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of frog, found in North America. It makes a loud, croaking noise, whence, probably, its name.

Bull'-hĕad, *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A fish of the genus

Cottus. (*b.*) In America, a kind of fish, called also *catfish* and *horned-pout.* **2.** A stupid fellow; a lubber.

Bul'lion (bul'yun), *n.* [Lat. *bulla*, any object swelling up and thus becoming round, any thing rounded by art.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

☞ The word is often used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined, when reckoned by weight and in mass, including especially foreign, or uncurrent, coin.

Bull'ock, *n.* [A.-S. *bulluca*, a young bull. See BULL.] **1.** A young bull, or any male of the ox kind. **2.** An ox, or castrated bull.

Bull's'-eye, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) An oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it, and a hole through it. **2.** A thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, &c., to let in light. **3.** Any circular opening for air or light. **4.** A policeman's lantern, with a thick glass reflector on one side. **5.** The center of a target. **6.** A thick knob or protuberance left on a sheet of plate-glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown. **7.** A small and thick old-fashioned watch. [*Amer.*]

Bull'-trout, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A large species of trout, stouter than the common kind, and, like the salmon, ascending rivers periodically to spawn.

Bull'y, *n.* [Perh. fr. *bull*, the pope's letter, in which he threatened and blustered, or corrupted fr. *burly*, boisterous. Cf. O. Eng. *bully*, to boil.] A noisy, blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous; a quarrelsome person.

Bul'ly, *a.* Jovial; merry. [*Low.*]

Bull'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BULLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BULLYING.] To insult with noise and blustering menaces; to treat with insolence.

Bull'y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

Syn.— To bluster; swagger; vapor; crow; domineer.

Bul'rush, *n.* [From *bull*, in the sense of *large*, and *rush*.] (*Bot.*) A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.

Bul'wark, *n.* [Either from Ger. *bohle*, plank, or *bolen*, M. H. Ger. *boln*, O. H. Ger. *polôn*, to roll, hurl, and Ger. *werk*, work, defense.] **1.** (*Fort.*) An outwork for defense; a bastion. **2.** Any means of defense; a screen or shelter. **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) The sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bul'wark, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to protect.

Bŭm, *n.* [Contracted from *bottom*, which has the same signification.] The buttocks. [*Low.*]

Bŭm'bāil'iff, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff.*] An under bailiff. [*Eng. Low.*]

Bŭm'ble-bee, *n.* [O. Eng. *bumble*, to make a humming noise, and *bee*.] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.

Bŭm'bōat, *n.* [From *bum*, the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form.] (*Naut.*) A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c., for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

Bŭm'kin, *n.* [From *boom*, and the dim. term. *kin*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Pieces of timber projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the foretack to; also, from each quarter, for the standing part of the main brace. (*b.*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen.

Bŭm'mer, *n.* **1.** A houseless vagrant. **2.** A forager; a soldier who wanders about in search of food and plunder.

Bŭmp, *n.* [From *bump*, to strike, thump; it signifies a swelling or tumor, as the effect of a stroke or fall. Cf. W. *pwmp*, a round mass, *pwmpiaw*, to form a round mass, to thump, to bang.] **1.** A thump; a heavy blow. **2.** A swelling or protuberance.

Bŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUMPED (bŭmt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUMPING.] [An onomatopœia. Cf. L. Ger. *bumsen*, *bamsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise.] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid.

Bŭmp, *v. i.* [See BOOM, *v. i.*, 3.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern.

Bŭm'per, *n.* [A corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a large drinking vessel.] A cup or glass filled to the brim.

Bŭmp'kin (bŭm'kin, 84), *n.* [Either from *bump*, a swelling, W. *pwmp*, a round mass, or the same word as *bumkin*. Cf. W. *pwmp o ddyn*, a large, heavy man.] An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

Bŭn, **Bŭnn**, *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn*. Cf. O. Fr. *bune*, *bugne*, *buigne*, *beugne*, tumor, boss, N. Fr. *beignet*, Sp. *buñuelo*, bunn, a sort of sweet-bread. Cf. O. H. Ger. *bungo*, bulb, M. H. Ger. *bunge*, Icel. *bûnga*, tumor.] A small sweet-cake.

Bŭnch, *n.* [O. Sw. & Dan. *bunke*, heap, Icel. *bûnki*, heap, pile, *bûnga*, tumor, W. *pwng*, cluster.] **1.** A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. **2.** A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together.

Bŭnch, *v. i.* To swell out, as into a bunch or protuberance.

Bŭnch, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

Bŭnch'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being bunchy.

Bŭnch'y, *a.* **1.** Swelling out in bunches or protuberances. **2.** Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch.

Bŭn'cŏmbe, **Bŭn'kum** (bŭnk'um), *n.* [*Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina, represented in the 16th Congress by an old mountaineer, who near the close of the debate on the "Missouri Question," when the house were impatient to come to a vote, insisted on making a speech because the people of his district expected it.] **1.** A body of constituents. **2.** Speech-making for mere show, or for the gratification of constituents. [*Amer.*]

Bŭn'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *byndel*, from the root of *bind*, A.-S. *bindan*. See BIND.] A number of things bound together, especially into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.

Bŭn'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUNDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUNDLING.] To tie or bind in a bundle or roll.

To bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or pet.

Bŭn'dle, *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bŭn'dle-pĭl'lar, *n.* A column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

Bŭng, *n.* [Cf. W. *bwng*, Ger. *spund*, O. Eng. *bung*, pocket, purse, A.-S. *pung*, Icel. *pungr*, Sw. & Dan. *pung*, O. H. Ger. *phung*, Goth. *pugg*.] **1.** The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. **2.** The orifice itself.

Bŭng, *v. t.* To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung.

Bŭn'ga-lōw, *n.* [Bengalee *bânglâ*.] A house or cottage, of a single floor. [*India.*]

Bŭng'-hōle, *n.* The hole in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled.

Bŭn'gle (bŭng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUNGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUNGLING.] [*Bungle* may be a diminutive form of Prov. Ger. *bungen*, to beat, bang.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

Bŭn'gle, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch.

Bŭn'gler, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman.

Bŭn'gling, *a.* **1.** Unskillful; awkward; clumsy. **2.** Clumsily or unskillfully done.

Bŭn'gling-ly, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Bŭn'ion (bŭn'yun), *n.* (*Med.*) An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. See BUNYON.

Bŭnk, *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, tub, coop, O. Eng. *bung*, pocket, purse, A.-S. *bune*, a sort of cup. See BUNG.] A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the day-time and for a bed at night; one of a series of berths or bed-places arranged in vertical tiers. [*Amer.*]

Bŭnk, *v. i.* To retire to bed in a bunk. [*Amer.*]

Bŭn'yon, **Bŭn'ion**, *n.* [Scot. *bunyan*, O. Eng. *bunny*, a small swelling. Cf. BUN.] (*Med.*) An enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

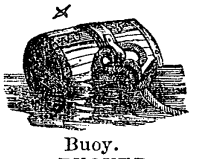
Bŭnt, *n.* [Either from Sw. *bunt*, bundle, Dan. *bundt*, Ger. *bund*, because it is formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind, or from O. Eng. *bunt*, the puff-ball.] (*Naut.*) The middle part or belly of a sail.

Bŭnt, *v. i.* [See *supra.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) To swell out. **2.** To push with the horns; to butt. See POINT.

Bŭnt'ing, *n.* [Perh. fr. Ger. *bunt*, variegated, motley, as it is covered with a great many small black spots.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza.*

Bŭnt'ing, **Bŭnt'ĭne**, *n.* [Probably from Ger. *bunt*, variegated, streaked.] A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.

Bŭnt'līne, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the ropes fastened to cringles in the foot-rope of a sail, used to haul up the body of the sail when taking it in.



Buoy.

Buoy (bwoy *or* bwôy), *n.* [D. *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter; L. Ger. *boie*, *boje*; M. H. Ger. *boije*; O. Fr. *boye*, N. Fr. *bouée*, a buoy; Sp. *boya*; O. Fr. *buie*, a fetter, Lat. *boja*.] A float; especially a floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water.

Buoy (bwoy *or* bwôy), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUOYING.] **1.** To keep afloat. **2.** To keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. **3.** To fix buoys to; to mark by buoys.

Buoy (bwoy *or* bwôy), *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

Buoy'age (bwoy'- *or* bwôy'-), *n.* Buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.

Buoy'an-cy (bwoy'- *or* bwôy'-), *n.* [From *buoyant.*] **1.** The quality of floating; specific lightness. **2.** (*Physics.*) The weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body by. **3.** Cheerfulness; vivacity.

Buoy'ant (buǫ̆y'- *or* bwô̆y'-), *a.* [From *buoy*, v. i.] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid. **3.** Vivacious; cheerful.

Buoy'ant-ly, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

Bûr, } *n.* [D. *burre*, O. Sw. *borra*, burdock, thistle, Ger.
Bûrr, } *burre*, cud-weed, hair, feathers, straw, Fr. *bourre*, hair, wool, stuff.] **1.** Any prickly envelope of the seeds of plants. **2.** The rough edge left by a tool in cutting or dressing metal. **3.** A guttural mispronunciation of the letter *r*.

Bûr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, beard.] (*Ichth.*) A fish shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, having on the nose two small beards, and another on the chin.

Bûr'den (bur'dn), *n.* [Written also *burthen*.] [A.-S. *byrdhen*, Goth. *baurthei*, from the root of *bear*, A.-S. *beran*, Goth. *bairan*.] **1.** That which is borne or carried. **2.** Hence, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. **3.** The contents or capacity of a ship.

Beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — *Burden of proof* [Lat. *onus probandi*] (*Law*), the necessity or duty of proving a fact or facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a cause.

Syn. — Load; encumbrance; oppression. — *Burden* is generic; a *load* is something *laid* upon us, as a *load* of care. The other words explain themselves.

Bûr'den, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, great bell, drone, humble-bee, Sp. *bordon*, It. *bordone*, L. Lat. *burdo*, drone, Fr. *bourdonner*, to hum, buzz, drone.] The verse repeated in a song; the chorus; refrain. Hence, that which is often repeated; the main topic.

Bûr'den (bûr'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURDENING.] **1.** To lay a heavy load upon. **2.** To oppress with any thing grievous or trying.

Bûr'den-oŭs, *a.* Heavy to be borne; burdensome.

Bûr'den-sôme, *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive.

Bûr'den-sôme-ly, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

Bûr'den-sôme-ness, *n.* Quality of being burdensome.

Bûr'dŏck, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a rough, bristly fruit.

Bū'reau (bū'ro, 114), *n.*; *pl.* BŪ'REAUX (bū'rōz) or BŪ'REAUS (bū'rōz). [Fr. *bureau*, a writing table, desk, office, O. Fr. equivalent to *bure*, drugget, with which orig. a writing table was covered.] **1.** Orig., a desk or writing table, with drawers for papers. **2.** The place where a bureau is used, or the office where business is transacted. **3.** A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary; the body of subordinate officers in a department who labor under the direction of a chief. **4.** A chest of drawers for clothes, &c. [*Amer.*]

Bu-reau'cra-çy (bu-rō'kra-sy), *n.* [Fr. *bureaucratie*, from *bureau* and Gr. κρατεῖν, to govern.] A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief. [*Recent.*]

Bū'reau-crăt'ic, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a bureaucracy.

Bûrg, *n.* [A.-S. form of *borough*, q. v.] **1.** A fortified town. [*Obs.*] **2.** A borough. See BOROUGH.

Bûrg'ăġe, *n.* [From *burg*, L. Lat. *burgagium*.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which houses or lands are held of the king or other lord of a borough or city, at a certain yearly rent, or by services relating to trade or handicraft.

Bûr'ga-mŏt', *n.* **1.** A variety of pear. **2.** A kind of perfume. See BERGAMOT.

Bur-ġeois' (bur-jois'), *n.* See BOURGEOIS.

Bûr'ġeon, *v. n.* To bud. See BOURGEON.

Bûr'ġess, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough. See BOURGEOIS.] **1.** An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough. **2.** A representative of a borough. **3.** A magistrate of a borough.

Bûrg'grāve, *n.* [Ger. *burggraf*, from *burg*, fortress, and *graf*, count.] (*Germany.*) Originally, one appointed to the command of a *burg*; but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached.

Bûrgh (bûrg), *n.* See BURG and BOROUGH.

Bûrgh'al (bûrg'al), *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

Bûrgh'er (bûrg'er), *n.* [From *burgh*.] An inhabitant or freeman of a burgh or borough.

Bûrg'lar, *n.* [Written also *burglarer* or *burglerer*, and *burglayer*, from *burgh*, borough, town, and O. Fr. *laire*, thief, from Lat. *latro*.] (*Law.*) One who breaks and enters a mansion or dwelling-house, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony.

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

Bûrg'la-ry, *n.* (*Law.*) The breaking and entering the dwelling-house of another, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

☞ In American law, the crime includes offenses committed by *day* as well as by night, and in other buildings than *dwelling-houses*.

Bûrg'o-màs'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *burgus* (equiv. to *burg*, *burgh*) and Eng. *master*, D. *burgemeester*.] **1.** A chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany. **2.** (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the glaucous gull, common in arctic regions.

Bûr'grāve, *n.* [Fr. *burgrave*.] See BURGGRAVE.

Bûr'gun-dy, *n.* A superior kind of wine; — so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it is made.

Bûr'gun-dy-pĭtch, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off; — so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it was first prepared.

Bu'ri-al (bĕr'ĭ-al), *n.* [From *burg*.] Act of burying; funeral solemnity; sepulture; interment.

Bū'rin, *n.* [Prob. from O. H. Ger. *bora*, borer, *borôn*, *borjan*, to bore.] **1.** An engraver's tool, made to produce a sharp cutting point; a graver. **2.** Manner or style of execution of an engraver.

Bûrke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURKED (bûrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURKING.] [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder, so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body for dissection. [*Rare.*] **2.** To dispose of quietly or indirectly.

Bûrl, *v. t.* [Cf. Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, pad, dim. of *bourre*; Sp. *borla*, tassel, bunch of silk, gold, or silver. See BUR, *n.*] **1.** (*Manuf.*) To dress, as cloth, by fulling. **2.** To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

Bûrl, *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

Bûr'lap, *n.* A kind of coarse linen fabric.

Bûrl'er, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule, sneer, mock, *burla*, sneer, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular, ironical.

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *n.* **1.** Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; satire. **2.** An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule any thing. **3.** A ludicrous imitation; a caricature.

Bur-lĕsque', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURLESQUED (burlĕskt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURLESQUING.] To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.

Bur-lĕt'tà, *n.* [It., diminutive of *burla*, mockery. See BURLESQUE.] (*Mus.*) A comic opera; a musical farce.

Bûr'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being burly.

Bûr'ly, *a.* [O. Eng. also *boorely*, equivalent to *boorlike*, clownish.] **1.** Of great bulk, especially with the idea of strength and coarseness of appearance; stout; lusty. **2.** Coarse and rough; tumid.

Bûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNED or BURNT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURNING.] [A.-S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, Goth. *brinnan*, Icel. *brenna*.] **1.** To consume with fire. **2.** To injure by fire or heat; to change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat. **3.** To affect by, or submit to the action of, fire or heat for some useful or economic purpose. **4.** To produce a sensation or effect akin to that of heat or fire. **5.** (*Surg.*) To cauterize. **6.** (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen.

To burn one's fingers, to get into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others. — *To be burnt out of house and home*, to drive out, as from a dwelling, by burning it.

Bûrn, *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire. **2.** To be injured by an excess of heat. **3.** To have the appearance of flame or fire. **4.** To be hot or in a passion. **5.** To act with destructive violence. **6.** To be affected with a sensation of heat. **7.** To be akin to fire in the effect produced.

To burn out, to burn till the fuel is gone and the fire ceases.

Bûrn, *n.* **1.** A hurt or injury of any thing caused by the action of fire. **2.** The operation of burning or baking.

Bûrn'er, *n.* **1.** One who burns or sets on fire. **2.** An appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture designed to promote combustion.

Bûr'nett-īze, *v. t.* (*Manuf.*) To preserve, as timber, by a solution of chloride of zinc.

Bûrn'ing-glàss, *n.* A convex lens used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Bûr'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURNISHING.] [Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunire*, D. *bruineren*, to make brown, bright, or glossy, to polish, from Fr. *brun*, It. *bruno*, D. *bruin*. See BROWN.] **1.** To polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth. **2.** To render bright or resplendent.

Bûr'nish, *v. i.* To grow or become smooth, or smooth and glossy.

Bûr'nish, *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; luster.

Bûr'nish-er, *n.* **1.** One who burnishes. **2.** A tool used in burnishing books.

Bûrnt'-ŏff'er-ing, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin.

Bûrr, *n.* See BUR.

Bûrr, *v. i.* To pronounce with a bur; to talk or whisper hoarsely. See BUR.

Bŭr'rel-shŏt, *n.* [Prob. from annoying the enemy like a *burrel-fly*, or gad-bee.] (*Gun.*) Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases to be discharged among enemies. [*Rare.*]

Bŭr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, defense, burrow, barrow, from *beorgan*, to be prominent, to protect. Cf. BARROW and BURY.] **1.** A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation. **2.** (*Mining.*) A heap or heaps of rubbish.

Bŭr'rōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURROWING.] **1.** To excavate a hole to lodge in, as in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. **2.** To take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

Bûr'ry (34), *a.* Abounding in burs, or resembling burs.

Bûr'sar, *n.* [L. Lat. *bursarius*, from *bursa*, *byrsa*. See BURSE.] **1.** A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. **2.** A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose.

Bûr'sa-ry, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a college or monastery. **2.** A charitable foundation in a university.

Bûrse, *n.* [L. Lat. *bursa*, Fr. *bourse*, Ger. *börse*, D. *beurs*, purse, an exchange. See BOURSE.] **1.** A purse. (*Obs.*) **2.** A fund for the maintenance of poor scholars. [*France.*] **3.** (*Middle Ages.*) A little college, or a hall in a university. **4.** A public edifice in the cities of continental Europe, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange. [Also written *bourse.*]

Bûrst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURSTING.] [A.-S. *berstan*, O. H. Ger. *brestan*, Sax. *brestan*, Icel. *bresta.*] **1.** To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; — often used figuratively. **2.** To make any sudden change from restraint, invisibility, inaction, absence, or the like, to an opposite or different state; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent removal of obstacles; — usually with some qualifying adverb or preposition.

Syn. — To crack; break; split; rend; sever.

Bûrst, *v. t.* To break or rend by violence; to open suddenly.

Bûrst, *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion.

Bûrst'er, *n.* One that bursts or opens suddenly.

Bûrt, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

Bûr'then, *n.* & *v.* See BURDEN.

Bur'y (bĕr'ў), *n.* [A.-S. *buruh*, *buhr.*] A borough; a manor; as, the *Bury* of St. Edmond's; — often used as a termination of names of places; as, *Canterbury.*

Bur'y (bĕr'ў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURYING.] [A.-S. *byrigan*, allied to *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan*, Icel. *biarga*, Ger. *bergen*, to keep, cover, hide. Cf. BURROW.] **1.** To conceal by covering. **2.** *Specifically*, to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean. **3.** To hide in oblivion.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war; a phrase used in allusion to the custom observed by the American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they conclude a peace.

Syn. — To entomb; inter; inhume; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress; keep down.

Bur'y-ing-ground (bĕr'ў-), *n.* A grave-yard; a church-yard.
Bur'y-ing-plāçe

Bŭs, *n.* [Abbrév. fr. *omnibus.*] An omnibus. [*Low.*]

Bŭs'by, *n.* (*Mil.*) A military cap of bear-skin.

Bush, *n.* [D. *bosch*, *bos*, O. H. Ger. *busc*, N. H. Ger. *busch*, Icel. *bûskr*, *bûski*, Fr. *bois*, O. Fr. *bos.* Cf. BOSCAGE.] **1.** A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs. **2.** A shrub; particularly a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. **3.** A branch of ivy (as sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign, or the tavern itself. **4.** (*Mach.*) A ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice.

Bush, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.

Bush, *v. t.* **1.** To set bushes for. **2.** To use a bush-harrow on, or for covering. **3.** To furnish with a bush, or to line, as a hole, with metal.

Bush'-bēan, *n.* The common, low garden-bean, called in England *kidney-bean* and *French bean.*

Bush'el, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bussel*, O. Fr. *boissel*, Low Lat. *boissel*, *boissellus*, from Low Lat. *bustia*, *buxida*, *buxis*, equiv. to Lat. *puxis*, *pyxis*, Gr. πυξίς, box. Cf. BOX.] **1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts. **2.** A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring. **3.** The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel. [*Eng.*]

Bush'el-age, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Eng.*]

Bush'el-er, **Bush'el-măn**, *n.* A tailor's assistant for repairs. [*Local, Amer.*]

Bush'-hăr'rōw, *n.* (*Agric.*) A sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands or covering seeds.

Bush'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being bushy.

Bush'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Mech.*) A ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, and sometimes acting as a journal-box. **2.** A thimble; — sometimes called a *bush.*

Bush'-man, *n.*; *pl.* BUSH'MEN. [D. *bosch-man*, *bosch-jes-man.* See BUSH.] **1.** A settler in the backwoods of Australia. **2.** (*Geog.*) One of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope; — so named by the Dutch.

Bush'-whăck'er, *n.* **1.** One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes; a raw countryman. **2.** A stout scythe or other instrument for cutting brush or bushes. **3.** One who is engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy. [*Amer.*]

Bush'-whăck'ing, *n.* **1.** Traveling, or working a way, through bushes; pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream. **2.** The carrying on of an irregular or predatory warfare. [*Amer.*]

Bush'y, *a.* [From *bush.*] **1.** Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. **2.** Thick and spreading, like a bush.

Buş'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a busy manner.

Buş'i-ness (bĭz'nes), *n.* **1.** That which busies one; employment; occupation. **2.** Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. **3.** Traffic in general. **4.** Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy. **5.** Affair; transaction; — used in an indefinite sense, and modified by the connected words.

Syn. — Affairs; concern; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; office; duty.

Bŭsk, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, *busque*, from *bois*, *bos*, wood, because first made of wood. See BUSH.] A long, thin piece of metal, whalebone, or wood, worn in the front of women's corsets.

Bŭsk, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [O. Fr. *busquer*, Sp. *buscar*, to seek, search, It. *buscare*, to catch, capture, from L. Lat. *buscus*, *boscus*; originally to go through a bush; hence, to hunt, trace, track. See BUSH.] **1.** To go. [*Obs.*] **2.** To prepare, make ready, array.

Bŭs'kin, *n.* [Contr. from O. Fr. *brossequin*, or D. *brosekin*; prob. from Gr. βύρσα, skin, hide.] **1.** A covering for the foot and leg, formerly worn by hunters, and also by actors in tragedy. **2.** Tragedy, or the tragic drama, as distinguished from comedy.

Bŭs'kined, *a.* **1.** Dressed in buskins. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, tragedy; tragic.

Bŭsk'y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs. [Generally written *bosky.*]

Bŭss, *n.* **1.** [Ger. *bus* (Luther), allied to Lat. *basium*, kiss, *basiare*, to kiss.] A kiss; more strictly, a rude, or playful kiss. **2.** [O. Fr. *busse*, L. Lat. *bussa*, *busa*, Ger. *büse*, D. *buis.*] (*Naut.*) A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

Bŭss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSSING.] To kiss.

Bŭst, *n.* [From Ger. *brust*, breast, Goth. *brusts*, by dropping the *r.*] **1.** A piece of statuary representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast. **2.** The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist; the trunk of the body.

Bŭs'tard, *n.* [O. Fr. *bistarde*, *bostarde*, *boustarde*, N. Fr. *outarde*, Sp. *avutarda*, It. *ottarda*, from Lat. *avis tarda.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the Ostrich family.

☞ The *great bustard* is the largest land bird in Europe. It inhabits the temperate regions of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa.

Great Bustard.

Bŭs'tle (bŭs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSTLING.] [O. Eng. *buskle*, most probably from A.-S. *bysig*, busy, *bysg-ian*, to busy, and the verbal termination *le.*] To stir quickly; to be very active.

Bŭs'tle, *n.* Great stir; hurried activity; tumult from stirring or excitement.

Bŭs'tle, *n.* A kind of cushion worn by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts behind; a bishop.

Bŭs'tler (bŭs'ler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

Buṣ'y (bĭz'ў), *a.* [A.-S. *bysig, biseg.* Cf. Icel. *bisa,* to work with great effort; Goth. *ana-busns,* precept, order, commission.] **1.** Engaged in business; occupied with employment. **2.** Constantly active or in motion; restless. **3.** Active in what does not concern one; officious; pragmatical.

Buṣ'y (bĭz'ў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSYING.] To make or keep busy; to employ; to occupy.

Buṣ'y-bŏd'y, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

But, *prep.* & *conj.* [A.-S. *butan, buton,* from prefix *be* and *utan, uton,* outward, without, from *ût, ûte,* out, without, abroad. Cf. ABOUT.] **1.** Except; besides; unless; save. **2.** Save that; were it not that; — elliptical, for *but that,* which is now more usual. **3.** Otherwise than that; that not; — having, properly, after a negative, *that.* **4.** Only; solely; merely.

☞ This use of *but* is a modern innovation, but one too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative is omitted. "Our light affliction, which is *but* for a moment;" that is, which is *not, except* for a moment.

5. On the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless; — as connective of sentences or clauses of a sentence, in a sense more or less exceptive or adversative.

But, *n.* See BUTT.

Butch'er, *n.* [Fr. *boucher,* properly and originally, killer of buck-goats, from Fr. *bouc,* a buck-goat.] **1.** One who slaughters animals for food. **2.** One who kills in a bloody manner; one given to slaughter.

Butch'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTCHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTCHERING.] **1.** To kill or slaughter, as animals, for food, or for market. **2.** To murder, especially in a bloody or barbarous manner.

Butch'er-bīrd (18), *n.* A bird of different species.

Butch'er-ly, *a.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous.

Butch'er-y, *n.* **1.** The business of a butcher. **2.** Great slaughter; carnage; massacre.

But'-ĕnd, } *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.
But'-ĕnd, }

But'ler, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier, boutillier,* a bottle-bearer. See BOTTLE.] A servant whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, &c.

But'ler-aġe, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A duty on wine imported by foreigners or merchant strangers; — so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

But'ler-shĭp, *n.* The office of a butler.

But'ment, *n.* [Abbreviation of *abutment,* q. v.] (*Arch.*) A buttress of an arch. See ABUTMENT.

Butt, } *n.* [Fr. *but,* butt, aim, *butte,* knoll, *bout,* O. Fr.
But, } *bot,* end, extremity. Cf. Gael. *buta,* butt, mark, *bot,* mound, W. *bot,* any round body, *pwt,* any short thing.] **1.** The larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber; an end; a limit; a bound. **2.** A mark to be shot at; an object of aim. **3.** One at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed. **4.** A push or thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal. **5.** [See BOOT, *n.*] A large cask or vessel, also called a *pipe.* **6.** The thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides. **7.** (*Carp.*) A kind of hinge; — used in hanging doors, &c., and so named because screwed to the edge of the door, or the part which *butts* against the casing, and not, like other hinges, on the face of it. **8.** A short piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field. **9.** The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a fire-engine.

Butt, } *v. i.* [Fr. *bouter* to push, butt. See BOUTADE.]
But, } **1.** To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to be bounded; to abut. **2.** To thrust the head forward. [ram.

Butt, *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against, as a

Butte (bŭt *or* bĭt), *n.* [Fr.] An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.

But'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *buter,* Lat. *butyrum,* Gr. *βούτυρον,* from *βοῦς,* ox, cow, and *τυρός,* cheese.] **1.** An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. **2.** Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities.

But'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTTERING.] To cover or spread with butter.

But'ter-cŭp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus,* or crowfoot, having bright yellow flowers.

But'ter-flȳ, *n.* [So named from the color of a yellow species.] (*Entom.*) A lepidopterous insect of different species, especially one of the family *Papilio.*

But'ter-flȳ-vălve, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib.

But'ter-is, *n.* [Same as *buttress,* in a different application.] (*Far.*) An instrument used for paring the hoof of a horse.

But'ter-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

But'ter-nut, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) An American tree and its fruit, so called from the oil contained in the latter. **2.** The nut of a tree found in South America; — called also the *Savuari* nut.

But'ter-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical tree, the seeds of which yield a substance very closely resembling butter.

But'ter-y, *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

But'ter-y, *n.* **1.** An apartment where butter, milk, provisions, &c., are kept. **2.** A room in some colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. **3.** A cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

But't'-hĭnġe, *n.* See BUTT.

But't'-joint, } *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint between two
But'ting-joint, } pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both.

But'tock, *n.* [From *butt,* end, q. v.] **1.** The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind. **2.** (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

But'ton (bŭt'n), *n.* [Fr. *bouton,* from *bout,* end, extremity.] **1.** A small ball; a knob. **2.** A catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress. **3.** A bud; a germ of a plant. **4.** A piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, &c. **5.** (*Assaying.*) A round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.

To hold by the button, to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore; to button-hole.

But'ton (bŭt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTTONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTTONING.] To fasten with a button or buttons. [or buttons.

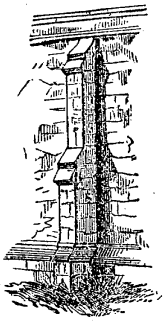
But'ton, *v. i.* To be fastened by a button

But'ton-hōle, *n.* The hole in which a button is caught.

But'ton-hōle, *v. t.* To hold by the button or button-hole; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.

But'ton-mōld, } *n.* A disk of bone,
But'ton-mōuld, } wood, or other material, which is made into a button by covering it with cloth of some kind.

But'ton-wood (27), *n.* (*Bot.*) The western plane-tree, a large tree growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.



Buttress.

But'tress, *n.* [From Fr. *bouter,* to push, butt, put. See BUTT.] (*Arch.*) A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.

But'tress, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

But't'-wĕld, *n.* (*Mech.*) A weld formed by forcing together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron or steel, at a welding heat.

Bū'ty-rā'ceoŭs, } *a.* [From Lat. *butyrum.* See BUT-
Bū'ty-roŭs. } TER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter. [butter.

Bu-tȳr'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from,

Bŭx'om, *a.* [A.-S. *bocsum,* from *beógan, bûgan,* to bow, bend, and the adj. term. *sum,* equiv. to Eng. *some.*] **1.** Yielding; pliable. [*Obs.*] **2.** Brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

Bŭx'om-ly, *adv.* In a buxom manner; briskly.

Bŭx'om-ness, *n.* Quality of being buxom; jollity.

Buȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (bawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUYING.] [A.-S. *bycgan, bygan,* to buy, Goth. *bugjan,* to buy, to sell.] **1.** To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for. **2.** To procure by a consideration given, or by something deemed worth the thing bought.

To buy off, (*a.*) To influence to compliance. (*b.*) To detach by a consideration given. — *To buy out,* to purchase the interest of in a stock or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place. — *To buy on credit,* to purchase, on a promise to make payment at a future day. — *To buy the refusal,* to give money for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

Buȳ, *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

Buȳ'er, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Bŭzz, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BUZZING.] [An onomatopœia.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees; hence, to speak with a low, humming voice.

Bŭzz, *v. t.* **1.** To make known by buzzing. **2.** To spread, as report, by whispers.

Bŭzz, *n.* **1.** A continuous, humming noise, as of bees. **2.** A whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously.

Bŭz'zard, *n.* [From. Lat. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family. **2.** A blockhead; a dunce.

Bŭzz'er, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer.

By (35), *prep.* [A.-S. *be*, *bi*, *big*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi*, N. H. Ger. *bei*. Cf. BE, a prefix.] **1.** In the neighborhood of; near or next to; close to. **2.** Near to in motion, without contact or without stopping; hence, from one to the other side of; past. **3.** With, as instrument, means, way, and the like; through means of; with aid of; through.

☞ To the meaning of *by*, as denoting means or instrument, belong, more or less closely, most of the following uses of the word: (*a.*) It points out the author or producer. (*b.*) In an oath or adjuration, it indicates the being or thing appealed to. (*c.*) According to; by direction, authority, or example of. (*d.*) At the rate of. (*e.*) In comparison, it denotes the measure of excess or inferiority; in change, the measure of increase or diminution, &c. (*f.*) It expresses continuance or duration. (*g.*) As soon as; not later than.

By and by, (*a.*) Immediately; at once. [*Obs.*] (*b.*) Presently; pretty soon; before long. — *By one's self*, alone; solitary. — *One by one, day by day, piece by piece*, &c., each one, day, piece, &c., by itself singly or separately. — *To come by*, to get possession of; to obtain. — *To do by*, to treat, to behave toward. — *To set by*, to value, to esteem. — *To stand by*, to aid, to support. — *By the head* (*Naut.*), having the bows lower than the stern. — *By the lee*, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side. — *By the run*, all together.

By, *adv.* **1.** Near; in the neighborhood; present. **2.** Passing near; going or gone past.

By. } *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; an object by
Bye, } the way, and the like.

By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand.

By, *a.* Out of the common path; aside; — used in composition, giving the meaning of something aside or incidental, a collateral matter, a thing private.

Bye, *n.* [A.-S. *by*, *bye*, dwelling, from *byan*, *bûan*, to dwell.] **1.** A dwelling. **2.** In certain games, the station of an individual player.

By'-ĕnd, *n.* Private end or interest; secret purpose.

By'-gŏne (21), *a.* Past; gone by.

By'-gŏne, *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event.

By'-lạw, *n.* [A.-S. *bilage*, a private law, from *bi*, by, and *lagu*, law.] A local or subordinate law; a private law or regulation.

By'-nāme, *n.* A nickname; a sobriquet.

By'-păth, *n.* A private path; an obscure way.

By'-plāy, *n.* A scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.

By'-stănd'er, *n.* [*by* and *stander*, equivalent to *standerby*.] A looker-on; a spectator.

By'-word (bī'wûrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

Bỹz'ant, } *n.* [From Lat. *Byzantius*, *Byzantinus*;
Bỹz'an-tīne, } from *Byzantium*.] (*Numis.*) A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium.

By-zăn'tīne, or **Bỹz'an-tīne**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

C (ce), the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second consonant, has two sounds, one close, like K; the other a sibilant, precisely like S. The digraph *ch* has three sounds, the first equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; the third equivalent to *k*, as in *chorus*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 63–69. (*Mus.*) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to $\frac{4}{4}$. C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Căb, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cabriolet*, q. v.] A kind of covered carriage, drawn by one horse.

Căb, *n.* [Heb. *gab*, from *gâbab*, to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five sixths pints.

Ca-băl', *n.* [Heb. *gabbâlàh*, reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, from *gâbal*, to take or receive.] **1.** A number of persons united to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. **2.** Secret artifices of such a junto; intrigue.

Syn. — Party; faction. — *Cabal* and *faction* differ from *party*, being always used in a bad sense. A *cabal* intrigues secretly to gain power; a *faction* labors more or less openly to change or break down the existing order of things.

Ca-băl', } *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Secret tradition, or a
Căb'a-là, } mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins. **2.** Secret science in general; mystery.

Ca-băl', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CABALLING.] To unite in secret artifices.

Syn. — To plot; intrigue; conspire.

Căb'a-lĭsm, *n.* Secret science of the cabalists. [cabala.

Căb'a-lĭst, *n.* A Jewish doctor conversant with the

Căb'a-lĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; con-
Căb'a-lĭst'ic-al, } taining an occult meaning. [lists.

Căb'a-lĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the caba-

Ca-băl'ler, *n.* One who cabals.

Căb'al-līne, *a.* [Lat. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, nag, Gr. καβάλλης.] Pertaining to a horse.

Căb'bage, *n.* [O. Eng. *cabbish*, from Lat. *capitatus*, having a head, from *caput*, *capitis*, head.] **1.** A genus of plants of different varieties, common as a garden vegetable. **2.** Cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Căb'bage, *v. i.* To form a head in growing.

Căb'bage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABBAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CABBAGING.] [From the noun; prop. and orig., to cut off the heads of cabbages, and occasionally also such as are not our own, but belong to others.] To purloin, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.

Căb'bage-rōse, *n.* A species of rose having a thick, compacted form, like a cabbage.

Căb'in, *n.* [W. *caban*, dim. of *cab*, cot, tent.] **1.** A small room. **2.** A cottage; a hut or small house. **3.** An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

Căb'in, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CABINING.] To live in a cabin; to lodge.

Căb'in, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Căb'in-boy, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers in a ship.

Căb'in-et, *n.* [Dim. of *cabin*. See CABIN.] **1.** A small room; a closet. **2.** A private room in which consultations are held. **3.** The select or secret council of a prince or executive government. **4.** A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. **5.** A safe place for valuables.

Căb'in-et-coun'çil, *n.* Confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.

Cā'ble (kā'bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, from *capere*, to take, D., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *kabel*.] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, and for other purposes.

Cā'ble, *v. t.* To fasten with a cable.

Ca-bŏb', *n.* [Per. *cobbob*, meat roasted.] **1.** A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. **2.** A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

Ca-bōose', *n.* [The first part seems to be allied to W. *cab*, cabin, booth, and the second part to Eng. *booth*, or Ger. *büse*, a kind of ship, or Ger. *büchse*, Eng. *box*; or it may be a mere termination.] [Written also *camboose*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A house on deck, where the cooking is done; commonly called the *galley*. (*b.*) A box that covers the chimney in a ship.

Căb'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-o-lā') *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. of *cabriole*, a goat-leap, caper, from Lat. *capreolus*, wild goat. It is so called from its skipping lightness.] A one-horse pleasure-carriage with two seats, having a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap.

Ca-cā'o (*or* kā'ko), *n.* [Mexican *cacauatl*.] The chocolate tree, found in South America and the West Indies.

Căçh'a-lŏt, *n.* [Ger. *kaschalot*, Greenland *kigutilik*.] (*Zoöl.*) The sperm whale.

Cache (kăsh), *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to hide.] A hiding-place for concealing and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

Ca-chĕc'tic, } *a.* Having, or pertaining to, a bad
Ca-chĕc'tic-al, } state of body.

Cachet (kăsh'ā), *n.* [Fr., from *cache*, *cacher*. See CACHE.] A seal, as of a letter.

Lettre de cachet, a sealed letter, formerly much used as an instrument of imprisoning those who gave offense to the king of France or his chief ministers.

Ca-chĕx'y, *n.* [Gr. καχεξία, from κακός, bad, ill, and ἕξις, state.] A depraved condition of the system

Căch'in-nā'tion *n.* [Lat. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Ca-çique', *n.* See CAZIQUE.

Căck'le (kăk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CACKLING.] [L. Ger. *kakeln*, D. *gagelen*, *gaggelen*, H. Ger. *gackeln*, *gackern*.] **1.** To make a noise like a goose or hen. **2.** To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle. **3.** To talk in a silly manner; to prattle.

Căck'le (kăk'l), *n.* **1.** The broken noise of a goose or hen. **2.** Idle talk; silly prattle.

Căck'ler, *n.* **1.** A fowl that cackles. **2.** A tattler.

Că-c'o-chȳm'y, *n.* [Gr. κακοχυμία, from κακός, bad, and χυμός, juice.] (*Med.*) A vitiated state of the humors of the body, especially of the blood.

Că-c'o-dē'mon, *n.* [Gr. κακοδαίμων, from κακός, bad, and δαίμων, demon.] **1.** An evil spirit. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Med.*) The nightmare.

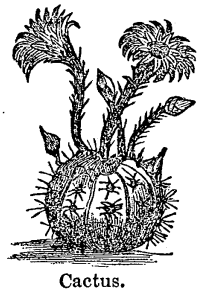
Că-c'o-ē'thēs, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. τὸ κακόηθες, from κακός, bad, and ἦθος, custom, habit.] **1.** A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition. **2.** (*Med.*) An incurable ulcer.

Ca-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κακός, bad, and γραφή, writing.] Bad spelling or writing.

Ca-cŏph'o-noŭs, *a.* Harsh sounding.

Ca-cŏph'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. κακοφωνία, from κακός, bad, and φωνή, sound.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A disagreeable sound of words. **2.** (*Med.*) A bad voice; an altered state of the voice. **3.** (*Mus.*) A combination of discordant sounds.

Căc'tus, *n.*; *pl.* CĂC'TUS-ES, or CAC'TI. [Gr. κάκτος, a prickly plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical American plants, remarkable for having thick, fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and often armed with spines.



Cactus.

Căd, *n.* [Abbrev. of *cadet*, q. v.] **1.** One who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, to receive the fares of passengers, &c. [*Eng.*] **2.** An errand-boy.

Ca-dăv'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a corpse.] Having the appearance or color of, or otherwise resembling, a corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.

Căd'dĭçe, } *n.* [Allied to Ger. *köder*, bait.] (*Entom.*)
Căd'dis, } The larva of the caddice-fly. It is a favorite bait with anglers.

Căd'dĭçe-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) A species of insect, frequenting marshy places.

Căd'dis, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cadas*, *cadan*, cotton, fustian, W. *cadas*, a kind of stuff or cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

Căd'dōw, *n.* [Gael. *cadhag*, *cathag*.] A chough; a jackdaw.

Căd'dy, *n.* [Dim. of *cade*, cask.] A small box for keeping tea.

Cāde, *n.* [Gr. κάδος, jar.] A barrel or cask.

Cā'dençe, *n.* [L. Lat. *cadentia*, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. **2.** A regular fall or modulation of sound. **3.** (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A pause at the end of an air. (*b.*) A closing embellishment.

Cā'dençe, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

Cā'den-çy, *n.* The same as CADENCE.

Cā'dent, *a.* [Lat. *cadens*, *cadentis*, p. pr. of *cadere*, to fall.] Falling.

Ca-dĕt', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, the younger or youngest son or brother, O. Fr. *capdet*, as if from a N. Lat. *capitettum*, dim. of *caput*, head, top, extremity.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private, to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. [*Eng.*] (*b.*) A young man in a military school.

Ca-dew' (ka-dū'), }
Cāde'-worm (-wûrm), } *n.* See CADDIS.

Căd̆ge, *v. t.* [Scot. *cache*, *caich*, *cadge*, to toss, drive, O. Eng. *catch*, to drive.] To live on another meanly.

Căd'ger (kăj'er), *n.* **1.** One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, to market from the country; a huckster; a packman. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** One who gets his living out of others by trickery or by begging.

Căd'gy (kăj'ў), *a.* Cheerful or mirthful, as after good eating or drinking. [*Vulgar.*]

Cā'dĭ, *n.*; *pl.* CĀ'DĬS. [Turk. See ALCALDE.] The judge of a town or village among the Turks.

Cad-mē'an, } *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince
Căd'mi-an, } of Thebes, who is said to have introduced into Greece sixteen letters of the alphabet.

Căd'mi-à, *n.* [Gr. καδμία, καδμειὰ, (sc. γῆ), calamine.] (*Min.*) (*a.*) An oxide of zinc. (*b.*) Formerly, the ore of zinc called *calamine*.

Căd'mi-um, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal related to zinc. It is white, and both ductile and malleable.

Ca-dū'çe-us, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) Mercury's rod; a wand entwined by two serpents, and surmounted by two wings.

Caduceus.

Ca-dū'çi-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *caducitas*, fr. Lat. *caducus*.] Tendency to fall; feebleness of old age.

Ca-dū'coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) Falling off quickly, as compared with other parts.

Çæ-sū'rà, or **Çæ-sū'rà**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ÇÆ-SŪ'RAS; Lat. *pl.* ÇÆ-SŪ'RÆ. [Lat., from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut off.] (*Pros.*) A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word, or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.

Çæ-sū'ral, or **Çæ-sū'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

Cafe (kăf'ā), *n.* [Fr. *café*. See COFFEE.] A coffee-house.

Caf-fē'ic, *a.* [See COFFEE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.

Caf-fē'ĭne, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee.

Caf'tan, or **Caf-tăn'**, *n.* [Turk. *qaftân*.] A Persian or Turkish garment.

Cāg, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *kagge*, Icel. *kaggi*.] A small cask, [or barrel; a keg.

Cāge, *n.* [From Lat. *cavea*, cavity, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** A box or inclosure, for confining birds or other animals. **2.** A place of confinement for criminals.

Cāge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAGING.] To confine in a cage.

Cāi'man, *n.* See CAYMAN.

Cā'ïque, or **Ca-ïque'**, *n.* [Turk. *qâîq*, boat.] A Turkish skiff or light boat.

Cairn, *n.* [Ir., Gael., & W. *carn*, heap.] A rounded or conical pile of stones.

Cāis'son, *n.* [Fr., from *caisse*, case, chest. See CASE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A chest containing ammunition; also the wagon or tumbril in which military stores are conveyed. (*b.*) A chest filled with explosive materials to be laid in the way of an enemy. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A wooden box or frame used for laying the foundations of a bridge. (*b.*) A panel sunk below the surface.

Cāi'tiff, *n.* [Lat. *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** A captive. [*Obs.*] **2.** A mean, despicable person.

Cāi'tiff, *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; vile.

Căj'e-pŭt, *n.* [Of Malayan origin, from *kâyu*, tree, and *pûtih*, white.] An essential oil from the East Indies.

Ca-jōle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAJOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAJOLING.] [Fr. *cajoler*, to flatter, originally to allure one into a cage like a bird, from O. Fr. *gaole*, *jaiole*, N. Fr. *geôle*, dim. of *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery.

Syn. — To flatter; wheedle; deceive; delude; coax; entrap.

Ca-jōl'er, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

Ca-jōl'er-y, *n.* A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

Cāke, *n.* [From Lat. *coquere*, to cook, bake.] **1.** A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked in a small mass. **2.** A mass of matter concreted in a form rather flat than high.

Cāke, *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass.

Cāke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAKED (kākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAKING.] To concrete or form into a hard mass.

Căl'a-băsh, *n.* [From Ar. *garah*, f., a kind of *gourd*, and *aibas*, f. *aibasah*, dry, i. e., a dry gourd, scooped out.] **1.** The fruit of the calabash-tree. **2.** A vessel made from the gourd, or the gourd itself.

Căl'a-băsh-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of tropical America, producing a large melon-like fruit, with a hard shell.

Căl'a-bōōse', *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon, prob. from Ar. *gal'ah*, castle, and *bûs*, hidden.] A prison; a jail. [*Amer.*]

Căl'a-măn'eo (82), *n.* [L. Lat. *calamancus*, *calamaucus*, *camelaucus*, N. Gr. καμελαύκιον, a head covering made of camel's hair, whence the name.] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

Căl'a-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing reeds; reedy.

Căl'a-mīne, *n.* [From Lat. *cadmia*, *d* having been, as it often is, changed into *l*. See CADMIA.] (*Min.*) The silicate of zinc; — formerly the carbonate of zinc.

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs, *a.* **1.** Suffering calamity; miserable. **2.** Producing calamity; making wretched.

Syn. — Deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; sad; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe.

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of producing misery; wretchedness; distress.

Ca-lăm'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *calamitas*, orig. injury of crops, from *calamus*, reed, straw of grain, stalk, blade.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

Syn. — Disaster; misfortune; mishap; mischance. — *Calamity* is either private or public, and is a somewhat continuous state; *disaster* (*lit.*, ill-starred) is a sudden and distressing event or stroke, as if from some hostile planet. *Misfortune*, *mishap*, *mischance*, are words which diminish in force according to the order in which they stand.

Căl'a-mus, *n.*; *pl.* CĂL'A-MĪ. [Lat. *calamus*, reed, Gr. κάλαμος.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The Indian cane, a plant of the palm family. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant, commonly called *sweet flag*. **3.** Any thing made of the stalk of reeds or reed-like plants.

Ca-lăsh', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*, of Slavonic origin; most prob. from Serbian *kolitsa*, n. pl., dim. of *kola*, n. pl., carriage, prop. pl. of *kolo*, wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used either as an open or close carriage. **2.** A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure. **3.** A covering for the head, in the form of a hood or carriage-top, worn by ladies.

Căl'car, *n.* [Lat. *calcaria*, lime-kiln, from *calx*, lime.] **1.** (*Glass Manuf.*) A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace. **2.** (*Bot.*) A hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base; a spur.

Cal-cā're-oŭs, *a.* Partaking of the nature of lime-stone, consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime.

Căl'çe-ā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus*, p. p. of *calceare*, to shoe, fr. *calceus*, shoe.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes; shod.

Cal-çĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

Căl'çi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.

Căl'ci-fȳ, *v. i.* [From Lat. *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make.] To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth.

Cal-çĭn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being calcined.

Căl'çi-nāte, *v. t.* To calcine. See CALCINE.

Căl'çi-nā'tion, *n.* The operation of calcining.

Cal-çĭn'a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

Cal-çīne', or **Căl'çīne**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCINING.] [From Lat. *calx*, lime.] **1.** To reduce to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat. **2.** To oxidize, as a metal.

Cal-çīne', or **Căl'çīne**, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance.

Cal-çĭn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, calcines.

Căl'çīte, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) Carbonate of lime.

Căl'çi-um, *n.* [From Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Chem.*) The metallic basis of lime.

Căle'-sĭn'ter, *n.* [From Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *sinter*.] A loose and porous variety of calcite.

Căl'cu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

Căl'cu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALCULATING.] [Lat. *calculatus*, p. p. of *calculare*, fr. *calculus*, pebble, counter.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by arithmetical or mathematical processes. **2.** To ascertain by reckoning the peculiarities or attendant circumstances of. **3.** To fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end.

Syn. — To compute; reckon; count; estimate; rate. — *Calculate* is generic, referring to the operation as a whole; *compute* relates to the obtaining of a gross sum or amount; *reckon* and *count* to the details in so doing. — In *calculating* an eclipse, we go through many *computations* which require us to *reckon* and *count*.

Căl'cu-lāte, *v. i.* To make a calculation.

☞ In the U. S., *calculate* is often improperly used for *intend* or *purpose*; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey.

Căl'cu-lā'tion, *n.* The art, act, or result of calculating; computation; reckoning.

Căl'cu-lā'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Căl'cu-lā'tor, *n.* One who computes or reckons.

Căl'cu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calculosus*.] **1.** Like stone; hard; gritty. **2.** Affected with the gravel or stone.

Căl'cu-lus, *n.*; *pl.* CĂL'CU-LĪ. [Lat. See CALCULATE.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any hard, solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, usually in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. **2.** (*Math.*) A method of computation; one of the branches of mathematics.

Cal'dron (kawl'drun), *n.* [Lat. *caldarium*, a vessel of warm water for bathing, from *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] A large kettle or boiler, of copper or other metal.

Căl'e-fā'çient, *a.* [Lat. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere*, to make warm or hot.] Making warm; heating.

Căl'e-fā'cient, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied.

Căl'e-făc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of warming or heating. **2.** State of being heated.

Căl'e-făc'tĭve, *a.* Same as CALEFACTORY.

Căl'e-făc'tor, *n.* A small kind of stove.

Căl'e-făc'to-ry, *a.* Making warm or hot.

Căl'e-fȳ, *v. i.* [Lat. *calefieri*, from *calefacere*.] To grow hot or warm.

Căl'e-fȳ, *v. t.* To make warm or hot.

Căl'en-dar, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, an interest or account book. See CALENDS.] **1.** An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c., forming part of an almanac. **2.** An almanac. **3.** An enumeration of persons or things.

Calendar month, a solar month, as it stands in almanacs.

Căl'en-dar, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Căl'en-der, *n.* [A modification of *cylinder*, q. v.] **1.** A machine or hot press, used to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth, even, and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance. **2.** One who pursues the business of calendering. **3.** One of a sect of dervises in the East, so named from the founder of the order.

Căl'en-der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALENDERING.] To press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy.

Căl'ends, *n. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calare*, to call, proclaim; Gr. καλεῖν, Eng. *to call*, q. v.] The first day of each month among the Romans.

Căl'en-tūre (53), *n.* [Sp. *calentura*, heat, fever, from *calentar*, to heat, *caliente*, hot, from Lat. *calere*, to be warm.] (*Med.*) A furious delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

Ca-lĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, to grow warm.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

Călf (käf), *n.*; *pl.* CĂLVES (kävz). [A.-S. *cealf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Goth. *kalbô*, f., heifer, Ir. *colpa*, *colpach*, heifer, bullock.] **1.** The young of the cow. **2.** An ignorant, stupid person. **3.** The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

Căl'i-ber, **Căl'i-bre**, *n.* [From Lat. *qua libra*, of what pound, of what weight.] **1.** Weight of a bullet, or other projectile. [*Obs.*] **2.** Diameter of a round body, as of a bullet or column. **3.** Diameter of the bore, as of a cannon, or of any tube. **4.** (*Fig.*) Mental capacity.

Căl'ĭçe, *n.* See CHALICE.

Căl'i-co, *n.*; *pl.* CĂL'I-CŌES. [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies.] **1.** Plain white cloth made from cotton. [*Eng.*] **2.** Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin. [*Amer.*]

Căl'i-dŭct, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead.] A pipe used to convey heat.

Cā'lif, *n.* See CALIPH.

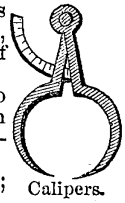
Ca-lĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, mist, darkness.] Affected with darkness or dimness; dark.

Ca-lĭg'ra-phy, *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

Căl'i-păsh', *n.* [Fr. *carapace*. Cf. Sp. *galapago*, fresh-water tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

Căl'i-pee', *n.* [See CALIPASH.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color.

Căl'i-pers (käl'i-perz), **Căl'iper-eom'pass-es**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber, or diameter, of round bodies.



Calipers.

Cā'liph, *n.* [Ar. *khalîfah*, from *khalafa*, to succeed.] Successor or vicar; — a title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed. [Written also *calif*.]

Căl'iph-ate, **Căl'if-ate**, *n.* Office or dignity of a caliph; government of a caliph.

Căl'is-thĕn'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

Căl'is-thĕn'ĭes, *n. sing.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and σθένος, strength.] Art, science, or practice of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and graceful movement.

Cā'lix, *n.* A cup. See CALYX.

Calk (kawk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALKING.] **1.** [Prob. corrupted from Fr. *calfater*, *calfeutrer*, Sp. *calafetear*, from Ar. *galafa*, to fill up crevices with the fibers of palm-trees, or with moss.] To drive oakum into the seams of, as of a ship, or other vessel, to prevent their leaking. **2.** [See *infra*.] To furnish the

shoes of with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; — said of a horse or ox.

Calk (kawk), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *calc*, shoe, hoof, Lat. *calx*, heel, *calcar*, spur.] **1.** A sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, used to prevent the animal from slipping. **2.** An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. [*Amer.*] [Written also *calker*, *calkin*, *cork*.]

Calk'er (kawk'er), *n.* One who calks. See CALK.

Calk'in (kăl'kin *or* kawk'in), *n.* See CALK.

Calk'ing-ī'ron (kawk'-ing-ī'urn), *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

Call, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALLING.] [Icel. *kalla*, Lat. *calare*, Gr. καλεῖν, κέλεσθαι, D. *kallen*, to talk, prate.] **1.** To invite or command to come or be present. **2.** To give a name to; to name. **3.** To name or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment. **4.** To utter in a loud voice.

Syn. — To convoke; to summon; to bid. — *Call* is generic; *summon* and *convoke* imply some right or authority, as to *summon* a witness or *convoke* an assembly; to *bid* supposes superiority, as to *call* a servant and *bid* him do something.

Call, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud voice; to cry out. **2.** To make a brief stay or visit.

Call, *n.* **1.** A vocal address, of summons or invitation. **2.** A public claim or demand; a requisition. **3.** A divine summons that is, or seems, supernatural. **4.** A short visit. **5.** (*Hunting.*) A note blown on a horn. **6.** (*Naut.*) A whistle or pipe, used to summon the sailors to their duty. **7.** (*Fowling.*) A noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.

Call of the house (*Legislative Bodies*), a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent.

Call'er, *n.* One who calls.

Căl'lid, *a.* [Lat. *callidus*, from *callere*, to be thick-skinned, from *callum*, *callus*, hardened, thick skin, trop. hardness, callousness.] Crafty; cunning. [*Rare.*]

Căl'li-grăph'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, calligraphy.
Căl'li-grăph'ic-al, }

Cal-lĭg'ra-phist, *n.* An elegant penman.

Cal-lĭg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφία, fr. καλός, beautiful, and γράφειν, to write.] Fair or elegant penmanship.

Call'ing, *n.* **1.** A summons, or invitation. **2.** Usual occupation, or employment; vocation; business.

Cal-lī'o-pe, *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** A kind of steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind.

Căl'li-păsh', } *n.* See CALIPASH, CALIPEE.
Căl'li-pee', }

Căl'li-pers, *n. pl.* See CALIPERS.

Căl'lis-thĕn'ics, *n.* See CALISTHENICS.

Cal-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* A horny hardness of skin.

Căl'loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *callosus*, callous, from *callum*, *callus*.] **1.** Hardened; indurated. **2.** Hardened in mind.

Syn. — Obdurate; hard; hardened; indurated; insensible; unfeeling; unsusceptible. See OBDURATE.

Căl'loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a callous or hardened manner.

Căl'loŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being callous.

Căl'lōw, *a.* [A.-S. *calo*, *calu*, allied to Lat. *calvus*, bald.] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged.

Căl'lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Any preternatural hardness in the body, particularly of the skin. (*b.*) The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.

Călm (käm), *a.* [*compar.* CALMER; *superl.* CALMEST.] **1.** Not stormy. **2.** Undisturbed by passion; not excited.

Syn. — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled; sedate; collected; placid.

Călm (käm), *n.* [Prob. from Gr. καῦμα, burning heat, from καίειν, to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.

Syn. — Tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity; placidity.

Călm (käm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALMING.] **1.** To render still or quiet, as the elements. **2.** To deliver from agitation or excitement.

Syn. — To appease; allay; tranquillize; compose; assuage.

Călm'ly (käm'-), *adv.* In a calm or quiet manner.

Călm'ness (käm'-), *n.* State or quality of being calm.

Căl'o-mĕl, *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and μέλας, black, in allusion to its properties and color. Cf. ETHIOPS MINERAL. The last syllable was afterward interpreted as being derived from Gr. μέλι, Lat. *mel*, honey.] (*Chem.*) A mild chloride of mercury, much used as a medicine.

Ca-lŏr'ic, *n.* [From Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Physics.*) The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

Căl'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *calorificus*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make.] Possessing the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

Calorific rays, the invisible heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies.

Ca-lŏr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

Căl'o-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

Căl'o-rĭm'e-try, *n.* (*Chem.*) The measurement of quantities of heat contained in bodies.

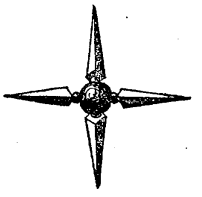
Ca-lŏr'i-mō'tor, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, a mover, from *movere*, to move.] A kind of galvanic battery, producing powerful effects.

Ca-lŏtte', } *n.* [Fr. *calotte*, dim. of O. Fr. *cale*, a flat cap,
Ca-lōte', } prob. from Lat. *galea*, helmet.] **1.** A skull-cap. **2.** The cap of a sword-hilt.

Căl'o-tўpe, *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and τύπος, stamp, type.] (*Photog.*) A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

Ca-loy'er, *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, good, and γέρων, an old man.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek church.

Căl'trap, } *n.* [A.-S. *coltræppe*; It.
Căl'trop, } *calcatreppo*, *calcatrepolo*, star-thistle, from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, star-thistle, steel-trap, from Lat. *tribulus*, caltrop, a kind of thorn or thistle.] **1.** A genus of plants, having a prickly fruit composed of five nuts united in a whorl. **2.** (*Mil.*) An instrument with four iron points, so arranged that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward.


Caltrop.

Căl'u-mĕt, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed.] A kind of pipe, used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco, and also as a symbol or instrument of peace and war.

Ca-lŭm'ni-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALUMNIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALUMNIATING.] [Lat. *calumniari*.] To accuse falsely and knowingly.

Syn. — To asperse; slander; defame; vilify; traduce; belie; bespatter; blacken; backbite; libel; lampoon.

Cal-ŭm'ni-ā'tion, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense; slander. [slanders.

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who calumniates, or

Ca-lŭm'ni-oŭs, *a.* Containing or implying calumny; slanderous; defamatory.

Ca-lŭm'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Slanderously.

Căl'um-ny, *n.* [Lat. *calumnia*.] False accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported; defamation.

Syn. — Slander; defamation; libel. — *Calumny* properly denotes the *originating* or first uttering of such a charge; the remaining words apply to this, and also to the *circulation* of the charge when originated by others.

Căl'va-ry, *n.* [Lat. *calvarium*, *calvaria*, skull, from *calvus*, bald.] **1.** A place of skulls; particularly the place of Christ's crucifixion. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Countries.*) A kind of chapel, often on a hill, wherein are represented the mysteries of Christ's passion and death.

Călve (käv), *v. i.* [From *calf*.] To bring forth a calf.

Căl'vin-ĭsm, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Căl'vin-ĭst, *n.* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Căl'vin-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his
Căl'vin-ĭst'ic-al, } opinions in theology.

Călx, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* CĂLX'ES; Lat. *pl.* CĂL'CĒS. [Lat. *calx*, limestone, A.-S. *calc*, *cealc*, allied to Gr. χάλιξ, -ικος, small stone, gravel. See CHALK.] (*Chem.*) The earthy residuum which remains after the calcination of a metal or mineral.

Calyx.

Căl'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx. (*b.*) The outer covering or crown of a seed.

Cā'lyx, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* CĀ'LYX-ES; Lat. *pl.* CĀL'Y-CĒS. [Lat. *calyx*, Gr. κάλυξ, from καλύπτειν, to cover.] (*Bot.*) The outer covering, or leaf-like envelope of a flower.

Căm, *n.* [W. *cam*, crooked, bent.] (*Mach.*) A projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another piece pressing against it.

Ca-mā'ieū (ka-mā'yōō), *n.* A stone engraved in relief. See CAMEO.

Căm'ber, *n.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch. See CHAMBER.] (*Arch.*) An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture.

Căm'bist, *n.* [Lat. *cambire*, to exchange.] A banker; one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science.

Căm'bist-ry, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

Căm'blet, *n.* See CAMLET.

Cam-bōōse', *n.* See GAMBOGE.

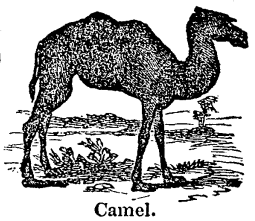
Cam-bōōse', *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship's cook-room or kitchen. See CABOOSE.

Căm'brel, *n.* See GAMBREL.

Cām'bric, *n.* [From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, and white fabric of flax or linen. **2.** A fabric, made of cotton, of various colors, in imitation of linen cambric.

Came, *imp.* of *come*. See COME.

Căm'el, *n.* [Lat. *camelus*, Gr. κάμηλος, Hebrew *gâmâl*, Ar. *gamal*, *jamal*, *jemel*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large ruminant quadruped, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. **2.** (*Naut.*) A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals or bars.



Camel.

Ca-mĕl'li-ȧ, *n.* [From the Jesuit *Camelli*, who is said to have brought it from the East.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful plants, of which the species *Japonica* is most cultivated for ornamental purposes.

Ca-mĕl'o-pard, or **Căm'el-o-pärd**, *n.* [Lat. *camelopardalus*, *camelopardalis*, Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις, from κάμηλος, a camel, and πάρδαλις, pard, leopard; so named because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped, inhabiting the deserts of Africa; remarkable for its long neck; the giraffe. It is the tallest of animals, its head being often eighteen feet above the ground.

Căm'e-o, *n.; pl.* CĂM'E-ŌS. [It. *cameo*, *cammeo*, from Lat. *gemma*, gem, jewel.] A precious stone, or a shell carved in relief.

Căm'e-rȧ, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling. **2.** The form of the *camera obscura* used by photographers.

Căm'e-ra-lĭs'tics, *n. sing.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch, Low Lat. chamber, conclave, treasury.] The science of finance or public revenue.

Căm'e-rȧ Lū'çi-dȧ. [Lit., *lucid chamber*, from Lat. *camera*, chamber, and *lucidus*, lucid, light.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which gives by reflection a picture that may be thrown down on paper or canvas so as to be conveniently traced.

Căm'e-rȧ Ob-sc͟ū'rȧ. [Lat., literally *dark chamber*.] (*Optics.*) An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber or box.

Căm'i-sāde', **Căm'i-sā'do**, *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*, shirt.] [*Obs.*] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, in order to be able to recognize one another in a night attack. (*b.*) An attack by surprise at night.

Căm'let, *n.* [From Lat. *camelus*, Eng. *camel;* Gr. καμηλωτή (sc. δορά), a camel's skin, or garment made of it.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or of wool and thread.

Căm'o-mīle, *n.* [From Gr. χαμαί-μηλον, strictly earth-apple, so called from the smell of its flower.] (*Bot.*) A bitter plant of different species, used in medicine.

Cămp, *n.* [Lat. *campus*.] **1.** Ground on which tents, huts, &c., are erected for shelter. **2.** Arrangement of tents, huts, &c., for shelter. **3.** Whole company or body of persons encamped in the same spot.

Cămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAMPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAMPING.] To afford rest or lodging for, as an army, or travelers. [camp.

Cămp, *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, &c.; to en-

Cam-pāign' (kam-pān'), *n.* [From Lat. *Campania*, the country about Naples, so called from its being plane and level (*campestris*).] **1.** A large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. **2.** (*Mil.*) The time that an army keeps the field.

Cam-pāign' (kam-pān'), *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-pāign'er (-pan'-), *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Cam-păn'i-fôrm, *a.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and Lat. *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) In the shape of a bell.

Căm'pa-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] Art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

Cam-păn'u-late (45), *a.* [From Low Lat. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, bell.] (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

Cămp'-bĕd'stĕad, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war.

Cam-pĕs'tral, **Cam-pĕs'tri-an**, *a.* [From Lat. *campester*, *campestris*, from *campus*, field.] Pertaining to, or growing in, a field, or open ground.

Cam-phēne', *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen*.] (*Chem.*) Pure oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written *camphine*.]

Căm'phīre, *n.* An old mode of spelling *camphor*.

Căm'phor, *n.* [Gr. καφουρά, κάρπιον, from Ar. & Per. *kâfrû*, Hind. *kâpura*, Malay, *kâpûr*, Skr. *karpûra*.] The solidified sap of different species of an East Indian tree.

Căm'phor-āte, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

Cam-phŏr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

Căm'pi-on, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *campus*, field.] (*Bot.*) A plant bearing poisonous berries.

Rose-campion, a handsome garden flower.

Cămp'-meet'ing, *n.* A religious meeting, held chiefly by Methodists, in some retired spot, where they encamp for continuous devotion during some days.

Cămp'-stōōl, *n.* A stool with cross-legs to fold up.

Căm'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel, or a part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery.

Căm'-wōōd (27), *n.* [Perh. an abbrev. of *Campeachy wood*.] A hard red dye-wood, from Sierra Leone.

Căn, *n.* [A.-S. *canne*, from Lat. *canna*, reed, a small vessel, Gr. κάννα, or κάννη.] A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal.

Căn, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, O. H. Ger. *kunnan*, N. H. Ger. *können*. Cf. CUNNING.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral. It is an auxiliary verb which modifies the meaning of another.

Syn. — *Can but; can not but.* — "*I can but* perish if I try," means it is the utmost that can befall me; "*I can not but* think," &c., means, "I can not (morally) but do it" — that is, can not help it. This latter idea of *constraint* is a very common one, and should always be expressed by the words *can not but*. *Can but* is properly used (as above) only where we refer to the worst that can happen. American writers sometimes overlook this distinction.

Canaille (ka-nāl' *or* kă'nā'y'), *n.* [Fr., properly and originally a pack of dogs, from Lat. *canis*, dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

Ca-năl', *n.* [Lat. *canalis*, originally adj. from *canna*, reed, pipe.] **1.** An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or vessels. **2.** (*Anat.*) A duct for the passage of liquids or solids.

Căn'al-cōal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Canard (ka-närd' *or* ka-närd'), *n.* [Fr.] An extravagant and ridiculous fabrication.

Ca-nā'ry, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles.

Ca-nā'ry-bīrd (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small, singing-bird of the Finch family, a native in the Canary Islands.

Căn'çel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANCELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANCELING.] [Lat. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice, to cross out, from *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, lattice.] **1.** To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out. **2.** To annul, or destroy. **3.** (*Print.*) To suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter.

Syn. — To obliterate; deface; erase; efface; expunge; abolish; revoke; abrogate; repeal; do away; set aside.

Căn'çel, *n.* (*Print.*) (*a.*) The suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work. (*b.*) The part thus altered.

Căn'çel-lā'ted, *a.* Marked with cross lines.

Căn'çel-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of canceling or defacing by cross lines. **2.** (*Math.*) The operation of striking out common factors, as in both the dividend and divisor.

Căn'çer, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** The crab. [See CRAB.] **2.** (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, somewhat resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer. **3.** (*Med.*) A livid, scirrhous tumor, usually terminating in an ulcer, and very rarely cured.

Căn'çer-āte, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer. [cancer.

Căn'çer-ā'tion, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a

Căn'çer-oŭs, *a.* Like, or consisting of, a cancer; affected with cancer.

Căn'eri-fôrm (82), *a.* [Lat. *cancer* and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of a crab. **2.** Like a cancer; cancerous. [ties of a crab.

Căn'erine, *a.* [From *cancer*, q. v.] Having the quali-

Căn'de-lā'brum, *n.;* Lat. *pl.* CĂN'DE-LĀ'BRȦ; Eng.

pl. **CĂN'DE-LĀ'BRUMS.** [Lat. from *candela*, candle.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A tall candlestick. (*b.*) A stand by which lamps were supported. **2.** A branched, highly ornamented candlestick; a chandelier.

Căn'dent, *a.* [Lat. *candens, -entis*, p. pr. of *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

Căn'did, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, from *candere*, to be of a glowing white.] **1.** White. [*Obs.*] **2.** Free from undue bias; characterized by an impartial spirit.

Syn.—Fair; open; ingenuous; impartial; just; frank; artless; unbiased; equitable.—A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just or equitable footing; he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent; he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is *ingenuous* when he does this from a noble regard for truth.

Căn'di-da-çy, *n.* The position of a candidate.

Căn'di-date, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, clothed in white, a candidate, fr. *candidus*, white, because those who sought offices in Rome were clothed in a white toga.] One who seeks, or who is selected for some office or preferment.

Căn'did-ly, *adv.* Without trick or disguise; ingenuously; openly; frankly.

Căn'did-ness, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness.

Căn'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *candel*, fr. Lat. *candela*, fr. *candere*, to be white.] A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, or other combustible substance, inclosing a wick, and used to furnish light.

Căn'dle-cōal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Căn'dle-līght (-līt), *n.* The light of a candle.

Căn'dle-mas, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*, A.-S. *candelmæsse*.] A festival on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary;—so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.

Căn'dle-stĭck, *n.* A utensil to hold a candle; originally it was a stick or piece of wood.

Căn'dor, *n.* [Lat., from *candere*, to be white.] Openness of heart; freedom from prejudice or disguise.

Syn.—Fairness; impartiality; ingenuousness; sincerity.

Căn'dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANDIED; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* CANDYING.] **1.** To conserve or boil in sugar. **2.** To form into congelations or crystals, as sugar.

Căn'dy, *v. i.* **1.** To change into sugar, or become impregnated or covered with sugar. **2.** To be formed into congelations or crystals.

Căn'dy, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *gand*, sugar, sugar-candy, from Skr. *khanda*, a piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, sugar-cane, treacle, from *khand*, *khad*, to break.] A preparation of sugar or sirup; a conserve, or confection of sugar.

Căn'dy-tŭft, *n.* [From being first discovered in *Candia*.] (*Bot.*) An annual plant, cultivated in gardens.

Cāne, *n.* [Lat. *canna*. See CAN, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species belonging to different genera. Among these are the reeds, as the *bamboo*, *rattan*, &c.; also the *sugar-cane*. **2.** A reed, or light, slender piece of wood or other material, used as a walking-stick; a staff. **3.** A lance or dart made of cane.

Cāne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANING.] **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan.

Cāne'brāke, *n.* A thicket of canes.

***Ca-nĭc'u-lā*, Căn'i-cūle,** *n.* [Lat. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis*, dog.] (*Astron.*) A star in the constellation of Canis Major; the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*.

Ca-nĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog-star.

Ca-nīne', *a.* [Lat. *caninus*, from *canis*, dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog.

Canine teeth, the sharp, pointed teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders;—so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

Căn'is-ter, *n.* [Lat. *canistrum*, Gr. *κάναστρον*, from *κάνη*, *κάννα*, reed.] **1.** A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, &c. **2.** A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

Căn'is-ter-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of small iron balls in layers inclosed in a case fitting a gun.

Căn'ker (82), *n.* [Lat. *cancer*, which was orig. pron. like the Eng. *canker*.] **1.** An ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth. **2.** Any thing which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. **3.** (*Hort.*) A disease incident to trees. **4.** (*Far.*) A disease of the horse's foot. **5.** A kind of wild, worthless rose; dog-rose. **6.** A caterpillar.

Căn'ker, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANKERING.] **1.** To eat; corrode; corrupt; consume. **2.** To infect or pollute.

Căn'ker, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become venomous or malignant. **2.** To waste away or grow rusty.

Căn'kered, *a.* Having a crabbed, unkind, venomous, or malignant temper.

Căn'ker-oŭs, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Căn'ker-răsh, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of the scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated.

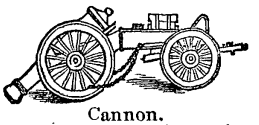
Căn'ker-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm or larve destructive to certain trees and plants;—called also *span-worm*, *green looper*, &c.

Căn'nel-cōal, *n.* [A corruption of *candle-coal*.] (*Min.*) A kind of hard black coal. It burns readily, with a clear, yellow flame, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles.

Căn'ni-bal, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *Caribales* (equiv. to Eng. *Caribbees*), which was afterward changed into N. Lat. *Canibales*, in order to express their *canine* or rabid appetite for human flesh.] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater.

Căn'ni-bal-ĭşm, *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; hence, murderous cruelty; barbarity.

Căn'non, *n.* [From Lat. *canna*, reed, pipe, tube.] **1.** A large hollow metal cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder. **2.** (*Mech.*) A hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes.



Cannon.

Căn'non-ād', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, by way of hostile attack.

Căn'non-ād', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANNONADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANNONADING.] To attack with heavy artillery.

Căn'non-ād', *v. i.* To discharge cannon.

Căn'non-ball, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

Căn'non-eer', } *n.* A man who manages cannon; an
Căn'non-ïer', } artillery-man.

Căn'non-ry, *n.* Cannon collectively; artillery.

Căn'non-shŏt, *n.* **1.** A ball for cannon. **2.** The distance a cannon will throw balls.

Căn'not. [*can* and *not*.] To be unable.

☞ These words are usually united in writing and printing, because they are commonly pronounced as a single word, the two *n*'s not being sounded separately, or dwelt upon by the articulating organs. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 109.

Căn'nu-lar (kăn'u-lar), *a.* [From Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna*, reed, tube.] Having the form of a tube; tubular.

Ca-noe' (ka-nōō'), *n.* [From *canáoa*, in the language of the Caribbees.] A boat formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, or of bark or skins.

Căn'on, *n.* [Lat. *canon*, a measuring line, rule, model, list, roll, Gr. *κανών*.] **1.** A law or rule, especially an ecclesiastical law, or rule of doctrine or discipline. **2.** The genuine books of the Scriptures. **3.** A catalogue of saints. **4.** (*Mus.*) A continued fugue; a round. **5.** A person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. **6.** (*Print.*) The largest size of type having a specific name;—so called from having been used for printing the canons of the church.

Canon Type.

Cañon, } (kăn'yun), *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a tube or hollow.]
Căn'yon, } A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch, worn by water-courses. [*Local, Amer.*]

Căn'on-ess, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

Ca-nŏn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to
Ca-nŏn'ic-al, } the canon or rule.

Ca-nŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a canonical manner.

Ca-nŏn'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being canonical; canonicity.

Ca-nŏn'ic-als, *n. pl.* The full official dress of the clergy.

Ca-nŏn'ic-ate, *n.* The office of a canon; canonry.

Căn'on-ĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture; canonicalness.

Căn'on-ĭst, *n.* A professor of canon law.

Căn'on-ĭst'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to, a canonist.

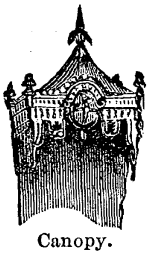
Căn'on-i-zā'tion, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) **1.** Ceremony or act of placing the name of a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. **2.** The state of being canonized or sainted.

Căn'on-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANONIZING.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To place upon the catalogue of saints.

Căn'on-lăw, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The law sanctioned by the church of Rome.

Căn'on-ry, Căn'on-shĭp, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend annexed to it.

Căn'o-py, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπεῖον, a net over a bed to keep off gnats, fr. κώνωψ, gnat.] **1.** A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, over doors, windows, arches, niches, and the like.



Canopy.

Căn'o-py, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANOPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANOPYING.] To cover with a canopy.

Cănt, *v. t.* **1.** To incline, or place upon the edge, as a cask. **2.** To give a sudden turn or impulse to, as to any thing resting upon its edge. **3.** To cut off an angle from.

Cănt, *n.* [Ger. *kante*, Icel. *kantr*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, angle, W. *cant*, circle, Lat. *canthus*, iron ring round a carriage-wheel, a wheel, Gr. κανθός, corner of the eye, felly of a wheel.] **1.** An angle; edge. [*Obs.*] **2.** An inclination from a horizontal line. **3.** A thrust, push, or other impulse, with a sudden jerk.

Cănt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANTING.] **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone. **2.** To make whining pretensions to goodness.

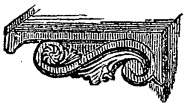
Cănt, *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *cantus*, chant.] **1.** An affected, sing-song mode of speaking. **2.** A word or phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; religious phraseology. **3.** The secret language spoken by gypsies, thieves, tramps, and beggars. [language.

Cănt, *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar; — applied to

Cän't. A colloquial contraction for *can not*.

Căn'ta-lŏup, Căn'ta-lo͝upe, *n.* [So called from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy, where they are said to have been imported from Armenia.] A small, round, ribbed variety of muskmelon, of a very delicate flavor.

Căn'ta-lĕv'er, Căn'ti-lĕv'er, *n.* [From *cant*, an external angle, and *lever*, a supporter of the roof-timber of a house.] (*Arch.*) A bracket for supporting a balcony, the eaves of a house, &c.



Cantalever.

Can-tăn'ker-oŭs, *a.* Very vile or bitter; perverse; malicious; contentious. [*Colloq.*]

Can-tä'tà, Can-tā'tà, *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing, equiv. to Lat. *cantare*, intens. form of *canere*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music.

Can-teen', *n.* [Sp. *cantina*, cellar, bottle-case, either fr. contr. It. *canovettina*, dim. of *canova*, cellar, or fr. *canto*, corner.] A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. [Written also *cantine*.]

Căn'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANTERING.] To move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

Căn'ter, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

Căn'ter, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury-gallop*, said to be derived from pilgrims riding to *Canterbury* at this pace.] A moderate gallop.

Cănt'er, *n.* **1.** One who cants or whines; a beggar. **2.** One who makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

Căn'ter-bur'y (-ber'rў), *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, &c., being a stand with divisions in it.

Căn'ter-bur'y-tāle, *n.* A fabulous story; — so called from the tales of Chaucer.

Căn'tha-rĭs, *n.; pl.* CAN-THĂR'I-DĒS. [Lat. & Gr.] (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect or beetle, used for blistering; Spanish-fly.

Cănt'-ho͝ok (27), *n.* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs. [*Amer.*]

Căn'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-kl), *n.; pl.* CĂN'TI-CLES. [Lat. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, song, from *canere*, to sing.] **1.** A little song. **2.** *pl.* The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Căn'ti-lĕv'er, *n.* See CANTALEVER.

Căn'til-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, intens. form of *canere*, to sing.] To chant.

Căn'til-lā'tion, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

Can-tīne', *n.* See CANTEEN.

Căn'tle (kăn'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *cant*, *n.*] **1.** A fragment, corner, or edge of any thing. **2.** The hind-bow, or protuberance of a saddle.

Cănt'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, q. v.] A piece.

Căn'to, *n.; pl.* CĂN'TŌS. [It. *canto*, from Lat. *cantus*, singing, song, from *canere*, to sing.] **1.** One of the chief divisions of a poem of some length; a book. **2.** (*Mus.*) The soprano, or highest part.

Căn'ton, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *cantonus*, corner, cornerstone, district, aug. of O. Fr. *cant*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, corner. See CANT, *n.*] **1.** A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as, the *cantons* of Switzerland. **2.** A distinct part, or division.

Căn'ton, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANTONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANTONING.] **1.** To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions. **2.** To allot separate quarters to, as to troops. [tons.

Căn'ton-al, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into can-

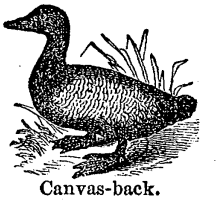
Căn'ton-īze, *v. t.* To divide into cantons.

Căn'ton-ment, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops.

Can-to͞on', *n.* A kind of strong stuff or fustian.

Căn'vas, *n.* [From Lat. *cannabis*, *cannabus*, Gr. κάνναβις, κάνναβος, hemp.] **1.** A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, &c. **2.** The sails of a vessel.

Căn'vas-bāck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-duck, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It derives its name from the color of the plumage on its back.



Canvas-back.

Căn'vass, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANVASSED (kăn'vast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANVASSING.] [From *canvas*, signifying in O. Eng. a sieve, a straining cloth.] **1.** To sift; to strain; to examine thoroughly. **2.** To take up for discussion; to debate. **3.** To go through in the way of solicitation.

Căn'vass, *v. i.* To solicit votes or interest.

Căn'vass, *n.* **1.** Close inspection to know the state of. **2.** Examination in the way of discussion. **3.** A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain some thing.

Căn'vass-er, *n.* **1.** One who solicits votes, or subscriptions. **2.** One who examines the returns of votes.

Cān'y, *a.* [See CANE.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

Căn'yon, *n.* See CANON.

Can-zō'nę, *n.* [It., a song, from Lat. *canere*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. [*Rare.*]

Căn'zo-nĕt', *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts.

Caŏut'chŏuc (kō͞o'chō͞ok), *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic substance, obtained from the milky juice of several tropical plants; — also called *India rubber* and *gum elastic*.

Căp, *n.* [A.-S. *cappe*.] **1.** A covering for the head. **2.** Any thing resembling a cap in form, position, or use.

To set one's cap for, to take measures to gain the affections or favor of a man with a view to being married to him.

Căp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPPED (kăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPPING.] **1.** To cover the top or end of. **2.** To render complete; to consummate. **3.** To provide with a cap.

To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

Cā'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being capable; capacity.

Cā'pa-ble, *a.* [L. Lat. *capabilis*, fr. Lat. *capere*, to take.] **1.** Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; having capacity. **2.** Possessing intellectual power.

Syn. — Adapted; suited; able; competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; skillful.

Cā'pa-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being capable; capacity; capability.

Ca-pā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *capax*.] **1.** Having capacity; able to contain. **2.** Having ability or qualification to take large views of things.

Syn. — Large; roomy; spacious; extended; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

Ca-pā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

Ca-pā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being capacious.

Ca-păç'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPACITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPACITATING.] To render capable; to qualify.

Ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *capacitas*, from *capax*.] **1.** Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space. **2.** Power of the mind to receive ideas, knowledge, &c. **3.** Ability; element of power. **4.** Outward condition or circumstances; character. **5.** (*Law.*) Aptitude or qualification, as of age, residence, &c., necessary for certain purposes. **6.** (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body.

Syn. — Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency.

Cap-à-pie (kăp'a-pee'). [O. Fr.] From head to foot.

Ca-păr'i-son, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*, cover for a saddle, coach, &c., from *capa*, cloak, cover, and *arzon*, the bows of a saddle, or from L. Lat. *caparo*, Fr. *chaperon*, hood, and the Sp. term. *azon*.] **1.** A covering laid over the saddle or harness of a horse; trappings. **2.** Gay or rich clothing.

Ca-păr'i-son, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPARISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPARISONING.] **1.** To cover with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse. **2.** To adorn with rich dress; to dress.

Cāpe, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *caput*, head, top, extremity.] A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland. **2.** [Fr. *cape*.] Part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

Căp'el-let, *n.* [Fr. *capelet*.] (*Far.*) A wen-like swelling on the point of the elbow of a horse.

Cā'per, *v. i.* [From Lat. *caper*, a he-goat.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance.

Cā'per, *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump.

Cā'per, *n.* [Lat. *capparis*, *cappari*, Gr. κάπταρις, κάπταρι, Ar. & Per. *al-kabar*. The Skr. *kaphâri* is dried ginger, from *kapha*, phlegm, and *ari*, enemy, a remedy against phlegm.] (*Bot.*) The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, much used for pickling.

Cā'per-bush, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of low shrubs, some of
Cā'per-tree, } of which produce berries, and others pods.

Cā'pi-as, *n.* [Lat., thou mayst take, from *capere*, to take.] (*Law.*) A writ or process commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it; — also called *writ of capias*.

Cap'il-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus*, hairy, from *capillus*, hair.] Having long filaments; resembling a hair.

Ca-pĭl'la-mĕnt, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair.] A filament or fine hair-like thread or fiber.

Căp'il-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State or condition of being capillary.

Căp'il-la-ry, or **Ca-pĭl'la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.] **1.** Resembling a hair; long and very slender. **2.** Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

Capillary attraction and *repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid.

Căp'il-la-ry (44), *n.* A fine vessel or canal; *especially*, one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins.

Căp'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *capitalis*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** Pertaining to the head. **2.** Pertaining to, or involving, the forfeiture of the head or life. **3.** First in importance.

Capital letter (*Print.*), a letter usually distinguished by its form and greater size from those in which the body of a page is printed; — so called because used at the head of a word or sentence. — *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company or corporation.

ABCDEF ABCDEF
Capitals. Small Capitals.

Syn. — Chief; principal; leading; controlling; prominent.

Căp'i-tal, *n.* [Lat. *capitellum* and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c. **2.** The chief city or town in a country; a metropolis. **3.** A stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c. **4.** Means of increasing one's power; influence. **5.** (*Print.*) A letter distinguished by its form or greater size from those ordinarily used in the body of the page. **6.** (*Fort.*) The line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. See RAVELIN.

Căp'i-tal-ist, *n.* [Fr. *capitaliste*.] A man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

Căp'i-tal-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of converting money or stock into capital. **2.** Use of capital letters.

Căp'i-tal-īze, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into capital, as money or stock. **2.** To print in capital letters.

Căp'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In a capital manner.

Căp'i-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *capitatio*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** A numbering of persons. **2.** A tax upon each head; a poll-tax; — usually called *capitation-tax*.

Căp'i-tē, *n.* [Lat. *capite*, ablative case of *caput*, head.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure of land.

Căp'i-tol, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, on the Mons Capitolinus. **2.** The edifice occupied by a national or state legislature; a government-house.

Ca-pĭt-u-lar, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a chapter; capitulary. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads; as the dandelion.

Ca-pĭt'u-lar, } *n.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*.
Ca-pĭt'u-la-ry, } head, chapter.] **1.** An act passed in a chapter of knights, canons, or other fraternity. **2.** A collection of laws or statutes; — so called as being in chapters or sections. **3.** The member of a chapter.

Ca-pĭt'u-la-ry (44), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPITULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPITULATING.] To surrender on stipulated terms, as an army or garrison.

Ca-pĭt'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** A reducing to heads or articles. **2.** Act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms. **3.** The instrument containing the terms of an agreement or surrender.

Ca-pĭt'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who capitulates.

Ca-pī'vī (-pē've), *n.* [See COPAIBA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies.

Căp'no-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. καπνός, smoke, and μαντεία, power of divination.] Divination by means of the ascent or motion of smoke.

Ca-pọch' (ka-pōōtsh'), *n.* [L. Lat. *capucium*, *caputium*, from *capa*, *cappa*, *cape*, cloak.] A monk's hood; also, the hood of a cloak.

Ca-pọch', *v. t.* To cover with a hood; hence, to hoodwink or blind.

Cā'pọn (kā'pn *or* kā'pun), *n.* [Lat. *capo*, Gr. κάπων, A.-S. *capun*.] A cock gelded for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

Căp'o-nière', *n.* [Fr. *caponnière*, prob. allied to *caponner*, to dissimulate in order to succeed, *capon*, a cunning player.] (*Fort.*) A work placed in a ditch for its defense by fire-arms. It often serves as a covered passage-way across the ditch.

Ca-pŏt', *n.* [Either abbrev. fr. *caput mortuum*, q. v., or contr. fr. Heb. *kappôreth*, expiatory sacrifice, a sort of curse; afterward applied in a more general way.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

Ca-pōte', *n.* [Fr. See CAP.] **1.** A long cloak worn by women. **2.** A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, and others.

Ca-pọuch', *n.* Same as CAPOCH.

Căp'-pā'per, *n.* **1.** A coarse brown paper, used to make caps to hold commodities. **2.** A kind of writing-paper in large sheets, usually called *foolscap*.

Căp're-o-late, *a.* [From Lat. *capreolus*, wild goat, tendril, from *capra*, she-goat, *caper*, he-goat.] (*Bot.*) Having tendrils, or spiral claspers.

Capriccio (ka-prēt'cho), *n.* [It., freak, caprice, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.

Ca-prĭçe' (ka-prees'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat; orig. a fantastical goat-leap.] Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor; fickleness.

Syn. — Freak; whim; fancy; vagary; humor; whimsey.

Ca-prĭ'cioŭs (ka-prĭsh'us), *a.* Governed by caprice.

Syn. — Arbitrary; freakish; whimsical; unsteady; captious.

Ca-prĭ'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a capricious manner [cious.

Ca-prĭ'cioŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being capri-

Căp'ri-côrn (25), *n.* [Lat. *capricornus*, from *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.] (*Astron.*) The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December.

Căp'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio*, from *caprificare*, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect, from *caprificus*, the wild fig, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *ficus*, fig.] A process of accelerating the ripening of fruit, practiced in the Levant, particularly with the fig.

Căp'ri-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat.

Ca-prĭg'e-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caprigenus*, fr. *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *genere*, *gignere*, to produce.] Produced by a goat.

Căp'ri-ōle, *n.* [From Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat. Cf. CAPER, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Man.*) A leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing. **2.** A leap or caper, as in dancing. **3.** A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

Căp'-shēaf, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

Căp'si-çīne, *n.* [From *capsicum*.] (*Chem.*) The active principle found in the capsules of Cayenne pepper.

Căp'si-cum, *n.* [N. Lat. *capsicum*, fr. *capsa*, box, because it is contained in pods.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants producing the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use.

Cap-sīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPSIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPSIZING.] [Probably from *cap*, top, head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

Căp'sīze, *n.* An upset or overturn.

Căp'stan, *n.* [From Lat. *capistrum*, halter.] (*Naut.*) A machine used for weighing anchors, or drawing up any great weight, operating with a cable wound round it, in the manner of a wheel and axle.

Căp'su-lar, } *a.* Hollow, like a capsule; pertaining to
Căp'su-la-ry, } a capsule.

Căp'su-late, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a
Căp'su-lā'ted, } chest or box.

Căp'sūle, *n.* [Lat. *capsula*, a little box, fr. *capsa*, chest,

case, fr. *capere*, to take, contain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A seed-pod or pericarp, opening, when mature, by the separation of its valves. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) A small saucer of clay for roasting or melting samples of ores, &c. (*b.*) A small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain. **3.** (*Physiol.*) A small membranous sac. **4.** A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. **5.** A percussion cap.

Căp'taĭn (42), *n.* [From Lat. *caput*, the head.] **1.** The military officer who commands a company or troop; — also the commander of a ship, the foreman of a body of workmen, and the like. **2.** A military leader; a warrior.

Captain-general (*Mil.*), a commander-in-chief. — *Captain-lieutenant*, an officer, who, with the rank of a captain, and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop.

Căp'taĭn-çy, *n.* Rank, post, or commission of a captain.
Căp'taĭn-ry, *n.* Chieftainship; captainship.
Căp'taĭn-ship, *n.* **1.** Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain. **2.** Skill in military affairs.

Căp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *captio*, from *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** (*Law.*) That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, &c., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. **2.** The heading of a chapter, section, or page.

☞ In the latter sense, the word is an Americanism; but it is not used by our best writers.

Căp'tioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *captiosus*. See *supra*.] **1.** Apt to find fault or to cavil. **2.** Fitted to catch, or perplex.

Syn. — Caviling; petulant; fretful. — One who is *captious* is ready to *catch* at the slightest faults; one who is *caviling* does it on trivial or imaginary grounds; one who is *petulant* is apt, from irritability, to make hasty but slight attacks; *fretfulness* is complaining impatience.

Căp'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a captious manner.
Căp'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Disposition to find fault.
Căp'ti-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPTIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPTIVATING.] [Lat. *captivare*, from *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** To capture. [*Rare.*] **2.** To overpower with excellence or beauty.

Syn. — To enslave; subdue; charm; enchant; fascinate.

Căp'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Act of taking a prisoner.
Căp'tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *captivus*, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** A prisoner taken in war, by an enemy. **2.** One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection.
Căp'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Made prisoner, especially in war; kept in bondage or confinement. **2.** Serving to confine; relating to bondage or confinement.
Cap-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being a prisoner. **2.** A state of being under control.

Syn. — Imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection.

Căp'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *capere*, to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize.
Căpt'ūre (kăpt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *captura*, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure. **2.** The thing taken. [stratagem.
Căpt'ūre, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or
Căp'u-çhĭn', *n.* [Fr. *capucin*, from *capuce*, *capuchon*, hood, cowl. See CAPOCH.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) One of the monks of the order of St. Francis; — so called from the hood or cowl which they wear. **2.** A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood. **3.** A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

Cā'put Môr'tu-um. [Lat., dead head.] Residuum or remainder of distillation or sublimation; worthless residue.

Căr, *n.* [Lat. *carrus*, a four-wheeled wagon, a Celtic word in Lat., W. *câr*, allied to Ger. *karre*, *karren*.] **1.** A small vehicle moved on wheels. **2.** A carriage for running on the rails of a railway. [*Amer.*] **3.** A chariot of war.

Căr'a-bīne, *n.* See CARBINE.
Căr'ack, *n.* [Low Lat. *caraca*, from *carrus*, wagon, because it carries much, as if it were a *carrus marinus*.] (*Naut.*) A large ship of burden, such as the Portuguese formerly used in trading to the East Indies.
Căr'a-cōle, *n.* [Prob. of Iberian origin; Bisc. *baracculoa*, *bare curacillua*, snail, *barea*, slug, and *culloa*, contr. fr. *curacillua*, a winding hole.] **1.** A half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. **2.** (*Arch.*) A staircase in a spiral form.
Căr'a-cōle, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.
Căr'a-gheen, *n.* See CARRAGEEN.
Căr'a-mĕl, *n.* [From Lat. *canna*, reed, and *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] (*Chem.*) Burnt sugar; a black, porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.
Căr'a-pāçe, } *n.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A thick
Căr'a-păx, } shell or shield, which covers the back of the tortoise or turtle; the upper shell of the crab, or other crustaceous animal.
Căr'at, *n.* [Ar. *qirât*, *qîrât*, a bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, carat, which word the Arabians borrowed from Gr. κεράτιον, a little horn, fruit of the carob-tree, a weight, carat.] **1.** The weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. **2.** A twenty-fourth part; — a denomination used in determining the proportionate fineness of gold, which is supposed to be divided into twenty-four equal parts.

Căr'a-văn', or **Căr'a-văn'**, *n.* [Ar. *qairawân*, from Per. *kârwân*, *qîrwân*, caravan, *qirwân*, traveling through many regions.] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, traveling together for greater security. **2.** A large, close carriage on springs, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c., for exhibition.
Căr'a-văn'sa-ry, } *n.* [Per. *kârwân-sarâi*, fr. *kârwân*,
Căr'a-văn'se-raĭ, } caravan, and *sarâi*, palace, large house, inn.] A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle.
Căr'a-vĕl, *n.* [From Lat. *carabus*, Gr. κάραβος, a kind of light ship.] [Written also *carvel*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A kind of light, round, old-fashioned ship. (*b.*) A small boat used for the herring-fishery, on the coast of France.
Căr'a-wāy, *n.* [Ar. *karwiya*, *karawiya*, from Gr. κάρον, κάρος, Lat. *careum*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A biennial aromatic plant of the parsley family, and its seed. **2.** A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.
Căr'bīne, *n.* [From L. Lat. *carabaga*, *chadabula*, *cabulus*, for *cadabulus*, engine of war, *càdabulum*, prostration to the ground, from Gr. καταβολή, a throwing down, καταβάλλειν, to throw down.] (*Mil.*) A fire-arm intermediate between the pistol and musket in length and weight, used by mounted troops.
Căr'bĭ-neer', *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with a carbine.
Căr'bon, *n.* [Lat. *carbo*, coal.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into mineral coals and graphite or black-lead. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond.
Căr'bo-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining, relating to, containing, or composed of, carbon.
Căr'bo-nā'rĭ, *n. pl.* [It. *carbonaro*, a coal-man.] Members of a secret political association in Italy, formed in the early part of the nineteenth century.
Căr'bon-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [bonic acid.
Căr'bon-ā'ted, *a.* Combined or impregnated with car-
Căr-bŏn'ĭc, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, carbon.

Carbonic acid (*Chem.*), an acid composed of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen. In its ordinary condition it is a heavy gas, and is totally unfit for respiration.

Căr'bon-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [From *carbon*, Lat. *carbo*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal.
Căr'bon-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.
Căr'bon-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARBONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARBONIZING.] To convert into carbon.
Căr'boy, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *carb*, basket.] A large, globular glass bottle, inclosed in basket-work for protection.
Căr'bun-cle (kär'bunk-l, 82), *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, coal.] **1.** (*Min.*) A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies. **2.** (*Med.*) A malignant boil, differing from a common boil in having no central core, and being of longer continuance.
Căr'bun-cled, *a.* **1.** Set with the stone called carbuncle. **2.** Having a malignant boil called carbuncle; hence, having red or inflamed spots.
Car-bŭn'cu-lar, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.
Căr'bu-rĕt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base. [ner of a carburet.
Căr'bu-rĕt-ed, *a.* Combined with carbon in the man-
Căr'ca-nĕt, *n.* [Armor. *kerchen*, bosom, neck, *kelchen*, collar, cravat, fr. *kelch*, circle, round, allied to Icel. *qverk*, O. H. Ger. *querca*, throat.] A chain or collar of jewels.
Căr'cass, *n.* [From Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *capsa*, chest, box, case.] [Written also *carcase*.] **1.** The dead body of an animal; a corpse. **2.** The body, in contempt or ridicule. **3.** The decaying remains of a thing, as of a ship. **4.** The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. **5.** (*Mil.*) A hollow, oval vessel, filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.
Căr'çel Lămp. A lamp in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work.
Cärd, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, Gr. χάρτης, a leaf of paper.] **1.** A piece of pasteboard or thick paper, prepared for various uses. **2.** A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c. **3.** A paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

Cärd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARDING.] To play at cards; to game.

Cärd, *n.* [From Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle, *carere*, to card.] An instrument for combing wool or flax, or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals.

Cärd, *v. t.* To comb with a card.

Cär'da-mīne, *n.* [Lat. *cardamina*, Gr. καρδαμίνη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, containing the lady's-smock, cuckoo-flower, meadow-cress, &c.

Cär'da-mom, *n.* [Gr. καρδάμωμον, from ἄμωμον, an Indian spice-plant, and καρδ, for σκαρδ, from Skr. *tshhard*, to vomit; *tshhardikâripu*, cardamom, literally enemy to vomiting.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, indigenous to the East Indies. Its seeds have a warm, aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine.

Cärd'-bōard, *n.* A stiff paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.

Cärd'-cāse, *n.* A case for visiting cards.

Cärd'er, *n.* One who cards wool.

Cär'di-ac, **Car-dī'ac-al**, } *a.* [Gr. καρδιακός, from καρδία, heart.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to or resembling the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries. (*b.*) Pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach. **2.** Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach.

Cär'di-ac, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial.

Cär'di-ăl'ġy, *n.* [Gr. καρδιαλγία, from καρδία, heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) Heartburn.

Cär'di-nal, *a.* [Lat. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, the hinge of a door, that about which a thing revolves, or on which it depends.] Of fundamental importance; pre-eminent; superior; chief; principal.

Cardinal numbers, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are called *ordinal* numbers. — *Cardinal points* (*Geog.*), north and south, east and west. — *Cardinal virtues* (*Antiq.*), prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

Cär'di-nal, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council. **2.** A woman's short cloak.

Cär'di-nal-āte, **Cär'di-nal-ship**, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Cär'di-nal-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird having a fine scarlet plumage, and a high, pointed crest on its head.

Cär'di-nal-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty.

Cärd'ing-ĕn'ġĭne, **Cärd'ing-ma-çhĭne'**, } *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool or cotton, and forming it into a roll.

Cär'di-oid, *n.* [From Gr. καρδιο-ειδής, heart-shaped, from καρδία, heart, and εἶδος, shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

Cär'di-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. καρδία, heart, and λόγος, speech.] (*Anat.*) A discourse or treatise on the heart.

Car-dōon', *n.* [From Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] (*Bot.*) A plant, resembling the artichoke, used as salad.

Cärd'-tā/ble, *n.* A table having a leaf which folds over upon the other, used for playing cards on.

Cāre (4), *n.* [A.-S. *caru*, *cearu*, Goth. *kara*, Ir. & Gael. *car*, W. *cur*, allied to Lat. *cura*, care.] **1.** Charge or oversight, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity. **2.** Attention or heed; caution; regard; heedfulness; watchfulness. **3.** A burdensome sense of responsibility. **4.** The object of watchful attention or anxiety.

Syn. — Anxiety; solicitude; concern; trouble. — *Care* belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdening thought; *anxiety* is a state of painful uneasiness from the dread of evil; *solicitude* and *concern* express the same feeling in diminished degrees.

Cāre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARING.] **1.** To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned. **2.** To be inclined or disposed.

Ca-reen', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAREENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAREENING.] [O. Eng. *carine*, from Lat. *carina*, the keel.] (*Naut.*) To heave on one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, &c.

Ca-reen', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer', *n.* [From Lat. *carrus*, wagon. See CAR.] **1.** A race-course. **2.** Rapidity of motion; a race; a course. **3.** General course of proceeding; procedure.

Ca-reer', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAREERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAREERING.] To move or run rapidly.

Cāre'ful (4), *a.* **1.** Attentive to support and protect. **2.** Giving good heed. **3.** Full of care or solicitude.

Syn. — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

Cāre'ful-ly, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

Cāre'ful-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being careful.

Cāre'less, *a.* [From *care* and the termination *less*.] **1.** Having no care; inattentive; unmindful. **2.** Free from care or anxiety. **3.** Done, or said without care.

Syn. — Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; unthinking; incautious; remiss; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.

Cāre'less-ly, *adv.* In a careless manner.

Cāre'less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being careless.

Ca-rĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARESSED (ka-rĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARESSING.] [From L. Lat. *caritia*, caress, fr. Lat. *carus*, dear.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle.

Ca-rĕss', *n.* An act of endearment.

Cā'ret, *n.* [Lat., there is wanting, from *carere*, to want.] (*Print.*) A mark [∧] which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

Cär'-go, *n.*; *pl.* CÄR'GŌES. [Sp. *cargo* and *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar*, to load, charge, q. v.] The lading or freight of a ship.

Căr'i-bŏu, *n.* [A Canadian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the reindeer kind. [Written also *carribou*.]

Căr'i-ca-tūre' (53), *n.* [Fr.; It. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to charge, exaggerate. See CHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** The exaggeration, in a representation, pictorial or otherwise, of that which is characteristic. **2.** A figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous.

Căr'i-ca-tūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARICATURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARICATURING.] To make a caricature of.

Căr'i-ca-tūr'ist, *n.* One who makes caricatures.

Cā'ri-ēs, *n.* [Lat., rottenness, allied to Skr. *çrî*, to break.] (*Med.*) An ulceration of bone.

Căr'i-nate, **Căr'i-nā'ted**, } *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, from *carina*, keel.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like the keel of a ship.

Căr'i-ōle, *n.* [It. *carriuola*, dim. of *car*, *carro*, Lat. *carrus*. See CAR.] A small, open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash. See CARRY-ALL.

Cā'ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Ulceration of a bone; caries.

Cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Affected with caries.

Cärl, *n.* [A.-S. *carl*, Icel. *karl*, man, Ger. *kerl*, fellow.] **1.** A rude, rustic, rough man. **2.** A kind of hemp.

Cär'lĭne, **Cär'ling**, } *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, *escarlingue*, Sp., Pg., & It. *carlinga*.] (*Naut.*) A timber, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship.

Cär'man, *n.*; *pl.* CÄR'MEN. A man who drives a cart.

Cär'mel-īte, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the twelfth century.

Car-mĭn'a-tĭve, *a.* [N. Lat. *carminativus* (anno 1622), from *carminare*, to card, hence to cleanse.] Expelling wind from the body; warming.

Car-mĭn'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

Cär'mīne, *n.* [Contr. from L. Lat. *carmesinus*, purple color, Eng. *crimson*, q. v.] A beautiful pigment, of a rich red or crimson color, prepared from cochineal.

Cär'naġe (45), *n.* [From Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** The flesh of slain animals. **2.** Slaughter; massacre; murder; havoc.

Cärnal, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual. **2.** Given to sensual indulgence; lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

Cär'nal-ist, *n.* One given to sensuality.

Car-năl'i-ty, *n.* State of being carnal; sensuality.

Cär'nal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARNALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARNALIZING.] To make carnal.

Cär'nal-ly, *adv.* According to the flesh.

Cär'nal-mīnd'ed, *a.* Worldly-minded.

Car-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *carnatio*, fleshiness, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Flesh-color. **2.** (*Paint.*) That part of a picture which represents the flesh without drapery. **3.** (*Bot.*) A species of clove-pink.

Car-nēl'ian (-yan), *n.* [N. Lat. *carneolus*, fr. *carneus*, fleshy; — from its flesh-red color.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, or a reddish-white color.

Cär'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.

Cär'ney, *n.* [From Lat. *carneus*, fleshy.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat.

Cär'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A turning to flesh.

Cär'ni-fȳ, *v. i.* [L. Lat. *carnificare*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facere*, to make.] To form flesh.

Cär'ni-val, *n.* [It. *carnevalé*, farewell to meat, from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell.] A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries for a number of days before Lent.

Car-nĭv'o-rà, *n. pl.* [Lat. (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *carnivorus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour.]

(*Nat. Hist.*) An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena.

Car-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [See *supra.*] Feeding on flesh.

Car-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A fleshy excrescence. **2.** Fleshiness.

Căr'ob, *n.* [Ar. *kharrûb.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous evergreen tree, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant.

Căr'ol, *n.* [L. Lat. *carola*, dim. of Lat. *chorus*, a choral dance, Gr. χορός.] **1.** A song of joy and exultation, or of mirth; a lay. **2.** A devotional song.

Căr'ol, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAROLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAROLING.] To praise or celebrate in song.

Căr'ol, *v. i.* To sing in joy or festivity; to warble.

Ca-rŏt'id, *n.* [Gr. pl. καρωτίδες, from κάρος, heavy sleep, κάρα, head.] (*Anat.*) A large artery conveying the blood from the neck to the head. There are two, one on each side. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be caused by an increased flow of blood through them.

Ca-rŏt'id, } *a.* Pertaining to the two great arteries
Ca-rŏt'id-al, } of the neck that carry blood to the head.

Ca-rous'al, *n.* A jovial feast or festival; merrymaking.

Syn. — Feast; banquet. — *Feast* is generic; a *banquet* is a sumptuous feast; a *carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and wine.

Ca-rouse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAROUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAROUSING.] [From Ger. *garaus*, end, entire emptying of the cup in drinking one's health.] To drink abundantly; to drink in a jovial manner.

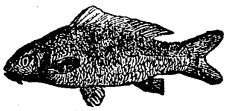
Ca-rouse' *v. t.* To drink freely or jovially.

Ca-rouse', *n.* A drinking match or season of carousal.

Ca-rous'er, *n.* One who carouses.

Cärp, *v. i.* [Lat. *carpere*, to seize.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.

Cärp, *n.* [L. Lat. *carpio*, *carpo*, *carpa*, prob. from *carpere*, to seize.] (*Ichth.*) A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.



Carp.

Cär'pal, *a.* [From N. Lat. *carpus*, wrist.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist.

Cär'pel, *n.* [N. Lat., dim. from Gr. καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

Cär'pen-ter, *n.* [L. Lat. *carpentarius*, from Lat. *carpentum*, wagon, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.

Cär'pen-try, *n.* **1.** Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings. **2.** Pieces of timber connected by being framed together, &c.

Cärp'er, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

Cär'pet, *n.* [Low Lat. *carpeta*, *carpita*, woolly cloths, from Lat. *carpere*, to pluck.] A heavy fabric, used as a covering for floors.

Carpet knight, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. — *To be on the carpet*, under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.

Cär'pet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARPETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARPETING.] To cover with a carpet or carpets.

Cär'pet-băg, *n.* A traveling-bag; — so called because originally made of carpet. [in general.

Cär'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets

Car-phŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. κάρφος, a small dry body, and λέγειν, to pluck.] (*Med.*) Same as FLOCCILLATION.

Cär'po-līte, *n.* [Gr. καρπός, fruit, and λίθος, stone.] A petrified fruit.

Car-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. καρπός, fruit, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit.

Căr'rack, *n.* See CARACK.

Căr'ra-geen', } *n.* A kind of sea-weed, the Irish moss
Căr'ri-geen', } of the shops, used for jellies, &c.

Căr'riage (kăr'rij), *n.* [See CARRY.] **1.** Act of carrying; conveyance. **2.** That which carries; a vehicle, especially for pleasure or for passengers. **3.** Manner of carrying one's self; personal manners.

Syn. — Conveyance; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Căr'riage-a-ble, *a.* Passable by carriages.

Căr'ri-er, *n.* One who, or that which, carries.

Căr'ri-on, *n.* [Low Lat. *caronia*, from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals.

Căr'ri-on, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.

Căr'rom, *n.* (*Billiards.*) The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue.

Căr'ron-ade', *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] (*Mil.*) A kind of short cannon, formerly in use.

Căr'rot, *n.* [Lat. *carota.*] (*Bot.*) A plant having an esculent root, usually of a reddish-yellow color.

Căr'rot-y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; reddish-yellow.

Căr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARRYING.] [Fr. *charrier*, to cart, from *car*, *char*, car, q. v.] **1.** To convey or transport; to bear. **2.** To cause to move forward; to urge; to impel. **3.** To transfer, as from one column, page, or book to another, or from one country to another. **4.** To effect or accomplish. **5.** To obtain possession of by force. **6.** To bear the aspect of; to exhibit; to imply. **7.** To behave, to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronoun.

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor. — *To carry off*, to kill. — *To carry on*, (*a.*) To promote, advance, or help forward. (*b.*) To manage, or prosecute. — *To carry out*, to put into execution; to bring to a successful issue.

Căr'ry, *v. i.* To convey or propel; to bear.

To carry on, to behave in a wild, rude manner. [*Colloq.*] — *Carrying trade*, freighting.

Căr'ry-all, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *cariole.*] A light four-wheeled one horse vehicle, to carry a number of persons.

Cärt, *n.* [L. Lat. *carreta*, *carretta*, fr. Lat. *carrus*, *car*, q. v.] A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities.

Cärt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARTING.] To carry or convey on a cart.

Cärt'age, *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.

Carte-blanche (kärt'blonsh'), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases. Hence, **2.** Unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

Carte-de-visite (kärt'dŭ-ve'zeet'), *n.* [Fr.] A small photographic picture fastened upon a card; — so called from its original use as a visiting card.

Car-tĕl', or **Cär'tel,** *n.* [Fr. & Sp., from Lat. *charta*, dim. *chartula.*] (*Mil.*) A writing or agreement, between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners.

Cartel, or *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

Cärt'er, *n.* The man who drives a cart; a teamster.

Car-tē'sian, *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy. [Cartes.

Car-tē'sian, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des

Cär-thū'sian, *n.* One of a religious order named from *Chartreux*, the place of their institution, in France.

Car-thū'sian, *a.* Pertaining to the Carthusian monks.

Cär'ti-lage, *n.* [Lat. *cartilago.*] (*Anat.*) A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle. [gristly.

Cär'ti-lăg'i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like a cartilage; gristly.

Car-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. χάρτη, a leaf of paper, and γράφειν, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Cär'ton, *n.* [Fr. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard; cardboard. **2.** A pasteboard box.

Car-tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *carton*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A design drawn on strong paper, to be painted in fresco. **2.** A design colored for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

Car-touch' (kar-tōōtch'), *n.* [Fr., from *carte*, paper.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A tablet in the form of a roll or scroll; a modillion. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A case of paper, &c., holding a charge for a fire-arm. (*b.*) The box containing the charge. (*c.*) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (*d.*) A ticket of leave or dismission given to a soldier.

Cär'tridge, *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, as if fr. N. Lat. *chartaragium*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] (*Mil.*) A case of paper, pasteboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm.

Blank cartridge, a cartridge without a ball.

Car'tridge-bŏx, *n.* (*Mil.*) A case for cartridges.

Cärt'-wright (-rīt), *n.* A maker of carts.

Căr'un-cle (kăr'ŭnk-l, 82), *n.* [Lat. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A small, fleshy excrescence. **2.** (*Bot.*) An excrescence or appendage at the hilum or scar of a seed. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird.

Ca-rŭn'cū-lar, } *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form
Ca-rŭn'cū-late, } of, a caruncle.

Cärve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARVING.] [A.-S. *ceorfan.*] **1.** To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner. **2.** To make or shape by cutting. **3.** To cut into small pieces or slices. **4.** To distribute or apportion to.

Cärve, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise the trade of a carver. **2.** To cut up meat. [AVEL.

Cär'vel, *n.* [Contr. fr. *caravel.*] A small ship. See CAR-

Cärv'er, *n.* One who carves.

Cärv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of cutting wood, stone, &c. **2.** Device or figure carved. **3.** Act or art of cutting up meat at table.

Cā/ry-ā/tēs, Cā/ry-ăt/i-dēs, } *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. Καρυάτιδες, the priestesses of *Caryæ* serving in the temple of Diana.] (*Arch.*) Figures of women, serving to support entablatures.

Cā/ry-ăt/ic, Cā/ry-ăt/id, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a caryatid.

Cā/ry-ăt/id, *n.* (*Arch.*) A female figure supporting an entablature.

Caryatid.

Căs/ca-bĕl, *n.* [From Lat. *scabillum*, *scabellum*, an instrument of the nature of the castanet.] That part of a cannon in rear of the base-ring.

Cas-cāde′, *n.* [From Lat. *casare*, to be ready to fall, from *cadere*, to fall.] A waterfall less than a cataract.

Căs/ca-rĭl/lȧ, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cáscara*, peel, bark. See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) A plant — a native of Jamaica — which furnishes a bark used in medicine as a tonic.

Cāse, *n.* [Lat. *capsa.*] **1.** A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains. **2.** A box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box. **3.** (*Print.*) A frame containing boxes for holding type.

Cāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASED (kāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASING.] To cover with or put in a case.

Cāse, *n.* [Lat. *casus*, fr. *cadere*, to fall, to happen.] **1.** That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; a circumstance. **2.** An individual occurrence or particular instance. **3.** A state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; especially a cause or suit in court. **4.** (*Gram.*) The form of nouns, by which their relations to the other parts of the sentence are indicated.

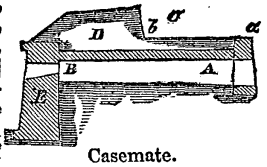
Syn. — Situation; condition; state; plight; predicament.

Cāse′hărd′en (-här′dn), *v. t.* To harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel.

Cā′se-īne, *n.* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] (*Chem.*) The curd or coagulable part of milk; the basis of cheese.

Cāse′-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A large table knife; — so called because formerly kept in a case.

Cāse′māte, *n.* [It. *casamatta*, from *casa*, house, and *matto*, *matta*, mad, weak, feeble, dim. fr. Per. *mât*, conquered.] (*Fort.*) A bomb-proof chamber, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures; — also capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through the *embrasure* in the wall; a gun at C would fire *en barbette*, or over the parapet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the *scarp*; *a b*, terre-plein.

Cāse′mā′ted, *a.* Furnished with, or built like, a casemate.

Cāse′ment, *n.* [Formed from *case*, frame.] A glazed frame or sash, opening on hinges, which are affixed to the upright sides of the frame into which it is fitted.

Cā′se-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

Cā′sern, *n.* [Lat. *casa*, shed, house.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks.

Cāse′-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case or envelope.

Cāse′-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm or grub that makes itself a case. See CADDIS.

Căsh, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa.* See CASE, a box.] (*Com.*) Coin or specie; — sometimes also applied to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, or any paper easily convertible into money.

Căsh, *n.* A Chinese copper coin, perforated and strung on a thread, worth about one tenth of a cent.

Căsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASHING.] To turn into cash; to exchange for money.

Căsh′-book (27), *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received or paid.

Ca-shew′ (ka-shōō′), *n.* [A corruption of *acajou*, the Fr. orthography of the native Brazilian name, *acajaiba.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the West Indies and South America, of the same family with the sumac.

Cash-īēr′ (kash-eer′), *n.* [See CASH.] One who has charge of money in a bank, &c.; a cash-keeper.

Cash-īēr′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASHIERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASHIERING.] [Lat. *cassare*, equiv. to *cassum reddere*, to annul.] **1.** To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission of. **2.** To dismiss or discard from service or from society.

Căsh′mēre, *n.* **1.** A rich and costly kind of shawl; — named from the country where first made. **2.** A fine woolen stuff imitating the true cashmere.

Ca-shōō′, *n.* Same as CATECHU.

Cās′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering any body with another thin substance. **2.** An outside covering.

Casino (ka-sē′no), *n.* [It., dim. of *casa*, house.] **1.** A small country house. **2.** A kind of club-house.

Cȧsk, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask, Fr. *casque*, It. *casco*, helmet.] **1.** A close vessel for containing liquors, made of staves, headings, and hoops. **2.** The quantity contained in a cask.

Cȧsk′et, *n.* [Dim. of *cask.*] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.

Cȧsque, } *n.* [See CASK, *n.*, *supra.*] A piece of defensive
Cȧsk, } armor, for the head and neck; a helmet.

Căs′sa-dȧ, *n.* Same as CASSAVA.

Cas-sā′tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *cassatio*, fr. *cassare*, to annul, fr. *cassus*, hollow.] The act of annulling.

Court of cassation, the highest court of appeal in France.

Căs′sa-vȧ, *n.* [From Haytian *kasabi.*] (*Bot.*) A species of the manihot, from which tapioca is obtained.

Căs′se-pā′per, *n.* [Fr. *papier cassé.*] Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

Căs′siȧ (kăsh′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *qesîâh*, from *qâsa'*, to cut off, to peel off, Ar. *qathaa.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of leguminous plants of many species, including the senna. (*b.*) A species of laurel. **2.** (*Com.*) The cheaper kinds of cinnamon.

Căs′-si-do-ny, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, a town in Bithynia.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of cottonweed, cudweed, or goldylocks. (*b.*) A species of French lavender.

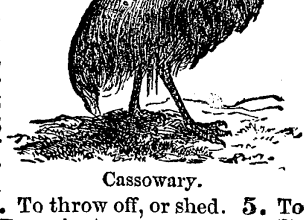
Cas′si-mēre, *n.* [Perh. of the same origin as *cashmere*, q. v.] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

Cas-sī′no, *n.* [See CASINO, a small house.] A game at cards, generally played by four persons.

Căs′si-us (kăsh′-ĭ-us), *n.* [From the name of the discoverer.] A beautiful purple pigment, obtained from the chloride of gold.

Căs′sock, *n.* [From Fr. *casaque*, from Lat. *casa*, cottage.] (*Eccl.*) A close garment, resembling a long frock coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, under the surplice or gown.

Căs′so-wa-ry, *n.* [From Hindost. *kassuwaris.*] (*Ornith.*) A large bird, resembling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest living bird.



Cassowary.

Cȧst (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTING.] [Dan. *kaste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta.*] **1.** To send or drive from by force; to throw; to fling; to hurl; to impel. **2.** To direct, or turn, as the sight. **3.** To throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome. **4.** To throw off, or shed. **5.** To compute; to reckon. **6.** To make to preponderate. **7.** To form, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to found. **8.** To distribute, as the parts of a play among actors.

To cast down, to deject or depress. — *To cast off* (*Naut.*), to loose, or untie. — *To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve. — *To cast young*, to miscarry. — *To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.

Cȧst, *v. i.* **1.** To turn or revolve in the mind. **2.** To receive form or shape. **3.** To warp. **4.** (*Naut.*) To fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind.

Cȧst, *n.* **1.** The act of casting; a throw. **2.** The thing thrown. **3.** The distance through which any thing is thrown. **4.** A chance or venture. **5.** Act of casting in a mold. **6.** Form or shape into which any thing is cast or molded. **7.** Whatever is cast in a mold. **8.** Manner or quality of appearance. **9.** An unexpected opportunity. **10.** Assignment of parts in a play to the actors. **11.** The company of actors to whom the parts in a play are assigned. **12.** A motion or turn, as of the eye; direction; look; glance; squint.

Cas-tā′ne-ȧ, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. κάστανον, a chestnut.] A genus of trees, including the common chestnut-tree.

Căs′ta-nĕt′, *n.* [From Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut; so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts.] An instrument composed of small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

Cȧst′a-wāy, *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate.

Cȧste (6), *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Sp. & Pg. *casta*, race, lineage,

from Lat. *castus*, pure, chaste.] **1.** One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India is divided. **2.** A separate and fixed order or class of society.

Căs'tel-lan, *n.* [Lat. *castellanus*, an occupant of a castle, L. Lat., a governor of a castle, from *castellum*, castle, q. v.] A governor or constable of a castle.

Căs'tel-la-ny (44), *n.* The lordship belonging to a castle.

Căs'tel-lā'ted, *a.* [See CASTLE.] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

Cast'er, *n.* **1.** One who casts. **2.** A phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table. **3.** A stand to contain a number of such phials or cruets. **4.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

Căs'ti-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASTIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTIGATING.] [Lat. *castigare*, from *castus*, pure, chaste, and *agere*, to move, drive.] To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise.

Căs'ti-gā'tion, *n.* Punishment by whipping; chastisement.

Căs'ti-gā'tor, *n.* One who castigates or corrects.

Căs'ti-ga-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

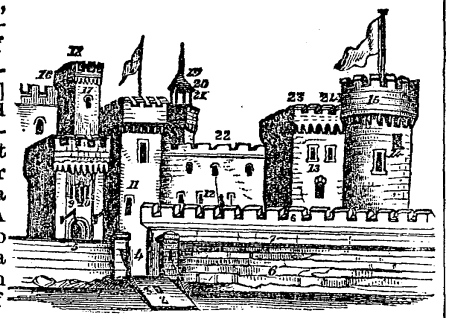
Căs'tile Sōap. [From *Castile*, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Cast'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who casts. **2.** That which is cast in a mold. **3.** The warping of a board.

Cast'ing-nĕt, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

Cast'ing-voiçe, } *n.* Vote of a presiding officer, which
Cast'ing-vōte, } decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided.

Căs'tle (kăs'l), [Latin *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place.] **1.** A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a fortress. **2.** A piece, made to to represent a castle, used in the game of chess.



Ancient Castle.

1, moat; 2, draw-bridge; 3, wicket; 4, sally-port; 5, portcullis; 6, outer walls; 7, parapet; 8, rampart; 9, loopholes; 10, escutcheon; 11, bulwark; 12, sentinel; 13, magazine; 14, a cell; 15, donjon or keep; 16, barracks; 17, barbacan; 18, watchman; 19, turret; 20, chapel; 21, belfry; 22, state court; 23, merlons; 24, embrasures.

Castle in the air, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation;—sometimes called a *castle in Spain*, Spain being a region of romance.

Căs'tle (kăs'l), *v. t.* In chess, to cover with a castle;—said of the king, when neither piece has been previously moved, and the king has not been in check.

Căs'tle, *v. i.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle.

Căs'tle-buĭld'er (kăs'l-bĭld'er), *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

Căs'tle-guärd (72), *n.* **1.** The guard which defends a castle. **2.** A tax on a dwelling within a certain distance of a castle. **3.** A feudal tenure, obliging the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

Căs'tle-ward, *n.* Same as CASTLE-GUARD.

Cast'-ŏff, *a.* Laid aside; as, *cast-off* clothes.

Căs'tor, *n.* [Lat. *castor*, Gr. κάστωρ, akin to Skr. *kastûrî*, *kasturikâ*, musk.] **1.** A genus of animals, in which the beaver is included. **2.** A peculiar substance of a strong, penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the inguinal sacs, one in each groin of the beaver. **3.** A hat, especially one made of the fur of the beaver. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A heavy quality of broadcloth.

Cast'or, *n.* A small wheel and swivel for supporting furniture. See CASTER.

Căs'tor and Pŏl'lux. (*Meteor.*) An electrical phenomenon, thought to portend a cessation of a storm. See CORPOSANT.

Cas'tor-oil, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus*-oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus*.] The oil of a kind of plant found in the West Indies. It is a mild cathartic.

Căs'tra-me-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *castra metari*, to measure or survey a camp.] (*Mil.*) Art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Căs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTRATING.] [Lat. *castrare*.] To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld.

Cas-trā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of the testicles.

Căs'trel, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of hawk resembling the sparrow-hawk. See KESTREL.

Cas-trĕn'sian, *a.* [Lat. *castrensis*, from *castra*, camp.] Belonging to a camp.

Căş'u-al (kăzh'ụ-al,) *a.* [Lat. *casualis*, from *casus*, fall, accident, from *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected. **2.** Coming without regularity.

Syn. — Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional. — *Casual* and *fortuitous* are substantially the same; a thing is *accidental* when not planned or sought, as a *meeting; incidental* when it falls in as secondary, or out of the regular course of things, as a *remark; occasional* when it occurs only now and then.

Căş'u-al-ly (kăzh'ụ-al-lỹ), *adv.* By chance; accidentally; fortuitously; occasionally.

Căş'u-al-ty (kăzh'ụ-al-tỹ), *n.* **1.** That which comes without design, or without being foreseen; an accident. **2.** An accidental injury; hence, death, misfortune.

Căş'u-ist (kăzh'ụ-ist), *n.* [From Lat. *casus*, fall, case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Căş'u-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Relating to cases of conscience,
Căş'u-ĭst'ic-al, } or to cases of doubtful propriety.

Căş'u-ist-ry (kăzh'ụ-), *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions of doubtful propriety.

Căt, *n.* [A.-S. *cat*, Icel. *köttr*, Fr. *chat*, Sp. *gato*, It. *gatto*, W. *câth*, Late Lat. *catus*, Bisc. *catua*, N. Gr. γάτα, γάτος, Russ. & Pol. *kot*, Turk. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A well-known domestic animal. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A ship having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. (*b.*) A strong tackle to draw an anchor up to the cat-head. **3.** A double tripod. **4.** An old game at ball. **5.** A kind of whip. [anchor.

Căt, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To bring up to the cat-head, as an

Căt'a-caus'tic, *n.* [Gr. κατά, against, and καυστικός, burning, from καίειν, to burn.] A caustic curve formed by reflection of light.

Căt'a-chrē'sis, *n.* [Gr. κατάχρησις, misuse, from καταχρῆσθαι, to misuse.] (*Rhet.*) An abuse of a trope; a harsh or far-fetched metaphor.

Căt'a-chrĕs'tic, } *a.* Belonging to a catachresis;
Căt'a-chrĕs'tic-al, } forced; far-fetched.

Căt'a-chrĕs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a catachrestical manner.

Căt'a-clysm, *n.* [Gr. κατακλυσμός, from κατακλύζειν, to inundate.] An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Căt'a-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* [Gr. κατά, downward, and κύμβη, cavity.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place anciently used for the burial of the dead.

Căt'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* [From Gr. κατά, against, and Eng. *acoustics*, q. v.] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

Căt'a-dī-ŏp'tric, } *a.* [From Gr. κατά, against, and
Căt'a-dī-ŏp'tric-al, } διοπτρικός, belonging to the use of the *δίοπτρα*, a geometrical instrument, from *διά*, through, and *ὄπτειν*, to see, to look.] Pertaining to, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light.

Căt'a-făl'co, } *n.* [From Pr. & O. Sp. *catar*, to see, to
Căt'a-fălque', } view, and It. *falco*, for *palco*, scaffold, stage.] A temporary structure of carpentry, used in funeral solemnities.

Căt'a-lĕc'tic, *a.* [Gr. καταληκτικός, from καταλήγειν, to leave off.] (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end.

Căt'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* [Gr. κατάληψις, a grasping, from καταλαμβάνειν, to seize upon.] (*Med.*) A sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving the position given them. [lepsy.

Căt'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, cata-

Căt'a-lōgue (-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. κατάλογος, from κατά, down, completely, and λέγειν, to say.] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

Catalogue raisonné (rā'zo-nā') (*Bibliography*), a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.

Căt'a-lōgue, *v. t.* To make a list of.

Ca-tăl'pà, *n.* [Indian.] (*Bot.*) A large tree of North America, having large leaves and white, showy flowers.

Căt'a-ma-răn', *n.* [From *cătha-mărăn*, floating trees, the native name in Ceylon.] A kind of raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by means of a large sail.

Căt'a-mē'ni-à, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The monthly courses of females; menstrual discharges; menses.

Căt'a-mē'ni-al, *a.* [Gr. καταμήνιος, monthly, from κατά, down, back, again, and μήν, month.] Pertaining to menstrual discharges.

Cät'a-mount, *n.* [*cat* and *mount*, cat of the mountain.] The North American tiger; the cougar, or puma.

Cät'a-pĕlt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

Cät'a-phŏn'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. κατά, down, against, and φωνή, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

Cät'a-phrăct, *n.* [Gr. καταφράκτης, from κατά, down, quite, and φράσσειν, to inclose.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) A piece of heavy, defensive armor, used by horsemen.

Cät'a-plăsm, *n.* [Gr. κατάπλασμα, from κατά, down, quite, and πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] (*Med.*) A poultice.

Cät'a-pŭlt, *n.* [Lat. *catapulta*, Gr. καταπέλτης, prob. from κατά, down, and πάλλειν, to shake, hurl.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, &c.

Cät'a-răct, *n.* [Gr. κάταρακτης, καταῤῥάκτης, from κατά, down, and ῥηγνύναι, to break.] **1.** A great cascade or waterfall. **2.** (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule.

Ca-tärrh' (ka-tär'), *n.* [Gr. κατάῤῥοος, καταῤῥους, from κατά, down, and ῥεῖν, to flow.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, attended with a discharge of a watery or glairy fluid.

Ca-tärrh'al, *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, attending, or resembling catarrh.

Ca-tärrh'oŭs,

Ca-tăs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. καταστροφή, from κατά, down, and στρέφειν, to turn.] **1.** A final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature. **2.** The unfolding and winding up of the plot of a play; dénouement.

Cät'-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American bird of the thrush family, whose cry at times resembles the mewing of a cat.

Cät'-call, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays.

Cătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUGHT or CATCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATCHING. *Catched* is very rarely used.] [O. Eng. *cacche*, perhaps akin to A.-S. *ceac*, fetter, or from Lat. *captiare*, for *captare*, intens. form of *capere*, to take.] **1.** To seize, especially with the hand. **2.** To take captive, as in a snare or net; to entangle. **3.** To communicate to; to fasten upon. **4.** To engage and attach to; to charm. **5.** To take or receive, especially to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection. **6.** To come upon unexpectedly; to find. **7.** To overtake.

Cătch, *v. i.* **1.** To be held or impeded by entanglement or slight obstruction. **2.** To spread by infecting.

Cătch, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing; seizure. **2.** That by which any thing is caught. **3.** Posture of seizing. **4.** That which is caught or taken; gain. **5.** A passing opportunity improved. **6.** (*Mus.*) A humorous round, so contrived that the singers catch up each other's sentences.

Cătch, **Cŭtch**, *n.* Catechu, so called in commerce. See CATECHU.

Cătch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caught.

Cătch'er, *n.* One who catches; that which catches.

Cătch'pĕn-ny, *n.* Something worthless, esp. a worthless book or pamphlet, intended to gain money in market.

Cătch'pĕn-ny, *a.* Made to gain money; worthless.

Cătch'pōll, *n.* [From *catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant.

Cătch'up, **Cät'sup**, *n.* [Chin. *kitjap.*] A sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c.

Cătch'-word (-wûrd), *n.* **1.** The last word of an actor, which reminds one who follows that he is to speak next; cue. **2.** (*Print.*) The first word of every page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. **3.** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect.

Cät'e-chĕt'ic, **Cät'e-chĕt'ic-al**, *a.* [From Gr. κατηχητής, an instructor.] Relating to, or consisting in, asking questions and receiving answers.

Cät'e-chĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By question and answer.

Cät'e-chīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATECHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATECHISING.] [Gr. κατηχίζειν, from κατά, down, against, and ἠχεῖν, to sound.] **1.** To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections,—particularly in regard to points of religious faith. **2.** To question or interrogate.

Cät'e-chīs'er, *n.* One who catechises.

Cät'e-chĭsm, *n.* **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers. **2.** An elementary book containing a summary of principles, especially of religious doctrine, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

Cät'e-chĭst, *n.* One who catechises; a catechiser.

Cät'e-chĭst'ic, **Cät'e-chĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or to catechism.

Cät'e-chū (kăt'e-kū), *n.* [Cochin-Chin. *cay cau.*] (*Chem.*) A brown, astringent, vegetable extract, obtained in India.

Cät'e-chū'men, *n.* [Gr. κατηχούμενος, instructed, from κατηχεῖν, to instruct. See CATECHISE.] (*Eccl.*) One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte.

Cät'e-gŏr'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a category. **2.** Admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive; express.

Cät'e-gŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly.

Cät'e-go-ry (50), *n.* [Gr. κατηγορία, from κατά, down, against, and ἀγορεύειν, to harangue, assert.] **1.** (*Logic.*) One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system. **2.** State, condition.

☞ Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

Syn. — Predicament. — *Category* and *predicament* are both popularly used to express the idea of *condition* or *situation*, but with this difference, that *predicament* supposes it to be a bad or unfortunate one. Hence to say, "I am in the same *category* with you," is not of necessity to say, "I am in the same *predicament*."

Cät'e-nā'ri-an, **Cät'e-na-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *catenarius; catena*, chain.] Relating to, or resembling a chain.

Cät'e-na-ry, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a cord hanging freely between two points not in the same vertical line.

Cät'e-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATENATING.] [Lat. *catenare*, from *catena*, chain.] To connect, in a series of links.

Cät'e-nā'tion, *n.* Union of parts, as in a chain.

Cā'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATERING.] [From Lat. *captare*, to strive, to lay hold of, intens. form of *capere*, to take.] To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

Cā'ter-er, *n.* One who caters; a provider.

Cā'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who caters.

Cät'er-pĭl'lar, *n.* [O. Eng. *cater-piller*, prob. from *cate*, *cates*, food, and O. Eng. *piller*, plunderer, robber, because it eats up leaves and fruits.] The larve or larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect; sometimes, but less commonly, the larval state of other insects, where the larves have legs for crawling.

Cät'er-waul, *v. i.* [From *cat* and *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.] To cry as cats in rutting time.

Cātes, *n. pl.* [From O. Fr. *acat*, buying, purchase.] Food, especially luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.

Cät'-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A large and voracious fish, found in the arctic seas, often from six to seven feet in length, having a mouth armed with formidable teeth. (*b.*) A North American fresh-water fish of different species.

Cät'gŭt, *n.* **1.** A kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, especially of sheep. **2.** A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

Cäth'a-rĭne-wheel, *n.* [So called from *St. Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom.] **1.** (*Goth. Arch.*) An ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes. **2.** (*Pyrotechny.*) A revolving wheel.

Cäth'a-rĭst, *n.* [Gr. καθαρός, clean, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

Cät'-härp-in, **Cät'-härp-ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or iron leg serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards.

Ca-thär'tic, **Ca-thär'tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικός, from καθαρός, pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative.

Ca-thär'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purgative.

Cät'-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) A timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised.

Cäth'e-drà, or **Ca-thē'drà**, *n.* [Lat. *cathedra*, Gr. καθέδρα, seat, from κατά, down, and ἕδρα, seat, chair.] A chair; appropriately, the seat of a person in authority.

Ca-thē'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese, so called because in it the bishop has his official chair.

Ca-thē'dral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head church of a diocese. **2.** Emanating from the chair of office, as of a pope or bishop; official; authoritative.

Cäth'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. καθετήρ, a thing put in, from κατά, down, and ἑνέναι, to send.] (*Surg.*) A tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine.

Cät'-hōle, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two small holes astern, through which hawsers may be passed.

Cäth'o-lic (123), *a.* [Gr. καθόλικος, from κάθολος, whole, from κατά, down, throughout, and ὅλος, whole.] **1.** Universal or general. **2.** Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; liberal. **3.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholics.

Cäth'o-lic, *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.

Ca-thŏl'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Quality of being catholic or universal. **2.** The faith of the whole Christian church. **3.** Adherence to the Roman Catholic church; the Roman Catholic faith. **4.** Liberality of sentiment.

Căth'o-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The system of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church. **2.** The doctrines of the church of Rome. **3.** Liberality of sentiments; catholicism. [Catholic.

Ca-thŏl'i-çīze, *v. i.* To become catholic or a Roman

Ca-thŏl'i-cŏn, *n.* [Gr. *καθολικόν*, sc. *ἴαμα*, remedy, medicine.] (*Med.*) A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

Căt'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] (*Bot.*) An ament; a kind of inflorescence, consisting of overlapping scales.

Catkin.

Căt'ling, *n.* **1.** A little cat. **2.** (*Surg.*) A double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife. **3.** Moss growing about some trees, resembling the hair of a cat. **4.** Catgut.

Căt'mĭnt, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known
Căt'nĭp, } plant, having a strong scent, and sometimes used in medicine; — so called because cats have a peculiar fondness for it.

Căt'-o'-nīne'-tāils, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

Ca-tŏp'tric, } *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, from *κάτοπτρον*,
Ca-tŏp'tric-al, } mirror.] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

Ca-tŏp'trics, *n. sing.* That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light.

Căt'-pīpe, *n.* A cat-call. See CAT-CALL.

Căt's'-crā'dle, *n.* A familiar game played by children with a string twisted on the fingers. See CRATCH.

Căt's'-eȳe, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish opalescent reflections from within, somewhat like the eye of a cat.

Căt's'-paw, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A light air, perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of the water. (*b.*) A particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. **2.** A dupe; the tool of another; — so called in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

Căt's'-tāil, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A tall weed or flag, with long, flat leaves. (*b.*) A kind of grass, often called *timothy* and *herd's-grass*. (*c.*) A catkin. See CATKIN. [*cat.*

Căt'-stĭck, *n.* A club used in the game of ball called

Căt'sup, *n.* Same as *catchup*, q. v., or *ketchup*.

Căt'tle (kăt'tl), *n. pl.* [From Lat. *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, because in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Căt'tle-guārd, *n.* A trench or hollow place on the line of a railway where it crosses a public highway, to prevent cattle from getting upon the track.

Căt'tle-shōw, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

Cau-cā'sian, *n.* Any one belonging to the Indo-European race, and the races originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Cau'cus, *n.* [A corruption of *calkers*, alluding to a political association of *calkers* in Boston, Massachusetts, in the time of the American Revolution.] A preparatory meeting for electioneering or political purposes. [*Amer.*]

Cau'dal, *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, tail.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tail.

Cau'date, } *a.* [L. Lat. *caudatus;* Lat. *cauda*, tail.]
Cau'dā-ted, } Having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

Cau'dle (kaw'dl), *n.* [O. Fr. *chaudel*, from Lat. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, being a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

Cau'dle, *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Cauf, *n.* [Perh. akin to Celtic *caff*, *cav*, *cau*, Lat. *cavus*, hollow, or to Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. *κόφινος*, basket.] **1.** A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. **2.** A vessel for raising coal from the mine to the surface.

Cau'fle, *n.* A gang or drove of captured negroes; a coffle.

Caught (kawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *catch*. See CATCH.

Cāul, *n.* [Prob. a modification of *cowl*, q. v.] **1.** A net or covering for the head. **2.** (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the greater part of the lower intestines; the omentum. **3.** A part of the membrane enveloping the fetus.

Cau-lĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) Having a true or perfect stem.

Cau-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Caulescent.

Cau'li-flow'er, *n.* [From Lat. *caulis*, *cōlis*, stalk, stem, cabbage-stalk, cabbage, and *flower*.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage, having edible flower-buds.

Cauş'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caused.

Cauş'al, *a.* [Lat. *causalis*. See CAUSE.] Relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes.

Cau-şăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The agency of a cause. **2.** (*Phren.*) The supposed faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

Cau-şā'tion, *n.* Act of causing or producing; agency by which an effect is produced.

Cauş'a-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *causativus*, pertaining to a lawsuit (*causa*), but in the Eng. sense fr. L. Lat. *causare*, to cause.] **1.** Expressing a cause or reason; causal. **2.** Effecting, as a cause or agent; causing.

Cauş'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a causative manner.

Cauşe (kawz), *n.* [Lat. *causa*.] **1.** That which produces or effects a result. **2.** That which is the occasion of an action. **3.** (*Law.*) A suit or action in court; any legal process; case. **4.** The side of a question or controversy which is espoused and advocated by one.

Final cause, the end or object for which any thing is done.

Syn. — Agency; reason; motive; inducement; incitement.

Cauşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAUSING.] To effect by agency, power, or influence; to produce; to be the occasion of.

Cauşe'less, *a.* **1.** Uncaused or uncreated; original in itself. **2.** Without just cause, reason, or motive.

Cauş'er, *n.* One who causes.

Cauşe'wāy, } *n.* [O. Eng. *calsey*, L. Lat. *calceata*, *calci-*
Cau'şey, } *ata*, *via calciata*, fr. Lat. *calceare*, *calcicare*, to pave with limestone, fr. *calx*, limestone. The spelling *causeway*, which is now the common form of the word, owes its origin to an erroneous notion of its etymology.] A raised way over wet or marshy ground.

Cau'stic, } *a.* [Gr. *καυστικός*, from *καίειν*, to burn.]
Cau'stic-al, } **1.** Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive. **2.** Severe; satirical; sharp.

Caustic curve (*Geom.*), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents.

Syn. — Stinging; cutting; pungent; searching.

Cau'stic, *n.* **1.** Any substance which, applied to animal substances, burns, or destroys the texture. **2.** (*Opt.*) A caustic curve.

Cau'stic-al-ly, *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner.

Cau-stĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or property which characterizes caustic bodies; corrosiveness. **2.** Severity of language; sarcasm.

Cau'ter, *n.* [Gr. *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, from *καίειν*, to burn.] A hot, searing iron.

Cau'ter-işm, *n.* Use or application of caustics; cautery.

Cau'ter-i-zā'tion, *n.* (*Surg.*) Act of burning or searing some morbid part by the application of fire.

Cau'ter-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUTERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAUTERIZING.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

Cau'ter-y, *n.* [See CAUTER.] (*Surg.*) A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

☞ The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

Cau'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cautio*, for *cavitio*, from *cavere*, to take care.] **1.** Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness. **2.** Exhortation to wariness.

Syn. — Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; anxiety; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

Cau'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAUTIONING.] To give notice of danger to; to warn.

Cau'tion-a-ry (44), *a.* **1.** Containing caution, or warning. **2.** Given as a pledge.

Cau'tion-er, *n.* One who cautions.

Cau'tioŭs (kạw'shus), *a.* [Lat. *cautus*, from *cavere*. See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; watchful.

Syn. — Wary; circumspect. — A man is *cautious* chiefly as the result of timidity; one may be *wary*, *i. e.*, watchful in a high degree against danger, and yet bold and active; a *circumspect* man *looks around* him to weigh and deliberate.

Cau'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* With caution; warily.

Cau'tioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care.

Căv'al-cāde', *n.* [L. Lat. *caballicare*, to go on horseback, Lat. *caballus*, Gr. *καβάλλης*, an inferior horse.] A procession of persons on horseback.

Căv'a-lĭēr', *n.* [L. Lat. *caballarius*, from Lat. *caballus*. See *supra*.] **1.** A horseman; a knight. **2.** One of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.; — so called in distinction from the austerity of the adherents of Parliament, or *Roundheads*.

Căv'a-lĭēr', *a.* **1.** Gay; sprightly; generous. **2.** Brave; warlike. **3.** Supercilious; haughty; disdainful.

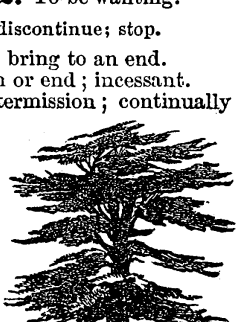
Căv'a-liēr'ly, *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.
Căv'al-ry, *n.* [See CAVALIER.] (*Mil.*) Troops that serve on horseback, as dragoons, light-horse, &c.
Căv'a-tī'nä, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An air of one movement, with little repetition of the words, and frequently preceded by a recitative.
Cāve, *n.* [From Lat. *cavus*, hollow, whence *cavea*, cavity.] A hollow place in the earth; a den.
Cāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAVING.] To make hollow.
Cāve, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave.

To cave in, (*a.*) To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. (*b.*) To break down; to yield. [*Colloq.*]

Cā've-ăt, *n.* [Lat., let him beware.] **1.** (*Law.*) A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition. **2.** (*U. S. Patent Laws.*) A description of some invention, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to other applications respecting the same invention. **3.** Intimation of caution; warning.
Căv'en-dĭsh, *n.* Tobacco softened and pressed.
Căv'ern, *n.* [Lat. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A deep, hollow place in the earth; a cave.
Căv'ern-oŭs, *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.
Ca-vĭare' (ka-veer'), **Căv'i-är** (kăv'e-är), *n.* [From Turk. *havîâr*.] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted; — used as a relish, especially in Russia.
Căv'il, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAVILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAVILING.] [Lat. *cavillari*, from *cavilla*, bantering jests, sophistry, from *cavus*, hollow, vain.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.
Căv'il, *n.* A false or frivolous objection.
Căv'il-er, *n.* One who cavils; a captious disputant.
Căv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** A hollow place; any inclosed space. **2.** Hollowness.
Caw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAWING.] [From the sound.] To cry like a crow, or raven.
Caw, *n.* The noise made by the crow, rook, or raven.
Cawk'er, *n.* Same as CALKER.
Cāy-ĕnne' Pĕp'per. [From *Cayenne*, in South America.] A very pungent pepper, the product of several species of *Capsicum*.
Cāy'man, *n.*; *pl.* CĀY'MANS. [From the language of *Guiana*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of American reptiles of the crocodile family; the alligator.
Ca-zïque' (ka-zeek'), *n.* [Sp. *cacique*, fr. the language of Hayti.] A chief among some tribes of American Indians.
Cease, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CEASED (sēst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CEASING.] [Lat. *cessare*, intens. form of *cedere*, to withdraw.] **1.** To come to an end. **2.** To be wanting.

Syn. — To desist; forbear; fail; discontinue; stop.

Cease, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end.
Cease'less, *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant.
Cease'less-ly, *adv.* Without intermission; continually
Cē'dar, *n.* [Lat. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of different species.


Cedar.

Çe-dĭl'lȧ, *n.* [It. *zediglia*, dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c*, and then below it, to give it the pronunciation of *s*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*; as in *façade*.
Çē'drïne (sē'drĭn), *a.* [Lat. *cedrinus*, from *cedrus*. See CEDAR.] Belonging to cedar.
Çēil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CEILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CEILING.] [L. Lat. *celare*, to cover, arch, *cælum*, arched roof, Lat. *cælum*, heaven, vault, arch, covering.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of.
Çēil'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The upper, interior surface of an apartment, opposite the floor. **2.** (*Naut.*) The inside planks of a ship.
Çĕl'an-dīne, *n.* [Gr. χελιδόνιον, from χελιδόνιος, from χελιδών, the swallow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the poppy family; — called also *swallow-wort*, because it was formerly supposed to flower when the swallows appear, and to perish when they depart.
Çĕl'e-brant, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite.
Çĕl'e-brāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CELEBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CELEBRATING.] [Lat. *celebratus*, p. p. of *celebrare*, from *celeber*, famous.] **1.** To mention with praise or commendation. **2.** To honor by solemn rites, or by ceremonies of joy and respect; to solemnize.

Syn. — To praise; extol; commemorate. — *Extol* is stronger than *praise*; we *commemorate* events which we desire to cherish in affectionate remembrance by appropriate rites, as the death of our Savior; we *celebrate* by demonstrations of public joy, processions, &c., as the birth-day of our independence.

Çĕl'e-brā'ted, *a.* Having celebrity; well known.

Syn. — Distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

Çĕl'e-brā'tion, *n.* **1.** Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration; praise. **2.** Commemoration or observance with appropriate ceremonies. **3.** Solemnization.
Çĕl'e-brā'tor, *n.* One who celebrates.
Çe-lĕb'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition of being celebrated. **2.** A person of distinction; usually in the plural.

Syn. — Renown; honor; repute.

Çe-lĕr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed; velocity; quickness.
Çĕl'er-y, *n.* [Gr. σέλινον, parsley, celery.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the parsley family, cultivated for use as a salad.
Çe-lĕs'tial (-lĕst'yal), *a.* [Lat. *cœlestis*, *cælestis*, fr. *cœlum*, *cælum*, heaven.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the spiritual heaven; heavenly. **2.** Belonging to the visible heavens.
Çe-lĕs'tial (-lĕst'yal), *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.
Çe-lĕs'tial-ly (-lĕst'yal-), *adv.* In a celestial manner.
Çĕl'es-tīne, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of strontian, so named from its occasional delicate blue color.
Çĕl'es-tīne, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Celestine V. in the thirteenth century.
Çē'li-ac, *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακός, from κοιλία, belly, from κοῖλος, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.
Çĕ-lĭb'a-cy, or **Çĕl'i-ba-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *cælibatus*, from *cælebs*, unmarried.] The state of an unmarried man; bachelorship.
Çĕl'i-bate, *n.* **1.** Condition or life of an unmarried man; celibacy. **2.** An unmarried man, especially a bachelor.
Çĕll, *n.* [Lat. *cella*, akin to *celare*, to conceal.] **1.** A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or a monastery. **2.** Any small, closed cavity. **3.** (*Organic Structures.*) A minute sac, filled with fluid, fat, &c., forming, by their development and reproduction, the cellular tissue composing many parts of animals and plants.
Çĕl'lar, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium*, a pantry, from *cella*, storeroom.] A room under a house or other building.
Çĕl'lar-ăge (45), *n.* **1.** The excavation for a cellar; a cellar, or a series of cellars connected. **2.** Charge for storage in a cellar.
Çĕl'lar-er, **Çĕl'lar-ist**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) An officer who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring, keeping, and distributing the provisions.
Çĕll'u-lar (sĕl'yu-lar), *a.* [From Lat. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.
Çĕll'u-lā'ted, *a.* Formed with cells.
Çĕll'ūle, *n.* [Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, cell.] A small cell.
Çĕll'u-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cellula* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing little cells.
Çĕll'u-lōse', *a.* Containing cells.
Çĕll'u-lōse', *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants.
Çĕlt, *n.* [Lat. *Celti*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl., W. *Celtiad*, Celt, from *celt*, covert, shelter, *celu*, to hide, akin to Lat. *celare*.] **1.** One of an ancient race of people, who formerly inhabited a great part of Central and Western Europe, and from whom are descended the Irish, Welsh, and Gael. **2.** An implement of stone or of metal, found in the barrows of the early Celtic nations.
Çĕlt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.
Çĕlt'ic, *n.* The language of the Celts.

☞ The remains of the old Celtic language are found in the Gaelic, the Erse or Irish, the Manks, and the Welsh and its cognate dialects, Cornish and Armorican or Breton.

Çĕlt'i-çĭsm, *n.* A Celtic custom.
Çĕm'ĕnt, or **Çe-mĕnt'** (115), *n.* [Lat. *cæmentum*, chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. fr. *cædimentum*, from *cædere*, to cut.] **1.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, &c. **2.** Bond of union.
Çe-ment', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CEMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CEMENTING.] **1.** To unite by the use of cement. **2.** To unite firmly and closely.
Çe-mĕnt', *v. i.* To unite and cohere.
Çĕm'en-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of cementing. **2.** (*Chem.*) Process of surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the properties of the body being

changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal.

Çĕm'e-tĕr'y, *n.* [Gr. κοιμητήριον, from κοιμᾷν, to sleep.] A grave-yard; a church-yard; a necropolis.

Çĕn'a-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *cœnatorius*, from *cœna*, dinner, supper.] Pertaining, or relating, to supper.

Çĕn'o-bīte, *n.* [Lat. *cœnobita*, from Gr. κοινός, common, and βίος, life.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent, or a community, in opposition to a hermit.

Çĕn'o-bĭt'ic, **Çĕn'o-bĭt'ic-al**, *a.* Living in community, as monks; conventual; monastic.

Çĕn'o-tăph, *n.* [Gr. κενοτάφιον, from κενός, empty, and τάφος, burial, tomb.] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Çĕnse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENSING.] [Abbrev. from *incense*, q. v.] To perfume with odors from burning substances.

Çĕns'er, *n.* A vase or pan in which incense is burned.

Çĕn'sor, *n.* [Lat. from *censere*, to value, to tax.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A Roman officer whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes upon them equitably, and to inspect their manners. **2.** One empowered to examine manuscripts and books, before publication, and to see that they contain nothing which is forbidden. **3.** One who censures or blames; a harsh critic.

Çen-sō'ri-al, **Çen-sō'ri-an** (89), *a.* Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn. **2.** Implying or expressing censure.

Syn.—Fault-finding; carping; caviling; captious; severe.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

Çĕn'sor-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a censor.

Çĕn'sur-a-ble (sĕn'shur-a-bl), *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible.

Çĕn'sur-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

Çĕn'sur-a-bly, *adv.* In a censurable manner.

Çĕn'sure (sĕn'shy͟r), *n.* [Lat. *censura*.] Act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong.

Syn.—Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; dispraise; abuse.

Çĕn'sure (sĕn'shy͟r), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENSURING.] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to express disapprobation of.

Syn.—To blame; reprove; condemn; reprehend; reprimand.

Çĕn'sus, *n.* [Lat. *census*, from *censere*. See CENSOR.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, usually once in five years. **2.** An official enumeration of the people, and registration of the value of their estates, and of other statistics of a country.

Çĕnt, *n.* [Lat. *centum*.] **1.** A hundred; as, 10 *per cent.* **2.** A coin made of copper, or of copper and nickel, worth the 100th part of a dollar. [*Amer.*]

Çĕnt'a͡ge, *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred; percentage.

Çĕn'ta͡ur, *n.* [Gr. Κένταυρος, orig. a herdsman, afterward a herdsman who fought on horseback; from κεντεῖν, to goad, and ταῦρος, bull.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse.

Çĕn'ta͡u-ry, *n.* [Gr. κενταύριον, because the Centaur Chiron discovered first its medicinal power.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, some of which are common weeds.

Çĕn'te-nā'ri-an, *n.* [From Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] A person a hundred years old. [years.

Çĕn'te-nā'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a hundred

Çĕn'te-na-ry (44), *n.* Aggregate of a hundred single things; *specifically*, a century; a hundred years.

Çĕn'te-na-ry, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred. **2.** [Perhaps for *centennary*, from Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] Occurring once in every hundred years.

Çen-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *centennis*; Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Belonging to the hundredth anniversary. **2.** Happening once in a hundred years.

Çĕn'ter, **Çĕn'tre**, *n.* [Lat. *centrum*, from Gr. κέντρον, from κεντεῖν, to prick.] **1.** The exact middle point or place of any thing. **2.** The middle portion of any thing; the midst. **3.** A point of concentration; nucleus. **4.** (*Arch.*) A temporary framing on which vaulted work is constructed.

Çĕn'ter, **Çĕn'tre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTERED or CENTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTERING or CENTRING.] **1.** To be placed in a center; to be central. **2.** To be collected to a point; to be concentrated.

Çĕn'ter, **Çĕn'tre**, *v. t.* **1.** To place on a center or central point. **2.** To collect to a point; to concentrate.

Çĕn'ter-bĭt, **Çĕn'tre-bĭt**, *n.* An instrument turning on a projecting central point, for boring holes.

Çĕn'ter-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) The temporary framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

Çen-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* [Lat. *centesimus*, from *centum*, hundred.] Hundredth; by the hundred.

Çen-tĕs'i-mal, *n.* A hundredth part.

Çen-tĕs'i-mā'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) A punishment where one person in a hundred is selected to receive the penalty.

Çĕn'ti-fō'li-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *centifolius*, from *centum*, hundred, and *folium*, leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Çĕn'ti-grāde, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred equal parts.

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer having the zero or 0 at the freezing point, and the distance between that and the boiling point of water divided into one hundred degrees.

Çĕn'ti-grămme, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *gramma*.] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, equal to .16924 of a grain avoirdupois. See GRAMME.

Çen-tĭl'i-ter, or **Çĕn'tĭ-lī'ter**, **Centilitre** (sŏng'te/lē'tr), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, hundred, and Fr. *litre*, a French measure.] A measure of capacity, being the hundredth part of a *litre*, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

Çentïme (sŏng'teem'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centesimus*, hundredth.] (*Fr. Coinage.*) The 100th part of a franc.

Çen-tĭm'e-ter, or **Çĕn'tĭ-mē'ter**, **Centimetre** (sŏng'te/mā'tr), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *metrum*, measure.] A measure of length, being the hundredth part of a meter, or rather more than thirty-nine one-hundredths of an inch English measure.

Çĕn'ti-nel, *n.* See SENTINEL.

Çĕn'ti-ped, *n.* [Lat. *centipeda*, from *centum*, hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of land articulates. They are many-jointed, wingless, somewhat vermiform, and have a great number of feet. [Written also *centipede* (-peed).]

Çĕn'to, *n.*; *pl.* CĔN'TŌS. [Lat.; Gr. κέντρων.] **1.** A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors disposed in a new order. **2.** (*Mus.*) A medley on a large scale.

Çĕn'tral, *a.* [Lat. *centralis*, from *centrum*, center.] Relating to the center; placed in, or containing, the center; pertaining to the parts near the center.

Çen-trăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being central.

Çĕn'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing.

Çĕn'tral-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTRALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTRALIZING.] To draw to a central point; to bring to a center.

Çĕn'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner.

Çĕn'tre (sĕn'ter), *n.* See CENTER.

Çĕn'tric, **Çĕn'tric-al**, *a.* Placed in the center or middle; central.

Çĕn'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a central position.

Çen-trĭç'i-ty (-trĭs'-), *n.* The state of being centric.

Çen-trĭf'u-gal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *fugere*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the center.

Çen-trĭp'e-tal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *petere*, to move toward.] Tending toward the center.

Çĕn'try, *n.* See SENTRY.

Çen-tŭm'vir, *n.*; *pl.* ÇEN-TŬM'VI-RĪ. [Lat., from *centum*, hundred, and *vir*, man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A judge appointed by the pretor to decide common causes among the people.

Çen-tŭm'vi-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the centumviri, or to a centumvir. [centumviri.

Çen-tŭm'vi-rate, *n.* Office of a centumvir, or of the

Çĕn'tu-ple, *a.* [Lat. *centuplex*, from *centum*, hundred, and *plicare*, to fold.] Hundred-fold.

Çĕn'tu-ple, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTUPLING.] To increase a hundred-fold.

Çĕn-tū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [See CENTUPLE, *a.*] To make a hundred-fold. [years.

Çen-tū'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred

Çen-tū'ri-on, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centuria*. See CENTURY.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A military officer who commanded a company of infantry comprising a hundred men.

Çĕnt'u-ry, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum*, hundred.] **1.** A hundred. **2.** A period of a hundred years.

Century plant (*Bot.*), the American aloe, or *Agave Americana*, formerly supposed to flower but once in a century.

Çĕph'a-lăl'gy, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγία, from κεφαλή, head, and ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the head; headache.

Çe-phăl'ic, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, head.] Pertaining to the head.

Çe-phăl'ic, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

Çĕph'a-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the head.

Çĕph'a-lo-pŏd', or **Çe-phăl'o-pod**, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles. See MOLLUSK.

Çe-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] Partaking of the nature of wax.

Çe-răm'ic, *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, from κέραμος, earthenware.] Pertaining to pottery.

Çē'rate, *n.* [Lat. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] (*Med.*) A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax, oil, &c.

Çē'rā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare*, from *cera*, wax.] Covered with wax.

Çēre, *n.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.

Çēre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CERING.] To wax, or cover with wax.

Çē're-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *Cerealis*, pertaining to Ceres, to grain.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.

Çē're-al, *n.* Any edible grain. [lum.

Çĕr'e-bĕl, *n.* The lower part of the brain; the cerebel-

Çĕr'e-bĕl'lar, } *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum, or

Çĕr'e-bĕl'loŭs, } its parts.

Çĕr'e-bĕl'lum, *n.*; *pl.* ***ÇĔR'E-BĔL'LÀ***. [Lat., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.] (*Anat.*) The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Çĕr'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain.

Çĕr'e-brŭm, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The superior and larger division of the brain.

Çēre'clŏth, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and Eng. *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax.

Çēre'ment, *n.* [O. Fr., from *cere*, Lat. *cera*, wax.] A cloth dipped in melted wax, used for embalming.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-al, *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies. [monies.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-al-ly, *adv.* According to rites and cere-

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of outward forms and rites; ceremonial. **2.** According to prescribed or customary rules and forms. **3.** Particular in observing forms; precise; formal.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.

Çĕr'e-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *cærimonia*, from *Cære*, an old city of Etruria, which stood in a very ancient religious connection with Rome, or from *Ceres*.] **1.** Outward rite; external form in religion. **2.** Forms of civility.

Çē'ro-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

Çē'ro-grăph'ic-al, }

Çe-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κηρός, wax, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** A writing on wax. **2.** The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken.

Çe-roon', *n.* [Sp. *seron*, augmentative of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] A bale or package made of skins.

Çĕr'tain, (sĕr'tin, 14, 42), *a.* [Lat. *certus*, orig. p. p. of *cernere*, to perceive, decide.] **1.** Assured in mind; having no doubts. **2.** Not to be doubted or denied. **3.** Fixed or stated; determinate. **4.** Indeterminate, or not specifically named; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun.

Syn. — Bound; sure; true; undeniable; unquestionable; undoubted; plain; indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible; competent; unhesitating; undoubting; regular; constant.

Çĕr'tain-ly, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure.

Çĕr'tain-ness (109), *n.* Certainty; infallibility.

Çĕr'tain-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being certain; exemption from doubt or failure. **2.** A fact or truth unquestionably established.

Çer-tĭf'i-cate, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A written testimony to the truth of any fact. **2.** A written declaration legally authenticated.

Çer-tĭf'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERTIFICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CERTIFICATING.] [L. Lat. *certificatus*, p. p. *certificare*, from Lat. *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To verify by certificate. **2.** To furnish with a certificate.

Çĕr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of certifying.

Çĕr'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

Çĕr'ti-fy (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CERTIFYING.] [See CERTIFICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact. **2.** To give certain information of or to.

Çĕr'ti-o-rā'rī (sĕr'shī-o-rā'rī), *n.* [From L. Lat. *certiorare*, to certify, from Lat. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain.] (*Law.*) A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected.

Çĕr'ti-tūde (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *certitudo*, from Lat. *certus*, certain.] Freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.

Çe-ru'le-an (124), *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus*.] Sky-blue.

Çe-rŭ'men, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

Çē'ruse (52), *n.* [Lat. *cerussa*.] **1.** White lead. **2.** The native carbonate of lead. [white lead.

Çē'rused (sē'rust), *a.* Washed with a preparation of

Çĕr'vic-al, *a.* [From Lat. *cervix*, neck.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the neck. [taining to the deer.

Çĕr'vīne, *a.* [Lat. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, deer.] Per-

Çe-sā're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Cæsar.

Cesarean section (*Surg.*), an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus in order to extract the fetus; — said to have been done at the birth of Julius Cæsar.

Çĕs'pi-tōse' (125), *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes*, turf.] (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts; turf-like; cespitous.

Çĕs'pi-toŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, turf; turfy.

Çes-sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cessare*.] Act of ceasing; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind.

Syn. — Stop; rest; pause; intermission. — *Stop* is generic; *cessation* is a *ceasing* from action, either temporary or final; *pause*, temporary stopping; *rest*, stopping for the sake of relief or repose; *intermission*, stopping at intervals to recommence.

Ces-sā'vit, *n.* [Lat., he has ceased.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A writ to recover lands when the tenant has ceased for two years to perform the service which constitutes the condition of his tenure.

Çĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *cessio*, from *cessum*, *cedere*, to give way.] A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; the act of ceding.

Çĕss'-pōol (26), *n.* [See SESS-POOL.] A cavity sunk in the earth, to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. [Written also *sess-pool*.]

Çĕs'tus, *n.* [Greek κεστός, girdle, literally stitched, embroidered.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A girdle; particularly the girdle of Venus, on which was represented every thing that could awaken love. (*b.*) A loaded leather covering for the hands of boxers.

Cestus.

Çe-sū'rà, *n.* See CÆSURA.

Çe-tā'ce-à, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *cetus*, Gr. κῆτος, whale.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of vertebrated mammiferous marine animals, including the whale kind.

Çe-tā'cean (-shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the whale kind.

Çe-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the whale kind.

Çe-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. κῆτος, and λόγος, discourse.] The natural history of cetaceous animals.

Chāfe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFING.] [Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm, from *calidus*, *caldus*, hot, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To excite physical heat or irritation in by means of friction. **2.** To excite heat or passion in the mind of; to irritate. **3.** To fret and wear by rubbing.

Syn. — To rub; fret; gall; vex; provoke; inflame.

Chāfe, *v. i.* **1.** To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret. **2.** To be fretted and worn by rubbing.

Chāfe, *n.* **1.** Heat or irritation excited by friction. **2.** Violent agitation of the mind.

Chāf'er, *n.* One who chafes.

Chāf'er, *n.* [A.-S. *ceafor*.] An insect; — also called *cock-chafer* or *May-bug*.

Chāf'er-y, *n.* (*Iron Works.*) A forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat.

Chāfe'-wăx, *n.* An assistant to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. [*Eng.*]

Chăff (6), *n.* [A.-S. *ceaf*, Ger. *kaff*, from O. H. Ger. *cheva*, pod, husk.] **1.** The glumes, husk, or light, dry covering of grains and grasses. **2.** (*Bot.*) Scales or bracts on the receptacle which subtend each flower in the heads of many composite plants. **3.** Worthless matter; refuse.

Chăff, *n.* Light, idle talk, by way of making fun or turning into ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

Chăff, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFFING.] To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

Chăff, *v. t.* To make fun of; to turn into ridicule by addressing in frivolous or ironical language.

Chăf'fer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFFERING.] [O. Eng. *chaffare*, *chepefare*, from A.-S. *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to buy, to attempt to buy, and Eng. *fare*, to go; hence, orig. to go to buy, to go to market.] **1.** To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle. **2.** To talk much or idly. [change.

Chăf'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To buy; to purchase. **2.** To ex-

Chăf'fer-er, *n.* One who chaffers.

Chăf'finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff, and having a very sweet note.

Chăff'y, *a.* **1.** Containing, resembling, or consisting of, chaff. **2.** Light or worthless as chaff.

Chăf'ing-dĭsh, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Çha-green', *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Çha-grĭn' (sha-grĭn'), *n.* [Fr., from *chagrin*, or *chagrain*, shagreen; also a rough fish-skin used for graters and files, hence, fig. for a gnawing, corroding grief. See SHAGREEN.] Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.

Syn.—Vexation; mortification.—*Vexation* springs from a sense of loss, disappointment, &c.; *mortification* from wounded pride; *chagrin* may spring from either, and is not usually so keen nor lasting.

Çha-grĭn' (sha-grĭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAGRINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAGRINING.] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

Chāin (66), *n.* [Lat. *catena*.] **1.** A series of links or rings, connected together, used for various purposes. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or secures; a bond. **3.** A series of things connected and following each other in succession. **4.** (*Surv.*) An instrument used in measuring land, consisting of 100 links, making up the total length of four rods, or sixty-six feet. **5.** (*Naut.*) A strong plate of iron bolted at the lower end through the side to the ship's timbers.

Chāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAINING.] **1.** To fasten or connect with a chain, or with any thing else in the manner of a chain. **2.** To enslave. **3.** To unite closely and strongly.

Chāin'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge.

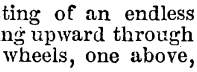
Chāin'-găng, *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.

Chāin'less, *a.* Having no chain; not restrained.

Chāin'-māil, *n.* A kind of armor made of interlaced rings, both flexible and strong.

Chāin'-pŭmp, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying disks or buckets, passing upward through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels, one above, the other below.

Chāin'-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) Two balls, &c., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, &c.



Chain-shot.

Chāin'-stĭtch, *n.* A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads, so as to leave open spaces, like the links of a chain.

Chāin'-wāles, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the sides of a ship to spread the lower rigging. See CHANNELS.

Chair (4), *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *cathedra*, Gr. *καθέδρα*.] **1.** A movable seat with a back, for one person. **2.** An official seat, as of a judge; hence, the office itself. **3.** The presiding officer of an assembly. **4.** A vehicle for one person; either a sedan or a gig. **5.** An iron block used on railways to support and secure the rails.

Chair, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAIRING.] To carry publicly in a chair in triumph; —applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [*Eng.*]

Chair'man, *n.*; *pl.* CHAIR'MEN. **1.** (*Legislative Bodies.*) The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or committee. **2.** One who carries a chair or sedan.

Chair'man-shĭp, *n.* The office of a chairman.

Çhaise (67), *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, for *chaire*, according to a peculiar Parisian pron. See CHAIR.] A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage for two persons, with a calash top.

Chal-çĕd'o-ny, or **Chăl'çe-do-ny**, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor.] (*Min.*) An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, having usually a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax.

Chal-cŏg'ra-pher, } *n.* An engraver on copper and
Chal-cŏg'ra-phĭst, } brass.

Chal-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, brass, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chal-dā'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

Chal-dā'ĭc, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

Chăl'dee, or **Chal-dee'**, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea; Chaldaic. [Chaldeans.

Chăl'dee, or **Chal-dee'**, *n.* Language or dialect of the

Chăl'dron, *n.* [The same as *caldron*, q. v.] A dry measure for coals, containing at London thirty-six bushels. It varies, however, in usage, as at Newcastle, at Pictou, and in the United States.

Chăl'ĭçe (chăl'is), *n.* [Lat. *calix*, Gr. *κύλιξ*.] A cup or bowl; especially a communion-cup.

Chalk (chawk), *n.* [A.-S. *cealc*, from Lat. *calx*, limestone, chalk-stone.] (*Min.*) A soft, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime.

French chalk, steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral. —*Red chalk*, an indurated clayey ocher.

Chalk (chawk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALKING.] To rub or mark with chalk.

To chalk out, to lay out, draw out, or describe.

Chalk'i-ness (chawk'), *n.* State of being chalky.

Chălk'-stōne (20), *n.* (*Med.*) A concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected by the gout.

Chalk'y (chawk'ў), *a.* Consisting of, impregnated with, or resembling chalk.

Chăl'lenġe, *n.* [From Lat. *calumnia*, false accusation.] **1.** An invitation to a contest of any kind. **2.** Act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from those who appear at his post. **3.** A summons to engage in single combat. **4.** A claim or demand made of a right. **5.** An exception to a juror or a voter.

Chăl'lenġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALLENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALLENGING.] **1.** To call to a contest of any kind; to call to answer; to defy. **2.** To invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat. **3.** To claim as due; to demand as a right. **4.** To make exception or objection to, as to jurors. **5.** (*Elections.*) To object to as not qualified to vote. [*Amer.*]

Chăl'lenġe-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being challenged.

Chăl'len-ġer, *n.* One who challenges.

Çhăl'lis (shăl'lў), *n.* [Fr. *chaly*, a stuff made of goat's hair.] An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. [Written also *chally*.]

Cha-lўb'e-ate, *a.* [N. Lat. *chalybeatus*, from *chalybo*, Gr. *χάλυψ*, still.] Impregnated with some salt of iron.

Cha-lўb'e-ate, *n.* Any water, liquor, or medicine, into which iron enters.

Chăm (kăm), *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary;—usually written *khan*.

Chamade (shă'mād'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clamare*, to call.] (*Mil.*) Beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

Chām'ber, *n.* [From Lat. *camara*, *camera*, vault, arched roof, Gr. *καμάρα*.] **1.** A retired room, especially an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study. **2.** A compartment or hollow, closed space. **3.** A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself. **4.** (*Law.*) A private place where a judge sits to hear and determine cases, and do such judicial business as may be done out of court.

Chām'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMBERING.] **1.** To reside in or occupy as a chamber. **2.** To be wanton. [*Obs.*]

Chām'ber, *v. t.* To shut up, as in a chamber.

Chām'ber-coun'sel, } *n.* A counselor who gives
Chām'ber-coun'sel-or, } his opinion in private, or at his chambers, but does not advocate causes in court.

Chām'ber-er, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. [*Obs.*]

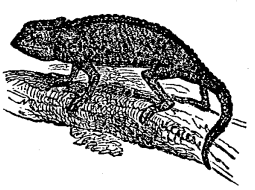
Chām'ber-lain (-lin, 42), *n.* [From Ger. *kammer*, Fr. *chambre*, Lat. *camera* and the Ger. termination *ling*.] **1.** An attendant who has charge of the chambers, as in a large house or hotel. **2.** An officer having charge of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. **3.** A treasurer or receiver of public money.

Chām'ber-lain-shĭp, *n.* Office of a chamberlain.

Chām'ber-māid, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, or who dresses and waits upon a lady.

Chăm'brel, *n.* The gambrel. See GAMBREL.

Cha-mē'le-on, *n.* [Lat. *chamæleon*, Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. ground lion, from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *λέων*, lion.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.



Chameleon.

Chăm'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMFERED; *p. pr.* &

vb. n. CHAMFERING.] **1.** (*Carp.*) To cut a groove or channel in; to flute. **2.** To cut or grind in a sloping manner; to bevel.

Chăm'fer, } *n.* [From Celt. *camm*, crooked, and Lat.
Chăm'fret, } *frons*, front, or *frenum*, bridle, bit.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A small gutter in wood, or other hard material; a groove. **2.** A slope or bevel.

Çhăm'ois (shăm'mȳ *or* sha-moi'), *n.* [From Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*, from O. Ger. *gamz.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe. **2.** A kind of soft leather, first prepared from the skin of this animal.

Chamois.

Çhăm'o-mīle, *n.* See CAMOMILE.

Chămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMPED (chămpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMPING.] [From Lat. *campus*, field.] **1.** To bite with repeated action of the teeth. **2.** To bite into small pieces; to crush.

Chămp, *v. i.* To bite frequently.

Çham-pāgne' (sham-pān'), *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

Çham-pāign' (sham-pan'), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] A flat, open country. [try; level.

Çham-pāign' (sham-pān'), *a.* Flat or open, as a coun-

Chămp'er, *n.* One who champs, or bites.

Çhăm'per-tor, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Law.*) One who purchases a suit, or the right of suing, and carries it on at his own expense, in order to obtain a share of the gain.

Çhăm'per-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *champart*, field-rent, Lat. *campi pars*, from *champ*, Lat. *campus*, field, and *part*, Lat. *pars*, share.] Maintenance of a lawsuit, with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit, in case of success.

Chăm'pi-on, *n.* [Low Lat. *campio*, from Lat. *campus*, field.] **1.** One who engages in any contest; especially one who contends in behalf of another in single combat. **2.** One ready to fight all who offer against him.

Chăm'pi-on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMPIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMPIONING.] To furnish with a champion; to attend as champion.

Chăm'pi-on-shĭp, *n.* State of being a champion.

Chănçe, *n.* [Fr., from *cheoir*, Lat. *cadere*, to fall, with reference to the falling of the dice.] **1.** Absence of any defined or recognized cause; fortuity; casualty. **2.** An event which happens without any assigned cause. **3.** The possibility of an occurrence.

Syn.—Luck; accident; hazard; fortune; opportunity.

Chănçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANCED (chănst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

Chănçe, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.

Chăn'çel, *n.* [From Lat. *cancelli*, lattices, cross-bars, inclosing the place, dim. of *cancer*, lattice.] That part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices.

Chăn'çel-lor, *n.* A judicial officer of high rank; the president, or chief judge, of a court of chancery.

Chancellor of the exchequer, a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government. —*Lord high chancellor of England*, the presiding judge in the court of chancery, the highest judicial officer of the crown.

Chăn'çel-lor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a chancellor.

Chănçe'-mĕd'ley, *n.* [See CHANCE and MEDLEY.] (*Law.*) The killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

Chăn'çer-y, *n.* [Low Lat. *cancellaria*, from Lat. *cancellarius.* See CHANCELLOR.] A high court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity.

Çhăn'cre (shăŋk'er, 67), *n.* [Fr. See CANKER and CANCER.] An ulcer, especially a venereal sore.

Çhăn'croŭs (shăŋk'rus), *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

Çhăn'de-lēr' (shăn'-), *n.* [From Lat. *candela*, candle, q. v.] A frame with branches to hold a number of lights for the purpose of illumination.

Chănd'ler, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, candlestick, tallow-chandler. In *ship-chandler*, *corn-chandler*, it is perh. derived from Ger. *händler*, dealer, trader, assimilated to the Eng. *chandler* in *tallow-chandler.*] **1.** A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles. **2.** A dealer in other commodities, which are indicated by a word prefixed.

Chănd'ler-y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

Chānġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANGING.] [From Lat. *cambire*, Low Lat. *cambiare.*] **1.** To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one state to another. **2.** To substitute another thing or other things for, whether of the same or a different kind; to exchange. **3.** To give another kind of money, of the same aggregate value, for. **4.** To become acid or tainted.

Syn.—To vary; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn.

Chānġe, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation. **2.** To pass from one phase to another.

Chānġe, *n.* **1.** Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another. **2.** Substitution of one thing in the place of another. **3.** A passing from one phase to another. **4.** Alteration in the order of a series; permutation. **5.** That which makes a variety. **6.** Small pieces of money, which may be given for larger pieces or for bank-notes; and hence, the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. **7.** A building appropriated for mercantile transactions. [*Colloq.* for *exchange.*]

Syn.—Variety; mutation; transition; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse.

Chānġe'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness.

Chānġe'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of change. **2.** Appearing different, as in color, under difference of circumstances, as of light.

Syn.—Mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; versatile; wavering; erratic; volatile.

Chānġe'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

Chānġe'a-bly, *adv.* In a changeable manner.

Chānġe'fŭl, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable.

Chānġe'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

Chānġe'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Chānġe'less, *a.* Not admitting alteration; constant.

Chānġe'ling, *n.* [From *change* and the dim. termination *ling.*] **1.** A child left or taken in the place of another, as by fairies. **2.** One apt to change; a waverer.

Chānġe'ling, *a.* Taken or left in place of another.

Chānġ'er, *n.* One who changes.

Chăn'nel, *n.* [A different spelling, or a modification, of *canal*, q. v.] **1.** The bed of a stream of water; esp. the deeper part of a river or bay, where the main current flows. **2.** (*Geog.*) A strait or narrow sea between two portions of land. **3.** That through which any thing passes, or is conveyed. **4.** (*Arch.*) A gutter or furrow in, as in a column. **5.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Broad pieces of plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging.

Chăn'nel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANNELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANNELING.] To form a channel or channels in; to groove.

Chănt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHANTING.] [From Lat. *cantare*, v. intens. of *canere*, to sing.] **1.** To utter with a melodious voice; to sing; to warble. **2.** To celebrate in song. **3.** (*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant.

Chănt, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice; to sing. **2.** (*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant.

Chănt, *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** (*Mus.*) Words recited to musical tones without musical measure.

Chănt'er, *n.* **1.** One who chants. **2.** The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

Chănt'i-cleer, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear.*] A cock, so called from the clearness of his voice in crowing.

Chănt'ress, *n.* A female chanter or singer.

Chănt'ry, *n.* An endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are celebrated.

Chā'os (kā'os), *n.* [Lat. *chaos*, Gr. χάος, from χαίνειν, root χα, to gape, to open widely.] **1.** An empty, infinite space. **2.** Unorganized condition of matter before the creation of the universe. **3.** A confused or disordered mass or state of things; confusion; disorder.

Cha-ŏt'ic (44), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chăp, or **Chap,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAPPED (chăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAPPING.] [D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut, cut off.] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split; to crack.

Chăp, or **Chap,** *v. i.* To crack or open in long slits.

Chăp, or **Chap,** *n.* [From *chap*, v. t. & i. See *supra.*] A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink in the flesh.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* [From *chap*, to open longitudinally.] The jaw;—used with reference to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural.

Chăp, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, but used in a more general sense.] A man or boy; a youth. [*Colloq.*]

Chăp'ar-răl', *n.* [Sp., of Iberian origin; an abbrev. of Basque *achaparra*, from *acha*, *atza*, for *aitza*, rock, stone, and *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] **1.** A thicket of low evergreen oaks. **2.** Thick bramble-bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps.

Chăp'-book (27), *n.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy, and *book*.] A small book, esp. one carried about for sale by hawkers.

Chāpe, *n.* [Fr., a cope, cover, chape. See CAPE and CAP.] **1.** The catch of any thing, as of a buckle. **2.** A plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

Chapeau (shăp'o), *n.; pl.* ***CHAPEAUS*** (shăp'ōz). [Fr.] A hat.

Chapeau Bras (shăp'o brä). A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm.

Chăp'el, *n.* [L. Lat. *capella*, orig. a short cloak, hood, or cowl; hence, chapel, orig., the tent in which St. Martin's hat or cowl was preserved.] **1.** A place of worship connected with a church or with some establishment, public or private. **2.** A place of worship not connected with a church. **3.** A place of worship used by dissenters from the established church in England; a meeting-house. **4.** A choir of singers, or an orchestra, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman. **5.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) A printing-office, so called because printing was first carried on in England, in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. (*b.*) An association of workmen in a printing-office.

Chăp'el-la-ny (44), *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it.

Chăp'el-let, *n.* (*Far.*) A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups. [Written also *chaplet*.]

Chăp'el-ry, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Çhăp'er-ōn (shăp'er-ōn), *n.* [Fr. See CAPE and CAP.] **1.** A hood or cap. **2.** A device on the foreheads of horses in pompous funerals. **3.** A hood or cap, worn by knights of the Garter. **4.** One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

Çhăp'er-ōn (shăp'er-ōn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAPERONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAPERONING.] To attend in public places as a guide and protector.

Chap'-fallen (chŏp'fawln), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chăp'i-ter, *n.* [Late Lat. *capitellum*, *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head. Cf. CAPITAL and CHAPTER.] (*Law.*) A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions, called more commonly *articles*, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest.

Chăp'lain (-lĭn, 42), *n.* [See CHAPEL.] **1.** An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel. **2.** A clergyman officially attached to a ship of war, to an army, to some public institution, or to a family.

Chăp'laĭn-çy, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

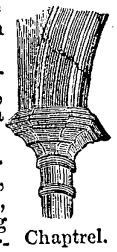
Chăp'laĭn-shĭp, *n.* Office, business, or revenue of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

Chăp'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, garland.] **1.** A garland or wreath for the head. **2.** A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers. **3.** (*Arch.*) A little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. **4.** A chapellet. [See CHAPELLET.] **5.** A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. **6.** A small chapel or shrine.

Chăp'man, *n.; pl.* CHĂP'MEN. [A.-S. *ceapman*, from *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to buy.] One who buys or sells; a purchaser; a merchant.

Chaps, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws. See CHAP.

Chăp'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] **1.** A division of a book or treatise. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A corporation composed of the prebends and other clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church, and presided over by the dean. **3.** An organized branch of some society or fraternity. **4.** The meeting of certain organized societies. **5.** A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. **6.** A decretal epistle.



Chaptrel.

Chăp'trel, *n.* [From *chapiter*.] (*Arch.*) The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch; an impost.

Châr, **Châre**, *n.* [A.-S. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, time, occasion business, from *cerran*, *cirran*, *cyrran*, to turn.] Work done by the day; a single job, or task. See CHORE. [*Eng.*]

Chär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARRING.] [Cf. Ir. *caor*, brand, flame, spark of fire, *gor*, heat, *goraim*, I heat, warm.] **1.** To reduce to charcoal by expelling all volatile matter; to burn slightly or partially. **2.** To work or hew, as stone.

Chăr'ac-ter, *n.* [Lat. *character*, Gr. χαρακτήρ, from χαράσσειν, to make sharp, to engrave.] **1.** A distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or sign. **2.** Manner of writing or printing. **3.** Sum of qualities which distinguish one person or thing from another. **4.** Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them. **5.** The qualities considered as belonging to an office or institution. **6.** The estimate put upon a person or thing; reputation. **7.** Force of will; energy. **8.** The possessor of a certain character; a person. **9.** Account; description.

Chăr'ac-ter, *v. t.* **1.** To engrave; to inscribe. **2.** To distinguish by particular marks; to characterize.

Chăr'ac-ter-ĭs'tic, **Chăr'ac-ter-ĭs'tic-al**, *a.* Serving to constitute the character; peculiar.

Chăr'ac-ter-ĭs'tic, *n.* **1.** That which constitutes a character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. **2.** (*Math.*) The index or exponent of a logarithm.

Chăr'ac-ter-ĭs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner to distinguish character.

Chăr'ac-ter-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of characterizing.

Chăr'ac-ter-īze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARACTERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARACTERIZING.] **1.** To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure. **2.** To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of. **3.** To distinguish, mark, or express the character of.

Syn. — To describe; distinguish; mark; designate; entitle.

Chăr'ac-ter-lĕss, *a.* Having no peculiar character.

Çha-rāde' (sha-rād'), *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole.

Chär'coal, *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*] Coal made by charring wood.

Chärd, *n.* [Lat. *carduus*, the thistle.] **1.** A variety of the white beet. **2.** The blanched leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables.

Chärge, *n.* [Fr. *charge*, Pr. & Sp. *carga*, It. *carica*, Pg. *carga*, *carrega*, Fr. & Pr. *cart*, Pg. *cargo*, It. *carico*.] **1.** The person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another. **2.** Exercise of custody or care; office; commission. **3.** An earnest or impressive command, direction, exhortation, or instruction. **4.** Whatever constitutes a burden on property; costs; expense; — usually in the pl. **5.** The account of that which is due from one party to another. **6.** Imputation; accusation. **7.** That quantity, as of ammunition, electricity, &c., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, machine, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold. **8.** Onset; attack; hence the signal for attack. **9.** Position of a weapon fitted for attack. **10.** (*Her.*) A bearing or emblem on a field. **11.** An uncertain weight of lead, supposed to be 36 pigs, or 2520 pounds.

Syn. — Care; custody; trust; management; price; expense; assault; injunction; order; mandate.

Chärge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARGING.] [Fr. *charger*, from L. Lat. *carricare*, from Lat. *carrus*, wagon.] **1.** To impose, as a load or burden. **2.** To impose, as a task, duty, or trust. **3.** To command, request, or exhort in an earnest or authoritative manner; to give instructions to, as a judge, a jury. **4.** To impose as a tax. **5.** To place to the account of, as a debt. **6.** To accuse of, having as a direct object the person or thing. **7.** To place within or upon any piece of apparatus or machinery the quantity it is intended and fitted to contain; to load. **8.** To bear down upon; to rush upon; to fall on.

Syn. — To accuse; impeach; arraign; attack.

Chärge, *v. i.* To make an onset.

Chärge'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being charged, imposed, or imputed. **2.** Subject to be charged or accused. **3.** Serving to create expense; costly; burdensome.

Chärge'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being expensive.

Chärge'a-bly, *adv.* At great cost; expensively.

Chargé d'Affaires (shär'zhā' daf'fâr'). [From *chargé*, p. p. of *charger*, to load, to charge, and *affaire*, affair, q. v.] An inferior diplomatic representative, at a foreign court, to whose care are confided the affairs of his nation; a minister of the fourth grade.

Chär'ger, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, charges. **2.** A large dish. [*Obs.*] **3.** A horse used in battle.

Chargéship (shär'zhā'ship), *n.* The office of a *chargé d'affaires*.

Châr'i-ly, *adv.* In a careful, wary manner.

Châr'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being chary, or cautious.

Chăr'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, car, q. v.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A war car or vehicle. **2.** A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat.

Chăr'i-ot, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.

Chăr'i-ot-ee', *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats. [chariot.

Chăr'i-ot-eer', *n.* One who drives or conducts a

Chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* [See CHARITY.] **1.** Full of love and

good will. **2.** Liberal to the poor. **3.** Pertaining to, or springing from, charity. **4.** Dictated by kindness.

Syn. — Kind; benevolent; liberal; favorable; indulgent; generous; beneficent.

Chăr'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being charitable.

Chăr'i-ta-bly, *adv.* In a charitable manner.

Chăr'i-ty (88), *n.* [Fr. *charité*, from Lat. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear, costly, loved.] **1.** Disposition to think favorably of others, and to do them good. **2.** Liberality to the poor. **3.** Whatever is given to the poor for their relief; alms. **4.** Liberality in judging of men and their actions. **5.** Any act of kindness or benevolence. **6.** A charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution.

Sisters of Charity (*Rom. Cath. Church*), communities of nuns of various orders engaged in works of mercy; — a popular designation.

Syn. — Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; liberality; indulgence; alms-giving.

Charivari (shä-rē'vä-ree'), *n.* [Fr.; of uncertain derivation.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

Çhär'la-tan, *n.* [From Sp. *charlar*, It. *ciarlare*, to chatter, prate, akin to Sp. *chirlar*, to prattle, It. *zirlare*, to whistle like a thrush.] A quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

Çhär'la-tan-ĭşm, } *n.* Undue pretensions to skill;
Çhär'la-tan-ry, } quackery; empiricism.

Chärleş's Wăin (chärlz'ez wān). [A.-S. *carles-wæn*, or *ceorles-wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain.] (*Astron.*) The cluster of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or the *Great Bear*.

Çhär'lotte-Russe, *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a dish made of apple marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread, and *Russe*, Russian.] (*Cookery.*) A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub, inclosed in a kind of cake.

Chärm, *n.* [From Lat. *carmen*, song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, Skr. *çasman*, a laudatory song, from *çans*, to praise.] **1.** Something possessing, or imagined to possess, occult power or influence. **2.** That which pleases and attracts irresistibly; fascination.

Chärm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARMING.] **1.** To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or occult influence. **2.** To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly. **3.** To fortify with charms or supernatural influences.

Syn. — To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; subdue; delight.

Chärm, *v. i.* To act as a charm; to please greatly.

Chärm'er, *n.* One who charms; a magician.

Chärm'fụl, *a.* Abounding with charms.

Chärm'ĭng, *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.

Syn. — Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; enrapturing; alluring; fascinating; delightful; pleasurable.

Chärm'ing-ly, *adv.* In a charming manner.

Chär'nel, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

Chär'nel-house, *n.* A place under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Chär'ry, *a.* [See CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

Chärt, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, Gr. χάρτης, a leaf of paper. Cf. CARD.] **1.** A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, containing information arranged methodically, or in tabular form. **2.** A map on which is represented a portion of water and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded.

Chärt, *v. t.* To lay down in a chart; to map.

Char-tā'ceous, *a.* Resembling paper or parchment.

Chär'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *chartarius*, pertaining to paper, from *charta*, paper.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) A deed, or conveyance. **2.** An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation. **3.** A special privilege or immunity. **4.** (*Naut.*) The letting or hiring a vessel by special contract.

Char'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARTERING.] **1.** To establish by charter. **2.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *infra*.

Chär-ter-pär'ty, *n.* [Fr. *chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] (*Com.*) A conditional agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, between the owner or master and the person who hires or freights it.

Chärt'ĭşm, *n.* [From Fr. *charte*, charter. Cf. CHART.] The principle of a political party in England who desire universal suffrage, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter*.

Chärt'ist, *n.* A supporter or partisan of chartism. [*Eng.*]

Char-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* See CARTOGRAPHY.

Chär'y, *a.* [A.-S. *cearig*, from *cear*, *cearu*, care.] Not inclined to be free or liberal; close; cautious.

Chāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASING.] [From Lat. *captiare*, for *captare*, to strive to seize, to make chase for, intens. form of *capere*, to take.] **1.** To pursue, as an enemy, or game; to hunt. **2.** To urge onward; to drive; to persecute.

Chāse, *v. t.* [A contraction of *enchase*, q. v.] To engrave, as plate, with decorative figures.

Chāse, *n.* [Fr. *chasse*, O. Fr. *chace*, Pr. *cassa*, Sp. & Pg. *caza*, It. *caccia*. See *supra*.] **1.** Hunting, as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired. **2.** That which is pursued or hunted. **3.** An open hunting-ground to which game resorts, and which is private property. **4.** [From Lat. *capsa*, box, case, q. v.] (*Print.*) An iron frame used by printers to confine type, when arranged in columns or pages. **5.** A wide groove.

Chase of a gun, the forward part, from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth.

Chās'er, *n.* **1.** One who chases; a pursuer. **2.** (*Naut.*) A gun at the head or stern of a vessel for firing when in chase.

Chăş'i-ble, *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chăşm (kăzm), *n.* [Lat. *chasma*, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν, to gape, to open wide.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption; a cleft; a fissure. **2.** A void space; a gap or break.

Chăşm'y, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

Çhăs'seûr (shăs'sûr), *n.* [Fr., a huntsman, from *chasser*, to hunt.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements. **2.** An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword in the military style.

Chāste, *a.* [Lat. *castus*.] **1.** Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** Pure from obscenity, from barbarous words or phrases, or quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

Chāste'ly, *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chās'ten (chās'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASTENING.] [From Lat. *castigare*, to punish, from *castus*, pure, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming; to chastise. **2.** To purify from errors or faults.

Chās'ten-er (chās'n-er), *n.* One who chastens.

Chāste'ness, *n.* State or quality of being chaste.

Chāste'-tree, *n.* Same as AGNUS CASTUS, q. v.

Chas-tīs'a-ble, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

Chas-tīşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASTISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASTISING.] [From Lat. *castigare*. See CHASTEN.] **1.** To inflict pain upon, in any manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation. **2.** To correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses.

Syn. — To punish; chasten. — *Punish* and *chastise* differ in the object aimed at. The former is designed to uphold law by the infliction of penalty; the latter to prevent the repetition of faults and reclaim the offender. In a rarer and somewhat irregular sense, *chastise* denotes to disgrace publicly by stripes.

Chăs'tīşe-ment, *n.* [From *chastise*.] Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

Chas-tīş'er, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher.

Chăs'ti-ty, *n.* **1.** Purity or freedom from all unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** Freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thought or expression.

Chăş'u-ble, *n.* [L. Lat. *casula*, *casubula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house; from Lat. *casa*, house.] (*Eccl.*) A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered cross on the back, and a pillar in front.

Chăt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHATTING.] [Cf. A.-S. *cwædan*, Goth. *gvithan*, to speak; and Fr. *caqueter*, to cackle, prate. See CHATTER.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

Chăt, *n.* Light, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

Chateau (sha-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHATEAUX (sha-tōz'). [Fr.] **1.** A castle. [*France.*] **2.** A country-seat.

Chateaux en Espagne, castles in Spain, Spain being the region of romance; castles in the air.

Çhăt'e-lĕt (shăt'-), *n.* [Fr. *châtelet*, dim. of *château*, *chastel*. See CASTLE.] A little castle.

Çhăt'el-la-ny, *n.* [See CASTELLANY.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle.

Ça-toy'ant, *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *chatoyer*, from *chat*, cat.] (*Min.*) Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

Ça-toy'ant, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard stone, as the species of chalcedony called *cat's eye*, which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

Chăt'tel (chăt'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *chatal, chaptal, chaptel.* See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any kind of property except the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it; — a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects.*

Chăt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHATTERING.] [Cf. D. *koeteren,* to jabber, and *kwetteren,* to chatter.] **1.** To utter sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct. **2.** To talk idly, carelessly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate. **3.** To make a noise by collision.

Chăt'ter, *n.* Sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

Chăt-ter-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of chattering. **2.** Loquacity. [*Colloq.*]

Chăt'ter-bŏx, *n.* One who talks incessantly. [*Colloq.*]

Chăt'ter-er, *n.* **1.** A prater. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

Chăt'ty, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

Chaud'-mĕd'ley (shōd'mĕd'lȳ), *n.* [Fr. *chaude mêlle,* from *chaud,* hot, and *mesler, meler,* to mingle.] (*Law.*) The killing of a person in an affray, while under the influence of passion, thus distinguished from *chance-medley,* killing in self-defense, or in a casual affray.

Chaul'dron, *n.* See CHAWDRON.

Chăunt, *n.* & *v.* See CHANT.

Chaw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAWING.] [A.-S. *ceowan.* See CHEW.] **1.** To masticate, as food; to ruminate, or to chew, as the cud. **2.** To revolve and consider.

☞ A word once in good use, but now regarded as vulgar.

Chaw, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** The jaw. [*Obs.*] **2.** As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew. [*Low.*]

Chēap, *a.* [An abbrev. of *good cheap,* a good purchase or bargain; A.-S. *ceap,* bargain, sale, price.] **1.** Bearing a low price; of small cost. **2.** Being of small value.

Chēap'en (chē'pn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEAPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEAPENING.] [A.-S. *ceapan, ceapian,* to buy, sell, Goth. *kaupôn,* Icel. *kaupa.*] **1.** To attempt to buy; to chaffer for. **2.** To beat down the price of.

Chēap'en-er, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

Chēap'ly, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

Chēap'ness, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

Chēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEATING.] To deceive and defraud in any way.

Syn. — To trick; cozen; gull; chouse; fool; outwit; circumvent; beguile; impose on; deceive; bamboozle.

Chēat, *n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *escheat,* q. v., because many fraudulent measures were taken by the lords of manors in procuring escheats. But cf. also A.-S. *ceat,* circumvention, cheat.] **1.** An act of deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition; imposture. **2.** A person who cheats.

Syn. — Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; deceit; imposition; guile; finesse; stratagem.

Chēat, *n.* [Prob. from Norm. Fr. *cheté,* Fr. *acheté,* purchased, bought.] **1.** Wheat, or bread made from it. **2.** Chess, or false wheat.

Chēat'er, *n.* One who cheats.

Chĕck, *n.* [Fr. *échec,* check, in the sense of No. 7, *infra.* See CHECKMATE and CHESS.] **1.** A sudden or continued restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance; an obstruction. **2.** [From the *Exchequer Chamber,* where the king's accounts were settled on a checkered cloth.] A mark put against items, as names, &c., in going over a list. **3.** A token given to identify a thing or person. **4.** (*Com.*) An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank payable on sight. **5.** Any counter-register used as security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note. **6.** A kind of checkered cloth, as plaids, &c. **7.** (*Chess.*) Exposure of the king to the attack of an adversary's piece.

Chĕck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKED (chĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKING.] [From the n. See *supra.*] **1.** To put a sudden or continued restraint upon; to hinder; to repress; to curb. **2.** To rebuke, chide, or reprove. **3.** To make a mark against, as against names, &c., in going over a list. **4.** To compare with a counterpart or authority, in order to ascertain correctness or authenticity.

Chĕck, *v. i.* **1.** To make a stop; to pause. **2.** To clash or interfere.

Chĕck'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKERING.] [See CHECK and CHESS.] **1.** To variegate with cross-lines; to form into little squares. **2.** To diversify with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Chĕck'er, *n.* **1.** One who checks. **2.** A piece in the game of draughts or checkers.

Chĕck'er, or **Chĕck'er-work** (-wûrk), *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials.

Chĕck'er-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The partridge-berry. (*b.*) The wintergreen.

Chĕck'er-bōard, *n.* A board for playing checkers, or

Chĕck'ers, *n. pl.* A common game, called also *draughts,* played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colors, usually white and black.

Chĕck'māte, *n.* [Fr. *échec et mat,* Ger. *schactmatt,* from Per. *shah mât,* checkmate, literally the king is conquered or dead, from Ar. *mâta,* he died, is dead; because, when the king is made prisoner, the game is finished. See CHESS.] **1.** The movement in chess which stops all further moving, and ends the game. **2.** A complete check, defeat, or overthrow.

Chĕck'māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKMATING.] **1.** (*Chess.*) To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that he can neither move it, nor interpose any piece between it and the attacking piece, nor capture the latter. **2.** To arrest or defeat completely; to terminate.

Chĕck'-roll, *n.* A list of servants in a household.

Cheek, *n.* [A.-S. *ceac,* m., or *ceace,* f., from *ceowan,* to chew.] **1.** The side of the face below the eyes on either side. **2.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs. **3.** *pl.* (*Founding.*) The middle part of a flask composed of more than two parts.

Cheek by jowl, in familiar proximity; close.

Cheep, *v. i.* [A modification of *chirp,* q. v.] To chirp.

Cheer, *n.* [Gr. κάρα, head, face, L. Lat. *cara.*] **1.** The countenance and its expression. **2.** A state of feeling or spirits. **3.** A state of gayety, mirth, or good spirits. **4.** Provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment. **5.** Outward expression of good spirits or gayety, by shouting or acclamation, &c.; applause; encouragement.

Cheer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEERING.] [From the n.] **1.** To cause to rejoice; to render cheerful. **2.** To infuse life, courage, animation, or hope, &c., into. **3.** To urge or salute by cheers.

Syn. — To gladden; encourage; inspirit; comfort; console; enliven; refresh; exhilarate; animate; solace.

Cheer, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome.

Cheer'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cheers.

Cheer'ful, *a.* **1.** Having good spirits; calmly joyful. **2.** Promoting good spirits or happiness. **3.** Expressing good spirits or joy.

Syn. — Lively; animated; gay; joyful; lightsome; gleeful; blithe; airy; sprightly; jocund; jolly.

Cheer'ful-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Good spirits; moderate joy or gayety.

Syn. — Gayety; mirth; merriment. — *Cheerfulness* is a habit of mind; *gayety* is an occasional excitement of animal spirits; *mirth* or *merriment* are noisy gayety.

Cheer'i-ly, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

Cheer'i-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness; good spirits.

Cheer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; comfortless; dreary.

Cheer'less-ness, *n.* State of being cheerless.

Cheer'ly, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Cheer'ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; heartily.

Cheer'y, *a.* **1.** In good spirits; cheerful; lively. **2.** Promoting, or tending to promote, cheerfulness.

Cheese, *n.* [A.-S. *cese,* or *cyse,* from Lat. *caseus.*] **1.** Curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed. **2.** A mass of ground apples pressed together.

Cheese'-cāke, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese'-mīte, *n.* (*Entom.*) A minute wingless insect with eight legs, found in cheese.

Cheese'-mŏn'ger (mŭng'ger, 82), *n.* One who deals in cheese.

Cheese'-prĕss, *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese.

Chees'y, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

Cheet, *v. i.* To chatter or chirrup.

Chef-d'œuvre (shā'dœvr'), *n.; pl.* ***CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE.*** [Fr.] A master-piece; a capital work in art, literature, &c.

Chĕg're, **Chĕg'ōe,** *n.* See CHIGOE.

Chĕl'i-fôrm, *a.* [Gr. χηλή, claw, and Lat. *forma,* form.] Having a movable joint closing against a preceding joint or a projecting part of it, so that the whole may be used for grasping, as in the hand or claw of a crab.

Che-lō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, animals of the tortoise kind.

Chĕm'ic, **Chĕm'ic-al,** *a.* [See CHEMISTRY.] **1.** Pertaining to chemistry. **2.** Resulting from the op-

eration of the forces on which composition and decomposition, and related phenomena, depend.

Chĕm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation. [ical effects.

Chĕm'ic-als, *n. pl.* Substances used for producing chem-

Che-mīse' (she-meez'), *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *kamîs*, shirt, linen under-garment, fr. Skr. *kshauma*, flaxen, linen.] **1.** A shift, or under-garment, worn by females. **2.** A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

Chĕm'i-sĕtte' (shĕm'e-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.] An under-garment worn over the chemise.

Chĕm'ist, *n.* A person versed in chemistry.

Chĕm'is-try (kĕm'is-trў), *n.* [From *chemist;* Ar. *alkîmiâ*. See ALCHEMY.] That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo.

Inorganic chemistry, that which treats of inorganic or mineral substances.—*Organic chemistry*, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of organized beings, and their products, whether animal or vegetable.

☞ This word and its derivatives were formerly written with *y*, and sometimes with *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry, chymical*, &c., or *chimistry, chimical*, &c.; and the pronunciation was conformed to the orthography. At the present day, most speakers pronounce these words as they are now spelt, *chem'is-try, chem'ist, chem'ic-al*, &c.

Che-nille' (she-neel), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, used in ladies' dresses.

Chĕque (chĕk), *n.* See CHECK.

Chĕq'uer (chĕk'er), *n.* & *v.* See CHECKER.

Chĕr'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHERISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHERISHING.] [Fr. *chérir*, from *cher*, dear, Lat. *carus*. Cf. CARESS.] **1.** To treat with tenderness and affection. **2.** To hold dear; to indulge.

Syn.—To nourish; foster; nurse; entertain; encourage; comfort; support.

Chĕr'ish-er, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager.

Che-rōōt' (che-rōōt'), *n.* A kind of cigar, highly prized for the delicacy of its flavor.

Chĕr'ry, *n.* [Lat. *cerasus*, Gr. κερασός, κερασέα, κερασία, so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties. (*b.*) The tree which bears the fruit. **2.** A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.

Chĕr'ry, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy.

Chĕr'so-nēse, *n.* [Gr. χερσόνησος, from χέρσος, land, and νῆσος, an isle.] A peninsula.

Chĕrt, *n.* [Ir. *ceirthe*, stone, W. *cellt*, flintstone.] (*Min.*) An impure, massive, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

Chĕr'ub (68), *n.; pl.* CHĔR'UBS; but the Hebrew plural CHĔR'Ŭ-BĪM is also used. CHĔR'Ŭ-BĪMS, though of frequent occurrence in the Bible, is a barbarism. [Heb. *kerûb*, from *kârab*, to grasp, prob. akin to Gr. γρύψ, Ger. *greif*, Eng. *griffin*.] **1.** (*Script.*) One of an order of angels, usually regarded as distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, who are supposed to be ardent in love. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A symbolical figure, used as part of the embellishments of the tabernacle and temple. **3.** A beautiful child;—so called because modern artists have represented cherubs as beautiful children.

Che-rŭ'bic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cherubs; an-
Che-rŭ'bic-al, } gelic.

Chĕr'ŭ-bim, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

Chĕr'up, *v. i.* [Probably from *chirp*.] To make a short, shrill sound; to chirp. [shrill sound.

Chĕr'up, *v. t.* To excite or urge on by making a short,

Chĕr'up, *n.* A short, sharp noise, as of a cricket.

Chĕs'i-ble, *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chĕss, *n.* [From Per. *shâh*, king, as being the principal figure.] A game played by two persons, on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently colored sets of pieces, or men.

Chĕss, *n.* [Cf. Per. *khas*, bad, evil, weed, thistle, thorn.] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass which grows among wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat. [*Amer.*]

Chĕss'-bōard, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

Chĕss'-măn, *n.; pl.* CHĔSS'MEN. A piece used in the game of chess.

Chĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *cest, cist*, from Lat. *cista*, Gr. κίστη.] **1.** A box of wood, or other material, in which articles are deposited. **2.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the thorax. **3.** (*Com.*) A case in which tea, opium, &c. are transported; hence the quantity such a case contains.

Chest of drawers, a case of movable boxes called *drawers*.

Chĕst'nut (chĕs'nut), *n.* [From Lat. *castanea*, Gr. κάστανον, from Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, whence chestnut-trees were introduced into Europe.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*, inclosed in a prickly pericarp or bur. (*b.*) The tree itself, or its timber.

Chĕst'nut (chĕs'nut), *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish brown color.

Chē'tah, *n.* See CHEETAH.

Cheval-de-frise (shvăld'-freez'), *n.; pl.* ***CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE*** (shĕv'o-de-freez; *Fr. pron.* shvōd'-frèez'). [Fr., from *cheval*, horse, and *Frise*, Friesland.] (*Mil.*) A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defense.

Cheval-de-frise.

Chĕv'a-liēr' (shĕv'a-leer'), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, horse. Cf. CAVALIER.] **1.** A horseman; hence, a knight; a gallant young man. **2.** A member of certain orders of knighthood.

Chĕv'er-il, *n.* [O. Fr. *chevrel, chevral*, kid, dim. of *chèvre*, goat, Lat. *capra*.] **1.** Soft leather made of kid-skin. **2.** A yielding disposition.

Chĕv'er-il, *a.* Having pliability, as that of kid-skin.

Chĕv'i-şănçe (shĕv'e-zăns), *n.* [O. Fr., from *chevir*, to come to an end, to perform, from *chef*, head, end, Lat. *caput*.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A making of contracts; a bargain. (*b.*) An unlawful agreement or contract.

Chĕv'ron, *n.* [Fr., rafter, *chevron*, equiv. to Lat. *capriolus*, a support of timber, from *caper*, goat.] **1.** (*Her.*) An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. **2.** (*Mil.*) The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats. **3.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of zigzag work.

Chĕv'y, *v. t.* [Prob. same with the old word *chever* (connected with *shiver*), as used by Digby and others.] To shake or force with a shivering motion.

Chew (chōō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEWING.] [A.-S. *ceowan*.] **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate. **2.** To ruminate mentally; to meditate.

Chew, *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth; to ruminate; to meditate.

Chew, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Low.*]

Chi-ăr'ro-ŏs-cu'ro, } Same as CLARE-OBSCURE, q. v.
Chi-ăr'-os-cu'ro }

Chi-bŏuque' } (che-bōōk'), *n.* [Turkish.] A Turkish
Chi-bŏuk' } tobacco-pipe.

Çhi-cāne' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [Fr., orig. a crumb, a small part; hence, fineness, subtilty, either from Lat. *ciccus*, trifle, or from Basque *chiki-a, chik-er-ra*, little, small.] An artful subterfuge, designed to lead away from the merits of a case;—specifically applied to legal proceedings; shift; cavil; sophistry.

Çhi-cāne', *v. i.* To use shifts, cavils, or artifices.

Çhi-cān'er, *n.* One who uses evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; an unfair disputant.

Çhi-cān'er-y (she-kān'er-ў), *n.* Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; chicane.

Syn.—Trick; sophistry; quibble; fetch; stratagem.

Chĭc'o-ry, *n.* [Lat. *cichorium*, Gr. κιχώριον.] (*Bot.*) A plant extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.

Chĭch, *n.* [Lat. *cicer*.] A dwarf pea; the chick-pea.

Chĭck, } *n.* [A.-S. *cicen*, D. *kieken, kuiken*.] **1.** The
Chĭck'en, } young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen. **2.** A young person.

Chĭck'a-dee', *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the black-cap titmouse, of North America;—named from its note.

Chĭck'a-ree', *n.* The American red squirrel.

Chĭck'en-heärt'ed, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

Chĭck'en-pŏx, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only.

Chĭck'-pēa, *n.* [See CHICH.] A species of pea, cultivated in the south of Europe, and used as lentils are.

Chick'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of insignificant weeds of different genera.

Chīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID (CHODE, *obs.*); *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIDING.] [A.-S. *cidan, chidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach; to blame.

Syn.—To reprove; scold; censure; reprehend; reprimand.

Chīde, *v. i.* **1.** To find fault. **2.** To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.

Chīd'er, *n.* One who chides.

Chief, *a.* [O. Fr. *chief, chef*, from Lat. *caput*, head.] **1.** Highest in office or rank; headmost. **2.** Principal or

most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important.

Syn.—Principal; leading; main; first; paramount; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent; master.

Chief, *n.* **1.** Head or leader of any band or community. **2.** Principal or most important person or thing. **3.** (*Her.*) The upper part of the escutcheon.

In chief, (*a.*) At the head. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) From the king.

Syn.—Chieftain; commander; leader.—A *chief* has the pre-eminence or rule in civil matters, as the chief of police or of a tribe; a *chieftain* and *commander* occupy high military stations; a *leader* takes the direction of enterprises.

Chief'-băr'on, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The presiding judge of the court of exchequer.

Chief'-jŭs'tĭçe, *n.* The presiding justice, or principal judge, of a court.

Chief'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the first place; principally; eminently; above all. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

Chief'tain (42), *n.* [L. Lat. *capitaneus*, fr. Lat. *caput*, head. Cf. CAPTAIN.] The head of a troop, army, or clan.

Syn.—Chief; commander; leader; head.

Chief'tain-çy, **Chief'tain-shĭp**, *n.* Rank, office, or quality of a chieftain.

Chiffonier (shif-fon-eer'; *Fr. pron.* shē'fo'ne-ā'), *n.* [Fr., from *chiffon*, rag, and this from *chiffe*, weak and bad stuff.] **1.** A receptacle for rags or shreds. **2.** A movable closet. **3.** A rag-picker.

Chĭg'ōe, **Chĭg're**, *n.* [Perh. fr. Catalan *chic*, Sp. *chico*, small; or of Peruvian origin.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of the flea family, common in tropical America.

Chĭl'blāin, *n.* A blain or sore on the hand or foot, produced by cold.

Chĭl'blāin, *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

Chĭld, *n.*; *pl.* CHĬL'DREN. [A.-S. *cild*, pl. *cildru*, *cildra*. Cf. Goth. *kilthei*, womb, *in-kilthô*, with child.] **1.** A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents. **2.** A young person of either sex; hence, one who exhibits the character of a very young person. **3.** *pl.* Descendants, however remote. **4.** One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to another.

To be with child, to be pregnant.

Chĭld'-beär'ing, *n.* Act of producing children.

Chĭld'bĕd, *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition. [labor.

Chĭld'bĭrth, *n.* Act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor.

Childe (chīld, *in Amer.*; chĭld *or* chīld, *in Eng.*), *n.* A title formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his own prowess.

Chĭl'der-mas-dāy, *n.* [From *child*, *mass*, and *day*.] (*Eccl.*) An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; Innocents' Day.

Chĭld'hŏŏd (27), *n.* The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children.

Chĭld'ish, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a child; puerile.

Chĭld'ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a child.

Chĭld'ish-ness, *n.* State or qualities of a child; simplicity; weakness of intellect.

Chĭld'less, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.

Chĭld'less-ness, *n.* State of being without children.

Chĭld'-līke, *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive; dutiful; docile.

Chĭl'dren, *n.*; *pl.* of *child*. See CHILD.

Chĭl'i-ad (kĭl'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, from χίλιον, thousand.] A thousand; especially, a thousand years.

Chĭl'i-ärch, *n.* [Gr. χιλίαρχης, from χίλιον, thousand, and ἀρχός, leader, from ἄρχειν, to lead.] The commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chĭl'i-ăsm, *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός, from χιλιάς, a thousand.] The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

Chĭl'i-ăst, *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής. See *supra*.] A millenarian.

Chĭll, *a.* [A.-S. *cyle*, *cele*, from *celan*, *calan*, to be cold. Cf. COOL.] **1.** Moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; cool. **2.** Affected by cold. **3.** Characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, &c.; formal; distant. **4.** Discouraged; depressed; dispirited.

Chĭll, *n.* **1.** A disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering. **2.** A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement.

Chĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHILLING.] **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to affect with cold. **2.** To check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling of; to depress; to discourage. **3.** (*Metal.*) To produce, by sudden cooling, a change of crystallization at or near the surface of, so as to increase the hardness;—said of cast iron.

Chĭll'i-ness, *n.* **1.** A sensation of coolness. **2.** A [moderate degree of coldness.

Chĭll'ness, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

Chĭll'y, *a.* Moderately cold, so as to cause shivering.

Chĭmb (chīm), *n.* [L. Ger. *kimm*, D. *kim*.] The edge of a cask, &c. See CHINE, 3. [Written also *chime*.]

Chīme, *n.* [L. Lat. & It. *campana*, bell, whence It. *scampanare*, to chime.] **1.** Harmonious sound of bells, or other musical instruments. **2.** A set of bells musically tuned to one another. **3.** Pleasing correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound.

Chīme, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIMING.] **1.** To sound in harmonious accord, as bells. **2.** To be in harmony; to harmonize; to correspond. **3.** To jingle, as in rhyming.

Chīme, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony, as a set of bells arranged as a chime.

Chīme, *n.* [See CHIMB.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

Chīm'er, *n.* One who chimes.

Chĭ-mē'rà, *n.* [Lat. *chimæra*, Gr. χιμαίρα, a she-goat; a fire-spouting monster.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A monster represented as vomiting flames, and as having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. **2.** A vain or foolish fancy.

Chĭ-mĕr'ic-al, *a.* Merely imaginary; having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought.

Syn.—Fanciful; fantastic; wild; deceitful; delusive.

Chĭ-mĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully.

Chĭm'ney, *n.*; *pl.* CHĬM'NEYS. [Fr. *cheminée*, from Lat. *caminus*, furnace, fire-place, Gr. κάμινος, furnace, oven.] **1.** The passage through which the smoke is carried off. **2.** A tube, usually of glass, placed above a flame, to create a draught and promote combustion.

Chĭm'ney-pŏt, *n.* A cylinder of earthen ware, resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

Chĭm'ney-swăl'lōw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of swallow which lives in chimneys.

Chĭm'ney-sweep, **Chĭm'ney-sweep'er**, *n.* One who sweeps and scrapes chimneys.

Chim-păn'zee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The African orang-outang, a species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown is from three to four feet high.

Chimpanzee.

Chĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *cinne*, *cin*, Icel. *kinn*, Goth. *kinnus*, cheek, akin to Lat. *gena*, Gr. γένυς, Skr. *ganda*. The root is the Goth. *keian*, *keinan*, to germinate, A.-S. *cinan*, to split, *cennan*, to bring forth.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

Chĭ'nà, *n.* A species of earthen ware made in China, or in imitation of that made there; porcelain.

Chĭ'nà-ăs'ter, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of the *Aster* family, having large flowers.

Chĭne'a-pĭn, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dwarf chestnut, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching, shrubby stem, producing a nut.

Chĭnch, *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, bug, from Lat. *cimex*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) The bed-bug. **2.** An insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odor, which is very destructive to wheat and other grains.

Chin-chĭl'là, *n.* [Sp., according to its form a dim. of *chinche*. See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray color.

Chinchilla.

Chĭn'cough (-kŏf, 21), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *kink*, a violent fit of coughing.] (*Med.*) Hooping-cough.

Chīne, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *skina*, needle, prickle. Cf. Lat. *spina*, thorn, prickle, back-bone.] **1.** The backbone or spine of an animal. **2.** A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. **3.** The chimb or chime of a cask.

Chīne, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone of.

Chĭnk, *n.* [A.-S. *cine*, fissure, chink, from *cinan*, to gape.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack.

Chĭnk, *v. i.* To crack; to open.

Chĭnk, *v. t.* **1.** To open or part and form a fissure in. **2.** To fill up the chinks of.

Chĭnk, *n.* [Perhaps from the sound of jingling metal. See JINGLE.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with little violence. **2.** Money; cash. [*Cant.*]

Chĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHINKED (chĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHINKING.] To cause to sound, as any small, sonorous bodies, by bringing them into collision with each other. [collision of little pieces of money.

Chĭnk, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the

Chĭnk'y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping.

Chĭn'qua-pĭn, *n.* See CHINCAPIN.

Chĭnse, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of, with a chisel or the point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking.

Chĭntz (chints, 108), *n.* [Hind. *chhînt*, spotted cotton cloth, *chhîntâ*, spot, *chhîntnâ*, to sprinkle.] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

Chĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIPPED (chĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIPPING.] [H. Ger. *kippen*, to clip, pare.] To cut into small pieces.

Chĭp, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.

Chĭp, *n.* [From the verb. See *supra.*] **1.** A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument. **2.** A fragment or piece broken off.

Chĭp'-bŏn'net, } *n.* A bonnet or hat made of wood
Chĭp'-hăt, } split into thin filaments.

Chĭp'munk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel-like animal, sometimes called the *striped squirrel.* [Written also *chipmonk*, *chipmuck*, and *chipmuk.*]

Chĭp'ping-bīrd (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of sparrow, of small size, very common in the United States.

Chī'ro-grăph, *n.* [Gr. χειρόγραφος, written with the hand; χείρ, hand, and γράφειν, to write.] (*Old Law.*) (*a.*) A writing requiring a counterpart It answered to what is now called a *charter-party.* (*b.*) The last part of a fine of land, commonly called the *foot* of the fine.

Chī-rŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Chī'ro-grăph'ic, }
Chī'ro-grăph'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

Chī-rŏg'ra-phĭst, *n.* **1.** A chirographer. **2.** One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

Chī-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** A writing done with one's own hand; handwriting.

Chī-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, and λόγος, speech.] Art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; dactylology.

Chī'ro-măn'çer, *n.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.

Chī'ro-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

Chī-rŏn'o-my (kī-), *n.* [Gr. χειρονομία, from χείρ, hand, and νόμος, law, rule.] Gesture.

Chī-rŏp'o-dĭst, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp. one who removes corns and bunions from the feet.

Chĭrp (18), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIRPED (chĕrpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIRPING.] [Ger. *zirpen*, *tschirpen*, *schirpen.* Cf. CHIRK, CHIPPER, and CHEEP.] To make a short, sharp sound, as is done by fowls, birds, or crickets.

Chĭrp, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.

Chĭrp, *n.* A short, sharp note.

Chĭrp'er, *n.* One who chirps, or is cheerful.

Chĭr'rup, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHIRRUPED (chĭr'rupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIRRUPING.] [See CHIRP.] To quicken or animate by chirping; to cherup.

Chĭr'rup, *v. i.* To chirp.

Chĭr'rup, *n.* The act of chirping; chirp.

Chī-rûr'ġeon (kī-rûr'jun, 34), *n.* [Fr. *chirurgien*, from Gr. χειρουργός, operating with the hand, from χείρ, hand, and ἔργειν, to work, whence ἔργον, work.] A surgeon.

Chī-rûr'ġer-y, *n.* Surgery.

Chĭs'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *cisel*, Fr. *ciseau*, fr. Lat. *sicilicula*, a small sickle, dim. of *sicilis*, sickle, and this from *sica*, dagger, from *secare*, to cut.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging.

Chĭs'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHISELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHISELING.] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel. **2.** To cut close, as in a bargain, &c. [*Colloq.*]

Chĭs'ley, *a.* [A.-S. *ceosel*, gravel or sand.] Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel;—said of a soil between sand and clay.

Chĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *cidh*, shoot, sprig, fr. the root *cian*, to germinate, Goth. *keian.* See CHILD.] **1.** The first shooting or germination of a plant; a shoot; a sprout. **2.** A child or babe.

Chĭt'chăt, *n.* [From *chat*, by way of reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

Chī'tĭne, *n.* [Gr. χιτών, corselet.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle, containing nitrogen, characteristic of the skin of insects, and found also in the shell of crustaceans.

Chī'tin-oŭs, *a.* Having the nature of chitine.

Chĭt'ter-lĭngs, *n. pl.* [Cf. A.-S. *cwidh* and *cwidha*, Goth. *qvithus*, *qvithrs*, belly, womb, stomach.] (*Cookery.*) The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

Chĭt'ty, *a.* Full of chits or sprouts.

Çhĭv'al-rie (shĭv'al-rik), *a.* [Cf. Fr. *chevaleresque.* See CHIVALRY.] Same as CHIVALROUS.

Çhĭv'al-roŭs (shĭv'al-rus), *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; gallant.

Çhĭv'al-roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; boldly.

Çhĭv'al-ry (shĭv'al-rў, 67), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight.] **1.** A body or order of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback; cavalry. **2.** The dignity or system of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry. **3.** Qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, &c. **4.** (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of a knight's performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord.

Court of Chivalry, a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war.

Chīves, *n. pl.* [See CIVES.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See STAMEN.] **2.** (*Agric.*) A small species of onion growing in tufts.

Chlō'rate, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base.

Chlō'rie, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.

Chlō'rĭde (49), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine with another element.

Chlo-rĭd'ie, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

Chlō'rid-īze, *v. t.* See CHLORIDATE.

Chlō'rĭne, *n.* [From Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, greenish yellow, so named from its color.] (*Chem.*) A heavy gas of greenish color, which forms a constituent of common salt.

Chlō'ro-fôrm (25), *n.* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*, it being a terchloride of formyl.] (*Chem.*) An oily, volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. It is an important anæsthetic agent.

Chlō'ro-fôrm, *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

Chlō'ro-phyl, *n.* [Gr. χλωρός, light-green, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) The green coloring matter of the leaves and other parts of plants.

Chlō'roŭs, *a.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem. Physics.*) Electro-negative. [block, &c.

Chŏck, *v. t.* To stop or fasten as with a wedge, or

Chŏck, *v. i.* **1.** To fill up, as a cavity. **2.** To encounter. See SHOCK.

Chŏck, *n.* **1.** Something to confine a cask or other body, by fitting into the space around or beneath it. **2.** An encounter. See SHOCK.

Chŏck'-full, *a.* Completely full.

Chŏe'o-late, *n.* [Mexican *cacuatl*, cacao.] **1.** A paste composed of the roasted kernel of the *Theobroma cacao* ground and mixed with other ingredients. **2.** The beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water.

Choiçe (66), *n.* [From O. Fr. *chois*, *cois*, N. Fr. *choix*, fr. *choisir*, to choose, fr. Goth. *kausjan*, to examine, *kiusan*, to choose, to examine.] **1.** Act of choosing; election. **2.** The power of choosing; option; preference. **3.** Care in selecting; discrimination. **4.** The thing chosen. **5.** The best part of any thing; that which is preferable.

Choiçe, *a.* [*compar.* CHOICER; *superl.* CHOICEST.] **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred. **2.** Preserving or using with care, as valuable. **3.** Selected with care; deliberately chosen.

Syn. — Select; precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare; sparing; frugal; chary; careful.

Choiçe'ly, *adv.* **1.** With care in choosing. **2.** In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently.

Choiçe'ness, *n.* Quality of being choice.

Choir (kwīr) (38), *n.* [Lat. *chorus*, Gr. χορός; A.-S. *chor.* See CHORUS.] **1.** An organized company of singers. [Written also *quire.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) That part of a church appropriated to the singers. (*b.*) The chancel. **3.** The corporate body of a cathedral.

Chōke (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHOKED (chōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOKING.] [A.-S. *âceócjan*, to suffocate,

ceócjan, to ruminate, *ceace*, *ceac*, jaw, cheek.] **1.** To render unable to breathe; to stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. **2.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging. **3.** To hinder or check, as growth, expansion, progress, &c.

Chōke, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped. **2.** To be checked, as if by choking.

Chōke'-chĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of wild cherry, and its fruit, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

Chōke'-dămp, *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, &c.; — so called because often destructive of life by preventing the respiration of air.

Chōke'-full, *a.* Full as possible; quite full; full to choking. See CHOCK-FULL.

Chōke'-peâr, *n.* **1.** A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste. **2.** A sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. (*Low.*)

Chōk'er, *n.* **1.** He who, or that which, chokes or puts to silence. **2.** That which can not be answered. **3.** A neck-cloth or collar. [*Vulgar.*]

Chōk'y, *a.* Tending to choke; having power to choke.

Chŏl'er (kŏl'er), *n.* [Lat. *cholera*, Gr. χολέρα, from χόλος, χολή, bile.] **1.** The bile; — formerly supposed to be the seat and cause of irascibility. **2.** Irritation of the passions; anger; wrath.

Chŏl'er-â, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by vomiting and purging, and also by griping and spasms in the legs and arms.

Cholera morbus, a milder and more common form of the disease.

Chŏl'er-ic (123), *a.* **1.** Abounding with choler, or bile. **2.** Easily irritated; irascible. **3.** Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger.

Chŏl'er-ic-ly, *adv.* In a choleric manner; angrily.

Chŏl'er-īne, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) The precursory symptoms of cholera. (*b.*) The first stage of epidemic cholera.

Cho-lĕs'ter-ic, or **Chō'lĕs-tĕr'ic**, *a.* [Fr. *cholestérique.*] Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.

Chō'mer, *n.* A Hebrew measure. See HOMER.

Chōōse (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOOSING.] [A.-S. *ceosan*, Icel. *kiosa*, *kiora*, Goth. *kiusan*. Cf. CHOICE.] To make choice of.

Syn. — Prefer; elect. — *Choose* is generic; to *prefer* is to *choose* one thing as more desirable than another; to *elect* is to *choose* or take for some purpose, office, &c., usually by suffrage, as to *elect* a president.

Chōōse, *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection; to prefer. **2.** To have the power of choice.

Chōōs'er, *n.* One who chooses; an elector.

Chŏp (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHOPPED (chŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOPPING.] [From Lat. *colaphus*, Gr. κόλαφος, buffet. Cf. CHAP and CHIP.] **1.** To cut into pieces; to mince. **2.** To sever or separate by one or more blows. **3.** To seize or devour greedily.

Chŏp, *v. i.* **1.** To come upon or seize suddenly, as if at a stroke or blow. **2.** (*Naut.*) To vary or shift suddenly.

Chŏp, *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, Goth. *kaupôn*, to buy, to sell. Cf. CHAP, *v. i.*, and CHEAPEN, *v. t.*] **1.** To barter; to exchange. **2.** To give back and forth; to bandy.

Chŏp, *v. i.* To wrangle; to altercate; to dispute.

Chŏp, *v. t.* & *i.* See CHAP.

Chŏp, *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, especially of meat. **3.** See CHAP. [clearance.

Chŏp, *n.* [Chin.] **1.** Quality; brand. **2.** A permit or

Chŏp'-house, *n.* A house where chops, &c., are sold; an eating-house of a lower class.

Chŏp'in, *n.* [From Ger. *schoppen*, a liquid measure, orig. a scoop, from *schöpfen*, to scoop.] A high patten formerly worn by ladies.

Chŏp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, chops.

Chŏp'ping, *a.* [Cf. CHUBBY.] **1.** Stout or plump. **2.** Shifting suddenly; coming from different directions.

Chŏp'stĭck, *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth.

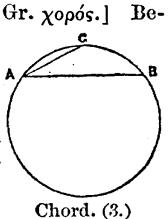
Cho-răg'ic, *a.* [Gr. χορᾱγικός, from χορᾱγός, a choragus.] Pertaining to, or in honor of, a choragus, or superintendent of a musical or theatrical entertainment.

Chō'ral, *a.* [Lat. *choralis*, from *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] Belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

Chō'ral, *n.* (*Mus.*) A hymn-tune.

Chō'ral-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

Chôrd (kôrd), *n.* [Lat. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή, string.] **1.** String of a musical instrument. **2.** (*Mus.*) An harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. **3.** (*Geom.*) A right line, uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.



Chord. (3.)
AC, AB, chords.

Chôrd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHORDING.] To provide with musical chords or strings.

Chōre, *n.* [Eng. *char.*] A small job, either within or without doors; — commonly used in the pl. [*Amer.*]

Chō're-à, *n.* [Gr. χορεία, dance.] (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant twitchings and irregular movements of the voluntary muscles.

Cho-ree', *n.* [Lat. *choreus*, Gr. χορεῖος, belonging to a chorus, q. v. (sc. πούς, foot).] (*Anc. Pros.*) (*a.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee. (*b.*) A tribrach, or foot of three short syllables.

Chō'ri-ămb, *n.* [Lat. *choriambus*, Gr. χορίαμβος, from χορεῖος, trochee, and ἴαμβος, iambus, q. v.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choree or trochee and an iambus united.

Chō'ri-ăm'bic, *n.* A choriamb.

Chō'ri-ăm'bic, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

Chō'rist, *n.* A singer in a choir.

Chŏr'is-ter, *n.* **1.** One of a choir; a singer in a concert. **2.** A leader of a choir.

Cho-rŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes, or makes a map of, a particular country.

Chō'ro-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

Cho-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. χωρογραφία, from χωρός, place, and γράφειν, to describe.] Art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region or country.

Chō'roid, *n.* [Gr. χοροειδής, from χορίον, skin, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) The second coat of the eye.

Chō'rus, *n.* [Lat. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A band of singers and dancers. **2.** (*Gr. Drama.*) A company of persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and who sing their sentiments in couplets or verses between the acts. **3.** A company of singers singing in concert. **4.** What is spoken or sung by the chorus in a tragedy; the part of a song in which the company join the singer.

Chōse (shōz), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *causa*, cause.] (*Law.*) A thing; personal property.

Chose in action, a thing of which one has not possession or actual enjoyment, but only a right to it.

Chōse, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *choose*. See CHOOSE.

Chōs'en (chōz'n), *p. p.* of *choose*. See CHOOSE.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* [A.-S. *ceo*, Fr. *choucas*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *chouh*, owl, D. *kauw*, crow, and W. *cawci*, jackdaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the crow family.

Chouse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHOUSED (choust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHOUSING.] [From the Turk. *chiaous*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor, one of whom, in 1609, committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish merchants resident in England, by cheating them out of £4,000.] To cheat, trick, defraud. [*Low.*]

Chouse, *n.* **1.** One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton; a gull. **2.** A trick; sham; imposition.

Chow'chow, *a.* [Chin.] Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed.

Chow'chow, *n.* A kind of mixed pickles.

Chow'der, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A dish made of fresh fish, pork, biscuit, onions, &c., stewed together.

Chow'der, *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

Chres-tŏm'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. χρηστομάθεια, from χρηστός, useful, and μαθεῖν, to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, &c., to be used in acquiring a language.

Chrĭsm, *n.* [Gr. χρῖσμα, from χρίειν, to anoint.] (*Gr.* & *Rom. Cath. Churches.*) Oil consecrated by the bishop, formerly used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

Chrĭs'mal, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

Chrĭs-mā'tion, *n.* Act of applying consecrated oil.

Chrĭs'ma-to-ry (50), *n.* A vessel to hold the chrism.

Chrĭst, *n.* [Lat. *Christus*, Gr. χριστός, anointed, from χρίειν, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED; — an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.

Chrĭst'-crŏss-rōw' (krĭs'krŏs-rō'), *n.* The alphabet; — formerly so called, either from the cross usually set before it, or from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of a charm.

Chrĭs'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRISTENING.] [A.-S. *cristnian*, from *cristen*, *cristena*, a Christian, q. v.] **1.** To baptize. **2.** To give a name; to denominate.

Chrĭs'ten-dŏm (krĭs'n-dum), *n.* [A.-S. *cristendom*, from *cristen*, a Christian, and the termination *dom.*] **1.** That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands. **2.** The whole body of Christians.

Chrĭs'tian (krĭst'yan, 66), *n.* [Lat. *christianus*, Gr.

χριστιανός. See CHRIST.] **1.** One who believes, or is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ. **2.** One born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.

Chrĭs'tian (krĭst'yan, 66), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Christ or his religion. **2.** Professing Christianity. **3.** Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname.

Chris-tiăn'i-ty (krist-yăn'i-tў), *n.* The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ. [to Christianity.

Chrĭs'tian-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act or process of converting

Chrĭs'tian-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRISTIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRISTIANIZING.] **1.** To make Christian; to convert to Christianity. **2.** To imbue with Christian principles.

Chrĭs'tian-ly, *adv.* In a Christian manner.

Chrĭst'less, *a.* Having no faith in Christ.

Chrĭst'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, q. v.] **1.** The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December. **2.** Christmas-day.

Chrĭst'mas-bŏx (krĭs'mas-), *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas.

Chris-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. Χριστός, Christ, and λογός, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; doctrine of the Scriptures respecting Christ.

Chrō'mate, *n.* [See CHROME.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base.

Chro-măt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *chromaticus*, from Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color, from χρῶμα, color.] **1.** Relating to color, or to colors. **2.** (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half-steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

Chromatic scale (*Mus.*), the scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale-tones and the five intermediate tones; — so called because the intermediate tones were formerly written and printed in colors.

Chro-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of colors.

Chrōme, *n.* Same as CHROMIUM, q. v.

Chrō'mic, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it.

Chrō'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, from the many beautiful colors of its compounds.] (*Metal.*) A hard, brittle metal of a grayish-white color, very difficult of fusion, and related to iron in many of its properties.

Chrō'mo-lĭ-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in oil colors.

Chrŏn'ic, **Chrŏn'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *chronicus*, Gr. χρονικός, from χρόνος, time.] **1.** Relating to time; according to time. **2.** Continuing for a long time.

Chrŏn'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-kl), *n.* [See CHRONIC.] **1.** A register of events in the order of time. **2.** A history; a record. **3.** *pl.* Two canonical books of the Old Testament.

Chrŏn'i-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRONICLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRONICLING.] To record in history; to register.

Chrŏn'i-cler, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; an historian.

Chrŏn'o-grăm, **Chrŏn'o-grăph**, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, writing, character, γράφειν, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: —

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs;

in which the capitals, considered as numerals, give, when added, the sum 1632.

Chro-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A chronologer.

Chro-nŏl'o-ger, **Chro-nŏl'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in chronology; a chronologer.

Chrŏn'o-lŏj'ic, **Chrŏn'o-lŏj'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time.

Chrŏn'o-lŏj'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

Chro-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογία, from χρόνος, time, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

Chro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, measure.] **1.** A time-keeper; especially a portable time-keeper of superior construction and accuracy. **2.** (*Mus.*) An instrument used to measure or indicate the time of a musical movement.

Chrŏn'o-mĕt'ric, **Chrŏn'o-mĕt'ric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

Chro-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring time by periods or divisions.

Chrўs'a-lĭd, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a chrysalis.

Chrўs'a-lĭd, *n.* Same as CHRYSALIS.

Chrўs'a-lĭs (krĭs'-), *n.*; *pl.* CHRY-SĂL'I-DĒS. [Gr. χρυσαλλίς, the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, from χρυσός, gold.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A form into which the caterpillar or larve of butterflies, moths, and some other insects, passes, and from which the perfect insect, after a while, emerges.

Chrys-ăn'the-mŭm, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. χρυσάνθεμον, from χρυσός, gold, and ἄνθεμον, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, including the sun-flower, marigold, &c.

Chrўs'o-bĕr'yl, *n.* [Lat. *chrysoberyllus*, from Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλλος, beryl.] (*Min.*) A yellowish-green gem, consisting of alumina and glucina.

Chrўs'o-līte, *n.* [Lat. *chrysolithus*, Gr. χρυσόλιθος, from χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, stone.] (*Min.*) A greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

Chrўs'o-prāse, *n.* [Gr. χρυσόπρασος, from χρυσός, gold, and πράσον, leek.] (*Min.*) A kind of massive quartz, of a grayish or leek-green color.

Chŭb, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *copp*, head, Fr. *chabot*, a chub, Lat. *capito*, a fish with a large head, *caput*, head, Sw. *kubb*, a short and thick piece of wood.] (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Chub.

Chŭb'bed, **Chŭb'by**, *a.* Like a chub; plump, short, and thick.

Chŭck, *v. i.* [Formed in imitation of the sound.] **1.** To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck. **2.** To laugh in a broken, convulsive manner, by way of mockery or insult.

Chŭck, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

Chŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHUCKED (chŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [Perh. to strike under the chin, so as to make a noise from the collision of the teeth, like that of the hen when she calls her chickens; or a modification of *chock*, *shock*, q. v.] **1.** To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to. **2.** To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar.*] **3.** (*Mech.*) To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning.

Chŭck, *n.* **1.** The voice or call of a hen. **2.** A sudden, small noise. **3.** A word of endearment; — corrupted from *chick*.

Chŭck, *n.* **1.** A slight blow under the chin. **2.** (*Mach.*) A contrivance fixed to the mandrel of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon.

Chŭck'-făr'thing, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

Chŭck'le (chŭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHUCKLING.] [From *chuck*, q. v.] **1.** To call, as a hen her chickens; to cluck. **2.** To fondle; to cocker. [derision.

Chŭck'le, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or

Chŭck'le, *v. i.* [From *chuck*, q. v.] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing inward exultation or derision.

Chŭck'le-hĕad, *n.* A numskull; a dunce. [*Low.*]

Chŭff, *n.* [Perh. a modification of *chub*. Cf. W. *cyff*, stock, stump.] A coarse, dull, or surly fellow; a clown.

Chŭff'i-ly, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner.

Chŭff'y, *a.* **1.** Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks. **2.** Surly; ill-tempered; rude; clownish.

Chŭm, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from *comrade*. Cf. also A.-S. *cuma*, a comer, guest.] A chamber-fellow, especially in a college or university. [another. [*Amer.*]

Chŭm, *v. i.* [From the n.] To occupy a chamber with

Chŭnk, *n.* A short, thick piece of any thing. [*Colloq. in Amer. and Prov. in Eng.*]

Chŭnk'y, *a.* Short and thick. [*Amer.*]

Chûrch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *circ*, Scot. *kirk*, Icel. *kyrkia*, Ger. *kirche*, from Gr. κυριακή, κυριακόν, the Lord's house, from κύριος, lord.] **1.** A building set apart for Christian worship. **2.** A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together. **3.** A body of Christian believers, observing the same rites and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority. **4.** The collective body of Christians. **5.** Ecclesiastical influence, authority, &c.

Chûrch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHURCHED (chûrcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHURCHING.] To unite with in publicly returning thanks in church, as after childbirth.

Chûrch'man, *n.*; *pl.* CHÛRCH'MEN. **1.** An ecclesiastic or clergyman. **2.** An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

Chûrch'man-shĭp, *n.* State of being a churchman.

Chûrch'-ward'en, *n.* An officer whose duties respect the temporal or pecuniary interests of a church or parish.

Chûrch'-yärd, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Chûrl (66), *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] **1.** A rustic; a countryman or laborer. **2.** A rough, surly, ill-bred man. **3.** One who is illiberal or miserly; a niggard.

Chûrl'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a churl; illiberal. **2.** Wanting pliancy or softness; unmanageable; unyielding.

Syn.—Narrow-minded; surly; rude; niggardly.

Chûrl'ish-ly, *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely.

Chûrl'ish-ness, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

Chûrn (65), *n.* [A.-S. *ceren*, an earthen vessel, churn. See *infra.*] A vessel in which cream is shaken or beaten in order to separate the butter from the other parts.

Chûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHURNING.] [A.-S. *cernan*, Icel. *kirna*, fr. *kiarni*, marrow, cream.] **1.** To stir or agitate, as cream, in order to make butter. **2.** To shake or agitate with violence.

Chûrn, *v. i.* To agitate cream or milk for the purpose of separating the butter.

Chûrn'ing, *n.* The quantity of butter made at one [operation.

Chute (shoot), *n.* [Fr. *chute*, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** A rapid descent in a river. **2.** An opening in a river-dam for the descent of logs, &c.

Chȳle (kīl), *n.* [Gr. χυλός, juice, from χέειν, to pour.] (*Physiol.*) A milky fluid, derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

Chȳl'i făc'tion, *n.* [Gr. χυλός, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] (*Physiol.*) The act or process by which chyle is formed.

Chȳl'i-făc'tĭve, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle.

Chȳl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

Chȳl'i-fi-cā'to-ry, *a.* Chylifactive.

Chȳl'oŭs (kīl'us), *a.* Consisting of chyle, or partaking [of it.

Chȳme (kim), *n.* [Lat. *chymus*, Gr. χυμός, juice, like χυλός, from χέειν, to pour.] (*Physiol.*) The pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach, mixed with the gastric secretions.

Chȳm'is-try, &c. See CHEMISTRY, &c.

Chȳm'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, to make.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

Chȳm'i-fȳ, *v. i.* [Lat. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, to make.] To form into chyme.

Chȳm'oŭs (kīm'us), *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

Çi-cā'dà, *n.*; *pl.* ***ÇĪ-CĀ'DÆ***. [Lat.] (*Entom.*) An hemipterous insect, the male of which makes a shrill, grating sound; —called also *locust.*

Çĭc'a-trĭçe, *n.* A scar, seam, or elevation remaining after a wound is healed.

Çi-cā'trix, *n.*; *pl.* ***ÇĬC'A-TRĪ'ÇĒS***. [Lat.] A scar; a [cicatrice.

Çĭc'a-tri-zā'tion, *n.* Process of forming a cicatrice.

Çĭc'a-trīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CICATRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CICATRIZING.] To heal and induce the formation of a cicatrice in, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh.

Çĭc'a-trīze, *v. i.* To heal or be healed.

Cicerone (chē-che-rō'ne *or* sĭs'e-rō'ne), *n.* [It. *Cicerone*, equiv. to Lat. *Cicero*, the Roman orator; so called from the talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place.

Çĭç'e-rō'ni-an, *a.* Resembling Cicero in style or action.

Çĭç'e-rō'ni-an-ĭşm, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero; a Ciceronian expression.

Çi-çĭs'be-ĭşm, *n.* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

Cicisbeo (che'chis-bā'o *or* se-sĭs'be-o), *n.* [It.] The professed gallant of a married woman.

Çī'der, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, Lat. *sicera*, Gr. σίκερα, of Oriental origin. Cf. Heb. *shâkar*, to be intoxicated; *c* was changed into *d*, as in Fr. *ladre*, from *Lazarus.*] A drink made from the juice of apples.

Çī'der-kĭn, *n.* A liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples remaining after the juice is pressed out in the manufacture of cider.

Ci-devant (sēd'vŏng'), *a.* [Fr.] Former; previous.

Çī-gär', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*; orig. a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

Çĭg'ar-ĕtte', *n.* A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

Çĭl'ia-ry, *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes; pertaining to hairs or hair-like appendages in animals or vegetables.

Çĭl'i-ate, **Çĭl'i-ā'ted**, } *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Furnished or surrounded with filaments resembling the eyelashes. **2.** (*Anat.*) Covered with fine filaments, which, during life, are endowed with a vibratory motion.

Çĭ-lĭ'cioŭs (sĭ-lĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *cilicium*, a covering, orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, from *Cilicia*, a province of Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of hair.

Çī'mà, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of molding. See CYMA.

Çĭm'e-ter, *n.* [From Biscayan *cimetarra*, with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per. *schimschîr.*] A short sword with a recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. [Written also *scimetar*, *scymetar*, and *scimiter.*]

Çĭm-mē'ri-an (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people, said to have dwelt in caves, in utter darkness. **2.** Without any light; intensely dark.

Çin-chō'nà, *n.* [So named from the Countess *Cinchon*, in the 17th cent., who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A genus of trees growing exclusively on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a medicinal bark of great value, known as *Peruvian bark*, *Jesuit's bark*, &c. **2.** The bark itself.

Çĭnct'ūre (sĭŋkt'yur, 53), *n.* [Lat. *cinctura*, from *cingere*, to gird.] **1.** A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. **2.** That which encompasses; inclosure. **3.** (*Arch.*) A ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft, at one end, from the base, at the other, from the capital.

Çĭn'der, *n.* [A.-S. *sinder*, from *syndrian*, to separate; not from Fr. *cendre*, Lat. *cinis*, ashes.] **1.** A small particle of matter remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct. **2.** A small coal, or particle of fire, with ashes; an ember. **3.** A scale thrown off in forging metal.

Çĭn'e-măt'ĭes, *n. sing.* [Gr. κινέω, to move.] The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes.

Çĭn'er-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *cinerarius*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

Çĭn'er-ā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *cinis*, ashes.] The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

Çĭn'er-ĭ'tioŭs (-ĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *cineritius*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Having the color or consistence of ashes.

Çĭn'na-bar, *n.* [Lat. *cinnabaris*, Gr. κινναβάρις, κιννα-βάρι, Per. *qinbâr*, Hind. *shangarf*; Fr. *cinabre.*] Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver; vermilion.

Çĭn'na-mon, *n.* [Gr. κίνναμον, κιννάμωμον, Lat. *cinnamomum*, *cinnamum*, from a Phen. word equiv. to Heb. *kinnâmôn.*] The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste.

Cinnamon.

Çĭnque (sĭŋk, 82), *n.* [From Lat. *quinque*, five.] The number five upon dice or in cards.

Çĭnque'-foil (sĭŋk'-), *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *foil*, equiv. to Fr. *feuille*, leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of different species, so called because of the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.

Çī'on, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, to cut.] A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree or plant. [Written also *scion.*]

Çī'pher, *n.* [Ar. *sifrun*, *safrun*, empty, cipher, zero, from *safira*, to be empty.] **1.** (*Arith.*) A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold. **2.** A person of no worth or character. **3.** A combination of letters, as the initials of a name; an enigmatical character. **4.** A private alphabet or system of characters contrived for the safe transmission of secrets.

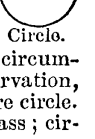
Çī'pher, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIPHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIPHERING.] To practice arithmetic.

Çī'pher, *v. t.* **1.** To write in occult characters. **2.** To designate by characters; to represent.

Çir-çē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

Çir-çĕn'sial, **Çir-çĕn'sian**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practised games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c.

Çĭr'cle (sĭr'kl, 18), *n.* [Lat. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, circle, Gr. κίρκος, circle, ring.] **1.** A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the *center.* **2.** The line that bounds such a figure; a circumference. **3.** (*Astron.*) An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. **4.** A round body; a sphere; an orb. **5.** Compass; circuit. **6.** A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie. **7.** A series ending where it begins. **8.** A form of argument in which two or more unproved statements are used to prove each other. **9.** A province or principality.



Circle.

Circle of perpetual apparition, at any given place, the boundary of that space around the elevated pole, within which the stars never set.—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, at any given place, the boundary of that space around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise.

Syn.—Ring; circlet; inclosure; assembly; coterie; set.

Çĭr'ele (sĭr'kl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCLING.] **1.** To move or revolve around. **2.** To encompass, as by a circle; to surround; to inclose.

Çĭr'ele, *v. i.* To move circularly.

Çĭr'elet, *n.* **1.** A little circle, as of gold, jewels, &c. **2.** A round body; an orb.

Çĭr'cuit (sĭr'kit, 18), *n.* [Lat. *circuitus*, from *circum*, around, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** The act of moving or revolving around. **2.** A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the exercise of one's calling, as of a judge, &c. **3.** The region or country passed over in such a journey, especially that over which the jurisdiction, as of a judge, &c., extends. **4.** That which encircles any thing, as a ring or crown. **5.** The distance around any space. **6.** The space inclosed within a circle, or within certain limits.

Çĭr'cuĭt, *v. t.* To move or make to go round.

Çĭr-cū'i-toŭs, *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.

Çĭr-cū'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a circuit.

Çĭr'cu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being circulated.

Çĭr'cu-lar (18), *a.* [Lat. *circularis*.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a circle; in the form of a circle; round. **2.** Repeating itself; hence, illogical; inconclusive. **3.** Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; hence, mean, inferior. **4.** Addressed to a number of persons having, or supposed to have, a common interest.

Circular numbers (*Arith.*), those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—*Circular sailing* (*Naut.*), the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.

Çĭr'cu-lar, *n.* A circular letter, or paper, often printed, copies of which are addressed to various persons.

Çĭr'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being circular.

Çĭr'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a circular manner.

Çĭr'cu-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCULATING.] [Lat. *circulare*, *circulari*.] **1.** To move in a circle or circuitously; to move or pass round. **2.** To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand.

Çĭr'cu-lāte, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person.

Syn.—To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

Çĭr'cu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of circulating; act of moving in a circle. **2.** Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current for coin. **3.** The extent to which any thing circulates or is circulated.

Çĭr'cu-lā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, circulates.

Çĭr'cu-la-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Circular. **2.** Circulating, or going round.

Çĭr'cum-ăm'bi-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *ambire*, to go round.] Surrounding; inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing.

Çĭr'cum-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulare*, from *circum*, around, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk round about.

Çĭr'cum-ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of walking around.

Çĭr'cum-bĕnd'i-bŭs, *n.* A circuitous movement or route. [*Vulgar.*]

Çĭr'cum-çīse (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMCISING.] [Lat. *circumcidere*, *circumcisum*, from *circum*, around, and *cædere*, to cut.] **1.** To cut off the foreskin of, in the case of males, or the internal labia of, in the case of females. **2.** (*Script.*) To render spiritual or holy.

Çĭr'cum-çĭs'er, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Çĭr'cum-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin of males, or the internal labia of females. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith. (*b.*) The Jews, distinguished as a circumcised race from the uncircumcised.

Çĭr'cum-clū'sion, *n.* [From Lat. *circum*, around, and *claudere*, to shut.] Act of inclosing on all sides.

Çĭr'cum-dŭct', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumducere*, from *circum*, around, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To lead about; to lead astray. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*Law.*) To contravene; to nullify.

Çĭr'cum-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** A leading about. **2.** An annulling. [*Rare.*]

Çĭr-cŭm'fer-ençe, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia*, from *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery. **2.** The space included in a circle; any thing circular. **3.** External surface of a sphere, or any orbicular body.

Çĭr-cŭm'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a circumference.

Çĭr-cŭm'fer-ĕn'tor, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.

Çĭr'cum-flĕx, *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus*, a bending round, p. p. of *circumflectere*, from *circum*, around, and *flectere*, to bend.] **1.** A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. **2.** A character, or accent, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked thus [~ or ^]; and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [^]. [cumflex.

Çĭr'cum-flĕx, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a cir-

Çĭr-cŭm'flu-ĕnt, } *a.* [Lat. *circumfluens*, p. pr. of
Çĭr-cŭm'flu-oŭs, } *circumfluere*, from *circum*, around, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing around; surrounding in the manner of a fluid.

Çĭr'cum-fo-rā'ne-an, } *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus*,
Çĭr'cum-fo-rā'ne-oŭs, } from *circum*, around, and *forum*, a market-place.] Going about or abroad; walking or wandering from house to house.

Çĭr'çum-fūse', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumfundere*, *-fusum*, from *circum*, around, and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round.

Çĭr'cum-fū'şion, *n.* Act of pouring or spreading around; state of being poured around.

Çĭr'cum-ğy-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn around.] The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Çĭr'cum-jā'çent, *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacēre*, from *circum*, around, and *jacēre*, to lie.] Lying around; bordering on every side.

Çĭr'cum-lo-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio*, from *circumloqui*, fr. *circum*, around, and *loqui*, to speak, *locutio*, a speaking.] A circuit of words; a periphrase.

Çĭr'cum-lŏc'u-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a circumlocution; periphrastic. [around.

Çĭr'cum-năv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being sailed

Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMNAVIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMNAVIGATING.] [Lat. *circumnavigare*, from *circum*, around, and *navigare*, to navigate.] To sail around; to pass round by water.

Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act of circumnavigating.

Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who sails around.

Çĭr'cum-pō'lar, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and Eng. *polar*, q. v.] About the pole; situated near the pole.

Çĭr'cum-po-şĭ'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumpositio*, from *circum*, around, and *ponere*, to set, put, or place.] Act of placing in a circle, or state of being so placed. [round.

Çĭr'cum-rō'ta-ry, *a.* Turning, rolling. or whirling

Çĭr'cum-ro-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumrotare*, from *circum*, around, and *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] Act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; state of being whirled round.

Çĭr'cum-rō'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. [scribed.

Çĭr'cum-serīb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being circum-

Çĭr'cum-serībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSCRIBING.] [Lat. *circumscribere*, from *circum*, around, and *scribere*, to write, to draw.] To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in.

Syn.—To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain; surround.

Çĭr'cum-serīb'er, *n.* One who, or that which, circumscribes.

Çĭr'cum-serĭp'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds.

Çĭr'cum-serĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body. **2.** Limitation by conditions, restraints, &c.; bound; confinement; limit.

Çĭr'cum-serĭp'tĭve, *a.* Defining the external form.

Çĭr'cum-spĕct, *a.* [Lat. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere*, from *circum*, around, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful; wary; vigilant.

Çĭr'cum-spĕc'tion, *n.* Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case.

Syn.—Caution; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness; forecast.

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ĭve, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; wary.

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ly, *adv.* With circumspection.

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ness, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

Çĭr'cum-stançe (113), *n.* [Lat. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, p. pr. of *circumstare*, from *circum*, around, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** The condition of things surrounding or attending an event. **2.** Something attending on or relative to a fact, though not essential thereto; a particular incident or adjunct. **3.** *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property.

Syn. — Fact; event; incident. — A *fact* is a thing done; an *event* a thing which turns up or occurs; an *incident* something that *falls in* to some general course of events. A *circumstance (literally,* a thing standing about or near) is some adjunct to an event which more or less affects it.

Çĭr'cum-stançe; *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANCING.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation.

Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial, *a.* **1.** Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances, or particular incidents. **2.** Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.

Circumstantial evidence (*Law*), any evidence not direct and positive.

Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial, *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance; — generally in the pl.

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti-ăl'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The state of any thing as modified by circumstances. **2.** Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness.

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to circumstances. **2.** In every circumstance or particular.

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING.] [See CIRCUMSTANCE.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances. **2.** To enter into details concerning.

Çĭr'cum-văl'lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvallare*, from *circum*, around, and *vallare*, to wall, from *vallum*, rampart.] To surround with a rampart.

Çĭr'cum-val-lā'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a.*) Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. (*b.*) A line of field works surrounding the camp of a besieging army.

Çĭr'cum-vĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVENTING.] [Lat. *circumvenire*, from *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To gain advantage over, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to delude.

Çĭr'cum-vĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumventio*. See *supra*.] Deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

Çĭr'cum-vĕnt'ive, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Çĭr'cum-vĕst', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvestire*, from *circum*, around, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Çĭr'cum-vo-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of rolling round, or state of being rolled. **2.** A thing rolled round another.

Çĭr'cum-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVOLVING.] [Lat. *circumvolvere*, from *circum*, around, and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve.

Çĭr'cum-vŏlve' *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

Çĭr'cus, *n.*; *pl.* ÇĬR'CUS-ĘS. [Lat. *circus*, Gr. κίρκος, circle, ring, circus.] **1.** (*Roman Antiq.*) An open or inclosed space, or the edifice inclosing it, in which games and shows were exhibited. **2.** A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. **3.** The company of performers in a circus, with their equipage.

Çĭrque (sĭrk), *n.* A circus.

Çĭr-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

Çĭr'ri-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock of hair, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal having a bivalvular shell, from the opening of which it throws out a group of curved legs, looking like a delicate curl.

Çĭr'ro-eū'mu-lus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *cumulus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud composed of the cumulus broken up into small masses, and presenting a fleecy appearance.

Çĭr'rōse, *a.* Same as CIRROUS.

Çĭr'ro-strā'tus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *stratus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the cirrus on its margin.

Çĭr'roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl.] (*Bot.*) Having, or terminating in, a curl or tendril.

Çĭr'rus, *n.*; *pl.* *ÇĬR'RĪ.* [Lat., a tuft of hair, curl.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tendril. **2.** (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud composed of thin filaments, the union of which resembles sometimes a brush, sometimes masses of woolly hair. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender, fringe-like appendage.

Çĭs-ăl'pĭne, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] On the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps.

Çĭs'at-lăn'tic, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Atlanticus*, Atlantic, q. v.] Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Çĭs-mŏn'tāne, *a.* On this side of the mountains.

Çĭs'pa-dāne', *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Padanus*, from *Padus*, the River Po.] On the hither side of the Po with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side.

Çĭs'soid, *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής, like ivy, from κισσός, ivy, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve invented by Diocles, for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems; **viz.,** to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines.

Çĭst, *n.* [Lat. *cista*, Gr. κίστη, box, chest.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A chest or basket. **2.** (*Antiq.*) A tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs.

Çĭs-tĕr'cian (-shan, 63), *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of an order of Benedictine monks established at Citeaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Moleme.

Çĭs'tern, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna; cista*, chest.] A reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquids.

Çĭt, *n.* [Contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; — used contemptuously.

Çĭt'a-dĕl, *n.* [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, city.] A fortress or castle in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defense.

Çĭt'al, *n.* [From *cite*.] **1.** Summons to appear. **2.** Citation; quotation.

Çĭ-tā'tion, *n.* [Low Lat. *citatio*, from *citare*, to cite.] **1.** An official call or notice given to a person to appear, and the paper containing such notice or call. **2.** The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. **3.** Enumeration; mention.

Çĭ'ta-to-ry, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

Çīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CITING.] [Lat. *citare*, intens. form of *cire*, *ciēre*, to put in motion, to excite, akin to Goth. *haitan*, A.-S. *hatan*, to call, to command.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon. **2.** To quote, name, or repeat, as a passage, or the words of another. **3.** To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation of.

Çīt'er, *n.* One who cites, summons, or quotes.

Çĭth'ern, *n.* A musical instrument, like the guitar.

Çĭt'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-zn), *n.* [From *city*, q. v. O. Fr. *citeain*, *citaain*.] **1.** A freeman of a city, as distinguished from one not entitled to its franchises. **2.** An inhabitant in any city, town or place. **3.** Any native born or naturalized inhabitant of a country. [*Amer.*]

Çĭt'i-zen-shĭp, *n.* State of being a citizen.

Çĭt'rate, *n.* [From Lat. *citreum*, citron, lemon.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

Çĭt'ric, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, an acid which exists in the juice of the lemon and some allied fruits.

Çĭt'rĭne, *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color.

Çĭt'rĭne, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

Çĭt'ron, *n.* [Gr. κίτρον, Lat. *citreum* (sc. *malum*), a citron or lemon; *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

Çĭt'rul, *n.* [N. Lat. *citreolus*, from *citreum*, citron, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The watermelon.

Çĭt'y, *n.* [Lat. *civitas*, from *civis*, citizen.] **1.** A large town. **2.** A corporate town; — in the U. S., one governed by a mayor and aldermen; in Eng., one which is or has been the seat of a bishop. **3.** The inhabitants of a city.

Çīves (sīvz), *n. pl.* [Lat. *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cæpe*, onion.] (*Bot.*) A species of garlic, growing in tufts. [Written also *chives*.]

Çĭv'et, *n.* [L. Gr. ζαπέτιον, fr. Per. *zabād*, civet, Ar. *zubād*, *zabbād*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] **1.** A substance of a strong, musky odor, used as a perfume. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The animal that produces civet; a carnivorous animal, ranking between the weasel and fox. It is a native of North Africa.

Civet.

Çĭv'ic, *a.* [Lat. *civicus*, from *civis*, citizen.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen.

Çĭv'il, *a.* [Lat. *civilis*, from *civis*, citizen.] **1.** Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen in his relations to his fellow-citizens or to the state; lawful or political, as opposed to military. **2.** Pertaining to an organized community; civilized. **3.** Having the manners of one dwelling in a city; courteous; complaisant.

Civil death (*Law*), that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits. — *Civil engineering*, the science or art of constructing public works, as canals, railroads, docks, &c. — *Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state, city, or country; specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. — *Civil war*, a war between citizens of the same country. — *Civil year*, the legal year, or that which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions.

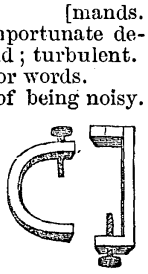
Çi-vĭl'ian, *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in the civil law. **2.** A student of the civil law. **3.** One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

Çi-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Courtesy of behavior; politeness; good-breeding. **2.** *pl.* Acts of politeness; courtesies.

Çĭv'il-īz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being civilized.
Çĭv'il-ĭ-zā'tion, *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; refinement; culture.
Çĭv'il-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIVILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIVILIZING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine.
Çĭv'il-īzed, *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; refined; cultivated.
Çĭv'il-īz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.
Çĭv'il-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a civil manner, in reference to civil society. **2.** In a courteous manner; politely. [ship.
Çĭv'işm, *n.* [From Lat. *civis*, citizen.] State of citizen-
Clăb'ber, *n.* [See BONNY-CLABBER.] Milk turned so as to become thick or inspissated.
Clăck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLACKED (klăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLACKING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click. **2.** To talk rapidly and continually.
Clăck, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a sudden, sharp noise; to clink. **2.** To utter rapidly and inconsiderately.
Clăck, *n.* [Fr. *claque*, a slap or smack, M. H. Ger. *klac*, crack, W. *clec*, crack, gossip.] **1.** A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object. **2.** Any thing that causes a clacking noise. **3.** Continual talk; prattle; prating.
Clăck'er, *n.* One who clacks; that which clacks.
Clăck'-vălve, *n.* (*Mach.*) A valve with a single flap, which, when raised, falls with a clacking sound.
Clāim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAIMING.] [Lat. *clamare*, to cry out, call.] To call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due.
Clāim, *v. i.* To be entitled to any thing as a right.
Clāim, *n.* **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right. **2.** A right to claim or demand; a title to any thing in possession of another. **3.** The thing claimed or demanded; that to which any one has a right.
Clāim'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being claimed.
Clāim'ant, *n.* One who claims; a claimer.
Clâir-voy'ançe, *n.* A power, attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses.
Clâir-voy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *clair*, clear, (Lat. *clarus*) and *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir*, to see, Lat. *videre*.] Pertaintaining to clairvoyance; discerning objects which are not present. [to the senses.
Clâir-voy'ant, *n.* One who discerns objects not present
Clăm, *n.* [Another form of *clamp*, q. v.] **1.** (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell-fish of different genera. **2.** *pl.* (*Ship Carp.*) Strong pincers for drawing nails. **3.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of vise, usually made of wood.
Clăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMMING.] [A.-S. *clæmian*, Icel. *kleima*.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter.
Clăm, *v. i.* To be moist or sticky. [*Rare.*]
Clā'mant, *a.* [See CLAIMANT.] Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching.
Clăm'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMBERING.] [L. Ger. *klempern*, O. H. Ger. *chlimban*, *chlimpan*, N. H. Ger. *klimmen*.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
Clăm'mi-ness, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous.
Clăm'my, *a.* [*comp.* CLAMMIER; *superl.* CLAMMIEST.] [See CLAM, *v. t.*] Soft and sticky; glutinous.
Clăm'or, *n.* [Lat., from *clamare*, to cry out.] **1.** Loud and continued shouting or exclamation. **2.** Any loud and continued noise.

Syn. — Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar; vociferation.

Clăm'or, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMORING.] **1.** To approach or salute with noise. **2.** To stun with noise. [mands.
Clăm'or, *v. i.* To vociferate; to make importunate de-
Clăm'or-oŭs, *a.* Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.
Clăm'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With loud noise or words.
Clăm'or-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being noisy.
Clămp, *n.* [D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, from D. *klampen*, to fasten. Cf. CRAMP, 3.] **1.** A piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together. **2.** A mass of bricks heaped up to be burned; or of ore to be smelted; or of coal to be converted to coke. **3.** (*Ship-building.*) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams. **4.** One of a pair of movable pieces of lead, or other soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise — used to hold objects that would be injured by the vise itself. **5.** A heavy footstep.


Clamp.

Clamp nails, nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.
Clămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMPED (84, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMPING.] To unite, secure, or render firm by means of a clamp.
Clămp, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.
Clăn, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] **1.** A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, and bearing the same surname. **2.** A clique; a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.
Clan-dĕs'tĭne, *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, secretly, for *calam*, from *celare*, to hide.] Withdrawn from public notice for an evil purpose; kept secret.

Syn. — Hidden; secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; fraudulent.

Clan-dĕs'tĭne-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.
Clan-dĕs'tĭne-nĕss, *n.* A state of concealment.
Clăng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLANGING.] [Lat. *clangere*, Ger. *klingen*, Gr. κλάζειν, p. κέκλαγγα.] To strike together with a ringing metallic
Clăng, *v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound. [sound.
Clăng, *n.* A sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when struck together.
Clăn'gor (klăn'gor, 82), *n.* [Lat., from *clangere*, to clang.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound.
Clăn'gor-oŭs, *a.* Making a clangor.
Clăngk (82), *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies.
Clăngk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLANKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLANKING.] To cause to make a sharp, ringing sound.
Clăngk, *v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise, as of pieces of metal struck together; to clang. [unite.
Clăn'nish, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to
Clăn'nish-ly, *adv.* In a clannish manner.
Clăn'nish-ness, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.
Clăn'ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan.
Clăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAPPED (klăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAPPING.] [A.-S. *clappan*.] **1.** To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision. **2.** To thrust, drive, or put, in a hasty or abrupt manner. **3.** To manifest approbation of, by striking the hands together. **4.** To infect with a venereal poison.
Clăp, *v. i.* **1.** To come together suddenly with noise. **2.** To strike the hands together in applause. **3.** To enter with alacrity and briskness.
Clăp, *n.* **1.** A loud noise made by sudden collision. **2.** A stroke; a thrust. **3.** A sudden explosion. **4.** A striking of hands to express approbation. **5.** [Fr. *clapoir*; D. *klapoor*.] A venereal infection; gonorrhea.
Clăp'board (klăb'burd), *n.* **1.** A strip of board thicker at one edge than at the other; — used for covering the outside of houses. [*Amer.*] **2.** A stave. [*Eng.*]
Clăp'board, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. [*Amer.*]
Clăp'per, *n.* **1.** A person who claps. **2.** That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell.
Clăp'per-claw, *v. t.* [From *clap* and *claw*.] **1.** To fight and scratch. **2.** To revile; to scold.
Clăp'-trăp, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.
Clăr'ençe, *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside, and a driver's seat.
Clăr'en-ceux } (klăr'en-shų), *n.* (*Her.*) The second
Clăr'en-cieux } king at arms; — so called, probably, from the duke of *Clarence*. [*Eng.*]
Clâre'-ob-scūre', *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] **1.** Light and shade in painting. **2.** A design of two colors.
Clăr'et, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, properly dim. of *clair*, clear.] **1.** An inferior French pale wine. **2.** A dark-red wine from Bordeaux and the Garonne.
Clăr'i-chôrd, *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, string. See CHORD.] A musical instrument, formerly in use, in form of a spinet.
Clăr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of clearing or fining.
Clăr'i-fī'er, *n.* **1.** That which clarifies or purifies. **2.** A vessel in which clarification is conducted.
Clăr'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLARIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLARIFYING.] [Lat. *clarificare*, from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine. **2.** To brighten or illuminate. [*Rare.*]
Clăr'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as liquors. **2.** To grow clear or bright.
Clăr'i-on, *n.* [L. Lat. *clario*, *claro*, fr. Lat. *clarus*, clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.
Clăr'i-o-nĕt', } *n.* [From Lat. *clarus*. See *supra.*] (*Mus.*)
Clăr'i-nĕt', } A wind instrument, of the reed kind, the leading instrument in a military band.
Clä'ro-ob-scų'ro, *n.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.
Clăsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASHED (klăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASHING.] [Ger. *klatschen*, *klitschen*, D. *klet-*

sen, Pol. *klaskác.*] **1.** To dash noisily together. **2.** To come in collision; to interfere.

Clăsh, *v. t.* To strike noisily against.

Clăsh, *n.* **1.** A meeting of bodies with violence; collision of bodies. **2.** Contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

Clăsp (6), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A catch, for holding together the parts of any thing. **2.** A close embrace.

Clăsp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASPING.] [O. Eng. *clapse*, Ger. *klappsen*, to tap, clack, slap, *klappen*, to clap, flap.] **1.** To shut or fasten together with a clasp. **2.** To embrace; to grasp. [dril.

Clăsp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clasps, as a ten-

Clăsp'-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A large knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle.

Clăss (6), *n.* [Lat. *classis*, from Gr. κλᾶσις, κλῆσις, the people as assembled or called together, from καλεῖν, to call.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics. **2.** A number of students, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. **3.** An order or division of animate or inanimate objects.

Clăss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASSED (klăst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASSING.] [Fr. *classer.* See *supra.*] To form into a class; to arrange in classes; to rank together.

Clăss, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed.

Clăs'sic, **Clăs'sic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *classicus*, relating to the classes of the Roman people, and esp. to the first class, from *classis*, class.] **1.** Of the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; orig. and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers, but also applied to the best modern authors. **2.** Pertaining to the Greeks and Latins. **3.** Chaste; pure; refined. **4.** (*Eccl.*) Pertaining to a classis.

Clăs'sic, *n.* **1.** A work of acknowledged excellence and authority. **2.** One learned in the classics.

Clăs'sic-al-īşm, *n.* A classical idiom, style, or expression; a classicism.

Clăs'sic-ăl'i-ty, **Clăs'sic-al-nĕss**, *n.* The quality of being classical.

Clăs'sic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a classical manner. **2.** According to a regular order of classes.

Clăs'si-çīşm, *n.* A classic idiom or expression.

Clăs'si-çīst, *n.* One skilled in classical learning.

Clas-sĭf'ic, *a.* Constituting a class or classes. [classes.

Clăs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into a class or

Clăs'si-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASSIFYING.] [Lat. *classis*, class, and *facere*, to make.] To distribute into classes.

Syn. — To arrange; distribute; classify; rank; systematize.

Clăss'māte, *n.* One who is in the same class.

Clăt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLATTERING.] [D. *klateren*, *kletteren*, A.-S. *clatrung*, *cleadur*, drum, rattle.] **1.** To make rattling sounds. **2.** To rattle with the tongue; to prate.

Clăt'ter, *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

Clăt'ter, *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

Clăt'ter-er, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

Clause, *n.* [L. Lat. *clausa*, for *clausula*, from Lat. *claudere*, to shut, to end.] **1.** A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence. **2.** (*Gram.*) A portion of a sentence containing a finite verb and its adjunct.

Claus'tral, *a.* [L. Lat. *claustralis*, from Lat. *claustrum*, lock, bar, inclosure, from *claudere*, to shut.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Clā'vāte, **Clā'vā-ted**, *a.* [From Lat. *clava*, club.] (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward the top.

Clăv'i-chôrd, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string.] (*Mus.*) A keyed, stringed instrument, now superseded by the piano-forte.

Clăv'i-cle (klăv'ĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.] (*Anat.*) The collar-bone.

Clā'vi-er (klā'vi-er *or* klā've-ā'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clavis*, key.] (*Mus.*) The key-board of an organ, piano-forte, or harmonium.

Claw, *n.* [A.-S. *clavn*, *clâ.*] **1.** A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. **2.** Any thing resembling the claw of an animal.

Claw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAWING.] **1.** To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails. **2.** To get off or escape.

Clāy, *n.* [A.-S. *claeg*, W. *clai.*] **1.** A soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water. **2.** (*Poetry* & *Script.*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed out of such particles.

Clāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAYING.] **1.** To manure with clay. **2.** To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Clāy'-cōld, *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

Clāy'ey, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

Clāy'-märl, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Clāy'mōre, *n.* [Contr. from Gael. *claidheamh-mòr*, a broadsword, from Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great, large.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clēan, *a.* [*compar.* CLEANER; *superl.* CLEANEST.] [A.-S. *clæne*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** Free from dirt or filth. **2.** Free from that which is injurious; without defects. **3.** Free from awkwardness; adroit; dexterous. **4.** Free from restraint or limitation; complete. **5.** Free from moral defilement; sinless; pure. **6.** (*Script.*) Free from ceremonial defilement.

Clēan, *adv.* **1.** Without limitation or remainder; quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely. **2.** Dexterously; adroitly.

Clēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEANING.] To free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse.

Clĕan'li-ly (klĕn'li-lȳ), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

Clĕan'li-ness (klĕn'li-nes), *n.* **1.** Freedom from dirt. **2.** Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Clĕan'ly (klĕn'lȳ), *a.* [*compar.* CLEANLIER; *superl.* CLEANLIEST.] [From *clean.*] **1.** Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. **2.** Innocent; pure. **3.** Rendering clean; cleansing. **4.** Free from awkwardness; adroit; artful.

Clēan'ly (klēn'lȳ), *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly.

Clēan'ness (109), *n.* State or quality of being clean.

Clĕans'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being cleansed.

Clĕanse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEANSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEANSING.] [A.-S. *clænsjan*, *clænsnjan*, from *clæne*, clean.] To render clean.

Clĕans'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses; a detergent. [limits.

Clēar, *n.* (*Carp.*) Full extent; distance between extreme

Clēar, *a.* [*compar.* CLEARER; *superl.* CLEAREST.] [Lat. *clarus*, clear, bright.] **1.** Free from opaqueness, uncertainty, passion, blemish, guilt, obstacle, and the like. **2.** Able to perceive clearly; acute; discriminating; unbiased. **3.** Easily or distinctly heard; audible.

Syn. — Manifest; pure; unmixed; pellucid; transparent; luminous; obvious; visible; plain; evident; apparent; distinct; perspicuous. See MANIFEST.

Clēar, *adv.* **1.** In a clear manner; plainly. **2.** Wholly; quite; entirely.

Clēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEARING.] **1.** To free from obscurity, perplexity, impediment, and the like. **2.** To leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure. **3.** To remove so as to leave something unobstructed.

To clear a ship, to procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires. — *To clear the land* (*Naut.*), to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room.

Clēar, *v. i.* **1.** To become free from clouds or fog. **2.** To become free or disengaged. **3.** (*Banking.*) To make exchanges and settle balances by a method adopted among bankers.

To clear out, to depart. [*Colloq.*]

Clēar'ăge, *n.* Act of removing any thing; clearance.

Clēar'ançe, *n.* **1.** The act of clearing. **2.** A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house. **3.** Clear or net profit.

Clēar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clears.

Clēar'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making clear. **2.** A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Banking.*) A method adopted by banks and bankers for making exchanges and settling balances.

Clēar'ing-house, *n.* (*Banking.*) The place where the business of clearing is carried on.

Clēar'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner; without obscurity, obstruction, or the like.

Clēar'ness, *n.* The state of being clear; free from whatever obscures, obstructs, injures, defiles, &c.

Syn. — Perspicuity; transparency. — *Clearness* is either physical or mental. In the latter case it is a quality of thought, as *perspicuity* is of language. *Clear* ideas; a *clear* arrangement; *perspicuous* phraseology. *Transparency* is both physical and moral. The *transparency* of the heavens; *transparent* integrity; a *transparent* style.

Clēar'sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* Having acuteness of sight.

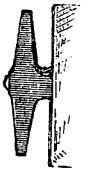
Clēar'-sīght'ed-ness (-sīt'-), *n.* Acute discernment.

Clēar'-stärch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEAR-STARCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEAR-STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands.

Clēar'-stō'ry, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upper story, or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection, rising clear above the adjoining parts of the building.

Clēar'-stŭff, *n.* Boards, &c., free from knots.

Clēat, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *clead*, to clothe, Ger. *kleiden*.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A narrow strip of wood nailed to something for the purpose of strengthening or fastening it. **2.** (*Naut.*) A piece of wood, having different forms according to its particular use. **3.** A piece of iron fastened to shoes, to render them more durable.



Cleat. (2.)

Clēat, *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

Clēav'a-ble, *a.* Capable of cleaving or being divided.

Clēav'aġe, *n.* **1.** Act of cleaving. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Quality of splitting or dividing naturally.

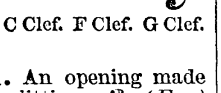
Clēave, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (CLAVE, obs.); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [A.S. *clifan*, *clifjan*.] **1.** To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast. **2.** To be united closely in interest or affection. **3.** To be shaped or adapted; to suit; to agree.

Clēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* CLEFT (CLAVE, obs., CLOVE, obsolescent); *p. p.* CLEFT or CLEAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [A.S. *cleofan*, *clūfan*.] **1.** To part or divide by force; to split or rive. **2.** To part or open naturally; to divide.

Clēave, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack.

Clēav'er, *n.* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves, especially a butcher's instrument for cutting up meat.

Clĕf, *n.* [From Lat. *clavis*, key, Gr. κλαΐς.] (*Mus.*) A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff.



C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Clĕft, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *cleave*. See CLEAVE.

Clĕft, *n.* [From *cleave*, to split.] **1.** An opening made by splitting. **2.** A piece made by splitting. **3.** (*Far.*) A crack on the bend of the pastern.

Syn. — Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

Clĕm'a-tĭs, *n.* [Gr. κληματίς, from κλῆμα, twig, shoot, from κλᾶν, to break off.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants, of many species.

Clĕm'en-çy, *n.* [Lat. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to treat with favor and kindness, or to forgive and spare, as offenders. **2.** Mildness or softness in respect to the elements.

Syn. — Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; mercy; gentleness; compassion; kindness.

Clĕm'ent, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition.

Syn. — Gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate; indulgent.

Clĕm'ent-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement V.

Clĕm'ent-ly, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

Clĕnch, *v. t.* See CLINCH.

Clĕp'sy-drȧ, or **Clep-sȳ'drȧ**, *n.* [Lat. *clepsydra*, Gr. κλεψύδρα, from κλέπτειν, to steal, conceal, and ὕδωρ, water.] A contrivance used anciently for measuring time by the gradual discharge of water from small apertures, as if by stealth.

Clĕr'ġy (14), *n.* [L. Lat. *clericia*, from Lat. *clericus*, Gr. κληρικός, priest, from Lat. *clerus*, Gr. κλῆρος, the clergy.] **1.** The body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; in England, usually the ministers of the established church. **2.** The privilege or benefit of clergy.

Benefit of clergy (*Eng. Law*), the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge — a privilege extended at one time to all who could read, but now abolished.

Clĕr'ġy-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy.

Clĕr'ġy-man, *n.*; *pl.* CLĔR'ĠY-MEN. An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Clĕr'ic, *n.* [See CLERGY.] A clerk, or clergyman.

Clĕr'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the clergy. **2.** Per-
Clĕr'ic-al, } taining to a clerk or copyist.

Clĕrk (14), *n.* [From Lat. *clericus*; A.-S. *clerc*, *cleric*, *cleroc*, clerk, priest. See CLERGY.] **1.** An educated person; a scholar. [*Obs.*] **2.** [*Eng.*] A parish officer, being a layman who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it. **3.** A scribe; a penman; an accountant. **4.** An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c.

☞ This word is generally pronounced *klark* in England, but this pronunciation is very uncommon in the United States.

Clĕrk'ly, *a.* Scholar-like.

Clĕrk'shĭp, *n.* Condition, office, or business of a clerk.

Clĕv'er, *a.* [A.-S. *gleaw*, skillful, wise, *gleawferhdh*, sagacious, Goth. *glaggvus*.] **1.** Possessing skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness. **2.** Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former. **3.** Having fitness, propriety, or suitableness. **4.** Well-shaped; handsome. **5.** Good-natured; kind-hearted. [*Amer.*]

Syn. — Expert; dexterous; skillful; adroit; talented.

Clĕv'er-ly, *adv.* In a clever manner; skillfully.

Clĕv'er-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being clever.

Clĕv'is, } *n.* [Akin to O. Eng. *clewe*, Eng.
Clĕv'y, } *cleave*, to fasten.] The U-shaped draft-iron on the end of a cart-tongue or plow-beam.

Clevis.

Clew (klū), *n.* [A.-S. *cleow*; akin to Lat. *globus* and *glomus*.] **1.** A ball of thread. **2.** The thread used to guide a person in a labyrinth. **3.** That which guides one in any thing of a doubtful or intricate nature. **4.** (*Naut.*) The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. [Also written *clue*.]

Clew (klū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEWED (klūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEWING.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To draw up to the yard, as a sail. **2.** To direct, as by a thread.

Clĭck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLICKED (klĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLICKING.] [An onomatopoetic word.] To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick.

Clĭck, *n.* **1.** A small, sharp sound. **2.** A peculiar kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa.

Clĭck, *n.* A small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; a detent; a pawl.

Clī'ent, *n.* [Lat. *cliens*, for *cluens*, from O. Lat. *cluere*, Gr. κλύειν, to hear.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen who put himself under the protection of a patron. **2.** A dependent. **3.** One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice, direction, &c., in a question of law.

Clī-ĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Dependent. [*Rare.*] **2.** Of, or pertaining to, a client.

Clī'ent-shĭp, *n.* The state or condition of a client.

Clĭff, *n.* [A.-S. *clif*, *cliof*, *cleof*, from *cleofan*, *clifan*, to cleave, split.] A high, steep rock; a precipice.

Clĭff'y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Cli-măc'ter-ic, or **Clĭm'ac-tĕr'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *climactericus*, Gr. κλιμακτηρικός, from κλῖμαξ, a ladder.] Relating to a critical period of human life.

Cli-măc'ter-ic, or **Clĭm'ac-tĕr'ic** (123), *n.* **1.** A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. **2.** Any critical period.

Grand or great climacteric, the 63d year.

Clĭm'ac-tĕr'ic-al, *a.* & *n.* Same as CLIMACTERIC.

Clī'mate, *n.* [Lat. *clima*, Gr. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, a region or zone of the earth, from κλίνειν, to slope, incline.] **1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) One of thirty regions or zones of the earth, parallel to the equator. **2.** Condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c.

Cli-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates;
Cli-măt'ic-al, } limited by a climate.

Clī'ma-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLIMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLIMATIZING.] To acclimate.

Clī'ma-tīze, *v. i.* To become acclimated.

Clī'ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. κλίμα and λόγος, discourse.] The science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

Clī'măx, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. κλῖμαξ, ladder, from κλίνειν, to bend, to lean.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure or arrangement in which a sentence rises as it were step by step in importance, force, or dignity. **2.** The highest point; the greatest degree; acme. [*Illegitimate.*]

Clīmb (klīm), *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLIMBED (CLOMB (klōm), obs. or vulgar); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLIMBING.] [A.-S. *climban*.] To ascend by means of the hands and feet; to mount laboriously or slowly.

Clīmb'a-ble (klīm'-), *a.* Capable of being climbed.

Clīmb'er (klīm'er), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs.

Clīme, *n.* [See CLIMATE.] A climate; a region.

Clĭnch (66,) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLINCHED (klĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLINCHING.] [Also written *clench*.] **1.** To make, or hold, fast; to grasp; to gripe. **2.** To render firm; to confirm; to establish.

Clĭnch, *n.* **1.** Act or process of holding fast, or that which serves to hold fast. **2.** A word used in a double meaning; a pun. [*Rare.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) A kind of knot and seizings used to fasten a cable or the breeching of a gun to ring-bolts.

Clĭnch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.

Cling, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLINGING.] [A.-S. *clingan.*] **1.** To adhere closely; to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing. **2.** To adhere closely and firmly in interest or affection.

Cling, *v. t.* To cause to adhere to, especially by winding round or embracing. [heres closely to the stone.

Cling'stōne (20), *n.* A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

Cling'y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhering closely; adhesive.

Clĭn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, from κλίνη, couch, bed.]
Clĭn'ic-al, } Pertaining to a bed; confined to a bed by illness; bed-ridden.

Clĭn'ic, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

Clĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLINKED (klĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLINKING.] [O. H. Ger. *klinkan, chlingan*, allied to Lat. *clangere.*] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound.

Clĭnk, *n.* A sharp, ringing sound.

Clĭnk'er, *n.* [From *clink*, v. t., because it makes a sharp and sonorous sound.] **1.** Several bricks united together by the action of heat. **2.** Scoria, or refuse of a furnace; vitrified or burnt matter ejected from a volcano.

Clĭnk'stōne, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock of feldspathic composition like porphyry, but lamellar, of a grayish or bluish color.

Clĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLIPPED (klĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLIPPING.] [A.-S. *clyppan.*] **1.** To embrace; hence, to encompass. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cut off, as with a single stroke of scissors. **3.** To curtail; to cut short.

Clĭp, *v. i.* To move swiftly; — usually with *it.*

Clĭp, *n.* **1.** An embrace. **2.** A cutting; a shearing. **3.** Product of a single shearing. **4.** A blow or stroke with the hand. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

Clĭp'per, *n.* **1.** One who clips; especially, one who cuts off the edges of coin. **2.** (*Naut.*) A kind of vessel built for fast sailing, having the bow sharp and long.

Clĭp'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of embracing. **2.** Act of cutting off, or curtailing. **3.** That which is clipped off.

Clique (kleek), *n.* [Fr. Cf. D. *gelijk*, O. H. Ger. *gilîhho*, like, equal.] A narrow circle of persons; a party.

Clōak (20), *n.* [L. Lat. *cloca*, O. Fr. *cloche*; Gael. *cleoc.*] **1.** A loose, outer garment. **2.** A disguise or pretext.

Clōak, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOAKED (klōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOAKING.] To cover with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal.

Clōak'-băg, *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

Clŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *clucge*, O. H. Ger. *glogga, glocca, clocca*, from *cloccôn*, to strike, beat.] An instrument or machine for measuring time.

Clŏck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock, or resembling those of a clock.

Clŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *clud*, rock, stone, *clot*, log.] **1.** A lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay. **2.** The ground; the earth. **3.** The body of man as compared with his soul. **4.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Clŏd, *v. i.* To collect into concretions; to clot.

Clŏd, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

Clŏd'dy, *a.* **1.** Full of clods. **2.** Earthy; mean; gross.

Clŏd'-hŏp'per, *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a clown; a dolt; a bumpkin; a plowman.

Clŏd'pāte, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

Clŏd'pāt'ed, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

Clŏd'pōll, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead; a clodpate.

Clŏff, *n.* See CLOUGH.

Clŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOGGING.] [Scot. *clag*; Icel. *kleggi*, a compact mass, W. *cleg*, a sonorous mass.] **1.** To encumber, or load; especially with something that sticks fast. **2.** To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up. **3.** To hinder; to embarrass.

Syn. — Impede; hamper; confuse; burden; restrain; restrict.

Clŏg, *v. i.* **1.** To become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter. **2.** To coalesce or adhere.

Clŏg, *n.* **1.** That which hinders motion; an embarrassment. **2.** A heavy shoe, having the upper part of thick leather, and the sole of wood; — hence, a wooden shoe.

Syn. — Load; weight; hindrance; impediment.

Clŏg'gi-ness, *n.* The state of being clogged.

Clŏg'gy, *a.* Having power to clog; adhesive.

Clois'ter, *n.* [Lat. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, from *claudere, clausum*, to close, to shut.] **1.** A covered arcade. **2.** A monastic establishment.

Syn. — Monastery; nunnery; convent; abbey; priory. — *Cloister* is generic, being a place of seclusion from the world; a *monastery* is usually for men called monks; a *nunnery* is for women; a *convent* is a *community* of recluses; an *abbey* and a *priory* are named from their heads, an abbot or prior.

Clois'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOISTERING.] To confine in a cloister.

Clois'tral, *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.

Clōke, *n.* See CLOAK.

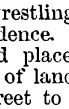
Clōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOSING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To bring together the parts of; to stop; to shut. **2.** To bring to an end; to conclude. **3.** To inclose; to encompass; to confine.

Clōse, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to unite or coalesce. **2.** To end; to terminate.

To close with, (*a.*) To accede; to consent or agree. (*b.*) To grapple with; — said of wrestlers.

Clōse, *n.* **1.** Union of parts; junction. **2.** Conclusion; termination; end. **3.** A grapple in wrestling. **4.** (*Mus.*) End of a strain of music; cadence.

Clōse, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** An inclosed place; especially a small inclosed field or piece of land. **2.** A narrow passage leading from a street to a court, and the houses within. [*Eng.*]


Close.

Clōse (klōs, 20), *a.* [*compar.* CLOSER; *superl.* CLOSEST.] [From Lat. *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** Shut fast; closed; tight. **2.** Pent up; confined; secret; retired. **3.** Stagnant; oppressive; without motion or ventilation. **4.** Secretive; reticent; taciturn. **5.** Parsimonious; niggardly; penurious. **6.** Dense; solid; compact. **7.** Adjoining; near. **8.** Intimate; familiar; confidential. **9.** Adhering to a rule or standard; strict. **10.** Accurate; careful; precise. **11.** Evenly balanced; doubtful.

Close communion, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper, restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — *Close corporation*, a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public. — *Close vowel* (*Pron.*), one which is pronounced with a diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.

Clōse, *adv.* In a close manner or state.

Clōse'-bŏd'ied, *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

Clōse'-fist'ed, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

Clōse'-hauled (-hawld), *a.* (*Naut.*) Kept as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows.

Clōse'ly, *adv.* In a close manner.

Clōse'ness, *n.* The state of being close.

Clōs'er, *n.* One who, or that which, closes; a finisher.

Clōse'-stōol, *n.* A stool or box, in which a chamber vessel is placed, for the sick.

Clŏs'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, an inclosure.] **1.** A small room for retirement or privacy. **2.** A small, close apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, articles of furniture, &c.

Clŏs'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOSETING.] **1.** To shut up in a closet. **2.** To take into a private room for consultation.

Clōs'ūre (klō'zhụr), *n.* [Lat. *clausura*, from *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** Act of shutting; a closing. **2.** That which closes or shuts. **3.** That which incloses or confines; an inclosure. **4.** End; conclusion.

Clŏt, *n.* [See CLOD.] A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy character; a coagulation.

Clŏt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOTTING.] **1.** To concrete or coagulate, as soft or fluid matter. **2.** To be formed into clots or clods. **3.** To become gross.

Clŏth (21), *n.* [A.-S. *clâdh.* The pl. is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes.*] **1.** A stuff of some fibrous material, formed by weaving. **2.** A piece of such a fabric appropriated to some particular use. **3.** A profession, or the members of it, especially the clerical profession.

Clōthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOTHED or CLAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOTHING.] [A.-S. *clâdhjan*, D. *kleeden*, Icel. *klaedha*, Dan. *klaede*, Sw. *klaeda*, Ger. *kleiden.* See *supra.*] **1.** To put garments upon. **2.** To furnish with raiment. **3.** To cover or invest, as with a garment.

Clōthe, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

Clōthes (klōthz, *colloq.* klōz), *n.*; *pl.* of *cloth.* **1.** Covering for the human body. **2.** Covering of a bed.

Syn. — Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb.

Clothes'-wrĭng'er (-rĭng'er), *n.* A machine for wringing or pressing water from clothes after they have been washed.

Clōth'ier (klōth'yer), *n.* **1.** One who makes cloths. [*Eng.*] **2.** One who sells cloth. **3.** One who dresses or fulls cloth. [*Amer.*]

Clōth'ing, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

Clŏt'ty, *a.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses.

Cloud, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *clûd*, a rock or hillock, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hillocks.] **1.** A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.

2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. **3.** A dark vein or spot, as in marble. **4.** That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. **5.** A great crowd or multitude.

Cloud, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOUDING.] **1.** To overspread with clouds. **2.** To render dark or obscure. **3.** To variegate with colors.

Cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy or obscure. [clouds.

Cloud'-cāpt, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the

Cloud'-com-pĕl'ling, *a.* Collecting or driving clouds.

Cloud'i-ly, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloud'i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded.

Cloud'y, *a.* [*compar.* CLOUDIER; *superl.* CLOUDIEST.] **1.** Overcast or obscured with clouds; clouded. **2.** Consisting of a cloud or clouds. **3.** Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster. **4.** Not easily understood. **5.** Having the appearance of gloom; not open or cheerful. **6.** Marked with veins or spots, as marble.

Cloŭgh (klŭf), *n.* [A.-S., from *cleofan*, *clûfan*, &c. See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A narrow valley between two hills.

Clŏugh (klŏf), *n.* **1.** An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted. **2.** A kind of sluice for letting off water.

Clout, *n.* [A.-S. *clût.*] **1.** A piece of cloth, leather, &c., used for a patch. **2.** The center of the butt at which archers shoot. **3.** An iron plate on an axletree. **4.** [O. Fr. *clouet*, dim. of *clou*, from Lat. *clavus*, nail.] A small nail. **5.** A blow with the hand. [*Low.*]

Clout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOUTING.] [A.-S. *clûtjan*, from *clût.*] **1.** To cover with cloth or other material; to patch; to mend. **2.** To join in a clumsy manner. **3.** To guard with an iron plate. **4.** To strike. [*Low.*]

Clout'-nāil, *n.* **1.** A nail used for securing small patches of iron, &c. **2.** A nail with a large head for the soles of shoes.

Clōve, *n.* [From Lat. *clavus*, nail, fr. its likeness to a nail.] **1.** A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree. **2.** [A.-S. *clufe*, from *cleofan*, *clûfan*, to cleave, split.] (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb.

Clōve'-gĭl'ly-flow-er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pink, bearing a beautiful flower; — called also *carnation-pink* and *clove-pink.*

Clōve'-hĭtch, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hitch formed with a rope, leaving the ends to reach out in contrary directions.

Clō'ven (klō'vn), *p. p.* from *cleave.* See CLEAVE.

Clō'ven-fo͝ot'ed } (27, 108), *a.* Having the foot or hoof
Clō'ven-ho͝ofed } divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clōve'-pĭnk, *n.* The clove-gillyflower or carnation pink.

Clō'ver, *n.* [A.-S. *clæfer.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of different species.

To live in clover, to live luxuriously, or in abundance.

Clown, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *colonus*, husbandman, from *colere*, to till.] **1.** A husbandman; a rustic. **2.** One who has the manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man. **3.** The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

Clown, *v. i.* To act as a clown.

Clown'ish, *a.* Of, or relating to, a clown; like a clown.

Syn. — Coarse; rough; clumsy; awkward; ungainly; rude; uncivil; ill-bred; boorish; rustic.

Clown'ish-ly, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

Clown'ish-nĕss, *n.* Manners of a clown; rusticity; incivility; awkwardness.

Cloy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOYING.] [O. Fr. *cloer*, Fr. *clouer*, to nail up, fr. Lat. *clavus*, nail.] To glut, or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

Clŭb, *n.* **1.** [From O. H. Ger. *chlofôn*, *chlophôn*, to knock.] A heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand. **2.** One of the four suits of cards, having a figure somewhat like that of the trefoil or cloverleaf; — generally in the pl. **3.** [Either akin to Ger. *klump*, lump, mass, crowd, or from A.-S. *cleofan*, to split, divide, because each one contributes his share to defray expenses.] An association of persons for the promotion of some common object. **4.** The share of expense in such an association.

Clŭb, *v. i.* **1.** To combine for the promotion of some common object. **2.** To pay an equal proportion of a common expense.

Clŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLUBBING.] **1.** To unite for the accomplishment of a common end. **2.** To raise by a proportional assessment.

To club a musket (*Mil.*), to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

Clŭb'bist, *n.* One who belongs to a club. [*Rare.*]

Clŭb'bish, *a.* Disposed to associate together.

Clŭb'-fo͝ot (27), *n.* A short, deformed foot.

Clŭb'-fo͝ot'ed, *a.* Having deformed or crooked feet.

Clŭb'-house, *n.* A house occupied by a club.

Clŭb'-lăw, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence.

Clŭb'-ro͞om, *n.* Apartment in which a club meets.

Clŭck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUCKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLUCKING.] [A.-S. *cloccan*, W. *clocian*, *clwcian*, Lat. *glocire*, Gr. κλώζειν.] To make the noise of a brooding hen.

Clŭck, *v. t.* To call as a hen does her chickens.

Clŭck, *n.* (*Pron.*) A peculiar kind of articulation used by the natives of South Africa; a click.

Clūe, *n.* [See CLEW.] **1.** A ball of thread. **2.** Thread unwound from a ball, used to guide a person in a labyrinth. **3.** Any thing serving to guide or direct. **4.** (*Naut.*) One of the two lower corners of a square-sail.

Clŭmp, *n.* [Ger. *klump*, Icel. *klumpr*, from the root *klimpa*, preserved in M. H. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together. Cf. CLUB.] **1.** A shapeless mass of wood or other substance. **2.** A cluster of trees or shrubs. **3.** The compressed clay of coal strata.

Clŭm'si-ly, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

Clŭm'si-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

Clŭm'sy, *a.* [*compar.* CLUMSIER; *superl.* CLUMSIEST.] [From *clump*, q. v.] **1.** Without grace of shape, manners, &c.; unhandy. **2.** Ill-made; badly constructed.

Syn. — Awkward; uncouth. See AWKWARD.

Clŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *cling.* See CLING.

Clū'ni-ac, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks; — so called from *Clugni*, or *Cluny*, in France.

Clŭs'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *cluster*, *clyster.* Cf. Sw. & Dan. *klase*, a cluster of grapes, and D. *klissen*, to be entangled.] **1.** A number of things of the same kind growing, joined, or collected together. **2.** A number of similar things collected together, or lying contiguous. **3.** A crowd.

Clŭs'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLUSTERING.] To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or mass.

Clŭs'ter, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

Clŭs'ter-y, *a.* **1.** Growing in clusters. **2.** Full of clusters.

Clŭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUTCHED (klŭtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLUTCHING.] [Akin to Ger. *kluppe*, O. H. Ger. *chluppa*, claw, tongs.] **1.** To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand. **2.** To close tightly; to clinch.

Clŭtch, *v. i.* To catch; to snatch.

Clŭtch, *n.* **1.** A gripe; seizure; grasp. **2.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A projecting piece of machinery, for connecting shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure. (*b.*) The cross-head of a piston-rod. **3.** *pl.* The hands; hence, power; rapacity; cruelty.

Clŭt'ter, *n.* [Cf. O. Sw. *kluttra*, to quarrel, W. *cluder*, heap, pile, from *cludaw*, to heap.] A confused collection; hence, confusion; disorder.

Clŭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLUTTERING.] To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.

Clŭt'ter, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

Clŷp'e-ate, *a.* [Lat. *clypeatus*, p. p. of *clypeare*, to arm with a shield, from *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a round shield; scutate.

Clŷs'ter, *n.* [Lat. *clyster* and *clysterium*, Gr. κλυστήρ and κλυστήριον, dim. of κλυστήρ, from κλύζειν, to wash out.] (*Med.*) A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe.

Cō̆ach (20), *n.* [From Lat. *conchula*, dim. of *concha*, muscle-shell, vessel, Gr. κόγχη, muscle, cockle, Skr. *çankha.*] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for traveling.

Cō̆ach, *v. t.* To convey in a coach.

Cō̆ach'-bŏx, *n.* Seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Cō̆ach'ee, *n.* A coachman. [*Slang.*]

Cō̆ach'man, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

Co-ăc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coactio*, from *coactere*, to force, intens. form of *cogere*, from *con* and *agere*, to drive.] Force; compulsion.

Co-ăct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to compel or constrain. **2.** Acting in concurrence. [ing or operating.

Co-ăd'ju-tant, or **Cō'ad-jū'tant**, *a.* Mutually assist-

Cō'ad-jū'tor, *n.* **1.** One who aids another. **2.** One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Syn. — Assistant; ally; fellow-helper; associate; partner; colleague; collaborator; co-worker.

Cō'ad-jū'trix, *n.* A female assistant.

Cō'ad-vĕnt'ūr-er, *n.* A fellow-adventurer.

Co-ā′gent, *n.* An assistant or associate; co-worker.

Co-ăg′u-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being coagulated.

Co-ăg′u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAGULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAGULATING.] [Lat. *coagulare*, from *cogere*, *coactum*, to drive together.] To cause to change into a curd-like state; — said of liquids.

Co-ăg′u-lāte, *v. i.* To undergo coagulation.

Syn. — To thicken; concrete; curdle.

Co-ăg′u-lā′tion, *n.* Act of curdling, or changing from a liquid to a thickened, semi-solid state. [lation.

Co-ăg′u-la-tĭve, *a.* Having the power to cause coagu-

Co-ăg′u-lā′tor, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Co-ăg′u-lŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *cogere*, *coactum*. See COAGULATE.] A coagulated mass, as curd.

Cōal, *n.* [A.-S. *col* or *coll*, O. H. Ger. *chol*, *cholo*, akin to Lat. *calere*, to be hot, to glow.] **1.** Wood charred, or partially burnt; charcoal. **2.** (*Min.*) A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel.

To carry coals, to submit to degradation or insult. — *To carry coals to Newcastle*, to do something superfluous or unnecessary; to lose one's labor. — *To haul over the coals*, to scold or call to account.

Cōal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALING.] **1.** To burn to coal; to char. **2.** To mark with charcoal. **3.** To supply with coal.

Cōal, *v. i.* To take in coal; — said of steam-vessels.

Cōal′er-y, *n.* A place where coal is dug.

Cō′a-lĕsçe′ (kō′a-lĕs′), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALESCED (kō′a-lĕst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALESCING.] [Lat. *coalescere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *alescere*, to grow up, inchoative form of *alere*, to nourish, akin to *olescere*, *olĕre*, to grow.] **1.** To grow together; to unite into one body or mass. **2.** To unite in society, in a more general sense.

Cō′a-lĕs′çençe, *n.* Act of coalescing; union.

Cō′a-lĕs′çent, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Cōal′-fiēld, *n.* A region where coal abounds.

Cōal′-hēav′er, *n.* One who is employed in discharging coal from ships.

Cō′a-lĭ′tion (-lĭsh′un), *n.* [L. Lat. *coalitio*. See COALESCE.] **1.** Union in a body or mass. **2.** A temporary combination of persons, parties, or states having different interests.

Syn. — Alliance; confederation; confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy.

Cōal′-mĕaṣ′ūre (-mezh′ụr), *n.* **1.** The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal. **2.** *pl.* (*Geol.*) Strata of coal with the attendant rocks.

Cōal′-mē′ter, *n.* One appointed to measure coals.

Cōal′-pĭt, *n.* **1.** A pit where coal is dug. **2.** A place where charcoal is made. [*Amer.*]

Cōal′-sĕŭt′tle, *n.* A utensil for holding coal.

Cōal′-tär, *n.* A thick, viscid substance, obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal.

Cōal′-whĭp′per, *n.* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship. [*Eng.*]

Cōal′y, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing coal.

Cōam′ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The raised borders or edges of the hatches. [Written also *combings*.]

Cō′ap-tā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaptatio*, from *co*, for *con*, and *aptare*, to adapt.] Adaptation of parts to each other.

Cōarse, *a.* [*compar.* COARSER; *superl.* COARSEST.] [As this word was anciently written *course*, or *cours*, it may be an abbrev. of *of course*, in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, homely, made for common domestic use, plain, rude, rough, gross.] **1.** Large in bulk, or composed of large parts. **2.** Not refined or nice.

Syn. — Gross; rude; rough; unpolished; indelicate.

Cōarse′ly, *adv.* Without fineness or refinement.

Cōarse′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being coarse.

Cōast, *n.* [From Lat. *costa*, rib, side.] **1.** The exterior line, or border of a country. [*Obs.*] **2.** Edge or margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore

Cōast, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COASTING.] **1.** To approach. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sail by or near a coast. **3.** To sail from port to port in the same country. **4.** To slide down a hill on a sled, upon snow or ice. [*Amer.*]

Coasting trade, trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, as distinguished from foreign trade.

Cōast′er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.

Cōast′-līne, *n.* The outline of a coast; shore-line.

Cōast′wīse, *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

Cōat (20), *n.* [O. Fr. *cote*, Sp. *cota*, It. *cotta*, fr. L. Lat. *cota*, *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic, mattress.] **1.** An outer garment worn by men over the waistcoat. **2.** The habit or vesture of an order of men. **3.** An external covering, like a garment, as the fur or hair of a beast. **4.** A layer of any substance covering another; a tegument. **5.** That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed.

Coat of Arms, (*Her.*) (*a.*) A habit formerly worn by knights over their armor. (*b.*) An armorial device. — *Coat of mail*, a piece of armor covering the upper portion of the body, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.

Cōat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COATING.] To cover with a coat.

Cōat′-är′mor, *n.* Coats of arms; armorial ensigns.

Cōat′-cärd, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure; viz., the king, queen, or knave.

Cōat-ee′, *n.* A coat with short flaps.

Cōat′ing, *n.* **1.** Any substance employed as a cover or protection. **2.** Cloth for coats.

Cōax (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAXED (kōkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAXING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *cokes*, fool, W. *coeg*, empty, foolish; Lat. *cocio*, broker, haggler, *coquus*, cook and thief (*Plautus*), hence L. Lat. *coquinus*, Fr. *coquin*, knave, rogue.] To persuade by a gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling.

Syn. — To wheedle; flatter; soothe; fawn.

Cōax′er, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

Cŏb, *n.* [A.-S. *cop* or *copp*, Gr. κυβή, W. *cob*, *cop*.] **1.** The top or head; hence, that which is large, round, &c. **2.** A person in some way at the top, or distinguished; a rich, covetous person. **3.** A lump or piece of any thing, as of coal or stone. **4.** A spider. **5.** A short-legged and stout variety of horse. [*Eng.*] **6.** The spike on which the grains of maize grow. [*Amer.*]

Cō′bălt, *n.* [From M. H. Ger. *kobolt*, goblin, L. Lat. *cobalus*, from Gr. κόβαλος, knave; so called because a poisonous metal and troublesome to miners.] (*Metal.*) A metal of a reddish-gray color, brittle, and difficult of fusion. Its oxides are used in the manufacture of glass, to produce the blue varieties called *smalt*.

Co-bălt′ic, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

Cŏb′ble, *n.* A kind of fishing-boat. See COBLE.

Cŏb′ble (20), *n.* [From *cob*, 3. Also called **Cŏb′ble-stōne**] *cobstone*.] A rounded fragment, as of stone, coal, &c.; a cob.

Cŏb′ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COBBLING.] [From Lat. *copulare*, to couple, join.] **1.** To make or mend coarsely, as shoes. **2.** To make or do bunglingly.

Cŏb′bler, *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman. **3.** A beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up.

Cŏb′le (kōb′l), *n.* [A.-S. *cuople*. Cf. Ger. *kobel*, *kübel*, coop, tub.] A boat used in the herring fishery.

Cŏb′nŭt, *n.* **1.** A large nut. **2.** (*a.*) A child's game played with nuts. (*b.*) The winning nut in the game.

Cō′brà de ca-pĕl′lo. [Pg., serpent of the hood.] (*Zoöl.*) The hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile inhabiting the East Indies.

Cŏb′stōne, *n.* Same as COBBLE.

Cŏb′wĕb, *n.* [From *cob*, 4, and *web*, q. v.] **1.** A spider's web or net. **2.** Any snare or device intended to entrap.

Coc-āgne′ (kok-ān′), *n.* [From It. *cucca*, dainties, sweetmeats, Prov. Fr. *couque*, Catal. *coca*, cake, from Lat. *coquere*, to cook; because it was imagined that the houses in this country were covered with cakes.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. **2.** The land of cockneys; — a term applied to London and its suburbs.

Coc-çĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, Gr. κόκκος, a berry, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

Cŏch′i-nēal, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *coccum*, Gr. κόκκος, berry, esp. the kermes-berry, used to dye scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus.

Cŏch′le-a-ry, **Cŏch′le-ate**, **Cŏch′le-ā′ted**, *a.* [Lat. *cochlearium*, snail-shell, *cochlea*, snail, screw, Gr. κοχλίας, from κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; Lat. *cochleatus*, spiral.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, or *cocc*, Fr. *coq*.] **1.** The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls. **2.** A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock. **3.** A chief man; a leader. [*Humorous.*] **4.** An instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.; a spout. **5.** Act of turning or of setting up; also the form produced by such an act. **6.** That part of the lock of a fire-arm which holds the flint in a flint-lock, or is the hammer of a percussion-lock. **7.** Style of a dial. **8.** A small conical pile of hay.

Cock-a-hoop, or *cock-on-the-hoop*, [Fr. *huppe*, a crest on the head of birds.] triumphant; exulting.— *Cock and bull*, a tedious, trifling, or exaggerated story.

Cŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COCKED (kŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COCKING.] **1.** To set erect; to turn up. **2.** To turn up the brim of, as of a hat. **3.** To place upon the head in a manner indicating jauntiness or pertness. **4.** To set up in small conical piles, as hay. **5.** To draw back the cock, in order to fire.

Cock-ade', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, from *coq*, cock, from its resemblance to the crest of a cock.] A knot of ribbons, or something similar, worn on the hat, as a badge or symbol.

Cŏck'a-too', *n.* [From Malayan *kakatûa*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the parrot kind, having the head ornamented with a tuft of feathers, or crest, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

Cŏck'a-trīçe, *n.* [O. Fr. *cocatrice*, crocodile, from *coq*, cock; L. Lat. *cocatrix*, basilisk.] The basilisk; a fabulous serpent, produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. Its breath, and even its look, was fatal.

Cŏck'bill, *n.* (*Naut.*) Position of the anchor, when suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.

Cŏck'-bōat, *n.* A small boat of a ship.

Cŏck'-chāf'er, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect called also *may-bug*, or *dor-beetle*.

Cŏck'-erōw, **Cŏck'-erōw'ing**, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Cŏck'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COCKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COCKERING.] [Prov. Eng., to crow like a *cock*, to boast; hence, to be wanton and to make wanton.] To treat with tenderness; to fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cŏck'er, *n.* **1.** One who follows cock-fighting. **2.** A kind of rustic half-boot. **3.** A dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks and other game.

Cock'er el, *n.* A young cock.

Cŏck'et, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) A custom-house certificate that goods have been duly entered and have paid duty. **2.** An office in a custom-house, where goods intended for export are entered.

☞ The name is thought to be a corruption of *quo quietus*, words which occur in the Latin form of the certificate.

Cŏck'-fight (-fīt), **Cŏck'-fight'ing**, *n.* A match or contest of game-cocks.

Cŏck'-hôrse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cŏck'le (kŏk'l), *n.* [A. S. *coccel*, *cocel*, or *cocle*, Ir. & Gael. *cogal*, *cagal*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*). A plant or weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose. (*b.*) The darnel. **2.** [From Latin *conchylium*, Gr. κογχύλιον, a muscle or cockle, from κογχύλη, κόγχη, a muscle or cockle.] (*Conch.*) A kind of bivalve shell fish having a corrugated shell.

Cŏck'le, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles resembling the ridges of the cockle-shell.

Cŏck'le, *v. i.* To take the form of wrinkles or ridges.

Cŏck'ler, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles.

Cŏck'le-shĕll, *n.* The shell or covering of a cockle.

Cŏck'le-stâirs (4), *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs.

Cŏck'-lōft (21), *n.* The top-loft; the upper room.

Cŏck'-măteh, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

Cŏck'ney, *n.*; *pl.* CŎCK'NEYS. [O. Eng. *cokeney*, from *cockeney*, *cokaygne*. Cf. COCAGNE.] **1.** An effeminate person. **2.** A resident of the city of London.

Cŏck'ney, *a.* Related to, or like, cockneys.

Cŏck'ney-ĭsm, *n.* The condition, qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney.

Cŏck'pĭt, *n.* **1.** An area, where game-cocks fight. **2.** (*Naut.*) A room near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck.

Cŏck'rōach, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of several species, having a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing-cases. It is very troublesome, infesting houses and ships.

Cŏcks'cōmb (-kōm), *n.* **1.** The caruncle or comb of a cock. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant of different genera. **3.** A fop, or vain, silly fellow. See COXCOMB.

Cocoa-tree.

Cŏck'spûr, *n.* **1.** The spur on the leg of a cock. **2.** (*Bot.*) A variety of hawthorn.

Cŏck'swain (*colloq.* kŏk'sn), *n.* [See SWAIN.] (*Naut.*) The person who steers or pulls the after oar in a boat.

Cō'cōa (kō'kō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *coco*, It. *cocco*. Cf. Gr. κοῦκι, cocoa-palm and its fruit, κόϊξ, κόϊκος, an Egyptian kind of palm, and κόκκος, kernel, berry.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet. **2.** [Corrupted from *cacao*.] A beverage made from the crushed kernels of the chocolate tree. See CACAO.

Co-cōon', *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, shell of eggs and insects, from Lat. *concha*, muscle-shell.] **1.** An oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state. **2.** The case constructed by any insect to contain its larve. [and forming cocoons.

Co-cōon'er-y, *n.* A place for silk-worms, when feeding

Cŏc'tile, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coquere*, to cook, bake.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Cŏc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coctio*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of boiling. **2.** (*Med.*) The alteration experienced by morbific matter before elimination.

Cŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *codd*, small bag, W. *cod*, *cwd*, bag, shell.] **1.** Any husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod. **2.** The scrotum.

Cŏd, *n.* [Ger. *gadde*.] (*Ichth.*) A species of fish inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the Banks of Newfoundland, in immense quantities.

Cod.

Cŏd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CODDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CODDLING.] [Probably from Lat. *coquere*, *coctum*, to cook.] **1.** To parboil. **2.** To treat with tenderness.

Cōde, *n.* [From Lat. *codex*, or *caudex*, the stock of a tree, a tablet of wood for writing on, hence book, writing.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

Cō'dex, *n.*; *pl.* CŌD'I-CĒS. [Lat. See CODE.] A manuscript; a book; a code.

Cŏd'ger, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *codd*, scrip, bag; hence, one who labors to fill his purse; or a corruption of *cottager*.] **1.** A covetous or mean person; a curmudgeon. **2.** A singular or odd old person.

Cŏd'i-çĭl, *n.* [Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*. See CODE.] A supplement to a will.

Cō'di-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [See CODIFY.] Act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

Cō'di-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CODIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CODIFYING.] [Lat. *codex*, code, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Cŏd'lin, **Cŏd'ling**, *n.* An immature apple; a kind of cooking apple.

Cō'-ef-fĭ'cien-çy, *n.* Co-operation; joint efficiency.

Cō'-ef-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent, 63), *a.* Co-operating; acting in union to the same end

Cō'-ef-fĭ'cient, *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect. **2.** (*Math.*) A number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken.

Cōe'hôrn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small bronze mortar, so named from its inventor, Baron *Coehorn*.

Çœ'li-ac, **Çē'li-ā-c**, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, from κοιλία, the belly, from κοῖλος, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Co-ĕmp'tion (82), *n.* [Lat. *coemptio*, from *co*, for *con*, and *emere*, to buy.] Act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

Co-ē'qual, *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.

Co-ē'qual, *n.* One who is equal to another.

Cō'-e-qual'i-ty, *n.* State of being co-equal; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

Co-ĕrçe' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COERCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COERCING.] [Lat. *coercere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *arcere*, to shut up.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress.

Syn.— To compel.— *Coerce* had at first only the negative sense of checking or restraining by force, as, to *coerce* subjects within the bounds of law; it has now also gained a positive sense, that of driving forward or compelling, as, to *coerce* the performance of a contract.

Co-ĕr'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, coerced.

Co-ĕr'cion (14, 63), *n.* Act or process of compelling or restraining; restraint. [compulsory.

Co-ĕr'çive, *a.* Compelling, or having power to compel; compulsory.

Cō'-es-sĕn'tial, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

Cō'-es-sĕn'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Participation of the same essence.

Cō'e-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *coætaneus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

Cō'-e-tĕr'nal (14), *a.* Equally eternal.

Cō'-e-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Equal eternity with another.

Co-ē'val, *a.* [Lat. *coævus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *ævum*, lifetime, age, Gr. αἰών] Of the same age; of equal age.

Co-ē'val, *n.* One of the same age.

Cō'-ex-ĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-EXISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-EXISTING.] To exist at the same time.

Cō'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Existence at the same time with another. [other.

Cō'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time with an-

Cō'-ex-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-EXTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-EXTENDING.] To extend through the same space with another.

Cō'-ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* Equal extension. [extent.

Cō'-ex-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal

Cŏf'fee, *n.* [From Ar. *qahuah*, or *qahoeh*, which the Turks pronounce *qahveh*, wine, coffee, a coffee-house.] **1.** The berries of a tree growing in Arabia, Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and America. Each berry contains two kernels of coffee. **2.** A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction.

Coffee.

Cŏf'fee-house, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.

Cŏf'fee-mĭll, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

Cŏf'fee-pŏt, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

Cŏf'fer, *n.* [From Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. κόφινος, basket.] **1.** A chest; especially, one for money. **2.** (*Arch.*) A sunken panel. **3.** (*Fort.*) A hollow work across a dry moat, serving as a parapet with embrasures. **4.** A lock for receiving a barge.

Cŏf'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COFFERING.] To place in a coffer.

Cŏf'fer-dăm, *n.* (*Engin.*) An inclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, or some like position, for the purpose of excluding the water during the construction of piers and similar works; the water is pumped out of the box, leaving the bottom dry.

Cŏf'fin, *n.* [From Lat. *cophinus*. See COFFER.] **1.** The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial. **2.** (*Far.*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof. **3.** (*Print.*) A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which forms are imposed.

Cŏf'fin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COFFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COFFINING.] To put into, or inclose in, a coffin.

Cŏf'fin-bōne, *n.* (*Far.*) The foot-bone of a horse, which is inclosed within the hoof.

Cŏf'fle (kŏf'fl), *n.* [Ar. *kafala*, caravan.] A gang of slaves going to market.

Cŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COGGING.] [Cf. COAX.] **1.** To wheedle; to deceive. **2.** To thrust in, by deception.

Cŏg, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to wheedle.

Cŏg, *n.* [Sw. *kugg*, *kugge*. Cf. W. *cog*, pl. *cocos*, a short piece of wood, the cog of a wheel.] A tooth or projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion.

Cŏg, *v. t.* To fix a cog upon; to furnish with cogs.

Cŏg, } *n.* [Icel. *koggr*, *koggi*, W. *cwch*.] A boat; a
Cŏg'gle, } fishing-boat. [gency; force.

Cō'ġen-çy, *n.* Power of constraining or impelling; ur-

Cō'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere*, to force.] **1.** Having great force. [*Rare.*] **2.** Pressing on the mind; not easily resisted.

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; urgent; convincing; conclusive; irresistible; resistless.

Cō'ġent-ly, *adv.* With urgent force; forcibly.

Cŏġ'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being made the subject of thought or meditation.

Cŏġ'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COGITATING.] [Lat. *cogitare*, to think, from *co*, for *con*, and *agitare*, to agitate, q. v.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect. [tion; contemplation.

Cŏġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of thinking; thought; medita-

Cŏġ'i-tā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditation. **2.** Given to thought; contemplative.

Cog'nac (kōn'yak), *n.* A kind of French brandy, so called from a town of that name. [Written also, but improperly, *Cogniac*.]

Cŏg'nāte, *a.* [Lat. *cognatus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *gnatus*, for *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born.] **1.** Allied by blood or birth. **2.** Kindred in origin, formation, &c.

Cŏg'nāte, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) One connected with another by ties of kindred. (*b.*) One related to another on the female side. **2.** One of a number of things which are allied in origin.

Cog-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Relation by descent from the same original; kindred. **2.** Participation of the same nature. **3.** (*Law.*) Relationship existing between persons descended from the same father and mother.

Cŏg'ni-şôr', } *n.* See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.
Cŏg'ni-şee', }

Cog-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *cognitio*. See COGNIZE.] **1.** Act of knowing, by any means. **2.** An object known.

Cŏg'ni-tĭve, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.

Cŏg'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-za-bl *or* kŏn'ĭ-za-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being known, or apprehended. **2.** Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

Cŏg'ni-zançe (kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* kŏn'ĭ-zans), *n.* **1.** Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; recognition. **2.** Judicial knowledge or jurisdiction. **3.** (*Law.*) An acknowledgment or confession. **4.** A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. [cognizance or knowledge of.

Cŏg'ni-zant (kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* kŏn'ĭ-zant), *a.* Having

Cŏg'nīze, *v. t.* [Lat. *cognoscere*, to know, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, anciently *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of.] To recognize; to perceive.

Cŏg'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged.

Cŏg'ni-zôr' (kŏg'nĭ-zôr' *or* kŏn'ĭ-zôr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; the defendant.

Cog-nō'men, *n.* [Lat., from *co*, for *con*, and *nomen*, name, anciently *gnomen*, from *gnoscere*, *noscere*.] A surname; the last of the three names of an individual among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family.

Cog-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.

Cog-nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognominatio*.] A surname; a name given from any accident or quality.

Cŏg'nos-çĕn'te, *n.; pl.* CŎG'NOS-ÇĔN'TĬ. [O. It. See COGNITION.] One who knows; a connoisseur; — usually in the pl.

Cog-nŏs'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being cognoscible.

Cog-nŏs'çi-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being known. **2.** Liable to judicial cognizance.

Cog-nō'vit, *n.* [Lat., he acknowledges, 3 pers. perf., ind. act. of *cognoscere*.] (*Law.*) An acknowledgment by a defendant of the justice of a plaintiff's claim.

Cŏg'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Co-hăb'it, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COHABITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COHABITING.] [Lat. *cohabitare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *habitare*, to dwell.] **1.** To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in the same place or country. [*Obs.*] **2.** To live together as husband and wife. [the same place.

Co-hăb'it-ant, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in

Co-hăb'it-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or state of dwelling together. **2.** The state of living together as man and wife.

Co-heir' (ko-âr', 13), *n.* A joint-heir.

Co-heir'ess (ko-âr'es), *n.* A joint heiress.

Co-hēre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COHERING.] [Lat. *cohærere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *hærere*, to stick, adhere.] **1.** To stick together. **2.** To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order.

Syn. — To cleave; unite; adhere; stick; suit; agree; fit.

Co-hēr'ençe, } *n.* **1.** A sticking or cleaving together.
Co-hēr'en-çy, } **2.** Suitable connection or dependence; consistency.

Co-hēr'ent, *a.* **1.** Sticking together. **2.** Connected by some relation or agreement of form, order, &c.; consistent.

Co-hēr'ent-ly, *adv.* In a coherent manner.

Co-hē'şion, *n.* [See COHERE.] **1.** Act of sticking together; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite together. **2.** A state of connection or dependence.

Co-hē'sĭve, *a.* Having the power of sticking or cohering.

Co-hē'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.

Cō'hôrn, *n.* See COEHORN.

Cō'hôrt, *n.* [Lat. *cohors*. See COURT.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers. **2.** Any band or body of warriors.

Coif, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, *kuphja*, miter, akin to Lat. *cuppa*, *cupa*, tub.] A kind of covering for the head; a cap.

Coifed (koift), *a.* Wearing a coif.

Coif'fūre, *n.* [Fr. See COIF.] A head-dress.

Coigne (koin), *n.* [See QUOIN.] **1.** A corner or external angle; a corner-stone. **2.** A wedge. [Written also *coin* and *quoin*.]

Coil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COILING.] [From Lat. *colligere*, from *con* and *legere*, to gather, collect.] To wind in rings, as a rope.

Coil, *n.* **1.** The ring, or series of rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound. **2.** A noise; tumult.

Coin, *n.* [Lat. *cuneus*, wedge.] **1.** A corner or external angle. [See COIGNE.] **2.** A wedge for raising, lowering, fastening, or leveling any thing, as a cannon or a printer's form. **3.** A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money. **4.** That which serves for payment or recompense.

Rustic coins, stones jutting from a wall, for new buildings to be joined to.

Coin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COINING.] **1.** To stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint. **2.** To make or fabricate.

Coin'age, *n.* **1.** Act or art of coining. **2.** Money coined. **3.** Expense of coining. **4.** Act or process of forming; formation; invention; fabrication.

Co-in-cide', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COINCIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COINCIDING.] [L. Lat. *coincidere*, from Lat. *co*, for con, and *incidere*, from *in* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** To fall together; to agree in position. **2.** To correspond; to be identical.

Co-in'ci-dence, *n.* **1.** Act or condition of falling together; agreement in position. **2.** Agreement or concurrence, especially the concurrence of events at the same time.

Co-in'ci-dent, *a.* Having coincidence; agreeing; corresponding.

Co-in'ci-der, *n.* One who, or that which, coincides.

Coin'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes coin; a minter. **2.** An inventor or maker, as of words.

Co-i'tion (ko-ĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *coitio*, from *coire*, to come together, from *co*, for *con*, and *ire*, to go.] Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coke, *n.* [Akin to *cook* and *cake*; L. Ger. *koke*, Catalan *coca*.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of extraneous or volatile matter.

Coke, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Col'an-der, *n.* [Lat. *colum*, a strainer.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.

Col'co-thar, *n.* [N. Lat. *calcothar*, a word introduced by Paracelsus, perh. of Ar. origin.] (*Chem.*) The brown-red oxide of iron remaining after the calcination of the sulphate of iron; — used for polishing glass, &c.

Cold, *a.* [*compar.* COLDER; *superl.* COLDEST.] [A.-S. *cald*, *ceald*, Icel. *kaidr*, Goth. *kalds*, from Icel. *kala*, to blow cold, akin to Lat. *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelare*, to freeze.] Destitute of, or deficient in warmth, physical or moral.

In cold blood, without excitement, passion, or compunction; deliberately. — *Cold shoulder*, deliberate and marked neglect or contempt.

Syn. — Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; unconcerned; spiritless; reserved; coy.

Cold, *n.* **1.** Absence of warmth. **2.** The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness. **3.** (*Med.*) A morbid state of the animal system produced by cold; a catarrh.

Cold'-blood'ed (-blŭd'-), *a.* **1.** Having cold blood. **2.** Without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

Cold'-chis'el, *n.* A kind of chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

Cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth.

Cold'ness, *n.* Quality of being cold, in a physical or a moral sense.

Cold'-short, *a.* Brittle when cold.

Cole, *n.* [From Lat. *colis*, *caulis*, Gr. καυλός, stalk of a plant, especially a cabbage-stalk, cabbage.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the cabbage family; especially the species called also *rape*, which does not head like the cabbage.

Co-le-op'ter-al, } *a.* [Gr. κολεόπτερος, sheath-winged,
Co-le-op'ter-ous, } from κολεός, or κολεόν, sheath, and πτερόν, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as the beetles.

Co-le-op'ter-ist, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopterous insects.

Cole'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young, or before the head becomes firm.

Col'ic, *n.* [Gr. κωλική (sc. διάθεσις, state, illness), colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent. See COLON.] (*Med.*) An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, growing more severe at intervals.

Col'ick-y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

Col'i-se'um, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *colosseus*, colossal, from *colossus*, Gr. κολοσσός, a gigantic statue.] The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world. [Written also *colosseum*.]

Col-lăb'o-rā'tor, *n.* [From Lat. *collaborare*, from *con* and *laborare*, to labor.] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific; a co-worker; an assistant.

Col-lăpse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLAPSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLAPSING.] [Lat. *collabi*, *collapsum*, from *con* and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To fall together suddenly, as the two sides of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.

Col-lăpse', *n.* **1.** A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. **2.** (*Med.*) A sudden failing of the vital powers.

Col-lăp'sion, *n.* A state of falling together, or shrinking up.

Col'lar, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, neck.] **1.** Something worn round the neck. **2.** (*Arch.*) A ring or cincture; the astragal of a column. **3.** (*Mech.*) A ring-like part of a machine, used commonly for holding something to its place. **4.** (*Naut.*) An eye formed in the bight or bend of a shroud, to go over the mast head.

Col'lar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLARING.] **1.** To seize by the collar. **2.** To put a collar on.

Col'lăr-bēam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters.

Col'lar-bōne, *n.* (*Anat.*) The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark ∼, joined at one end to the breast-bone, and at the other to the shoulder-blade.

Col-late', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLATING.] [Lat. *conferre*, *collatum*, from *con* and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear.] **1.** To compare critically. **2.** To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To present and institute in a benefice. **4.** To bestow or confer.

Col-lāte', *v. i.* (*Eccl.*) To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

Col-lăt'er-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *collateralis*, from *con* and *lateralis*, lateral, from *latus*, side.] **1.** On the side of; subordinately connected; indirect. **2.** (*Genealogy.*) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other.

Collateral security, security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

Col-lăt'er-al, *n.* **1.** A collateral relation. **2.** Security given in addition to a principal promise or bond.

Col-lăt'er-al-ly, *adv.* In collateral manner or relation.

Col-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing together and comparing. **2.** Act of conferring or bestowing. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) Presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop. **4.** An unceremonious repast or lunch.

Col-lā'tĭve, *a.* Passing or held by collation.

Col-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) One who collates to a benefice.

Col'lēague, *n.* [Lat. *collega*, one chosen at the same time with another, from *colligere*, to collect, from *con* and *legere*, to gather.] One who is united with another in the discharge of some duty; a partner or associate.

Col-lēague', *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

Col-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLECTING.] [Lat. *colligere*, *collectum*. See COLLEAGUE.] **1.** To gather into one body or place; to bring together. **2.** To infer as a consequence.

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to regain one's composure or self-possession.

Syn. — To gather; assemble; aggregate; amass; deduce.

Col-lĕct', *v. i.* **1.** To be assembled together; to accumulate. **2.** To infer; to conclude.

Col'lect, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer.

Col'lec-tā'ne-a, *n. pl.* [Lat., things collected, from *colligere*, to collect. See *supra*.] Passages selected from various authors; anthology; chrestomathy.

Col'lec-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Gathered; collected.

Col-lĕct'ed, *a.* Not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool; firm; composed.

Col-lĕct'ed-ness, *n.* A collected or self-possessed state of the mind.

Col-lĕct'ī-ble, *a.* Capable of being collected, gathered, or inferred.

Col-lĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of collecting or gathering. **2.** That which is gathered. **3.** A contribution.

Syn. — An assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; meeting; mass; heap; compilation; selection.

Col-lĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body. **2.** Deducing consequences. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals. **4.** Tending to collect.

Col-lĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a mass, or body; unitedly.

Col-lĕct'or, *n.* **1.** One who collects or gathers. **2.** (*Com.*) An officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

Col-lĕct'or-shĭp, } *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a col-
Col-lĕct'or-ate, } lector of customs or taxes.

Cŏl'leġe (47), *n.* [Lat. *collegium*, from *colligere*, to collect.] **1.** A collection or society of men. **2.** A society of scholars incorporated for purposes of study or instruction. **3.** An establishment for the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

Col-lē'ġi-al, *a.* Relating or belonging to a college.

Col-lē'ġi-an, *n.* A member of a college. [lege.

Col-lē'ġi-ate, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a col-

Col-lē'ġi-ate, *n.* A member of a college.

Cŏl'let, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Col-līde', *v. i.* [Lat. *collidere*, from *con* and *lædere*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to strike or dash.

Cŏll'ier (kŏl'yer), *n.* [From *coal.*] **1.** A digger of coal. **2.** A coal merchant, or dealer in coal. **3.** A vessel employed in the coal trade.

Cŏll'ier-y (kŏl'yer-ŷ), *n.* **1.** Place where coal is dug. **2.** The coal trade.

Cŏl'li-mā'ting, *a.* (*Opt.*) Pertaining to collimation.

Cŏl'li-mā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *collimare*, to aim, for which the lexicons and editions now write *collineare*, to aim, from *con* and *lineare*, from *linea*, line. See COLLINEATION.] Act of aiming at a mark; act of leveling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.

Line of collimation, the axial line of the telescope of an astronomical or geodetic instrument.

Cŏl'li-mā'tor, *n.* A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation.

Col-lĭn'gual (-lĭng'gwal, 82), *a.* [From *con* and *lingual*, q. v.] Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Col-lĭq'ue-făc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *colliquefacere*, to melt, from *con* and *liquēre*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] A melting together or reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Col-lĭş'ion (kol-lĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *collisio*. See COLLIDE.] **1.** Act of striking together; a striking together, as of two hard bodies. **2.** A state of opposition; interference.

Syn.— Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

Cŏl'lo-eāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLOCATING.] [Lat. *collocare*, from *con* and *locare*, to place, *locus*, place.] To set or place; to station.

Cŏl'lo-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of placing; disposition in place. **2.** The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

Col-lō'di-on, *n.* [From Gr. κόλλα, glue.] (*Chem.*) A strongly adhesive solution of gun-cotton in ether, used to close up wounds.

Cŏl'lop, *n.* [From Lat. *colaphus*, Gr. κόλαφος, buffet, cuff.] [Written also *colp.*] **1.** A small slice of meat. **2.** A part or piece of any thing. [mon conversation.

Col-lō'qui-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, com-

Col-lō'qui-al-ĭşm, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

Col-lō'qui-al-ly, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

Cŏl'lo-quĭst, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Cŏl'lo-quy, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium*, from *colloqui*, to converse, from *con* and *loqui*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

Syn.— Conference; conversation; dialogue.

Col-lūde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLUDING.] [Lat. *colludere*, from *con* and *ludere*, to play.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

Col-lūd'er, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

Col-lū'şion, *n.* A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; fraud.

Syn.— Connivance.—In *connivance*, one overlooks and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent; in *collusion*, he unites with others (*playing into their hands*) for fraudulent purposes. The *connivance* of public men at what is wrong is often the result of the basest *collusion*.

Col-lū'sĭve, *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.

Col-lū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* By means of collusion.

Col-lū'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

Col-lū'so-ry, *a.* Characterized by collusion; collusive.

Col-lū'vi-ēş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Lat., from *colluere*, from *con* and *luere*, to wash.] A mixed mass of refuse matter; filth.

Cŏl'ly, *n.* [From *coal.*] The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

Cŏl'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLLYING.] To render black, as if with coal smut.

Cŏl'o-çynth, *n.* [Lat. *colocynthis*, Gr. κολοκυνθίς.] (*Med.*) The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops; the spongy part or pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber. It is a strong cathartic.

Co-lōgne' (ko-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet;—originally made in *Cologne*.

Cō'lon, *n.* [Lat. *colon*, *colum*, Gr. κῶλον.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The largest of the large intestines. **2.** (*Gram.*) A point or character formed thus [:], marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

Colonel (kûr'nel), *n.* [Fr. *colonel*, Sp. & Pg. *coronel*, from Lat. *columna*, column.] (*Mil.*) The chief commander of a regiment of troops.

Colonelçy } (kûr'nel-), *n.* (*Mil.*) Office, rank, or com-
Colonel-shĭp } mission of a colonel.

Co-lō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

Cŏl'o-nĭst, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

Cŏl'o-ni-zā'tion, *n.* The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized.

Cŏl'o-ni-zā'tion-ĭst, *n.* A friend to colonization, particularly to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the blacks of the United States.

Cŏl'o-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLONIZING.] To plant or establish a colony in; to people by colonies. [try.

Cŏl'o-nīze, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant coun-

Cŏl'on-nāde', *n.* [From It. *colonna*, Lat. *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals.

Cŏl'o-ny, *n.* [Lat *colonia*, from *colonus*, farmer, from *colere*, to cultivate.] **1.** A company of people transplanted to a remote country, and remaining subject to the parent state. **2.** The country planted or colonized.

Cŏl'o-phon, *n.* [Lat. *colophon*, Gr. κολοφών, summit, top, the finishing stroke.] An inscription on the last page of a book, used before title-pages were introduced, containing the place or year of its publication, the printer's name, &c.

Cŏl'o-phō'ny, or **Co-lŏph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ἡ κολοφωνία (sc. ῥητίνε, resin, gum), from Κολοφώνιος, Colophonian, of or from Colophon.] The dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine.

Cŏl'o-quĭn'ti-dà, *n.* [See COLOCYNTH.] (*Med.*) The pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber.

Cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *n.* [Lat.] **1.** A property depending on the relations of light to the eye, by which the mind distinguishes differences in the appearance of objects apprehended in vision. **2.** Any hue or tint as distinguished from white. **3.** That which is used to give color; paint; pigments. **4.** False show; pretense; disguise. **5.** *pl.* A flag, ensign, or standard.

Complementary color, one of two colors so related to each other that when blended together they produce white light.—*Primary colors*, those developed from the solar beam by the prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which are reduced by some authors to three—red, yellow, and blue.

Cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COLORING.] **1.** To change the hue or tint of; to give color to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. **2.** To give a specious appearance to; to palliate; to excuse.

Cŏl'or, *v. i.* To turn red; to blush.

Cŏl'or-a-ble, *a.* [From *color*, q. v.] Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

Cŏl'or-a-ble-ness, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

Cŏl'or-a-bly, *adv.* With a fair external appearance; speciously; plausibly. [of being colored.

Col'or-ā'tion, *n.* Act or practice of coloring, or state

Cŏl'or-a-tūre (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *coloratura*.] (*Mus.*) A variation or shading of notes for the sake of harmony.

Cŏl'or-blĭnd'ness, *n.* An imperfect sensation or appreciation of colors; Daltonism.

Cŏl'ored (kŭl'urd), *a.* **1.** Having color. **2.** Having a specious or plausible appearance.

Colored people, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

Cŏl'or-ĭf'ic (kŭl'ur-), *a.* [Lat. *color*, and *facere*, to make.] Communicating or producing color.

Cŏl'or-ĭst, *n.* A painter who excels in giving color to his

Cŏl'or-less, *a.* Destitute of color. [designs.

Cŏl'or-ser'ġeant (-sär'jent *or* -sĕr'jent), *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned military officer, who is the color-bearer of a regiment. [*Amer.*]

Col-lŏs'sal, } *a.* [See COLOSSUS.] Of enormous
Cŏl'os-sē'an (124), } size; on a large scale; gigantic.

Cŏl'os-sē'um, *n.* [See COLISEUM.] The amphitheater of Vespasian in Rome. [Also written *Coliseum*.]

Co-lŏs'sus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* *CO'LŎS'SI*; Eng. *pl.* **CO-LŎS'-SUS-ES**. [Lat. *colossus*, Gr. κολοσσός.] A gigantic statue; especially that at Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbor.

Cŏl'pōrt-ag̈e, *n.* [See *infra.*] Distribution of religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Cŏl'pōrt-eur, } *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, from *colporter*, to
Cŏl'pōrt-er, } carry on one's neck, from *col*, Lat. *collum*, neck, and *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to carry.] One who peddles religious tracts and books.

Cŏl'stäff (6), *n.* [Fr. *col* (Lat. *collum*), the neck, and Eng. *staff*.] A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders.

Cōlt (20), *n.* [A.-S. prob. akin to *collen*, swelling, audacious, from the root *cellan*, to swell.] **1.** The young of the horse kind. **2.** A young, foolish fellow.

Cōl'ter } (20), *n.* [A.-S. *culter*, fr. Lat. *culter*,
Cōul'ter } fr. *colere*, to cultivate.] The sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.

Colter.

Cōlt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

Cōlt's'-fo͝ot (27), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

Cŏl'u-brīne, *a.* [Lat. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, serpent or adder.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty; sly; artful.

Cŏl'um-ba-ry, *n.* [Lat. *columbarium*, from *columba*, dove.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

Co-lŭm'bi-ad, *n.* [From *Columbia*, or the United States.] (*Mil.*) A species of heavy cannon.

Cŏl'um-bīne, *n.* [From Lat. *columbinus*, dove-like, from *columba*, dove; — from the beak-like spurs of its flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species.

Cŏl'u-mĕl'lȧ, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *columen*, *columna*, column, q. v.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached. (*b.*) The stem in mosses, which is the axis of the capsule.

Cŏl'umn (kŏl'um), *n.* [Lat. *columna*, *columen*, from *cellere*, Gr. κέλλειν, to urge, to extend upward.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c., composed of base, shaft, and capital; a pillar. **2.** Any upright, cylindrical body, resembling in form or position a column in architecture. **3.** (*Mil.*) A body of troops drawn up in files with a narrow front. **4.** (*Naut.*) A body of ships arranged in a line so as to follow in succession. **5.** (*Print.*) A perpendicular set of lines.

Co-lŭm'nar, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns, like the shaft of a column.

Co-lūre', *n.*; *pl.* CO-LŪRES'. [Lat. *coluri*, pl., Gr. κόλουρος, dock-tailed, αἱ κόλουροι, (sc. γραμμαί, lines), the colures, from κόλος, docked, and οὐρά, tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] (*Astron.* & *Geog.*) One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Cŏl'zȧ, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps.

Cō'mȧ, *n.* [Gr. κῶμα, lethargy, from κοιμᾶν, to put to sleep; to fall asleep.] (*Med.*) A morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy.

Cō'mate, *a.* [Lat. *comatus*, from *comare*, to clothe with hair, from *coma*, hair.] Encompassed with a bushy appearance, like hair; hairy.

Cō'ma-tōse', } *a.* [From *coma*, lethargy, q. v.] (*Med.*)
Cō'ma-to͝us, } Relating to coma; drowsy; lethargic.

Cōmb (kōm), *n.* [Probably from A.-S. *comb*, a valley or hollow.] The structure of hexagonal cells of wax, in which bees store their honey.

Cōmb (kōm, 20), *n.* [A.-S. *camb*, O. H. Ger. *camp*, Icel. *kambr*. Cf. A.-S. *cimbing*, joint.] **1.** An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, &c. **2.** The crest, or red, fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head. **3.** The top, or crest, of a wave.

Cōmb (kōm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMBED (kōmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMBING.] To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust, or lay smooth and straight.

Cōmb (kōm), *v. i.* [From *comb*, n., in the sense of a sharp ridge, top.] (*Naut.*) To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.

Cŏm'bat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMBATING.] [Fr. *combattre*, from *com* and *battre*, Lat. *batuere*, to strike, beat. Cf. BEAT.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force.

Cŏm'bat, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against.

Syn. — To fight; contend; contest; resist; oppose.

Cŏm'bat (22), *n.* **1.** A struggle to resist or conquer. **2.** (*Mil.*) An engagement of no great magnitude.

Single combat, a combat with one on either side; a duel.

Syn. — A battle; engagement; conflict; contest; encounter; rencounter; fight; strife.

Cŏm'bat-ant, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

Cŏm'bat-ant, *n.* One who engages in combat; a fighter; a champion.

Cŏm'bat-er, *n.* One who combats or contends.

Cŏm'bat-ĭve, *a.* Disposed to combat.

Cŏm'bat-ĭve-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition to contend.

Cōmb'er (kōm'er), *n.* **1.** One who combs. **2.** A long, curling wave.

Com-bīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of combining.

Cŏm'bi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Close union or connection; intimate association. **2.** Alliance. **3.** (*Math.*) Variations of any number of quantities, in all possible ways.

Syn. — Cabal; alliance; union; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy. See CABAL.

Com-bīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMBINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMBINING.] [L. Lat. *combinare*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *binus*, pl. *bini*, two and two, double.] To unite or join.

Com-bīne', *v. i.* **1.** To form a union; to confederate. **2.** To unite by affinity or natural attraction.

Com-bīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, combines.

Com-bŭs'ti-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *comburere*, *combustus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *burere*, equiv. to *urere*, to burn.] **1.** Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable. **2.** Easily excited; quick; irascible.

Com-bŭs'ti-ble, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

Com-bŭs'ti-ble-ness, } *n.* Quality of being combus-
Com-bŭs'ti-bĭl'i-ty, } tible, or of burning.

Com-bŭs'tion (kom-bŭst'yun), *n.* A taking fire and burning; conflagration.

Cŏme (kŭm, 57), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME; *p. p.* COME; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMING.] [A.-S. *cuman*, for *cviman*, Goth. *qviman*, Icel. *koma*, allied to Skr. *gam*, to go, to march.] **1.** To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach. **2.** To arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen. **3.** To become manifest or evident; to appear.

To come about, (*a.*) To come to pass; to arrive. (*b.*) To change. — *To come by*, to obtain, gain, acquire. — *To come down with*, to pay over; to deposit by way of payment. — *To come home*, (*a.*) To come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To be loosened from the ground; — said of an anchor. — *To come in for*, to appear and claim a share of. — *To come into*, to join or comply with. — *To come off*, (*a.*) To depart from; to escape. (*b.*) To take place. — *To come out*, (*a.*) To become public; to be published. (*b.*) To end. — *To come short*, to be wanting; to fail. — *To come to*, (*a.*) To consent or yield. (*b.*) To amount to. (*c.*) To recover, as from a swoon. — *To come up with*, to overtake. — *To come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.

Co-mē'di-an, *n.* **1.** An actor or player in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

Cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [Lat. *comœdia*, Gr. κωμῳδία, from κῶμος, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession, and ἀείδειν, to sing.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

Cŏme'lĭ-ness (kŭm'lĭ-), *n.* Quality of being comely; suitableness; gracefulness.

Cŏme'ly (kŭm'ly), *a.* [*compar.* COMELIER; *superl.* COMELIEST.] [From *come*, in the sense of *become*, to suit or be suitable; A.-S. *cymlic*, suitable, fit.] Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned.

Cŏme'ly (kŭm'lў), *adv.* In a becoming or graceful manner.

Cŏme-out'er, *n.* One who withdraws from a regular church, or other organization, under the pretense of its being corrupt. [*Amer.*]

Cŏm'er, *n.* One who comes, or who has come.

Co-mĕs'ti-bles, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *comedere*, *comesum*, or *comestum*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *edere*, to eat.] Eatables.

Cŏm'et, *n.* [Lat. *cometes*, *cometa*, Gr. κομήτης, long-haired (sc. ἀστήρ, star), a comet, from κομᾶν, to wear long hair, from κόμη, hair, Lat. *coma*.] (*Astron.*) A member of the solar system, usually moving in a very eccentric orbit, and generally consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail.

Cŏm'et-a-ry, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a
Co-mĕt'ĭe, } comet.

Cŏm'et-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κομήτης, comet, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of, or a treatise concerning, comets.

Cŏm'fit, } *n.* [From Lat. *conficere*, to prepare,
Cŏm'fit-ūre (53), } from *con* and *facere*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; a confect or confection.

Cŏm'fort (kŭm'furt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMFORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMFORTING.] [Lat. *confortare*, from *con* and *fortis*, strong.] To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression.

Syn. — To cheer; solace; console; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen.

Cŏm'fort (kŭm'furt), *n.* **1.** Strength and relief received

under affliction; support. **2.** A state of quiet enjoyment; also, whatever contributes to such enjoyment. **3.** A wadded quilt; a comfortable or comforter. [*Amer.*]

Syn. — Consolation; solace. — *Consolation* is usually from without, and supposes some definite and pretty severe affliction, as a friend *consoles* under bereavement; *comfort* may come from within, and may refer to lighter evils or continuous trials, as the *comfort* of love, the *comforts* of old age. *Solace* is a thing which we make or find for ourselves, as the *solace* of books, society, &c.

Cŏm'fort-a-ble (kŭm'furt-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Affording, imparting, or enjoying comfort. **2.** Free from positive pain or distress. [*Amer.*]

Cŏm'fort-a-ble, *n.* A heavy, quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter. [*Amer.*]

Cŏm'fort-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being comfortable.

Cŏm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort.

Cŏm'fort-er, *n.* **1.** One who comforts. **2.** (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit. **3.** A knit woolen tippet. **4.** A wadded quilt; a comfort. [*Amer.*]

Cŏm'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort; miserable.

Syn. — Forlorn; desolate; inconsolable; wretched.

Cŏm'frey, *n.* [Lat. *conferva*, from *confervere*, to boil together, to heal; so called on account of its healing power.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants used in medicine.

Cŏm'ic, *a.* [See COMEDY.] **1.** Relating to comedy. **2.** Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

Cŏm'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to comedy. **2.** Exciting mirth; laughable.

Syn. — Droll; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; ridiculous.

Cŏm'ic-ăl'i-ty, *n.* That which is comical.

Cŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a comical manner; ludicrously.

Cŏm'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being comical.

Cŏm'ing-ĭn, *n.* Entrance; arrival.

Co-mĭ'ti-a (ko-mĭsh'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [Lat., from *comire*, for *coire*, to come together, from *com*, or *co*, for *con*, and *ire*, to go.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The assemblies of the people for electing officers and passing laws.

Co-mĭ'tial (ko-mĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans. **2.** Pertaining to assemblies of the people.

Cŏm'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *comitas*, from *comis*, affable, kind.] Courtesy of intercourse; civility; good breeding.

Cŏm'ma, *n.* [Lat. *comma*, Gr. κόμμα, segment, clause, from κόπτειν, to cut off.] (*Punct.*) A character [,] marking the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the shortest pause in reading.

Com-mănd' (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMANDING.] [From Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *mandare*, to commit to, to command.] **1.** To order with authority. **2.** To exercise supreme authority over. **3.** To have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision. **4.** To exact or enforce by moral influences.

Syn. — To bid; order; direct; charge; govern; lead; overlook; challenge; claim.

Com-mănd', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Com-mănd', *n.* **1.** An authoritative order. **2.** Application or exercise of authority. **3.** Right or possession of authority. **4.** Ability to overlook, control, or watch. **5.** A body of troops under a particular officer.

Syn. — Control; sway; power; authority; mandate; order; injunction; charge; direction; behest.

Cŏm'man-dănt', *n.* [Fr., orig. p. pr. of *commander*, to command.] A commanding officer.

Com-mănd'er, *n.* **1.** A leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. **2.** (*Navy.*) An officer next above a lieutenant. **3.** A heavy wooden mallet.

Com-mănd'er-y, } *n.* [Low Lat. *commanderia*. See
Com-mănd'ry, } COMMAND, *v. t.*] A manor with lands and tenements belonging to an order of knights, and controlled by a *commander;* a preceptory.

Com-mănd'ing, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

Syn. — Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

Com-mănd'ment, *n.* **1.** An order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept. **2.** (*Script.*) One of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

Com-mĕaş'ur-a-ble (-mĕzh'ur-), *a.* [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *measurable*, q. v.] Reducible to the same measure; commensurate.

Com-mĕm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.

Com-mĕm'o-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMEMORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMEMORATING.] [Lat. *commemoratus*, p. p. of *commemorare*, to remember, from *com*, for *con*, and *memorare*, to mention, from *memor*, mindful.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

Com-mĕm'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; a public celebration.

Com-mĕm'o-ra-tĭve, } *a.* [Lat. *commemoratorius.*]
Com-mĕm'o-ra-to-ry, } Serving to commemorate; tending to preserve in remembrance.

Com-mĕnçe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMENCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMENCING.] [From Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *initiare*, to begin, from *initium*, beginning, from *in* and *ire*, to go.] **1.** To begin; to originate. **2.** To take the first degree in a university or college.

☞ In the usage of good writers, *commence* is never followed by the infinitive, but by a participle or participial noun instead.

Com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* **1.** To enter upon; to begin; to originate. **2.** To begin to be or to appear.

Com-mĕnçe'ment, *n.* **1.** First existence of any thing; rise; origin; beginning. **2.** The day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

Com-mĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMENDING.] [Lat. *commendare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mandare*, to commit to.] **1.** To commit or intrust for care or preservation. **2.** To present as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To praise. **4.** To recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of.

Com-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended; laudable; praiseworthy. [ble.

Com-mĕnd'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being commenda-

Com-mĕnd'a-bly, *adv.* In a commendable manner.

Com-mĕn'dam, *n.* [Lat., abbrev. fr. *in commendam*, from *commendare*.] (*Eccl. Law.*) **1.** A vacant benefice committed to the care of the holder until a proper pastor is supplied. **2.** The holding of such a benefice.

Com-mĕnd'a-ta-ry, *n.* One who holds a living in commendam.

Cŏm'men-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of commending; declaration of esteem. **2.** A message of affection or respect; compliments.

Syn. — Praise; approbation; applause; laudation.

Com-mĕnd'a-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Serving to commend. **2.** Holding a benefice in commendam.

Com-mĕnd'er, *n.* One who commends or praises.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty (-mĕn'shu-), *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shu-), *a.* [From Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble-ness, *n.* Commensurability.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-bly, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Com-mĕn'su-rate (-mĕn'shu-), *a.* **1.** Having a common measure; commensurable. **2.** Equal in measure or extent; proportional.

Com-mĕn'su-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMENSURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMENSURATING.] [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*, to measure.] To reduce to a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-rate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a commensurate manner. **2.** With equal measure or extent. [surate.

Com-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* The state of being commen-

Cŏm'ment, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMENTING.] [Lat. *commentari*, to meditate upon, to explain, intens. form of *comminisci*, *commentus*, to reflect upon, to invent, from *com*, for *con*, and *minisci*, to call to mind, from the root *men*, whence *mens*, mind.] To explain by means of remarks, observations, or criticisms; to write annotations.

Cŏm'ment, *n.* An explanatory or illustrative remark, observation, or criticism; annotation; observation; stricture; explanation.

Cŏm'men-ta-ry, *n.* **1.** A series, collection, or book of comments, annotations, or explanations. **2.** A memoir of particular transactions. [tator.

Cŏm'men-tā'tor, *n.* One who comments; an anno-

Cŏm'ment-er, *n.* One who comments.

Cŏm'merçe, *n.* [Lat. *commercium*, from *com* and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** Exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic. **2.** Social or personal intercourse; familiarity.

Syn. — Trade; traffic; dealing; intercourse; interchange; communion; communication.

Com-mĕrçe' (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMERCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMERCING.] To hold intercourse with.

Com-mĕr'cial (14, 63), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in commerce; mercantile.

Com-mĕr'cial-ly, *adv.* In a commercial manner.

Cŏm'mi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *comminatio*, fr. *comminari*,

fr. *com*, for *con*, and *minari*, to threaten.] A threat or threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

Com-mĭn'a-to-ry, *a.* Threatening or denouncing punishment or divine vengeance.

Com-mĭn'gle (-mĭng'gl, 82), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMINGLING.] [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *mingle*.] To mingle together in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [come blended.

Com-mĭn'gle, *v. i.* To mix or unite together; to be-

Com-mi-nūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMINUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMINUTING.] [Lat. *comminuere*, *comminutum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *minuere*, to lessen, from *minor*, *minus*, compar. of *parvus*, small.] To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize; to triturate; to grind.

Com-mi-nū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization. **2.** Attenuation by the removal of small particles.

Com-mĭs'er-a-ble, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*Rare.*]

Com-mĭs'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMISERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMISERATING.] [Lat. *commiserari*, *commiseratus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miserari*, to pity, from *miser*, wretched.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to be sorry for.

Syn. — To pity; compassionate; feel for; lament; condole.

Com-mĭs'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of commiserating.

Syn. — Pity; sympathy; compassion; condolence.

Com-mĭs'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Feeling or expressing commis-

Com-mĭs'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who pities. [eration.

Com-mis-sā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

Com-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) That department of the service which is charged with the supply of provisions for the soldiers. (*b.*) The body of officers in that department. (*c.*) Office of a commissary.

Com-mis-sa-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *commissarius*, from *committere*, *commissus*, to commit, from *com*, for *con*, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** A deputy; a commissioner. **2.** (*Mil.*) An officer having charge of a special department, especially that of subsistence.

Com-mis-sa-ry-ĝĕn'er-al, *n.* The head of the commissary department, or department for supplying an army with provisions, &c. [commissary.

Com-mis-sa-ry-shĭp, *n.* Office or employment of a

Com-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *commissio*. See *supra.*] **1.** Act of committing, doing, or performing; act of perpetrating. **2.** A formal act or warrant of committing some charge or trust to a person. **3.** A company of persons joined in the exercise of some duty. **4.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) The acting under authority of, or on account of, another. (*b.*) The thing to be done as agent for another. (*c.*) Brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent.

To put a ship into commission (*Naut.*), to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up. — *To put the great seal into commission*, to place it in the hands of commissioners, during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Charge; warrant; authority; mandate; office.

Com-mĭs'sion (kom-mĭsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMISSIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMISSIONING.] To give a commission to.

Syn. — To appoint; depute; authorize; empower; delegate.

Com-mĭs'sion-er, *n.* **1.** One who has a commission to execute some business for the one who employs him. **2.** An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service.

Com-mĭs'sion-mĕr'chant, *n.* A merchant who transacts business on commission, as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent. as his reward.

Com-mĭs'sūre (-mĭsh'ur, 95), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Application of the surface of one stone to that of another. **2.** A joint, seam, or closure; line of junction; point of union; an interstice between parts.

Com-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMITTING.] [Lat. *committere*, to send to, to connect, to commit, from *com*, for *con*, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To give in trust. **2.** To do; to perform; to effect or perpetrate. **3.** To place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind; — used reflexively.

Syn. — To commit; intrust; consign. See CONSIGN.

Com-mĭt'ment, *n.* Act of committing; particularly, act of committing to prison. [actual or implied.

Com-mĭt'tal, *n.* **1.** Act of committing. **2.** A pledge,

Com-mĭt'tee, *n.* [From *commit.*] A select number of persons appointed to attend to any business, either by a legislative body, or by a court, or by any collective body of men acting together.

Com-mĭt'tee-shĭp, *n.* Office of a committee. [trates.

Com-mĭt'ter, *n.* One who commits; one who perpe-

Com-mĭt'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being committed.

Com-mĭx', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMIXED (kom-mĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMIXING.] [Lat. *commiscere*, *commixtum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miscere*, to mix, q. v.] To mix or mingle; to blend.

Com-mĭxt'ion (-mĭkst'yun), *n.* Mixture.

Com-mĭxt'ūre (-mĭkst'yur), *n.* **1.** Act of mixing, or state of being mixed. **2.** The mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

Com-mōde', *n.* [Lat. *commodus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *modus*, measure, mode.] **1.** A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. **2.** A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

Com-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* [L. Lat. *commodiosus*. See *supra.*] Affording ease and convenience.

Syn. — Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; comfortable.

Com-mō'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

Com-mō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness.

Com-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *commoditas*. See COMMODE.] That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce; hence, goods, wares, merchandise, &c.

Com'mo-dōre', *n.* [Prob. a contr. or corrupt. of It. *comandatore*, commander, L. Lat. *commendator*. Cf. COMMEND and COMMAND.] **1.** The commander of a squadron. **2.** (*Eng. Marine.*) A naval officer having the temporary rank of rear admiral. **3.** The senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. **4.** The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Com'mon, *a.* [*compar.* COMMONER; *superl.* COMMONEST.] [Lat. *communis*, from *com*, for *con*, and *munis*, ready to be of service, from *munus*, service, work.] **1.** Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; serving for the use of all. **2.** Often met with. **3.** Not distinguished by rank or character.

Common carrier, one who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. — *Common chord* (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth. — *Common council*, a representative council for the government of a city. — *Common gender* (*Gram.*), one which is either masculine or feminine. — *Common law*, the unwritten law; the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. — *Common noun* (*Gram.*), the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun*, the name of a particular person or thing. — *Common Pleas*, a court for trying civil actions. In the United States, it sometimes has criminal jurisdiction. — *Common prayer*, the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church. — *Common sense*, sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason. — *Common time* (*Mus.*), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. — *Common verb*, one which is both active and passive. — *In common*, equally with another, or with others.

Syn. — General; public; popular; national; universal; frequent; ordinary; customary; usual; familiar; habitual; vulgar; mean; trite; stale; threadbare; commonplace.

Com'mon, *n.* **1.** An uninclosed tract of ground, belonging to the public, or to a number of persons. **2.** (*Law.*) The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with others.

Com'mon, *v. i.* **1.** To have a joint right with others in common ground. **2.** To board together; to eat at a table in common. [to pasture on common land.

Com'mon-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Held in common. **2.** Allowed

Com'mon-ăge, *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using any thing in common with others.

Com'mon-al-ty, *n.* The common people; the body of common citizens; the commons.

Com'mon-er, *n.* **1.** One under the degree of nobility. **2.** A member of the House of Commons. **3.** One who has a joint right in common ground. **4.** A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, England.

Com'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

Com'mon-ness (109), *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

Com'mon-plāce, *a.* Common; trite; hackneyed.

Com'mon-plāce, *n.* **1.** (*Rhet.*) A general idea applicable to different subjects. **2.** A trite remark.

Com'mon-plāce, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

Com'mon-plāce'-book (27), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

Com'mons, *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people; the commonalty. **2.** The lower house of parliament. [*Eng.*] **3.** Provisions; food; fare; — from the practice of eating at a common table. **4.** A club where all eat at a common table.

Com'mon-wēal', } *n.* [See WEAL and WEALTH.]
Com'mon-wĕalth', } **1.** Properly, a free state; a

popular government; realm; republic. **2.** The whole body of people in a state.

Com-mō'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commotio*. See COMMOVE.] **1.** Violent motion; agitation. **2.** A popular tumult. **3.** Perturbation or disorder of mind.

Syn. — Excitement; disturbance; tumult; violence.

Com-mōve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMOVING.] [Lat. *commovere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *movere*, to move.] To disturb; to agitate.

Com-mūn'al, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

Com-mūne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMUNING.] [From Lat. *communicare*, to communicate, q. v.] **1.** To converse together familiarly; to confer. **2.** To receive the communion; to partake of the Lord's supper.

Cŏm'mūne, *n.* [Fr. See COMMON.] A small territorial district in France.

Com-mū'ni-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being communicable. [ted.

Com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being communica-

Com-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being communicable.

Com-mū'ni-cant, *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's supper; a church-member.

Com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMUNICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMUNICATING.] [Lat. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare*, from *communis*, common.] **1.** To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow; to confer. **2.** To impart, reveal, or give, as information.

Syn. — To impart; reveal. — To *communicate* is generic; it is allowing others to enjoy in common with us. *Impart* is more specific; it is giving to others a *part* of what we had held as our own, or making them our partners, as, to *impart* our feelings, of our property, &c. Hence there is something more intimate in *imparting* intelligence than in *communicating* it. To *reveal* is to disclose something hidden or concealed, as a *secret*.

Com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate. **2.** To have intercourse or the means of intercourse.

Com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, or messages. **2.** The means of passing from place to place. **3.** That which is communicated or imparted.

Syn. — Commerce; correspondence; conference; intercourse; intelligence; news.

Com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others.

Com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being communicative; freedom from reserve.

Com-mū'ni-cā'tor, *n.* One who communicates.

Com-mū'ni-ca-to-ry, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

Com-mūn'ion, *n.* **1.** Intercourse between two persons or more. **2.** Union in religious faith; fellowship. **3.** A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline. **4.** The celebration of the Lord's supper.

Syn. — Fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

Cŏm'mu-nĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, from *commun*, common, q. v.] The doctrine of a community of property among all the citizens of a state or society; socialism. [tice of communism.

Cŏm'mu-nĭst, *n.* An advocate for the theory or prac-

Com-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *communitas*.] **1.** Common possession or enjoyment. **2.** A society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests. **3.** Society at large; the public, or people in general.

☞ In this sense, the term should not be used *absolutely*, like the word *society*; as, the interests of *community* require this; but the interests of *the* community, &c.

Com-mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

Com-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being exchanged or given for another.

Cŏm'mu-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Change. **2.** Barter; exchange. **3.** (*Law.*) Substitution of one penalty or punishment for another. **4.** Purchase of a right to go upon a certain route during a specified period, for a less amount than would be paid in the aggregate for separate trips. **5.** Any outright sum given as an equivalent for a *pro rata* payment.

Com-mū'ta-tĭve, *a.* Relative to exchange; mutually passing from one to another; interchangeable.

Com-mūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMMUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMMUTING.] [Lat. *commutare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mutare*, to change.] **1.** To put one for the other; to exchange; to substitute, as a greater penalty or punishment for a less. **2.** To pay less for in the gross than would be paid for the separate trips.

Com-mūte', *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or bargain for exemption. **2.** To make an arrangement to pay in gross.

Com-mūt'u-al, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal. [*Rare.*]

Com-păct', *a.* [Lat. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten, fix.] **1.** Closely and firmly united. **2.** Brief; succinct; not diffuse or verbose.

Syn. — Firm; close; solid; dense; brief; pithy; sententious.

Cŏm'pact, *n.* An agreement between parties; a covenant or contract; — either of individuals or of nations.

Com-păct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPACTING.] **1.** To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to consolidate. **2.** To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

Com-păct'ed-ly, *adv.* In a compact manner.

Com-păct'ly, *adv.* With close union of parts; closely; densely.

Com-păct'ness, *n.* Close union of parts; density.

Com-păn'ion, *n.* [From L. Lat. *companium*, fellowship, a mess, from *com*, for *con*, and *panis*, bread.] One who accompanies, or is associated with, another.

Companion hatch (*Naut.*), a wooden porch over the entrance or staircase of the cabin. — *Companion ladder*, that one by which officers ascend to, or descend from, the quarter-deck. — *Companion way* (*Naut.*), a staircase leading to the cabin.

Syn. — Associate; comrade; mate; compeer; partner; ally; confederate; coadjutor; accomplice.

Com-păn'ion-a-ble, *a.* Agreeable as a companion; fit for good fellowship; sociable.

Com-păn'ion-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being companionable; sociableness.

Com-păn'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Com-păn'ion-shĭp, *n.* Fellowship; association.

Cŏm'pa-ny (kŭm'pa-nȳ), *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** State of being a companion; the act of accompanying. **2.** An assemblage or association of persons. **3.** Guests, in distinction from the members of a family. **4.** A corporation; a firm. **5.** Partners in a firm whose names are not mentioned in the style or title of the firm. **6.** (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment of infantry or artillery. **7.** (*Naut.*) The crew of a ship, including the officers.

To keep company, (*a.*) To accompany; to attend. (*b.*) To associate frequently or habitually, esp. as a lover or admirer.

Syn. — Assemblage; assembly; society; group; circle; crowd; troop; crew; gang; corporation; association.

Cŏm'pa-ny, *v. i.* To associate.

Cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *a* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison. [pared.

Cŏm'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be com-

Com-păr'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Estimated by comparison; proceeding from comparison. **2.** Having the power of comparing. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive.

Com-păr'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a comparative manner, or by comparison; relatively.

Com-pâre' (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPARING.] [Lat. *comparare*, from *compar*, like or equal to another, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *par*, equal.] **1.** To examine the mutual relations of. **2.** To represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken. **3.** (*Gram.*) To inflect according to degrees of comparison.

Com-pâre', *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal; to admit of comparison.

Syn. — Compare *to*; compare *with*. — A thing is compared *with* another to learn their relative value or excellence; *to* another, with a view to show their similarity. We compare two orators *with* each other, and the eloquence of one *to* a thunderbolt, and of the other *to* a conflagration.

Com-pâr'er, *n.* One who compares.

Com-păr'i-son (-sun *or* -sn), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing or considering the relations between persons or things; a comparative estimate. **2.** (*Gram.*) The inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees of signification. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A simile or similitude.

Com-pärt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPARTING.] [Lat. *compartiri*, from *com*, for *con*, and *partiri*, *partire*, to share, from *pars*, *partis*, part, share.] To divide; to mark out into several parts.

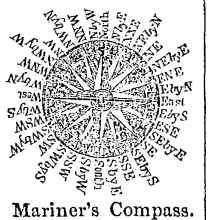
Cŏm'par-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of dividing into parts. **2.** Part divided; a separate part.

Com-pärt'ment, *n.* One of the separate parts into which any thing is divided.

Cŏm'pass (kŭm'-), *n.* [L. Lat. *compassus*, circle, prop. a stepping together, fr. Lat. *com*, for *cum*, and *passus*, pace, step.] **1.** A circuit; circumference. **2.** An inclosing limit; boundary. **3.** An inclosed space; an area; extent; capacity. **4.** (*Mus.*) Range of notes comprehended by

any voice or instrument. **5.** A magnetic instrument, used to determine the north and other cardinal points.

Mariner's compass, one which has its needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together. The card is divided into thirty-two parts, or points. — *To fetch a compass*, to go round in a circuit.



Mariner's Compass.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPASSED (kŭm'past); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPASSING.] **1.** To go about or around. **2.** To inclose on all sides. **3.** To besiege or invest. **4.** To get within reach, or within one's power. **5.** To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot.

Syn. — To surround; environ; inclose; contrive; gain; secure; obtain; consummate.

Com'pass-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being compassed.

Com'pass-es, *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

Com-păs'sion (-păsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *compassio*, fr. Lat. *compati*, *compassus*, from *com* and *pati*, *passus*, to bear, suffer.] A suffering with another; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.

Syn. — Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling.

Com-păs'sion-ate (-păsh'un-, 45), *a.* Full of compassion; inclined to pity.

Syn. — Sympathizing; tender; merciful; melting; soft; indulgent; kind.

Com-păs'sion-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPASSIONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPASSIONATING.] To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate.

Com-păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully.

Com-păs'sion-ate-ness, *n.* Quality of being compassionate.

Com-păt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being compatible.

Com-păt'i-ble, *a.* [L.Lat. *compatibilis*, fr. Lat. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony.

Syn. — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant; congruous.

Com-păt'i-ble-ness, *n.* Compatibility; consistency; fitness; agreement.

Com-păt'i-bly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

Com-pā'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow-patriot of the same country.

Com-peer', *n.* [Lat. *compar*, from *com*, for *con*, and *par*, equal.] One who is an equal; a companion; a peer.

Com-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPELLING.] [Lat. *compellere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force. **2.** To take by force or violence.

Syn. — To force; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce. See COERCE.

Com-pĕl'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being compelled.

Com'pel-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio*, from *compellare*, to accost.] Manner of address or salutation; appellation.

Com-pĕl'la-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which a person is addressed.

Com-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Com'pend, *n.* [Lat. *compendium*, from *compendere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pendere*, to weigh.] A brief compilation; an abridgment; an epitome; a summary.

Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits.

Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Summarily; in brief.

Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Comprehension in a narrow compass; shortness; brevity.

Com-pĕn'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* COM-PĔN'DI-UMS. [See COMPEND.] An abridgment or epitome.

Com'pen-sāte, or **Com-pĕn'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPENSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPENSATING.] [Lat. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, intens. form of *compendere*, to weigh. See COMPEND.] **1.** To make equal return to; to give an equivalent to. **2.** To be equivalent to in value or effect. [See CONTEMPLATE.]

Syn. — To recompense; remunerate; reward; requite; counterbalance.

Com'pen-sāte, or **Com-pĕn'sāte**, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.

Com'pen-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent. **3.** (*Law.*) Payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.

Syn. — Recompense; reward; remuneration; requital; amends; satisfaction; set-off.

Com-pĕn'sa-tĭve, *a.* Affording compensation.

Com-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Com-pēte', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPETING.] [Lat. *competere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *petere*, to seek.] To contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously.

Com'pe-tençe, **Com'pe-ten-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *competentia*.] **1.** State of being competent; fitness; power; ability; adequacy. **2.** Sufficiency, especially of property or means of subsistence. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Legal capacity or qualifications. (*b.*) Right or authority.

Com'pe-tent, *a.* **1.** Answering to all requirements. **2.** Having adequate power or right.

Syn. — Sufficient; fitted; suitable; qualified; adequate.

Com'pe-tent-ly, *adv.* In a competent manner; adequately; suitably.

Com'pe-tĭ'tion (kŏm'pe-tĭsh'un), *n.* Common strife for the same object; strife for superiority.

Syn. — Emulation; rivalry; rivalship; contest; struggle; contention; opposition; jealousy.

Com-pĕt'i-tĭve, *a.* Producing or pertaining to competition; rival; emulous.

Com-pĕt'i-tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who claims what another claims; a rival.

Com'pi-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; especially a book.

Com-pīle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPILING.] [Lat. *compilare*, to scrape together and carry off, from *com*, for *con*, and *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair.] To put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

Com-pīl'er, *n.* One who makes a compilation.

Com-plā'çençe, **Com-plā'çen-çy**, *n.* **1.** A feeling of quiet pleasure. **2.** The cause of pleasure or joy. **3.** Manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners.

Syn. — Pleasure; gratification; satisfaction; civility.

Com-plā'çent, *a.* [Lat. *complacens*, p. pr. of *complacere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *placere*, to please.] Accompanied with pleasure; gratified; displaying satisfaction.

Com-plā'çent-ly, *adv.* In a complacent manner.

Com-plāin', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLAINING.] [L. Lat. *complangere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plangere*, to strike, beat the breast, bewail.] **1.** To express distress, pain, or censure. **2.** To bring an accusation; to make a charge.

Syn. — To murmur; accuse; lament; regret; repine.

Com-plāin'ant, *n.* **1.** One who makes a complaint. **2.** (*Law.*) A plaintiff.

Com-plāin'er, *n.* One who complains or laments.

Com-plāint', *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment. **2.** Cause or subject of complaining. **3.** A malady; a disease; a disorder. **4.** (*Law.*) Allegation that some person has been guilty of a designated offense.

Syn. — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; illness.

Com'plai-şançe' (kŏm'pla-zănss'), *n.* [Fr. See COMPLACENT.] Obliging compliance with the wishes of others.

Syn. — Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability; good-breeding.

Com'plai-şănt' (-pla-zant'), *a.* [Fr. *complaisant*. See *supra*.] Desirous to please; kindly attentive; affable.

Syn. — Obliging; courteous; civil; polite; well-bred.

Com'plai-şănt'ly (kŏm'pla-zănt'lў), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility.

Com'pla-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *complanare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *planare*, to level, from *planus*, level, plain, q. v.] To make level or even.

Com'ple-ment, *n.* [Lat. *complementum*. See COMPLETE.] **1.** That which completes or supplies a deficiency; quantity or number required to make a thing complete. **2.** (*Astron.*) Distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. **3.** (*Trigon.*) Difference between an arc or angle and 90°. **4.** (*Arith.*) Difference between a number and 10, 100, 1000, &c. **5.** (*Mus.*) The interval wanting to complete the octave.

Com'ple-mĕnt'al, *a.* Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency; fully completing.

Com'ple-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Serving to complete.

Com-plēte', *a.* **1.** Free from deficiency; perfect; consummate. **2.** Finished; ended; concluded.

Syn. — Whole; entire; total. — *Whole* has reference to parts, as, a *whole* week; *total* to parts taken collectively, as, the *total* amount; *entire* sets aside parts, and regards a thing as an integer, *i. e.*, continuous or unbroken, as, an *entire* year; *complete* supposes progress, *i. e.*, a *filling out* to some end or object, as, a *complete* victory.

Com-plēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLETED; *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* COMPLETING.] [Lat. *complere, completum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plere*, to fill.] **1.** To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency. **2.** To fulfill; to bring to pass.

Syn. — To perform; terminate; conclude; finish; end; achieve; realize; effect; consummate; accomplish; effectuate.

Com-plēte'ly, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully.
Com-plēte'ness, *n.* State of being complete.
Com-plē'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of completing, or state of being complete. **2.** Fulfillment; accomplishment; realization.
Com-plē'tĭve, *a.* Making complete or entire.
Cŏm'plex, *a.* [Lat. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti*, to comprise, from *com*, for *con*, and *plectere*, to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts. **2.** Involving many parts.

Syn. — Composite; compounded; complicated; intricate.

Cŏm'plex, *n.* Assemblage; collection. [plex.
Com-plĕx'ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being com-
Com-plĕx'ion (-plĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *complexio.*] **1.** State of being complex; connection of parts; frame or texture. **2.** Color or hue of the skin, particularly of the face. **3.** General appearance or aspect.
Com-plĕx'ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.
Com-plĕx'ion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.
Com-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* State of being complex; intricacy.
Cŏm'plex-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner.
Cŏm'plex-ness, *n.* State of being complex; complexity.
Com-plĕx'ūre, *n.* Involution or complication of one thing with others. [pliant.
Com-plī'a-ble, *a.* Inclined to comply or yield; com-
Com-plī'ançe, *n.* [See COMPLY.] **1.** Act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal. **2.** A disposition to yield to others.

Syn. — Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution.

Com-plī'ant, *a.* **1.** Bending; pliant. **2.** Inclined to comply; yielding to request or desire.
Com-plī'ant-ly, *adv.* In a yielding manner.
Cŏm'pli-ca-çy, *n.* [See COMPLICATE.] State of being complex or intricate; complexity.
Cŏm'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLICATING.] [Lat. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plicare*, to fold, to twist.] **1.** To fold or twist together; to interweave. **2.** To render complex; to involve.
Cŏm'pli-cate (45), *a.* Composed of two or more parts united; complex; complicated.
Cŏm'pli-cate-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner.
Cŏm'pli-cate-ness, *n.* State of being complicate.
Cŏm'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Intricate or confused blending of parts; entanglement; complexity.
Cŏm'pli-çā'tĭve, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve.
Com-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.
Cŏm-plī'er, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys.
Cŏm'pli-ment, *n.* [From Lat. *complere*, to fill up. See COMPLETE.] Manifestation, by word or act, of approbation, regard, or admiration; delicate flattery.

Syn. — See ADULATION.

Cŏm'pli-ment, *v. t.* To flatter, or gratify with praises.
Cŏm'pli-ment, *v. i.* To use or pass compliments.
Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al, *a.* Expressive of, or implying, compliments; complimentary.
Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'a-ry (44), *a.* Expressive of civility, regard, or praise; civil.

Syn. — Gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.

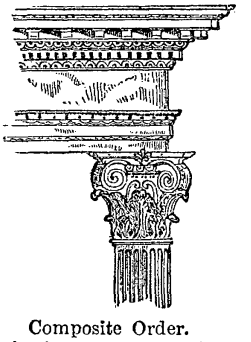
Cŏm'plĭne, } *n.* [From L. Lat. *complenda*, or *completa*,
Cŏm'plĭn, } a religious exercise which *completes* and closes the service of the day.] (*Eccl.*) The closing prayer of the Roman Catholic breviary, to be recited after sunset.
Cŏm'plot, *n.* [From Lat. *complicitum*, equiv. to *complicatio*, complication.] A confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy; a cabal.
Com-plŏt', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLOTTING.] To plot together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.
Cŏm'plu-tĕn'sian, *a.* Pertaining to the polyglot edition of the Bible published by Cardinal Ximenes at *Complutum*, or Alcala, in Spain, in 1522.
Com-plȳ', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLYING.] [Lat. *complicare*, to fold up or together, to bend; or from *complere*, to fill up, to fulfill.] To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce.
Com-pō'nent, *a.* [Lat. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See COMPOSE.] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituting.
Com-pō'nent, *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.
Com-pōrt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPORTING.] [Lat. *comportare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *portare*.] To agree; to accord; to suit.
Com-pōrt', *v. t.* To behave; to conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun.
Com-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Suitable; consistent.
Com-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPOSING.] [Lat. *componere, compositum*, to put together, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put.] **1.** To form by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; to put together. **2.** To constitute. **3.** To originate; to become the author of. **4.** To place in proper form; to reduce to order. **5.** To free from agitation or disturbance; to set at rest. **6.** (*Print.*) To place in proper order for printing, as type.

Syn. — To construct; adjust; settle; regulate; tranquilize; quiet; soothe; calm; appease; allay.

Com-pōsed', *p. a.* Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.
Com-pōs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a composed manner. [lity.
Com-pōs'ed-ness, *n.* Calmness; sedateness; tranquil-
Com-pōs'er, *n.* One who composes; an author; especially, an author of a piece of music.
Com-pōs'ing-stĭck, *n.* (*Print.*) An instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged into words and lines.

Composing-stick.

Com-pŏs'ĭte, *a* [Lat. *compositus*, p. p. of *componere*. See COMPOSE.] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging to an order of architecture made up of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian.


Composite Order.

Composite number (*Math.*), one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity.

Com-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of composing. In specific uses, (*a.*) Invention or combination of the parts of any literary work. (*b.*) (*Fine Arts.*) That combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion. (*c.*) Arrangement of type for use in printing. **2.** State of being composed. **3.** That which is formed by composing. **4.** (*Law.*) Adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation, by some form of compensation mutually agreed on.

Composition of forces (*Mech.*), the finding of a single force which shall be equal to two or more given forces when acting in given directions.

Syn. — Work; production; mixture; agreement; combination; conjunction; adjustment.

Com-pŏs'i-tĭve, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.
Com-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who composes or sets in order. **2.** (*Print.*) One who sets type.
Cŏm'pōst, *n.* [Lat. *compositum*. See COMPOSE.] (*Agric.*) A mixture for fertilizing land.
Cŏm'pōst, *v. t.* To manure with compost.
Com-pōs'ūre (kom-pō'zhụr), *n.* [Contr. from Lat. *compositura*. See COMPOSE.] **1.** Act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. **2.** A settled state; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.
Com-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPOUNDING.] [Lat. *componere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put, set.] **1.** To put together, as elements, or parts to form a whole; to combine or unite. **2.** To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement.

To compound a felony, to accept of a consideration for forbearing to prosecute.

Com-pound', *v. i.* To come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise.
Cŏm'pound, *a.* [O. Eng. *compowned*, p. p. of *compowne, compone*, from Lat. *componere*.] Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts.

Compound motion, that which is the result of two or more forces acting in different but not in opposite directions. — *Compound number*, one constructed according to a varying scale of denomination; as, 3 *cwt.* 1 *qr.*, 5 *lb.*

Cŏm'pound, *n.* That which is compounded; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.
Com-pound'er, *n.* One who compounds.
Cŏm'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPREHENDED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* COMPREHENDING.] [Lat. *comprehendere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *prehendere*, to grasp, seize, from *præ*, before, and the root *hendere*, akin to Gr. χανδάνειν, to hold, and A.-S. *hentan*, Goth. *hinthan*, to catch, seize.] **1.** To include by construction or implication. **2.** To take into the mind; to apprehend the meaning of.

Syn. — To apprehend; contain; include; embrace; comprise; imply; conceive; understand.

Com/pre-hĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being comprehensible.

Com/pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being comprehended, included, or understood.

Com/pre-hĕn'si-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being comprehensible; capability of being understood.

Com/pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending. **2.** That which is comprehended or inclosed within narrow limits; a summary; an epitome; a compend. **3.** Capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; perception. [limits.

Com/pre-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Including much within narrow

Syn. — Extensive; wide; large; full.

Com/pre-hĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace. [prehensive.

Com/pre-hĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being com-

Com-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPRESSED (kom-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPRESSING.] [Lat. *comprimere*, *compressum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] To press together; to bring within narrower limits or space.

Syn. — To crowd; press; squeeze; condense.

Com'press, *n.* (*Surg.*) A folded piece of linen, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part. [pressible.

Com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being com-

Com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being pressed together or forced into a narrower compass.

Com-prĕss'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being compressible; compressibility.

Com-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.

Com-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Having power to compress.

Com-prĕss'or, *n.* Any thing which serves to compress.

Com-prĕss'ūre (-prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

Com-prīse'al, *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending.

Com-prīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPRISED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* COMPRISING.] [Fr. *compris*, *comprise*, p. p. of *comprendre*, from Lat. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend; to include.

Syn. — To embrace; contain; encircle; inclose; involve; imply.

Com'pro-mīse, *n.* [Lat. *compromissum*, from *compromittere*, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter, from *com*, for *con*, and *promittere*, to promise.] **1.** A mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. **2.** Adjustment of differences by mutual concessions.

Com'pro-mīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPROMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPROMISING.] **1.** To adjust by mutual concessions; to compound. **2.** To commit; to put to hazard; to compromit.

Com'pro-mīs'er, *n.* One who compromises.

Com'pro-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPROMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPROMITTING.] [Lat. *compromittere*. See COMPROMISE.] **1.** To pledge or engage by some act or declaration; to promise. **2.** To put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which can not be recalled; to bring into danger; to compromise.

Comp-trōl'ler (kon-trōl'ler), *n.* A controller; — a title given to certain public officers whose duties are to examine and certify accounts.

Com-pŭl'sa-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *compulsare*, intens. form of *compellere*, *compulsum*, to compel, q. v.] Compulsatory; constraining. [*Rare.*]

Com-pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Operating by force; compelling.

Com-pŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *compulsio*. See COMPEL.] **1.** Act of compelling; application of a force that is irresistible. **2.** State of being compelled.

Syn. — Constraint; restraint. — *Restraint* is a holding back from some act; *constraint* is a driving one into it by an urgency which overrules the will; *compulsion* is the use of overpowering force.

Com-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Having power to compel; forcing; constraining; compulsatory.

Com-pŭl'sĭve-ly, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

Com-pŭl'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of compulsion.

Com-pŭl'so-ri-ly, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

Com-pŭl'so-ry, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

Com-pŭn'e'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *compungere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pungere*, to prick, sting.] Poignant grief or remorse; the sting of conscience.

Syn. — Remorse. — *Remorse* (*lit.* gnawing) is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt; *compunction* is pain from a wounded and awakened conscience. Neither of them imply true repentance.

Com-pŭn'e'tious, *a.* Attended with compunction.

Com'pur-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compurgare*, to purify wholly, from *com*, for *con*, and *purgare*, contr. from *purum agere*, to make pure.] (*Law.*) Act or practice of justifying a man's veracity by the oath of others.

Com'pur-gā'tor, *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.

Com-pūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being computed.

Com'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act or process of computing.

Syn. — Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

Com-pūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPUTING.] [Lat. *computare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *putare*, to clean; figuratively, to clear up, set in order, reckon.] To determine by calculation; to cast up.

Syn. — To calculate; number; count; reckon; estimate; enumerate; rate. See CALCULATE.

Com-pūt'er, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

Com'pu-tĭst, or **Com-pūt'ĭst**, *n.* A computer.

Com'rade (22), *n.* [O. Eng. *camarade*, *camerade*, from Lat. *camara*, *camera*, chamber.] A mate, companion, or associate.

Con. An abbreviation of the Lat. *contra*, against. In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, it denotes the negative or contrary side of a question; used as a substantive, it denotes a person who is in the negative.

Con, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNING.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able, allied to *cennan*, to beget.] **1.** To know. [*Obs.*] **2.** To study over; to endeavor to fix in the mind; to peruse.

Co-nā'tion, *n.* (*Phil.*) The faculty of voluntary agency.

Cō'na-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *conari*, *conatus*, to attempt.] Pertaining to an attempt; endeavoring; attempting.

Con-căm'er-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *concamerare*, *concameratum*, from *con* and *camerare*, to arch, from *camera*, vault, arch.] To arch over; to vault.

Con-căm'er-ā'tion, *n.* An arch or vault.

Con-căt'e-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCATENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCATENATING.] [Lat. *concatenare*, *concatenatum*, from *con* and *catenare*, to chain, from *catena*, chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series, as things depending on each other.

Con-căt'e-nā'tion, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series of things depending on each other.

Cŏn'ca-vā'tion, *n.* The act of making concave.

Cŏn'cave (82), *a.* [Lat. *concavus*, from *con* and *cavus*, hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded; — said of the interior of any thing hemispherical or dome-shaped.

Cŏn'cave, *n.* A hollow; an arched vault.

Cŏn'cave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCAVING.] To make hollow.

Cŏn'cave-ness, *n.* Hollowness.

Con-căv'i-ty, *n.* The internal surface of a hollow, rounded body; or the space within such body.

Con-cā'vo-cŏn'cāve, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

Con-cā'vo-cŏn'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Con-cā'voŭs, *a.* Concave; hollow.

Con-çēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCEALING.] [Lat. *concelare*, from *con* and *celare*, to hide, allied to A.-S. *helan*, to conceal.] **1.** To hide or withdraw from observation. **2.** To withhold from utterance or declaration.

Syn. — To hide; disguise; dissemble; secrete. — To *hide* is generic; to *conceal* is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret; *disguise* or *dissemble* is to *conceal* by assuming some false appearance; to *secrete* is to *hide* in some place of secrecy. A man may *conceal* facts, *disguise* his sentiments, *dissemble* his feelings, or *secrete* stolen goods.

Con-çēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being concealed.

Con-çēal'er, *n.* One who conceals.

Con-çēal'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of concealing, or state of being concealed. **2.** Place of hiding; a secret place. **3.** (*Law.*) Suppression of the truth.

Con-çēde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCEDING.] [Lat. *concedere*, from *con* and *cedere*, to give way, yield.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass. **2.** To admit to be true.

Syn. — To grant; allow; admit; yield; give up; surrender.

Con-çēde', *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

Con-çēit', *n.* [Lat. *conceptus.* See CONCEIVE.] **1.** That which is conceived, or formed, in the mind; idea; thought; image; conception. **2.** A quaint fancy; an unnatural or affected conception. **3.** Opinion; estimation; especially, over-estimation of one's self; vanity.

Con-çēit' *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-çēit', *v. i.* To form an idea; to think; to judge.

Con-çēit'ed, *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self.

Syn. — Vain; proud; opinionated; egotistical.

Con-cēit'ed-ly, *adv.* In a conceited manner.

Con-çēit'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being conceited.

Con-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood; imaginable.

Con-çēiv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being conceivable.

Con-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-çēive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCEIVING.] [From Lat. *concipere*, from *con* and *capere*, to seize or take.] **1.** To receive into the womb and breed. **2.** To form in the mind, as a purpose or plan. **3.** To picture to the imagination.

Syn. — To apprehend; imagine; suppose; understand; comprehend; believe; think.

Con-çēive', *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think.

Con-çēiv'er, *n.* One who conceives.

Con-çĕnt', *n.* [Lat. *concentus*, from *con* and *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony.

Con-çĕn'ter, } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCENTERED or
Con-çĕn'tre, } CONCENTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCENTERING or CONCENTRING.] [Lat. *con* and *centrare*, *centratum*, to center, from *centrum*, center, q. v.] To come to a point, or to meet in a common center.

Con-çĕn'ter, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common cen-
Con'çĕn'tre, } ter; to bring to a point.

Cŏn'cen-trāte, or **Con-çĕn'trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCENTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCENTRATING.] [See CONCENTER.] To bring to a common center, or to unite more closely; to combine. [See *Note* under CONTEMPLATE.]

Cŏn'çen-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of concentrating. **2.** (*Chem.*) The volatilization of part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.

Con-çĕn'tra-tĭve, *a.* Serving to concentrate.

Con-çĕn'tra-tĭve-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The power of concentrating the intellectual force.

Con-çĕn'tric, *a.* Having a common center.

Con-çĕn'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

Cŏn'çen-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being concentric.

Cŏn'çept, *n.* [Lat. *conceptum*, neut. p. p. of *concipere*, to conceive, q. v.] An abstract general conception.

Con-çĕp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of conceiving. **2.** The state of being conceived. **3.** The formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension. **4.** The image, idea, or notion formed in the mind; a notion; a universal; a rational belief or judgment. **5.** Power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind.

Con-çĕp'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* A conceptualist.

Con-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Rare.*]

Con-çĕpt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-çĕpt'u-al-ĭsm, *n.* (*Metaphys.*) A theory that the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions of individual or single objects.

Con-çĕpt'u-al-ĭst, *n.* (*Metaphys.*) One who maintains the theory of conceptualism.

Con-çērn' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERNING.] [L. Lat. *concernere*, to mix together, as in a sieve, from *con* and *cernere*, to separate, to sift, to distinguish, to perceive.] **1.** To relate or belong to; to be of importance to. **2.** To take an interest in. **3.** To disturb; to make uneasy.

Con-çērn', *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one. **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness. **3.** Interest in, or care for, any person or thing. **4.** (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business.

Syn. — Care; anxiety; solicitude; interest; moment; regard; business; affair.

Con-çērn'ed-ly, *adv.* In a concerned manner.

Con-çērn'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; with respect to.

Con-çērn'ment, *n.* **1.** A thing in which one is concerned; affair; business; interest. **2.** A particular; importance; moment. **3.** Interposition; meddling. **4.** Solicitude; anxiety.

Con-çērt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERTING.] [From Lat. *concertare*, to contend, from *con* and *certare*, to strive.] **1.** To plan together. **2.** To plan; to devise.

Con-cērt', *v. i.* To act in harmony; to form combined plans; to take counsel.

Cŏn'çert, *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; harmony. **2.** Musical accordance or harmony. **3.** A public musical entertainment.

Cŏn'çer-tī'nà, *n.* [It. *concerto*, a concert.] A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

Cŏn'çert-pĭtch, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch generally adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are governed.

Con-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concessio*, from *concedere*. See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of granting or yielding to a demand, claim, or request. **2.** The thing yielded; a grant; a boon. **3.** A privilege or right granted by government to do certain things.

Con-çĕs'sion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors concession.

Con-çĕs'sĭve, *a.* Implying concession.

Cŏnch (kŏnk, 82), *n.* [Lat. *concha*, Gr. κόγχη, Skr. *çankha.*] **1.** A marine shell, especially one of the genus *Strombus.* **2.** (*Arch.*) The domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisle of a church; apsis. See APSIS.

Conch'oid (kŏnk'oid), *n.* [From Gr. κογχοειδής, from κόγχη, shell, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve of the fourth order.

Con-choid'al, *a.* (*Min.*) Having elevations or depressions in form like the valve of a bivalve shell.

Cŏn'cho-lŏg'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

Con-chŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells; a student of conchology.

Con-chŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. κόγχη, shell, and λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.] Doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them; malacology.

Con-çĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCILIATING.] [Lat. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare*, to bring together, from *concilium*, council, q. v.] To win over; to gain from a state of indifference or hostility.

Con-çĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating; reconciliation.

Con-çĭl'i-ā'tor, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

Con-çĭl'i-a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.

Con-çĭn'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, skillfully put together, beautiful.] Mutual adaptation of parts. [*Rare.*]

Con-çĭn'noŭs, *a.* Harmonious; fit; neat. [*Rare.*]

Con-çīse', *a.* [Lat. *concisus*, cut off, short, fr. *concidere*, to cut to pieces, fr. *con* and *cædere*, to cut.] Expressing much in a few words.

Syn. — Laconic; terse; brief; short; compendious; comprehensive; summary; succinct.

Con-çīse'ly, *adv.* In few words; comprehensively.

Con-çīse'ness, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

Con-çĭs'ion (kon-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concisio.* See *supra.*] **1.** A cutting off; hence, a division; a faction. **2.** Circumcision. [*Rare.*]

Cŏn'clāve, *n.* [Lat. *conclave*, from *con* and *clavis*, key.] **1.** A private apartment, particularly that in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope. **2.** Assembly of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. **3.** A private meeting.

Con-clūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCLUDING.] [Lat. *concludere*, from *con* and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** To close, as an argument, by inferring. **2.** To bring to an end. **3.** To make a final judgment or determination of.

Syn. — To infer; decide; determine; close; finish; terminate; end.

Con-clūde', *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to close; to end; to terminate. **2.** To form a final judgment.

Con-clūd'er, *n.* One who concludes.

Con-clū'sion, *n.* **1.** Last part of any thing. **2.** Final decision; determination. **3.** Consequence or deduction drawn from premises. **4.** An experiment. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) End or close of a pleading. (*b.*) An estoppel or bar by which one is held to a position which he has taken.

Syn. — Inference; deduction; end; termination; close; decision; determination.

Con-clū'sĭve, *a.* Belonging to a close or termination; putting an end to debate or question.

Syn. — Final; ultimate; decisive; definitive.

Con-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In the way of conclusion; decisively; definitively.

Con-clū'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being conclusive.

Con-cŏct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCOCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCOCTING.] [Lat. *concoquere*, *concoctum*, from

con and *coquere*, to cook, to digest.] **1.** To digest. **2.** To mature or perfect; to ripen. **3.** To devise; to contrive; to plan; to plot.

Con-cŏct'er, *n.* One who concocts.

Con-cŏc'tion, *n.* **1.** Digestion. **2.** Act of bringing to perfection or maturity. **3.** Act of devising or forming, as a scheme; contrivance. [ripening; digestive.

Con-cŏct'ĭve, *a.* Having the power of digesting or

Con-cŏm'i-tançe, } *n.* State of accompanying; ac-

Con-cŏm'i-tan-çy, } companiment.

Con-cŏm'i-tant, *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *comitari*, to accompany, from *comes*, companion, from *com*, for *con*, and *eo*, *ire*, to go.] Accompanying, or conjoined; concurrent; attending.

Con-cŏm'i-tant, *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another; a companion; an accompaniment.

Con-cŏm'i-tant-ly, *adv.* In company with others.

Cŏn'cord (82), *n.* [Lat. *concordia*, from *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony; union. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case. **3.** (*Mus.*) A consonant chord; consonance; harmony.

Con-cord'ançe (82), *n.* **1.** Agreement; accordance. **2.** A minute verbal index to a work, in which all the passages that contain the same word are arranged alphabetically, with reference to the places in which they occur.

Con-cord'ant, *a.* [Lat. *concordans*, p. pr. of *concordare*. See CONCORD.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Con-cord'ant-ly, *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Con-cor'dat, *n.* [See CONCORD.] A compact, covenant, or agreement; *specifically*, an agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters.

Con-cord'ist, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.

Con-cor'po-rāte, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.

Con-cor'po-rate, *a.* United in one body.

Con-cōurse (82), *n.* [Lat. *concursus*, from *concurrere*, to run together. See CONCUR.] **1.** A moving, flowing, or running together. **2.** An assembly; a meeting; a crowd.

Cŏn'cre-āte', *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *creare*, to create.] To create at the same time.

Cŏn'cre-ment, *n.* [Lat. *concrementum*, fr. *concrescere*. See CONCRETE.] The collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.

Con-crĕs'çençe, *n.* Act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence. [uniting.

Con-crĕs'çĭve, *a.* Growing together, or into union;

Cŏn'crete, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere*, to grow together, from *con* and *crescere*, to grow, inchoative form of *creare*, to create.] **1.** United in growth; hence, formed by coalition of separate particles into one body; united in a solid form. **2.** (*Logic.*) Existing in a subject; not abstract.

Cŏn'crete, *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion. **2.** (*Arch.*) A mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar. **3.** (*Logic.*) A term designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists; a concrete term.

Con-crēte', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCRETING.] To unite or coalesce, as separate particles into a mass or solid body.

Con-crēte', *v. t.* To form into a mass.

Con-crēte'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Con-crēte'ness, *n.* State of being concrete.

Con-crē'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of concreting. **2.** The mass or solid matter formed by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or other like natural process. **3.** (*Geol.*) A rounded mass, or nodule, produced by an aggregation of the material around a center.

Con-crē'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.

Con-crē'tĭve, *a.* Promoting concretion.

Con-cū'bi-nage, *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a woman not legally married; state of being a concubine.

Con-cū'bi-nal, } *a.* Pertaining to a concubine or to

Cŏn-cū'bi-na-ry, } concubinage.

Cŏn'cu-bīne (kŏn'kyu-bīn, 82), *n.* [Lat. *concubina*, from *concubare*, to lie together, from *con* and *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife. **2.** A wife of inferior condition.

Con-cū'pis-çençe, *n.* Unlawful or irregular desire, especially of carnal pleasure; lust.

Con-cū'pis-çent, *a.* [Lat. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, to long for, from *con* and *cupere*, to desire.] Desirous of unlawful pleasure.

Syn. — Libidinous; lustful; lecherous; salacious.

Con-cûr', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCURRING.] [Lat. *concurrere*, to run together, to agree, from *con* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To meet in the same point. **2.** To act jointly. **3.** To unite in opinion; to assent.

Syn. To agree; unite; join; combine; conspire; coincide; approve.

Con-cŭr'rençe, *n.* **1.** A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction. **2.** Agreement in opinion; union in design. **3.** Joint rights, implying equality in different persons or bodies.

Con-cŭr'rent, *a.* **1.** Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; co-operating. **2.** Conjoined; associate; concomitant. **3.** Joint and equal in authority.

Syn. — Meeting; uniting; accompanying; coincident; united.

Con-cŭr'rent, *n.* Joint or contributory cause.

Con-cŭr'rent-ly, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

Con-cŭs'sion (kon-kŭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concussio*, from *concutere*, *concussum*, to shake violently, from *con* and *cuatere*, *cuassum*, to shake.] **1.** Act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impulse of another body. **2.** The state of being shaken; agitation; shock.

Con-cŭs'sĭve, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating.

Con-dĕmn' (kon-dĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDEMNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDEMNING (kon-dĕm'ning).] [Lat. *condemnare*, from *con* and *damnare*, to condemn.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong. **2.** To pronounce a judicial sentence against. **3.** To pronounce unfit for service.

Syn. — To blame; censure; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprobate; doom; sentence; adjudge.

Con-dĕm'na-ble, *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blamable; blameworthy; culpable.

Cŏn'dem-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of condemning. **2.** State of being condemned. **3.** Cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.

Syn. — Sentence; judgment; reprobation; blame.

Con-dĕm'na-to-ry, *a.* Bearing condemnation or censure; condemning.

Con-dĕm'ner, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

Con-dĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Con-dĕn'sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDENSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDENSATING.] [Lat. *condensare*, *condensatum*. See CONDENSE, *v. t.*] To condense.

Con-dĕn'sāte, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard; to condense; to consolidate.

Cŏn'den-sā'tion, *n.* Act of making more dense or compact; consolidation.

Con-dĕn'sa-tĭve, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

Con-dĕnse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDENSED (kon-dĕnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDENSING.] [Lat. *condensare*, from *con* and *densare*, to make thick or dense, from *densus*, thick, dense.] To make more close, compact, or dense.

Syn. — To compress; consolidate; contract; crowd; thicken.

Con-dĕnse', *v. i.* To become close or more compact; to grow thick or dense.

Con-dĕns'er, *n.* One who, or that which, condenses.

Cŏn'de-sçĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDESCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDESCENDING.] [L. Lat. *condescendere*, from Lat. *con* and *descendere*.] **1.** To let one's self down; to relinquish rank, or dignity of character. **2.** To recede from one's rights, in order to do some act which strict justice does not require.

Syn. — To yield; submit; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.

Cŏn'de-sçĕnd'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of condescension.

Cŏn'de-sçĕn'sion (-sĕn'shun), *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims to equality with another.

Syn. — Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Con-dīgn' (-dīn'), *a.* [Lat. *condignus*, very worthy, fr. *con* and *dignus*, worthy.] Deserved; merited; suitable.

Con-dīgn'ly (-dīn'lў), *adv.* According to merit.

Con-dīgn'ness (-dīn'nes, 109), *n.* Quality of being condign; agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

Cŏn'di-ment, *n.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condire*, to preserve, pickle, season.] Something used to give relish to food; seasoning.

Cŏn'dis-çī'ple, *n.* [Lat. *condiscipulus*, from *con* and *discipulus*, disciple.] A fellow-disciple; a school-fellow; a learner in the same school.

Con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *conditio*, from *con-*

dere, to put or join together, to establish, from *con* and *dare*, to give, put.] **1.** State or situation as regards external circumstances. **2.** Quality; property; attribute. **3.** That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else.

Syn. — Circumstances; station; case; plight; predicament; stipulation; article; terms; provision; arrangement.

Con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDITIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDITIONING.] To make terms; to stipulate.

Con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *v. t.* **1.** To contract; to stipulate. **2.** To impose conditions on.

Con-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Containing, implying, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute. **2.** (*Gram.* & *Logic.*) Expressing a condition or supposition.

Con-dĭ'tion-ăl'i-ty (-dĭsh'un-), *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

Con-dĭ'tion-al-ly (-dĭsh'un-), *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms; not absolutely.

Cŏn'di-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *conditorium*, from *condere*, to put together, to hide.] A repository for holding things.

Con-dōle', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDOLING.] [Lat. *condolere*, from *con* and *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve.] To express sorrow, or sympathy at the pain or misfortune of another.

Con-dōle'ment, } *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy
Con-dō'lençe, } for the sorrow of another.

Con-dōl'er, *n.* One who condoles.

Cŏn'do-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condonatio*, from *condonare*, to give, especially a debt, to pardon, from *con* and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, gift.] **1.** Act of pardoning. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) Forgiveness by a husband of his wife, or by a wife of her husband, for a breach of marital duty.

Con-dōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDONING.] [Lat. *condonare*, to forgive. See *supra*.] (*Eccl. Law.*) To pardon; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow.

Cŏn'dor, *n.* [From Peruv. *cuntur*.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird of the vulture family, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

Condor.

Con-dūçe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDUCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDUCING.] [Lat. *conducere*, from *con* and *ducere*, to lead.] To promote, answer, or further an end; to tend.

Syn. — To contribute; forward; advance; promote.

Con-dū'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being conduced.

Con-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Having a tendency to promote or forward; conducive.

Con-dū'çi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being conducible.

Con-dū'çĭve, *a.* Having a tendency to conduce.

Con-dū'çĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of conducing.

Cŏn'duct, *n.* [See CONDUCE.] **1.** Act or method of leading, guiding, managing, or commanding. **2.** Skillful guidance; generalship. **3.** That which leads, guides, escorts, or brings safely. **4.** Manner of guiding or carrying one's self.

Syn. — Behavior; carriage; deportment; demeanor; management; convoy; guard; guidance; warrant. See BEHAVIOR.

Con-dŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDUCTING.] **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend. **2.** To lead as a commander; to direct; to control. **3.** To manage; to regulate; to carry.

Con-dŭct', *v. i.* To behave; to act.

☞ This word is in common use in some parts of the United States, but in England it is not considered to be authorized by good usage.

Con-dŭct'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being conducted.

Con-dŭct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being conducted.

Con-dŭc'tion, *n.* (*Physics.*) Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor.

Con-dŭct'ĭve, *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting.

Cŏn'duc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* The quality or power of conducting or giving passage to some molecular action.

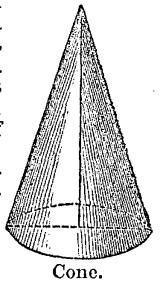
Con-dŭct'or, *n.* **1.** One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a manager; a director. **2.** The person who has charge of a railroad car or train. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Physics.*) A substance, especially a metallic rod, capable of forming a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity.

Con-dŭct'ress, *n.* A woman who conducts or leads.

Cŏn'duit (kŏn'dit *or* kŭn'dit), *n.* [O. Fr. *conduict*, L. Lat. & Lat. *conductus*, from *conducere*, *conductum*. See *supra*.] That which conducts or conveys; especially, a pipe, canal, or the like.

Con-dū'pli-cate, *a.* [Lat. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplicare*, to double, from *con* and *duplicare*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded over or together.

Cōne, *n.* [Lat. *conus*, Gr. κῶνος, from Sk. *ço*, to bring to a point.] **1.** A solid body, tapering regularly to a point from a circular base, generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides. **2.** (*Bot.*) The conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, &c.



Cone.

Cŏn'făb, *n.* [A contraction of *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation. (*Colloq.*)

Con-făb'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFABULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFABULATING.] [Lat. *confabulatus*, p. p. of *confabulari*, from *con* and *fabulari*, to speak, from *fabula*, narration.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

Con-făb'u-lā'tion, *n.* Familiar talk; easy, unceremonious conversation.

Cŏn'fect, *n.* [From Lat. *conficere*, *confectum*, to prepare.] A sweetmeat; a comfit; a confection.

Con-fĕc'tion, *n.* A preparation of fruit, &c., with sugar; a comfit.

Con-fĕc'tion-er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell confections, candies, &c.

Con-fĕc'tion-er-y, *n.* **1.** Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies. **2.** A place where candies, sweetmeats, &c., are made or sold.

Con-fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* [From *confederate*, a., q. v., N. Lat. *confœderatia*. Cf. *aristocracy* with *aristocrat* and Lat. *aristocratia*.] **1.** A league or covenant; union between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states. **2.** The persons, bodies, or states, united by a league. **3.** (*Law.*) An unlawful combination; a conspiracy.

Syn. — League; covenant; compact; alliance; combination; coalition; confederation.

Con-fĕd'er-ate, *a.* [Lat. *confœderatus*, p. p. of *confœderare*, to join by a league, from *con* and *fœderare*, to establish by treaty, from *fœdus*, *fœderis*, league, compact.] United in a league; engaged in a confederacy.

Con-fĕd'er-ate (45), *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFEDERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFEDERATING.] To unite in a league; to ally.

Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v. i.* To unite in a league; to be allied.

Con-fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of confederating; a league; an alliance; a compact for mutual support. **2.** Parties to a league.

Con-fĕd'er-ā'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to a confederation.

Con-fĕr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFERRING.] To grant a permanent possession; to bestow; to award.

Con-fĕr' (14), *v. i.* [Lat. *conferre*, *confero*, from *con* and *ferre*, to bear, carry, bring.] To discourse or converse in a serious manner; to compare views.

Syn. — To counsel; advise; discourse; converse.

Cŏn'fer-ençe, *n.* **1.** Act of conversing seriously; interchange of views. **2.** A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview.

Con-fĕr'ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being conferred.

Con-fĕr'rer, *n.* One who confers.

Con-fĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFESSED (-fĕst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFESSING.] [From Lat. *confiteri*, *confessum*, from *con* and *fateri*, to confess.] **1.** To acknowledge or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To own or recognize. **3.** To admit as true; to assent to. **4.** (*Eccl.*) (*a.*) To make known or acknowledge, as one's sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution. (*b.*) To hear or receive such confession. **5.** To disclose or reveal, as an effect its cause.

Syn. — Admit; grant; concede; avow; own; assent; recognize; prove; exhibit; attest. — We *acknowledge* what we feel must or ought to be made known, as a fault or a favor; we *avow* with solemnity, as against opposition or obloquy, as our principles; we *confess* what we feel to have been wrong, as our sins or errors. When we say, "This, *I confess*, is my opinion," we imply that others may think us in the wrong, and hence the word *confess*.

Con-fĕss', *v. i.* To make confession.

Con-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably.

Con-fĕss'er, *n.* One who confesses.

Con-fĕs'sion (kon-fĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Acknowledgment; avowal; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest. **3.** A formulary in which articles of faith are comprised.

Con-fĕs'sion-al, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions.

Con-fĕs'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

Con-fĕss'or (113), *n.* **1.** One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins or obligations. **2.** (*Eccl.*) One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. **3.** A priest who hears the confessions of others.

Cŏn'fi-dănt', *n. m.* } [O. Fr.; N. Fr. *confident, confi-*
Con'fi-dănte', *n. f.* } *dente.*] A confidential friend.

Con-fīde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIDING.] [Lat. *confidere*, from *con* and *fidere*, to trust.] To put faith; to believe.

Con-fīde', *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge.

Cŏn'fi-dençe, *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; belief in the reality of a fact or the integrity and veracity of another. **2.** That in which faith is put. **3.** Feeling of security; self-reliance, whether well founded or in excess.

Syn. — Trust; affiance; assurance; expectation; hope; boldness; courage.

Cŏn'fi-dent, *a.* [Lat. *confidens*, p. pr. of *confidere.*] **1.** Having confidence; secure; trustful. **2.** Exercising self-reliance. **3.** Having an excess of assurance. **4.** Giving occasion for confidence.

Cŏn'fi-dĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trustworthy. **2.** Communicated in confidence.

Cŏn'fi-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In confidence.

Cŏn'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With confidence; positively.

Con-fīd'er, *n.* One who confides.

Con-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *configuratio*, fr. *configurare*, to form, from *con* and *figura*, figure, form.] **1.** External form or figure, as depending on the relative disposition of the parts of a thing. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Relative position or aspect of the planets.

Con-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIGURING.] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.

Con-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confined.

Cŏn'fīne, *n.* [Lat. *confinium*, from *confinis*, bordering, from *con* and *finis*, end, border.] Common boundary; border; limit; used chiefly in the plural.

Con-fīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFINING.] To restrain within limits.

To be confined, to be in child-bed.

Syn. — To bound; limit; immure; circumscribe; restrict.

Cŏn'fīne, or **Con-fīne'**, *v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border.

Con-fīne'ment, *n.* **1.** Restraint within limits; imprisonment. **2.** Detention within doors by sickness, especially that caused by child-birth.

Con-fīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, confines.

Cŏn'fīn-er, *n.* One who lives on confines; a borderer.

Con-fīrm' (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIRMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIRMING.] [Lat. *confirmare*, from *con* and *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] **1.** To make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain. **2.** To render valid by formal assent. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To administer the rite of confirmation to.

Syn. — To strengthen; corroborate; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure; ratify.

Con-fīrm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

Cŏn'fir-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of confirming, or establishing. **2.** That which confirms; convincing testimony. **3.** Ratification. **4.** (*Eccl.*) A rite in Episcopal churches by which a baptized person is admitted to the full privileges of the church.

Con-fīrm'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the power of confirming.

Con-fīrm'a-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Serving to confirm; corroborative. **2.** Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

Con-fīrm'er, *n.* One who, or that which, confirms.

Con-fĭs'ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Cŏn'fis-cāte, or **Con-fĭs'cāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFISCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFISCATING.] [Lat. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare*, from *con* and *fiscus*, basket, money-bag, state treasury.] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use. [See note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Cŏn'fis-cate, or **Con-fĭs'cate**, *a.* Appropriated, as a penalty, to the public use.

Cŏn'fis-cā'tion, *n.* The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use.

Cŏn'fis-cā'tor, *n.* One who confiscates. [fiscation.

Con-fĭs'ca-to-ry, *a.* Consigning to or promoting con-

Con-flā'grant, *a.* [Lat. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare*, from *con* and *flagrare*, to blaze.] Burning together in a common flame. [*Rare.*]

Cŏn'fla-grā'tion, *n.* A fire on a great scale.

Cŏn'flict, *n.* **1.** Violent collision. **2.** A striving to oppose or overcome. **3.** The last struggle of life.

Syn. — Contest; collision; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; pang; agony. See CONTEST.

Con-flĭct', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFLICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFLICTING.] [Lat. *confligere*, *conflictum*, from *con* and *fligere*, to strike.] **1.** To strike or dash together; to meet in violent collision. **2.** To engage in strife.

Syn. — To fight; contend; contest; resist; struggle; combat; strive; battle.

Con-flĭct'ĭve, *a.* Tending to conflict.

Cŏn'flu-ençe, *n.* **1.** The meeting or junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting. **2.** The running together of people.

Syn. — A crowd; a concourse; an assemblage; a multitude.

Cŏn'flu-ent, *a.* [Lat. *confluens*, p. pr. of *confluere*, from *con* and *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** Flowing together; running one into another; meeting in a common current or basin. **2.** (*Bot.*) United at the base.

Cŏn'flu-ent, *n.* **1.** A small stream which flows into a large one. **2.** Place of meeting of streams, &c.

Cŏn'flux, *n.* [See CONFLUENCE.] **1.** A flowing together; a meeting of currents. **2.** A large assemblage; a crowd; a concourse.

Con-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFORMING.] [Lat. *conformare*, from *con* and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with.

Con-fôrm', *v. i.* **1.** To conduct in accordance; to comply; to yield; to render obedience. **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To be a conformist.

Con-fôrm'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being conformable. **2.** (*Geol.*) Parallelism of two sets of strata which are in contact.

Con-fôrm'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Corresponding in form, shape, character, opinions, &c.; similar; like. **2.** In proper or appropriate form. **3.** Disposed to compliance or obedience; submissive. **4.** (*Geol.*) Parallel, or nearly so.

Con-fôrm'a-ble-ness, *n.* Conformability.

Con-fôrm'a-bly, *adv.* With, or in, conformity; suitably; agreeably; consistently.

Con-fôrm'ate, *a.* Having the same form.

Cŏn'for-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of conforming, or state of being conformed; agreement; harmony. **2.** The structure of a body; form; make.

Con-fôrm'er, *n.* One who conforms.

Con-fôrm'ist, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England.

Con-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Correspondence in character or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity. **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) Compliance with the usages of the established church.

Con-found', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFOUNDING.] [Lat. *confundere*, to pour together, from *con* and *fundere*, to pour.] **1.** To mingle and blend, so as to be indistinguishable. **2.** To throw into confusion or disorder.

Syn. — To abash; confuse; baffle; dismay; astonish; defeat; discomfit; ruin; overthrow; terrify; mix; blend; intermingle. See ABASH.

Con-found'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confused; perplexed. **2.** Very great; enormous; abominable. [*Colloq.*]

Con-found'ed-ly, *adv.* Enormously; greatly.

Con-found'er, *n.* One who confounds.

Cŏn'fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *confraternitas*, from *con* and *fraternitas.*] A brotherhood.

Cŏn'fri-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *confricare*, to rub vigorously, from *con* and *fricare*, to rub.] Act of rubbing against or together; friction.

Con-frŏnt' (kon-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFRONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* CONFRONTING.] [From Lat. *con* and *frons*, the forehead or front.] **1.** To stand facing, or in front of; to face. **2.** To stand in direct opposition to; to oppose. **3.** To bring or set together for comparison; to compare.

Cŏn'fron-tā'tion, *n.* Act of confronting.

Con-frŏnt'er, *n.* One who confronts or faces.

Con-fūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFUSING.] [Lat. *confundere*, *confusum.* See CONFOUND.] **1.** To jumble together; to render indis-

tinct or obscure. **2.** To throw into disorder; to cause to lose self-possession.

Syn.—To abash; disorder; disconcert; perplex; confound; obscure; distract. See ABASH.

Con-fūs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a confused manner.
Con-fūs'ed-ness, *n.* A state of confusion.
Con-fū'sion, *n.* **1.** State of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error. **2.** Loss of self-possession. **3.** Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Syn.—Disorder; tumult; indistinctness; abashment; perturbation; shame.

Con-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confuted. [do so.
Con-fūt'ant, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to
Cŏn'fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of confuting or disproving.
Con-fūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFUTING.] [Lat. *confutare*, from *con* and *futare*, to argue.] **1.** To put to silence. **2.** To prove to be false or defective; to disprove.

Syn.—To disprove; overthrow; set aside; refute; oppugn.—We *refute* an argument, slander, &c., when we set it aside; we *confute* when we utterly disprove it and bring evidence to the contrary. In *refuting*, we prove an assertion to be untrue; in *confuting*, we prove it to be positively false, absurd, &c.

Con-fūt'er, *n.* One who confutes or disproves.
Cŏn'ġē (kŏn'jee), *n.* [Fr. *congé*, from Lat. *commeatus*, leave of absence, from *commeare*, to go and come, from *com*, for *con*, and *meare*, to go.] **1.** Act of taking leave; parting ceremony; farewell. **2.** A bow or a courtesy.
Cŏn'ġē, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGEEING.] To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. [round, or a cavetto.
Cŏn'ġē, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in form of a quarter
Con-ġēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGEALING.] [Lat. *congelare*, from *con* and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost.] **1.** To freeze; to stiffen with cold. **2.** To stiffen, as from the effect of terror.
Con-ġēal', *v. i.* To grow hard or stiff from cold.
Con-ġēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being congealed.
Con-ġēal'ment, *n.* **1.** Act or process of congealing; congelation. **2.** That which is formed by congelation; a mass congealed; concretion.
Congé d'élire (kŏn'ja-dā-leer'; *Fr. pron.* kŏng'zhād'-leer'). [Fr., leave to choose.] (*Eccl.*) The king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.
Cŏn'ġe-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** The process or act of congealing; or the state of being congealed; conglaciation. **2.** The thing congealed; congealment.
Cŏn'ġe-ner, *n.* [Lat., from *con* and *gener*, birth, kind, race.] A thing of the same genus; a thing allied in kind or nature to something else.
Con-ġē'ni-al, or **Con-ġēn'ial** (-yăl), *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *genialis*, genial, q. v.] **1.** Partaking of the same nature or feeling; kindred; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted or suited.
Con-ġē'ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or disposition; natural affinity; suitableness.
Con-ġē'ni-al-ness, *n.* Congeniality.
Con-ġĕn'i-tal, } *a.* [Lat. *congenitus*, from *con* and
Con-ġĕn'ĭte, } *genitus*, born, p. p. of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, *gigni*, to be born.] **1.** Of the same birth; begotten together. **2.** Dating from birth.
Cŏn'ger } (kŏng'gur, 82), *n.* [Lat. *conger*, *congrus*,
Cŏn'ger-eel } Gr. γόγγρος.] (*Ichth.*) A large species of eel, which sometimes grows to the length of ten feet, and weighs a hundred pounds.
Con-ġē'ri-ēs, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Lat., from *congerere*, to bring together, from *con* and *gerere*, to bear, carry.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; a heap; a combination.
Con-ġĕst', *v. t.* [Lat. *congerere*, *congestum*. See *supra*.] To collect into a mass or aggregate.
Con-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), *n.* (*Med.*) An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body.
Con-ġĕst'ive, *a.* (*Med.*) Indicating, or attended by, an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.
Con-glā'ci-ā'tion (-glā'shī-), *n.* [From Lat. *conglaciare*, to freeze, from *con* and *glacies*, ice.] The act of changing into ice; congelation.
Con-glō'bate, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare*, to gather into a ball, from *con* and *globare*, to make into a ball, from *globus*, a ball, globe, q. v.] Formed or gathered into a ball.
Con-glō'bāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGLOBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGLOBATING.] To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance.
Con-glō'bate-ly, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.
Cŏn'glo-bā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.
Con-glōbe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGLOBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGLOBING.] To gather into a ball.
Con-glŏb'u-lāte, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.
Con-glŏm'er-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare*, to roll together, from *con* and *glomerare*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, allied with *globus*, ball.] **1.** Gathered together in a mass; collected. **2.** (*Bot.*) Closely crowded or clustered together. **3.** (*Geol.*) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together.
Con-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGLOMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGLOMERATING.] To gather into a ball or round body.
Con-glŏm'er-ate, *n.* **1.** Collection; accumulation. **2.** (*Geol.*) A rock, composed of pebbles, cemented together by another mineral substance.
Con-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* A gathering into a mass; collection; accumulation.
Con-glū'ti-nant, *a.* [Lat. *conglutinans*, p. pr. of *conglutinare*.] Serving to unite closely; healing.
Con-glū'ti-nant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.
Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGLUTINATING.] [Lat. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare*, to glue together, from *con* and *gluten*, *glutinum*, glue.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.
Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v. i.* To coalesce.
Con-glū'ti-nate (45), *a.* Glued together in one mass.
Con-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* The act of gluing together; junction; union.
Con-glū'ti-nā-tĭve, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other like substance.
Cŏn'go, } *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo*, labor.] A species of
Cŏn'gou, } black tea, a superior quality of Bohea.
Con-grăt'u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.
Con-grăt'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGRATULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGRATULATING.] [Lat. *congratulari*, *congratulatus*, from *con* and *gratulari*, to wish joy, from *gratus*, pleasing.] To wish joy to on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed.

Syn.—To felicitate.—We may *felicitate* a friend on his marriage, meaning that we wish him all joy; but to *congratulate*, means to unite our joy with his. A man whose mistress has married his rival may *felicitate*, but can hardly *congratulate* that rival on such an event.

Con-grăt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of congratulating or expressing sympathetic pleasure.
Con-grăt'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who offers congratulation.
Con-grăt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressive of sympathetic joy at the good fortune of another.
Cŏn'gre-gāte (kŏng'gre-gāt, 82), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONGREGATING.] [Lat. *congregare*, *congregatum*, from *con* and *gregare*, to collect into a flock, from *grex*, flock, herd.] To collect into an assembly or assemblage. [meet
Cŏn'gre-gāte, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of congregating, bringing together, or assembling. **2.** A collection or assemblage of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons, especially a religious assembly.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al (82), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a congregation. **2.** Belonging to the system of Congregationalism; Independent.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-ĭsm, *n.* A system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body; Independency.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; an Independent.
Cŏn'gress (kŏng'gres, 82), *n.* [Lat. *congressus*, from *congredi*, to go or come together, from *con* and *gradi*, to go or step, *gradus*, step.] **1.** A meeting of two or more individuals; particularly a meeting of two persons of opposite sexes for sexual intercourse. **2.** A formal assembly, as of deputies, representatives, envoys, or commissioners. **3.** The assembly of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, especially of a republic.

☞ In the Congress of the United States, as the members of the House of Representatives are chosen for two years only, the united body of senators and representatives for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one Congress*.

Syn.—Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; synod; council; diet.

Con-grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.
Con-grĕs'sīve, *a.* Encountering, or coming together.
Cŏn'gress-man, *n.*; *pl.* CŎN'GRESS-MEN. A member of the United States Congress.
Cŏn'grṵ-ençe, *n.* [Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruere*, to agree.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.
Cŏn'grṵ-ent (82), *a.* Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing; corresponding; consistent.
Con-grṵ'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being congruent; fitness; harmony; correspondence; consistency.
Cŏn'grṵ-oŭs (kŏng'grṵ-us, 82), *a.* Having congruity; being suitable or pertinent.

Syn. — Accordant; fit; appropriate; harmonious; correspondent; concordant; consistent.

Cŏn'grṵ-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; fitly; accordantly; pertinently; consistently.
Cŏn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. κωνικός. See CONE.] **1.** Having
Cŏn'ic-al, } the form of, or resembling, a cone. **2.** Pertaining to a cone.

Conic section (*Geom.*), a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

Cŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
Cŏn'ic-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being conical.
Cŏn'ics, *n.* **1.** *sing.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. **2.** *pl.* The curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone.
Co-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *conus*, cone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, &c.
Cō'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *forma*, shape.] In form of a cone; conical.
Con-jĕct'ūr-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conjectured.
Con-jĕct'ūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Con-jĕct'ūr-al-ly, *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture.
Con-jĕct'ūre (53), *n.* [See *infra.*] Formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise.
Con-jĕct'ūre (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJECTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJECTURING.] [L. Lat. *conjecturare*, *conjecturari*, from Lat. *conjicere*, *conjectum*, from *con* and *jacere*, to throw.] To infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to guess; to suspect.
Con-jĕct'ūre, *v. i.* To surmise; to guess.
Con-jĕct'ūr-er, *n.* One who conjectures or guesses.
Con-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJOINING.] [Lat. *conjungere*, from *con* and *jungere*, to join, q. v.] **1.** To join together. **2.** To associate or connect.
Con-join', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league.
Con-joint', *a.* [Fr. *conjoint*, p. p. of *conjoindre*, Lat. *conjungere*.] United; connected; associated.
Con-joint'ly, *adv.* In a conjoint manner.
Cŏn'ju-gal, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *conjux*, husband, wife, from *conjungere*, to unite in marriage.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate, to the marriage state; matrimonial; connubial; nuptial.
Cŏn'ju-gal-ly, *adv.* Connubially; matrimonially.
Cŏn'ju-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJUGATING.] [Lat. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare*, from *con* and *jugare*, to yoke, join, from *jugum*, yoke, from *jungere*, to join.] (*Gram.*) To inflect, as verbs.
Cŏn'ju-gate, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification; one of two or more words of the same stock.
Cŏn'ju-gate, *a.* **1.** United in pairs; yoked together. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreeing in derivation with other words.

Conjugate diameter (*Geom.*), a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

Cŏn'ju-gā'tion, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Act of inflecting, as a verb. (*b.*) A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. (*c.*) A class of verbs inflected in the same manner through their various forms.
Con-jū'gi-al, *a.* [Lat. *conjugialis*, equiv. to *conjugalis*. See CONJUGAL.] Conjugal. [*Rare.*]
Con-jŭnct', *a.* [Lat *conjunctus*, p. p. of *conjungere*.] United; conjoined; concurrent. [*Rare.*]
Con-jŭnc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined, united, or associated. **2.** (*Astron.*) Meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word.
Con-jŭnc'tīve, *a.* **1.** Closely united. **2.** Serving to unite. **3.** (*Gram.*) Following or introduced by a conjunction; contingent.
Con-jŭnc'tīve-ly, *adv.* In conjunction, or union.
Con-jŭnct'ly, *adv.* In union; conjointly; unitedly.
Con-jŭnct'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union; connection; combination. **2.** An occasion or crisis as the effect of the combination or concurrence of circumstances.
Cŏn'ju-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** An earnest or solemn entreaty. **2.** Practice of arts to accomplish supernatural acts; incantation; magic spell.
Con-jūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJURING.] [Lat. *conjurare*, to swear together, to conspire, from *con* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law.] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to adjure.
Cŏn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v. t.* To affect, produce, excite, or alter as if by magic, or by the aid of supernatural powers; to enchant; to charm; to bewitch.
Cŏn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v. i.* To practice magical acts.
Con-jūr'er, *n.* One who conjures, or entreats.
Cŏn'jur-er (kŭn'jur-er), *n.* One who conjures, or practices magic or legerdemain.
Con-năs'çençe, } *n.* [Lat *con* and *nascentia*, birth,
Con-năs'çen-çy, } from *nascens*, p. pr. of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** The common birth of two or more at the same time. **2.** A being born or produced with another. **3.** Act of growing together, or at the same time.
Con-năs'çent, *a.* Produced at the same time.
Cŏn'nate, or **Con-nāte'** (114), *a.* [Lat. *connatus*, from *con* and *natus*, born, p. p. of *nasci*.] **1.** Born with another; existing from birth. **2.** (*Bot.*) United in origin; united into one body.
Con-năt'u-ral, *a.* [Lat. *con* and Eng. *natural*, q. v.] **1.** Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; natural. **2.** Participating of the same nature.
Con-năt'u-răl'i-ty, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.
Con-nĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNECTING.] [Lat. *connectere*, *connexum*, from *con* and *nectere*, *nexum*, to bind.] To knit or fasten together; hence, to establish a bond or association between.
Con-nĕct', *v. i.* To become joined, united or coherent; to have a close relation.
Con-nĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* By connection; unitedly.
Con-nĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *connexio*. See CONNECT.] **1.** The act of uniting, or the state of being united. **2.** (*a.*) The persons or things connected together. (*b.*) One who is connected by family ties.

In this connection, in connection with this subject; — a phrase much used in the United States, but not often employed by the best writers in England.

☞ This word was formerly spelt with *x*, *connexion*, as were the kindred words *inflexion*, *reflexion*, and the like. But the general usage at present is to spell them *connection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, &c.; and this agrees more truly with their etymologies, from Lat. *connectere*, *inflectere*, *reflectere*, &c.

Syn. — Union; coherence; continuity; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication; affinity; alliance; relationship; correspondence.

Con-nĕct'īve, *a.* Having the power of connecting.
Con-nĕct'īve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences; a conjunction.
Con-nĕct'īve-ly, *adv.* In union or conjunction.
Con-nĕct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, connects; *specifically*, a flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments.
Con-nĕx'ion (-nĕk'shun), *n.* Same as CONNECTION.
Con-nĕx'īve, *a.* Having the power to connect. [*Rare.*]
Con-nīv'ançe, *n.* Intentional failure or forbearance to see a fault; voluntary oversight.

Syn. — See COLLUSION.

Con-nīve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNIVING.] [Lat. *connivere*, to shut the eyes, from *con* and *nivere*, to close, akin to *nicare* and *nictare*, to wink.] To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to fail or forbear, by intention, to see.
Con-nīv'ent, *a.* **1.** Forbearing to see; designedly inattentive. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Brought close together.
Con-nīv'er, *n.* One who connives.
Cŏn'nois-seur' (kŏn'nis-sṵr' *or* kŏn'nis-sûr', 38), *n.* [Fr., from *connoître*, to know, from Lat. *cognoscere*, to become acquainted with, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know.] A critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting, music, and sculpture.
Cŏn-nois-seur'ship (-sṵr'- *or* -sûr'-), *n.* Skill of a connoisseur.
Con-nōt'a-tīve, *a.* **1.** Implying something additional;

illative. **2.** (*Log.*) Implying an attribute; attributive. See CONNOTE.

Connotative term, one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute.

Con-nōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNOTING.] [Lat. *con* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note.] To make known together with; to imply; to denote or designate; to include.

Con-nū'bi-al, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage, from *con* and *nubere*, to veil, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Con-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *connumerare*, to number with, from *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number.] A reckoning together.

Cō'noid, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής, from κῶνος, cone, and εἶδος, form.] **1.** Any thing that has the form of a cone. **2.** (*Geom.*) A solid which is formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

Conoid.

Co'noid, } *a.* Nearly, but not exactly,
Co-noid'al, } conical.

Co-noid'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the
Co-noid'ic-al, } form of a conoid.

Cŏn'quer (kŏnk'er, 82; *formerly pron.* kŏnk'wer.) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONQUERING.] [From Lat. *conquirere*, to seek for, to bring together, from *con* and *quærere*, to seek.] **1.** To gain or acquire by force. **2.** To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power.

Syn. — To subdue; vanquish; overcome; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; subjugate; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject; master. — *Conquer* is generic; to *vanquish* is to conquer by fighting, as a foe; to *subdue* is to bring completely under, as one's enemies; to *subjugate* is to bring under the yoke of bondage.

Cŏn'quer (kŏnk'er), *v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail.

Cŏn'quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conquered.

Cŏn'quer-or (kŏnk'er-ur), *n.* One who conquers.

Cŏn'quest (kŏnk'west, 82), *n.* [From Lat. *conquisitum*, *conquisita*. See CONQUER.] **1.** Act of conquering, or overcoming opposition by force, whether physical or moral. **2.** That which is conquered. **3.** (*Feudal Law.*) Acquisition of property by other means than by inheritance. **4.** Act of gaining or regaining by success.

Syn. — Victory; subjugation; subjection; triumph; mastery; reduction.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, from *con* and *sanguineus*, of blood, from *sanguis*, blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth. [blood or birth.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'i-ty, *n.* The relation of persons by

Cŏn'sciençe (kŏn'shens), *n.* [Lat. *conscientia*, from *consciens*, p. pr. of *conscire*, to know, from *con* and *scire*, to know.] **1.** Consciousness. [*Obs.*] **2.** The faculty which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions and affections; the moral faculty; the moral sense. **3.** The estimate or determination of conscience; real sentiment; truth; justice; honesty. **4.** Reason or reasonableness. [*Colloq.*]

Cŏn'sciençe-less, *a.* Having no conscience.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs (kŏn'shĭ-), *a.* **1.** Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. **2.** Characterized or regulated by a regard to conscience.

Syn. — Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In accordance with the directions of conscience.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

Cŏn'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shun-a-bl), *a.* [Irregularly formed from *conscience*, q. v.] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

Cŏn'scioŭs (kŏn'shus, 63), *a.* [Lat. *conscius*, from *con* and *scire*, to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE.] **1.** Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. **2.** Possessing knowledge. **3.** Made the object of consciousness.

Syn. — Aware; apprised; sensible.

Cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

Cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* **1.** The knowledge of what passes in one's own mind. **2.** Immediate knowledge of any object whatever.

Cŏn'script, *a.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere*, to enroll, from *con* and *scribere*, to write.] Enrolled; written; registered.

Conscript fathers (*Rom Antiq.*), the senators of Rome, the name having been applied first to certain new senators *enrolled with* the original body, and afterward to all of them.

Cŏn'script, *n.* One taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor.

Cŏn-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** An enrolling or registering. **2.** A compulsory enrollment of individuals liable to be drafted for military or naval service.

Cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSECRATING.] [Lat. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare*, from *con* and *sacrare*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred, q. v.] **1.** To make, or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. **2.** To enroll among the gods or saints; to apotheosize; to canonize. **3.** To render venerable; to dignify.

Cŏn'se-crate (45), *a.* Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

Cŏn'se-crā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication. **2.** Act of publicly enrolling among the gods or saints; canonization; apotheosis. **3.** Act of rendering venerable or dignified.

Cŏn'se-crā'tor, *n.* One who consecrates.

Cŏn'se-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consecutio*, from *consequi*, *consecutus*, to follow, from *con* and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** A sequel; train of consequences. **2.** A series of things that follow one another.

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Following in a train; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive. **2.** Following as a consequence or result; consequential; succeeding. **3.** (*Mus.*) Following in the same order.

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of consequence, or succession; successively.

Con-sĕnt', *n.* **1.** Agreement in opinion or sentiment. **2.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations. **3.** Voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another.

Syn. — Accord; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; agreement; harmony; coherence; free-will. See ASSENT.

Con-sĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSENTING.] [Lat. *consentire*, from *con* and *sentire*, to feel, perceive, think.] **1.** To agree in opinion or sentiment. **2.** To yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent.

Syn. — To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit; concur; acquiesce.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *consentaneus*. See *supra.*] Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being consistent; mutual agreement.

Con-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who consents.

Con-sĕn'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [Lat. *consentiens*, p. pr. of *consentire*. See CONSENT.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Cŏn'se-quençe, *n.* **1.** That which flows out of, and follows, something on which it depends. **2.** (*Log.*) A conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. **3.** Connection of cause and effect.

In consequence, hence; for this cause. — *In consequence of*, by reason of; as the effect of. — *Of consequence*, possessed of importance, value, or influence.

Syn. — Effect; result. — An *effect* is the most immediate, springing directly from some cause; a *consequence* is more remote, not being strictly cause nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it truly depends; a *result* (*lit.*, bounding back) is still more remote and variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions. We may foresee the *effects* of a measure, may conjecture its *consequences*, but can rarely discover its final *results*.

Cŏn'se-quent, *a.* [Lat. *consequens*, p. pr. of *consequi*. See CONSECUTION.] **1.** Following as a result or inference. **2.** (*Log.*) Following by necessary inference, or rational deduction.

Cŏn'se-quent, *n.* **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause. **2.** (*Log.*) A conclusion or inference. **3.** (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Following as a consequence or result; consequent. **2.** Assuming, or exhibiting, an air of consequence; pompous.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** With just deduction of consequences; logically. **2.** By consequence. **3.** In a regular series. **4.** With assumed importance.

Cŏn'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Con-sĕrv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being kept or preserved.

Con-sĕrv'an-çy (14), *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.

Con-sĕrv'ant, *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tion, *n.* Act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭsm, *n.* [For *conservativism*, from *conservative*.] Disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Preservative. **2.** Disposed to maintain existing institutions.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, preserves from ruin, injury, or radical change. **2.** One who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tor, or **Cŏn'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* One who preserves from injury, violation, or innovation.

Con-sĕrv'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

Con-sĕrv'a-to-ry, *n.* **1.** A place for preserving things, especially, a greenhouse for exotic or tender plants. **2.** That which preserves from injury. **3.** A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of learning or the fine arts.

Con-sĕrve' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSERVING.] [Lat. *conservare*, from *con* and *servare*, to keep, guard.] **1.** To save; to preserve; to protect. **2.** To prepare with sugar, &c., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, &c.

Cŏn'sĕrve, *n.* Any thing which is conserved; especially, a sweetmeat, made of fruit, &c., prepared with sugar.

Con-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who conserves.

Con-sĭd'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSIDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSIDERING.] [Lat *considerare*, either from the root *sid*, akin to Gr. εἰδ, ἰδ, to see, or from a hypoth. Lat. *considere*, to sit by, from *con* and *sidere*, to sit.] **1.** To think on with care; to fix the mind on. **2.** To have regard to; to take into view or account. **3.** To estimate; to think; to view.

Syn. — To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; reflect or meditate on; contemplate; examine.

Con-sĭd'er, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect; to deliberate.

Con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Possessing consequence or importance; of some distinction; noteworthy; respectable. **2.** Of importance or value; moderately large.

Con-sĭd'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity.

Con-sĭd'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Con-sĭd'er-ate (45), *a.* Given to consideration or to sober reflection; especially mindful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.

Syn. — Thoughtful; reflective; careful; discreet; prudent; deliberate; serious.

Con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

Con-sĭd'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of exercising consideration; prudence.

Con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of considering; continuous and careful thought; contemplation; deliberation. **2.** Appreciative regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; regard; some degree of importance or consequence. **4.** Ground of opinion or action; motive; reason; influence. **5.** (*Law.*) The material cause of a contract; compensation; equivalent.

Con-sĭd'er-er, *n.* One who considers.

Con-sīgn' (kon-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSIGNING.] [Lat. *consignare*, to seal or sign, from *con* and *signare*, from *signum*, mark, sign.] **1.** To give, transfer, or deliver, in a formal manner. **2.** To commit; to intrust. **3.** (*Com.*) To give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, &c. **4.** To assign; to appropriate.

Syn. — To commit; deliver; intrust; resign. — To *commit* is generic; to *intrust* is to commit as a trust or deposit; to *consign* (*lit.* sign away) is to deliver over in a formal manner. A man may *commit* a lawsuit to his attorney, may *intrust* a child to his friend, may *consign* goods to an agent, or his soul at death into the hands of his Creator.

Cŏn'sign-ee' (kŏn'sī-nee'), *n.* [Fr. *consigné*, p. p. of *consigner*.] One to whom goods are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

Con-sīgn'er (-sīn'er), *n.* One who consigns.

Con-sĭg'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con* and Eng. *signification*, q. v.] Joint signification.

Con-sīgn'ment (-sīn'-), *n.* **1.** The act of consigning. **2.** (*Com.*) The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.

Con-sīgn'or (-sīn'-), *n.* One who consigns; especially one who consigns goods to another for sale or superintendence; one who makes a consignment.

Con-sĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSISTING.] [Lat. *consistere*, from *con* and *sistere*, to stand.] **1.** To be in a fixed or permanent state; to be; to exist; to subsist. **2.** To be consistent or harmonious.

To consist in, to be constituted by. — *To consist of*, to be composed or made up of.

Con-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Condition of standing together,
Con-sĭst'en-çy, } or being fixed in union. **2.** A degree of firmness or density. **3.** A combination. **4.** Firmness of constitution or character; substantiality. **5.** Agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

Con-sĭst'ent, *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness or fixedness. **2.** Having agreement with itself at different times, or harmony among its parts.

Syn. — Accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; uniform.

Con-sĭst'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Cŏn'sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a consistory.

Con-sĭs'to-ry (113), *n.* [Lat. *consistorium*, from *consistere*. See CONSIST.] **1.** Any solemn assembly or council. **2.** (*Eng. Church.*) The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The college of cardinals at Rome. **4.** A church tribunal.

Con-sō'ci-āte (-sō'shĭ-, 63), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSOCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSOCIATING.] [Lat. *consociare*, *consociatum*, from *con* and *sociare*, to join or unite, from *socius*, companion.] To associate. [*Rare.*]

Con-sō'ci-āte, *v. i.* To form an association.

Con-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Intimate union; alliance; association. **2.** A confederacy or union of neighboring churches. [*New England.*]

Con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.

Cŏn'so-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of comforting or the state of being comforted; alleviation of misery. **2.** That which comforts; the cause of comfort.

Syn. — Comfort; solace; alleviation. See COMFORT.

Con-sŏl'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to give consolation or comfort; pertaining to consolation.

Con-sōle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSOLING.] [Lat. *consolari*, from *con* and *solari*, to console, comfort.] To cheer in distress or depression.

Syn. — To comfort; solace; soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support. See COMFORT.

Cŏn'sole, *n.* [Fr., either from *con* and Fr. *sole*, Lat. *solea*, sole, sandal, or contracted from Lat. *consolida*, from *consolidus*, very firm, from *con* and *solidus*, firm, solid.] (*Arch.*) A bracket; or a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch.

Con-sōl'er, *n.* One who gives consolation.

Cŏn'sōle-tā'ble, *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by consoles or brackets at the two ends.

Con-sŏl'i-dănt, *a.* Serving to unite or consolidate.

Con-sŏl'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSOLIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSOLIDATING.] [Lat. *consolidare*, *consolidatum*, from *con* and *solidare*, to make firm, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] **1.** To make solid; to unite or press together into a compact mass. **2.** To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body.

Syn. — To unite; combine; harden; compact; condense; compress.

Con-sŏl'i-dāte, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

Cŏn-sŏl'i-date (45), *a.* Formed into a solid mass; consolidated.

Con-sŏl'i-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of consolidating. **2.** (*Law.*) Combination of several actions into one.

Con-sŏl'i-dā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

Con-sŏls', or **Cŏn'sols**, *n. pl.* The leading English funded government security, formed by the *consolidation* of different annuities, and on which three per cent. is now paid.

Cŏn'so-nançe, } *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A pleasing accord or
Cŏn'so-nan-çy, } agreement of sounds produced simultaneously. **2.** A state of agreement or congruity.

Syn. — Agreement; accord; consistency; unison; harmony; congruity; suitableness; agreeableness.

Cŏn'so-nant, *a.* [Lat. *consonans*, p. pr. of *consonare*, to sound at the same time, from *con* and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Having agreement; congruous; consistent. **2.** (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together; accordant.

Cŏn'so-nant, *n.* An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with a more open sound called a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

Cŏn'so-nănt'al, *a.* Pertaining to consonants.

Cŏn'so-nant ly, *adv.* In a consonant, consistent, or congruous manner.

Cŏn'so-noŭs, *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

Cŏn'sôrt, *n.* [Lat. *consors*, from *con* and *sors*, *sortis*, lot, fate, share.] A companion or partner; especially, a wife or husband; a spouse.

Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and from a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

Con-sôrt' (25), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSORTING.] To unite or to keep company; to associate. [mony, company, &c.

Con-sôrt', *v. t.* To unite or join, as in affection, har-

Con-spĕc'tus, *n.* [Lat.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicere*, to behold attentively, from *con* and *spicere*, to behold.] **1.** Obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. **2.** Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, noted.

Syn.—Distinguished; eminent; famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated. See DISTINGUISHED.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being conspicuous.

Con-spĭr'a-çy, *n.* [See CONSPIRATION.] **1.** A combination of two or more persons for an evil purpose. **2.** A concurrence or general tendency, as of causes or circumstances, to one event.

Syn.—Combination; plot; cabal.

Cŏn'spi-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conspiratio*, Fr. *conspiration*, It. *conspirazione*.] Agreement or concurrence, as of persons to commit a crime, or of circumstances, causes, &c., to some result. [*Rare.*]

Con-spĭr'a-tor, *n.* One who conspires; a plotter.

Con-spīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSPIRING.] [Lat. *conspirare*, from *con* and *spirare*, to breathe, blow.] **1.** To unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to plot together. **2.** To concur to one end; to agree.

Syn.—To unite; concur; combine; complot; confederate; league.

Con-spīre', *v. t.* To plot; to combine for; to concur in.

Con-spīr'er, *n.* One who conspires or plots.

Cŏn'sta-ble (kŭn'sta-bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *constabulus*, &c., *comestabulus*, *comes stabuli*, originally count of the stable, master of the horse, from Lat. *comes*, companion, L. Lat. count, and *stabulum*, stable.] **1.** A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. **2.** (*Law.*) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

Cŏn'sta-ble-shĭp, *n.* The office of a constable.

Con-stăb'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

Cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change. **2.** Fixedness or firmness of mind, especially under sufferings, in attachments, or in enterprise; steady, unshaken determination.

Syn.—Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; permanence; steadfastness; resolution. See FIXEDNESS.

Cŏn'stant, *a.* [Lat. *constans*, p. pr. of *constare*, to stand firm, from *con* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Not liable, or given, to change. **2.** (*Math.* & *Physics.*) Remaining unchanged or invariable.

Syn.—Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined.

Cŏn'stant, *n.* **1.** That which is not subject to change. **2.** (*Math.*) A quantity whose value always remains the same in the same expression.

Cŏn'stant-ly, *adv.* With constancy; firmly; steadily; continually; perseveringly.

Cŏn'stel-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *constellatio*, from *con*, and *stellare*, to set or cover with stars, from *stella*, a star.] **1.** A cluster or group of fixed stars. **2.** An assemblage of splendors or excellencies.

Cŏn'ster-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consternatio*, from *consternare*, to overcome, perplex, an accessory form of *consternere*, to prostrate, from *con* and *sternere*, to throw down.] Amazement or terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for consideration.

Syn.—Alarm; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation. See ALARM.

Cŏn'sti-pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTIPATING.] [Lat. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare*, from *con* and *stipare*, to crowd together.] **1.** To stop, as a passage, by filling it, and preventing motion through it. **2.** To render costive.

Cŏn'sti-pā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of crowding any thing into a less compass, or the state of being crowded; condensation. **2.** Costiveness.

Con-stĭt'u-en-çy, *n.* A body of constituents.

Con-stĭt'u-ent, *a.* **1.** Serving to form, compose, or make up; component; elemental. **2.** Having the power of electing or appointing.

Con-stĭt'u-ent, *n.* **1.** The person or thing which establishes, determines, or constructs. **2.** A component part; an element. **3.** One who assists to appoint or elect a representative to an office or employment.

Cŏn'sti-tūte (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTITUTING.] [Lat. *constituere*, *constitutum*, from *con* and *statuere*, to place, set.] **1.** To cause to stand; to establish; to enact. **2.** To give formal existence to; to compose; to form. **3.** To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment.

Cŏn'sti-tū'ter, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of constituting; formation. **2.** The state of being; natural condition; conformation. **3.** The principles or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men. **4.** An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution. **2.** In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or a society. **3.** Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution. **4.** Relating to a constitution. **5.** For the benefit of the constitution.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *n.* A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health or the constitution.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-tў, *n.* **1.** State of being constitutional, or inherent in the natural frame. **2.** State of being agreeable to the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

Cŏn'sti-tū'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute. **2.** Having power to constitute or enact.

Con-strāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTRAINING.] [From Lat. *constringere*, from *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain.] **1.** To secure by bonds. **2.** To bring into a narrow compass. **3.** To hold back by force. **4.** To urge with irresistible power; to necessitate.

Syn.—To chain; confine; compress; constrict; restrain; repress; compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

Con-strāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint.

Con-strāin'ed-ly, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

Con-strāin'er, *n.* One who constrains.

Con-strāint', *n.* **1.** Act of constraining, or the state of being constrained. **2.** That which constrains.

Syn.—Compulsion; violence; necessity; urgency.

Con-strĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTRICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTRICTING.] [Lat. *constringere*, *constrictum*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together into a narrow compass; to contract or cause to shrink.

Con-strĭct'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Drawn together; contracted; cramped. **2.** (*Bot.*) Compressed so as to be smaller in certain places or parts than in others.

Con-strĭc'tion, *n.* The act of constricting, or the state of being constricted.

Con-strĭct'ĭve, *a.* Serving to bind or constringe.

Con-strĭct'or, *n.* That which constricts, draws together, or contracts; *specifically*, a serpent which secures its prey by surrounding it with its folds and crushing it.

Con-strĭn'ġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTRINGING.] [Lat. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract.

Con-strĭn'ġent, *a.* Having the quality of contracting.

Con-strŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTRUCTING.] [Lat. *construere*, *constructum*, from *con* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of. **2.** To devise and put in an orderly arrangement.

Syn.—To build; erect; form; make; originate; invent; fabricate; arrange.

Cŏn'struct, *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

Con-strŭct'er, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

Con-strŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of constructing; act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition. **2.** Manner of putting together properly the parts of any thing; structure; conformation. **3.** (*Gram.*) Syntactical arrangement. **4.** The method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; interpretation; sense.

Construction of an equation (*Math.*), the drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation, and their relations to each other.

Con-strŭc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to construction.

Con-strŭc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.

Con-strŭct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Having ability to construct or form. **2.** Derived by interpretation.

Con-strŭct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation.

Con-strŭct'ĭve-ness, *n.* **1.** Tendency to construct. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole.

Cŏn'strue (*formerly pronounced* kŏn'stur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTRUING.] [Lat. *construere*. See CONSTRUCT.] To exhibit or explain the construction of, as of a sentence or clause; to interpret; to translate.

Cŏn'stu-prāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSTUPRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSTUPRATING.] [Lat. *constupratus*, p. p. of *constuprare*, from *con* and *stuprare*, to ravish, *stuprum*, rape.] To violate the person of; to ravish.

Cŏn'stu-prā'tion, *n.* The act of ravishing.

Cŏn'sub-stăn'tial, *a.* [Lat. *consubstantialis*, from *con* and *substantialis*.] Having the same substance or essence. [stantiation.

Cŏn'sub-stăn'tial-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in consub-

Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-ăl'ĭ-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Co-existence in the same substance.

Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSUBSTANTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSUBSTANTIATING.] [Lat. *con* and *substantia*, substance, q. v.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Identity or union of substance. **2.** (*Theol.*) The actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Cŏn'sul, *n.* [Lat., from *consulere*, to deliberate, consult, q. v.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the republic, after the expulsion of the kings. **2.** (*Fr. Hist.*) One of the three supreme magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. **3.** An officer appointed by a government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in some foreign country.

Cŏn'su-lar, **Cŏn'su-la-ry**, } *a.* Pertaining to a consul or to consuls.

Cŏn'su-late, *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul; consulship.

Cŏn'sul-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office of a consul; consulate. **2.** The term of office of a consul.

Con-sŭlt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSULTING.] [Lat. *consulere*, *consultum*.] To seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate.

Con-sŭlt', *v. t.* [Lat. *consultare*, intens. form of *consulere*.] **1.** To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of. **2.** To decide or to act in favor of. **3.** To deliberate upon.

Cŏn'sul-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of consulting or deliberating. **2.** A meeting of persons, especially of lawyers or of doctors, to consult together.

Con-sŭlt'er, *n.* One who consults.

Con-sūm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being consumed.

Con-sūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSUMING.] [Lat. *consumere*, to take, from *con* and *sumere*, to take.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire.

Syn. — To destroy; swallow up; ingulf; absorb; waste; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

Con-sūme', *v. i.* To waste away slowly.

Con-sūm'er, *n.* One who, or that which, consumes.

Cŏn'sum-māte, or **Con-sŭm'māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *consummare*, *consummatum*, from *con* and *summa*, sum, q. v.] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to perfect; to achieve.

Con-sŭm'mate (45), *a.* Carried to the utmost extent or degree; complete; perfect. [completely.

Con-sŭm'mate-ly, *adv.* In a consummate manner;

Cŏn'sum-mā'tion, *n.* Act of carrying to the utmost extent or degree; completion; termination; close; perfection.

Con-sŭmp'tion (84), *n.* [Lat. *consumptio*. See CONSUME.] **1.** Act of consuming. **2.** State of being consumed, wasted or diminished. **3.** (*Med.*) A gradual decay or diminution of the body; esp. a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.

Syn. — Decline; waste; destruction; diminution; loss.

Con-sŭmp'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of consuming or dissipating; destructive; wasting. **2.** Affected with, or inclined to, consumption. [sumption.

Con-sŭmp'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a way tending to con-

Con-sŭmp'tĭve-ness, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

Cŏn'tact, *n.* [Lat. *contactus*, from *contingere*, *contactum*, to touch on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch, originally *tago*.] A close union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting.

Con-tā'ġion, *n.* [Lat. *contagio*. See CONTACT.] **1.** (*Med.*) Act or process of transmitting a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact. **2.** That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease; pestilential influence. **3.** Act or means of propagating influence or effect.

Con-tā'ġioŭs, *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Communicable by contact or approach; catching. **2.** Containing or generating contagion; pestilential. **3.** Spreading or communicable from one to another.

Syn. — Contagious; infectious. — These words have been used in very diverse senses; but, in general, a *contagious* disease is one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, &c., while an *infectious* one supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison-ships, of marshes, &c., *infecting* the system with disease. See INFECTION.

Con-tā'ġioŭs-ly, *adv.* By contagion.

Con-tā'ġioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

Con-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTAINING.] [Lat. *continere*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise. **2.** To be able to hold; to inclose.

Con-tāin', *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity.

Con-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.

Con-tāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

Con-tăm'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Con-tăm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTAMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTAMINATING.] [Lat. *contaminatus*, p. p. of *contaminare*, fr. *con* and ancient *taminare*, to violate.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact.

Syn. — To pollute; defile; sully; taint; tarnish.

Con-tăm'i-nate, *a.* Having contamination or defilement; polluted; corrupt; tainted.

Con-tăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of contaminating or polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Con-tĕmn' (-tĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTEMNED; (kon-tĕmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTEMNING (kon-tĕm'-ning).] [Lat. *contemnere*, from *con* and *temnere*, to slight, despise, perhaps allied with *temere*, and so to treat in a careless manner.] To consider and treat as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Syn. — Despise; scorn; disdain. — *Contemn* is generic; to *despise* (*lit.*, to look down upon) is to regard or treat as mean, unbecoming, or worthless; to *scorn* is stronger, expressing a quick, indignant contempt; *disdain* is still stronger, denoting either a generous abhorrence of what is base, or unwarrantable pride and haughtiness.

Con-tĕm'ner, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser.

Con-tĕm'per, *v. t.* Lat. *contemperare*, from *con* and *temperare*, to temper, q. v.] To temper; to moderate.

Con-tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* The condition of being contempered; temperament.

Con-tĕm'per-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of contempering or moderating; moderation. **2.** Proportionate mixture or combination.

Cŏn'tem-plāte, or **Con-tĕm'plāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTEMPLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTEMPLATING.] [Lat. *contemplatus*, p. p. of *contemplari*, to look around carefully, to consider, from *con* and *templum*, a space for observation marked out by the augur with his staff, contracted from *tempulum*, as a dim. of *tempus*, a piece or portion cut off.] **1.** To look at on all sides; to regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study. **2.** To have in view, as contingent or probable; to look forward to.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and others of similar formation (as *alternate*, *compensate*, *concentrate*, *confiscate*, *extirpate*, &c.) usage is somewhat divided; yet in this country, there is a large and increasing number of cultivated speakers who give them the antepenultimate accentuation; and the practice of most English scholars of the present day is the same. See § 117.

Syn. — To study; ponder; muse; meditate on; dwell on; consider; intend; design; plan; purpose. — We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made; to *intend* is stronger — we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer.

Cŏn'tem-plāte, or **Con-tĕm'plāte**, *v. i.* To think studiously; to ponder; to muse; to meditate. [tation.

Cŏn'tem-plā'tion, *n.* Act of contemplating; medi-

To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful. **2.** Having the power of thought or meditation.

Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With contemplation.
Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being contemplative; thoughtfulness.
Cŏn'tem-plā'tor, *n.* One who contemplates.
Con-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *contemporaneus*, from *con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time; contemporary.
Con-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.
Con-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous. [time.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ri-ness, *n.* Existence at the same
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *temporarius*, of or belonging to time, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time; contemporaneous. [with another.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives at the same time
Con-tĕmpt' (84), *n.* [Lat. *contemptus*, from *contemnere*. See CONTEMN.] **1.** Act of contemning or despising. **2.** The state of being despised. **3.** (*Law.*) Disobedience of the rules and orders of a court of justice, or of a legislative body.

Syn. — Disdain; scorn; derision; mockery; contumely; neglect; disregard; slight.

Con-tĕmpt'i-ble, *a.* Worthy of contempt.

Syn. — Contemptuous; despicable; abject; vile; mean; base; paltry; worthless; sorry; pitiful; scurril. — *Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, and *pitiful* than *paltry*. A man is *despicable* for what is base or wicked; *contemptible* for what is weak, foolish, &c. A thing is *pitiful* when it indicates meanness and timidity, *paltry* when low and worthless.

Con-tĕmpt'i-ble-ness, *n.* State of being contemptible, or of being despised.
Con-tĕmpt'i-bly, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.
Con-tĕmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain.

Syn. — Scornful; insolent; haughty; disdainful; cavalier; supercilious; insulting; contumelious; affrontive; abusive; fastidious.

Con-tĕmpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; disdainfully.
Con-tĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTENDING.] [Lat. *contendere*, from *con* and *tendere*, to stretch, allied to Gr. τείνειν, to stretch.] **1.** To strive in opposition. **2.** To strive in debate; to engage in discussion.

Syn. — To struggle; vie; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute; debate.

Con-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who contends; a combatant.
Con-tĕnt', *a.* [Lat. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] Having the desires limited by present enjoyment; satisfied; at rest.
Con-tĕnt', *v. t.* **1.** To satisfy the mind of; to appease. **2.** To please or gratify.

Syn. — To satiate; satisfy; delight.

Con-tĕnt', *n.* **1.** Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition; satisfaction; moderate happiness. **2.** That which contents.
Cŏn'tent, or **Con-tĕnt'**, *n.* **1.** That which is contained; — usually in the pl. **2.** Power of containing; capacity.

Table of contents, or the *contents*, a summary or index of the matter treated in a book.

Con-tĕnt'ed, *a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied.
Con-tĕnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Con-tĕnt'ed-ness, *n.* Quiet satisfaction of mind.
Con-tĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contentio*. See CONTEND.] **1.** A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury. **2.** Strife in debate.

Syn. — Struggle; strife; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; conflict; feud; dissension; variance; disagreement; debate; competition; emulation; discord.

Con-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt to contend; given to angry debate. **2.** Relating to, or involving, contention.

Syn. — Quarrelsome; pugnacious; dissensious; wrangling; litigious; perverse; peevish.

Con-tĕn'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a contentious manner.
Con-tĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* A disposition to contend.
Con-tĕnt'ment, *n.* **1.** Satisfaction of mind, without disquiet; acquiescence; content. **2.** That which affords satisfaction; gratification. [TENT, *n.*
Cŏn'tents, or **Con-tĕnts'** (114), *n. pl.* See CON-
Con-tĕr'mi-na-ble (14), *a.* Capable of being regarded as having the same bounds.
Con-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* [Lat. *conterminatus*, p. of *conterminare*, to border upon, from *conterminus*.] Having the same bounds; conterminous.
Con-tĕr'mi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus*, from *con* and *terminus*, border.] Having the same bounds, or boundaries; bordering; contiguous.
Con-tĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTESTING.] [From Lat. *contestari*, to call to witness, from Lat. *con* and *testari*, to be a witness, from *testis*, witness.] **1.** To make a subject of dispute. **2.** To strive earnestly to hold or maintain. **3.** (*Law.*) To resist, as a claim, by course of law.

Syn. — To dispute; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose; argue; contend.

Con-tĕst', *v. i.* To engage in dispute, strife, or emulation; to contend; to vie; to emulate.
Cŏn'test, *n.* **1.** Earnest dispute; strife in argument. **2.** Earnest struggle for superiority, defense, or the like; strife in arms.

Syn. — Conflict; combat; battle; encounter; shock; struggle; dispute; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement; strife. — *Strife* is generic; an *encounter* is a sudden and hostile meeting; a *conflict* is a violent meeting of the parties; a *combat* is a deadly conflict of two or more.

Con-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contested.
Con-tĕst'ant, *n.* One who contests; an opponent.
Cŏn'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Act of contesting; strife; dispute.
Cŏn'text, *n.* [Lat. *contextus*, from *contexere*, to knit together] The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted.
Con-tĕxt'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to contexture.
Con-tĕxt'ūre (53), *n.* Composition of parts; system; constitution; texture.
Cŏn'tig-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare*, to join with beams.] **1.** Act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric. **2.** A frame of beams; a story.
Cŏn'ti-gū'i-ty, *n.* State of being contiguous.
Con-tĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus*, from *contingere*, to touch, as it were, on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch.] In actual or close contact; touching; near.

Syn. — Adjoining; adjacent. — Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching, as, *adjacent* fields; *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point, as, *adjoining* farms; *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact, as, *contiguous* buildings.

Con-tĭg'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In a manner to touch.
Con-tĭg'u-ous-ness, *n.* State of contact; close union.
Cŏn'ti-nençe, } *n.* Voluntary restraint put on one's
Cŏn-ti-nen-çy, } desires and passions; self-command; *specifically*, restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; chastity.
Cŏn'ti-nent, *a.* [Lat. *continens*, from *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions, especially as to sexual intercourse; temperate; chaste.
Cŏn'ti-nent, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. **2.** The main land of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, especially from England.
Cŏn'ti-nĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a continent. **2.** Pertaining to the main land of Europe, in distinction from the adjacent islands, especially England. **3.** (*Amer. Hist.*) Pertaining to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolutionary war.
Cŏn'tĭ-nent-ly, *adv.* In a continent manner.
Con-tĭn'ġençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being contingent
Con-tĭn'ġen-çy, } or casual. **2.** An event which may occur; possibility.

Syn. — Casualty; accident; chance.

Con-tĭn'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *contingens*, p. pr. of *contingere*, to touch on all sides, to happen.] **1.** Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur. **2.** Dependent on what is undetermined or unknown. **3.** (*Law.*) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur.

Syn. — Accidental; incidental; casual; fortuitous.

Con-tĭn'ġent, *n.* **1.** A contingency. **2.** That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; a quota; proportion. [accidentally.
Con-tĭn'ġent-ly, *adv.* Without design or foresight;
Con-tĭn'u-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being continued.
Con-tĭn'u-al, *a.* **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation. **2.** Very frequent; often repeated; of frequent recurrence.

Syn. — Constant; continuous; perpetual; incessant; unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted. — A thing is *continuous* which flows on without interruption through its whole course, as, a *continuous* discourse or train of thought; it is *continual* when, with perhaps brief interruptions, it steadily recurs again, as, *continual* showers. *Perpetual* is sometimes used for *continual* in a stronger sense, as, *perpetual* applications; sometimes for *continuous* and *lasting*, as, *perpetual* motion.

Con-tĭn'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without cessation; unceasingly. **2.** Very often; in repeated succession.
Con-tĭn'u-ançe, *n.* **1.** Permanence, as of condition,

habits, abode, &c.; perseverance. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation; constant renewal; propagation.

Con-tĭn'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTINUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTINUATING. See CONTINUE.] To join closely together. [*Rare.*]

Con-tĭn'u-ate, *a.* **1.** Intimately connected. **2.** Uninterrupted. [*Rare.*]

Con-tĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession; prolongation; protraction. **2.** That which extends, increases, or supplements, &c.

Con-tĭn'u-a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** (*Rhet.*) A statement expressing permanence or duration. **2.** (*Gram.*) A connective; a conjunction.

Con-tĭn'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who continues; a continuer.

Con-tĭn'ūe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTINUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTINUING.] [Lat. *continuare*, to connect, continue, from *continuus*.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition. **2.** To be permanent or durable. **3.** To be steadfast or constant; to endure; to last.

Syn. — To persevere; persist; abide; stay.

Con-tĭn'ūe, *v. t.* To prolong; to protract; to persist in.

Continued fraction (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — *Continued proportion* (*Arith.* & *Alg.*), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4:8::8:16::16:32.

Con-tĭn'u-er, *n.* One who continues; a continuator.

Cŏn'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion.

Con-tĭn'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *continuus*, from *continere*, to hold together.] Without break, cessation, or interruption; constantly prolonged; protracted; extended.

Con-tĭn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a continuous manner.

Con-tôrt', *v. t.* [Lat. *contorquere*, *contortum*, from *con* and *torquere*, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe.

Con-tôr'tion, *n.* A twisting; a writhing; a twist; wry motion; partial dislocation of a limb.

Con-tôr'tĭve, *a.* Expressing contortion.

Con-tour' (kon-tōōr'), *n.* [Fr., from *con* and *tour*, Lat. *tornus*, Gr. τόρνος, lathe.] **1.** Bounding line; outline; periphery. **2.** (*Mil.*) Horizontal outline of ground or works of fortification. [bidden.

Cŏn'tra-bănd, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; for-

Cŏn'tra-bănd, *n.* [L. Lat. *contrabannum*, properly, contrary to public proclamation. See BAN.] **1.** Prohibited merchandise or traffic. **2.** A negro slave. [*Amer.*]

Cŏn'tra-bănd'ist, *n.* A smuggler in time of war.

Con-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRACTING.] [Lat. *contrahere*, *contractum*, from *con* and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass. **2.** To bring on; to be liable to. **3.** To make a bargain or covenant for. **4.** To betroth; to affiance. **5.** (*Gram.*) To unite into one long vowel or diphthong; — said of concurrent vowels.

Syn. — To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur; assume.

Con-trăct', *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn together or reduced in compass. **2.** To make an agreement; to agree; to covenant; to bargain.

Cŏn'tract, *n.* **1.** An agreement or covenant between two or more parties, imposing certain obligations and conferring certain rights upon each. **2.** A formal writing containing such agreement. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word in which concurrent vowels are contracted.

Syn. — Covenant; agreement; compact; stipulation; bargain; arrangement; obligation. — A *covenant* is a mutual agreement; a *contract* is such an agreement reduced to writing; a *stipulation* is one of the articles or parts of a contract; a *compact* is a more solemn and binding contract.

Con-trăct'ed, *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow.

Con-trăct'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Con-trăct'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being contracted.

Con-trăct'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being contracted.

Con-trăct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Con-trăct'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being contractible; contractibility.

Con-trăct'ĭle, *a.* Tending to contract.

Cŏn'trac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

Con-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of contracting, or state of being contracted. **2.** (*Math.*) Process of shortening any operation. **3.** Any thing in a state of abbreviation or contraction. **4.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a word, by the uniting of two concurrent vowels, or, less precisely, by the omission of a vowel or syllable.

Con-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Tending or serving to contract.

Con-trăct'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who contracts; *specifically*, one who contracts to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

Cŏn'tra-dånçe, *n.* [*contra* and *dance*, q. v.] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. [Written also, but corruptly, *country-dance*.]

Cŏn'tra-dĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRADICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRADICTING.] [Lat. *contradicere*, *contradictum*, from *contra* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; to gainsay; to deny. **2.** To be directly contrary to; to oppose.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'er, *n.* One who contradicts.

Cŏn'tra-dĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; a gainsaying; denial. **2.** Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety.

Cŏn'tra-dĭc'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. **2.** Inclined to contradict.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'ĭve, *a.* Containing contradiction; opposed; contradictory.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o-ri-ly, *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being contradictory; opposition.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o-ry, *a.* **1.** Affirming the contrary; implying a denial. **2.** Inconsistent; contrary; repugnant. **3.** (*Logic.*) Opposed in every possible respect.

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o-ry, *n.* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭn̲c'tion, *n.* Distinction by contrast.

Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭn̲ct'ĭve, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭn̲'guish (-tĭng'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRADISTINGUISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRADISTINGUISHING.] To distinguish by contrast.

Cŏn'tra-ĭn'di-cā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A symptom or indication that forbids the method of treatment which the nature of the disease might seem to render necessary.

Con-trăl'to, *n.* [It., from *contra*, against, and *alto*. See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter-tenor. (*b.*) The voice or singer performing this part.

Con-trăl'to, *a.* (*Mus.*) Belonging or relating to a contralto, or to the part so called.

Cŏn'tra-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

Cŏn'tra-rĭe̲s, *n. pl.* (*Logic.*) Propositions opposed in quality only, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

Cŏn'tra-rī'e-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being contrary. **2.** Something which is contrary to, or inconsistent with, something else.

Syn. — Inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance; opposition; disagreement.

Cŏn'tra-ri-ly, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

Cŏn'tra-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being contrary.

Con-trā'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* Showing contrariety; repugnant. [*Rare.*]

Con-trā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely.

Cŏn'tra-ri-wīse, *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In a contrary order; conversely.

Cŏn'tra-ry, *a.* [Lat. *contrarius*, from *contra*.] **1.** Opposite; opposing; different; contradictory. **2.** Given to opposition. **3.** (*Logic.*) Opposed in quality only.

Syn. — Adverse; repugnant; hostile; inimical; discordant; inconsistent; perverse; froward; wayward.

Cŏn'tra-ry, *n.* **1.** A thing of contrary or opposite qualities. **2.** A proposition contrary to another. **3.** (*Logic.*) See CONTRARIES.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side. — *To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.

Con-trâst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRASTING.] To set in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other.

Con-trâst', *v. i.* [From Lat. *contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] To be or stand in contrast or opposition; to exhibit contrast.

Cŏn'trâst, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

Cŏn'tra-tĕn'or, *n.* (*Mus.*) A middle part between the tenor and treble; counter-tenor; contralto.

Cŏn'tra-val-lā'tion, *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged.

Cŏn'tra-vēne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRAVENED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* CONTRAVENING.] [L. Lat. *contravenire*, from Lat. *contra* and *venire*, to come.] To meet in the way of opposition; to come in conflict with.

Syn. — To contradict; set aside; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; oppose.

Cŏn'tra-vēn'er, *n.* One who contravenes or opposes.
Cŏn'tra-vĕn'tion, *n.* Act of contravening; opposition; obstruction. [antistrophe.
Cŏn'tra-vĕr'sion, *n.* A turning to the opposite side;
Contretemps (kŏn'tr-tŏng'), *n.* [Fr., from *contre*, Lat. *contra*, against, and *temps*, Lat. *tempus*, time.] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion; an awkward mishap or accident.
Con-trĭb'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being contributed.
Con-trĭb'u-ta-ry, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid.
Con-trĭb'ūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRIBUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRIBUTING.] [Lat. *contribuere*, *contributum*, from *con* and *tribuere*, to grant, impart.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose.
Con-trĭb'ūte, *v. i.* To give a part; to furnish a portion; to lend assistance or aid.
Cŏn'tri-bū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of contributing, or of lending aid. **2.** That which is contributed, either by an individual or by all collectively. **3.** (*Mil.*) Imposition levied on the people of a conquered place. **4.** (*Law.*) Payment, by several jointly liable, of their shares of a loss suffered by one of the number, or payment by him for the benefit of them all, with reference to their common liability. [utory.
Con-trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* Tending to contribute; contrib-
Con-trĭb'u-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
Con-trĭb'u-to-ry, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.
Cŏn'trīte, *a.* [Lat. *contritus*, p. p. of *conterere*, to grind, to bruise, from *con* and *terere*, to rub, to grind.] Broken down with grief or penitence.

Syn. — Penitent; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

Cŏn'trīte-ly, *adv.* In a contrite manner; penitently.
Cŏn'trīte-ness, *n.* Contrition; penitence; sorrow.
Con-trĭ'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *contritio*.] The state of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin.

Syn. — Repentance; penitence; humiliation; compunction; self-reproach; remorse. — *Contrition* (*lit.* bruising) is a continuous state of grief and self-condemnation; *repentance* is an act in which, with sorrow for our sins, we renounce them. *Contrition* has all the pain of *repentance*, without the relief it affords.

Con-trīv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contrived.
Con-trīv'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of contriving. **2.** The thing contrived; an act of cunning.

Syn. — Device; plan; scheme; invention; project; design; machination; artifice; shift.

Con-trīve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRIVING.] [O. Fr. *contreuver*, N. Fr. *controuver*, from *con* and *treuver*, *trouver*, to find, from O. H. Ger. *trefan*.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise.

Syn. — To invent; discover; plan; concert; project; plot.

Con-trīve', *v. i.* To make devices; to plan.
Con-trīv'er, *n.* One who contrives; a schemer.
Con-trōl', *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a counter register, contr. from *contre-rôle*, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, roll, catalogue, from Lat. *rotulus*, equiv. to *rotula*, little wheel, L. Lat. roll, dim. of *rota*, wheel.] **1.** A register kept to correct or check another register. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder. **3.** Power or authority to check; restraining influence.

Syn. — Direction; command; check; restraint; superintendence.

Con-trōl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTROLLING.] [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] To exercise a restraining influence over.

Syn. — To restrain; rule; govern; direct; check; curb; overpower; counteract.

Con-trōl'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being controlled.
Con-trōl'ler, *n.* **1.** An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers. [More commonly written *comptroller*.] **2.** One who controls or restrains.
Con-trōl'ler-shĭp, *n.* The office of a controller.
Con-trōl'ment, *n.* Power or act of controlling; the state of being controlled.
Cŏn'tro-vĕr'sial, *a.* Relating to disputes or controversy; disputatious; polemical.
Cŏn'tro-vĕr'sial-ĭst, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant; a polemic.
Cŏn'tro-vĕr'sial-ly, *adv.* In a controversial manner.
Cŏn'tro-vĕr'sy, *n.* [Lat. *controversia*. See *infra*.] Expression or maintenance of feelings, opinion, or course of action contrary to, or discordant with, those of others.

Syn. — Dispute; contest; debate; discussion; contention; disputation; wrangle; strife; quarrel; hostility.

Cŏn'tro-vĕrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTROVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTROVERTING.] [Lat. *contra*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] To make matter of controversy; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; to debate; to deny.
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer; a controversialist. [disputable.
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being controverted;
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-bly, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt'ĭst, *n.* One who controverts.
Cŏn'tu-mā'cioŭs, *a.* [See CONTUMACY.] **1.** Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority. **2.** (*Law.*) Willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court.

Syn. — Stubborn; obstinate; perverse; unyielding; inflexible; proud; haughty; headstrong.

Cŏn'tu-mā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a contumacious manner.
Cŏn'tu-mā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* State of being contumacious; obstinacy; stubbornness.
Cŏn'tu-ma-çy, *n.* [Lat. *contumacia*, from *contumax*, insolent, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contemnere*, to despise.] **1.** Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness. **2.** (*Law.*) A willful contempt of, and disobedience to, any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court.

Syn. — Stubbornness; perverseness; obstinacy; pride; haughtiness.

Cŏn'tu-mē'li-oŭs, *a.* Exhibiting contumely; overbearingly contemptuous; insolent; reproachful.
Cŏn'tu-mē'li-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.
Cŏn'tu-mē'li-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being contumelious; insolence; reproach.
Cŏn'tu-me-ly, *n.* [Lat. *contumelia*, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contemnere*, to despise.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness.
Con-tūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTUSING.] [Lat. *contundere*, *contusum*, from *con* and *tundere*, to beat, Skr. *tud*.] **1.** To beat, pound, or bray together. **2.** To bruise or injure by beating.
Con-tū'şion, *n.* **1.** Act of beating and bruising. **2.** State of being bruised.
Co-nŭn'drum, *n.*; *pl.* CO-NŬN'DRUMS. [Cf. O. Eng. *conne*, *cunne*, to know, *cunning*, knowledge, skill, *conning*, knowledge.] A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance between things quite unlike is proposed for discovery; a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.
Cŏn'u-sançe, *n.* Cognizance; knowledge; notice.
Cŏn'u-sant, *a.* Having or taking notice; cognizant.
Cŏn'va-lĕsçe' (-lĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVALESCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVALESCING.] [Lat. *convalescere*, from *con* and *valescere*, to grow strong, inchoative form of *valere*, to be strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'çençe, } *n.* Recovery of health and strength
Cŏn'va-lĕs'çen-çy, } after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'çent, *a.* Recovering health and strength.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'çent, *n.* One recovering from sickness.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'çent-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigor.
Con-vĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *convectio*, from *convehere*, to bring together, from *con* and *vehere*, to carry.] **1.** Act or process of conveying or transmitting. **2.** (*Physics.*) A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat or electricity, by means of currents in liquids or gases.
Con-vĕn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being convened.
Con-vēne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVENING.] [Lat. *convenire*, from *con* and *venire*, to come.] To come together; to meet in the same place.

Syn. — To meet; to assemble; to join; to unite.

Con-vēne', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. **2.** To summon judicially to meet or appear.
Con-ven'er, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others.
Con-vēn'ience, } *n.* **1.** State of being convenient;
Con-vēn'ien-çy, } fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, &c.; adaptedness. **2.** Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble. **3.** That which is convenient; an accommodation.

Con-vēn'ient (-yent), *a.* [Lat. *conveniens*, p. pr. of *convenire*. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted to an end; becoming. **2.** Promotive of comfort or advantage; affording convenience.

Syn. — Fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; commodious.

Con-vēn'ient-ly, *adv.* In a convenient manner.

Cŏn'vent, *n.* [Lat. *conventus*. See CONVENE.] **1.** A community of recluses devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns. **2.** A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Con-vĕnt'i-cle (-vĕnt'ĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *conventiculum*, diminutive of *conventus*. See CONVENE, *n.*] An assembly or gathering; especially for religious worship; and opprobriously, such an assembly held by dissenters from the established church of England. [conventicles.

Con-vĕnt'i-cler, *n.* One who supports or frequents

Con-vĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conventio*. See CONVENE.] **1.** Act of coming together, or assembling. **2.** Arbitrary custom; usage; conventionality; conventionalism. **3.** A formal assembly of delegates or representatives for some deliberative purpose. **4.** (*Eng. Hist.*) An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ. **5.** An informal or preliminary compact, as between commanders of armies in respect to suspension of hostilities, or between states.

Con-vĕn'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated. **2.** Growing out of, or depending on, custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by usage.

Con-vĕn'tion-al-ĭsm, *n.* That which is received or established by convention or informal agreement.

Con-vĕn'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty. **2.** One who is governed by conventionalism.

Con-vĕn'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being conventional.

Con-vĕn'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

Con-vĕn'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a convention; acting under contract; conventional.

Con-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.

Con-vĕrġe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVERGING.] [N. Lat. *convergere*, from *con* and *vergere*, to turn, incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together.

Con-vĕr'ġençe, } *n.* Quality of converging; tendency
Con-vĕr'ġen-çy, } to one point.

Con-vĕr'ġent, *a.* Tending to one point; converging.

Con-vĕr'sa-ble, *a.* Qualified for conversation; sociable.

Con-vĕr'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being conversable.

Con-vĕr'sa-bly, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Cŏn'ver-sant, *a.* **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse. **2.** Familiar or acquainted by use or study; versed. **3.** Having concern or relation.

Cŏn'ver-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** General conduct; behavior; deportment. [*Obs.*] **2.** Familiar intercourse; close acquaintance. **3.** Familiar discourse; unrestrained and informal talk; converse.

Syn. — Intercourse; communion; commerce; familiarity; discourse; dialogue; colloquy; talk; chat; conference. — *Talk* is broken, familiar, and versatile; *chat* is still more so; *conversation* is more continuous and sustained; a *conference* is held for the discussion of some important topic.

Con'ver-sā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation, or familiar and informal talk; colloquial.

Cŏn'ver-sā'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* One who excels in conversation; a conversationist.

Cŏn'ver-sā'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who is an adept in conversation; a conversationalist. [men; social.

Con-vĕr'sa-tĭve, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with

Conversazione (kŏn'vêr-sät/se-ō/nā), *n.*; *pl.* *CONVERSAZIONI* (kŏn'vêr-sät-se-ō/nē). [It. See CONVERSATION.] A meeting of company for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

Con-vĕrse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVERSED (konverst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVERSING.] [Lat. *conversari*, from *con* and *versari*, to be turned, to live, remain, from *versare*, to turn often, intens. form of *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** To keep company, or have familiarity; to commune. **2.** To talk familiarly, or in a free, informal manner; to chat.

Syn. — To associate; commune; discourse; talk; speak.

Cŏn'verse, *n.* **1.** Familiarity; acquaintance. **2.** Familiar discourse or talk; conversation. **3.** (*Logic.*) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another. **4.** (*Math.*) A proposition in which, after a conclusion, from something supposed, has been drawn, the order is inverted. [tion; reciprocal.

Cŏn'verse, *a.* Turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

Cŏn'verse-ly, *adv.* In a converse manner; reciprocally.

Con-vĕrs'er, *n.* One who engages in conversation.

Con-vĕr'sion, *n.* [Lat. *conversio*. See CONVERT.] **1.** Act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another; transmutation. **2.** A change from one side, party, or form of religion to another. **3.** (*Law.*) An appropriation of property. **4.** (*Logic.*) The act of interchanging the terms of a proposition. **5.** (*Math.*) A change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition. **6.** (*Mil.*) A change of front. **7.** (*Theol.*) A radical change of heart or moral character.

Con-vĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVERTING.] [Lat. *convertere*, *conversum*, from *con* and *vertere*, to turn.] To change from one form, substance, religion, party, intended use, or the like, to another.

Syn. — To change; turn; transmute; appropriate.

Con-vĕrt', *v. i.* To be turned or changed; to undergo a change; to be transmuted.

Cŏn'vert, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; especially one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.

Syn. — Proselyte; neophyte; pervert. — *Convert* is generic, and refers to a change of mind or feelings; a *proselyte* is one who, leaving his former sect or system, becomes the adherent of another; a *pervert* is one who is drawn off or perverted from the true faith.

Con-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who converts.

Con-vĕrt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible; convertibleness.

Con-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. **2.** Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal.

Con-vĕrt'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being convertible; convertibility.

Con-vĕrt'i-bly, *adv.* In a convertible manner.

Cŏn'vex, *a.* [Lat. *convexus*, from *convehere*, to bring together. See CONVEY.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form.

Cŏn'vex, *n.* A convex body.

Con-vĕx'ed-ness, } *n.* State of being convex; exterior
Con-vĕx'i-ty, } surface of a convex body.

Cŏn'vex-ly, *adv.* In a convex form.

Cŏn'vex-ness, *n.* The state of being convex; convexity.

Con-vĕx'o-cŏn'cāve, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Con-vĕx'o-cŏn'vex, *a.* Convex on both sides.

Con-vĕx'o-plāne, *a.* Convex on one side, and plane on the other.

Con-vey', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVEYING.] [O. Fr. *conveier*, *conveer*, *convoyer*, from Lat. *con* and *via*, way.] **1.** To carry from one place to another. **2.** To transfer or deliver to another; to make over. **3.** To impart or communicate.

Syn. — To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

Con-vey'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

Con-vey'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of conveying; transmission; transference. **2.** Instrument or means of conveying. **3.** (*Law.*) An instrument in writing by which property, or the title to property, is conveyed or transmitted from one person to another.

Con-vey'an-çer, *n.* (*Law.*) One who employs himself in drawing up conveyances of property.

Con-vey'an-çing, *n.* (*Law.*) The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property.

Con-vey'er, *n.* One who conveys.

Con-vĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVICTING.] [Lat. *convincere*, *convictum*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer. See CONVINCE.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision. **2.** To show by proof or evidence.

Syn. — To confute; detect; convince; confound.

Cŏn'vict, *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted of crime.

Syn. — Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

Con-vĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of convicting or proving, finding, or adjudging guilty of an offense. **2.** Act of convincing of error; confutation. **3.** State of being convinced or convicted; especially, the state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

Con-vĭct'ĭve, *a.* Fitted to convince or convict. [*Rare.*]

Con-vĭnçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVINCED (konvĭnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVINCING.] [Lat. *convincere*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof.

Syn. — To persuade; satisfy; convict. — To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. When we say, "I am *persuaded* it is so," "I can not *persuade* myself of the fact," there is a degree of feeling mingled with the conviction which gives rise to the expression.

Con-vĭn'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, convinces.

Con-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being convinced.

Con-vĭn'çing-ly, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Con-vĭv'i-al, *a.* Relating to a feast or entertainment.

Syn. — Festive; festal; jovial; social; gay.

Con-vĭv'i-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions.

Con-vĭv'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a convivial manner.

Cŏn'vo-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOCATING.] [Lat. *convocatus*, p. p. of *convocare*, from *con* and *vocare*, to call.] To convoke. [*Rare.*]

Cŏn'vo-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of calling or assembling by summons. **2.** An assembly or meeting. **3.** (*Church of Eng.*) A general assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

Syn. — Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod; council.

Con-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CONVOKED (kon-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOKING.] [Lat. *convocare*. See CONVOCATE.] To call together.

Syn. — To call; summon; assemble; convene.

Cŏn'vo-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled together, or one part on another.

Cŏn'vo-lū'ted, *a.* Curved or rolled together.

Cŏn'vo-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another. **2.** State of being rolled or wound together.

Con-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOLVING.] [Lat. *convolvere*, *convolutum*, fr. *con* and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll or wind together; to twist.

Con-vŏl'vu-lus, *n.*; *pl.* CON-VŎL'VU-LĪ. [Lat., from *convolvere*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprising many species, some of which are prized for their beauty; — called also *bind-weed*.

Con-voy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOYING.] [Fr. *convoyer*, L. Lat. *conviare*, to accompany. See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection, either by sea or land.

Cŏn'voy, *n.* **1.** Act of attending for protection. **2.** A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place. **3.** The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is convoyed.

Con-vŭlse', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CONVULSED (kon-vŭlst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVULSING.] [Lat. *convellere*, *convulsum*, from *con* and *vellere*, to pluck, pull.] To draw or contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body.

Syn. — To agitate; disturb; shake; tear; rend.

Con-vŭl'sion, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. **2.** Any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

Syn. — Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance; spasm.

Con-vŭl'sīve, *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion or spasms; convulsionary.

Con-vŭl'sīve-ly, *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

Cō'ny, or **Cŏn'y**, *n.* [From Lat. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, an Hispanic word.] A rabbit.

☞ The *cony* of Scripture is thought to be a small animal, found in Syria, Arabia, and Abyssinia, which lives in the mouths of caves or the clefts of rocks. It is gregarious, feeble, timid, and easily tamed.

Coo, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOING.] [Formed from the sound.] To make a low cry or sound, as pigeons or doves.

Cook, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOKED (kŏokt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOKING.] [A.-S. *geococnian*, from Lat. *coquere*.] **1.** To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. **2.** To concoct; hence, to tamper with or alter. [*Colloq.*]

Cook, *v. i.* To prepare food for the table.

Cook, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table. [table.

Cook'er-y, *n.* Art or practice of preparing food for the

Cook'y, *n.* [D. *koek*, cake, q. v., dim. *koekje*.] A small, flat, hard, sweetened cake.

Cool, *a.* [*compar.* COOLER; *superl.* COOLEST.] [A.-S. *cōl*, D. *koel*, O. H. Ger. *chuoli*. See COLD and CHILL.] **1.** Moderately cold; somewhat cold. **2.** Producing or promoting coolness. **3.** Calm, or free from excitement by passion. **4.** Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling. **5.** Negligent of propriety in matters of minor importance, either ignorantly or willfully.

Syn. — Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

Cool, *n.* A moderate state of cold.

Cool, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOLING.] **1.** To make cool or cold. **2.** To moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate; to moderate.

Cool, *v. i.* **1.** To become less hot; to lose heat. **2.** To become less ardent; to become more moderate.

Cool'er, *n.* **1.** That which cools or abates heat or excitement. **2.** A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. [free from passion.

Cool'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; **Coo'lie**, *n.* A Cooly. See COOLY.

Cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

Cool'ly (109), *adv.* In a cool manner; with coolness.

Cool'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being cool; a moderate degree of cold. **2.** Want of ardor, zeal, passion, or affection; calmness; indifference.

Coo'ly, } *n.* [Hind. *kûlî*, a laborer, porter. Cf. Turk.
Coo'lie, } *kûl*, *kyûleh*, slave.] An East Indian porter or carrier; especially a laborer transported from the East, for service in some other country.

Coom, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *kahm*, D. *kaam*, mold gathered on liquids, Fr. *cambouis*, cart-grease.] Dirty, refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

Coomb (kōom), *n.* [A.-S. *cumb*, a liquid measure, Gr. κύμβος, cup, basin, Skr. *kumbha*, water-jar, Lat. *cumba*, *cymba*, Gr. κύμβη, boat, skiff.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. [Written also *comb*.]

Coomb } (kōom), *n.* [See *supra*.] A valley on the
Coombe } declivity of a hill, in the shape of an amphitheater. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Coop, *n.* [D. *kuip*, Icel. *kupa*, O. H. Ger. *chuófa*, Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*. Cf. CUP.] **1.** A barrel or cask. **2.** A grated box or inclosure for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

Coop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOPED (koopt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOPING.] To confine in a coop; hence, to confine in a narrow compass.

Syn. — To crowd; confine; imprison.

Coop'er, *n.* One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, tubs, and the like.

Coop'er, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper upon.

Coop'er-a̤ge, *n.* **1.** Price paid for cooper's work. **2.** A place where cooper's work is done. **3.** The work or business of a cooper.

Co-ŏp'er-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-OPERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-OPERATING.] [Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *operatus*, p. p. of *operari*, to work, from *opus*, *operis*, work.] To act or operate jointly with another or others.

Co-ŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of co-operating; concurrent effort or labor; joint operation.

Co-ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

Co-ŏp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who labors jointly with others to promote the same end.

Coop'er-y, *n.* The occupation or trade of a cooper.

Co-ôr'di-nate (45), *a.* [From Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. [rank; to harmonize.

Co-ôr'di-nāte, *v. t.* To make co-ordinate, or equal in

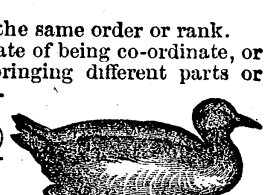
Co-ôr'di-nate, *n.* **1.** A person or thing of the same rank with another. **2.** *pl.* (*Math.*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines, or planes, called *co-ordinate axes* and *co-ordinate planes*.

Co-ôr'di-nate-ly, *adv.* In the same order or rank.

Co-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value. **2.** Act of bringing different parts or objects into similarity of condition or harmony of action.

Co-ôr'di-na-tĭve, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing or indicating co-ordination.

Coot (26), *n.* [D. *koet*, W. *cwtiar*, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed, *cwt*, rump, tail.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A certain water-fowl, which frequents lakes and other still waters.



Coot.

☞ The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length.

2. A stupid fellow; a simpleton.

Cŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *cop* or *copp*. See COB.] The conical ball of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.

Co-pāi'bà, } *n.* [Sp. & Pg., from Brazil. *cupaúba*.]
Co-pāi'và, } (*Med.*) A liquid, resinous juice, of a yellowish color, and a bitterish, pungent taste, flowing from a tree growing in Spanish America.

Cō'pal, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A resinous substance flowing from two trees found in the East Indies, and in Central or Southern America — used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes.

Co-pär'çe-na-ry, *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *parcenary*, q. v.] (*Law.*) Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

Co-pär'çe-ner, *n.* (*Law.*) A joint heir.

Co-pär'çe-ny, *n.* (*Law.*) An equal share of an inheritance.

Co-pärt'ner, *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *partner*, q. v.] A joint partner; an associate; a partaker.

Co-pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* **1.** Joint interest or concern in any matter. **2.** An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See PARTNERSHIP.

Cōpe, *n.* [W. *cob*, A.-S. *cappe*. See CAP.] **1.** A covering for the head. **2.** Any thing regarded as extended over the head, as the vault of the sky. **3.** A sacerdotal cloak worn during divine service by the clergy. **4.** (*Founding.*) The top part of a flask.

Cōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPED (kōpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPING.] [O. Eng. *coupe*, prob. fr. O. Fr. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, fr. Lat. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, Gr. κόλαφος, so that it orig. meant to interchange blows; or perh. fr. D. *koopen*, A.-S. *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to cheapen, trade.] **1.** To strive; to contend; especially on equal terms or with success; to match; to equal. **2.** To exchange or barter. [*Obs.*]

Cōpe, *v. t.* To match one's self against.

Co-pĕr'ni-can, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

Cōpe'stōne, *n.* (*Arch.*) Head or top stone, as of a wall; coping; — called also *coping-stone*.

Cŏp'i-er, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an imitator.

Cōp'ing, *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The highest course of masonry in a wall, usually wider than the wall itself, and often with sloping edges to carry off water.

Cō'pi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, from *co*, for *con*, and *ops*, *opis*, power, property.] Large in quantity or amount.

Syn. — Ample; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; rich; full; exuberant; overflowing.

Cō'pi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a copious or abundant manner; plentifully; largely; amply; exuberantly.

Cō'pi-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being copious.

Syn. — Abundance; plenty; richness; exuberance; diffusion; amplitude; fullness.

Cŏp'per, *n* [Late Lat. *cuprum*, Lat. *Cyprium*, *Cyprium æs*, Gr. χαλκός Κύπριος, *i. e.*, Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its rich copper mines.] **1.** A familiar metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious. **2.** A coin made of copper. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A vessel, especially a large boiler, made of copper.

Cŏp'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPPERING.] To cover with copper; to sheathe with sheets of copper.

Cŏp'per-as, *n.* [L. Lat. *cuprosa*, *cuperosa*, *coporosa*, O. Ger. *koper-roose*, from Lat. *cuprirosa*, equivalent to Gr. χάλκανθος, *i. e.*, copper-flower.] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a green color, and of a styptic, astringent taste.

☞ The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Cŏp'per-hĕad, *n.* [From its color.] **1.** A poisonous American serpent, which, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is therefore the type of a concealed foe. **2.** A Northern sympathizer with the Southern rebellion of 1861–65. [*Amer.*]

Cŏp'per-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with copper. **2.** An envelope or covering of copper. [or partaking of it.

Cŏp'per-ĭsh, *a.* Containing copper; resembling copper,

Cŏp'per-plāte, *n.* **1.** An engraved plate of highly polished copper. **2.** A print or impression taken from such a plate. [sils.

Cŏp'per-smĭth, *n.* One who manufactures copper uten-

Cŏp'per-worm (-wûrm), *n.* **1.** A small worm, which penetrates the bottoms of ships. **2.** The ring-worm.

Cŏp'per-y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper.

Cŏp'pĭçe, *n.* [O. Fr. *copeiz*, *coupiz*, from *coper*, *couper*, to cut. See COPE, *v. i.*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood.

Cŏpse, *n.* A wood of small growth. See COPPICE.

Cŏpse, *v. t.* To trim or cut, as brushwood.

Cŏpt, *n.* [See *infra.*] A descendant of an ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite or Monophysite sect.

Cŏp'tic, *a.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *Ægyptius*, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, an Egyptian, Ar. *kibtî*, pl. *kibt*.] Belonging or relating to the Copts.

Cŏp'tic, *n.* The language of the Copts.

Cŏp'u-lâ, *n.* [Lat., from *co*, for *con*, and *apere*, to take, seize upon.] (*Logic.*) The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

Cŏp'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *copulare*, *copulatum*, to couple, to join.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COPULATING.] To unite in sexual embrace.

Cŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of coupling; embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

Cŏp'u-la-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to couple, unite, or connect. **2.** (*Gram.*) Uniting the sense as well as the words.

Cŏp'u-la-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.

Cŏp'u-la-to-ry (50), *a.* Pertaining to copulation; tending or serving to unite; copulative.

Cŏp'y, *n.* [Lat. *copia*, abundance, number, L. Lat., a pattern for writing, transcript.] **1.** A writing like another writing; a transcript; or a book printed according to the original. **2.** One of a series of imitations or repetitions of an original work. **3.** (*Print.*) The manuscript, &c., placed in the compositor's hands. **4.** Anything to be imitated; a model; pattern.

Syn. — Imitation; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit.

Cŏp'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* COPYING.] To write, print, or engrave after an original; to imitate; to transcribe; to model after.

Cŏp'y, *v. i.* To do a thing in imitation of something else.

Cŏp'y-bŏŏk, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Cŏp'y-er, *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

Cŏp'y-hōld, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A tenure of estate by copy of court roll. (*b.*) Land held in copy-hold.

Cŏp'y-hōld'er, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

Cŏp'y-ing-prĕss, *n.* A machine for taking, by pressure, an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

Cŏp'y-ĭst, *n.* A copier; a transcriber; a plagiarist.

Cŏp'y-rīght (-rīt), *n.* The exclusive right which, by law, an author has to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit, during a certain period of time.

Cŏp'y-rīght, *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Co-quĕt' (ko-kĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COQUETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COQUETTING.] [See COQUETTE.] To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, with a a view to deceive and disappoint.

Co-quĕt', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint him.

Co-quĕt'ry, *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

Co-quĕtte' (ko-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, a., coquettish, originally cock-like, strutting like a cock, from *coq*, a cock.] A vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration, and gain matrimonial offers, with the intention to reject her suitor.

Co-quĕt'tish (ko-kĕt'tish), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry; befitting a coquette.

Co-quĕt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Cŏr'a-cle, *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, from *corwg*, *cwrwg*, any round body or vessel.] A boat used, in Wales, by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Cŏr'a-coid, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Anat.*) A small, sharp process of the blade-bone, shaped like a crow's beak.

Cŏr'a-coid, *a.* [Gr. κορακοειδής, from κόραξ, crow, and εἶδος, form.] Shaped like a crow's beak.

Cŏr'al, *n.* [Lat. *corallum*, *coralium*, Gr. κοράλλιον.] **1.** The solid secretion of zoöphytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps. It consists almost purely of carbonate of lime. **2.** A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything.

Cŏr'al-līne, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

Cŏr'al-līne, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A submarine, calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling

some species of moss. **2.** A piece of certain minute corals, growing in moss-like form.

Cŏr'al-loid, Cŏr'al-loid'al } *a.* [From Gr. κοράλλιον, and εἶδος, form.] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

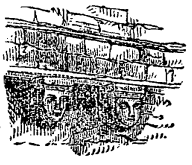
Côrb, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*, basket.] **1.** A basket used in coaleries. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in a building; corbel. **3.** [Abbreviated from *corban*.] An alms-basket.

Côr'ban, *n.* [Heb. *korbân*, Ar. *kurbân*, offering, sacrifice.] **1.** An alms-basket. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or sacrifice devoted to God; a vow by which a person bound himself not to give to another, or to receive from him, some particular object.

☞ "The thing thus interdicted was considered as *corban*, and the form of interdiction was virtually to this effect: 'I forbid myself to touch, or be concerned in any way with, the thing forbidden, as if it were devoted by law;' *i. e.*, 'let it be *corban*.'" *Dr. Wm. Smith.*

Côr'bĕil, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from Lat. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, basket.] (*Arch.*) A carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruit.

Côr'bel, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. (*b.*) The vase or tambor of the Corinthian column. (*c.*) A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece. (*d.*) A niche.



Corbel. (*c.*)

Côr'bel, *v. t.* To furnish with corbels.

Côrd, *n.* [Lat. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή.] **1.** A string, or small rope. **2.** A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; — so called because a cord or line was formerly used in measuring by this standard.

Côrd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORDING.] **1.** To bind with a cord or rope. **2.** To pile up, as wood, for measurement and sale by the cord.

Côrd'ăġe, *n.* Ropes or cords; — used collectively.

Côr'date, Côr'dā-ted, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.

Côr'date-ly, *adv.* In a cordate form.

Côr'de-liēr', *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *cordel*, N. Fr. *cordeau*, from *corde*, string, rope, or girdle worn by that order. See CORD.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a Gray friar.

☞ The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth cloak, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots.

Côr'di-al, or **Côrd'ial,** *a.* [L. Lat. *cordialis*, from Lat. *cor*, heart.] **1.** Proceeding from the heart. **2.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate.

Syn. — Hearty; sincere; heartfelt; warm; affectionate; cheering; invigorating.

Côr'di-al, or **Côrd'ial,** *n.* **1.** Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. **2.** (*Med.*) That which cheers or invigorates, especially a medicine which does so. **3.** (*Com.*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage.

Côr'di-ăl'i-ty, or **Cord-iăl'i-ty,** *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

Côr'di-al-ly, or **Côrd'ial-ly,** *adv.* With real affection; heartily; sincerely.

Côr'di-al-ness, or **Côrd'ial-ness,** *n.* Hearty good [will; cordiality.

Côr'don (*or* kôr'dŏng), *n.* [Fr. *cordon*, from *corde*. See CORD.] **1.** A ribbon borne as a badge of honor. **2.** (*Arch.*) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building. **3.** (*Fort.*) The projecting coping of the scarp-wall. **4.** (*Mil.*) A line or series of military posts.

Côr'do-van, *n.* [Sp., from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*.] Spanish leather, or goat-skin tanned and dressed; cordwain.

Côr'du-roy', or **Côr'du-roy',** *n.* [Probably for Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

Corduroy road, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, as in marshy places: — so called from its rough or ribbed surface. [*Amer.*]

Côrd'wāin-er, *n.* [From O. Eng. *cordwain*, a corruption of *Cordovan*.] A worker in cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Cōre, *n.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] **1.** The heart or inner part of a thing, especially of fruit. **2.** (*Founding.*) The internal mold which forms a hollow in casting, as in a tube or pipe.

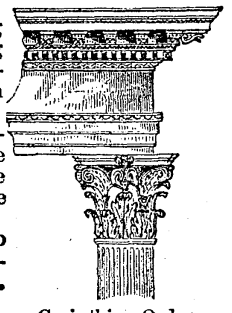
Cōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORING.] To take out the core or inward parts of.

Cōr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cores.

Cō'ri-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

Cō'ri-ăn'der, *n.* [Lat. *coriandrum*, Gr. κορίαννον, κόριον, from κόρις, bug, on account of the bug-like smell of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative.

Co-rĭn'thi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture, characterized by a profusion of ornamentation.



Corinthian Order.

Côrk, *n.* [From Lat. *cortex*, *corticis*.] **1.** The outer bark of the cork-tree, of which stoppers are made. **2.** A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

Côrk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORKED (kôrkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORKING.] **1.** To stop with corks. **2.** To furnish with cork.

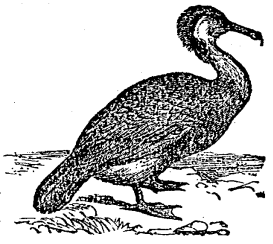
Côrk'ing-pĭn, *n.* A pin of a large size, formerly used in attaching a woman's head-dress to a cork mold. [*Obs.*]

Côrk'-jăck'et, *n.* A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

Côrk'screw (-skrų), *n.* A kind of screw used for drawing corks from bottles.

Côrk'y, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork.

Côr'mo-rant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, from Arm. & W. *môr-vran*, a sea-raven, from *môr*, sea, and *bran*, raven, with *corb*, equiv. to Lat. *corvus*, raven, pleonastically prefixed.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterized by great voracity. **2.** A glutton, or gluttonous servant.



Cormorant.

Côrn, *n.* [A.-S. *corn*, O. S. *curni*, D. *koorn*, Ger. & Icel. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*, allied with Lat. *granum*. See GRAIN.] **1.** A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural.] **2.** The various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize; — used collectively.

☞ In Scotland the term is generally restricted to *oats*, in the United States to maize, or *Indian corn*.

3. The plants which produce corn. **4.** A small, hard particle; a grain.

Côrn, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn.] A hard, horn-like induration of the skin on the toes or other part of the feet.

Côrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORNING.] **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; to cure by salting. **2.** To form into small grains; to granulate. **3.** To feed with grain. **4.** To render intoxicated.

Côrn'-cŏck'le, *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed having bright flowers, [common in corn-fields.

Côrn'-crāke, *n.* [See CRAKE.] (*Ornith.*) A bird which frequents corn-fields; the crake or land-rail.

Côr'ne-ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* CÔR'NE-Ȧ§. [Lat. *corneus*, *-a*, *-um*, horny, from *cornu*, a horn.] (*Anat.*) The strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye.

Côr'nel, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornolium*, from Lat. *cornus*, a cornel cherry-tree, from *cornu*, horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] (*Bot.*) A shrub and its fruit; the dog-wood.

Cor-nēl'ian, *n.* See CARNELIAN, the proper orthography.

Côr'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like; consisting of a horny substance.

Côr'ner, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornerium*, *corneria*, from Lat. *cornu*, horn, end, angle.] **1.** The point where two converging lines meet; an angle. **2.** The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. **3.** An inclosed, secret, or retired place. **4.** Any part; a part. **5.** An embarrassed position.

Côr'ner, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORNERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORNERING.] **1.** To drive into a corner. **2.** To drive into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. **3.** To get control of; — said of stocks. [*Amer.*]

Côr'ner-stōne, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; especially, the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable.

Côr'ner-wīse, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; from corner to corner.

Côr'net, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*, dim. of *corne*, Lat. *cornu*, horn.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A wind instrument blown with the mouth. (*b.*) A species of trumpet. (*c.*) A certain organ stop or register. **2.** A little cap of paper twisted at the end, used by grocers. **3.** (*Mil.*) The officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop or company.

Côr'net-a-pĭs'ton, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind-instrument, like the French horn or the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods.

Côr'net-çy, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Côr'nĭçe, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronix*, *cornix*, from Lat. *coronis*, Gr. κορωνίς, a curved line.] (*Arch.*) Any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed.

Côrn'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cornwall, Eng.

Côrn'ish, *n.* The dialect or the people of Cornwall.

Côr'nu-cō'pi-à, *n.*; *pl.* CÔR'NU-CŌ'PI-Æ. [Lat. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.] The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding; — an emblem of abundance.

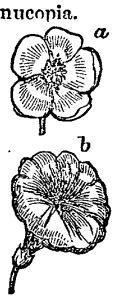
Cornucopia.

Côr'nute, } *a.* Grafted with horns;
Côr'nūt-ed, } horned; horn-shaped.

Côrn'y, *a.* [From Lat. *cornu*, horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

Côrn'y, *a.* **1.** Producing corn or grain. **2.** Containing corn; tasting well of malt.

Cŏr'ol, } *n.* [Lat. *corolla*, dim. of
Co-rŏl'là, } *corona*, crown.] (*Bot.*) The inner part of a flower, which surrounds the organs of fructification, and is composed of one or more leaves, called *petals*.



Corolla. *a*, many-petaled; *b*, single petaled.

Cŏr'ol-la-ry (44), *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, coronet, from *corolla*, q. v. "Finis coronat opus."] That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated; an inference; a deduction; a consequence.

Cŏr'ol-late, } *a.* Like a corolla; having
Cŏr'ol-lā'ted, } corollas.

Co-rō'nà, *n.*; *pl.* CO-RŌ'NÆ. [Lat. *corona*, crown, Gr. κορώνη, any thing curved.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection. **2.** (*Anat.*) The upper surface, as of a tooth. **3.** (*Astron.*) A peculiar luminous appearance surrounding the dark body of the moon during a total eclipse of the sun. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A crown-like margin of the top of a flower. (*b.*) An appendage at the top of some petals or seeds. **5.** (*Meteorol.*) (*a.*) A circle, around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. (*b.*) A peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis*, formed by the convergence of luminous beams around a point in the heavens.

Cŏr'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the kingly crown, or to coronation. **2.** Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

Cŏr'o-nal, *n.* **1.** A crown; wreath; garland. **2.** The frontal bone; — said to be so called because on it partly rests the crown of kings.

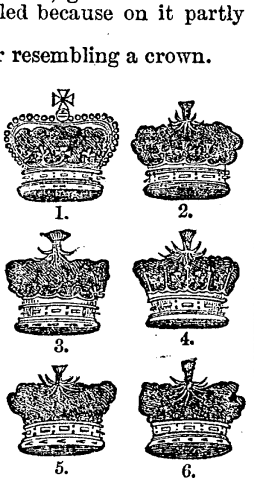
Cŏr'o-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a crown.

Cŏr'o-na-ry, *n.* A small bone in the foot of a horse.

Cŏr'o-nā'tion, *n.* Act, ceremony, or solemnity, of crowning a sovereign.

Cŏr'o-ner, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronarius*, from Lat. *corona*, crown.] An officer of the law whose duty is to inquire into the manner of a violent death.

Cŏr'o-net, *n.* [From Lat. *corona*, crown.] **1.** An inferior crown worn by noblemen. **2.** An ornamental head-dress. **3.** (*Far.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof.



Coronets.
1. Of the Prince of Wales; 2. Of a duke; 3. Of a marquis; 4. Of an earl; 5. Of a viscount; 6. Of a baron.

Cŏr'po-ral, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*, from Lat. *caput*.] **1.** (*Mil.*) The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. **2.** (*Naut.*) An officer under the master at arms.

Cŏr'po-ral, *a.* [Lat. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the body. **2.** Having a body or substance; not spiritual.

Syn. — Corporeal; material; bodily.

Cŏr'po-ral, *n.* [L. Lat. *corporale*. See *supra*.] (*Eccl.*) A fine linen cloth, used to cover or contain the sacred elements in the eucharist.

Cŏr'po-răl'i-ty, *n.* State of being a body or embodied; corporeality; materiality.

Cŏr'po-ral-ly, *adv.* In or with the body; bodily.

Cŏr'po-rate, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*, body.] **1.** United in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated. **2.** Belonging to a corporation.

Cŏr'po-rate-ly, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

Cŏr'po-rā'tion, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed with the capacity of perpetual succession.

Cŏr'po-rā'tor, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Cor-pō're-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus*, body.] Having a body; consisting of a material body or substance; material.

Syn. — Corporal; bodily. — *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* affections. *Corporeal* refers to the interior animal structure; as, *corporeal* substance or frame. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to the exterior; as, *corporal* punishment. To speak of *corporeal* punishment is now a gross error.

Cor-pō're-al-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist.

Cor-pō're-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being corporeal.

Cor-pō're-al-ly, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

Cŏr'po-rē'i-ty, *n.* Materiality.

Cŏr'po-săint, *n.* [It. *corpo santo*, holy body.] A luminous appearance, flame-like in shape, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights, at the mast-head and the yard-arms of ships.

Cōrps (kōr, *pl.* kōrz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *corpus*, body.] A body of men; *especially*, a body of troops, an organized part or division of an army.

Corps-d'armée (kōr'dăr'mā'), *n.* [Fr., body of the army.] A portion of a grand army possessed of all the constituents of a separate or an independent army.

Côrpse, *n.* [Lat. *corpus*, body, Fr. *corps*.] The dead body of a human being.

Cŏr'pu-lençe, } *n.* Excessive fatness; fleshiness; obe-
Cŏr'pu-len-çy, } sity.

Cŏr'pu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *corpulentus*, from *corpus*, body.] Having an excessive quantity of flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body.

Syn. — Stout; fleshy; robust; large; fat; lusty; pursy; obese.

Cŏr'pu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

Cŏr'pus Chrĭs'tī. [Lat., body of Christ.] (*Eccl.*) A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

Cŏr'pus-çle (kŏr'pus-l, 65), *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] **1.** A minute particle, or physical atom. **2.** (*Anat.*) An animal cell.

Cor-pŭs'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles.

Cor-pŭs'cu-lā'ri-an, *a.* Corpuscular.

Cor-pŭs'cūle, *n.* A particle of matter; a corpuscle.

Cor-rā'di-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare*, to radiate, q. v.] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

Cor-rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Conjunction of rays in one point.

Cor-rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere*. See *infra*.] Conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; free from error.

Syn. — Accurate; right; exact; precise; regular; faultless. See ACCURATE.

Cor-rĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRECTING] [Lat *corrigere*, *correctum*, from *con* and *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight.] **1.** To make or set right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude. **3.** To obviate or remove; to counteract or change.

Syn. — To amend; rectify; emend; reform; improve; chastise; punish; discipline; chasten.

Cor-rĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of correcting; emendation of faults or errors; change for the better; amendment. **2.** Punishment; discipline; chastisement. **3.** That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. **4.** Counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

Cor-rĕc'tion-al, *a.* Tending to, or intended for, correction; corrective.

Cor-rĕct'ĭve, *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to rectify. [recting.

Cor-rĕct'ĭve, *n.* That which has the power of cor-

Cor-rĕct'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly.

Cor-rĕct'ness, *n.* State of being correct; exactness.

Syn.— Accuracy; regularity; precision; propriety.

Cor-rĕct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, corrects.

Cŏr're-lāte', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRELATING.] To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be mutually related.

Cŏr're-lā'tion, *n.* [Low Lat. *correlatio*, from Lat. *con* and *relatio*.] Reciprocal or mutual relation; corresponding similarity or relation.

Cor-rĕl'a-tĭve, *a.* Having or indicating a reciprocal relation; reciprocal.

Cor-rĕl'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing. **2.** (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

Cor-rĕl'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Cŏr're-spŏnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRESPONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRESPONDING.] [L. Lat. *correspondere*, from *con* and *respondere*, to answer, from *re* and *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** To be adapted; to be congruous. **2.** To have intercourse or communication, *especially* by sending and receiving letters.

Syn.— To agree; fit; answer; suit; write; address.— Correspond *with*; correspond *to*.— We *correspond with* a friend by letters; one thing *corresponds to* another, *i. e.* answers to it.

Cŏr're-spŏnd'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Mutual adaptation of
Cŏr're-spŏnd'en-çy, } one thing to another; congruity; fitness; relation. **2.** Friendly intercourse; *especially*, by means of letters. **3.** The letters which pass between correspondents.

Cŏr're-spŏnd'ent, *a.* Having or indicating correspondence, adaptation, congruity, or fitness; suitable; congruous; conformable; answerable.

Cŏr're-spŏnd'ent, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters.

Cŏr're-spond'ent-ly, } *adv.* In a corresponding man-
Cŏr're-spŏnd'ing-ly, } ner; conformably; answerably; suitably.

Cŏr're-spŏn'sĭve, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

Cŏr'ri-dōr', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *currere*, to run.] (*Arch.*) A gallery or passage-way leading to apartments independent of each other.

Cŏr'ri-ĝĕn'dum, *n.*; *pl.* CŎR'RI-GĔN'DA. [Lat.] A word or thing to be corrected.

Cŏr'ri-ĝi-ble, *a.* [L. Lat. *corrigibilis*, from Lat. *corrigere*, to correct.] **1.** Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed. **2.** Worthy of being chastised; punishable.

Cŏr'ri-ĝi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being corrigible.

Cor-rī'val, *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor; a co-rival.

Cor-rī'val, *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

Cor-rŏb'o-rant, *a.* Having the power or quality of giving strength; confirming.

Cor-rŏb'o-rant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the body when weak.

Cor-rŏb'o-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORROBORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORROBORATING.] [Lat. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare*, from *con* and *roborare*, to strengthen, fr. *robur*, strength.] To make more certain; to confirm.

Cor-rŏb'o-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of corroborating or confirming; the state of being corroborated; confirmation. **2.** That which corroborates.

Cor-rŏb'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Corroborating, or tending to corroborate; confirmatory.

Cor-rŏb'o-ra-tĭve, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

Cor-rŏb'o-ra-to-ry, *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

Cor-rōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRODING.] [Lat. *corrodere*, from *con* and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat away or consume by degrees.

Syn.— To canker; gnaw; rust; waste; wear away.

Cor-rōd'ent, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

Cor-rōd'i-ble, } *a.* Capable of being corroded or eaten
Cor-rō'si-ble, } away.

Cor-rō'ĝion, *n.* [Low Lat. *corrosio*. See CORRODE.] Action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals.

Cor-rō'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; acrimonious. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

Corrosive sublimate, the bi-chloride of mercury; an acrid poison of great virulence.

Cor-rō'sĭve, *n.* **1.** That which has the quality of corroding. **2.** That which has the power of fretting, irritating, or exciting displeasure. [manner.

Cor-rō'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Like a corrosive; in a corrosive

Cor-rō'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.

Cŏr'ru-gant, *a.* Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles.

Cŏr'ru-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CORRUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUGATING.] [Lat. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare*, from *con* and *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *ruga*, wrinkle.] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds.

Cŏr'ru-gate (45), *a.* Shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled; furrowed; contracted.

Cŏr'ru-gā'tion, *n.* A contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rŭpt', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CORRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUPTING.] [Lat. *corrumpere*, *corruptum*, from *con* and *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to make putrid; to putrefy. **2.** To change from good to bad.

Syn.— To vitiate; deprave; debase; defile; entice; bribe.

Cor-rŭpt', *v. i.* **1.** To become putrid or tainted; to putrefy; to rot. **2.** To become vitiated; to lose purity.

Cor-rŭpt', *a.* **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, or the like, to a worse state; vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted.

Cor-rŭpt'er, *n.* One who corrupts or vitiates.

Cor-rŭpt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being corrupted or vitiated.

Cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.

Cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *n.* That which may decay and perish; hence, the human body. [corruptibility.

Cor-rŭpt'i-ble-ness, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption;

Cor-rŭpt'i-bly, *adv.* So as to be corrupted.

Cor-rŭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid. **2.** Product of corruption; putrid matter. **3.** Perversion or deterioration of moral principles. **4.** (*Law.*) Taint or impurity of blood, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others.

Syn.— Putrescence; putrefaction; pollution; defilement; contamination; depravation; debasement; perversion; adulteration; depravity; wickedness; taint.

Cor-rŭpt'ĭve, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting.

Cor-rŭpt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

Cor-rŭpt'ness, *n.* The state of being corrupt.

Côr'saĝe (45), *n.* [Fr. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress.

Côr'sâir, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, L. Lat. *corsarius*, from Lat. *currere*, *cursum*, to run, *cursus*, a running, course. See CRUISE.] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A piratical vessel.

Côrse, or **Cōrse**, *n.* [See CORPSE.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being.

Côrse'let, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] **1.** A kind of light breastplate worn by pikemen. **2.** (*Entom.*) That part of a winged insect which answers to the breast of other animals.

Côr'set, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn by women to support or correct the figure; stays.

Côr'set, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORSETING. To inclose in corsets.

Cortège (kôr'tāzh'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *corteggio*, train, from *corte*, court, q. v.] A train of attendants.

Cortes (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg. *corte*, court.] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

Côr'ti-eal, *a.* [From Lat. *cortex*, bark.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, bark or rind; external.

Côr'ti-eate, } *a.* [Lat. *corticatus*.] Having or re-
Côr'ti-eā'ted, } sembling the bark or rind of a tree.

Cor-tĭç'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, bark.

Côr'ti-eōse', } *a.* [Lat. *corticosus*.] Resembling bark;
Côr'ti-eoŭs, } made of bark.

Co-rŭn'dum, *n.* [From Hind. *kurand*, corundum stone.] (*Min.*) The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state.

Co-rŭs'eant, *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.

Cŏr'us-eāte, or **Co-rŭs'eāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *coruscatus*, p. p. of *coruscare*, to flash.] To throw off vivid flashes of light. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Syn.— To flash; lighten; glitter; glisten; gleam; sparkle.

Cŏr'us-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** A sudden flash or play of light. **2.** A flash of intellectual brilliancy.

Syn. — Flash; glitter; blaze; gleam; sparkle; radiation.

Cŏr'vet, Cor-vĕtte', *n.* [From Lat. *corbita*, a slow sailing ship of burden, fr. *corbis*, basket.] (*Naut.*) A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than twenty guns.

Cŏr'vīne, *a.* [Lat. *corvinus*, from *corvus*, crow.] Pertaining to the crow or raven.

Cŏr'y-bănt, *n.*; *pl.* **CŎR'Y-BĂNTS**; but the *Lat. pl.* **CŎR'Y-BĂN'TĒS**, is more in use. [Gr. κορύβας, κορύβαντος.] A priest of Cybele.

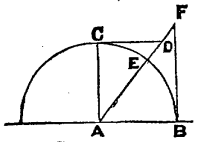
Cŏr'y-băn'tic, *a.* Madly agitated or excited, like the priests of Cybele, when celebrating her rites.

Cŏr'ymb, *n.* [Lat. *corymbus*, Gr. κόρυμβος.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, in which the lesser flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface.

Co-rўm'bōse, or **Cŏr'ym-bōse'**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of corymbs, or resembling them in form.

Cŏr'y-phē'us, *n.* [Lat. *coryphæus*, Gr. κορυφαῖος, standing at the head, from κορυφή, head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The conductor, chief, or leader of the dramatic chorus; hence, any chief or leader.

Cō-sē'cant, *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbrev. of Lat. *complementi secans*. See SECANT.] (*Geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, AD, which is the secant of the arc CE, is the co-secant of the complement of that arc, or BE.

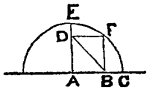


Co-secant.

Cō'sey (kō'zy), *a.* See COZY.

Cō'si-ly, *adv.* See COZILY.

Cō'-sīne, *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbrev. of Lat. *complementi sinus*. See SINE.] (*Geom.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, BF, which is the sine of the arc CF, is the co-sine of EF, the complement of that arc.



Co-sine.

Cŏs-mĕt'ic, Cŏs-mĕt'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός, from κόσμος, order, ornament.] Improving the beauty of the complexion.

Cŏs-mĕt'ic, *n.* Any external application that helps to improve the complexion.

Cŏs'mic, Cŏs'mic-al, *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός, from κόσμος. See COSMOS.] **1.** Pertaining to the universe, and having special reference to universal law or order. **2.** Pertaining to the solar system as a whole. **3.** (*Astron.*) Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

Cŏs'mic-al-ly, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting.

Cŏs-mŏg'o-nist, *n.* One who is versed in cosmogony.

Cŏs-mŏg'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογονία, from κόσμος, the world, and γένειν, γείνεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, to beget, bring forth.] The doctrine or science of the formation of the world or universe.

Cŏs-mŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who is versed in cosmography.

Cŏs'mo-grăph'ic, Cŏs'mo-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

Cŏs-mŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογραφία, from κόσμος, the world, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the world or universe, including the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.

Cŏs-mŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who is versed in cosmology.

Cŏs-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. κόσμος, the world, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to its structure and various parts.

Cŏs'mo-plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. κόσμος, the world, and πλαστικός, πλάσσειν, to form.] Pertaining to the formation of the world.

Cŏs'mo-pŏl'i-tan, Cŏs-mŏp'o-līte, *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης, from κόσμος, the world, and πολίτης, citizen, from πόλις, city.] A person who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

Cŏs-mŏp'o-li-tĭsm, *n.* Condition, qualities, or character of a cosmopolite.

Cŏs'mo-rā'mà, Cŏs'mo-rä'mà, *n.* [Gr. κόσμος, the world, and ὅραμα, a sight, from ὁράν, to see.] An exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of a number of drawings or paintings of different parts of the world.

Cŏs'mo-răm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

Cŏs'mos, *n.* [Gr. κόσμος, order, harmony.] **1.** The universe, — so called from its perfect arrangement. **2.** The system of law, harmony, and truth combined within the universe.

Cŏs'mo-thĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. κόσμος, universe, and τιθέναι, to place, or arrange.] (*Metaph.*) Assuming the actual existence or reality of the physical or external world.

Cŏs'set, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *kossat*, *kossät*, *kothsassc*, a cottager, from *kot*, *koth*, Eng. *cot*, hut, and Eng. *cot*, a cade lamb.] **1.** A lamb reared without the aid of the dam. **2.** A pet in general.

Cŏs'set, *v. t.* To fondle; to treat as a pet.

Cŏst (21), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** Amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought; charge; expense; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, &c., is requisite to secure benefit. **2.** Loss of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. **3.** *pl.* (*Law.*) Expenses incurred in litigation.

Cŏst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COSTING.] [From Lat. *constare*, to stand at, to cost, from *con* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out for. **2.** To require to be borne; to cause to be suffered.

Cŏs'tal, *a.* [From Lat. *costa*, rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

Cŏs'tard, *n.* [A modification of *custard*, *custard-apple*.] **1.** A large apple. **2.** The head; — used contemptuously.

Cŏs'tard-mŏn'ger, Cŏs'ter-mŏn'ger, (-mung'ger), *n.* An apple-seller; — also peddlers who sell any kind of fruit.

Cŏs'tēan-ing, *n.* [Cornish *cothas* and *stean*, dropped tin.] The process by which miners seek to discover metallic lodes.

Cŏs'tĭve, *a.* [Contracted from It. *costipativo*, from Lat. *constipare*, to press closely together, from *con* and *stipare*, to press together, cram.] Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated.

Cŏs'tĭve-ness, *n.* An unnatural detention of fecal matter in the bowels; constipation.

Cŏst'li-ness, *n.* Great cost or expense.

Cŏst'ly, *a.* Of great cost; of a high price; dear; sumptuous; expensive.

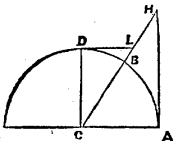
Cos-tūme', or **Cŏs'tūme**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consuetumen*, for *consuetudo*, custom.] **1.** An established manner, mode, or style, *especially* of dress. **2.** Adaptation of accessories, as in a picture, statue, poem, or the like, to the time, place, or other circumstances represented or described.

Cō'sy, *a.* See COZY.

Cŏt, Cōte, *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, *cyte*, Icel. *kot*, W. *cwt*.] **1.** A small house; a cottage or hut; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. **2.** A cover for a sore finger.

Cŏt, Cŏtt, *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, *cyte*, cottage, bed, couch. Cf. Gr. κοίτη, bed.] A sleeping place of limited size or elevation; a little bed; a cradle; a bedstead which can be folded together.

Cō-tăn'gent, *n.* [For *co. tangens*, an abbreviation of Lat. *complementi tangens*. See TANGENT.] (*Geom.*) The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, DL, which is the tangent of the arc DB, is the co-tangent of BA, the complement of that arc.



Co-tangent.

Cōte, *n.* See COT.

Co-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [See CONTEMPORANEOUS.] Living or being at the same time.

Co-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *a.* [See CONTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time.

Co-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Cō'te-rie', *n.* [Fr., from *cote*, share, portion, from Lat. *quota* (sc. *pars*), from *quotus*, *-a*, *-um*, which or what in number?] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly; a club.

Cō-tĭd'al, *a.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *tidal*, q. v.] Marking or indicating an equality in the tides.

Co-tĭl'lon, Co-tĭll'ion, (ko-tĭl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *cotillon*, from O. Fr. *cote*, L. Lat. *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic.] **1.** A brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille. **2.** A tune which regulates the dance.

Cŏt'quēan, *n.* [From *cot*, a small house, and *quean*, q. v.] A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cŏts'wōld, *n.* [From *cot*, hut, and *wold*, q. v.] Sheep-cotes in an open country.

Cŏt'tage (45), *n.* [From *cot*.] A small dwelling; a cot; formerly, a hut.

Cŏt'ta-ger, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Cŏt'ter, *n.* A cottager.

Cŏt'ter, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of wood, iron, or other material, for fastening the parts of a structure; a key.

Cŏt'ton (kŏt'tn), *n.* [From Ar. *qoton*, *alqoton*, cotton.] **1.** A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the cotton-plant. **2.** Cloth made of cotton.

Cotton velvet, velvet in which the warp and woof are both of cotton, and the pile is of silk.

Cŏt'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To rise with a regular nap, as cloth does. **2.** To unite together; to agree; to adhere. [*Colloq.*]

Cŏt'ton-ġĭn, *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from cotton.

Cŏt'ton-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce.

Cotton-plant.

Cŏt'ton-wŏŏd, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the poplar kind found in the United States, especially in the south-west.

Cŏt'ton-wŏŏl', *n.* Cotton in its raw or woolly state.

Cŏt'ton-y, *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy. **2.** Soft, like cotton.

Cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδών, from κοτύλη.] (*Bot.*) One of the seed-lobes of a plant, which involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes.

Cŏt'y-lĕd'o-nal, *a.* Having the form of a cotyledon.

Cŏt'y-lĕd'o-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

Couch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUCHED (koucht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUCHING.] [Fr. *coucher*, to lay down, to lie down, fr. Lat. *collocare*, to lay, put, place.] **1.** To lay down or deposit upon or in a bed, or other resting-place. **2.** To compose to rest. **3.** To put in language; to express; to phrase; to state.

To couch a cataract (*Surg.*), to depress it by means of a needle in order to its removal. — *To couch a spear*, or *lance*, to place the butt in the projection on the side of armor called the *rest*, so bringing it into the position for attack or defense.

Couch, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline, as on a bed; to repose. **2.** To lie down for concealment; to hide. **3.** To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, &c.

Couch, *n.* **1.** A place for rest or sleep; any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, &c. **2.** A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting. **3.** (*Painting*, *Gilding*, &c.) A preliminary layer, as of color, size, &c.

Couch'ant, *a.* **1.** Lying down; squatting. **2.** (*Her.*) Lying down with the head raised; — said of a lion or other beast.

Couch'er, *n.* One who couches.

Couch'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass which extends rapidly its creeping roots, and is very troublesome in fields, gardens, &c.

Cou'gar (kōō'gar), *n.* [In South American dialects *cuguacuara*, *cuguacuarana*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the American continent; — called also *puma* and *panther*.

Cough (kawf, 21), *n.* [D. *kuch*, from M. H. Ger. *kûchen*, to breathe, *kichen*, to gasp, to pant.] A violent effort of the lungs, usually attended with a harsh sound, to throw off irritating matter.

Cough (kawf), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUGHING.] To make a violent effort, attended with a harsh sound, to throw off obstructing or irritating matter from the throat or lungs.

Cough, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough; to eject by a cough; to expectorate.

Cough'er (kawf'er), *n.* One who coughs.

Could (kŏŏd), *imp.* of *can*. Was able, capable, or susceptible. See CAN.

Cōul'ter, *n.* Same as COLTER.

Coun'çil, *n.* [Lat. *concilium*, fr. *concire*, *conciere*, to assemble together, from *con* and *cire*, *ciere*, to move, or call to.] An assembly summoned for consultation or advice.

Syn. — Meeting; congress; diet; convention; convocation.

Coun'çil-man, *n.*; *pl.* COUN'ÇIL-MEN. A member of a council, especially of the common council of a city.

Coun'çil-or, *n.* A member of a council.

☞ The distinction between *councilor*, a member of a council, and *counselor*, one who gives counsel, was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed.

Coun'sel, *n.* [Lat. *consilium*, from the root of *consulere*, to consult.] **1.** Mutual advisement, instruction, or interchange of opinions. **2.** Exercise of deliberate judgment. **3.** Result of consultation or deliberation. **4.** Deliberate purpose. **5.** One who gives advice, especially in legal matters; also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case.

To keep counsel, to hold a purpose, &c., as a secret.

Syn. — Advice; consideration; consultation; design; intent; scheme; plan; opinion; instruction.

Coun'sel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNSELING.] **1.** To advise, admonish, or instruct. **2.** To recommend.

Coun'sel-or, *n.* **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** One of the members of a council. [See Note under COUNCILOR.] **3.** One who is consulted and gives advice in relation to a question of law; a barrister.

Coun'sel-or-shĭp, *n.* The office of a counselor.

Count, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTING.] [Fr. *conter*, *compter*, from Lat. *computare*, to reckon, to compute, q. v.] **1.** To number; to enumerate. **2.** To consider or esteem as belonging to one.

Syn. — To calculate; reckon; compute; esteem; ascribe.

Count, *v. i.* **1.** To number or be counted; hence, to swell the number; to add strength or influence. **2.** To depend; to rely. **3.** (*Law.*) To plead orally.

Count, *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning, **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A statement of a plaintiff's case in court. (*b.*) (*Crim. Law.*) One of several charges in an indictment.

Count, *n.* [Fr. *comte*, from Lat. *comes*, *comitis*, companion, one of the imperial court, from *con* and *ire*, to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, equal in rank to an English earl.

Count-palatine, (*a.*) See COUNTY PALATINE. (*b.*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; later still, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges.

Coun'te-nançe, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, from *contenant*, p. pr. of *contenir*, from Lat. *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** Appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; mien. **2.** The face; the features. **3.** Approving or encouraging aspect; hence, favor; aid; encouragement.

Out of countenance, with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured; confounded; abashed. — *To keep the countenance*, to preserve a composed or natural look.

Coun'te-nançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTENANCED (koun'te-nanst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTENANCING.] To encourage by a favoring aspect.

Syn. — To sanction; favor; approve; aid; support.

Coun'te-nan-çer, *n.* One who countenances.

Coun'ter, *n.* **1.** One who counts, or keeps an account; that which indicates a number. **2.** A piece of metal, wood, &c., in the form of a coin, used in reckoning. **3.** A table or board on which money is counted, and on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers. **4.** (*Naut.*) An arched space in the stern of a vessel. **5.** (*Mus.*) Counter-tenor. **6.** (*Far.*) That part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck. **7.** The back-leather or heel part of a boot; also, the heel stiffening of a boot or shoe.

Coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposite.

Coun'ter, *adv.* [See CONTRA.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction.

☞ This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

Coun'ter-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERACTING.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate.

Coun'ter-ăc'tion, *n.* Action in opposition; contrary agency or action; hindrance; resistance.

Coun'ter-ăct'ive, *a.* Tending to counteract.

Coun'ter-băl'ançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERBALANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERBALANCING.] To oppose with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

Coun'ter-băl'ançe, *n.* Equal opposing weight; power or agency acting in opposition to any thing; equivalent.

Coun'ter-brāçe, *n.* (*Naut.*) The brace of the foretopsail on the leeward side of a vessel.

Coun'ter-chānġe', *v. t.* To exchange; to reciprocate.

Coun'ter-chānġe', *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

Coun'ter-chärm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERCHARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERCHARMING.] To destroy the effect of a charm upon.

Coun'ter-chärm', *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

Coun'ter-chĕck', *v. t.* To oppose; to check.

Coun'ter-chĕck', *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.

Coun'ter-cŭr'rent, *n.* A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.

Coun'ter-deed, *n.* (*Law.*) A secret writing which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

Coun'ter-drąw', *v. t.* [*imp.* COUNTERDREW; *p. p.* COUNTERDRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERDRAWING.] To copy, as a design or painting, by means of some transparent substance, through which the strokes appear, and on which they are traced with a pencil.

Coun'ter-ĕv'i-dençe, *n.* Opposite evidence.

Coun'ter-feĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERFEITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERFEITING.] [Fr. *contrefaire*, p. p. *contrefait*, from *contre*, against, Lat. *contra*, and *faire*, to make, Lat. *facere*.] **1.** To put on a semblance of, especially for a bad purpose. **2.** To copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge.

Coun'ter-feĭt, *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.

Coun'ter-feĭt, *a.* **1.** Having a resemblance to. **2.** Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original. **3.** False; spurious; hypocritical.

Coun'ter-feĭt, *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive, by passing the false for the true. **2.** A likeness; a counterpart. **3.** One who personates another; an impostor; a cheat.

Coun'ter-feĭt-er, *n.* One who counterfeits; especially, one who forges bank-notes or coin; a forger.

Coun'ter-feĭt-ly, *adv.* By forgery; falsely.

Coun'ter-gāġe, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method used to measure joints, by transferring.

Coun'ter-guärd, *n.* (*Fort.*) A low work raised before the salient point of a bastion, to preserve the bastion.

Coun'ter-ĭr'ri-tant, *n.* (*Med.*) That which is used to produce an irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part.

Coun'ter-ĭr'ri-tāte, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce counter-irritation in.

Coun'ter-ĭr'ri-tā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another part

Coun'ter-jŭmp'er, *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously.

Coun'ter-mänd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERMANDING.] [Fr. *contremander*, from *contre*, against, and *mander*, to command, Lat. *mandare*.] To revoke, as a former command.

Coun'ter-mänd', *n.* Revocation of a former command.

Coun'ter-märch', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERMARCHED (koun'ter-marcht', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERMARCHING.] (*Mil.*) To march back, or to march in a reversed order.

Coun'ter-märch', *n.* **1.** A marching back. **2.** (*Mil.*) A change of the wings or face of a battalion.

Coun'ter-märk', *n.* **1.** An additional mark on goods in order to afford security or proof. **2.** (*Far.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

Coun'ter-märk', *v. t.* To apply a counter-mark to, as to the teeth of a horse.

Coun'ter-mīne', *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A gallery under ground to facilitate the formation of mines, so that those of the enemy may be reached and destroyed. **2.** Means of opposition or counteraction.

Coun'ter-mīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERMINING.] **1.** (*Mil.*) To oppose by means of a counter-mine. **2.** To frustrate by secret and opposing measures.

Coun'ter-mīne', *v. i.* To make a counter-mine or [counter-plot.

Coun'ter-mō'tion, *n.* An opposing motion.

Coun'ter-mọve'ment, *n.* A movement made in opposition to another.

Coun'ter-pāne, *n.* **1.** A coverlet for a bed. [See COUNTERPOINT.] **2.** (*O. Law.*) A counterpart.

Coun'ter-pärt, *n.* **1.** A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate. **2.** A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. **3.** (*Mus.*) The part to be arranged or used in connection with another.

Coun'ter-plēa, *n.* (*Law.*) A replication to a plea or request.

Coun'ter-plŏt', *v. t.* To oppose, as another plot, by [plotting.

Coun'ter-plŏt', *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

Coun'ter-point, *n.* **1.** An opposite point. [*Obs.*] **2.** A cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; — now corrupted into *counterpane*, from the idea of panes or square openings. **3.** [Point against point.] (*Mus.*) The art of composing music in parts; — often used as synonymous with *harmony*.

Coun'ter-poiṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERPOISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERPOISING.] **1.** To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. **2.** To act against with equal power or effect.

Coun'ter-poiṣe', *n.* **1.** A weight sufficient to balance another. **2.** Equal power or force acting in opposition. **3.** The relation of two such weights or forces; equilibrium; equiponderance.

Coun'ter-poi'ṣon (-poi'zn), *n.* A poison that destroys [the effect of another.

Coun'ter-prōōf', *n.* (*Engraving.*) A print taken off from another just printed, and therefore a reverse of it.

Coun'ter-prọve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERPROVING.] To take a copy in reverse, by taking an impression directly from the face of an original print.

Coun'ter-rĕv'o-lū'tion, *a.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Coun'ter-scarp, *n.* (*Fort.*) (*a.*) The exterior slope of the ditch. (*b.*) The whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Coun'ter-sīgn (-sīn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERSIGNING.] To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing.

Coun'ter-sīgn, *n.* **1.** The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity. **2.** (*Mil.*) A private signal, word, or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry.

Coun'ter-sĭg'nal, *n.* A corresponding signal.

Coun'ter-sĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERSUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERSINKING.] **1.** To form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface. **2.** To cause to sink, as a screw or bolt so as to be even with or below the surface, by making an excavation for the head.

Coun'ter-sĭnk, *n.* **1.** A cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. **2.** A tool for forming such a depression.

Coun'ter-slōpe, *n.* An overhanging slope.

Coun'ter-stĕp, *n.* Contrary method of procedure.

Coun'ter-tăl'ly, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

Coun'ter-tĕn'or, *n.* (*Mus.*) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble.

Coun'ter-tĭm'ber, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of a number of short timbers placed in the stern of a vessel in order to strengthen the counter.

Coun'ter-tīme, *n.* **1.** Resistance of a horse. **2.** Resistance; opposition.

Coun'ter-vāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERVAILING.] [*counter* and Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to avail.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to balance; to compensate.

Coun'ter-vāil', *n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.

Coun'ter-val-lā'tion, *n.* (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A chain of redoubts around a fortress, for the purpose of preventing sorties by the garrison. (*b.*) The operation of constructing such a chain of works.

Coun'ter-view (-vū), *n.* **1.** An opposite or opposing view; opposition. **2.** Contrast.

Coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [See WORK.] To work in opposition to; to counteract.

Count'ess, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*. See COUNT.] The consort of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house, } *n.* [See COUNT, *v.*] The house
Count'ing-rōōm, } or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts.

Count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable; numberless; multitudinous.

Coŭn'tri-fīed, *a.* [From Eng. *country*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Having the appearance and manners of the country; rustic; rude.

Coŭn'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, from Lat. *contra*, over against, on the opposite side.] **1.** A region; — as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun, the region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship. **2.** Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. **3.** The inhabitants of a region. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country. (*b.*) One's constituents, or the public. [*Eng.*]

To put one's self upon the country, to appeal to one's constituents; to refer an issue to the jury.

Coŭn'try, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. **2.** Destitute of refinement; rude; ignorant.

Coŭn'try-dânçe, *n.* [Corrupted from *contra-dance*, from Fr. *contre danse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

Coŭn'try-man, *n.; pl.* COŬN'TRY-MEN. **1.** An inhabitant or native of a region. **2.** A fellow-inhabitant of a country. **3.** One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the city; a rustic.

Coŭn'try-sēat, *n.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

Coŭn'try-wŏm'an, *n.; pl.* COŬN'TRY-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en). A woman born, or who dwells, in the country or the same country.

Coun'ty, *n.* [Fr. *comté*, L. Lat. *comitatus*. See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom. [*Obs.*] **2.** A portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire.

County corporate, a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant. — *County court*, a court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county. — *County palatine*, a county distinguished by particular privileges; — so called *a palatio*, from the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace. [*Eng.*] — *County town*, a town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

Coŭp'le (kŭp'l), *n.* [From Lat. *copula*. See COPULA.] **1.** Two things of the same kind connected together or taken together. **2.** A betrothed or married pair.

Syn. — Pair; brace.

Coŭp'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUPLING.] **1.** To link or connect together; to join. **2.** To unite as male and female; to marry.

Coŭp'le, *v. i.* To come together as male and female; to form a sexual union; to embrace.

Coŭp'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, couples.

Coŭp'let, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couple*. See COUPLE, *n.*] Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

Coŭp'ling, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union. **2.** (*Mach.*) That which serves to couple or connect one thing with another, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance.

Cou'pon (*or* kōō'pŏng), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] (*Com.*) An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due.

Cou'rage (kŭr'ej, 45), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties without fear or shrinking.

Syn. — Heroism; bravery; intrepidity; valor; boldness; gallantry; daring; firmness; hardihood; resolution. See BRAVERY.

Cou-rā'ġeoŭs (kŭ-rā'jus), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage.

Syn. — Gallant; brave; bold; daring; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; hardy; stout; adventurous; enterprising.

Cou-rā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a courageous manner.

Cou-rā'ġeoŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of courage.

Cou-rănt', } *n.* [Fr. *courant*, p. pr. of *courir*, to run,
Cou-rän'to, } Lat. *currere*.] **1.** A piece of music in triple time. **2.** A lively kind of dance. **3.** A newspaper.

Cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-er), *n.* [Fr. *courier*, *courrier*, from *courre*, *courir*, to run, Lat. *currere*.] **1.** A messenger sent in haste with letters or dispatches, usually on public business; an express. **2.** An attendant on travelers, who makes all necessary arrangements for them at hotels and on the way.

Course, *n.* [Fr. *cours*, *course*, Lat. *cursus*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] **1.** Act of moving from one point to another. **2.** The ground or path traversed. **3.** Motion considered with reference to its direction; line of progress. **4.** Progress from point to point without change of direction; also, one of a succession of motions in different directions considered as one act. **5.** Orderly progress; usual, stated, or methodical action. **6.** Manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior. **7.** A succession of acts or practices connectedly followed. **8.** That part of a meal served at one time. **9.** (*Arch.*) A continued level range of brick or stones of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building. **10.** *pl.* The menstrual flux.

In course, in regular succession. — *Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order.

Syn. — Progress; advance; way; road; track; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode.

Course, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COURSED (kōrst, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COURSING.] **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue. **2.** To run through or over. **3.** To cause to run.

Course, *v. i.* To run as if in a race, or in hunting.

Cours'er, *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** A swift or spirited horse; a racer.

Court, *n.* [O. Fr., from L. *chors*, *chortis*, and *cohors*, *cohortis*, an inclosure, thing inclosed, crowd, throng, Gr. χορτός.] **1.** An inclosed space; a yard or area. **2.** The residence of a sovereign, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace. **3.** Persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority. **4.** The appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **5.** Attention directed to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favor; politeness; civility. **6.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A legal tribunal, including the judges, jury, lawyers, sheriffs, &c. (*b.*) The judge or judges in any case, as distinguished from the counsel. **7.** The session of a judicial assembly. **8.** Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **9.** *pl.* (*Script.*) Places where worship is offered.

General Court, the legislature of a State; — so called as having, or having had, judicial power.

Court, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COURTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COURTING.] **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of; to strive to please; to pay court to. **2.** To seek in marriage; to solicit the hand of; to woo. **3.** To attempt to gain by address; to solicit.

Court'-cărd, *n.* [Corrupted from *coat-card*.] See COAT-CARD.

Court'-dāy, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Court'-drĕss, *n.* A dress suitable to wear at court.

Cour'te-oŭs (kûrt'e-us), *a.* [From *court*.] Of court-like or elegant and condescending manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy.

Syn. — Civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; complaisant.

Cour'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

Cour'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Court'er, *n.* One who courts.

Cour'te-zăn (kûrt'e-zăn), *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*, from *courtisan*, courtier, from *court*, *cour*. See COURT.] A prostitute; a harlot; a strumpet.

Cour'te-sy, *n.* [See COURTEOUS.] **1.** Elegance and politeness of manners. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Syn. — Politeness; urbanity; civility; complaisance; affability; courteousness; elegance; good-breeding.

Cour'te'sy (kûrt'sy), *n.* A gesture or expression of respect or civility by women, — now little used, — consisting in a slight bending of the knees and inclination of the body.

Cour'te'sy (kûrt'sy), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COURTESIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COURTESYING.] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility or respect.

Court'-hănd, *n.* The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court'-house, *n.* A house in which established courts are held. [*Amer.*]

Court'ier (kōrt'yer), *n.* [From *court*.] **1.** One who frequents the courts of princes. **2.** One who courts or solicits favor.

Court'-leet, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Court'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being courtly or high-bred; elegance of manners.

Court'ly, *a.* **1.** Relating to a court; court-like; high-bred; dignified and elegant. **2.** Disposed to favor the great; fawning; obsequious; sycophantic.

Court'-mär'tial, *n.; pl.* COURTS'-MÄR'TIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses against military or naval laws.

Court'-plās'ter, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk.

Court'shĭp, *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting favor by complaisance or flattery. **2.** Act of wooing in love.

Court'-yărd, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.

Coŭs'in (kŭz'n), *n.* [Low Lat. *cosinus*, contracted from Lat. *consobrinus*, child of a mother's sister; *sobrinus*, a cousin by the mother's side, contracted for *sororinus*, from *soror*, sister.] **1.** One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

☞ The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousins-german*. In the second generation, they are called *second-cousins*.

2. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Coŭs'in-ġĕr'man, *n.; pl.* COŬS'INS-ĠĔR'MAN. [See COUSIN and GERMAN.] A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

Cōve, *n.* [A.-S. *cofa*, cove, cave, room, O. H. Ger. *chuofa*, a large jar, Lat. *cupa*, den, Bisc. *coba*, *cobia*, pit, Lat. *cavum*, cavity, from *cavus*, *-a*, *-um*, hollow, Ar. *al-kubba*, vault.] **1.** A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore. **2.** A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain. [*Amer.*] **3.** A boy or man of any age or station. [*Slang.*]

Cōve, *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To arch over.

Cōv'e-nant, *n.* [O. Fr. *covenant*, *convenant*, p. pr. of *convenir*, to agree, Lat. *convenire*. See CONVENE.] **1.** A mutual agreement in writing and under seal; a contract; stipulation. **2.** A writing containing the terms of agreement between parties. **3.** (*Theol.*) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, &c. **4.** (*Law.*) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal.

Syn. — Agreement; contract; compact; bargain; arrangement; stipulation. See CONTRACT.

Cōv'e-nant, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COVENANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COVENANTING.] To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract.

Syn. — To agree; contract; bargain; stipulate.

Cōv'e-nant, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

Cōv'e-nant-er, *n.* One who makes or who subscribes a covenant. [nant.

Cōv'e-nant-or, *n.* (*Law.*) The party who makes a cove-

Cōv'er (kŭv'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COVERING.] [From Lat. *cooperire*, from *co*, for *con*, and *operire*, to cover.] **1.** To overspread or envelop the surface or the whole body of. **2.** To brood or sit on. **3.** To hide from sight; to conceal. **4.** To place under shelter; to protect; to defend. **5.** To extend over; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include; to account for or solve; to counterbalance. **6.** To put the usual head-dress on. **7.** To copulate with; — said of the male.

Syn. — To shelter; screen; shield; hide; overspread.

Cōv'er, *n.* **1.** Any thing which is laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another; an envelope; a lid. **2.** Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak. **3.** Condition of concealment, shelter, or defense. **4.** (*Hunting.*) The woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game. **5.** [Fr. *couverte*.] A table-cloth, and the other table furniture; *especially*, the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal.

Cōv'ered (kŭv'erd), *p. a.* Designed or used for concealment, shelter, &c.

Covered way (*Fort.*), a secure road of communication all round a fort, outside the ditch, having a banquette from which a grazing fire of musketry can be brought upon the glacis.

Cōv'er-er, *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

Cōv'er-let, *n.* [O. Fr. *covrelict*, equiv. to *couvre-lit*, from Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, Lat. *lectum*, bed.] The uppermost cover of a bed.

Cōv'ert (kŭv'ert), *a.* [O. Fr. *covert*, p. p. of *covrir*. See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; hid. **2.** Sheltered; not open or exposed. **3.** (*Law.*) Under cover, authority, or protection, as a married woman.

Syn. — Hid; secret; private; covered; disguised.

Cōv'ert, *n.* **1.** A place which covers and protects; a shelter; a defense. **2.** Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

Cōv'ert-băr'on, *a.* (*Law.*) Under the protection of a husband; married.

Cōv'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private.

Cōv'ert-ūre (53), *n.* [See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covering; shelter; defense. **2.** (*Law.*) Condition of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, or power and protection of her husband.

Cōv'ert-wāy (kŭv'ert-), *n.* (*Fort.*) The same as COVERED WAY. See COVERED.

Cōv'et (kŭv'et), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COVETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COVETING.] [O. Fr. *covoiter*, *coveiter*, now *convoiter*, from *covoitous*, *coveitos*, now *convoiteux*, from Lat. *cupidus*, eager, from *cupere*, to desire.] **1.** To wish for with eagerness. **2.** To wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully.

Syn. — To long for; desire; hanker after; lust after.

Cōv'et-a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being coveted.

Cōv'et-er, *n.* One who covets.

Cōv'et-īve-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Excessive desire of accumulating property; acquisitiveness.

Cōv'et-ŏŭs (kŭv'et-us), *a.* **1.** Very desirous. **2.** Inordinately desirous; excessively eager.

Syn. — Avaricious; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly.

Cōv'et-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Cōv'et-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* Strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good.

Syn. — Avarice; cupidity; greed; eagerness.

Cōv'ey (kŭv'ȳ), *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, from *couvé*, p. p. of *couver*, to sit or brood on, from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down, *incubare*, to brood.] **1.** An old bird with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of birds together. **2.** A company; a set.

Cōv'in (kŭv'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *covine*, *covaine*, from *convenir*, to agree, Lat. *convenire*. See COVENANT.] (*Law.*) A collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

Cōv'ing, *n.* [See COVE.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The projection of the upper stories of a house over those beneath. (*b.*) The jambs of a fire-place.

Cōv'in-ŭs, *a.* (*Law.*) Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent; dishonest.

Cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* COWS; *old pl.* KĪNE. [A.-S. *cū*, Icel. *kŭ*, O. H. Ger. *chuo*, Lat. *ceva*, Skr. *gô*, nom. *gaus*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.

Cow, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COWING.] [Icel. *kuga*, to depress; or perhaps an abbreviation of to *coward*.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage.

Cow'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *couard*, *coard*, *coart*, orig. short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, from O. Fr. *coe*, *coue*, N. Fr. *queue*, It. *coda*, Lat. *cauda*, tail, and the termination *ard*.] One who lacks courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man.

Syn. — Craven; poltroon; dastard. — *Coward* denotes literally one who slinks back like a terrified beast with the tail between the legs; a *craven* is literally one who *begs off*, or shrinks at the approach of danger; a *poltroon* is a *mean-spirited coward*; *dastard* is one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language.

Cow'ard, *a.* **1.** Destitute of courage; timid; base. **2.** Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, cowardice. [idity; pusillanimity.

Cow'ard-īçe, *n.* Want of courage to face danger; tim-

Cow'ard-li-ness, *n.* Want of courage; cowardice.

Cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage to face danger. **2.** Proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward.

Syn. — Timid; fearful; timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; white-livered; mean; base.

Cow'ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

Cow'-cătch'er, *n.* A strong wooden or iron frame in front of a locomotive-engine for catching or throwing off obstructions on a railway, such as cows, &c.

Cow'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COWERING.] [Cf. Ger. *kauchen*, *kauern*; and W. *cwrian*, to cower, from *cwr*, corner.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch, especially through fear.

Cow'hăġe, *n.* [Hind. *kawânch*, *koânch*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, having crooked pods covered with sharp hairs, which, penetrating the flesh, cause irritation and itching. [Written also *couhage* and *cowitch*.]

Cow'hĕrd, *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.

Cow'hīde, *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow. **2.** Leather made of the hide of a cow. **3.** A scourge or coarse riding-whip made of cow's hide.

Cow'hīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COWHIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COWHIDING.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

Cowl, *n.* [A.-S. *cuhle*, *cugle*, L. Lat. *cuculla*, *cucullio*, *cucullus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, cap, hood.] **1.** A monk's hood or habit. **2.** A cowl-shaped cap for the top of chimneys. **3.** A vessel carried on a pole betwixt two persons for the conveyance of water.

Cowled (kowld), *a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded. **2.** (*Bot.*) Shaped like a cowl.

Cow'lick, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up, — usually over the forehead, — as if licked by a cow.

Cowl'-stăff, *n.* See COWL, No. 3.

Cō'-work'er (-wûrk'er), *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *worker*, q. v.] One who works with another; a co-operator; a fellow-laborer; a collaborator.

Cow'-pŏx, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustular eruption of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by inoculation, preserves from the small pox; the vaccine disease; — called also *kine-pox*.

Cow'ry (kou'ry), *n.* [Hind. *kaurî*.] A small shell, used for money in Africa and the East Indies.

Cow'slip, } *n.* [Perhaps for *cow's-leek*.] (*Bot.*) A spe-
Cow's'-lip, } cies of primrose, a plant appearing early in the spring in moist places.

Cow'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of South America, which produces a nourishing fluid, resembling milk.

Cŏx'cōmb (-kōm), *n.* [A corruption of *cock's comb.*] **1.** (*a.*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps. (*b.*) The cap itself. **2.** A vain superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, which produces red flowers resembling the comb of a cock.

Cox-cŏmb'ic-al (-kŏm'-), *a.* Befitting or indicating a coxcomb; foppish; conceited; fanciful.

Cox-cŏmb'ic-al-ly (-kŏm'-), *adv.* In the manner of a coxcomb; vainly; fancifully; foppishly.

Cŏx'cōmb-ry (-kōm-), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.

Cox-cŏm'ic-al, *a.* See COXCOMBICAL.

Coy, *a.* [O. Fr. *coy, coi, coit,* fr. Lat. *quietus,* quiet, fr. *quies,* rest.]

Syn. — Shy; shrinking; reserved; modest; bashful; backward; distant.

Coy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coy'ly, *adv.* In a coy manner; with reserve; slyly.

Coy'ness, *n.* Unwillingness to become familiar.

Syn. — Reserved; shrinking; shyness; backwardness; modesty; bashfulness.

Cŏz (kŭz), *n.* A contraction of *cousin.* See COUSIN.

Cŏz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COZENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COZENING.] [Either from *cousin,* to deceive through pretext of relationship, or from Ger. *kosen, liebkosen,* to wheedle, flatter. See COZY.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive. [artifice; trick; fraud.

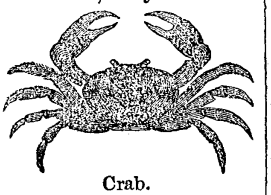
Cŏz'en-a-ge (kŭz'n-), *n.* The art or practice of cozening;

Cŏz'en-er, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

Cō'zi-ly, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

Cō'zy, *a.* [*compar.* COZIER; *superl.* COZIEST.] [Fr. *causer,* to talk, chat, from Ger. *kosen,* O. H. Ger. *chôsôn.*] [Written also *cosey.*] Snug; comfortable; easy.

Crăb, *n.* **1.** [A.-S. *crabba,* from Lat. *carabus,* Gr. *κάραβος.*] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal, having the body covered by a crust-like shell called the *carapax.* It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. **2.** [Akin to Gael. & Ir. *garbh,* Armor. & W. *garv, garw,* rough, harsh, Lat. *acerbus,* sour, harsh.] (*Bot.*) A wild apple, or the tree producing it; — so named from its harsh taste. **3.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A form of crane used for raising or moving heavy weights. (*b.*) A contrivance for launching ships or raising them into a dock.



Crab.

Crăb'-ăp'ple, *n.* A small, sour kind of apple.

Crăb'bed (60), *a.* [From *crab.*] Harsh; rough, or austere, like a crab-apple.

Syn. — Peevish; sour; cross; unpleasing; morose; difficult; perplexing; trying.

Crăb'bed-ly, *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

Crăb'bed-ness, *n.* State of being crabbed. [body.

Crăb'-louse, *n.* A species of louse infesting the human

Crăb'-tree, *n.* The tree that bears crab-apples.

Crăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRACKED (krăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRACKING.] [Fr. *craquer,* D. *kraken,* Dan. *krakke,* Ger. *krachen,* Gael. & Ir. *crac.*] **1.** To break without entire separation of the parts; to fissure. **2.** To rend with grief or pain; to distress; hence, to disorder; to derange. **3.** To cause to sound abruptly and sharply, with noise like that of rending; to snap. **4.** To utter smartly and sententiously. **5.** To cry up; to extol. [*Low.*]

Crăck, *v. i.* **1.** To be fractured without quite separating into parts. **2.** To go to pieces; to be ruined or impaired. **3.** To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound.

Crăck, *n.* **1.** A partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a crevice. **2.** A sound as of any thing suddenly rent. **3.** Craziness of intellect; insanity; lunacy.

Crăck, *a.* Of superior excellence. [*Colloq.*]

Crăck'-brāined, *a.* Having an impaired intellect.

Crăck'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cracks. **2.** A small firework, exploding with a sharp noise. **3.** A kind of hard biscuit.

Crăck'le (krăk'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt, snapping noises, rapidly or frequently repeated.

Crăck'ling, *n.* **1.** Small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated. **2.** The rind of roasted pork.

Crā'dle (krā'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *cradel, cradol.* Cf. W. *cryd,* a shaking or rocking, a cradle, *crydu, crydian, crydiaw,* to shake.] **1.** A kind of movable bed for infants, so constructed as to rock; hence, the place in which any thing is nurtured or protected in the earlier period of its existence. **2.** Infancy, or very early life. **3.** (*Agric.*) A light framework added to a scythe, for receiving the grain as cut, and laying it evenly in swaths. **4.** (*Engraving.*) An instrument used especially in preparing plates for mezzotints. **5.** (*Ship-building.*) A framework of timbers used to support a vessel about to be launched, or drawn up an inclined plane, or across a narrow strip of land. **6.** (*Surg.*) A case for a broken bone.

Crā'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRADLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRADLING.] **1.** To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle. **2.** To nurse in infancy. **3.** To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

Crā'dle, *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Crāft (6), *n.* [A.-S. *cräft,* Ger. *kraft,* Icel. *kraptr.* Cf. W. *cref, cryf,* strong.] **1.** Dexterity in particular manual employment; hence, the employment itself; a trade. **2.** Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. **3.** (*Naut.*) Vessels of any kind.

Crāft'i-ly, *adv.* With craft, cunning, or guile.

Crāft'i-ness, *n.* Cunning; artifice; stratagem; wiliness.

Crāfts'man, *n.; pl.* CRĀFTS'MEN. One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

Crāft'y, *a.* Skillful at deceiving others.

Syn. — Cunning; artful; wily; sly; fraudulent; deceitful; subtle; shrewd.

Crăg, *n.* [W. *craig,* Gael. & Ir. *creag.*] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock. **2.** (*Geol.*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the tertiary age.

Crăg'ged (60), *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks.

Crăg'ged-ness, *n.* State or quality of being cragged.

Crăg'gi-ness, *n.* The state of being craggy.

Crăg'gy, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

Crāke, *n.* [Icel. *krâka,* crow, and *krâkr,* raven. Cf. CROW.] (*Ornith.*) A species of rail found among grass, corn, broom, or furze; — so called from its singular cry.

Crăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAMMING.] [A.-S. *crammian,* Ger. *krammen, krimmen,* to seize or grasp with the claws.] **1.** To stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity. **2.** To fill with food beyond satiety. **3.** To qualify for public examination by special preparation. [*Colloq.*]

Crăm, *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff. **2.** To make preparation for an examination by a hasty review of studies.

Crăm'bo, *n.* [Cf. CRAMP, *a.*, difficult.] **1.** A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. **2.** A rhyme.

Crămp, *n.* **1.** [D. & Sw. *kramp,* Dan. *krampe,* Ger. *krampf.*] A restriction or restraint. **2.** [From O. H. Ger. *chramph,* crooked, from *chrimphan,* to crook, bend. Cf. CLAMP.] An iron instrument serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c. **3.** A piece of wood on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched. **4.** (*Med.*) A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles of the body.

Crămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAMPED (krămpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAMPING.] **1.** To hold tightly pressed together; to restrain from free action. **2.** To form on a cramp, as boot legs. **3.** To afflict with cramp.

Crămp'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person with a slight shock of electricity. [No. 2.

Crămp'-īr'on (-ī'urn), *n.* A cramp. See CRAMP, *n.*,

Crămp'it, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A piece of metal at the tip of a sword-sheath; a chape. **2.** A cramp-iron.

Cram-poons', *n. pl.* [Fr. *crampon,* from O. H. Ger. *chramph,* crooked. See CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** Hooked pieces of iron, for raising stones, boxes, lumber, and other heavy materials. **2.** (*Mil.*) Iron instruments with sharp points worn on the shoes to assist in gaining or keeping a foothold, as in climbing ramparts.

Crămp'y, *a.* **1.** Diseased with cramp. **2.** Productive of cramps.

Crān'age, *n.* [From *crane.*] **1.** The liberty of using a crane at a wharf. **2.** Money or price paid for the use of a crane.

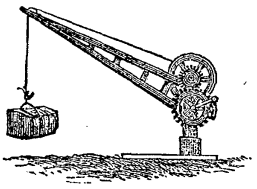
Crăn'bĕr-ry, *n.* [From *crane,* because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane.] (*Bot.*) A red, sour berry, much used for making sauce, &c.

Crănch, *v. t.* See CRAUNCH.

Crāne, *n.* [A.-S. *cran,* H. Ger. *kranich,* allied with Gr. γέρανος,

Crane, (l.)

Lat. *grus*, W. & Arm. *garan*.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck. **2.** (*a.*) A machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights; — so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane. (*b.*) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace, for supporting kettles, &c., over a fire. **3.** A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask. **4.** (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in.



Crane, (2, *a*).

Crāne, *v. t.* To cause to rise; to raise, as if by a crane.

Crāne's-bill, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The plant *Geranium*, of many species; — so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. **2.** A pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.

Crā'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to the cranium.

Crā'ni-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

Crā'ni-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who is versed in craniology; a phrenologist.

Crā'ni-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. κρανίον, skull, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak.] The science which investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology.

Crā'ni-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. κρανίον, skull, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

Crā'ni-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

Crā'ni-ŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. κρανίον, skull, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] The examination of the skull with a view to discover the parts of the brain which are supposed to be the organs of particular passions or faculties.

Crā'ni-ŭm, *n.; pl.* CRĀ'NI-Ȧ. [N. Lat., from Gr. κρανίον.] (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal; brain-pan.

Crănk, *n.* [Cf. D. *kring*, L. Ger. *krink*, Icel. *kringr*, circle.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A bend in, or a bent portion of, an axis, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion, or to change circular into reciprocating motion, or the reverse. **2.** Any bend, turn, or winding, as of a passage. **3.** A conceit consisting in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Crănk, *a.* [A.-S. *cranc*, weak, Icel. *krânkr*, D. & Ger. *krank*, sick, weak.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Liable to careen or be overset, as a ship. **2.** Full of spirit; brisk; lively.

Crănk'le, *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*, and CRINKLE.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

Crănk'le (krăṅk'l), *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Crănk'le, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

Crăn'nied, *a.* [See CRANNY.] Full of crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

Crăn'ny, *n.* [Fr. *cran*, Lat. *crena*, notch.] **1.** A small, narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink. **2.** A secret, retired place; a hole.

Crăn'ny, *v. i.* **1.** To make crannies. **2.** To haunt or enter by crannies.

Crāpe, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, from Lat. *crispus*, curled, crisped.] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted, much used for mourning garments.

Crăp'u-lent, } *a.* [Lat. *crapulentus*, *crapulosus*, from Lat.
Crăp'u-loŭs, } *crapula*, Gr. κραιπάλη.] Sick from intemperance. [*Rare.*]

Syn. — Drunken; intoxicated; inebriated.

Crāp'y, *a.* Resembling crape.

Crăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRASHED (krăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRASHING.] [From Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash, crash, grate. Cf. CRUSH.] To break to pieces violently.

Crăsh, *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once.

Crăsh, *n.* **1.** The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once. **2.** [Lat. *crassus*.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Crăss'a-ment, *n.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus*, thick.] The thick part of any fluid, especially of the blood; a clot.

Crăss'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *crassitudo*. See *supra*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crătch, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *krippa*, *krippea*.] A manger or open frame for hay; a crib.

Cratch-cradle, a representation of the figure of the cratch, made upon the fingers with a string; a child's game; — called also *scratch-cradle* and *cat's-cradle*.

Crāte, *n.* [Lat. *crates*.] A hamper of wicker-work, for the transportation of crockery.

Crā'ter, *n.* [Lat. *crater*, *cratera*, from Gr. κρατήρ, a mixing vessel, crater, from κεραννύναι, to mix.] The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

Cra-tĕr'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *cratera*, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goblet.

Crăunch (krănch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAUNCHED (krănchť, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAUNCHING.] [Cf. D. *schransen*, to eat greedily.] To crush with the teeth; to chew noisily; to crunch.

Cra-văt', *n.* [Fr. *cravate*, from *Cravate*, a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] A neck-cloth.

Crāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAVING.] [A.-S. *crafian*, Icel. *krefia*.] **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity, and humility. **2.** To long for; to require or demand.

Syn. — To seek; beg; beseech; implore; entreat; solicit.

Crā'ven, *n.* [Probably from *crave*, one who craves or begs for his life when vanquished.] One who, being vanquished in trial by battle, has *craved* or begged his life of his antagonist; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

Syn. — Coward; poltroon; dastard. See COWARD.

Crā'ven, *a.* Cowardly with meanness; spiritless.

Crāv'er, *n.* One who craves or begs.

Crąw, *n.* [D. *kraag*, Ger. *krage*, *kragen*, throat, crop.] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

Crąw'-fĭsh, } *n.* [Corrupted either from O. H. Ger.
Crāy'-fĭsh, } *krebiz*, or from Fr. *écrevisse*, which is itself derived from O. H. Ger. *krebiz*.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh-water streams.

Crąwl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAWLING.] [Icel. *krafla*, D. *krabbelen*, *grabbelen*, dim. of *krabben*, *grappen*.] **1.** To move slowly, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep. **2.** To move or advance in a slow and feeble manner. **3.** To have a sensation resembling that of insects creeping about the body.

Crąwl, *n.* The act or motion of crawling.

Crąwl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crawls.

Crāy'fĭsh, *n.* The river lobster. See CRAW-FISH.

Crāy'on, *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, Lat. *creta*, chalk, properly Cretan earth, from *Creta*, the island Crete.] **1.** A piece of chalk, or other soft, earthy substance, in the form of a cylinder, for use in drawing. **2.** A drawing made with a pencil or crayon.

Crāy'on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAYONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAYONING.] To sketch, as with a crayon.

Crāze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAZING.] [From Icel. *krassa*, to grind, Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break to pieces.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush. [*Obs.*] **2.** To confuse; to impair. **3.** To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Crāze, *n.* **1.** State of craziness; insanity. **2.** A strong habitual desire or passion.

Crā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a crazy manner.

Crā'zi-ness, *n.* The state of being crazy; derangement.

Crā'zy, *a.* [From *craze*, q. v.] **1.** Characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; broken. **2.** Disordered in intellect; deranged; weakened; shattered.

Crēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREAKED (kreekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREAKING.] [A modification of *crack*, q. v.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances.

Crēak, *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with.

Crēak, *n.* The sound produced when any thing creaks.

Crēam, *n.* [From Lat. *cremor*, thick juice or broth; allied to A.-S. *ream*, Ger. *rahm*, Icel. *riomi*.] **1.** The oily, unctuous substance, which forms a scum on the surface of milk. **2.** The best part of a thing.

Cream of tartar, purified tartar or argal, being the bi-tartrate of potassa; — so called because it rises, like cream, to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified.

Crēam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREAMING.] **1.** To skim or take off by skimming, as cream. **2.** To take off the best part of.

Crēam, *v. i.* To become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream.

Crēam'-cāke, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, eggs, &c. [cream.

Crēam'-cheese, *n.* Cheese formed of milk mixed with

Crēam'y, *a.* **1.** Full of cream. **2.** Resembling cream in nature, appearance, or taste; unctuous.

Crēase, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *krûs*, H. Ger. *krause*, crispness, *krausen*, *kräusen*, to crisp, curl.] A mark made by fold-

ing any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

Crēase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREASED (kreest, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREASING.] To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

Crē'a-sōte, *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Cre-āte' *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREATING.] [Lat. *creare*, *creatum*, to create.] **1.** To bring into being; to cause to exist; to originate. **2.** To be the occasion of; to produce. **3.** To constitute; to appoint; to make.

Cre-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of creating; *especially*, the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence. **2.** Constitution; appointment; formation. **3.** That which is created, as the world or the universe.

Cre-ā'tĭve, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

Cre-ā'tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being creative. [Being.

Cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who creates; *specifically*, the Supreme

Crēat'ūre (krēt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *creatura*. See CREATE.] **1.** Any thing created; *especially*, any being created with life; an animal; a man. **2.** A human being, in contempt or endearment. **3.** One who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent.

Crē'dençe, *n.* [L. Lat. *credentia*, from Lat. *credens*, p. pr. of *credere*, to trust, believe.] **1.** Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge; belief; credit. **2.** That which gives a claim to credit or confidence.

Crē'dent, *a.* [Lat. *credens*, p. pr. of *credere*, to trust, believe.] Believing; giving credit.

Cre-dĕn'tial, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

Cre-dĕn'tial, *n.* **1.** That which gives credit or a title to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Testimonials or certificates showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has authority or official powers.

Crĕd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or the state of being [credible; credibleness.

Crĕd'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credere*.] Capable of being believed; worthy of belief.

Crĕd'i-ble-ness, *n.* Worthiness of belief; credibility.

Crĕd'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief.

Crĕd'it, *n.* [Lat. *creditum*, loan, &c., from *credere*, *creditum*, to trust, to loan.] **1.** Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith. **2.** Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honor; reputation; estimation. **3.** Authority derived from character or reputation. **4.** Influence derived from the good opinion, confidence, or favor of others; interest. **5.** (*Com.*) Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred or promises given; mercantile reputation. **6.** (*Book-keeping.*) (*a.*) The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received. (*b.*) The items entered on such side of an account.

Crĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREDITING.] **1.** To confide in the truth of; to put trust in; to believe. **2.** To enter upon the credit side of an account. **3.** To set to the credit of.

Crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable.

Crĕd'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being creditable.

Crĕd'it-a-bly, *adv.* Reputably; with credit.

Crĕd'it-or, *n.* One who gives credit in business matters; and hence, one to whom money is due. [dence.

Cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evi-

Crĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credere*, to believe.] Apt to believe on slight or insufficient evidence; easily convinced or imposed upon; unsuspecting.

Crĕd'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With credulity.

Crĕd'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* Readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; credulity.

Creed, *n.* [From Lat. *credo*, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed.] A definite summary of what is believed; *especially*, a summary of Christian belief.

Creek, *n.* [A.-S. *crecca*, L. Lat. *crica*, *creca*, *crecca*, W. *crig*, crack, *crigyll*, ravine, creek.] **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. **2.** A small river or brook. **3.** Any turn or winding.

Creel, *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag*, basket, creel; only used in Scotland.] An osier basket, such as anglers use.

Creep, *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT; *p. p.* CREPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREEPING.] [A.-S. *creopan*, Icel. *kriupa*, O. H. Ger. *kriuchan*, *kriochan*, *chriohhan*.] **1.** To move along, as a worm or reptile does; to move on hands and knees; to crawl. **2.** To move slowly, feebly, or timorously. **3.** To move in a stealthy or unobserved manner; to steal in; to insinuate one's self. **4.** To fawn. **5.** To grow, as a vine, clinging to the ground or other support. **6.** To have a sensation resembling that of insects creeping on the skin of the body; to crawl.

Creep'er, *n.* **1.** One who creeps; any creeping thing. **2.** A creeping or clinging plant, as a vine. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird, allied to the wrens. **4.** A fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping. **5.** *pl.* An instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, or other body of water.

Creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping; slowly.

Cre-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *cremare*, to burn.] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead.

Cre-mō'nà, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made at *Cremona*, in Italy.

Crē'nate, } *a.* [From Lat. *crena*, notch. Cf. CRAN-
Crē'nā-ted, } NY.] (*Bot.*) Having the edge cut or notched in the form of a scallop-shell.

Crē'ole, *n.* [Sp. *criollo*, prop. created, nursed, grown up, contracted from *criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, p. p. of *criar*, to create, nurse, educate.] **1.** One born in America, or the West Indies, of European ancestors. **2.** One born in tropical America, or the adjacent islands, of any color. [*This is the usual sense.*]

☞ "The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave-trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea, common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood." In the United States *creole* is applied especially to the descendants of the French in Louisiana; in Spanish America and the West Indies, it includes all natives, whether white or black, except full-blooded Indians.

Crē'o-sōte, *n.* [Gr. κρέας, generally κρέως, flesh, and σωζείν, to preserve.] (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke, and strong antiseptic properties, obtained from the distillation of wood.

Crĕp'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREPITATING.] [Lat. *crepitare*, *crepitatum*, to crackle, intensive form of *crepare*.] To burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; to crackle; to snap.

Crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*.] The act of crepitating; a snapping or crackling.

Crĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *creep*. See CREEP.

Cre-pŭs'eu-lar, } *a.* [See *supra*.] Pertaining to twi-
Cre-pŭs'eu-loŭs, } light; glimmering; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.

Cres-çĕn'do, *a.* [It., from It. & Lat. *crescere*, to increase.] (*Mus.*) With a constantly increasing volume of voice; — a direction for the performance of music, indicated as in the margin.

Crescendo.

Cres-çĕn'do, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A gradual increase in the strength and fullness of tone with which a passage is performed. (*b.*) A passage to be performed with constantly increasing volume of tone.

Crĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *crescens*, p. pr. of *crescere*, to increase.] Increasing; growing.

Crĕs'çent, *n.* **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter. **2.** (*a.*) The figure or likeness of the new moon, borne in the Turkish flag. (*b.*) The flag itself. (*c.*) The Turkish power.

Crĕs'çĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *crescere*, to increase.] Increasing; augmenting; growing.

Crĕss, *n.* [A.-S. *cresse*, O. H. Ger. *cressa*, *cresso*, *chresso*, Ger. *kresan*, to creep.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species. The leaves of the true kinds have a moderately pungent taste, and are used as a salad.

Crĕs'set, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops.] An open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, &c., or carried on a pole.

Crĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *crästa*, Lat. *crista*, allied in stem to Lat. *crescere*, to grow.] **1.** A tuft, or other natural ornament, growing on an animal's head, as the comb of a cock. **2.** The plume or feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; hence, the helmet itself. **3.** The helmet or head, as typical of a high spirit; spirited bearing; pride; courage. **4.** (*Her.*) An appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath. **5.** The rising part of a horse's neck. **6.** The foamy, feather-like top of a wave. **7.** (*Fort.*) The top line of a slope.

Interior crest (*Fort.*), the highest line of the parapet.

Crest (4).

Crĕst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRESTING.] To furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

Crĕst'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Having a crest. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing any elevated appendage like a crest.

Crĕst'-fallen (-fawln), *a.* With lowered front or hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Cre-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk (prop. Cretan earth, from *Creta*, Crete).] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk. See CHALK.

Cre-tā'ceoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a manner like that of chalk; as chalk.

Crē'tic, *n.* [Lat. *Creticus* (sc. *pes*), foot, prop. a Cretan (metrical) foot.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A poetic foot, composed of one short syllable between two long syllables.

Crē'tin, *n.* [Fr. *crétin*, for *crestin*, from Lat. *castrare*, to geld, emasculate, and thus originally a mutilated, stunted man.] (*Med.*) An idiot of a certain kind, frequent in the low valleys of the Alps, generally afflicted also with goiter. See GOITER.

Crē'tin-ĭşm, *n.* The condition or the disease of a cretin; a species of idiocy; goiter.

Cre-văsse', *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, as if fr. a Lat. word *crepacea*, from *crepax*, *crepacis*, cracking, bursting, from *crepare*, to crack, to burst.] **1.** A deep crevice or split, as in a glacier. **2.** A breach in the levee or embankment of a river. [*Amer.*]

Crĕv'ĭçe, *n.* [O. Eng. & Fr. *crevasse*. See *supra.*] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

Crew (krų), *n.* [O. Eng. *crue*, from Fr. *crue*, increase, accession, from *crû*, *crûe*, p. p. of *croître*, to grow, increase.] **1.** A company of people associated together; a throng; an assemblage. **2.** A ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel.

Crew (krų), *imp.* of *crow*. See CROW.

Crew'el (krų'el), *n.* [For *clewel*, dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread.] Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

Crew'et (krų'et), *n.* See CRUET.

Crĭb, *n.* [A.-S. *crybb*, O. H. Ger. *crippa*.] **1.** The manger or rack of a stall. **2.** A stall for cattle. **3.** A small inclosed bedstead for a child. **4.** A box or bin for storing grain, salt, &c. **5.** A literal translation of a classic author. [*Colloq.*]

Crĭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIBBING.] **1.** To shut or confine in a narrow habitation. **2.** To pilfer or purloin.

Crĭb, *v. i.* To crowd together; to be confined, as in a crib

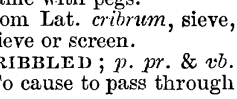
Crĭb'bage, *n.* [From *crib*, v. t., 2.] A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly out of the hand of his opponent.

Crĭb'bage-bōard, *n.* A board with holes, used by cribbage-players, to score their game with pegs.

Crĭb'ble, *n.* [L. Lat. *criblus*, from Lat. *cribrum*, sieve, from *cernere*, to sift.] A coarse sieve or screen.

Crĭb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIBBLING.] [See *supra.*] To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift.

Crĭck, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *cric*, *cricc*, a crooked staff.] A spasmodic and acutely painful affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back.



Cricket.

Crĭck'et, *n.* [W. *criciad*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp, to chatter, D. *krekel*, Ger. *grille*, O. H. Ger. *grillo*, *crillo*, Lat. *gryllus*.] An orthopterous insect, characterized by a chirping note.

Crĭck'et, *n.* [From A.-S. *cricc*, crooked staff, crutch.] **1.** A game with a bat, ball, and wicket, the players being arranged in two contesting parties. **2.** A sort of low stool.

Crĭck'et, *v. i.* To play at cricket.

Crĭck'et-er, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Crī'coid, *a.* [Gr. κρίκος, ring, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a ring.

Crīed (krīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *cry*. See CRY.

Crī'er, *n.* [See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation; especially, an officer who proclaims the orders or commands of a court, or who gives public notice by loud proclamation.

Crīme, *n.* [Lat. *crimen*, *criminis*, judicial decision, fault, crime, from *cernere*, to decide judicially.] Any violation of law, either divine or human; *especially*, a gross offense, or violation of law; any outrage or great wrong.

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

Syn. — Sin; vice. — *Sin* is generic, embracing wickedness of every kind. *Crime* is a violation of law, and springs from our passions; *vice* from the inordinate indulgence of natural appetites, which in themselves are innocent. Intemperance is a *vice*, sometimes leading to the *crime* of murder.

Crĭm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *criminalis*, from *crimen*.] **1.** Guilty of crime. **2.** Involving a crime. **3.** Relating to crime.

Criminal conversation (*Law.*), unlawful intercourse with a married woman; adultery; — usually abbreviated *crim. con.*

Crĭm'i-nal, *n.* A person who has committed a crime, or an offense against law.

Crĭm'i-năl'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *criminalitas*, from Lat. *criminalis*. See *supra.*] Quality or state of being criminal; guiltiness.

Crĭm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly.

Crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMINATING.] [Lat. *criminare*, *criminatum*, and *criminari*, *criminatus*, from *crimen*. See CRIME.] To accuse or charge with a crime; to convict of crime or guilt; to impeach.

Crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of accusing; conviction of crime; accusation.

Crĭm'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; censorious.

Crĭmp, *a.* [A.-S. *ge-crympt*, crimped, curled, D. *krimpen*, to contract, wrinkle, crisp.] Easily crumbled. [*Rare.*]

Crĭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMPED (84, 109); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMPING.] [See *supra*, and cf. Ger. *krimmen*, to seize or grasp with the claws or the beak.] **1.** To form into ridges, waves, or plaits. **2.** To pinch and hold; to seize. **3.** To decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang. **4.** (*Cookery.*) To cause to contract, or to render more crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it, when living, with a knife.

Crĭmp, *n.* One who decoys into the power of a recruiting officer, or a press-gang.

Crĭmp'le (krimp'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMPLING.] [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t., q. v.] To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl; to corrugate.

Crĭm'şon (krĭm'zn), *n.* [O. Eng. *crimosyn*, from Ar. *qarmaz*, *qermez*, cochineal insect and a liquid expressed from it, *a.*, *qarmazî*, from Skr. *krimija*, produced by a worm, from *krimi*, worm or insect, and *ja*, generated, from *jan*, to generate. Cf. CARMINE.] A deep-red color tinged with blue; red.

Crĭm'şon, *a.* Of a deep red color.

Crĭm'şon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMSONED (krĭm'znd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMSONING.] To dye with crimson, or deep bluish red.

Crĭm'şon, *v. i.* To become crimson or deep red in color; to blush.

Crī'na-to-ry, *a.* Of, or relating to, the hair.

Crĭnġe, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kringi*, to make round, *kringr*, circle.] To cause to shrink or wrinkle; to contract; to draw together. [*Rare.*]

Crĭnġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRINGING.] To draw one's self together as in fear or timid servility; to bow obsequiously; hence, to fawn.

Crĭnġe (krĭnj), *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Crĭn'ġer, *n.* One who cringes, or bows meanly.

Crĭn'gle (krĭng'gl), *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, orb, round cake, from *kringr*, circle. Cf. CRINKLE and CRINGE.] **1.** A withe for fastening a gate. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) An iron ring strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail for various purposes. (*b.*) A rope, having its end formed into a ring for securing it to a sail.

Crī'nīte, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire*, to provide or cover with hair, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Crĭnk'le (krĭnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRINKLING.] [D. *krinkenel*, to wind or twist, *krinkel*, twisting, turn, from *kring*, circle. Cf. CRINGLE.] To form with short turns or wrinkles.

Crĭnk'le, *v. i.* To run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to run in flexures.

Crĭn'o-lĭne, *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, Lat. *crinis*, hair.] A lady's skirt expanded by means of hoops, or by being made of hair-cloth materials stiffened in various ways.

Crī-nōse', *a.* [L. Lat. *crinosus*, and *criniosus*, from Lat. *crinis*, hair.] Hairy. [*Rare.*]

Crĭp'ple (krĭp'l), *n.* [Properly one that can not walk, but must *creep*, from A.-S. *creopan*, to creep.] One who creeps, halts, or limps.

Crĭp'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIPPLING.] **1.** To deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet; to lame. **2.** To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use; to disable.

Crī'sis, *n.*; *pl.* CRI'SĒS. [Lat. *crisis*, Gr. κρίσις, from κρίνειν, to separate, to determine, to decide.] **1.** The decisive moment; the turning-point. **2.** (*Med.*) The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death.

Crĭsp, *a.* [Lat. *crispus*, Pr. *crisp*, *cresp*, Sp., Pg., & It. *crespo*.] **1.** Formed into stiff curls or ringlets. **2.** Char-

acterized by windings or indentations. **3.** Brittle; friable; breaking short, but with a slight resistance. **4.** Effervescing; sparkling; — said of liquors.

Crĭsp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRISPED (krĭspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRISPING.] **1.** To curl, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees. **2.** To wrinkle or curl into little undulations on the surface or edges.

Crĭsp, *v. i.* To form little curls or undulations on the surface or edges.

Crĭsp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crisps.

Crĭsp'ing-ī'ron (-ī'urn), *n.* A curling-iron.

Crĭsp'ly, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

Crĭsp'ness, *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or brittle.

Crĭsp'y, *a.* **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; frizzled; crisp. **2.** Prepared so as to break short; brittle.

Crĭss'-crŏss, *n.* [A corruption of *Christ-cross.*] **1.** A mark formed by two lines crossing each other, usually at right angles. **2.** A child's game played on paper or on a slate, consisting of lines arranged in the form of a cross. [opposition or hindrance.

Crĭss'-crŏss, *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions. **2.** With

Crĭss'-crŏss-rōw, *n.* See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

Crĭ-tē'ri-on, *n.*; *pl.* CRĪ-TĒ'RI-Ȧ, sometimes CRĪ-TĒ'RI-ONS. [Gr. κριτήριον, a means for judging, from κριτής, decider, judge, from κρίνειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge.] A standard of judging; any approved or established rule, principle, or test, by comparison with which an estimate or judgment is formed.

Crĭt'ic, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** One skilled in judging of the merits of literary works or productions of art, especially in the fine arts; a connoisseur. **2.** A harsh examiner or judge; a caviler; a carper. **3.** The art of criticism; a critique. [*In this sense, Rare.*]

Crĭt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, from κριτής, decider, judge, from κρίνειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge.] Relating to criticism. See CRITICAL.

Crĭt'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Having the skill or power to judge with accuracy of literary or artistic matters and merits. **2.** Inclined to make nice distinctions; exact; nicely judicious. **3.** Inclined to find fault; captious. **4.** Relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic. **5.** Characterized by thoroughness and a reference to principles, as becomes a critic. **6.** [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis or turning-point; decisive; hence, of doubtful issue; attended with risk.

Crĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with nice discernment; exactly. **2.** At a crisis; in a condition of doubtful issue.

Crĭt'ic-al-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being critical. **2.** Accuracy in examination or decision.

Crĭt'i-çīṣe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRITICISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRITICISING.] [See CRITIC.] To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert on. [Written also, but less commonly, *criticize.*]

Crĭt'i-çīṣe, *v. i.* To act as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment; to animadvert.

Crĭt'i-çīṣ'er, *n.* One who criticises.

Crĭt'i-çĭṣm, *n.* **1.** Art of judging of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts. **2.** A critical judgment passed or expressed; a detailed examination and review.

Cri-tïque' (krĭ-teek'), *n.* [Fr. *critique*, f.; Gr. κριτική (sc. τέχνη), the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC, *a.*] **1.** The art of criticism. [*Rare.*] **2.** A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; a careful and thorough analysis of any subject.

Crōak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROAKED (krōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROAKING.] [A.-S. *cracetan*, to croak as a raven, O. H. Ger. *croccizan*, *chrockezan*, Goth. *hrukjan*, to crow, Lat. *crocire*, *crocitare*, to croak as a raven, Gr. κρώζειν. κράζειν.] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow; hence, to make any low, muttering sound. **2.** To forebode evil; to grumble.

Crōak, *v. t.* To utter or say in a low, hoarse voice.

Crōak, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

Crōak'er, *n.* One who croaks, murmurs, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil.

Cro-çhet' (kro-shā'), *n.* [Fr., small hook, from Icel. *krôkr*, W. *crôg*, hook.] A kind of netting made by means of a small hook. [called *crochet.*

Cro-çhet' (kro-shā'), *v. t.* To perform the kind of netting

Crŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *crôc*, *crocca.* Cf. W. *crwc*, bucket, pail, Gael. *crog*, *crogan*, earthen vessel, jar.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup. [*Obs.*]

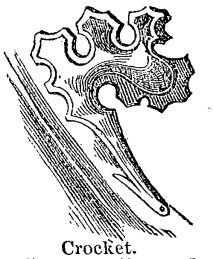
Crŏck, *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg*, cover.] Fine black matter collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles; soot; smut; lamp-black.

Crŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROCKED (krŏkt, 108), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROCKING.] To blacken with soot, or with the coloring matter of cloth.

Crŏck, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut; to blacken.

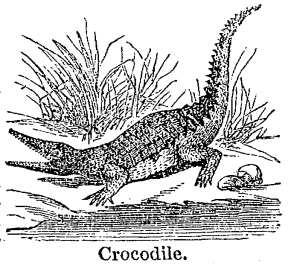
Crŏck'er-y, *n.* [From *crock*, earthen vessel, q. v.] Earthen-ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked; pottery.

Crŏck'et, *n.* [From O. & Prov. Eng. *crock*, a crooked timber, a large roll of hair. Cf. CROOK, curve. (*Arch.*) An ornament formed in imitation of curved and bent foliage.



Crocket.

Crŏc'o-dīle, *n.* [Lat. *crocodilus*, Gr. κροκόδειλος. (*Zoöl.*) A large reptile, growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun.



Crocodile.

Crocodile tears, false or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the fiction of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over their prey.

Crŏc'o-dĭl'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile.

Crō'cus, *n.* [Lat. *crocus*, Gr. κρόκος, Heb. *karkôm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants valued for their early flowering, and the brilliancy of the blossoms. **2.** A mineral powder of a deep yellow or red color.

Crŏft, *n.* [A.-S. *croft*, *cruft*, O. H. Ger. *cruft*, Lat. *crypta*, Gr. κρύπτη, from κρυπτός, concealed, κρύπτειν, to conceal.] A small close, or inclosed field, used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes.

Crŏm'lech (krŏm'lek), *n.* [W., from *crom*, bending or bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone.] A structure of large stones, a part set upright, and others of a flat shape resting on them, found in countries formerly occupied by the Celts, and supposed to be the remains of druidical altars.

Cro-môr'nȧ, *n.* [From Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.] (*Mus.*) A certain reed stop in the organ, of a quality of tone resembling that of the oboe.

Crōne, *n.* [A.-S. *crone*, an old ewe; Ir. & Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, *criona*, old.] An old woman; — usually in contempt; more rarely an aged man.

Crō'ny, *n.* [See CRONE.] An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend. [*Colloq.*]

Crŏŏk (27), *n.* [Icel. *krôkr.*] **1.** A bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure. **2.** A device used as a subterfuge; an indirect method; a trick or artifice. **3.** An instrument bent at the end; *especially*, a shepherd's or a bishop's staff.

Crŏŏk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROOKED (krŏŏkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROOKING.] **1.** To turn from a straight line; to make crooked; to bend; to curve. **2.** To turn from rectitude; to pervert.

Crŏŏk, *v. i.* To be bent or curved. [shoulders.

Crŏŏk'-bȧck, *n.* One who has a crooked back or round

Crŏŏk'ed (60), *p. a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; bent; not straight. **2.** Not straight-forward; deviating from rectitude; devious; perverse.

Crŏŏk-ed-ly, *adv.* In a crooked manner.

Crŏŏk'ed-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being crooked; curvity; inflexion; deformity.

Crōōn, *n.* **1.** A low, continued moan; a murmur. **2.** A simple piece of music; a plain, artless melody.

Crōōn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROONING.] **1.** To sing in a low tone; to hum. **2.** To soothe by singing softly.

Crōōn, *v. i.* [Scot.] **1.** To make a continuous noise in a low, hollow tone, as cattle do when in pain; to moan. **2.** To hum or sing in a low tone; to murmur softly.

Crŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *crop*, *cropp*, D. *krop*, W. *cropa*, *croppa.*] **1.** The protuberant upper receptacle of food of a bird, situated in the throat; the craw. **2.** The top or highest part of any thing, especially of a plant. **3.** That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain, root, or fruit, or in a single season; fruit; harvest. **4.** Any thing cut off or gathered.

Crŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROPPED (krŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROPPING.] To cut off the ends of; to bite or pull off; to pluck.

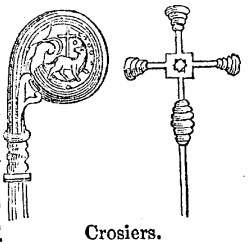
Crŏp, *v. i.* **1.** (*Geol.*) To appear above the surface, as

a seam or bed of coal; — with *out*. **2.** To come to light; to be manifest; — with *out*.

Crŏp'-ēared, *a.* Having the end of the ears cut off.

Crŏp'per, *n.* A variety of pigeon having a large crop.

Crō'sier (krō'zher), *n.* [L. Lat. *cruciarium*, from *crux*, cross; Fr. *crosse*, as if from a Lat. word *crucea*, from *crux*, cross.] The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross; also, the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamented curve.



Crosiers.

Crŏss (21), *n.* [Lat. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.] **1.** A kind of gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T or †, or X. **2.** The theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; the gospel. **3.** The symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity and Christendom. **4.** Affliction regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial; vexation; disappointment; opposition. **5.** (*Arch.*) An ornament or monument in the form of a cross. **6.** The cross-like mark or symbol used instead of a signature by those who are unable to write. **7.** A mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle-breeding; or the product of such intermixture. **8.** (*Surveying.*) An instrument for laying off offsets from the main course, and perpendicular to it.

Crŏss, *a.* **1.** Lying or falling athwart; transverse; intersecting. **2.** Adverse; contrary; perverse; unfortunate. **3.** Characterized by peevishness or fretfulness. **4.** Mutually inverse; interchanged.

Syn. — Fretful; peevish; ill-humored; captious.

Crŏss (21), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROSSED (krŏst, 108), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROSSING.] **1.** To put across or athwart. **2.** To lay or draw something, as a line, across. **3.** To pass from one side to the other of. **4.** To run counter to; to thwart; to clash or interfere with. **5.** To debar. **6.** To make the sign of the cross upon. **7.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over; to erase. **8.** To mix the breed of.

Crŏss, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place. **3.** To interbreed, as races.

Crŏss'-bär, *n.* A transverse bar.

Crŏss'-bēam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam running from wall to wall of a house.

Crŏss'-bĭll, *n.* (*Law.*) A defendant's bill in a chancery [or equity suit.

Crŏss'-bĭll, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird or a genus of birds, the mandibles of whose bill curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.

Crŏss'-bōw, *n.* (*Archery.*) A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Crŏss'-breed, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Crŏss'-bŭn, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross.

Crŏss'-cŭt, *n.* A short cut across.

Crŏss'cŭt-saw, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end, for cutting large logs crosswise.

Crŏss'-dāys, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension.

Crŏss'-ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Crŏss'-ex-ăm'ĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROSS-EXAMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROSS-EXAMINING.] (*Law.*) To examine for the purpose of eliciting facts which were not brought out in a direct examination or which will controvert the direct testimony.

Crŏss'-eyed (-īd), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose, so that they look in directions which intersect or cross one another.

Crŏss'-fīre, *n.* (*Mil.*) The crossing of lines of fire from two or more points or places.

Crŏss'-grāined, *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibres crossed or irregular. **2.** Having a perverse and untractable nature; contrary; vexatious.

Crŏss'-jăck (*or* krō'jăk), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower yard of [the mizzen-mast.

Crŏss'-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

Crŏss'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cross.*] **1.** A small cross. **2.** (*Her.*) A cross whose arms are terminated with small crosses, or again crossed near the end.

Crŏss'ly, *adv.* In a cross way, or in a manner characterized by crossness.

Crŏss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cross.

Crŏss'-păteh, *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Low.*]

Crŏss'-pĭēçe, *n.* A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise.

Crŏss'-pûr'pose, *n.* **1.** A counter or opposing purpose; hence, that which is inconsistent or contradictory; inconsistency. **2.** *pl.* A game in which questions and answers are made so to concur as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

To be at cross-purposes, to act counter to one another without intending it; — said of persons.

Crŏss'-quĕs'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Crŏss'-rōad, *n.* A road that crosses another; cross-way.

Crŏss'-sēa, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sea or swell in which the waves run in contrary directions.

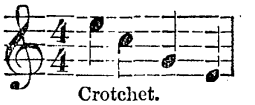
Crŏss'-tĭe, *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails of a railroad.

Crŏss'-tree, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of certain pieces of timber, at the upper ends of the lower masts, and on the topmasts.

Crŏss'-wāy, *n.* A way that crosses another; cross-road.

Crŏss'wīse, *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

Crŏtch, *n.* [Cf. CRUTCH.] **1.** Place of division, as of a trunk into branches; fork. **2.** A forked piece of wood, metal, or other substance

Crŏtch'et, *n.* [Fr. *crochet.* See CROCHET.] **1.** A forked piece of wood; a crotch. **2.** (*Mus.*) The third principal note, equal in duration to half a minim, marked with a hook, the stem of which may turn up or down according to its situation. **3.** (*Print.*) A bracket. [See BRACKET.] **4.** A crooked or perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim; a conceit.

Crotchet.

Crŏtch'et-y, *a.* Given to crotchets; distinguished by crotchets; whimsical.

Crō'ton-oil, *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable oil of a brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic.

Crouch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROUCHED (kroucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROUCHING.] [O. & Prov. Eng. *crooch*, from *crook*, to bend.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop or lie low. **2.** To bend servilely or obsequiously; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

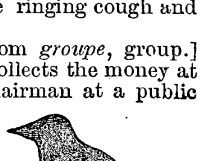
Crouched friar. See CRUTCHED.

Croup (krōop), *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, Sp. *grupa*, It. *groppa.* Cf. CROP, and Icel. *kryppa*, hunch, hump, bending, Gael. *crup*, to bend, contract.] The buttocks of certain quadrupeds, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

Croup (krōop), *n.* [Cf. CROP, and also Scot. *croup*, *crupe*, *crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration.

Croup'i-er (krōō'pĭ-er), *n.* [Fr., from *croupe*, group.] **1.** One who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table. **2.** An assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

Crōw (krō), *n.* [A.-S. *crawe*, so named from its cry.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A large bird, usually black, having a conical and somewhat curved beak, with projecting plumes at its base, and uttering a harsh, croaking note. **2.** An iron lever with a claw shaped like the beak of a crow. **3.** The voice of the cock.



Crow.

Crōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* CREW or CROWED; *p. p.* CROWED (CROWN, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROWING.] [See *supra.* Cf. CRAKE.] **1.** To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag. **3.** To utter a sound expressive of joy or great pleasure, as an infant.

Crōw'-bär, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever. See CROW, 2.

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROWDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROWDING.] **1.** To press or drive together. **2.** To fill by pressing or driving together; hence, to encumber by excess of numbers or quantity. **3.** To press by solicitation; to dun; hence, to treat discourteously.

To crowd sail (*Naut.*), to carry an extraordinary force of sail.

Crowd, *v. i.* **1.** To press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous. **2.** To urge or press forward.

Crowd, *n.* [A.-S. *croda*, *cread*, *crudh.*] **1.** A number of things closely pressed together, or lying or being adjacent. **2.** A number of persons congregated and pressed together. **3.** The lower orders of people.

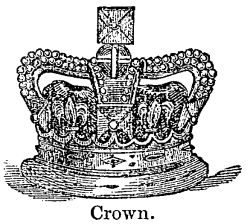
Syn. — Throng; multitude; populace; vulgar; rabble.

Crowd'er, *n.* One who crowds.

Crōw'-fo͝ot, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species, some of which are common weeds, while others are flowering plants. **2.** (*Naut.*) A contrivance consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block, and used to suspend an awning by. **3.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop. [crow.

Crōw'-keep'er, *n.* A stuffed figure set up as a scare-

Crown, *n.* [O. Eng. *corone, coroun*, fr. Lat. *corona*, Gr. κορώνη.] **1.** A wreath or garland, or any ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of dignity or power. **2.** Any object sought for as a prize or consummation; any thing imparting beauty, dignity, or distinction. **3.** One entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign. **4.** Regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty. **5.** A piece of money bearing the image of a crown; hence, a certain denomination of coin. **6.** Chief or topmost part of any thing; as (*a.*) The part of a hat above the brim; also, the flat circular part at the top of a hat. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) The highest member of a cornice; also, the summit of any part of a building. (*c.*) (*Bot.*) An appendage at the top of the claw of some petals. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) That part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank; also, the bights formed by the several turns of a cable.



Crown.

Crown, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROWNING.] **1.** To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity. **2.** To bestow upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; to adorn; to dignify. **3.** To form the topmost part of; to complete; to consummate; to perfect. **4.** (*Mil.*) To effect a lodgment upon (as upon the covered way, in a siege) by sapping upon a glacis near the crest.

Crown'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crowns.

Crown'-glăss, *n.* The finest sort of window-glass, formed in large circular plates or disks.

Crown'-im-pē'ri-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of a showy appearance.

Crown'-lạw, *n.* That part of the common law which applies to criminal matters. [*Eng.*]

Crown'-lạw'yer, *n.* One who acts for the crown; one who pleads in criminal cases. [*Eng.*]

Crown'-ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A department belonging to the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, commonly called the *crown side* of the court, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.

Crown'-pā'per, *n.* Paper of a particular size, which formerly had the water-mark of a crown.

Crown'-pōst, *n.* (*Arch.*) See KING-POST.

Crown'-prĭnçe, *n.* The prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown.

Crown'-sạw, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of tubular saw; — a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge.

Crown'-sīde, *n.* See CROWN-OFFICE.

Crown'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane.

Crown'-work (-wûrk), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and a bastion in the middle, with curtains.

Crōw's'-fo͝ot, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Wrinkles under and around the outer corners of the eyes. **2.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop. See CALTROP.

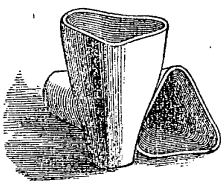
Crōw's'-nĕst, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out place prepared near the top of a mast, as by securing a cask to the cross-trees.

Crōw'-tōe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of purple hyacinth.

Cru'cial (32), *a.* [From Lat. *crux, crucis*, cross, torture.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; appertaining to a cross. **2.** Trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross.

Cru'ci-ate (krṳ'shī-, 45, 95), *a.* [Lat. *cruciatus*, p. p. of *cruciare*, to torture, from *crux, crucis*, cross.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross; cruciform.

Cru'çi-ble, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger. *kroos, kruus*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*, cup, crucible, Eng. *cruse*, q. v. According to some etymologists, it is derived from Lat. *crux*, cross, because these pots were marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, capable of enduring great heat without injury.



Crucible.

Cru-çĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. Lat. *cruciferus*, Lat. *crucifer*, from *crux*, cross, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the cruciform family of plants; cruciate.

Cru'çi-fī'er, *n.* [See CRUCIFY.] One who crucifies.

Cru'çi-fĭx, *n.* [L. Lat. *crucifixum*, from Lat. *crux*, cross, and *figere, fixum*, to fix.] A cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

Cru'çi-fĭx'ion (-fĭk'shun), *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act of fastening a person to a cross. **2.** Death upon a cross. **3.** Intense suffering or affliction.

Cru'çi-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *crux*, cross, and *forma.*] **1.** Cross-shaped. **2.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

Cru'çi-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUCIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUCIFYING.] [L. Lat. *crucifigere*, from Lat. *crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] **1.** To fasten to a cross. **2.** To destroy the power of; to subdue completely.

Cru-çĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, cross, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing the cross; marked with the figure of a cross.

Crṳde (32), *a.* [*compar.* CRUDER; *superl.* CRUDEST.] [Lat. *crudus*, prop. bloody, contracted from *cruidus*, from *cruor*, blood which flows from a wound.] **1.** In its natural state; not cooked, or prepared for use; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature. **3.** Not reduced to order or form. **4.** Undigested. **5.** Hasty and ill-considered. **6.** Having, or displaying, superficial and undigested knowledge. **7.** (*Paint.*) Roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or colored.

Crṳde'ly, *adv.* In a crude or hasty manner.

Crṳde'ness, *n.* A crude, undigested, or unprepared state; rawness; unripeness; immaturity.

Crṳ'di-ty, *n.* **1.** The condition of being crude; rawness. **2.** That which is in a crude or undigested state.

Crṳ'el, *a.* [Lat. *crudelis*, from *crudus*. See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed or pleased to give pain to others. **2.** Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery.

Syn. — Savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; inhuman; pitiless.

Crṳ'el-ly, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty.

Crṳ'el-ty, *n.* **1.** The attribute or character of being cruel; inhumanity; barbarity. **2.** A cruel and barbarous deed; inhuman treatment.

Crṳ'et, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, jug, jar. See CROCK.] A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, or the like; a castor.

Crṳise, *n.* A small bottle. See CRUSE.

Crṳise (krṳz, 32), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUISING.] [D. *kruisen*, to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, from *cruis*, a cross. See CROSS.] **1.** To go back and forth on the ocean; to sail in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure. **2.** To wander hither and thither on land. [*Rare.*]

Crṳise, *n.* A voyage made without settled course.

Crṳis'er, *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises.

Crŭl'ler, *n.* A kind of crisp sweet-cake boiled in fat.

Crŭmb (krŭm), *n.* [A.-S. *crume*, from *cruman, acruman*, to break or crumble into small pieces.] [Written also *crum.*] **1.** A small fragment or piece, especially of bread or other food. **2.** The soft part of bread.

Crŭmb (krŭm), *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crŭmb'-clŏth (krŭm'/-), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments.

Crŭm'ble, *n.* A very small fragment; a small crumb.

Crŭm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUMBLING.] [Dim. of *crumb*, v. t.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

Crŭm'ble, *v. i.* To fall or break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay; to perish.

Crŭm'my, *a.* **1.** Full of crumbs. **2.** Soft; not crusty.

Crŭm'pet, *n.* [Cf. CRUMB, CRUM, *n.*] A kind of soft bread-cake, not sweetened.

Crŭm'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUMPLING.] [Cf. CRIMP and CRAMP.] To press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

Crŭm'ple, *v. i.* To shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

Crŭm'pling, *n.* A small withered apple.

Crŭnch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUNCHED (krŭncht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUNCHING.] **1.** To chew with violence and noise; to craunch. **2.** To grind or press with violence and noise.

Crṳ'or, *n.* [Lat., probably connected with Gr. κρύος, frost.] Gore; coagulated blood.

Crup'per (krōōp'per in *Amer.*; krŭp'per in *Eng.*), *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*. See CROUP, buttocks.] **1.** The rump of a horse. **2.** A strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. [Written also *crouper.*]

Crup'per (krŏp'per *or* krŭp'per), *v. t.* [See *supra.*] To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon.

Cru'ral (32), *a.* [Lat. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] **1.** Belonging to the leg. **2.** Shaped like a leg or root.

Cru-sāde', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, Sp. *cruzada*, from Lat. *crux*, cross.] **1.** A mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. **2.** Any expedition undertaken from religious motives; any hot-headed or fanatical enterprise.

Cru-sād'er, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Cru-sā'do, *n.* [Pg. *cruzado*, from *cruz*, Lat. *crux*, a cross.] A Portuguese coin, so called from having a cross stamped on one side.

Cruse (32), *n.* [L. Ger. *kruus*, *kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*. See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup or bottle.

Cru'set, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*. See CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crŭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSHED (krŭsht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSHING.] [Icel. *krassa*, to grind, L. Lat. *cruscire*, to break with a crash. Cf. CRASH and CRAZE.] **1.** To press and bruise between two hard bodies. **2.** To overwhelm by pressure. **3.** To overcome completely; to subdue; to conquer; to ruin.

Crŭsh, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force; to be condensed.

Crŭsh, *n.* A violent collision or compression.

Crŭsh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crushes.

Crŭst, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*, W. *crest*, from *cresu*, to harden by heat, to parch or scorch.] The hard, external coat or covering of any thing; hence, any concretion.

Crŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSTING.] To cover with a hard case, or crust; to incrust; to envelop.

Crŭst, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust; to concrete or freeze at the surface.

Crus-tā'ce-a (krus-tā'she-ȧ), *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *crusta*, crust, rind, shell.] One of the classes of the articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

Crus-tā'ce-an (-she-an), *n.* An animal belonging to the class *Crustacea*.

Crus-tā'ce-an, *a.* Pertaining to the crustacea; crustaceous.

Crus-tā'ce-ŏl'o-ġy (-tā'she-), *n.* [From *crustacea*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse, description.] The science which treats of the crustacea; malacostracology.

Crus-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* [See CRUST.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having, a crust-like shell. **2.** Belonging to the crustacea; crustacean.

Crŭst'i-ly, *adv.* In a crusty manner; morosely.

Crŭst'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being crusty.

Crŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of crust; hard. **2.** Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner; peevish; surly; morose.

Crŭtch, *n.* [L. Lat. *croccia*, *crucca*, as if from a Lat. word *crucea*, from *crux*, *crucis*, cross; A.-S. *crycc*, *cricc*.] **1.** A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame or infirm in walking. **2.** Any fixture or adjustment with a head or top like that of a crutch, as in a lady's saddle.

Crŭtched (60), *p. a.* **1.** Supported on crutches. **2.** Marked with the sign of the cross.

Crutched friar (*Eccl.*), one of a religious order; so called because the members of it bore the sign of the cross; — called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar*.

Crux, *n.; pl.* CRU'CĒS. [Lat., cross, torture, trouble.] A cross; a great difficulty; any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries, in the highest degree.

Cry, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYING.] [Fr. *crier*, from Lat. *quiritare*, freq. form of *queri*, to complain. Cf. also A. S. *grædan*, to cry, *grætan*, to weep, cry out, Goth. *gretan*, Icel. *grata*.] **1.** To speak, call, or exclaim loudly; to vociferate; to proclaim. **2.** To weep and sob; to bawl, as a child. **3.** To utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.

Cry, *v. t.* **1.** To utter loudly or vehemently; to utter. **2.** To advertise by outcry, especially things lost or found, goods to be sold, &c.

To cry up, to extol publicly. — *To cry down*, to decry; to depreciate; to dispraise; to condemn.

Cry, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A loud utterance; *especially*, the inarticulate sound made by an animal. **2.** Outcry; clamor. **3.** Loud expression of triumph or wonder, of pain or distress, &c. **4.** Public advertisement by outcry. **5.** A pack of hounds.

Cry'ing, *a.* Calling for notice; compelling attention and regard; notorious; heinous.

Crypt, *n.* [Lat. *crypta*, Gr. κρύπτη, from κρύπτειν, to hide.] **1.** A subterranean cell or cave; especially a vault under a church, used for burial purposes. **2.** (*Arch.*) The space under a building; a subterranean chapel or oratory; hence, a hiding-place.

Cryp'tic, } *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; occult.
Cryp'tic-al, }

Cryp'to-găm, *n.* [From Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, from κρύπτειν, and γάμος, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by the means usual to others.

Cryp'to-gā'mi-an, } *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams, or
Cryp'to-găm'ic, } to cryptogamy; having the fructification concealed.
Cryp-tŏg'a-moŭs, }

Cryp-tŏg'a-my, *n.* (*Bot.*) A concealed fructification.

Cryp-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. κρυπτός, secret, fr. κρύπτειν, to hide, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** Act or art of writing in secret characters. **2.** Secret characters or cipher.

Cryp-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, secret, from κρύπτειν, to hide, and λογός, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.] Secret or enigmatical language.

Crys'tal, *n.* [Lat. *crystallum*, Gr. κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal, from κρύος, icy cold, frost.] **1.** (*Chem.* & *Min.*) The regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. **2.** A fine kind of glass. **3.** The glass of a watch case. **4.** Any thing resembling crystal, as clear water, ice, or the like.

Crys'tal, *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

Crys'tal-līne, *a.* [Lat. *crystallinus*, Gr. κρυστάλλινος. See CRYSTAL.] **1.** Consisting of crystal. **2.** Having a texture produced by crystallization. **3.** Imperfectly crystallized. **4.** Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.

Crystalline humor, or *crystalline lens*, a white, transparent, firm substance, in the form of a convex lens, situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

Crys'tal-li-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.* & *Min.*) Act or process by which a substance in solidifying becomes crystallized. **2.** The body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Crys'tal-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRYSTALLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYSTALLIZING.] [Gr. κρυσταλλίζειν. See CRYSTAL.] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form.

Crys'tal-līze, *v. i.* To be converted into crystals.

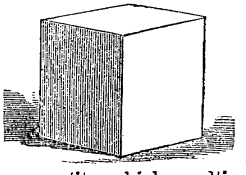
Crys'tal-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. κρύσταλλος, and γράφειν, to write. See CRYSTAL.] **1.** Doctrine or science of crystallization. **2.** A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

Cŭb, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down, because it lies (*cubat*) in its den or hole, and does not go out for prey, as older animals do; or from *cubare*, for *incubare*, to lie upon, brood, hatch.] A young animal, *especially* the young of the bear.

Cŭb, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBBING.] To bring forth; — said of animals.

Cū'ba-tūre (53), *n.* [From Lat. *cubus*. See *infra.*] The process of measuring or determining the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cūbe, *n.* [Lat. *cubus*, Gr. κύβος, a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides. **2.** (*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, 4×4 =16, and 16×4=64, the cube of 4.



Cube root (*Arith.*), The number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces a certain cube; thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for 3×3=9, and 3×9=27.

Cūbe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBING.] To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

Cū'beb, *n.* [From Ar. *kabâbat*, Per. *kabâbah*, Hind. *kabâba*.] (*Bot.*) The small, spicy berry of a tropical plant. It is stimulant and purgative.

Cū'bic, } *a.* Having the form or properties of a
Cū'bic-al, } cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube.

Cubic equation, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube. — *Cubic foot*, a solid foot, equivalent to a cubical solid, which measures a foot in each of its dimensions. — *Cubic number*, a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number. — See CUBE.

Cū'bic-al-ly, *adv.* In a cubical method.

Cū'bic-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

Cū'bi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *cubus*, cube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cube.

Cū'bit, *n.* [Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit, from *cubare*, to recline, because the elbow serves for leaning upon.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The fore-arm. **2.** A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cū'bit-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the cubit or ulna. **2.** Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cū'bo-cūbe, *n.* (*Math.*) The sixth power.

Cū'bo-cū'bo-cūbe, *n.* (*Math.*) The ninth power.

Cū'boid, **Cu-boid'al**, *a.* [Gr. κυβοειδής, from κύβος, cube, and εἶδος, form.] Having nearly the form of a cube; relating to, or resembling, a cube.

Cŭck'ing-stōōl, *n.* [Perhaps only a corruption of *ducking-stool*, q. v.] A ducking-stool; an instrument for punishing scolds, and others by fastening them to it and then plunging them into the water.

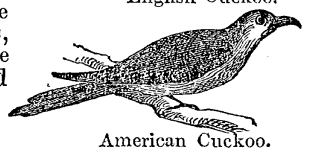
Cŭck'old, *n.* [From Lat. *cuculus*, cuckoo, in allusion to the habit of the female cuckoo, who lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.] A man whose wife is false to his bed.

Cŭck'old, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUCKOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUCKOLDING.] To make a cuckold of.

Cuck'ōō (kŏŏk'ōō), *n.* [Lat. *cuculus*, Gr. κόκκυξ, Skr. *kôkila*.] (*Ornith.*) A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.

English Cuckoo.

Cuck'ōō-spĭt, **Cuck'ōō-spĭt'tle**, *n.* An exudation or spume found on some plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.



American Cuckoo.

Cū'cul-late, or **Cu-cŭl'late** (45), **Cū'cul-lā'ted**, or **Cu-cŭl'la-ted**, *a.* [L. Lat. *cucullatus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, a cap, hood, cowl.] **1.** Covered, as with a hood or cowl. **2.** Having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

Cū'cum-ber, *n.* [Lat. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant and its fruit.

☞ Formerly pronounced kow'kum-ber, and still so called by some among the vulgar.

Cu-cûr'bit, **Cu-cûr'bite**, *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] A chemical vessel used in distillation, originally made in the shape of a gourd.

Cu-cûr'bi-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the family of plants which includes the melon and the cucumber.

Cŭd, *n.* [A.-S. *cud*, cud, what is chewed, from *ceówan*, to chew.] **1.** A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. **2.** A piece of chewing tobacco; a quid. [*Low.*]

Cŭd'dle (kŭd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDDLING.] [Cf. W. *cuddiaw*, to hide, conceal, *cuddiawl*, hiding.] To lie close or snug; to squat; to crouch; to snuggle.

Cŭd'dy, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from D. *kajuit*, Fr. *cahute*, cabin, hut. Cf. W. *caued*, inclosed, from *cau*, to shut up.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat. **2.** A very small apartment.

Cŭd'ġel, *n.* [W. *cogel*, from *cog*, mass or lump, a short piece of wood.] A short, thick stick; a club.

Cŭd'ġel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDGELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDGELING.] To beat with a cudgel.

Cŭd'ġel-er, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

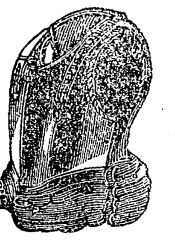
Cūe (kū), *n.* [O. Fr. *coue*, *coe*, now *queue*, It. *coda*, from Lat. *cauda*, tail.] **1.** A tail; *especially*, a tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. **2.** Last words of an actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak. **3.** Any hint or intimation; also the part one is to perform. **4.** The straight rod used in playing billiards.

Cŭff, *n.* [See *infra.*] A blow with the open hand; a stroke; a box; a buffet.

Cŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUFFED (kuft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUFFING.] [Sw. *kuffa*, to knock, to push. Cf. Icel. *kêppr*, stick, or cudgel, Sw. *knuffa*, Ger. *knuffen*, to cuff, beat soundly.] To strike with the palm or flat of the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

Cŭff, *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *coiffe*, *coeffe*, head-dress, hood, or coif.] The fold at the end of a sleeve.

Cuï-răss' (kwe-răs' *or* kwē'ras), *n.* [L. Lat. *coratia*, *coratium*, *curacia*, *curatia*, orig. a breastplate of leather, as if fr. a Lat. word *coriacea*, fr. *coriaceus*, *-a*, *-um*, of leather, fr. *corium*, leather, Fr. *cuir.*] A piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle.



Cuirass.

Cuï'ras-siēr' (kwē'ras-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breastplate.

Cuïsh (kwĭs), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, thigh or leg, from Lat. *coxa*, hip.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

Cuisine (kwe-zēn'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina*, for *culina*, from *coquere*, to cook.] **1.** The kitchen. **2.** Manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Cul-dee', *n.* [From Lat. *Cultores Dei*, worshipers of God.] One of a certain monkish fraternity who formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Cul-de-sac (kōōld'săk'), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A street closed at one end; hence, a trap. **2.** (*Mil.*) A position in which an army finds itself, with no way of exit but to the front. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Any bag-shaped cavity, or organ, open only at one end.

Cū'li-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

Cŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULLING.] [From Lat. *colligere*, to collect.] To separate, select, or pick out.

Cŭl'ien-der, *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

Cŭll'er, *n.* One who picks or chooses; *especially*, an inspector who selects wares suitable for market.

Cŭl'lis, *n.* **1.** [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain, to flow, from Lat. *colare*, to filter, to strain.] A very fine and strong broth; also, a savory jelly. **2.** [Fr. *coulisse*, groove.] (*Arch.*) A gutter in a roof; a channel.

Cŭl'ly, *n.* [From Lat. *coleus*, *culeus*, a leather bag, the scrotum, O. F. *couillon*, *coillon*, a vile fellow.] A person easily deceived; a mean dupe.

Cŭl'ly, *v. t.* To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive.

Cŭlm, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *culmus*, stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of corn and grasses. **2.** [W. *cwlm*, knot or tie.] (*Min.*) Anthracite coal, especially when found in small masses or knots; glance-coal.

Cul-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, stalk or stem, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Bearing culms, or producing straw. **2.** (*Min.*) Containing culm or glance-coal.

Cŭl'mi-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULMINATING.] [From Lat. *culmen*, top or ridge.] **1.** To reach the highest point of altitude. **2.** To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, numbers, and like qualities.

Cŭl'mi-nate (45), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth.

Cŭl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Attainment of the highest point of altitude; passage across the meridian; transit. **2.** Attainment or arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, and the like.

Cŭl'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being culpable; culpableness; blameworthiness.

Cŭl'pa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpare*, to blame, from *culpa*, fault.] Deserving censure; worthy of blame.

Syn. — Wrong; faulty; blamable; blameworthy; censurable.

Cŭl'pa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of deserving blame.

Cŭl'pa-bly, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.

Cŭl'prit, *n.* [Prob. for *culpit*, with *r* inserted, as often between consonants. *Culpit* is the ancient form of *culped*, accused, from a supposed O. Eng. verb *to culpe*, Lat. *culpare*, to charge with, from O. Eng. *culpe*, *coulpe*, Lat. *culpa*, fault.] **1.** One accused of a crime, as before a judge. **2.** One convicted of crime; a criminal.

Cŭlt, *n.* [Lat. *cultus*, care, reverence, from *colere*, to cultivate.] **1.** Homage; worship. **2.** A system of religious belief, worship, or rites. [*Rare.*]

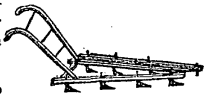
Cŭl'ter, *n.* [Lat.] A colter. See COLTER.

Cŭl'ti-va-ble, *a.* Capable of being cultivated or tilled.

Cŭl'ti-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULTIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULTIVATING.] [L. Lat. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from Lat. *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate.] **1.** To till; to fertilize. **2.** To direct special attention to; to foster; to cherish. **3.** To improve by labor, care, or study; to civilize; to refine. **4.** To raise or produce by tillage.

Cŭl'ti-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of cultivating; tillage; production by tillage. **2.** Fostering care; civilization. **3.** State of being cultivated; advancement or improvement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition; refinement; culture.

Cŭl'ti-vā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who cultivates; one who tills. **2.** An agricultural implement used in the tillage of growing crops, designed to loosen the surface of the earth.



Cultivator.

Cŭl'trāte } *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*,
Cŭl'trā-ted, } knife-formed, from *culter*, knife.] (*Bot.* & *Ornith.*) Sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning knife.

Cŭlt'ūre (kŭlt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, from Lat. *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate.] **1.** The act or practice of cultivating; cultivation. **2.** The state of being cultivated; result of cultivation; physical improvement; refinement of mind or manners.

Cŭlt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULTURING.] To cultivate.

Cŭl'ver-in, *n.* [From Lat. *coluber*, *colubra*, a serpent, *colubrinus*, like a serpent.] A piece of ordnance, formerly in use; — so called because long and slender.

Cŭl'vert, *n.* [Probably corrupted from the Fr. *couvert*, covered, p. p. of *couvrir*, to cover. See COVER.] An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c.

Cŭl'ver-tāiled (-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.

Cŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUMBERING.] [Low Lat. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a heap of earth, fr. Lat. *cumulus*, heap.] To hang or rest on as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to.

Syn. — To clog; burden; obstruct; overload; encumber; perplex; embarrass; trouble; impede.

Cŭm'ber-sŏme, *a.* **1.** Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag. **2.** Not easily managed or administered.

Syn. — Oppressive; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.

Cŭm'ber-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

Cŭm'ber-sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome; cumbrousness.

Cŭm'brançe, *n.* Encumbrance; hindrance; embarrassment.

Cŭm'brŏŭs, *a.* **1.** Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome. **2.** Giving trouble.

Syn. — Burdensome; clogging; vexatious; embarrassing.

Cŭm'brŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cŭm'brŏŭs-ness, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

Cŭm'frey, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COMFREY.

Cŭm'in, *n.* [Lat. *cuminum*, Gr. κύμινον, Ar. *kammûn*, Heb. *kammôn*.] (*Bot.*) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated in the south of Europe, and in Asiatic Turkey, for its aromatic seeds.

Cū'mu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUMULATING.] [Lat. *cumulare*, *cumulatum*, from *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together; to amass.

Cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.

Cū'mu-la-tive, *a.* [See CUMULATE.] **1.** Forming a mass; aggregated. **2.** Augmenting; gaining or giving force by successive additions. **3.** (*Law.*) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy.

Cū'ne-ăl, *a.* [From Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Having the form or shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

Cū'ne-ate, } *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus*, from *cuneus*, a
Cū'ne-ā-ted, } wedge.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.
Cū'ne-ăt'ic, }

Cu-nē'i-fôrm, } *a.* [From Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and
Cū'ni-fôrm, } *forma*, form. See ARROW-HEADED.] **1.** Having the shape or form of a wedge. **2.** Pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cŭn'ning, *a.* [From A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able, Goth. *kunnan*.] **1.** Well-instructed; knowing; skillful; experienced. **2.** Given to underhand maneuvering; artfully deceitful. **3.** Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or craft; ingenious; curious. **4.** Characterized by attractiveness, ingenuity, &c.

Syn. — Artful; sly; wily; crafty. — *Cunning* is usually low, as a *trick*; *artful* more ingenious and inventive, as a *device*; *sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed, as, *sly* humor, a *sly* evasion; *crafty*, a talent for dexterously deceiving, as, a *crafty* manager; *wily*, a talent for the use of stratagems, as, a *wily* politician.

Cŭn'ning, *n.* The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft.

Cŭn'ning-ly, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully.

Cŭn'ning-ness, *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

Cŭp, *n.* [A.-S. *cupp*, *cuppa*, from Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, tub, cask, &c. Cf. COOP.] **1.** A small vessel used to drink from. **2.** The contents of such a vessel; a cupful. **3.** *pl.* Repeated potations; excessive drinking; revelry; drunkenness. **4.** That which is to be received or endured; portion; lot. **5.** Any thing formed like a cup. **6.** (*Surg.*) A cupping-glass.

Cŭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUPPED (kŭpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUPPING.] **1.** To supply with cups. **2.** (*Surg.*) To bleed by means of scarification and a cupping-glass.

Cŭp'-beâr'er, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment.

Cŭp'board (kŭb'urd), *n.* A small closet with shelves for cups, plates, &c.

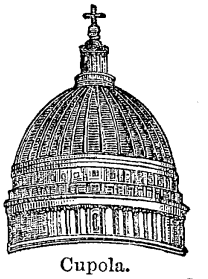
Cū'pel, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, small cask, dim. of *cupa*. See CUP.] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals; a shallow crucible.

Cū-pĕl', *v. t.* To separate by means of a cupel; to refine.

Cu'pel-lā'tion, *n.* [See CUPEL.] The analyzing or refining of gold, silver, and other metals, in a cupel.

Cu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, longing, desiring, from *cupere*, to long for.] Eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness; lust.

Cū'po-lă, *n.*; *pl.* CŪ'PO-LÆ. [Late & L. Lat. *cupula*, *cuppula*, from Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub, cask, L. Lat., a cup.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. **2.** The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.



Cupola.

Cŭp'ping, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

Cŭp'ping-glăss, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification, to draw blood by exhausting the air.

Cū'pre-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Consisting of copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu-prĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or affording copper.

Cū'pule, *n.* [Lat. *cupula*. See CUPOLA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little cup, as of the acorn. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A fleshy, concave disk, used by the cuttle-fish and some other animals for clinging or grasping.

Cûr, *n.* [Contracted from L. Ger. *köter*, *köther*, a common dog, peasant's dog, originally dog of a cot, from Ger. *koth*, Eng. *cot*, q. v.] **1.** A worthless or degenerate dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow.

Cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being cured.

Cūr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Possibility of being cured.

Cu'ra-çōa' (kŭ'ra-sō'), *n.* A cordial, flavored with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace; so called from the island of *Curaçoa*, where it was first made.

Cū'ra-çy, *n.* [See CURE and CURATE.] The office or employment of a curate.

Cu-răs'sōw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird having a short, compressed bill, much arched from the base, and the orbits and the cheeks more or less naked.

Cū'rate, *n.* [L. Lat. *curatus*, properly one who is charged with the *care* (Lat. *cura*) of souls.] One who has the cure of souls; originally, any clergyman, but now the minister employed as an assistant to the rector or vicar.

Cū'ra-tĭve, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure disease.

Cu-rā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *curare*, to take care of, from *cura*, care.] **1.** A superintendent, as of a museum or collection. **2.** A trustee; a guardian.

Cûrb, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A check or hindrance; *especially*, a chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and capable of being drawn tightly against the lower jaw of the horse. **2.** A wall or fence designed to hold back a mass of earth in its place. **3.** A wall set within a well or round the mouth of it. **4.** A curb-stone.

Cûrb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURBING.] [Fr. *courber*, to bend, curve, Lat. *curvare*, from *curvus*, bent, curved.] **1.** To bend to one's will; to restrain; to confine. **2.** To furnish with a curb, as a well; also, to restrain by a curb, as a bank of earth.

Cûrb'-rōof, *n.* A roof having a double slope; a gambrel roof; a mansard-roof.

Cûrb'-stōne, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

Cûrd, *n.* [Scot. *crud*, Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *gruth*, *cruth*, curd, *cruthaim*, I milk.] **1.** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, eaten as food. **2.** The coagulated or thicker part of any liquid.

Cûrd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURDING.] To curdle; to congeal.

Cûrd, *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey.

Cûr'dle (kûr'dl), *v. i.* [From *curd*, q. v.] **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate or concrete. **2.** To thicken; to congeal.

Cŭr'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURDLING.] **1.** To change into curd; to be coagulated or concreted. **2.** To congeal or thicken.

Cûrd'y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cūre, *n.* [From Lat. *cura*, care.] **1.** Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a curate; hence, a curacy. **2.** Medical care; remedial treatment of disease. **3.** Successful remedial treatment; restoration to health. **4.** Remedy; restorative.

Cūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURING.] **1.** To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity. **2.** To remedy; to remove. **3.** To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, &c.

Cūre, *v. i.* **1.** To effect a cure. **2.** To be healed.

Curé (ku-rā'), *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

Cūre'less, *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable.

Cūr'er, *n.* One who cures; a healer; a physician.

Cûr'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [O. Fr. *couvre-feu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.] The ringing of a bell at nightfall, originally a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

Cū'ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus*. See CURIOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being curious; accuracy; scrupulousness. **2.** Disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge; inquisitiveness. **3.** That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

Cū'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *curiosus*, careful, inquisitive, from *cura*, care.] **1.** Solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous. **2.** Exhibiting care or nicety; artfully constructed. **3.** Eager to learn; habitually inquisitive. **4.** Inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; singular.

Cū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a curious manner.

Cū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being curious.

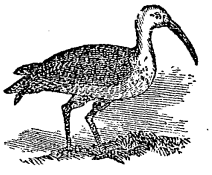
Cûrl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURLING.] [D. *krullen*, Icel. *krulla*, to curl, to crisp.] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets. **2.** To twist or make into coils, as a serpent. **3.** To deck as with curls. **4.** To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Cûrl, *v. i.* **1.** To bend into curls or ringlets, as hair. **2.** To move in curves, spirals, or undulations.

Cûrl, *n.* **1.** A ringlet, especially of hair, or any thing of a like form. **2.** An undulating or curving line in any substance; flexure; sinuosity. **3.** A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem curled and shrunk up.

Cûrl'er, *n.* One who curls.

Cûr'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [Fr. *courlieu*, *corlieu*, *courlis*, It. *chiurlo*, *chiurli*.] (*Ornith.*) An acquatic, wading bird, with a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black. Its cry is well expressed in the name.



Curlew.

Cûrl'i-ness, *n.* State of being [curly.

Cûrl'ing-ĭ'rons (-ĭ'urnz), **Cûrl'ing-tŏngs**, } *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair.

Cûrl'y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl.

Cur-mŭd'ġeon (kur-mŭd'jun), *n.* [O. Eng. *corn-mudgin*, a corruption of *corn-merchant*, — this class being accused of seeking their own gain by withholding bread from others.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

Cur-mŭd'ġeon-ly, *a.* In the manner of a curmudgeon; niggardly; churlish.

Cŭr'rant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, in Greece, whence, probably, the small dried grape was first introduced into England.] **1.** A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant; — used in cookery. **2.** The fruit of a well-known shrub.

Cŭr'ren-çy, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation. **2.** Current value; general estimation. **3.** That which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having or representing wealth or property; money.

Cŭr'rent, *a.* [Lat. *currens*, p. pr. of *currere*, to run.] **1.** Running or moving rapidly. **2.** Now passing or present, in its progress. **3.** Circulating through the community; generally received; common.

Cŭr'rent, *n.* **1.** A stream, especially of a fluid. **2.** General course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

Cŭr'rent-ly, *adv.* In a current manner; commonly.

Cŭr'rent-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being current; general reception; currency.

Cŭr'ri-cle (kŭr'rĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, from *currere*, to run.] A chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur-rĭ-cu-lŭm, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] **1.** A race-course. **2.** A specified course of study, as in a university.

Cŭr'ri-er, *n.* [From *curry*, q. v.] One who **curries**, dresses, and colors leather, after it is tanned.

Cûr'rish, *a.* [See CUR.] Having the qualities, or exhibiting the characteristics, of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; brutal; churlish.

Cûr'rish-ly, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

Cûr'rish-ness, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

Cŭr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURRYING.] [Fr. *corroyer*, from Lat. *corium*, leather.] **1.** To dress by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather. **2.** To comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of; — said of a horse. **3.** To cook with curry, as rice, &c.

To curry favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery, or officious civilities.

Cŭr'ry, *n.* [From the Per. *khûrdî*, broth, juicy meats, from *khûrdan*, to eat, to drink.] **1.** A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. **2.** A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry sauce.

Cŭr'ry-cŏmb (-kōm), *n.* An instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

Cûrse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURSING.] [A.-S. *cursian*, *corsian*, prob. at first to imprecate evil in the name of the *cross*.] **1.** To utter a wish of evil against; to execrate. **2.** To bring great evil upon; to vex, harrass, or torment; to injure.

Cûrse, *v. i.* To use profane language; to swear.

Cûrse, *n.* **1.** Imprecation of evil upon another. **2.** Evil pronounced or invoked on another. **3.** That which brings evil or severe affliction; torment.

Syn. — Malediction; malison; imprecation; execration.

Cûrs'ed (60), *a.* **1.** Blasted by a curse. **2.** Deserving a curse.

Syn. — Execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

Cûrs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; enormously. [*Low.*]

Cûrs'er, *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Cûr'sĭve, *a.* [Low Lat. *cursivus*, from *cursare*, to run hither and thither, from *currere*, to run.] Running; rapid; flowing.

Cûr'so-ri-ly, *adv.* In a cursory manner. [tion.

Cûr'so-ri-ness, *n.* Hasty or superficial view or atten-

Cûr'so-ry, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *cursor*, a runner, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; superficial; careless.

Cûrst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *curse*. See CURSE.

Cûrt, *a.* [From Lat. *curtus*.] Characterized by brevity; short; concise; abrupt; crusty.

Cur-tāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURTAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURTAILING.] [From O. Fr. *curt*, short, and *tailler*, to cut.] To cut short; to shorten; to abridge; to diminish.

Cûr'taĭn (kûr'tin, 42), *n.* [From Lat. *cortina*, kettle, circle, circle of a theater, in L. Lat. equivalent to *aulæum*, the curtain of a theater, allied to Lat. *cors*, *cortis*, a place inclosed around, a court.] **1.** A movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal. **2.** (*Fort.*) That part of the rampart and parapet which is between the flanks of two bastions.

Cûr'taĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURTAINING.] To inclose as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

Cûr'taĭn-lĕct'ūre, *n.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband within the bed-curtains, or in bed.

Cûr'ti-laġe (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *curtilagium*, from *cortile*, *curtile*, court, court-yard, from Lat. *cors*, *cortis*, court.] (*Law.*) A yard, court-yard, or piece of ground pertaining to a dwelling-house.

Cûrt'ly, *adv.* Briefly; shortly; abruptly; crustily.

Cûrt'ness, *n.* Shortness; crustiness.

Cū'rule, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot, from *currere*, to run.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Belonging to a chariot; — applied to a kind of chair appropriated to certain magistrates, and borne in a chariot when they went to council.

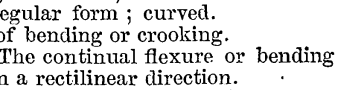
Cûr'vate, **Cûr'vā-ted**, } *a.* [Lat. *curvatus*, p. p. of *curvare*, to bend, to curve, from *curvus*. See CURVE.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Cur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of bending or crooking.

Cûr'va-tūre (53), *n.* The continual flexure or bending of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

Cûrve, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, allied to Gr. κυρτός, curved, arched.] Bent without angles; crooked; curved.

Cûrve, *n.* **1.** A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line.



Curve.

Cûrve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURVING.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

Cûrve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually from a given direction.

Cûrv'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being curved.

Cûr'vet, *n.* [Fr. *courbette*, It. *corvetta*. See CURVE.] **1.** A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once. **2.** A prank; a frolic.

Cûr'vet, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURVETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURVETING.] **1.** To make a curvet. **2.** To leap

Cûr'vet, *v. t.* To cause to frisk or leap. [and frisk.

Cûr'vi-lĭn'e-al, } *a.* [From N. Lat. *curva* and Lat.
Cûr'vi-lĭn'e-ar, } *linea*, line.] Consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

Cûr'vi-ty, *n.* The state of being curved; a bending in a regular form, or without angles.

Cush'at (kŏŏsh'at), *n.* [A.-S. *cusceote*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'un), *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, Ger. *küssen*, as if from a Lat. word *culcitinum*, dim. of *culcita*, cushion, mattress, pillow.] **1.** A stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon. **2.** Hence, any stuffed or padded surface.

Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUSHIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUSHIONING.] **1.** To seat on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions.

Cŭsp, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, point, pointed end.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c. (*b.*) A pendant of a pointed arch. **2.** (*Astrol.*) First entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, &c. **3.** (*Astron.*) The point or horn of the crescent. **4.** (*Math.*) The point at which two curves, or two branches of the same curve, meet.

Cŭsp'i-dal, *a.* [See CUSP.] Ending in a point.

Cŭsp'i-date, } *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*. See
Cŭsp'i-dā'ted, } CUSP.] (*Bot.*) Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear.

Cŭs'tard, *n.* [O. Fr. Cf. Armor. *caus*, *kaouz*, W. *caws*, cheese, curd.] A dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Cŭs'tard-ăp'ple, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing in the West Indies, whose fruit contains a yellowish eatable pulp, of the consistence of custard.

Cus-tō'di-al, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

Cus-tō'di-an, *n.* [From Lat. *custos*, a guard.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building, and the like; a keeper or superintendent.

Cŭs'to-dy, *n.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*, guard.] **1.** A keeping or guarding; *especially*, judicial or penal safe-keeping. **2.** Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

Cŭs'tom, *n.* [L. Lat. *costuma*, *cosduma*, *cosduna*, &c., from Lat. *consuetudo*, gen. *consuetudinis*, but properly from a later secondary form *consuetumen*, custom, habit.] **1.** Way of acting; habitual practice. **2.** Habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage. **3.** (*Law.*) Long established practice, or usage, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent.

Syn. — Habit; usage; practice; fashion. See HABIT.

Cŭs'tom, *n.* **1.** The customary toll, tax, or tribute. **2.** *pl.* Duties imposed on commodities on their being imported into or exported from the country.

Cŭs'tom-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Common; habitual. **2.** Subject to the payment of duties called *customs*.

Cŭs'tom-a-bly, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner. [itually.

Cŭs'tom-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a customary manner; hab-

Cŭs'tom-a-ry, *a.* **1.** According to custom; established by common usage; conventional. **2.** (*Law.*) Holding or held by custom.

Cŭs'tom-er, *n.* One who frequents any place for buying what he wants; a purchaser; a buyer.

Ugly customer, one who is difficult to manage.

Cŭs'tom-house, *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

Cŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUTTING.] [O. Eng. *kit*, Norm. Fr. *cotu*, cut. Cf. W. *cwtau*, to curtail, *cateia*, to cut, *cat*, a piece, O. Sw. *kotta*, to sever.] **1.** To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to divide; to sever. **2.** To hew, as wood; or mow and reap, as grain or corn. **3.** To sever and remove by cutting; to dock. **4.** To form or shape by cutting; to carve; to hew out. **5.** To wound or hurt deeply the sensibilities of. **6.** To intersect; to cross. **7.** To castrate or geld.

Cut and dried, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous. — *Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing. — *To cut a dash*, or *a figure*, to make a display. — *To cut capers*, to play pranks; to frolic. — *To cut down*, (*a.*) To fell. (*b*). To abash; to shame. (*c.*) To lessen; to diminish. — *To cut out*, (*a.*) To remove from the midst; hence, to shape or form by cutting; to fashion. (*b.*) To take the place of; to supersede. — *To cut short*, to arrest or check abruptly; to abridge. — *To cut under*, to undersell. — *To cut up*, to cut to pieces; hence, to damage or destroy. — *To cut the acquaintance of*, or *to cut a person*, to drop intercourse with; to avoid recognizing. — *To cut the cards*, to divide a pack into two portions for the purpose of determining the dealing or trump. — *To cut the teeth*, to put forth teeth.

Cŭt, *v. i.* **1.** To serve in dividing or gashing. **2.** To admit of incision or severance. **3.** To perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like. **4.** To run rapidly. [*Low.*] **5.** To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way. — *To cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play. — *To cut in* or *into*, to interrupt.

Cŭt, *n.* **1.** An opening made with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a gash; a wound. **2.** A stroke or blow with an edged instrument, or the like; hence, an injury or wound. **3.** That which wounds the feelings, as a harsh remark, or avoidance of one's acquaintance. **4.** A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting. **5.** The surface left by a cut. **6.** A portion severed or cut off. **7.** An engraved block; and hence, the impression from such an engraving. **8.** (*a.*) The act of dividing a pack of cards. (*b.*) The right to divide. **9.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion.

A short cut, a cross route or path which shortens the way.

Cu-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cutis*, skin.] Belonging to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin.

Cūte, *a.* [An abbreviation of *acute*, q. v.] Clever; keen; sharp. [*Colloq.*]

Cū'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] **1.** The outer skin; the scarf-skin; epidermis. **2.** (*Bot.*) The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant.

Cu-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

Cū'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle; — often called the *true skin*.

Cŭt'lass, *n.* [L. Lat. *cultellacius*, *cultellaceus*, augm. of Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] A broad, curving sword, with but one cutting edge.

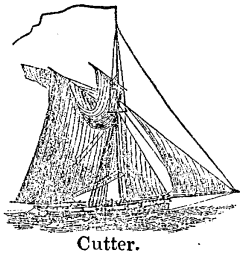
Cŭt'ler, *n.* [L. Lat. *cultellarius*, *cultellerius*, from Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] One who makes or who deals in cutlery.

Cŭt'ler-y, *n.* **1.** The business of a cutler. **2.** Edged or cutting instruments in general, or in the mass.

Cŭt'let, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, little rib, dim. of *côte*, rib, from Lat. *costa*, a rib.] A piece of meat, especially of veal or mutton, cut for broiling; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cŭt'-ŏff, *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage. **2.** (*Mach.*) A contrivance in the steam-engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder.

Cŭt'pûrse, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents; — an act common when men wore purses at their girdles; hence, a thief; a robber; a pick-pocket.


Cutter.

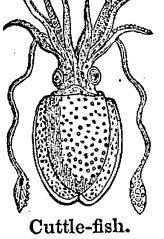
Cŭt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who cuts or hews. **2.** An instrument used for cutting. **3.** A front tooth, that cuts; an incisor. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small boat used by ships of war. (*b.*) A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. **5.** A small one-horse sleigh. [*Amer.*]

Cŭt'-thrōat, *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

Cŭt'-thrōat, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

Cut'ting, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of one who cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig cut from a stock for grafting; an excavation cut through a hill.

Cŭt'tle, } *n.* [A.-S. & O. L. Ger.
Cŭt'tle-fĭsh, } *cudele*, Ger. *kuttelfisch*; from Ger. *köttel*, *kötel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts. See GUT.] (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, having ten arms furnished with cupules or sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself tenaciously to other bodies. When pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor that darkens the water, enabling it to escape observation.


Cuttle-fish.

Cŭt'-wą/tĕr, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. **2.** Lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up stream.

Cŭt'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* Any larve or caperpillar which eats or cuts away young plants.

Çy'a-nate, *n.* A salt in which the acid is cyanic acid.

Çy-ăn'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *κύανος*, a dark blue substance.] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

Çy'a-nĭde, *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

Çy-ăn'o-ġen, *n.* [From Gr. *κύανος*, dark blue, and the root of *γεννάειν*, to beget.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, being a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue.

Çy'a-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. *κύανος*, dark blue, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky.

Çy'cle (sī'kl), *n.* [L. Lat. *cyclus*, Gr. *κύκλος*, ring or circle.] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. **2.** An interval of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again in the same order. **3.** (*Bot.*) One entire round in a spire or circle.

Çy'clic, **Çy'clic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.

Cyclic poets, certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war;—so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject.

Çy'cloid, *n.* [From Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane.

Çy-cloid'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

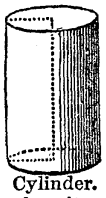
Çy-clŏm'e-try, *n.* [From Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Çy'clone, *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle.] A rotatory storm or whirlwind of extended circuit.

Çy'clo-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive.

Çy'clo-pē'di-â, **Çy'clo-pæ'di-â**, *n.* [From Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, and *παιδεία*, the bringing up of a child, education, erudition, from *παιδεύειν*, to bring up a child, from *παῖς*, child.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge. Hence, a dictionary of arts and sciences, or of some one of them. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Çy'clo-pĕd'ic, *a.* Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; encyclopedic.


Cylinder.

Çyg'net, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from Lat. *cycnus*, *cygnus*, Gr. *κύκνος*, swan.] (*Ornith.*) A young swan.

Çyl'in-der, *n.* [Lat. *cylindrus*, Gr. *κύλινδρος*, from *κυλίνδειν*, *κυλίειν*, to roll.] (*Geom.*) A solid body which may be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section is circular.

Çy-lĭn'dric, **Çy-lĭn'dric-al**, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

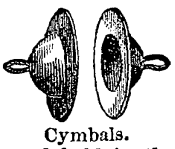
Çy-lĭn'dri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *cylindrus* and *forma*.] Having the form of a cylinder.

Çyl'in-droid, *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος* and *εἶδος*, form.] A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

Çȳ'mȧ, *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is wavelike in form. **2.** (*Bot.*) A cyme. See CYME.

Çy-mär', *n.* [See SIMAR.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Çym'bal, *n.* [Lat. *cymbalum*, Gr. *κύμβαλον*, from *κύμβος*, any thing hollow, hollow vessel.] **1.** A musical instrument used by the ancients. **2.** A musical instrument of brass, of a circular form, like a dish, held in the hand, and producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound. **3.** A triangular steel wire, on which are five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion.


Cymbals.

Çȳme, *n.* [Lat. *cyma*, Gr. *κῦμα*, the young sprout of a cabbage. See CYMA.] (*Bot.*) A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster, like a corymb, except that the inflorescence commences with the terminal buds.

Çȳ'mōse, **Çȳ'moŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *cymosus*, from *cyma*.] Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Çyn'ic, **Çyn'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, fr. *κύων*, dog.] **1.** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere. **2.** Pertaining to the dog-star. **3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynics; resembling the doctrines of the cynics.

Çyn'ic, *n.* **1.** One of the sect or school of ancient philosophers, so named from their morose and contemptuous views and tenets. **2.** One who holds views resembling those of the cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope.

Çyn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a cynical or morose manner.

Çyn'ic-al-ness, *n.* Moroseness; misanthropy.

Çyn'i-çĭsm, *n.* Practice or principles of a cynic.

Çyn'o-sụre (sĭn'o-shụr *or* sī'no-shụr), *n.* [Lat. *cynosura*, Gr. *κυνοσουρά*, dog's tail, the cynosure, from *κύων*, genitive *κυνός*, dog, and *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers are often directed. **2.** Any thing to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction.

Çȳ'pher, *n.* See CIPHER.

Çȳ'press, *n.* [Lat. *cupressus*, Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Fr. *cyprès*, Cf. Gr. *κύπρος*, a tree growing in Cyprus, Heb. *kopher*, Gen. vi. 14.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, generally evergreen, and having wood remarkable for its durability.

☞ As having anciently been used at funerals, and to adorn tombs, it is an emblem of mourning and sadness.

Çyp'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus. **2.** A lewd woman; a harlot.

Çyp'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the island of Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, lewdness, or those who practice it.

Çyr'i-o-lŏġ'ic, *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός*, from *κύριος*, chief, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Pertaining to capital letters.

Çyst, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch, from *κύειν*, to hold, contain, swell.] (*Physiol.*) A pouch or sac, without opening, accidentally developed, and containing morbid matter.

Çyst'ic, *a.* **1.** Having the form of, or living in, a cyst. **2.** Containing cysts. **3.** Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst.

Çys'to-çēle, *n.* [From Gr. *κύστις*, bag, and *κήλη*, tumor. See CYST.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Çyst'ōse, *a.* Containing, or resembling, a cyst; cystic.

Çys-tŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] Act or practice of opening cysts; particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

Czär (zär), *n.* [O. Pol. *czar*, *czarz*, Russ. *tsarj*, from Lat. *Cæsar*.] A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar*.]

Cza-rĭ'nȧ (za-rē'nà), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa*, Pol. *tsarowa*.] A title of the empress of Russia.

Czär'o-wĭtz (zär'o-wĭts), *n.* [Russ. *tsaréwitch*, *tsesaréwitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D (de), in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 70.

Dăb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DABBING.] [Cf. Eng. *dap*, *dip*, *tap*, *tip*.] To strike gently, as with the hand or with a soft or moist substance.

Dăb, *n.* [See *supra*. Possibly from *adept*, q. v.] **1.** A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; hence, a sudden blow or hit. **2.** A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbed. **3.** One who can dab skillfully; a dabster; an expert. **4.** A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color.

Dăb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DABBLING.] [Diminutive of *dab*.] To wet by little dips or strokes; to moisten.

Dăb'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands.

2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to tamper; to meddle. [meddler.

Dăb'bler, *n.* **1.** One who dabbles. **2.** A superficial

Dăb'chĭck, *n.* [From *dab*, equiv. to *dip*, and *chick*.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A certain water-fowl allied to the grebe,—called also *dipchick*, *didapper*, and *dobchick*. **2.** A baby-ish person.

Dăb'ster, *n.* [Cf. DAB, *n.*, 3, and DAPPER.] One who is skilled; a master of his business. [*Colloq.*]

Da capo (dä-kä'po). [It., from *da*, from, and *capo*, head, beginning.] (*Mus.*) A direction to return to, and end with, the first strain;—indicated by the letters *D. C.*

Dāçe, *n.* [W. *darsen*.] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, of a bright silvery color.

Dăc'tyl, *n.* [Lat. *dactylus*, Gr. δάκτυλος, properly a finger.] (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of three syllables, one long, followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented;—so called from its resemblance to the joints of a finger; as, *tēgmĭnĕ*, *mer'ciful*.

Dăc'tyl-ar, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

Dac-tȳl'ic (123), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls. [tyls.

Dac-tȳl'ic, *n.* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dac-

Dac-tȳl'i-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος, finger-ring, and γράφειν, to write.] The science or art of gem-engraving.

Dăc'tyl-ĭst, *n.* One who writes dactylic verse.

Dăc'tyl-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, finger, and λόγος, discourse.] A method of communication in which certain positions and motions of the hand and fingers answer to the common written alphabet.

Dăd, } *n.* [Ir. *daid*, W. & Arm. *tad*, O. Lat. *tata*, Gr.
Dăd'dy, } τάτα, Sp. *taita*, Finn. *taata*, Esthonian *taat*, Skr. *tâta*, Hind. *tât*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*.] Father;—a word used by little children.

Dăd'dle, *v. i.* [Cf. Eng. *dandle*.] To walk unsteadily, like a child or an old man; hence, to do any thing slowly.

Dăd'dy-lŏng'-lĕgs, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect having a long body, and very long, slender legs; the crane-fly.

Dă'do, *n.* [It. & Sp. *dado*, from Lat. *dare*, to give, to throw; *datum*, something thrown on a table, die.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column. (*b.*) That part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost molding.

Dæ'dal, } *a.* [From *Dædalus*, Gr. Δαίδαλος, a my-
Dæ-dā'li-an, } thic craftsman.] Formed with art; ingenious; intricate.

Dæd'a-loŭs (dĕd'a-lus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a margin with various windings and turnings;—said of leaves.

Dăf'fo-dĭl, *n.* [Fr. *d'asphodèle*, Lat. *asphodelus*, Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See ASPHODEL.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of a yellow hue.

Dăft (6), *a.* Delirious; insane; hence, stupid; foolish.

Dăg, *n.* [D. *dagge*, a dagger, O. Fr. *dagge*, a small gun, Gael. *dag*, a pistol, W. *dager*, *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, a dagger.] **1.** A dagger or poniard. **2.** A kind of pistol formerly used.

Dăg, *n.* [A.-S. *dag*, *daag*, any thing that is loose.] **1.** A loose end, as of locks of wool. **2.** A leathern latchet.

Dăg'ġer, *n.* [See DAG, *n.*, a dagger. The Ger. & D. *degen*, a sword, is derived from Fr. *dague*, It. *daga*, &c.] **1.** A short sword; a poinard. **2.** (*Print.*) A mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus [†];—called also *obelisk*.

To look daggers, to look fiercely, reproachfully, or angrily.

Dăg'ġer, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

Dăg'gle (dăg'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAGGLING.] [Dim. of *dag*, v. t.] To trail so as to wet or befoul; to wet; to dirty.

Dăg'gle, *v. i.* To be drawn or trailed through water and mud; to draggle.

Dăg'gle-tāil, *n.* A filthy person; a slattern; a slut.

Dăg'-lŏck, *n.* [O. Eng. *dag*, dew, and *lock*.] A dirty, soiled lock of wool on a sheep.

Da-guĕr're-an, } (da-ġĕr'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Da-
Da-guĕrre'i-an, } guerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

Da-guĕrre'o-tȳpe (da-ġĕr'o-tīp), *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] **1.** A method of taking pictures by photography, on plates of silvered copper, and on other materials suitably prepared. **2.** The picture produced by the above process.

Da-guĕrre'o-tȳpe (da-ġĕr'o-tīp), *v. t.* **1.** To represent by the photographic art, as a picture. **2.** To impress with great distinctness.

Da-guĕrre'o-tȳp'er, } *n.* One who takes daguerreo-
Da-guĕrre'o-tȳp'ĭst, } types.

Da-guĕrre'o-tȳp'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the
Da-guĕrre'o-tȳp'ic-al, } daguerreotype.

Da-guĕrre'o-tȳp'y, *n.* Art of producing daguerreotypes or photographic pictures.

Dăhl'ĭà (dăl'yà *or* dāl'yà), *n.* [From Andrew *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants native to Mexico. It produces a large and beautiful flower, and has many varieties. [day; diurnal; quotidian.

Dāi'ly, *a.* Happening or belonging to each successive

Dāi'ly, *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dāin'ti-ly, *adv.* Fastidiously; nicely.

Dāin'ti-ness, *n.* State or condition of being dainty.

Dāin'ty, *a.* [Prob. from Lat. *dignus*, worthy, suitable. But cf. also W. *dain*, fine, nice, *deintiaidd*, dainty, delicious, *déintiaeth*, a dainty; *dant*, pl. *daint*, a tooth.] **1.** Delicious to the taste; toothsome. **2.** Elegant in form, manner, or breeding. **3.** Requiring dainties; hence, over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; ceremonious.

Dāin'ty, *n.* That which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

Syn.—Delicacy.—A *delicacy* is a nice article of any kind; a *dainty* is an exquisite article of cookery.

Dāi'ry (dā'rў, 89), *n.* [From a supposed O. Eng. *day* or *dey*, milk, preserved in Prov. Eng. *day-house*, milk-house, dairy, *day-woman*, a dairy-maid.] **1.** The place where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of making butter and cheese.

Dā'is (dā'is), *n.* [From Lat. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, It. *desco*, Ger. *tisch*, a table.] **1.** A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall. **2.** The upper table of a dining-hall. **3.** A seat with a high wainscot back, and sometimes having a canopy over it, for the use of those who sat at the high table. **4.** The canopy itself.

Dāi'sy, *n.* [A.-S. *dæges-eáge*, day's eye, daisy.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of several varieties.

Dāle, *n.* [O. Sax. & Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dalr*, *dala*, W. *dôl*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

Dāles'man, *n.*; *pl.* DĀLES'MEN. One living in a dale.

Dăl'lĭ-ançe, *n.* [From *dally*, q. v.] Act of dallying, trifling, or fondling; interchange of caresses; wantonness.

Dăl'lĭ-er, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler.

Dăl'ly, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DALLIED (dăl'lid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DALLYING.] [Ger. *dallen*, *dalen*, *dahlen*, Icel. *thylia*, to talk, O. Sw. *tule*, a droll or funny man, A.-S. *dol*, foolish.] **1.** To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness and trifles; to linger; to delay. **2.** To interchange caresses, especially with one of the opposite sex; to use fondling or wantonness; to sport.

Dal-măt'ie-à, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) A long white gown with sleeves, worn over the alb and stole, by deacons in the Roman Catholic church, and imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia. **2.** A similar robe worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions.

Dal Segno (dăl sān'yō). [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to go back to the sign, and repeat from thence to the close. 𝄋

Dal'ton-ĭsm, *n.* Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors; color-blindness;—so named from the chemist *Dalton*, who had this infirmity.

Dăm, *n.* [See DAME.] **1.** A female parent;—used of beasts. **2.** A human mother;—in contempt.

Dăm, *n.* [D. & Dan. *dam*, Ger. and Sw. *damm*, Icel. *dammr*.] A mole, bank of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water.

Dăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMMING.] **1.** To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam. **2.** To shut up; to confine.

Dăm'aġe, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *damnum*, damage.] **1.** Any permanent injury or harm to person, property, or reputation. **2.** *pl.* (*Law.*) A compensation or indemnity to one party, for a wrong or injury actually done to him by another.

Syn.—Hurt; loss; mischief; injury; harm; detriment.

Dăm'aġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMAGING.] To inflict injury upon; to hurt; to injure; to impair. [paired.

Dăm'aġe-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being damaged or im-

Dăm'as-çēne, *n.* [Lat. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, from *Damascus*, a city celebrated for its plums.] A particular kind of plum;—usually called *damson*.

Dăm'ask, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus; resembling the products or manufactures of Damascus. **2.** Having the color of the damask-rose.

Damask color, a color like that of the Damask rose.—*Damask rose* (*Bot.*), a variety of rose native to Damascus, and brought from thence.—*Damask silk*, a kind of heavy, rich,

figured silk; — usually called simply *damask*. — *Damask steel*, a fine quality of steel originally made at Damascus, and formerly much valued for sword-blades, from its great flexibility and tenacity.

Dăm'ask, *n.* **1.** A kind of stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom; — originally made at Damascus, and composed of rich silk; now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool. **2.** Linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk.

Dăm'ask, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMASKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMASKING.] To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk or other stuff with raised flowers, &c., or steel with etchings, or inlaid devices; hence, to embellish; to variegate.

Dăm'ask-en, **Dăm'ask-een'**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *damascenus*. See DAMASCENE.] To damask.

Dăm'ask-in, *n.* A certain kind of saber; — so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

Dāme, *n.* [From Lat. *domina*, mistress, lady, f. of *dominus*, master of the house, from *domus*, house, Gr. δόμος.] **1.** A lady in rank or culture. **2.** The mistress of a family in common life, or the mistress of a common school; a matron.

Dămn (dăm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMNED (dămd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMNING (dăm'ing or dăm'ning, 81).] [Lat. *damnare*, from *damnum*, damage, fine, penalty.] **1.** To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to censure; to sentence. **2.** (*Theol.*) To condemn to punishment in the future world. **3.** To condemn as bad, or displeasing, by hissing, &c.

Dăm'na-ble, *a.* **1.** Worthy of, or liable to, damnation. **2.** Odious; detestable. [*Low.*]

Dăm'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation; detestably; odiously; abominably.

Dam-nā'tion, *n.* (*Theol.*) Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. [demnatory.

Dăm'na-to-ry, *a.* Condemning to damnation; con-

Dămned (dămd; *in serious discourse*, dăm'ned), *p. a.* **1.** Sentenced to punishment in a future state. **2.** Hateful; detestable; abominable.

Dămp, *a.* [*compar.* DAMPER; *superl.* DAMPEST.] Moderately wet; moist; humid.

Dămp, *n.* [Icel. *dampi*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke, from M. H. Ger. *dimpfen*, to smoke, imp. *dampf*.] **1.** Moisture; humidity; fog. **2.** Dejection; depression; discouragement. **3.** *pl.* (*Mining.*) Gaseous products, that are eliminated in coal-mines, wells, &c.

Dămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMPED (85); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMPING.] **1.** To moisten; to make humid. **2.** To render chilly; to depress or deject. **3.** To discourage.

Dămp'en (dămp'n), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMPENING.] To make or become damp or moist.

Dămp'er, *n.* That which damps or checks; as, (*a.*) a valve in the flue of a stove, to regulate the draught of air; (*b.*) a contrivance, as in some pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time.

Dămp'ness, *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

Dăm'sel, *n.* [L. Lat. *domicalla*, *dominicella*, from Lat. *domina*. See DAME.] A young unmarried woman.

Dăm'son (dăm'zn), *n.* [Contracted from *damascene*, q. v.] A small black plum.

Dā'na-īde (44), *n.* [In allusion to the daughters of *Danaus*, who were doomed to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.] (*Mach.*) A kind of conical wheel or machine. The water enters in at the top of the cone, and escapes at the bottom, imparting motion to the wheel by its momentum.

Dançe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DANCED (dânst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DANCING.] [Fr. *danser*, Sp. *danzar*, It. *danzare*, from O. H. Ger. *dansôn*, to draw, from *dinsan*, to draw, Goth. *thinsan*.] **1.** To move with measured steps, or to a musical accompaniment. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk.

Dançe, *v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle.

To dance attendance, to stand and wait obsequiously.

Dançe, *n.* **1.** A lively, brisk amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and by the sound of instruments. **2.** (*Mus.*) A tune by which dancing is regulated.

Dăn'cer, *n.* One who dances or practices dancing.

Dăn'de-lī'on, *n.* [From Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, on account of the size and form of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, with large yellow compound flowers.

Dăn'der, *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*.] **1.** Dandruff or scurf. **2.** Anger or vexation. [*Low.*]

To get up one's dander, or *to have one's dander raised*, to get into a passion.

Dăn'di-prăt, *n.* [From *dandy*, and *brat*, child, q. v.] **1.** A little fellow; a dwarf; a child; — in sport or contempt. **2.** A small coin.

Dăn'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DANDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DANDLING.] [Ger. *tändeln*, from *tand*, trifle, prattle.] **1.** To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; to caress; to fondle. **2.** To treat as a child; to toy with; to pet.

Dăn'dler, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

Dăn'driff, *n.* See DANDRUFF.

Dăn'druff, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *tan*, a tetter, a spreading eruption, and *drof*, draffy, dirty.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dăn'dy, *n.* [Allied to *dandle*, q. v.] One who affects special finery in dress; a fop; a coxcomb.

Dăn'dy-ĭşm, *n.* The manners and character of a dandy; foppishness; coxcombry.

Dān'ger, *n.* [L. Lat. *dangerium*, as if from a Latin word *damnarium*, from *damnum*, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil.

Syn. — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — *Danger* is generic; *peril* is instant or impending danger, as, in *peril* of one's life. *Hazard* arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control, as, the *hazard* of the seas. *Risk* is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily, as, to *risk* an engagement. *Jeopardy* is extreme danger.

Dān'ger-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *dangereux*. See DANGER.] **1.** Attended with danger; full of risk; perilous; hazardous; unsafe. **2.** Causing danger; threatening harm. **3.** Threatened with death. [*Colloq.*]

Dān'ger-ous-ly, *adv.* In a dangerous manner.

Dān'ger-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being exposed to evil.

Dăn'gle (dăng'gl), *v. i.* [Dan. *dingle*, Sw. & Icel. *dingla*.] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion.

To dangle about, or *after*, to hang upon importunately; to beset; to follow obsequiously.

Dăn'gle (dăng'gl), *v. t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.

Dăn'gler (dăng'gler), *n.* One who hangs about or follows others, especially women.

Dănk, *a.* [Allied to *damp*, or a modification of it.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

Dănk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank or damp.

Dăph'ne (dăf'ne), *n.* [Gr. δάφνη, the laurel-tree.] (*Bot.*) The laurel, a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower.

Dăp'per, *a.* [D. *dapher*, brave, valiant, Ger. *tapfer*; O. H. Ger. *tappar*, heavy, weighty, *taphari*, weight.] Little and active; nimble; lively; neat in dress or appearance; spruce; smart.

Dăp'ple, *a.* [Perh. fr. *apple*; but cf. also L. Ger. *dippeln*, H. Ger. *tüpfeln*, to make points, to spot.] Marked with spots of different shades of color; spotted; variegated.

Dăp'ple, *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal.

Dăp'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAPPLING.] To variegate with spots; to spot.

Dâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DARING.] [A.-S. *dearr*, inf. *dyrran*, Goth. *dars*, *daursun*, *daursta*, inf. *daursan*, allied to Gr. θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold or venturesome enough; to venture.

Dâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DARING.] **1.** To have courage for; to venture to do. **2.** To profess courage to meet; to challenge; to provoke; to defy; to brave.

Dâre'-dĕv'il, *n.* A rash, venturesome fellow.

Dâr'er, *n.* One who dares or defies.

Dăr'ic, *n.* [Gr. Δαρεικός, from Δαρεῖος, Darius, from Per. *darâ*, a king.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A gold coin of ancient Persia, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains. **2.** Any very pure gold coin.

Därk, *a.* [*compar.* DARKER; *superl.* DARKEST.] [A.-S. *dearc*, *deorc*. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *dorch*, *dorcha*; perh. allied to Per. *târîk*, dark, cloudy, darkness.] **1.** Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; obscure. **2.** Not easily seen through; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden. **3.** Destitute of knowledge and culture; unrefined; ignorant. **4.** Evincing black or foul traits of character; vile; wicked. **5.** Foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.

Därk, *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; obscurity. **2.** Condition of ignorance; secrecy.

Därk'en (därk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DARKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DARKENING.] **1.** To make dark or black; to obscure. **2.** To render dim; to deprive of vision. **3.** To render ignorant or stupid. **4.** To render less clear or intelligible. **5.** To cast a gloom upon. **6.** To make foul; to sully.

Därk'en (därk'n), *v. i.* To grow dark or darker.

Därk'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, darkens.
Därk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky; dim.
Därk'ling, *a.* [The p. pr. of a supposed verb *darkle*, dim. from *dark*, a.] In the dark, or without light.
Därk'ly, *adv.* With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.
Därk'ness, *n.* **1.** Absence of light; obscurity; gloom; blackness. **2.** A state of privacy; secrecy. **3.** A state of ignorance or error, especially on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; impurity. **4.** Want of clearness or perspicuity. **5.** A state of distress or trouble; calamity; perplexity.

Land of darkness, the grave.

Syn. — Dimness; obscurity; gloom. — *Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so overclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use, as, the *darkness* of ignorance; *dimness* of discernment; *obscurity* of reasoning; *gloom* of superstition.

Därk'sŏme (-sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure.
Därk'y, *n.* A negro; a black man. [*Low.*]
Där'ling, *n.* [A.-S. *deorling*, from *deore*, dear.] One dearly beloved; a favorite.
Där'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite.
Därn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DARNING.] [O. Eng. *derne*. Cf. A.-S. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *dearne*, *dyrne*, for *dearcni*, hidden, dark, so that it properly signifies to conceal by imitating the texture. But cf. also Ir. *darne*, W. & Arm. *darn*, a piece or patch.] To mend, as a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle.
Därn, *n.* **1.** A place mended by darning. **2.** A substitute for the profane word *damn*.
Där'nel, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *drank*, *drauck*, and W. *drewg*.] (*Bot.*) The red darnel, or rye-grass.
Därn'er, *n.* One who mends by darning.
Där'nex, **Där'nie**, *n.* Same as DORNIC, q. v.
Dăr'reĭn, *a.* [O. Fr. *darrein*, *derrain*, Lat. as if *deretranus*, from *de* and *retro*, back, backward.] (*Law.*) Last.
Därt, *n.* [From A.-S. *daradh*, *darodh*, Icel. *darradhr*, O. H. Ger. *tart*, javelin, dart, Sw. *dart*, dagger, Icel. *dörr*, spear.] A pointed, missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; hence, any missile weapon; any thing that pierces and wounds.
Därt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DARTING.] **1.** To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart; to hurl or launch. **2.** To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot.
Därt, *v. i.* **1.** To be let fly or launched, as a dart. **2.** To start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along.
Därt, *n.* A fish; the dace. See DACE.
Därt'er, *n.* **1.** One who darts or who throws a dart. **2.** (*Ornith.*) The snake-bird, a bird of the pelican family; — so called from the manner in which it darts out its long, snake-like neck at its prey.
Dăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DASHED (dăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DASHING.] [Dan. *daske*, Sw. & Icel. *daska*, to beat, strike, Dan. & Sw. *dask*, blow.] **1.** To throw with violence or haste. **2.** To break, as by throwing or by collision. **3.** To put to shame; to confound; to abash. **4.** To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to overspread partially; to touch here and there. **5.** To form or sketch rapidly or carelessly. **6.** To erase by a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate.
Dăsh, *v. i.* To rush with violence; to strike violently; to come in collision.
Dăsh, *n.* **1.** Violent striking of two bodies; collision; crash. **2.** A sudden check; abashment; frustration; ruin. **3.** An admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading. **4.** A rapid movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset. **5.** Capacity or readiness for quick, bold movements against an enemy. **6.** A vain show or blustering parade; a flourish. [*Low.*] **7.** (*Punctuation.*) A mark or line, thus [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence, or an abrupt change in its construction, a long or significant pause, or an unexpected or epigrammatic turn of sentiment. **8.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A small mark ['] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. (*b.*) The line drawn through a figure in the thorough-bass, as a direction to raise that figure half a tone higher.
Dăsh'-bōard, *n.* A board on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow thrown up by the heels of the horses; a dasher.
Dăsh'er, *n.* **1.** That which dashes or agitates. **2.** A dash-board.
Dăs'tard, *n.* [From *dastriged*, p. p. of A.-S. *dastrigan*, to frighten.] One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon.
Dăs'tard, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.
Dăs'tard-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DASTARDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DASTARDIZING.] To make a dastard of.
Dăs'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid; base; sneaking.
Dā'tà, *n. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *datus*, *-a*, *-um*, given, p. p. of *dare*, to give.] See DATUM.
Dāte, *n.* [Lat. *datus*, *-a*, *-um*, given, p. p. of *dare*, to give.] **1.** Specification of the time when a writing, inscription, coin, &c., was given or executed. **2.** Precise period or time of; epoch. **3.** End; conclusion. [*Rare.*] **4.** Duration; continuance.

Bearing date, having the date named on the face of it; — said of a writing.

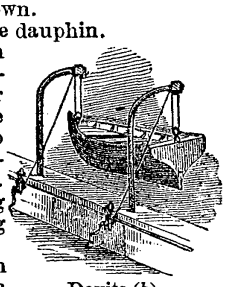
Dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DATING.] [See *supra*.] **1.** To note the time of writing or executing. **2.** To note or fix the time of. **3.** To refer to as a starting point or origin.
Dāte, *v. i.* **1.** To have beginning. **2.** To have a date.
Dāte, *n.* [From Lat. *dactylus*, Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, from the fancied resemblance of this fruit to the finger.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the date-palm.

Date-tree.

Dāte'less, *a.* Without date; having no fixed term.
Dāte'-pălm (-päm), **Dāte'-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The genus of palms which bear dates.
Dā'tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *dativus*, from *dare*, to give.] **1.** (*Law.*) That which may be given or disposed of at pleasure. **2.** (*Gram.*) The case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, and is generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective.
Dā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. (*b.*) Removable, as distinguished from perpetual; — said of an officer. (*c.*) Given by a magistrate, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law. **2.** Pertaining to the dative.
Dā'tum, *n.; pl.* ***DĀ'TÀ***. [Lat.] Something given or admitted; a ground of inference or deduction; — used chiefly in the plural.
Dąub, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAUBING.] [W. *dwbiaw*, Ir. *dob*.] **1.** To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster. **2.** To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner. **3.** To disguise; to conceal.
Dąub, *n.* **1.** A viscous, sticky application. **2.** (*Paint.*) A picture coarsely executed.
Dąub'er, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter.
Dąub'er-y, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful; imposition.
Dąugh'ter (daw'ter, 75), [A.-S. *dohtor*, *dohter*, Icel. *dottir*, Dan. *dotter*, *datter*, Goth. *dauhtar*, N. H. Ger. *tochter*, Gr. θύγατηρ, Per. *dôkhtarah*, Skr. *duhitri*, Lith. *duktê*, Russ. *dotshj*, Ir. *dear*.] **1.** A female child or offspring. **2.** A female descendant.
Dąugh'ter-ĭn-ląw (daw'-), *n.* The wife of one's son.
Dąugh'ter-ly (daw'-), *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.
Dąunt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAUNTING.] [Lat. *domitare*, intens. form of *domare*, to tame.] To repress or subdue the courage of.

Syn. — To dismay; appall; intimidate.

Dąunt'less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.
Dąu'phin, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a *dolphin*, — a name orig. given for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, count of Vienne, in the twelfth century.] The eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown.
Dąu'phin-ess, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.
Dăv'it, or **Dā'vit**, *n.* [Perh. from Lat. *Davus*, a name given to Roman slaves.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship. (*b.*) *pl.* Pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.


Davits (*b*).

Dā'vy-lămp, *n.* A lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gause, for use in coal-mines, where the gases are often explosive. It was invented by Sir Humphry Davy. See SAFETY-LAMP.

Dąw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of a certain species of the crow family; a jackdaw.

Dąw'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWDLING.] [Allied to *daddle*, *dandle*, q. v.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle.

Dąw'dle, *v. t.* To waste by trifling.

Dąw'dler, *n.* One who wastes time in trifling employments; an idler.

Dąwn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWNING.] [A.-S. *dagian*, fr. *dæg*, day.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to open and give promise, as the understanding or character.

Dąwn, *n.* **1.** The break of day; first appearance of light in the morning. **2.** First opening or expansion; beginning; rise.

Dāy, *n.* [A.-S. *dæg*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*, W. *dydd*, *dyw*, Lat. *dies*, Skr. *dyu*, from *dyu*, *dîv*, to shine.] **1.** The period from sunrise to sunset. **2.** The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into twenty-four hours. **3.** A specified time or period. **4.** Day of battle; hence, successful combat or contest; victory.

Civil day, the day used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at midnight. — *Day by day*, daily; every day; continually. — *Days in bank* (*Eng. Law*), certain stated days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties; — so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was formerly termed. — *Days of grace*, (*a.*) (*O. Eng. Law.*) Three days beyond the return day in the writ for the party summoned to make his appearance. (*b.*) (*Mercantile Law.*) Days allowed by law or custom, usually three, for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after the specified day of payment. — *Day's work* (*Naut.*), the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. — *One day*, or *one of these days*, at an indefinite time in the future.

Dāy'-bo͝ok, *n.* A book in which are recorded the accounts of the day, in their order.

Dāy'-brēāk, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn of day.

Dāy'-drēam, *n.* A vain fancy or speculation; a reverie; a castle in the air; unfounded hope.

Dāy'-lā'bor, *n.* Labor hired or done by the day.

Dāy'līght (-līt), *n.* The light of day, or of the sun.

Dāys'man, *n.*; *pl.* DAYS'MEN. [Prop., he who fixes the *day*, who is present as judge or umpire on the *day* appointed.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Dāy'spring, *n.* The beginning of the day; the dawn.

Dāy'-stär, *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** The sun as the orb of day. [*Rare.*]

Dāy'-tīme, *n.* Time between sunrise and sunsetting.

Dāze, *v. t.* [O. D. *daesen*, to be foolish, insane, *daes*, *dwaes*, now *dwaas*, foolish, insane, A.-S. *dwæs*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, stupid, foolish.] To overpower with light; to dazzle; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

Dăz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAZZLING.] [Diminutive of *daze*, q. v.] **1.** To overpower with light; to daze. **2.** To strike or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind.

Dăz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be overpoweringly or intensely bright. **2.** To be rendered blind or dim by excess of brightness.

Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* [Lat. *diaconus*, from Gr. διάκονος, a servant, a minister or servant of the church.] (*Eccl.*) An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties, varying in different communions.

To deacon out, to read line by line, as a hymn, for others to sing, as was formerly done by deacons.

Dēa'con-ess (dē'kn-es), *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

Dēa'con-ry, **Dēa'con-shĭp,** *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dĕad, *a.* [A.-S. *dead*, Goth. *dauths*, Icel. *daudhr*. See DIE.] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life; put to death; inanimate; lifeless. **2.** Resembling death in appearance or quality; without show of life. **3.** Without motion; inactive. **4.** Unproductive; unprofitable. **5.** Lacking spirit; dull. **6.** Monotonous, or unvaried. **7.** Producing death; sure as death; fixed. **8.** Wanting in religious spirit and vitality. **9.** (*Law.*) Cut off from the rights of a citizen, or property holder. **10.** (*Engin.*) Not imparting motion or power.

Dead ahead (*Naut.*), directly ahead; — said of the wind. — *Dead drunk*, so drunk as to be completely helpless. — *Dead language*, a language no longer spoken or in common use. — *Dead letter*, (*a.*) A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at a post-office, is then sent to the general post-office to be opened. (*b.*) That which has fallen into disuse or become obsolete. — *Dead lock*, an interlocking or counteraction of things, which produces an entire stoppage.

Dĕad, *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly; exactly. [*Colloq.*]

Dĕad, *n.* **1.** The most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom. **2.** *pl.* Those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.

Dĕad'-çĕn'ter, **Dĕad'-point,** *n.* (*Mach.*) Either of the two opposite points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and the connecting-rod lie in the same straight line.

Dĕad'-cŏl'or-ing (-kŭl'ur-), *n.* (*Paint.*) The first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray.

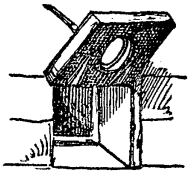
Dĕad'en (dĕd'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEADENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEADENING.] **1.** To impair in vigor, force, or sensibility. **2.** To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard. **3.** To make vapid or spiritless. **4.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

Dĕad'-eȳe, *n.* [*dead-man's eye.*] (*Naut.*) A round, flattish, wooden block, pierced with three holes, to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, &c.

Dĕad'-hĕad, *n.* One who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, &c. [*Amer.*]

Dĕad'-lĭft, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; a lift made with main strength; hence, an extreme exigency.

Dĕād'-līght (-līt), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong shutter, for a cabin window, to prevent water from entering.



Dead-light.

Dĕad'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being deadly; destructiveness.

Dĕad'ly, *a.* **1.** Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive. **2.** Willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile.

Dĕad'ly, *adv.* **1.** So as to resemble death. **2.** So as to occasion death; mortally. **3.** In an implacable manner; destructively.

Dĕad'-märch, *n.* A piece of solemn music at a funeral.

Dĕad'ness, *n.* The state of being dead; dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; vapidness; indifference.

Dĕad'-rĕck'on-ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Method of determining the place of a ship without the aid of celestial observations.

Dĕad'-wą'ter, *n.* (*Naut.*) The eddy water that closes behind a ship as she passes on.

Dĕad'-weight (dĕd'wāt), *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf), *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *daubs*, Ger. *taub*.] **1.** Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded.

Deaf and dumb. See DEAF-MUTE.

Deaf'en (dĕf'n *or* dē'fn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEAFENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEAFENING.] **1.** To make deaf; to stun. **2.** (*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor, by filling the space beneath it with mortar and other substances.

Deaf'-mūte (dĕf'mūt *or* dēf'mūt), *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness (dĕf'nes *or* dēf'nes), *n.* **1.** Want of the sense of hearing. **2.** Unwillingness to hear or notice.

Dēal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT (dĕlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEALING.] [A.-S. *dælan*, Goth. *dailjan*.] **1.** To divide; to distribute. **2.** To throw out or bestow successively or indiscriminately.

Dēal, *v. i.* **1.** To make distribution. **2.** To traffic; to trade; to carry on business. **3.** To act; to have transactions of any kind with; to manage; to treat.

Dēal, *n.* [A.-S. *dæl*, O. Sax. *del*, D. & Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*, O. H. Ger. *tail*, *teil*, N. H. Ger. *theil*. See the verb.] **1.** A part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** Division or distribution of cards; also, the portion distributed. **3.** Division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine or fir board or plank, particularly, one above seven inches in width, and exceeding six feet in length. **4.** Wood of the pine or fir.

Dēal'er, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dēan, *n.* [From Lat. *decanus*, the chief of ten, from *decem*, ten, Gr. δέκα.] **1.** An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop. **2.** An officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, appointed to superintend the religious services, and to enforce the attendance of the students. **3.** The head of the faculty in some English universities. **4.** A secretary of the faculty in a department of a college. [*Amer.*]

Dēan'er-y, *n.* Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction, of a dean.

Dēan'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.

Dēar, *a.* [*compar.* DEARER; *superl.* DEAREST.] [A.-S. *deore*, *deor*, *dior*.] **1.** Bearing a high price; costly;

expensive. **2.** Marked by scarcity, and exorbitance of price. **3.** Highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious.

Dēar, *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate.

Dēar, *n.* A dear one; one dearly beloved; a darling.

Dēar'born (-burn), *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

Dēar'ly, *adv.* In a dear manner; or at a dear rate.

Dēar'ness, *n.* State or condition of being dear.

Dĕarth (dĕrth, 14), *n.* [See DEAR.] **1.** Scarcity which renders dear. **2.** Want; need; famine. **3.** Barrenness; poverty; sterility.

Dĕath, *n.* [A.-S. *deadh*, Goth. *dauthus*. See DEAD and DIE.] **1.** Cessation or extinction of bodily life; decease; demise; departure; dissolution; exit. **2.** Total privation or loss. **3.** Mode or manner of dying. **4.** Cause, agent, or instrument of loss of life. **5.** A skeleton, as the symbol of death. **6.** Danger of death.

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by outlawry, banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. — *Death's-door*, a near approach to death; the gates of death. — *Spiritual death* (*Script.*), the corruption and perversion of the soul by sin, with the loss of the favor of God.

Syn. — Decease; demise; departure; release. — *Death* applies to every form of existence; the other words only to the human race. *Decease* is the term used in law for the removal of a human being out of life; *demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now sometimes used of distinguished men, as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt; *departure* and *release* are peculiarly terms of Christian affection and hope.

Dĕath'-bĕd, *n.* The bed on which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life.

Dĕath'less, *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

Dĕath'ly, *a.* **1.** Resembling death or a dead body. **2.** Deadly; fatal; destructive.

Dĕath'-răt'tle, *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Dĕath's'-hĕad, *n.* An image or figure representing the head of a human skeleton.

Dĕath's'man, *n.*; *pl.* DĔATH'S'MĔN. An executioner; a hangman.

Dĕath'-wăr'rant, *n.* (*Law.*) An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.

Dĕath'-wătch, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small kind of beetle, whose ticking noise, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously thought to prognosticate death.

De-bā'cle (de-bā'kl), *n.* [Fr., from *bacler*, to bar up, from Lat. *baculum*, *baculus*, a stick.] **1.** A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power. **2.** A confused rout.

De-bär', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBARRING.] [From *de* and *bar*, q. v.] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse.

De-bärk', *v. t.* [Fr. *débarquer*, from *barque*. See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.

De-bärk', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBARKED (de-bärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBARKING.] To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land.

Dē'bar-kā'tion, *n.* The act of disembarking.

De-bāse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBASED (de-bāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBASING.] [From *de* and *base*, q. v. Cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like.

Syn. — To abase; degrade; lower.

De-bāse'ment, *n.* The act of debasing, or the state of being debased; degradation.

De-bās'er, *n.* One who debases or degrades.

De-bāt'a-ble, *a.* [See *infra*.] Liable to be debated; disputable.

De-bāte', *n.* Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy.

De-bāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBATING.] [Fr. *débattre*. See BEAT and ABATE.] **1.** To fight or strive for. **2.** To contend for in words or arguments.

Syn. — To contest; argue; discuss; dispute.

De-bāte', *v. i.* To engage in strife or combat; to contend; to struggle; to dispute; to deliberate.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

De-bāt'er, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

De-bauch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBAUCHED (de-bawcht', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBAUCHING.] [Fr. *débaucher*, originally to entice away from the workshop, from O. Fr. *bauche*, *bauge*, workshop.] To corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to lead astray; to seduce.

De-bauch', *n.* **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness. **2.** An act or occasion of debauchery.

Dĕb'au-çhee' (dĕb'o-shē'), *n.* A sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine.

De-bauch'er, *n.* One who debauches.

De-bauch'er-y, *n.* **1.** Corruption of fidelity. **2.** Excessive indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; sensuality; lewdness.

De-bauch'ment, *n.* Act of debauching.

De-bĕnt'ūre (53), *n.* [From Lat. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. pass. of *debere*, to owe, because these receipts began with the words *Debentur mihi*, &c.] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt. **2.** A custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback. **3.** (*Com.*) Bonds and securities for money loans.

De-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBILITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBILITATING.] [Lat. *debilitare*, *debilitatum*, from *debilis*, feeble.] To make feeble, faint, or languid.

Syn. — To weaken; enfeeble; enervate; relax.

De-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; languor.

Syn. — Infirmity; imbecility. — An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to individual members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, &c.; *debility* is more general, and prevents, while it lasts, the ordinary functions of nature; *imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of *infirmity* of will, *debility* of intellect, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man.

Dĕb'it, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, debt, from *debere*, to owe.] A recorded item of debt; the debtor side of an account; debt.

Dĕb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBITING.] **1.** To charge with debt. **2.** To enter on the debtor side of a book.

Dĕb'o-nâir', *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*, from *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, air, look, manner.] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant.

Dĕb'o-nâir'ly, *adv.* Courteously; affably.

Dĕb'o-nâir'ness, *n.* Affableness; complaisance.

De-bŏŏsh' (de-bŏŏsh'), *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher*, fr. *de* and *boucher*, to stop up, fr. *bouche*, mouth, from Lat. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

Débouchure (dā'boo'shŭr'), *n.* [Fr.] The outward opening, as of a valley, river, and the like.

Débris (dā'bree'), *n.* [Fr., from *briser*, to break, to shatter, from Gael. *bris*, to break.] **1.** (*Geol.*) Fragments, taken collectively; *especially*, fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base. **2.** Rubbish; remains; ruins.

Dĕbt (dĕt), *n.* [O. Fr. *debte*, now *dette*, from *debita*, pl. of *debitum*. See DEBIT.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; due; obligation; liability. **2.** A duty neglected or violated; a fault; a crime; a trespass.

Dĕbt'or (dĕt'or), *n.* [Lat. *debitor*, from *debere*, to owe.] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services; one who is indebted.

Début (dā-bū' *or* dā-bu'), *n.* [Fr., prop. first cast or throw at play, from *but*, aim, mark. See BUT, *n.*] A beginning or first attempt; hence, a first appearance, as of an actor or public speaker, &c.

Débutant (dā'bu-tŏng'), *n.* [Fr.] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

Débutante (dā'bu-tŏngt'), *n.* [Fr.] A woman who makes her first appearance before the public.

Dĕc'a-chôrd, **Dĕc'a-chôr'don**, *n.* [From Gr. δεκάχορδος, tenstringed, fr. δέκα, ten, and χορδή, a string, Lat. *chorda*.] **1.** An ancient musical instrument, of ten strings. **2.** Any thing having ten parts.

Dĕc'ade, *n.* [L. Lat. *decada*, *decas*, from Gr. δεκάς, from δέκα, ten.] The sum or number of ten.

De-cā'dençe, **De-cā'den-çy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *decadentia*, from Lat. *de* and *cadere*, to fall. See DECAY.] Decay; fall; deterioration.

Dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, corner, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Dĕc'a-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and Fr. *gramme*. See GRAM.] A French weight of 10 grams, or 154.38 grains Troy.

Dĕc'a-hē'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

Dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n.*; *pl.* DĔC'A-HĒ'DRĂ. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἕδρα, a seat, a base, fr. ἕξεσθαι, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure or body having ten sides.

De-căl'i-ter, or **Dĕc'a-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. δέκα, ten, and Fr. *litre*. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

De-căl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

Dĕc'a-lŏgue (-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. δεκάλογος, from δέκα, ten, and λόγος, speech.] The ten commandments.

De-căm'e-ron, *n.* [It. *décamérone*, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and μέρος, part; though quite generally supposed to be derived from ἡμερα, day.] A work comprised in ten books; *especially*, a collection of tales in ten books, written in the fourteenth century, by Boccaccio.

De-căm'e-ter, or **Dĕc'a-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décamètre*, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and Fr. *mètre*. See METER.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393.71 English inches.

De-cămp', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAMPED (de-kămt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAMPING.] [Fr. *décamper*, from *camp*, *campo*, a camp. See CAMP.] To move away from a camping ground; hence, to depart suddenly.

De-cămp'ment, *n.* Departure from a camp; a breaking camp; a marching off.

Dĕc'a-nal, *a.* [From Lat. *decanus*. See DEAN.] Pertaining to a deanery.

De-căn'droŭs, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀνήρ, ἄνδρος, a male.] (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens.

De-cănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECANTING.] [Fr. *décanter*, prop. to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from *de* and O. Fr. *cant*, edge. See CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

Dē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another.

De-cănt'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. **2.** One who decants liquors.

De-căp'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAPITATING.] [L. Lat. *decapitare*, *decapitatum*, fr. Lat. *de* and *caput*, *capitis*, head.] To cut off the head of; to behead.

De-căp'i-tā'tion, *n.* The act of beheading.

Dĕc'a-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c. See CRUSTACEAN.

De-căr'bon-i-zā'tion, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

De-căr'bon-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECARBONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECARBONIZING.] [From *de* and *carbonize*, q. v.] To deprive of carbon.

Dĕc'a-stĭch (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στίχος, a row, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Dĕc'a-stўle, *n.* [Gr. δεκάστυλος, from δέκα, ten, and στῦλος, a column.] (*Arch.*) A building having a portico with ten columns in front.

Dĕc'a-syl-lăb'ic, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and συλλαβή, a syllable, q. v.] Consisting of ten syllables.

De-cāy', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAYING.] [From Lat. *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail.

De-cāy', *v. t.* To impair; to bring to a worse state.

De-cāy', *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection.

Syn. — Decline. — *Decay* is stronger than *decline*. What is declining *leans* toward a fall; what is decaying is on the way to destruction.

De-çēase', *n.* [Lat. *decessus*, fr. *decedere*, to depart, die, from *de* and *cedere*, to withdraw.] Departure, *especially* departure from this life.

Syn. — Death; departure; demise; release. See DEATH.

De-çēase', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECEASED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECEASING.] To depart from this life; to die.

De-çēit', *n.* [O. Eng. *deceipt*, from Lat. *deceptus*, deception, from *decipere*. See DECEIVE.] An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.

Syn. — Deception; fraud; imposition. See DECEPTION.

De-çēit'fụl, *a.* Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent.

De-çēit'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

De-çēit'fụl-ness, *n.* **1.** Disposition or tendency to deceive. **2.** Quality of being fraudulent.

De-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Subject to deceit or imposition; liable to be misled, or entrapped.

De-çēive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECEIVING.] [Lat. *decipere*, from *de* and *capere*, to take, catch.] To lead into error; to impose upon.

Syn. — To delude; insnare; entrap; disappoint.

De-çēiv'er, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.

Syn. — Impostor. — A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private; an *impostor* practices his arts on the community at large. The one succeeds by artful falsehood; the other, by bold assumption.

De-çĕm'ber, *n.* [Lat. from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The last month in the year.

De-çĕm'vir, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DE-ÇĔM'VIRS; Lat. *pl.* *DE-ÇĔM'VI-RĪ*. [Lat., from *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.

De-çĕm'vi-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.

De-çĕm'vi-rate (45), *n.* **1.** Office or term of office of the decemvirs, in ancient Rome. **2.** A body of ten men in authority.

Dē'çen-çy, *n.* [Lat. *decentia*. See DECENT.] **1.** State or quality of being decent; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; proper formality; modesty. **2.** That which is decent or becoming.

De-çĕn'na-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *decennarium*, *decennarius*, fr. *decennium*, a period of ten years, fr. Lat. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] **1.** A period of ten years. **2.** (*Law.*) A tithing consisting of ten neighboring families.

De-çĕn'ni-al, *a.* Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years.

Dē'çent, *a.* [Lat. *decens*, p. pr. of *decet*, *decere*, to be fitting or becoming.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony. **2.** Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest. **3.** Graceful; well-formed. [*Obs.*] **4.** Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable.

Syn. — Becoming; fit; decorous; proper; comely; seemly.

Dē'çent-ly, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner.

Dē'çent-ness, *n.* State of being decent. [*Rare.*]

De-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deceptio*, from *decipere*, *deceptum*. See DECEIVE.] **1.** Act of deceiving or misleading. **2.** State of being deceived or misled. **3.** That which deceives; artifice; cheat.

Syn. — Deceit; fraud; imposition. — *Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* and addicted to *deceit*. An *imposition* is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a *fraud* implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unlawful gain or advantage.

De-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead; deceitful; misleading.

De-çĕp'to-ry, *a.* Tending to deceive.

De-chärm', *v. t.* [Fr. *décharmer*. See CHARM.] To free from the power of a charm; to disenchant.

De-chrĭs'tian-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECHRISTIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECHRISTIANIZING.] To turn from Christianity.

De-çīd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being decided.

De-çīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECIDING.] [Lat. *decīdere*, from *de* and *cædere*, to cut, cut off.] To determine the result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude.

De-çīde', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision.

De-çīd'ed, *a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; unmistakable; unquestionable. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; determined; of fixed purpose; positive. **3.** Free from uncertainty; undeniable; clear.

De-çīd'ed-ly, *adv.* In a decided manner; clearly.

De-çīd'er, *n.* One who decides or determines.

De-çĭd'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decīdere*, to fall off, from *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] Having but a temporary existence; not perennial or permanent.

De-çĭd'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being deciduous.

Dĕç'i-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *gramme*. See GRAM.] A French measure of weight equal to one tenth of a *gramme*.

De-çĭl'i-ter, or **Dĕç'i-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décilitre*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *litre*. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity; the tenth of a *litre*.

De-çĭll'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *decem*, ten.] According to the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [See Note under NUMERATION.]

De-çĭll'ionth, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; preceded by a decillion less one.

De-çĭll'ionth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. **2.** One of a decillion equal parts.

Dĕç'i-mal, *a.* [From Lat. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens.

Decimal fractions, fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is not usually expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as, .2, .25.

Děç'i-mal, *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal number; *especially*, a decimal fraction.

Circulating or *circulatory decimal*, a decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated; as, 0.354354354; called also *recurring decimal*.

Děç'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECIMATING.] [Lat. *decimare*, *decimatum*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] **1.** To take the tenth part of; to tithe. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. **3.** To destroy a certain portion of; to devastate.

Děç'i-mā'tion, *n.* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

Děç'i-mā'tor, *n.* One who decimates, or selects every tenth man for punishment.

De-çĭm'e-ter, or **Děç'i-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décimètre*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *mètre*. See METER.] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or nearly four inches.

De-çī'pher, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECIPHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECIPHERING.] [From *de* and *cipher*. See CIPHER.] **1.** To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out, so as to be able to make known the meaning of; to reveal.

De-çī'pher-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being deciphered.

De-çī'pher-er, *n.* One who deciphers.

De-çĭs'ion (de-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *decisio*. See DECIDE.] **1.** Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy; determination; settlement; conclusion. **2.** An account or report of a conclusion, *especially* of a legal adjudication. **3.** The quality of being decided; prompt and fixed determination.

De-çī'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, &c. **2.** Marked by promptness and decision.

Syn. — Final; conclusive; decided; positive.

De-çī'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

De-çī'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of ending doubt, controversy, &c.; conclusiveness.

De-çī'so-ry, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Děck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECKED (dĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECKING.] [A.-S. *decan*, *gedecan*, *theccan*, O. H. Ger. *decchan*, *dakjan*, *dekjan*, *thekan*, Icel. *thekja*, allied to Lat. *tegere*, to cover, Gr. τέγος, στέγος, a roof, στέγειν, to cover.] **1.** To cover; to overspread. **2.** To dress; to clothe; *especially*, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance. **3.** To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Syn. — To array; adorn; embellish.

Děck, *n.* **1.** The floor-like covering or division of a ship. **2.** A pack or set of cards piled regularly on each other.

Děck'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, decks or adorns. **2.** A vessel which has a deck or decks; — used especially in composition.

De-clāim', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECLAIMING.] [Lat. *declamare*, from *de* and *clamare*, to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to speak in public as a rhetorical exercise; to harangue. **2.** To speak or talk pompously and elaborately, without sincerity; to rant.

De-clāim', *v. t.* To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

De-clāim'er, *n.* One who declaims.

Děc'la-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *declamatio*. See DECLAIM.] **1.** Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery. **2.** A set speech or harangue. **3.** Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense.

De-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to declamation. **2.** Characterized by rhetorical display; without solid sense or argument.

Děc'la-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of declaring; explicit assertion. **2.** That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; distinct statement. **3.** The document by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified. **4.** (*Law.*) That part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth in order and at large his cause of complaint; the narration, count, or counts.

De-clăr'a-tĭve, *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory; assertive.

De-clăr'a-to-ry, *a.* Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; expressive; affirmative.

De-clâre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECLARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECLARING.] [Lat. *declarare*, from *de* and *clarare*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear, bright.] **1.** To make known publicly; to publish; to proclaim. **2.** To assert; to affirm. **3.** (*Com.*) To make full statement of, as goods, &c., for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, &c.

To declare one's self, to avow one's opinion.

De-clâre', *v. i.* **1.** To make a declaration; to proclaim one's self. **2.** (*Law.*) To state the plaintiff's cause of action at law in a legal form.

De-clâr'ed-ly, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

De-clĕn'sion, *n.* [See DECLINE.] **1.** Declination; descent; slope. **2.** A falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay. **3.** Act of courteously refusing or declining; a declinature. **4.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Inflection of a word, according to its grammatical forms. (*b.*) The form of the inflection of a word declined by cases.

De-clĭn'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of declension or inflection; capable of being declined.

Děc'li-nate (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bending downward, in a curve; curved downward; declined.

Děc'li-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or state of bending downward; inclination. **2.** Act or state of falling off or declining from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; decline. **3.** Act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; withdrawal. **4.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. **5.** (*Dialing.*) The arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, or between the meridian and the plane. **6.** (*Gram.*) Act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.

Declination of the compass, or *needle*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.

Děc'li-nā'tor, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination of a reclining plane.

De-clĭn'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing or involving a declination or refusal.

De-clĭn'a-tūre (53), *n.* Act of putting away or refusing.

De-clīne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECLINING.] [Lat. *declinare*, from *de* and a supposed *clinare*, to lean, incline, Gr. κλίνειν.] **1.** To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, despondency, &c. **2.** To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction; to fail; to sink; to decay. **3.** To turn or lead aside; to deviate; to stray. **4.** To refuse.

De-clīne', *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; to depress. **2.** To turn off or away from; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject courteously; to shun; to avoid. **3.** (*Gram.*) To inflect or rehearse in order in the changes of grammatical form.

De-clīne', *n.* **1.** A falling off; tendency to a worse state; diminution; deterioration. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) That period of a disorder when the symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b.*) A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties.

Syn. — Decay; consumption. — The first stage of the downward progress is *decline; decay* follows, tending to ultimate destruction; *consumption* is steady decay from an inward wasting of strength.

De-clīn'er, *n.* One who declines.

De-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping, down hill, from *de* and *clivus*, a slope, hill. Cf. CLIFF.] **1.** Deviation from a horizontal line; descent of surface; inclination downward; slope. **2.** A descending or inclining surface; a slope.

De-clī'voŭs, } *a.* Gradually declining or descending;
De-clĭv'i-toŭs, } sloping.

De-cŏct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECOCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECOCTING.] [Lat. *decoquere*, *decoctum*, from *de* and *coquere*, to cook, to boil.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of. **2.** To prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach; to digest.

De-cŏct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested.

De-cŏc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of preparing for use by boiling. **2.** An extract prepared by boiling something in water.

De-cŏl'lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECOLLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECOLLATING.] [Lat. *decollare*, *decollatum*, from *collum*, the neck.] To sever the neck of; to behead; to decapitate.

Dē'col-lā'tion, *n.* The act of beheading; decapitation.

De-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *v. t.* [From *de* and *color*, q. v.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

De-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* The removal or absence of color.

Dē'com-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

Dē'com-pōşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECOMPOSING.] [From *de* and *compose*, q. v.] To separate the constituent parts of; to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination; to resolve into original elements.

Dē'com-pōşe', *v. i.* To become resolved or returned from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution.

Dē'com-pŏs'īte, *a.* [From *de* and *composite*, q. v.] Compounded more than once.

De-cŏm'po-şī'tion, *n.* [From *de* and *composition*, q. v.] **1.** Act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance; analysis. **2.** State of being separated; release from previous combinations.

Dē'com-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECOMPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECOMPOUNDING.] [From *de* and *compound*, v. t.] **1.** To compound or mix with that which is already compound. **2.** To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose.

Dē'com-pound', *a.* **1.** Compound of what is already compounded. **2.** (*Bot.*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem. [pounded.

Dē'com-pound'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being decom-

Dĕc'o-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECORATING.] [Lat. *decorare*, *decoratum*, from *decus*, *decŏris*, ornament, *decor*, *decŏris*, beauty, from *decet*, *decere*, to be becoming.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary.

Syn. — To adorn; embellish; ornament; beautify. See ADORN.

Dĕc'o-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of decorating or adorning. **2.** That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; ornament.

Dĕc'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Suited to embellish; adorning.

Dĕc'o-rā'tor, *n.* One who decorates.

De-cō'roŭs, or **Dĕc'o-roŭs** (118), *a.* [Lat. *decorosus*, from *decus*, and *decōrus*, from *decor*.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly. [or becoming manner.

De-cō'roŭs-ly, or **Dĕc'o-roŭs-ly**, *adv.* In a decorous

De-cō'roŭs-ness, or **Dĕc'o-roŭs-ness**, *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

De-cŏr'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECORTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECORTICATING.] [Lat. *decorticare*, *decorticatum*, from *de* and *cortex*, bark.] To take off the exterior coating or bark of; to husk; to peel.

De-cŏr'ti-cā'tion, *n.* The act of peeling or stripping off the bark or husk.

De-cō'rum (118), *n.* [Lat. See DECOROUS.] Propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; seemliness; decency.

Syn. — Dignity. — *Decorum* is that which is *becoming* in outward act or appearance; *dignity* springs from an inward elevation of soul producing a correspondent effect on the manners. — The *decorum* of a public assembly; the *dignity* of the men who compose it.

De-coy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECOYING.] [From *de* and *coy*, q. v.; originally, to soothe, caress, entice.] To lead or entice into a snare; to lead into danger by artifice.

Syn. — To deceive; entrap; insnare.

De-coy', *n.* **1.** Any thing intended to lead into a snare; *especially*, a lure used by sportsmen to entice birds into a net or within shot. **2.** A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them.

De-coy'-dŭck, *n.* A duck, or an imitation of a duck, employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken; — often used figuratively.

De-crēase', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECREASED (-krēst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECREASING.] [Lat. *decrescere*, from *de* and *crescere*, to grow.] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in any respect.

De-crēase', *v. t.* To cause to lessen; to make less; to diminish gradually.

Syn. — To diminish. — Things usually *decrease* or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible; as, the flood *decreases;* the cold *decreases;* their affection has *decreased*. Things commonly *diminish* or are *diminished* by an action from without, or one which is apparent; as, the army was *diminished* by disease; his property is *diminishing* through extravagance; their affection has *diminished* since their separation. The turn of thought, however, is often such that these words may be interchanged.

De-crēase', *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.

De-cree', *n.* [Lat. *decretum*, from *decernere*, to decide.] An order or decision made by a court, emperor, or other competent authority.

Syn. — Law; statute; regulation; ordinance; edict.

De-cree', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECREEING.] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to order; to appoint.

De-cree', *v. i.* To decide or appoint authoritatively; to determine decisively.

Dĕc're-ment, *n.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from *decrescere*. See DECREASE.] **1.** State of becoming gradually less; decrease; waste; loss. **2.** Quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.

De-crĕp'it, *a.* [Lat. *decrepitus*, orig. noised out, noiseless, as old people, who creep about quietly, from *de* and *crepare*, *crepitare*, to make a noise, to rattle.] Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age.

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written *decrepid*.

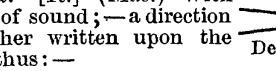
De-crĕp'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECREPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECREPITATING.] [From *de* and *crepitate*, q. v.] To roast or calcine, so as to cause a continual explosion or crackling of the substance.

De-crĕp'i-tāte, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

De-crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of decrepitating.

De-crĕp'it-ness, } *n.* The broken state produced by
De-crĕp'i-tūde, } decay and the infirmities of age.

Dē-cres-çĕn'do, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With decreasing volume of sound; — a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus: —


Decrescendo.

De-crĕs'çent, *a.* [See DECREASE.] Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing.

De-crē'tal, *a.* [Lat. *decretalis*, from *decretum*. See DECREE.] Containing, or appertaining to, a decree.

De-crē'tal, *n.* **1.** An authoritative order or decree; *especially*, a letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. **2.** A collection of the pope's decrees. [edge of the decretals.

De-crē'tist, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowl-

De-crē'tĭve, *a.* Having the force of a decree; of the nature of a decree; determining.

Dĕc're-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a decretory manner.

Dĕc're-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Established by a decree; definitive; settled. **2.** Serving to determine; critical.

De-crī'al, *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

De-crī'er, *n.* One who decries.

De-crȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECRYING.] [Fr. *décrier*, It. *sgridare*. See CRY.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.

Syn. — To depreciate; detract; disparage. — *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation in which a thing is held, the former seeking to *cry* it down, and the latter to *run* it down in the opinion of others. *Detract* and *disparage* refer to merit or value, which the former assails with caviling, &c., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it. Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures. The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it.

De-cŭm'bençe, } *n.* Act, posture, or state of lying
De-cŭm'ben-çy, } down.

De-cŭm'bent, *a.* [Lat. *decumbens*, p. pr. of *decumbere*, from *de* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** Bending or lying down; prostrate; recumbent. **2.** (*Bot.*) Reclining on the ground, as if too weak to stand, and tending to rise at the summit.

De-cŭm'bent-ly, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

De-cŭm'bi-tūre (53), *n.* [See *supra*.] Act or time of confinement from sickness.

Dĕc'u-ple, *a.* [Gr. δεκαπλοῦς, from δέκα, ten.] Tenfold; multiplied by ten.

Dĕc'u-ple, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

Dĕc'u-ple, *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

De-cū'ri-on, *n.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decuria*, a division of ten.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer in the Roman army who commanded ten soldiers.

De-cŭr'rent, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*, p. pr. of *decurrere*, to run down, from *de* and *currere*, to run.] (*Bot.*) Extending downward, as the base of a leaf.

De-cûr'sĭve, *a.* Running down; decurrent.

De-cŭs'sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECUSSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECUSSATING.] [Lat. *decussare*, *decussatum*, fr. *decussis*, (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*), the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X.

De-cŭs'sate, } *a.* **1.** Crossed; intersected. **2.** (*Bot.*)
De-cŭs'sā-ted, } Growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below. **3.** (*Rhet.*) Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

Dē'cus-sā'tion, *n.* Act of crossing at an acute angle; the state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X.

De-dĕc'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus* and *dedecorus*. See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming.

Dē'den-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [From *de* and *dentition*, q. v.] The shedding of teeth.

Dĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEDICATING.] [Lat. *dedicare*, *dedicatum*, from *de* and *dicare*, to declare, to dedicate.] **1.** To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for a sacred purpose. **2.** To devote, set apart, or give wholly or earnestly up to. **3.** To inscribe or address, as to a patron.

Dĕd'i-cate (45), *a.* Set apart; devoted; consecrated; addicted; dedicated.

Dĕd'i-ca-tee', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

Dĕd'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; solemn appropriation. **2.** Act of devoting or appropriating. **3.** An address to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor.

Dĕd'i-cā'tor, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron or friend.

Dĕd'i-ca-tō'ri-al, } *a.* Composing a dedication; serv-
Dĕd'i-ca-to-ry (50), } ing as a dedication.

De-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEDUCED (de-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEDUCING.] [Lat. *deducere*, from *de* and *ducere*, to lead, draw, allied to A.-S. *teóhan*, contracted *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, O. H. Ger. *ziohan*, Eng. *tug* and *tow*.] To derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer.

De-dūçe'ment, *n.* The act or process of deducing; that which is deduced; inference.

De-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being deduced or inferred.

De-dū'çive, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

De-dŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEDUCTING.] [Lat. *deducere*, *deductum*. See DEDUCE.] To take away, in calculating; to subtract.

De-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or method of deducing, inferring, or concluding. **2.** Act of deducting or taking away. **3.** That which is deduced; an inference; a conclusion. **4.** That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement.

De-dŭct'ive, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, deduction; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

De-dŭct'ive-ly, *adv.* By way of deduction.

Deed, *n.* [A.-S. *dæd*, from *don*, to do.] **1.** That which is done, acted, or effected; an act. **2.** Illustrious act; achievement; exploit. **3.** Power of action; agency; efficiency. **4.** (*Law.*) A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract, especially in regard to real estate.

In deed, or *indeed*, in fact; in truth; verily.

Deed, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Deem, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEEMING.] [A.-S. *deman*, *domian*, Goth. *domjan*, Icel. *dæma*, perhaps allied to Lat. *damnare*, to condemn.] To conclude on consideration; to think; to judge; to be of opinion; to regard.

Deem, *v. i.* To be of opinion; to think; to estimate.

Deep, *a.* [*compar.* DEEPER; *superl.* DEEPEST.] [A.-S. *deop*, *diop*, Goth. *diups*, fr. A.-S. *dyppan*, to dip, immerse, *deopan*, to be immersed, Goth. *diupan*, to be deep.] **1.** Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, conceived of as measured downward. **2.** Extending far back from the front. **3.** Low in situation; lying far below the general surface. **4.** Hard to penetrate or comprehend; intricate; mysterious; profound; secret; unfathomable. **5.** Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; thoroughly versed; profoundly learned. **6.** Profoundly moving or affecting; penetrating; thorough. **7.** Profoundly quiet or dark; complete and overmastering; unmixed. **8.** Sunk low; depressed; abject. **9.** Strongly colored; dark; intense. **10.** Of low tone; not high or sharp; grave; heavy.

Deep, *adv.* To a great depth; with depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep, *n.* **1.** That which is deep, *especially*, deep water; the sea or ocean. **2.** That which is profound or not easily fathomed. **3.** The most quiet or profound part; the midst; the depth.

Deep'en (dēp'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEEPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEEPENING.] **1.** To make deep or increase the depth of. **2.** To make darker or more intense. **3.** To make more poignant or affecting. **4.** To make more grave or low in tone.

Deep'en, *v. i.* To become more [deep.

Deep'ly, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly. **3.** With profound feeling; with great sorrow. **4.** To a great degree. **5.** Gravely; with low or deep tone. **6.** With profound skill; with art or intricacy.

Deep'ness, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

Deer.

Deer, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. *deor*, an animal, esp. a wild animal, O. Sax. *dier*, Icel. *dyr*, O. H. Ger. *tior*, Goth. *dius*, Gr. θήρ, Lat. *fera*, Slav. *zvjer*, Pol. *zwierz*, Lith. *zweris*, Lett. *swehrs*.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped of several species, the males of which have branched horns.

Deer'-stalk'ing (-stawk'ing), *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares.

De-fāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFACED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFACING.] [From Lat. *de* and *facies*, face.] **1.** To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure. **2.** To destroy, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of.

De-fāçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the external appearance. **2.** That which defaces.

De-fā'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, defaces.

De-făl'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFALCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFALCATING.] [Low Lat. *defalcare*, *defalcatum*, to deduct, orig. to cut off with a sickle, from Lat. *de* and *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; — used chiefly of money, accounts, &c.

Dē'fal-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** A cutting off; a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment. **2.** That which is cut off. **3.** An abstraction of money, &c., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement.

Dĕf'a-mā'tion, *n.* [See DEFAME.] The malicious uttering of falsehoods, or circulation of reports, tending to destroy the good name of another; slander; detraction; calumny; aspersion.

De-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous.

De-fāme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFAMING.] [Lat. & L. Lat. *defamare*, from Lat. *de* and *fama*, fame.] To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, by slanderous reports; to speak evil of.

Syn. — To asperse; slander; calumniate. See ASPERSE.

De-fām'er, *n.* One who defames; a slanderer.

De-fault', *n.* [L. Lat. *defalta*, from *de* and a supposed Lat. *fallitare*, from *fallere*, to deceive. See FAULT.] **1.** Omission of that which ought to be done. **2.** Fault; offense. [*Rare.*] **3.** Defect; want; failure; lack; destitution. **4.** (*Law.*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law.

To suffer a default, to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

De-fault', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFAULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFAULTING.] To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

De-fault', *v. t.* **1.** To fail to perform. **2.** (*Law.*) To call, as a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court, and make an entry of his default, if he fails to appear.

De-fault'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes default or fails to appear in court when called. **2.** One who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent; a peculator.

De-fēa'şançe, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *defesance*, from Fr. *défesant*, *défaisant*, p. pr. of *défaire*, to undo. See DEFEAT.] **1.** A rendering null or void. **2.** (*Law.*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated.

De-fēa'şi-ble, *a.* [See *supra*.] Capable of being defeated, annulled, or made void.

De-fēat', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, &c.; rout. **2.** Frustration.

De-fēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFEATING.] **1.** To render null and void. **2.** To overcome or vanquish, as an army. **3.** To resist with success.

Syn. — To overthrow; ruin; overpower; subdue; rout; foil; discomfit; baffle; disappoint; frustrate.

Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFECATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFECATING.] [Lat. *defæcare*, *defæcatum*, from *de* and *fæx*, *fæcis*, dregs, lees.] **1.** To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, &c.; to clarify; to purify. **2.** To free from extraneous or polluting matter.

Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. i.* (*Med.*) To void excrement.

Dĕf'e-cate, *a.* Freed from any thing that can pollute, as dregs, lees, &c.; refined; purified.

Dĕf'e-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs. **2.** (*Med.*) Act of voiding excrement from the body.

De-fĕct', *n.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficere*, to desert, fail,

be wanting, from *de* and *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection. **2.** Imperfection, whether physical or moral; failing; blemish; deformity.

Syn. — Fault. — *Defect* is negative, denoting the absence of that which is necessary to a thing's completeness or perfection; *fault* is positive, denoting something improper or wrong. The *faults* of a friend are too often palliated into mere *defects*.

De-fĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *defectio*. See DEFECT.] Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound, or has attached himself; apostasy; backsliding.

De-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; deficient; imperfect; faulty. **2.** (*Gram.*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

De-fĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

De-fĕct'ĭve-ness, *n.* State of being imperfect.

De-fĕnçe', *n.* See DEFENSE.

De-fĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFENDING.] [Lat. *defendere*, from *de* and obs. *fendere*.] **1.** To repel danger or harm from; to guard from injury. **2.** (*Law.*) To deny, as the claim of a plaintiff; to contest, as a suit.

Syn. — To protect. — To *defend* is literally to *ward off;* to *protect* is to *cover over*. We *defend* those who are attacked; we *protect* those who are liable to injury or invasion. A fortress is *defended* by its guns, and *protected* by its walls. See also VINDICATE.

De-fĕnd'ant, *n.* **1.** One who makes defense against evil; defender. **2.** (*Law.*) The party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

De-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who defends; a vindicator.

De-fĕn'sa-tĭve, *n.* [See DEFEND.] That which serves to guard or defend, as a plaster for a wound.

De-fĕnse', } *n.* [Fr. *défense*, Lat. *defensa*, from *defen-*
De-fĕnçe', } *dere*. See DEFEND.] **1.** Act of defending, or state of being defended; prohibition. **2.** That which defends or protects. **3.** (*Law.*) The defendant's answer or plea.

Syn. — Protection; guard; fortification; vindication; apology; justification.

De-fĕnse'less, } *a.* Destitute of defense or protection;
De-fĕnçe'less, } unprotected.

De-fĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.

De-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression. **3.** In a state or posture to defend.

De-fĕn'sĭve, *n.* That which defends; a safeguard.

To be on the defensive, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance.

De-fĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a defensive manner.

De-fĕr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFERRING.] [Lat. *deferre*, to bear away, to deliver, report; *differre*, to bear apart, to put off, delay, from *de*, or *dis*, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To put off; to postpone to a future time. **2.** To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner.

Syn. — To delay; postpone; adjourn; protract; refer.

De-fĕr', *v. i.* **1.** To put off; to delay; to wait. **2.** To yield from respect to the wishes of another.

Dĕf'er-ençe, *n.* A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; regard; complaisance.

Syn. — Respect. — *Deference* usually, but not always, implies respect. We may *defer* on some one point to a man who knows better than we do, while we have no general respect for his character.

Dĕf'er-ent, *a.* Serving to carry or convey. [*Rare.*]

Dĕf'er-ent, *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys. **2.** (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of a planetary epicycle was supposed to move round.

Dĕf'er-ĕn'tial, *a.* [See DEFERENCE.] Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

De-fĕr'rer, *n.* One who defers or puts off.

De-fī'ançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *defiance*, L. Lat. *diffidantia*. See DEFY.] **1.** Act of defying; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat. **2.** A state of opposition; willingness to fight.

De-fī'ant, *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

De-fī'ençe, } *n.* State of being deficient; inadequa-
De-fī'cien-çy, } cy; want; failure; imperfection.

De-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *deficiens*, p. pr. of *deficere*, to be wanting. See DEFECT.] **1.** Wanting to make up completeness; not sufficient. **2.** Lacking a full or adequate supply.

Syn. — Inadequate; defective; imperfect; short.

De-fī'cient-ly (-fĭsh'ent-), *adv.* In a deficient manner.

Dĕf'i-çĭt, *n.* [Literally, *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. of Lat. *deficere*.] Deficiency in amount or quality; lack.

De-fī'er, *n.* One who defies or challenges to combat.

De-fīle', or **Dē'fīle**, *n.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.] A narrow passage or way, in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

De-fīle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFILING.] [O. Eng. *defyle*, *defoil*, *defoul*, *defowle*, A.-S. *fylan*, *afylan*, *gefylan*, to pollute, from *fûl*, foul. See FOUL, and DEFOUL.] **1.** To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to pollute; to corrupt. **2.** To make impure or turbid. **3.** To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c. **4.** To vitiate; to corrupt. **5.** To debauch; to violate. **6.** To make ceremonially unclean.

De-fīle', *v. i.* [Fr. *défiler*, from *dé*, for *des*, Lat. *dis*, and *file*, a row or line, from Lat *filum*, a thread, pl. *fila*.] To march off file by file; to file off.

De-fīle'ment, *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness; pollution.

De-fī'ler, *n.* One who defiles or pollutes.

De-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined, limited, or explained; determinable.

De-fīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFINING.] [Lat. *definire*, from *de* and *finire*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary, limit, end.] **1.** To bring to a termination; to end. **2.** To determine or clearly exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of. **3.** To determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; to ascertain or exhibit clearly. **4.** To fix the precise meaning of; to explain; to expound or interpret.

De-fīn'er, *n.* One who defines or determines.

Dĕf'i-nĭte, *a.* **1.** Having certain limits; determinate in extent or greatness. **2.** Having certain limits in signification; precise. **3.** Fixed; exact. **4.** Serving to define or restrict.

Dĕf'i-nĭte-ly, *adv.* In a definite manner; exactly.

Dĕf'i-nĭte-ness, *n.* The state of being definite.

Dĕf'i-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [See DEFINE.] **1.** Act of defining, determining, distinguishing, explaining, or establishing the signification of. **2.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term. **3.** (*Log.*) An exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the logical essence.

Syn. — Explanation; description. — A *definition* (*lit.*, tracing of limits) is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* (*lit.*, making plain) is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect.

De-fĭn'i-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express. **2.** Limiting; determining.

De-fĭn'i-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the article, and some pronouns.

De-fĭn'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a definitive manner; finally; conclusively; positively.

De-fĭn'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Determinateness; conclusiveness.

De-flā'gra-ble, or **Dĕf'la-gra-ble**, *a.* [See *infra.*] (*Chem.*) Having the quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter.

Dĕf'la-grāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLAGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLAGRATING.] [Lat. *deflagrare*, *deflagratum*, from *de* and *flagrare*, to flame.] (*Chem.*) To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

Dĕf'la-grāte, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

Dĕf'la-grā'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sudden and sparkling combustion, but without explosion.

Dĕf'la-grā'tor, *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of the voltaic battery used for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly of metallic substances.

De-flĕct', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLECTING.] [Lat. *deflectere*, from *de* and *flectere*, to bend or turn.] To turn aside; to deviate from a right line, proper position, course, or direction; to swerve.

De-flĕct', *v. t.* To cause to turn aside.

De-flĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of turning aside from a right line or proper course; deviation. **2.** (*Naut.*) Departure of a ship from its true course. **3.** (*Opt.*) Deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

De-flĕx'ūre, *n.* [From Lat. *deflectere*, *deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside; deflection.

Dĕf'lo-rā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *defloratio*. See *infra.*] Act of deflouring or ravishing.

De-flour', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLOURING.] [L. Lat. *deflorare*, from *de* and *florare*,

to flower, from Lat. *flos, floris*, Eng. *flower*.] **1.** To deprive of flowers. **2.** To rob of the choicest ornament. **3.** To deprive of virginity; to ravish; also, to seduce.

De-flour'er, *n.* One who deflours.

De-flŭx'ion (de-flŭk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *defluxio*, from *defluere, deflexum*, to flow down, from *de* and *fluere*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge or flowing off of humors.

De-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* [From Low Lat. *defoliare*, to shed leaves, from Lat. *de* and *folium*, leaf.] **1.** The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves. **2.** The time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

De-fōrçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFORCED (de-fōrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFORCING.] [O. Fr. *deforcer, deforcier*, from *de* and *forcer, forcier*. See FORCE, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) To keep from the lawful possession of the owner.

De-fōrçe'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right.

De-fōr'ciant, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

De-fōr'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* (*Law.*) A withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

De-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFORMING.] [Lat. *deformare*, from *de* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*.] **1.** To mar or alter in form; to disfigure. **2.** To render displeasing or ugly.

Dĕf'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring or defacing.

De-fôrm'ed-ly, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

De-fôrm'er, *n.* One who deforms.

De-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being deformed; want of uniformity or symmetry; irregularity of shape or features. **2.** Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety.

Syn.—Distortion; ugliness; defect; irregularity; absurdity.

De-fr̤aud', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFRAUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFRAUDING.] [Lat. *defraudare*, from *de* and *fraudare*, to cheat, from *fraus, fraudis*, fraud.] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully; to injure by embezzlement.

Syn.— To cheat; cozen; deceive; frustrate.

De-fr̤aud'er, *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat.

De-frāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFRAYED (de-frād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFRAYING.] [Fr. *defrayer*, from *dé* and *frais*, expense, from L. Lat. *fredum, fredus, fridus*, fine by which an offender obtains *peace*, or atones for an offense against the public *peace*, from O. H. Ger. *fridu, frido, frida*, N. H. Ger. *friede*, peace.] To meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of.

De-frāy'al, *n.* The act of defraying; payment.

De-frāy'er, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

De-frāy'ment, *n.* Payment of charges.

Dĕft, *a.* [A.-S. *dæft*, from *dafan, gedafan*, to be fit or apt; Goth. *daban, gadaban*, to be fit.] Apt; fit; dexterous; neat.

Dĕft'ly, *adv.* Aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly.

De-fŭn̤ct', *a.* [Lat. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi*, to discharge, perform, to depart, die, from *de* and *fungi*, to perform, discharge.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

De-fŭn̤ct', *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

De-fȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFYING.] [Fr. *défier*, Low Lat. *diffidare*, properly to commit a breach of faith, from Lat. *dis*, and *fides*, faith.] **1.** To renounce faith or obligation with; to reject, refuse, or renounce. [*Obs.*] **2.** To provoke to combat or strife; to act in hostility to; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

De-gär'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGARNISHED (de-gär'nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGARNISHING.] [Fr. *dégarnir*, from *dé* and *garnir*, to furnish. See GARNISH.] **1.** To strip or deprive of entirely, as of furniture; to disgarnish. [*Rare.*] **2.** To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense. [*Rare.*]

De-ġĕn'er-a-çy, *n.* **1.** Act of becoming degenerate or inferior in kind; a growing worse. **2.** State of having become degenerate.

Syn.—Decay; deterioration; meanness; poorness.

De-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGENERATING.] [Lat. *degenerare, degeneratum*, from *degener*, degenerate, from *de* and *genus, generis*, birth, race.] To be or grow worse than one's kind; hence, to be inferior; to be degraded; to deteriorate.

De-ġĕn'er-ate (45), *a.* Having become worse than one's kind; having declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.

De-ġĕn'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In a degenerate manner.

De-ġĕn'er-ate-ness, *n.* State of being degenerate.

De-ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of growing worse, or the state of having become worse.

Syn.—Decline; degradation; debasement; degeneracy; deterioration.

De-ġĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to degenerate.

De-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGLUTINATING.] [Lat. *deglutinare, deglutinatum*, from *de* and *glutinare*, to glue, from *gluten*, glue, from *gluere*, to draw together.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue.

Dĕg'lu-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *deglutire*, to swallow down, from *de* and *glutire*, to swallow.] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** Power of swallowing.

Dĕg'rā-dā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *degradatio*, from *degradare*. See DEGRADE.] **1.** Act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation, or of abasing. **2.** State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation. **3.** Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value. **4.** (*Geol.*) A gradual wearing down or wasting, as of rocks, banks, and the like, by the action of water, frost, &c. **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Condition of a type which exhibits degraded forms, species, or groups.

Syn.—Deposition; diminution; abasement; debasement; reduction; decline; baseness; degeneracy; disgrace. See ABASEMENT.

De-grāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGRADING.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity. **2.** To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation. **3.** (*Geol.*) To wear down, as hills and mountains.

Syn.— To abase; demean; lower; reduce.

De-grād'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation; sunken; low; base. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Presenting the typical characters in a partially developed or imperfect condition.

De-grād'ing-ly, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

De-gree', *n.* [Fr. *degré*, from Lat. *de* and *gradus*, step, degree. See DEGRADE.] **1.** One step upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; grade; gradation. **2.** Point or step of progression to which a person has arrived; position; station; rank; quality; measure of advancement; extent. **3.** Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university. **4.** (*Genealogy.*) A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. **5.** (*Geom.*) A 360th part of the circumference of a circle. **6.** (*Algebra.*) State as indicated by sum of exponents. **7.** A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer. **8.** (*Mus.*) Difference in position or elevation between two notes.

By degrees, step by step; by little and little.— *To a degree*, to an extreme; exceedingly.

De-hĭs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, p. pr. of *dehiscere*, to gape, from *de* and *hiscere*.] **1.** Act of gaping. **2.** (*Bot.*) The opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, as to emit seeds, pollen, &c. [plant.

De-hĭs'çent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Opening, as the capsule of a

De-hôrt', *v. t.* [Lat. *dehortari*, from *de* and *hortari*, to urge, exhort.] To urge to abstain from; dissuade.

Dē'hor-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dissuading; dissuasion. [*Obs.*]

De-hôrt'a-to-ry, *a.* Fitted or designed to dehort or dissuade.

Dē'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *deus*, god, and *cædere*, to cut, kill.] **1.** Act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature; particularly, that of putting Jesus Christ to death. **2.** One concerned in putting Christ to death.

De-ĭf'ĭc, } *a.* [Lat. *deificus*, from *deus*, a god, and
De-ĭf'ĭc-al, } *facere*, to make.] Making divine; producing resemblance to God.

Dē'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of deifying; apotheosis.

Dē'i-fī'er, *n.* One who deifies.

Dē'i-fôrm, *a.* [L. Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus*, a god, and *forma*.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

Dē'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEIFYING.] [Lat. *deificare*, from *deificus*. See DEIFIC.] **1.** To make a god of; to apotheosize. **2.** To treat as an object of supreme regard. **3.** To render godlike.

Deign (dān), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEIGNED (dānd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEIGNING.] [Fr. *daigner*, from Lat. *dignari*, to deem worthy, to deign, from *dignus*, worthy.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

Deign (dān), *v. t.* To condescend to give or bestow; to vouchsafe.

Deīp-nŏs'o-phĭst, *n.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής, from δεῖπνον

a meal, the chief meal, and σοφιστής, a wise man. See SOPHIST.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

De'ism, *n.* [From Lat. *deus*, god.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.

De'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

De-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; em-
De-ĭst'ic-al, } bracing or containing deism.

De-ĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

De'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *deitas*, from *deus*, god.] **1.** The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess; a divine being.

The Deity, God, the Supreme Being.

De-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEJECTING.] [Lat. *dejicere*, *dejectum*, from *de* and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To cast down. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cast down the spirits of.

Syn. — To dispirit; discourage; dishearten; depress.

De-jĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly.

De-jĕct'ed-ness, *n.* State of being dejected or cast down; discouragement; depression.

De-jĕct'er, *n.* One who casts down, or dejects.

De-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune; melancholy; disheartenment. **2.** A low condition; weakness. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of voiding the excrements. (*b.*) The matter voided; excrement.

De-jĕct'ūre (53), *n.* That which is voided; excrement.

Déjeûner } (dā'zhû'nā'), *n.* [Fr., to breakfast, from a
Déjeûne } supposed Lat. *disjejunare*, to discontinue fasting, from *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast, from *jejunus*, fasting, hungry.] A breakfast; — sometimes, also, a lunch.

De jūre. [Lat.] By right; of right; by law; — often opposed to *de facto*.

De-lăpse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAPSED (de-lăpst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAPSING.] [Lat. *delabi*, *delapsus*, to fall down, from *de* and *labi*, to fall or slide.] **1.** To fall or slide down. **2.** To pass down by inheritance.

De-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAYING.] [See *infra*, and cf. DILATE.] **1.** To put off; to defer. **2.** To stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of.

Syn. — To procrastinate; prolong; protract.

De-lāy', *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger; to tarry.

De-lāy', *n.* [Fr. *délai*, from Lat. *dilatum*, from *differre*, to carry apart, to defer.] **1.** A putting off or deferring; procrastination. **2.** A lingering; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

De-lāy'er, *n.* One who delays; one who lingers.

Dē'le, *v. t.* [Lat. imper. sing. of *delere*, *deletum*, to destroy, to blot out.] (*Print.*) Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; — usually expressed thus: ꝺ

Dĕl'e-ble, *a.* [Lat. *delebilis*. See *supra*.] Capable of being blotted out.

De-lĕc'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight. See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure; delightful.

De-lĕc'ta-ble-ness, *n.* Condition of being delectable.

De-lĕc'ta-bly, *adv.* In a delectable manner.

Dē'lec-tā'tion, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

Dĕl'e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELEGATING.] [Lat. *delegare*, *delegatum*, from *de* and *legare*, to send with a commission, to send as embassador, to depute. See LEGATE.] **1.** To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute. **2.** To intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit.

Dĕl'e-gate (45), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** One deputed to represent another. **2.** A person elected by the people of a territory to represent them in Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting. [*Amer.*]

Syn. — A deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar; an attorney.

Dĕl'e-gate, *a.* Sent to act for or represent another; deputed; delegated.

Dĕl'e-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of delegating; the appointment of a delegate. **2.** One or more persons deputed to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, &c. **3.** (*Law.*) A kind of substitution by which a debtor gives his creditor a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

De-lĕn'dă, *n. pl.* [Lat. *delere*, *delendus*, to blot out.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

De-lēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELETING.] [Lat. *delere*, *deletum*. See DELE.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

Dĕl'e-tē'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* [See DELE.] Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing, life.

Syn. — Destructive; poisonous; pernicious.

De-lē'tion, *n.* Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.

Dĕlf, *n.* Earthen ware, covered with white glazing; — usually called *Delft-ware*.

De-lĭb'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIBERATING.] [Lat. *deliberare*, *deliberatum*, from *de* and *librare*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance. See LIBRATE.] To weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder.

De-lĭb'er-āte, *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider.

De-lĭb'er-ate, *a.* **1.** Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect. **2.** Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow.

De-lĭb'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; slowly.

De-lĭb'er-ate-ness, *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

De-lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection. **2.** Careful discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

Syn. — Thoughtfulness; circumspection; wariness; caution; consultation.

De-lĭb'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation.

De-lĭb'er-a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the way of deliberation.

Dĕl'i-ca-çy, *n.* [From *delicate*, a., q. v. Cf. Fr. *délicatesse*.] **1.** State or condition of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; delightfulness. **2.** Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; hence, frailty or weakness. **3.** Extreme propriety, exactness, or nicety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; and hence, effeminacy. **4.** Addiction to pleasure; luxury; self-indulgence. **5.** Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness. **6.** That which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure. **7.** Something pleasant to the senses, *especially* to the sense of taste; a dainty.

Syn. — Softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; fastidiousness; daintiness.

Dĕl'i-cate, *a.* [Lat. *delicatus*, pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender, from *deliciæ*, delight. See DELIGHT.] **1.** Full of pleasure; delightful. **2.** Pleasing to the senses; hence, adapted to please a nice or cultivated taste. **3.** Light or softly tinted; — said of a color. **4.** Fine or slender; — said of a thread. **5.** Slight or smooth; light and yielding; — said of texture. **6.** Soft and fair; — said of the skin or a surface. **7.** Refined; scrupulous not to trespass or offend; — said of manners, conduct, or feelings. **8.** Tender; not able to endure hardship; — said of constitution, health, &c. **9.** Requiring nice handling. **10.** Addicted to pleasure; dainty. **11.** Nicely discriminating or perceptive.

Syn. — Nice; fine; elegant; gentle; considerate; feeble; frail; effeminate; critical; luxurious.

Dĕl'i-cate-ly, *adv.* In a delicate manner.

Dĕl'i-cate-ness, *n.* State of being delicate.

De-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *deliciosus*, from *deliciæ*, delight. Cf. DELICATE.] Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste.

Syn. — Delightful. — *Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance; *delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment, as, a *delightful* abode, conversation, prospect, &c.

De-lĭ'cioŭs-ly (-lĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a delicious manner; pleasantly; delightfully; luxuriously.

De-lĭ'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being delicious.

Dĕl'i-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deligare*, to bind up, from *de* and *ligare*, to bind.] (*Surg.*) A binding up; a bandaging.

De-līght' (de-līt'), *n.* [From Lat. *delectare*. See *infra*.] **1.** A high degree of gratification of mind; lively pleasure or happiness; joy. **2.** That which affords delight.

De-līght' (de-līt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIGHTING.] [O. Eng. *delite*, *deliten*, O. Fr. *deliter*, now *délecter*, It. *dilettare*, fr. Lat. *delectare*, intens. form of *delicere*, from *de* and *lacere*, to entice, allure.] To give great pleasure to; to please highly.

De-lĭght' (de-līt'), *v. i.* To have or take great delight.
De-lĭght'ed (de-līt'ed), *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure.

Syn. — Glad; pleased; gratified; charmed.

De-lĭght'fŭl (de-līt'fụl), *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction; very agreeable.

Syn. — Delicious; charming. See DELICIOUS.

De-lĭght'fŭl-ly (de-līt'-), *adv.* In a manner to delight; charmingly. [ful.
De-lĭght'fŭl-ness (-līt'-), *n.* Quality of being delight-
De-lĭght'sŏme (-līt'-), *a.* Delightful.
De-lĭn'e-a-ment, *n.* [Lat. as if *delineamentum*, from *delineare*. See *infra*.] Representation by delineation.
De-lĭn'e-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELINEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELINEATING.] [Lat. *delineare, delineatum*, from *de* and *lineare*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line.] **1.** To represent by sketch, design, or diagram. **2.** To portray to the mind or understanding.

Syn. — To depict; sketch; paint; draw; picture; portray; describe.

De-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *delineatio*.] **1.** Act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, &c. **2.** Description.

Syn. — Sketch; portrait; outline; draught.

De-lĭn'e-ā'tor, *n.* One who delineates.
De-lĭn'quen-çy (-lĭnk'wen-), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; misdeed; offense; crime.
De-lĭn'quent (de-lĭnk'went), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.
De-lĭn'quent, *n.* [Lat. *delinquens*, p. pr. of *delinquere*, to be wanting in one's duty, from *de* and *linquere*, to leave.] One who fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime.
Dĕl'i-quĕsçe' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIQUESCED (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIQUESCING.] [Lat. *deliquescere*, from *de* and *liquescere*, to become fluid, to melt, from *liquere*, to be fluid.] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air. [being deliquescent.
Dĕl'i-quĕs'çençe (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'sens), *n.* Act or state of
Dĕl'i-quĕs'çent, *a.* **1.** Liquifying in the air. **2.** (*Bot.*) Branching so that the stem is lost in the branches.
De-lĭq'ui-āte (de-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [From Lat. *deliquia*, a flowing or running off.] To deliquesce.
De-lĭq'ui-ŭm (-lĭk'wĭ-), *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place.
De-lĭr'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *delirus*, from *delirium*, q. v.] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; lightheaded; insane; demented.
De-lĭr'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being delirious; delirium.
De-lĭr'i-um, *n.* [Lat., from *delirare*, orig. to go out of the furrow, hence, to wander in mind, from *de* and *lira*, a furrow.] **1.** (*Med.*) A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected; mental aberration. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm.

Delirium tremens (*Med.*), A violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

Syn. — Insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement. See INSANITY.

Dĕl'i-tĕs'çençe, } *n.* [From Lat. *delitescens*, p. pr. of
Dĕl'i-tĕs'çen-çy, } *delitescere*, from *de* and *latescere*, to hide one's self, from *latere*, to lie hid.] State of being concealed; retirement.
De-lĭv'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIVERING.] [Fr. *délivrer*, L. Lat. *deliberare*, to liberate, to give over, from Lat. *de* and *liberare*, to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil, actual or feared. **2.** To give or transfer; to part with to; to make over. **3.** To communicate; to impart. **4.** To give forth in action; to discharge. **5.** To relieve of a child in child-birth.

Syn. — To release; discharge; liberate; surrender; resign; pronounce; utter. — One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth;* one who *delivers* a cargo *discharges* it; one who *delivers* a captive *liberates* him; one who *delivers* a message or a discourse *utters* or *pronounces* it; when a platoon of soldiers *deliver* their fire, they *set it free* or *give it forth*.

De-lĭv'er-ançe, *n.* [Fr. *délivrance*, from *delivrer*. See DELIVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of delivering or freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like. **2.** State of being delivered; freedom.
De-lĭv'er-er, *n.* One who delivers; a preserver.
De-lĭv'er-y, *n.* **1.** Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release. **2.** Act of delivering up or over; surrender. **3.** Act or style of utterance. **4.** Act of giving birth; parturition. **5.** State of being delivered; freedom; preservation.
Dĕll, *n.* [See DALE; and cf. W. *dell*, a slit or cleft, Prov. Ger. *delle, telle*, a little hollow.] A small retired dale or valley; a ravine; a dingle.
Dĕl'phi-an, } *a.* [Lat. *Delphicus*, from *Delphi*, a town
Dĕl'phic, } of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Relating to Delphi, and to the oracle of that place; oracular.
Dĕl'phin, } *a.* [Cf. DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the dau-
Dĕl'phĭne, } phin of France or to an edition of the classics, prepared for his use.
Dĕl'phĭne, *a.* [From Lat. *delphinus*, a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.
Dĕl'tà, *n.*; *pl.* DĔL'TÆ. **1.** The Greek letter Δ. **2.** A tract of land of a similar figure; *especially*, the space between two mouths of a river.
Dĕl'toid, *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής, delta-shaped, from δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular.
De-lūd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being deluded or deceived.
De-lūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELUDING.] [Lat. *deludere*, from *de* and *ludere*, to play, to make sport of, to mock.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of. **2.** To frustrate or disappoint.

Syn. — To mislead; deceive; beguile; cheat.

De-lūd'er, *n.* One who deludes, or deceives.
Dĕl'ūġe, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, O. Fr. *deluve*, from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluere*, to wash away, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equiv. to *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; *especially*, the great flood in the days of Noah. **2.** Anything which overwhelms, as a great calamity.
Dĕl'ūġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELUGING.] **1.** To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown. **2.** To overwhelm, or cause to sink under a general or spreading calamity.
De-lū'sion, *n.* [Lat. *delusio*, from *deludere*. See DELUDE.] **1.** The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. **2.** The state of being deluded. **3.** False belief; error.

Syn. — Illusion; fallacy. — An *illusion* is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses; a *delusion* is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life; a *fallacy* is something (like an argument, &c.) having a specious appearance, but destitute of reality and truth. The *illusions* of youth; the *delusions* of stock-jobbing; a *fallacy* in reasoning.

De-lū'sĭve, *a.* Fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; delusory.
De-lū'so-ry, *a.* Apt to delude; delusive; fallacious.
Dĕlve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELVING.] [A.-S. *delfan*.] **1.** To dig; to open with a spade. **2.** To fathom; to penetrate; to trace out.
Dĕlve, *v. i.* To labor with the spade.
Dĕlv'er, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.
De-măg'net-īze, *v. t.* [From *de* and *magnetize*, q. v.] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity. **2.** To restore from a sleep-waking state.
Dĕm'a-gŏg'ĭsm, *n.* The practices of a demagogue.
Dĕm'a-gŏgue (-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός, from δῆμος, the common people, and ἀγωγός, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead.] One who controls the multitude by specious or deceitful arts; an artful political orator.
De-māin', *n.* See DEMESNE.
De-mănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMANDING.] [Lat. *demandare*, to intrust, from *de* and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to order, command.] **1.** To ask or call for, as one who has a claim, right, or power, to enforce the claim; to make requisition of. **2.** To enquire earnestly or authoritatively; to ask; to question. **3.** To require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of. **4.** (*Law.*) To call into court; to summon.
De-mănd', *v. i.* To make a demand; to ask; to inquire.
De-mănd', *n.* **1.** Act of demanding; requisition; exaction. **2.** Earnest inquiry; question; query. **3.** Diligent search; manifested want; request. **4.** That which one demands or has a right to demand; thing claimed; claim.

In demand, in request; in a state of being much sought after. — *On demand*, on presentation and request of payment.

De-mănd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded.
De-mănd'ant, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.
De-mănd'er, *n.* One who demands.
Dē'mar-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*, from *démarquer*, to take a mark off from. See MARK.] **1.** Act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; division; separation. **2.** A limit or bound ascertained and fixed.

Dē'mar-kā'tion, *n.* See DEMARCATION.

De-mēan', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMEANING.] [O. Fr. *demener*, *demesner*, from *de* and *mener*, to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. Lat. *minare*, to drive animals by threatening cries, from *minari*, to threaten.] To manage; to conduct; to treat.

De-mēan', *v. t.* **1.** [See *supra.*] To carry or conduct; to behave. **2.** [From *de* and *mean*, q. v.] To debase; to lower.

Syn. — To degrade. — Among our early writers, *demean* was taken to be connected with *mien* and *demeanor*, and not with *mean*. This is still the approved use of the word; yet it is not unusual, even at the present day, to speak of a man's *demeaning* [i. e. *degrading*] himself by improper conduct.

De-mēan'or, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct.

Syn. — Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

Dē'men-çy, *n.* [Lat. *dementia*, from *demens*, out of one's mind, mad, from *de*, from, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Dementia; insanity.

De-mĕn'tate (45), *a.* Deprived of reason; insane.

De-mĕn'tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMENTATING.] [Lat. *dementatus*, p. p. of *dementare*.] To deprive of reason.

Dē'men-tā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of reason, or state of being so deprived.

De-mĕn'ti-ȧ (-shĭ'ȧ), *n.* [Lat.] **1.** Insanity. [See INSANITY.] **2.** A total loss of thought and reason; loss of intellect; idiocy.

De-mĕph'i-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMEPHITIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMEPHITIZING.] [From *de* and Fr. *méphitiser*, to infect with *mephitis*, q. v.] To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

De-mĕr'it, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*, from *dé* and *mérite*, merit, Lat. *meritum*, from *merere*, to deserve. See MERIT.] **1.** That which deserves blame; that which detracts from merit; fault; crime; vice. **2.** State of one who deserves ill; ill-desert.

De-mĕr'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of plunging into a fluid; a drowning; immersion. **2.** State of being overwhelmed in water or earth.

De-mĕs'mer-īze, *v. t.* [From *de* and *mesmerize*, q. v.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

De-mēsne' (-meen'), *n.* [O. Eng. *demayne*, *demeine*, *demeyn*, O. Fr. *demaine*, *demesne*, *demenie*, *demoine*, now *domaine*, from Lat. *dominium*, properly right of ownership, from *dominus*, master of the house, proprietor, owner, from *domus*, house.] (*Law.*) The chief manor-place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy.

Dĕm'i-cā'dençe, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

Dĕm'i-gŏd, *n.* A fabulous hero, half divine, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal.

Dĕm'i-jŏhn (-jŏn), *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane; said to be a corruption of *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Dĕm'i-lūne, *n.* (*Fort.*) A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain; a ravelin. See RAVELIN.

Dĕm'i-rĕp, *n.* [A contraction of *demi-reputation.*] A woman of suspicious chastity.

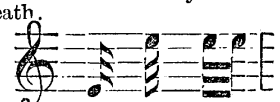
Dĕm'i-rĕ'li-ē'vo, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) Half-relief, or the standing out of a figure from the background by half its thickness.

De-mīs'a-ble, *a.* [See DEMISE.] Capable of being [demised or leased.

De-mīse' (-mīz'), *n.* [From Fr. *démettre*, p. p. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *mettre*, to put, place, lay, from Lat. *mittere*, to send.] **1.** Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor; transference. **2.** Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, also, the death of any distinguished individual. **3.** (*Law.*) The conveyance or transfer of an estate, either in fee for life or for years, most commonly the latter.

Syn. — Death; decease; departure; release. See DEATH.

De-mīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMISING.] To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

Dĕm'i-sĕm'i-quā'ver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver, or the thirty-second part of a whole note.

Demisemiquavers.

De-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *demissio.* See DEMIT.] Act of demitting, or state of being demitted; degradation; humiliation.

De-mĭt', *v. i.* [Lat. *demittere*, to send or bring down, to lower, from *de* and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To let fall; to depress; hence, to lay down formally, as an office. **2.** To yield or submit.

Dĕm'i-tĭnt', *n.* (*Paint.*) A gradation of color between positive light and positive shade.

Dĕm'i-ûrge, *n.* [Gr. δημιουργός, working for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world; from δήμιος, belonging to the people, from δῆμος, the people, and ἔργον, a work.] **1.** God as the creator and former of the world. **2.** An æon, or exalted and mysterious agent, employed in the creation of the world and of man from matter; — so called by the Gnostics, and regarded by them as the original source of every thing evil.

Dĕm'i-ûr'gic, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge; formative; creative.

Dĕm'i-vŏlt, *n.* An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a peculiar manner.

De-mŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατία, from δῆμος, the people, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κράτος, strength.] **1.** A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and directly exercised by them; hence, a form of government in which the power resides ultimately in the whole people, who conduct it by a system of representation and delegation of powers. **2.** The principles held by one of the two chief parties into which the people have long been divided. [*Amer.*]

Dĕm'o-crat, *n.* **1.** One who is an adherent or promoter of democracy. **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [*Amer.*]

Dĕm'o-crăt'ic, **Dĕm'o-crăt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or favoring democracy; constructed upon the principle of popular government. **2.** Favoring popular rights; — said of one of the political parties in the United States.

Dĕm'o-crăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a democratical manner.

De-mŏl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMOLISHED (de-mŏl'isht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMOLISHING.] [From Lat. *demoliri*, from *de* and *moliri*, to set in motion, to construct, from *moles*, a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin.

Syn. — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; dismantle; raze. — That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which had stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, &c.; that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground.

De-mŏl'ish-er, *n.* One who demolishes.

Dĕm'o-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *demolitio*, from *demoliri.* See *supra.*] Act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

Dē'mon, *n.* [Lat. *dæmon*, a spirit, an evil spirit, from Gr. δαίμων, a divinity.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods; — hence, also, a departed soul. **2.** An evil spirit; a devil.

De-mō'ni-ac, **Dĕm'o-nī'ac-al**, *a.* [Lat. *dæmoniacus*, from *dæmon.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, demons. **2.** Influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish.

De-mō'ni-ac, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

De-mō'ni-an, *a.* Having the nature of a demon.

Dē'mon-īsm, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.

Dē'mon-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in demons.

Dē'mon-ŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. δαίμων, demon, and λατρεία, worship.] Worship of demons or of evil spirits.

Dē'mon-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. δαίμων, demon, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on demons, or evil spirits, and their agency.

Dē'mon-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a demon.

De-mŏn'stra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrableness.

De-mŏn'stra-ble, *a.* Capable of being demonstrated; admitting of decisive proof.

De-mŏn'stra-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

De-mŏn'stra-bly, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate.

Dĕm'on-strāte, or **De-mŏn'strāte** (117), *v. t.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, *demonstrare*, from *de* and *monstrare*, to show.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** To point out; to indicate; to exhibit. **2.** To show, prove, or establish so as to exclude possibility of doubt or denial. **3.** (*Anat.*) To exhibit and describe the parts of, when dissected; — said of a dead body.

Dĕm'on-strā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating,

showing, or making clear; proof; especially, proof beyond the possibility of doubt. **2.** An expression of the feelings by outward signs; a manifestation. **3.** (*Anat.*) Exhibition and description of the parts of a subject that has been prepared by the dissector. **4.** (*Logic.*) The act of proving by the syllogistic process. **5.** (*Math.*) A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises. **6.** (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention.

De-mŏn'stra-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Tending to demonstrate; having the power of demonstration. **2.** Expressing, or inclined to express, feeling, thoughts, &c.; frank; open.

Demonstrative pronoun (*Gram.*), one distinctly designating that to which it refers.

De-mŏn'stra-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner fitted to demonstrate; certainly; clearly; openly.

Dĕm'on-strā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who demonstrates or proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence. **2.** (*Anat.*) One who exhibits and describes the parts when dissected. [monstrative.

De-mŏn'stra-to-ry, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; de-

De-mŏr'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *démoralisation*, from *démoraliser*. See *infra.*] **1.** The act of subverting or corrupting morals; *especially*, the act of corrupting discipline, courage, &c. **2.** The state resulting from loss of discipline, courage, &c.

De-mŏr'al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMORALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMORALIZING.] [Fr. *démoraliser*, from *dé* and *moraliser*. See MORALIZE.] To destroy or undermine the morals of; to render corrupt in morals, in discipline, in courage, &c.

De-mŏt'ic, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, from δῆμος, the people.] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

Demotic alphabet or *character*, a form of writing used in Egypt since six or seven centuries before Christ, for books, deeds, &c.; a simplified form of the hieratic character; — called also *enchorial character.*

De-mŭl'çent, *a.* [Lat. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere.*] Softening, mollifying, lenient.

De-mŭl'çent, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance of a bland, mucilaginous nature, supposed to be capable of protecting the tissues from the action of irritant or acrid humors.

De-mûr', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMURRING.] [O. Fr. *demurer*, *demorer*, now *demeurer*, Lat. *demorari*, from *de* and *morari*, to delay, tarry, stay, from *mora*, delay.] **1.** To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings in view of a doubt or difficulty. **2.** (*Law.*) To raise an objection at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide upon it for a decision by the court.

De-mûr', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action.

De-mūre', *a.* [From O. Fr. *de murs*, i. e. *de bonnes murs*, of [good] manners; O. Fr. *murs*, now *mœurs*, f., from Lat. *mores*, manners, morals.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; of modest appearance; grave. **2.** Modest in outward seeming only; making a show of gravity.

De-mūre'ly, *adv.* In a demure manner.

De-mūre'ness, *n.* State or quality of being demure.

De-mŭr'rage, *n.* [See DEMUR.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by her charter-party. (*b.*) Payment made for such detention.

☞ The term is also applied to land carriage, by wagons, railways, &c.

De-mûr'rer, *n.* **1.** One who demurs. **2.** (*Law.*) A stop in an action upon a point of difficulty which must be determined by the court before any further proceedings can be had.

De-mȳ', *n.* [See DEMI.] A size of paper next smaller than medium.

De-mȳ', *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called *demy.*

Dĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *den*, *denn*, *dene*, *denu*, a valley, a secluded place, a den.] **1.** A cave or hollow place in the earth, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security. **2.** A customary place of resort; a haunt; a retreat.

Dĕn, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

De-nā'ri-ŭs, *n.; pl.* ***DE-NĀ'RI-Ī.*** [Lat., prop. containing ten, fr. *deni*, ten each, fr. *decem*, ten.] An old Roman coin of the value of about 16 or 17 cents; — so called from being worth originally ten of the pieces called *as.*

Dĕn'a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *denarius.* See *supra.*] Containing ten; tenfold.

Dĕn'a-ry, *n.* The number ten.

De-năt'ion-al-īze (-năsh'un-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENATIONALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENATIONALIZING.] [From *de* and *nationalize*, q. v.] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation.

De-năt'u-ral-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENATURALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENATURALIZING.] [From *de* and *naturalize*, q. v.] **1.** To render unnatural; to alienate from nature. **2.** To denationalize.

Dĕn'dri-fôrm, *a.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and Lat. *forma.*] Having the appearance of a tree.

Dĕn'drīte, *n.* [Gr. δενδρίτης, fr. δενδρῖτις, of a tree, fr. δένδρον, a tree.] (*Min.*) A stone or mineral, on or in which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.

Den-drĭt'ic, } *a.* Containing delineations which
Den-drĭt'ic-al, } branch like shrubs or trees.

Dĕn'droid, *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής, tree-like, from δένδρον, tree, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a shrub or tree in form; dendritic.

Den-drŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is acquainted with the natural history of trees.

Den-drŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Den-drŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

De-nī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being denied.

De-nī'al, *n.* **1.** Act of denying. **2.** An assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained; a contradiction. **3.** A refusal to grant; rejection of a request. **4.** A refusal to acknowledge; disclaimer of connection with; disavowal.

Denial of one's self, restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

De-nī'er, *n.* One who denies, contradicts, or refuses.

Dĕn'im, *n.* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, &c.

Dĕn'i-zā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *denizatio.* See *infra.*] Act of making one a denizen or adopted citizen.

Dĕn'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zn), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *deinszein*, from Lat. *donatio*, donation, because he was made a subject *ex donatione regis*, by the king's letters patent.] **1.** An adopted or naturalized citizen. **2.** Hence, a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country. **3.** A dweller; an inhabitant.

Dĕn'i-zen, *v. t.* **1.** To make a denizen; to enfranchise. **2.** To provide with denizens.

Dĕn'net, *n.* A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig. [named.

De-nŏm'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being denominated or

De-nŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENOMINATING.] [Lat. *denominare*, *denominatum*, from *de* and *nomen*, a name.] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; to name; to designate.

De-nŏm'i-nate, *a.* Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract.

De-nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *denominatio.*] **1.** Act of naming or designating. **2.** That by which any thing is denominated or styled; a name, *especially*, a general name belonging to and indicating a class of like individuals. **3.** A class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect.

Syn. — Name; appellation; designation; title; category.

De-nŏm'i-nā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to a denomination.

De-nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination or title. **2.** Possessing a distinct denomination or designation. **3.** Derived from a substantive or adjective.

De-nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

De-nŏm'i-nā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gives a name. **2.** (*Arith.*) That number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. **3.** (*Alg.*) That part of any expression which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division.

De-nōt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being denoted.

Dĕn'o-tā'tion, *n.* The act of denoting.

De-nōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENOTING.] [Lat. *denotare*, from *de* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark, sign, note.] **1.** To indicate; to point out; to mark. **2.** To be the sign of; to signify; to mean; to intend.

Denouement (d'nōo'mŏng'), *n.* [Fr., from *denouer*, to untie; *de* and *nouer*, to tie.] **1.** The catastrophe, especially of a drama, romance, and the like. **2.** The solution of a mystery; issue; event.

De-nounçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENOUNCED (denounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENOUNCING.] [Lat. *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, from *de* and *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to

announce, rĕport, from *nuncius*, *nuntius*, a messenger, message.] **1.** To give formal or official notice of; to announce or declare. **2.** To threaten by some outward sign or expression. **3.** To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, &c.; to inform against; to stigmatize.

De-nounçe'ment, *n.* Notification or announcement, especially of a threat, a calamity, &c.; denunciation.

De-noun'çer, *n.* One who denounces.

Dĕnse, *a.* [Lat. *densus*, allied to Gr. δασύς, thick with hair or leaves.] Having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact.

Dĕnse'ly, *adv.* In a dense, compact manner.

Dĕn'si-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness. **2.** (*Physics.*) The proportion of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume.

Dĕnt, *n.* [A modification of *dint*, q. v. Cf. also Fr. *dent*, and Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth.] The mark made by a blow; indentation.

Dĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENTING.] To make a dent or the mark of a blow upon; to indent.

Dĕn'tal, *a.* [From Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth. **2.** (*Gram.*) Formed by the aid of the teeth or of the gum investing them.

Dĕn'tal, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by the aid of the teeth or the gum of the teeth.

Dĕn'tate, **Dĕn'tā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *dentatus*, from *dens*, a tooth.] Toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

Den-tā'tion, *n.* The form or formation of teeth.

Dĕnt'ed, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Dĕn'ti-ele (dĕn'tĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Den-tĭc'u-late, **Den-tĭc'u-lā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *denticulatus*, from *denticulus*, a little tooth.] (*Bot.*) Notched into little tooth-like projections; finely dentate.

Den-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* The state of being set with small notches or teeth.

Dĕn'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *forma*.] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth.

Dĕn'ti-frĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *dentifricium*, from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

Dĕn'til, *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental square block or projection in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth.

Dĕn'tist, *n.* [From Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] One who cleans, extracts, repairs or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

Dĕn'tist-ry, *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

Den-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentire*, to cut teeth, from *dens*, a tooth.] **1.** The process of cutting the teeth. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Dĕn'toid, *a.* [Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Shaped like a tooth.

Dĕn'u-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of stripping off covering; a making bare. **2.** (*Geol.*) The laying bare or wearing away of rocks, as by running water.

De-nūde', *v. t.* [Lat. *denudare*, from *de* and *nudare*, to make naked or bare, from *nudus*, naked, bare.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

De-nŭn'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Lat. *denunciare*, *denunciatum*. See DENOUNCE.] To denounce. [*Rare.*]

De-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* [See DENOUNCE.] **1.** Act of denouncing. **2.** That by which any thing is denounced; public menace or accusation.

De-nŭn'ci-ā'tor (-shĭ-), *n.* [Lat. *denunciator*.] One who denounces, threatens, or accuses.

De-nŭn'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-), *a.* Containing a denunciation; minatory; accusing.

De-nȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DENIED (de-nīd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENYING.] [O. Eng. *denay*, q. v.; Fr. *dénier*, from Lat. *denegare*, from *de* and *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, no, not, and *aio*, I say yes.] **1.** To contradict; to gainsay; to declare not to be true. **2.** To refuse; to reject. **3.** To refuse to grant; to withhold. **4.** To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like; to disown; to abjure.

To deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

De-ŏb'strụ-ent, *a.* [From *de* and *obstruent*, q. v.] (*Med.*) Removing obstructions; aperient.

De-ŏb'strụ-ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient.

Dē'o-dănd', *n.* [From Lat. *Deo dandum*, to be given to God.] (*Eng. Law.*) A personal chattel which was the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses.

De-ō'dor-īze, *v. t.* To deprive of odor, especially of bad odor resulting from impurities.

De-ō'dor-īz'er, *n.* He who, or that which, deodorizes.

Dē'on-tŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in deontology.

Dē'on-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. δέον, gen. δέοντος, necessary, an obligation, p. n. of δεῖ, it is necessary, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of that which is morally binding or obligatory.

De-ŏx'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEOXIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEOXIDATING.] [From *de* and *oxidate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide. [Written also *deoxydate*.]

De-ŏx'i-dā'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) Act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

De-ŏx'i-dīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEOXIDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEOXIDIZING.] [From *de* and *oxidize*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) To deoxidate. [Written also *deoxydize*.]

De-pärt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPARTING.] [From Lat. *de* and *partire*, *partiri*, to part, divide, distribute, from *pars*, a part; Fr. *départir*, to divide, distribute, *se départir*, to separate one's self; depart.] **1.** To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person. **2.** To quit this world; to decease; to die.

To depart from, to forsake; to abandon; to give up.

De-pärt', *v. t.* To leave; to quit; to retire from.

De-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *département*, from *départir*. See DEPART.] **1.** A part or portion. **2.** A distinct course of life, action, study, or the like. **3.** Subdivision of business or official duty; especially one of the principal divisions of executive government. **4.** Territorial division; especially, one for governmental purposes. **5.** A military subdivision of a country.

Syn. — Subdivision; sphere; province; district.

De-pärt-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a department.

De-pärt'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** Act of departing; separation or removal from a place. **2.** Death; decease. **3.** Deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, or of a plan or purpose. **4.** (*Navigation* & *Surv.*) The distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the particular meridian from which the vessel or course departs. **5.** (*Law.*) Desertion by a party to any pleading of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another.

Syn. — See DEATH.

De-pĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPENDING.] [Lat. *dependēre*, from *de* and *pendēre*, to hang.] **1.** To hang; to be sustained by something above. **2.** To be in suspense; to remain undetermined. **3.** To rely for support; to stand related to any thing, as to an efficient or determining cause, or necessary condition, &c. **4.** To rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to rely. **5.** To be in a condition of service.

De-pĕnd'ant, *n.* See DEPENDENT.

De-pĕnd'ençe, *n.* [L. Lat. *dependentia*. See *supra*.] **1.** The act or the state of depending or of being dependent; the act of hanging down; suspension from a support. **2.** Subjection to the action of its cause or law. **3.** Mutual connection and support; concatenation; systematic inter-relation. **4.** Subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self. **5.** A resting with confidence; reliance; trust. **6.** That which depends; a thing dependent.

De-pĕnd'en-çy, *n.* **1.** State of being dependent. **2.** A thing hanging down or depending. **3.** That which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like. **4.** A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; a colony.

De-pĕnd'ent, *a.* [See DEPEND.] **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; contingent or conditioned; subordinate.

De-pĕnd'ent, *n.* **1.** One who depends; one who is sustained by, or who relies on another; a retainer. **2.** That which depends; corollary; consequence.

De-pĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

De-pĕnd'er, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

De-phlĕg'māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPHLEGMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPHLEGMATING.] [N. Lat. *dephlegmare*, *dephlegmatum*, from *de* and Lat. *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr. φλέγμα.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify.

Dĕph'leg-mā'tion, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

Dĕph'lo-ġis'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPHLOGISTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPHLOGISTICATING.] [From *de* and *phlogisticate*, q. v.] (*O. Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas; — so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.

De-pĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPICTING.] [Lat. *depingere*, *depictum;* from *de* and *pingere*, to paint.] **1.** To form a painting or picture of; to portray. **2.** To represent in words; to describe.

De-pĭct'ūre (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPICTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPICTURING.] [From Lat. *de* and *pictura*, painting.] To make a picture or painting of; to paint; to picture.

De-pĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *depilare*, *depilatum*, to strip of hair, fr. *de* and *pilus*, hair.] Having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare.

Dē'plan-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *deplantare*, to take off a twig, N. Lat., to take out a plant, from *de* and *planta*, plant.] Act of taking up plants from beds.

De-plēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPLETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPLETING.] [Lat. *deplere*, *depletum*, to empty out, from *de* and *plere*, to fill.] **1.** (*Med.*) To empty, as the vessels of the human system, by venesection. **2.** To exhaust the strength, vital powers, or resources of.

De-plē'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of depleting or emptying. **2.** (*Med.*) Venesection; blood-letting.

De-plē'to-ry, *a.* Calculated to deplete.

De-plōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being deplored or lamented; pitiable; sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched.

Syn. — Lamentable. — *Literally*, the word *lamentable* denotes mourning aloud, and *deplorable*, mourning with tears. The last is, therefore, the strongest.

De-plōr'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being deplorable.

De-plōr'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably.

De-plōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPLORING.] [Lat. *deplorare*, from *de* and *plorare*, to cry out, wail, lament.] **1.** To feel or express deep and poignant grief for. **2.** To weep; to convey as tokens of grief.

Syn. — Mourn; lament; bewail; bemoan. — *Mourn* is generic; to *lament* denotes an earnest and strong expression of grief; to *deplore* marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion; to *bewail* and *bemoan* are appropriate only to cases of poignant distress. A man *laments* his errors, and *deplores* the ruin they have brought on his family; mothers *bewail* or *bemoan* the loss of their children.

De-plōr'er, *n.* One who deplores or laments.

De-ploy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPLOYING.] [Fr. *déployer*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ployer*, equiv. to *plier*, to fold, from Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] (*Mil.*) To open; to extend; to display.

De-ploy', *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To open; to extend in line.

Dĕp'lu-mā'tion, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. **2.** (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

De-plūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPLUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPLUMING.] [From Lat. *de* and *plumare*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, feather, down, *deplumis*, featherless.] **1.** To deprive of plumes or plumage. **2.** To lay bare; to expose.

De-pō'lar-īze, *v. t.* [From *de* and *polarize*, q. v. See POLARITY.] (*Opt.*) To deprive of polarity.

De-pōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPONING.] [Lat. *deponere*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put.] To assert under oath; to make deposition of; to depose.

De-pōne', *v. i.* **1.** To testify under oath; to depose. **2.** To make an assertion; to give testimony.

De-pō'nent, *a.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of *deponere*. See *supra.*] (*Gram.*) Having a passive form with an active meaning; — said of certain verbs.

De-pō'nent, *n.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (evidence).] **1.** (*Law.*) One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath. **2.** (*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

De-pŏp'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPOPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPOPULATING.] [Fr. *dépeupler*, O. Fr. *depopuler*. The Lat. *depopulari* and *populari* mean to ravage, originally to fill with (hostile) people, from *populus*, a people.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to dispeople.

☞ It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a very great diminution of their numbers.

De-pŏp'u-lāte, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

De-pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of depopulating, or the condition of being depopulated.

De-pŏp'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who depopulates.

De-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPORTING.] [From Lat. *deportare*, to carry away, to transport, from *de* and *portare*, to carry.] **1.** To transport; to carry away; to exile. **2.** To demean; to conduct; to behave.

Dē'por-tā'tion, *n.* Act of deporting or state of being deported; banishment; exile; transportation.

De-pōrt'ment, *n.* [See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; especially, with respect to the courtesies and duties of life.

Syn. — Carriage; behavior; demeanor; conduct.

De-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being deposed.

De-pōs'al, *n.* Act of deposing, or divesting of office.

De-pōze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPOSING.] [Fr. *déposer*, from Lat. *deponere*, *depositum*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put, place.] **1.** To reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office. **2.** To bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath.

De-pōze', *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify by deposition.

De-pōs'er, *n.* One who deposes.

De-pŏs'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPOSITING.] [From Lat. *deponere*, *depositum*. See *supra.*] **1.** To lay down; to place; to put. **2.** To lay up or away for safe keeping; to store. **3.** To commit to the custody of another; *especially*, to place in a bank, as a sum of money, to be drawn at will.

De-pŏs'it, *n.* **1.** That which is deposed, or laid or thrown down; *especially*, matter precipitated from solution in water or any other liquid. **2.** That which is intrusted to the care of another; *especially*, a sum of money left with a bank or banker, subject to order.

In deposit, or *on deposit*, in trust or safe keeping as a deposit; in a state of pledge.

De-pŏs'i-ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *depositarius*, from *deponere*, *depositum*. See DEPOSE.] **1.** A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian. **2.** (*Law.*) One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense.

Dĕp'o-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [See DEPOSE.] **1.** Act of deposing or depositing; precipitation. **2.** Act of setting aside a public officer; displacement; removal. **3.** That which is deposited; matter laid or thrown down; sediment. **4.** (*Law.*) Testimony laid or taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

Syn. — Affidavit. — An *affidavit* is simply a declaration under oath; a *deposition* is the testimony of a witness who is unable to attend on a trial. It must so be taken before a magistrate that both parties have an opportunity to ask questions.

De-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

De-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping.

De-pō't' (de-pō' *or* dē'po), *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*. See DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** A place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A military station where stores and provisions are kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled. (*b.*) The headquarters of a regiment. [*Eng.* & *France.*] **3.** A railway station.

Dĕp'ra-vā'tion, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Act of depraving, degrading, or corrupting. **2.** State of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profligacy.

De-prāve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRAVING.] [Lat. *depravare*, from *de* and *pravus*, crooked, wicked.] To make bad or worse.

Syn. — To corrupt; vitiate; contaminate; pollute; impair.

De-prăv'i-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *de* and *pravitas*, crookedness, perverseness, from *pravus*. See *supra.*] The state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness.

Syn. — Depravation; corruption. — *Depravity* is a disposition or settled tendency to evil; *depravation* is the act or process of *making* depraved, as, the *depravation* of morals. *Corruption* applies to any thing which is greatly vitiated, as, a *corruption* of morals, of taste, of language, &c.

Dĕp're-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRECATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRECATING.] [Lat. *deprecari*, *deprecatum*, from *de* and *precari*, to pray.] To seek to avert by prayer; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply.

Dĕp're-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of deprecating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented. **2.** Entreaty for pardon. [deprecatory.

Dĕp're-cā'tĭve, *a.* Having the form of a prayer;

Dĕp're-cā'tor, *n.* One who deprecates.

Dĕp're-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* Serving to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer.

De-prē'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRECIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRECIATING.] [Lat. *depretiare, depretiatum*, from *de* and *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; to represent as of little value or claim to esteem.

Syn. — To decry; disparage; traduce; lower; detract; underrate. See DECRY.

De-prē'ci-āte (-prē'shĭ-), *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth; to sink in estimation.

De-prē'ci-ā'tion (-prē'shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act of lessening, or seeking to lessen, reputation, price, or value. **2.** Falling of value; reduction of worth. **3.** State of being depreciated. [tending to depreciate.

De-prē'ci-ā'tĭve (-prē'shĭ-), *a.* Inclined to underrate;

De-prē'ci-ā'tor (-prē'shĭ-), *n.* One who depreciates.

De-prē'ci-a-to-ry (-prē'shĭ-), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

Dĕp're-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPREDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPREDATING.] [Lat. *deprædari, deprædatum*, from *de* and *prædari*, to plunder, from *præda*, plunder, prey.] **1.** To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste. **2.** To destroy by eating; to devour.

Dĕp're-dā'tion, *n.* Act of depredating, or state of being depredated; act of despoiling or making inroads.

Dĕp're-dā'tor, *n.* One who commits depredations.

De-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRESSED (de-prĕst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRESSING.] [Lat. *deprimere, depressum*, from *de* and *premere, pressum*, to press.] **1.** To press down; to cause to sink; to let fall. **2.** To bring down or humble. **3.** To cast a gloom upon. **4.** To embarrass, as trade, commerce, &c. **5.** To lessen the price of; to cheapen.

To depress the pole (*Naut.*), to cause it to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.

Syn. — To sink; lower; abase; cast down; deject; humble; degrade; dispirit; sadden; discourage.

De-prĕs'sion (de-prĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *depressio.*] **1.** Act of depressing. **2.** State of being depressed. **3.** A falling in of the surface; a cavity or hollow. **4.** Humiliation; abasement, as of pride. **5.** Dejection; despondency. **6.** Embarrassment or hindrance, as of trade, &c. **7.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. **8.** (*Alg.*) The operation of reducing to a lower degree; — said of equations. **9.** (*Surg.*) A method of operating for cataract; couching.

Syn. — Reduction; sinking; fall; dejection; melancholy.

De-prĕs'sĭve, *a.* Able, or tending to depress.

De-prĕs'sor, *n.* One who, or that which, depresses.

De-prīv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be deprived or to lose position; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

Dĕp'ri-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving. **2.** The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) The taking away from a clergyman his benefice, or other spiritual promotion or dignity.

De-prīve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRIVING.] [Lat. *de* and *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, one's own, private.] **1.** To take away; to remove; to put an end to. **2.** To dispossess; to divest. **3.** To divest of office; to depose; to dispossess of dignity, especially ecclesiastical.

Syn. — To strip; bereave; rob; despoil; debar; abridge.

De-prīv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, deprives.

Dĕpth, *n.* [From *deep*, q. v.; Goth. *diupitha.*] **1.** The quality of being deep; deepness. **2.** Profundity; obscurity; poignancy; completeness; darkness; lowness. **3.** That which is deep; a deep, or the deepest, part or place; the middle part, as usually the deepest.

De-pŭl'so-ry, *a.* [Lat. *depulsorius*, from *depellere.*] Driving or thrusting away; averting. [*Rare.*]

Dĕp'u-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPURATING.] [L. Lat. *depurare, depuratum*, from Lat. *de* and *purare*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify.

Dĕp'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act or process of depurating.

Dĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of deputing, or of appointing a substitute or representative. **2.** The person or persons deputed or commissioned by another party to act on his behalf.

De-pūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPUTING.] [From Lat. *deputare*, to esteem, consider, in late Lat. to destine, allot, from *de* and *putare*, to clean, clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate.

De-pūte', *n.* A person deputed; a deputy.

Dĕp'u-tīze, *v. t.* To depute. [*Rare. Amer.*]

Dĕp'u-ty, *n.* One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him.

☞ *Deputy* is used in composition with the names of various executive officers, to denote an assistant empowered to act in their name.

Syn. — Substitute; representative; lieutenant; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor; vicar.

De-răç'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERACINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERACINATING.] [Fr. *déraciner*, from *racine*, root, from Lat. *radix, radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.

De-rānġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERANGING.] [Fr. *déranger*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ranger*, to range, arrange, from *rang*, row, range, rank.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder. **2.** To disturb in the action or function. **3.** To render insane.

Syn. — To disorder; embarrass; disarrange; displace; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.

De-rānġe'ment, *n.* Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disorder; *especially*, mental disorder.

Syn. — Insanity; disarrangement; confusion; embarrassment; irregularity; disturbance; lunacy; madness; delirium; mania. See INSANITY.

Dĕr'e-lĭct, *a.* [Lat. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere*, to forsake wholly, to abandon, from *de* and *relinquere*, to leave.] **1.** Forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned. **2.** Abandoning responsibility; unfaithful.

Dĕr'e-lĭct, *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner. (*b.*) A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

Dĕr'e-lĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; abandonment. **2.** State of being abandoned. **3.** (*Law.*) The gaining of land from the sea, in consequence of its shrinking back below the usual watermark.

De-rīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIDING.] [Lat. *deridere, derisum*, from *de* and *ridēre*, to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of.

Syn. — To ridicule; mock; taunt. — A man may *ridicule* without unkindness of feeling; his object may be to correct. He who *derides* is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit; to *mock* is stronger, denoting open and scoffing derision; to *taunt* is to reproach with bitter insult.

De-rīd'er, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

De-rīd'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

De-rĭş'ion (-rĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *derisio.* See DERIDE.] **1.** Act of deriding, or state of being derided; scornful or contemptuous treatment. **2.** An object of contempt; a laughing-stock.

Syn. — Scorn; mockery; insult; ridicule.

De-rī'sĭve, *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision.

De-rī'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a derisive manner.

De-rī'so-ry, *a.* [Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisor*, mocker.] Mocking; ridiculing; derisive.

De-rīv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived; transmissible; communicable; inferrible.

Dĕr'i-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, truth from testimony, conclusions or opinions from evidence. **2.** Act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy. **3.** State or method of being derived. **4.** That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction. **5.** (*Math.*) The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. **6.** (*Med.*) A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another.

De-rĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* Obtained by derivation; derived; secondary.

De-rĭv'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which is derived; any thing obtained, or deduced from, another; as (*a.*) (*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, by a prefix or suffix, an internal modification, or some other change. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion. **2.** (*Med.*) That which is adapted to produce a derivation. **3.** (*Math.*) A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function. [means of derivation.

De-rĭv'a-tĭve-lў, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by

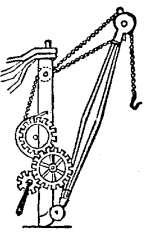
De-rīve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIVING.] [Lat. *derivare*, from *de* and *rivus*, stream, brook.] **1.** To receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission. **2.** To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of.

Syn. — To trace; deduce; infer; draw.

De-rīve', *v. i.* To flow; to proceed; to be deduced.
De-rīv'er, *n.* One who derives, transmits, or deduces.
Dĕrm (14), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, skin, from δέρειν, to skin, flay.] The natural tegument or covering of an animal; the skin.
Dĕrm'al, *a.* Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals.
Dĕr'ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. δέρμα, skin, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak.] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin, and its diseases.
Dĕr'ni-er, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *de retro*, Fr. *derrière*, behind, from Lat. *retro*, backward, back, behind.] Last; final; ultimate.

Dernier ressort. [Fr.] Last resort.

Dĕr'o-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEROGATING.] [Lat. *derogare*, *derogatum*, from *de* and *rogare*, to ask, to ask the people about a law.] **1.** To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict. **2.** To detract from; to disparage; to depreciate.
Dĕr'o-gāte, *v. i.* To take away; to detract.
Dĕr'o-gate (45), *a.* Diminished in value; damaged.
Dĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* The act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation.
De-rŏg'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a derogatory manner.
De-rŏg'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to derogate or lessen in value; detracting; injurious.
Dĕr'rick, *n.* [Orig. an abbrev. of *Theodoric*, A.-S. *Theódrîc*, O. Sax. *Dêtrîch*, N. H. Ger. *Dietrich;* the name of a celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the seventeenth century; hence it became a general term for a hangman. Cf. Ger. *dietrich*, a pick-lock, orig. equiv. to *Derrick*, Theodoric.] A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights.


Derrick Crane.

Derrick crane, a kind of crane, the boom or derrick of which can be raised or lowered to different angles with the upright.

Dĕr'vis, **Dĕr'vise**, **Dĕr'vish**, *n.* [From Per. *derwêsch*, poor, from O. Per. *derew*, to beg, to ask alms.] A Turkish or Persian monk; *especially*, one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.
Dĕs'cant, *n.* [O. Fr. *deschant*, L. Lat. *discantus*, from Lat. *dis* and *cantus*, singing, melody.] **1.** A variation of an air. **2.** A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a comment or comments. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The highest part in a score; the soprano. (*b.*) A composition in parts, or the art of composing in parts.
Des-kănt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCANTING.] **1.** To sing a variation or accompaniment. **2.** To comment; to discourse with fullness and particularity.
Des-kănt'er, *n.* One who descants.
De-sçĕnd' (-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCENDING.] [Lat. *descendere*, from *de* and *scandere*, to climb, mount, ascend.] **1.** To pass from a higher to a lower place; to come or go down in any way, &c.; to plunge; to fall. **2.** To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground. **3.** To lower or abase one's self; to condescend. **4.** To pass from the more general or important to the particular or more trivial. **5.** To be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission. **6.** (*Astron.*) To move toward the south, or to the southward. **7.** (*Mus.*) To fall in tone; to pass from a higher to a lower tone.
De-sçĕnd', *v. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.
De-sçĕnd'ant, *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely. [cestor or source.
De-sçĕnd'ent, *a.* Descending; proceeding from an an-
De-sçĕnd'er, *n.* One who descends.
De-sçĕnd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being descendible.
De-sçĕnd'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Admitting descent. **2.** Capable of descending or being transmitted by inheritance.
De-sçĕn'sion (-sĕn'shun), *n.* Act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; degradation.
De-sçĕn'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent.
De-sçĕn'sĭve, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.
De-sçĕnt', *n.* [Fr. *descente*, from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*. See DESCEND.] **1.** Act of descending or coming down. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse from a higher to a lower tone, &c. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; birth; extraction. **5.** Transmission by succession or inheritance. **6.** Inclined or sloping surface. **7.** That which is derived or descended; descendants; issue. **8.** A step in the process of derivation; a generation.

Syn. — Declivity; slope; degradation; assault; invasion.

De-scrīb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being described.
De-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCRIBING.] [Lat. *describere*, from *de* and *scribere*, to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to trace out. **2.** To sketch in writing; to give an account of. **3.** To have or use the power of describing.

Syn. — To set forth; represent; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray.

De-scrīb'er, *n.* One who describes.
De-scrī'er, *n.* [See DESCRY.] One who descries.
De-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of describing. **2.** A sketch or account of any thing in words. **3.** The class to which a certain representation applies; the qualities which distinguish such a class.

Syn. — Account; definition; recital; relation; detail; narrative; narration; explanation; delineation; representation; cast; turn; sort.

De-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description.
De-scrĭp'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a descriptive manner; by means of description.
De-scrȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCRYING.] [Norm. Fr. *descrier*, *discriver*, *discevcr*, to discover, perceive, O. Fr. *descrier*, to describe, also to cry down, N. Fr. *décrier*, to cry down.] To discover by the eye, as objects at a distance that can be faintly seen.

Syn. — To see; behold; espy; detect; recognize; discover; discern; reveal.

Dĕs'e-crāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESECRATING.] [Lat. *desecrare*, *desecratum*, *desacrare*, *desacratum*, from *de* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.] To divest of a sacred character or office; to treat in a sacrilegious manner. [sacrilegiously.
Dĕs'e-crā'tion, *n.* Act of desecrating; act of treating
De-ṣẽrt' (14) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESERTING.] [Lat. *deserere*, *desertum*, from *de* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] **1.** To part from; to end a connection with. **2.** (*Mil.*) To leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty.

Syn. — To abandon; forsake; leave; quit; give up; relinquish. See ABANDON.

De-ṣẽrt', *v. i.* To quit a service without permission; to run away.
Dĕ'ṣert, *a.* Forsaken; without life or cultivation.

Syn. — Untilled; unproductive; waste; barren; desolate.

Dĕṣ'ert, *n.* A deserted or forsaken tract of land; an unproductive region; a wilderness; a solitude.
De-ṣẽrt', *n.* [O. Fr. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, from *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit. See DESERVE.] That which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled; — usually in a good sense.

Syn. — Merit; worth; excellence; due.

De-ṣẽrt'er, *n.* One who forsakes his duty, his post, or his party or friend; *especially*, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.
De-ṣẽr'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of deserting; *especially*, the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post. **2.** State of being deserted, or forsaken.
De-ṣẽrve' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESERVING.] [Lat. *deservire*, to serve zealously, be devoted to, from *de* and *servire*, to serve.] To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to.
De-ṣẽrve', *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense.
De-ṣẽrv'ed-ly, *adv.* According to desert, whether good or evil; justly.
De-ṣẽrv'er, *n.* One who deserves or merits.
De-ṣẽrv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a deserving manner.
Deshabille (dĕs'a-bĭl'), *n.* [Fr. *déshabillé*, from *déshabiller*, to undress, from *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress, as if from a Lat. word, *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] An undress; a careless toilet.
De-sĭc'cant, *a.* [See *infra.*] Drying.
De-sĭc'cant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or application that dries a sore; a desiccative.
Dĕs'ic-cāte, or **De-sĭc'cate**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESICCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESICCATING.] [Lat. *desiccare*, *desiccatum*, from *de* and *siccare*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry.
Dĕs'ic-cāte, or **De-sĭc'cate**, *v. i.* To become dry.

Dĕs'ĭe-cā'tion, *n.* The act of desiccating, or the state of being desiccated.

De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions; a desiccant.

De-sĭd'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESIDERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESIDERATING.] [Lat. *desiderare, desideratum*, to desire, to miss.] To be sensible of the lack of; to lack; to want; to miss; to desire.

De-sĭd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Expressing or denoting desire.

De-sĭd'er-a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** An object of desire; a desideratum. **2.** (*Gram.*) A verb formed from another verb by a particular change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

De-sĭd'e-ra'tum, *n.; pl.* ***DE-SĬD'E-RĀ'TA.*** [Lat., from *desideratus*, p. p. of *desiderare*.] That of which the lack is felt; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

De-sīgn' (-sīn' *or* -zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESIGNING.] [Lat. *designare*, from *de* and *signare*, to mark, mark out, from *signum*, mark, sign.] **1.** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model. **2.** To mark out and exhibit; to appoint; to designate. **3.** To form a plan of; to contrive. **4.** To intend or purpose.

Syn. — To sketch; delineate; draw; plan; propose; project; mean.

De-sīgn' (-sīn' *or* -zīn'), *v. i.* To have a purpose; to intend.

De-sīgn' (-sīn' *or* zīn'), *n.* **1.** A preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan. **2.** A preliminary conception; idea intended to be worked out or expressed; scheme; plot. **3.** Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end. **4.** Object for which one plans; aim; intent; — often in a bad sense. **5.** Emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, &c.

Syn. — Intention; purpose. — *Design* has reference to something aimed at; *intention (lit.*, straining after) to the feelings or desires with which it is sought; *purpose* to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. "I had no *design* to injure you" means, it was no part of my aim or object. "I had no *intention* to injure you" means, I had no wish or desire of that kind. "My *purpose* was directly the reverse" makes the case still stronger.

De-sīgn'a-ble (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out.

Dĕs'ig-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESIGNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESIGNATING.] [Lat. *designare, designatum*. See DESIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** To mark out and make known; to indicate; to call by a distinctive title. **2.** To point out by distinguishing from others. **3.** To set apart for a purpose or duty.

Syn. — To name; denominate; style; entitle; characterize; describe.

Dĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of designating or pointing out; indication; denomination. **2.** Selection and appointment for a purpose. **3.** That which designates; distinctive title; appellation. **4.** Use or application; signification.

Dĕs'ig-nā'tĭve, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

Dĕs'ig-nā'tor, *n.* One who designates.

De-sīgn'ed-ly (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

De-sīgn'er (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *n.* **1.** One who designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints. **2.** A plotter; a schemer; — used in a bad sense.

De-sĭp'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, p. pr. of *desipere*, to be foolish, from *de* and *sapere*, to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playful; sportive.

De-sīr'a-ble (89), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

De-sīr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

De-sīr'a-bly, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

De-sīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESIRING.] [Fr. *désirer*, Lat. *desiderare*. See DESIDERATE.] **1.** To long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for. **2.** To express a wish for; to entreat; to request.

Syn. — To request. — To *desire* is to feel a wish or want; to *request* is to ask for its gratification. A man *desires* food, and *requests* to have it prepared. *Desire* may be used for *request* when the relations of the parties are such that the expression of a *wish* is all that is felt to be necessary. A man *desires* his friend to write often; a merchant *desires* his clerk to be more careful in future. In this latter case, *desire* is stronger than *request;* it implies a command or injunction.

De-sīre', *n.* **1.** Natural eagerness to obtain any good. **2.** An expressed wish; a request; petition. **3.** Any good which is desired; object of longing.

Syn. — Wish; appetency; craving; inclination; eagerness; aspiration; longing.

De-sīr'er, *n.* One who desires, asks, or wishes.

De-sīr'oŭs (89), *a.* [Fr. *désireux*. See DESIRE.] Desiring; feeling desire; solicitous; covetous; eager.

De-sīr'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With desire; eagerly.

De-sīr'oŭs-ness, *n.* State or affection of being desirous.

De-sĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESISTING.] [Lat. *desistere*, from *de* and *sistere*, to stand, set, stop.] To stand aside; to cease to proceed or act; to forbear.

De-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Act or state of desisting.

Dĕsk, *n.* [A.-S., O. Sax., & Icel. *disc*, O. H. Ger. *disc, tisc*, table, plate, N. H. Ger. *tisch*, table, allied to Lat. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος, a round plate, quoit, dish.] **1.** A table with a sloping top; a frame or case of a similar kind. **2.** Pulpit. **3.** (*Fig.*) The clerical profession.

Dĕs'man, *n.; pl.* **DĔS'MANS.** (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious animal; the musk-rat of English naturalists.

Dĕs'mĭne, *n.* [From Gr. δέσμη, δεσμός, bundle, from δεῖν, to bind.] (*Min.*) A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts; stilbite.

Des-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δεσμός, ligament, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments.

Dĕs'o-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESOLATING.] [Lat. *desolare, desolatum*, from *de* and *solare*, to make lonely, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone, lonely.] **1.** To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. **2.** To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

Dĕs'o-late (45), *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants. **2.** Laid waste; in a ruinous condition. **3.** Left alone; without a companion; afflicted.

Syn. — Desert; uninhabited; lonely; waste; solitary.

Dĕs'o-late-ly, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Dĕs'o-lā'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, desolates.

Dĕs'o-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of desolating or laying waste. **2.** State of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged. **3.** A desolate place or country.

Syn. — Waste; ruin; destruction; havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

De-spâir', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESPAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESPAIRING.] [O. Fr. *desperer, despoirer*, now *désespérer*, to despair, Lat. *desperare*, from *de* and *sperare*, to hope.] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond.

De-spâir' (4), *n.* **1.** Loss of hope; the giving up of expectation. **2.** That which is despaired of.

Syn. — Desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

De-spâir'er, *n.* One who despairs or desponds.

De-spâir'ing-ly, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

De-spătch', *n.* See DISPATCH.

Dĕs'per-ā'do, *n.* [O. Sp., p. p. of *desperar*.] A desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions; a madman.

Dĕs'per-ate (45), *a.* [See DESPAIR.] **1.** Beyond hope; despaired of; past cure. **2.** Proceeding from despair; without regard to danger or safety.

Syn. — Hopeless; despairing; desponding; rash; headlong; precipitate; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn; mad; furious; frantic.

Dĕs'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a desperate manner,

Dĕs'per-ate-ness, *n.* The state of being desperate.

Dĕs'per-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of despairing; a giving up of hope. **2.** State of despair, or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

Dĕs'pi-ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicari*, to despise, deponent form of *despicere*. See DESPISE.] Fit or deserving to be despised.

Syn. — Contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; paltry; sordid; low; base; degrading. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Dĕs'pi-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being despicable; meanness; worthlessness.

Dĕs'pi-ca-bly, *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner.

De-spīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESPISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESPISING.] [O. Fr. *despîz*, p. p. of *despire*, Lat. *despicere*, to despise, fr. *de* and *spicere, specere*, to look.] To look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of

Syn. — To contemn; scorn; disdain; slight; undervalue.

De-spīs'er, *n.* One who despises; a contemner.

De-spīte', *n.* [O. Fr. *despite, despit*, N. Fr. *dépit*, from Lat. *despectus*, contempt, from *despicere*. See DESPISE.] **1.** Extreme malice; malignity; angry hatred. **2.** An act prompted by malice or hatred.

De-spīte', *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

De-spīte'fŭl, *a.* Full of despite; malicious; malignant.

De-spīte'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a despiteful manner.

De-spīte'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being despiteful.

De-spoil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESPOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESPOILING.] [Lat. *despoliare*, from *de* and *spoliare*, to strip of covering or clothing; to rob. See SPOIL.] To strip or divest, as of clothing.

Syn. — To strip; deprive; rob; bereave; rifle.

De-spoil'er, *n.* One who despoils or strips by force.

De-spō-li-ā'tion, *n.* The act of despoiling, or the state of being despoiled.

De-spŏnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESPONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESPONDING.] [Lat. *despondēre*, to promise away, to promise in marriage, to lose courage, from *de* and *spondēre*, to promise solemnly.] To give up; to abandon hope; to become dispirited or depressed.

De-spŏnd'ençe, } *n.* State of desponding; abandon-
De-spŏnd'en-çy, } ment of hope; discouragement; permanent depression or dejection.

De-spŏnd'ent, *a.* [Lat. *despondens*, p. pr. of *despondere*. See *supra*.] Marked by, or given to, despondence.

De-spŏnd'ent-ly, *adv.* In a despondent manner.

De-spŏnd'er, *n.* One destitute of hope.

De-spŏnd'ing-ly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Dĕs'pot, *n.* [Gr. δεσπότης, master, lord, allied to O. Slav. *gospodj*, *gospodarj*, *gospodin*, master, lord.] **1.** One who possesses absolute power over another; *especially*, a sovereign invested with absolute power. **2.** One who rules regardless of a constitution or laws; a tyrant.

Des-pŏt'ic, } *a.* Having the character of, or pertain-
Des-pŏt'ic-al, } ing to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Des-pŏt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a despotic manner.

Dĕs'pot-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny. **2.** A government directed by a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Dĕs'pu-māte, or **De-spū'māte** (117), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESPUMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESPUMATING.] [Lat. *despumare*, *despumatum*, from *de* and *spumare*, to foam, froth, from *spuma*, froth, scum.] To throw off impurities; to form scum; to foam.

Dĕs'pu-mā'tion, *n.* Separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

Dĕs'qua-mā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *desquamare*, to scale off, from *de* and *squama*, scale.] (*Med.*) Separation of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales; exfoliation.

Deş-şĕrt' (dez-zĕrt', 14), *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table, from *de* and *servir*, to serve, to serve at table.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment.

Des-tĕm'per, } *n.* [Fr. *détrempe*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv.
Dis-tĕm'per, } to Lat. *dis* and *tremper*, to dip, soak, for *temprer*, from Lat. *temperare*, to temper.] (*Paint.*) A peculiar sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, &c.

Dĕs'ti-na-bly, *adv.* In a destinable manner.

Dĕs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of destining or appointing. **2.** That to which any thing is destined or appointed; predetermined end, object, or use. **3.** Place or point aimed at.

Syn. — Appointment; design; purpose; intention; destiny; lot; fate; end.

Dĕs'tĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESTINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESTINING.] [Lat. *destinare*, from *de* and the root *stan-o*, allied to Gr. ἱστάν-ω, literally to set, to make fast or firm.] **1.** To determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design or intention. **2.** To fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably.

Syn. — To design; mark out; intend; devote; consecrate; doom; decree; ordain; allot; bind. — We may speak of goods as *destined* to a certain port, and of a ship as *bound* thither. We may also speak of a city as *destined* to become a great commercial emporium; but to say it is *bound* to become so, or that a man is *bound* to succeed in life, is a gross abuse of language. *Bound* always implies some obligation or engagement; and yet the above use of the word is common in some parts of our country, and is finding its way into our newspapers.

Dĕs'ti-nĭst, *n.* A believer in destiny; a fatalist.

Dĕs'ti-ny, *n.* **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; foreordained condition; fate; doom. **2.** The fixed order of things; fate; hence, the power conceived of as determining the future.

Dĕs'ti-tute (30), *a.* [Lat. *destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere*, to set away, to leave alone, to forsake, from *de* and *statuere*, to set.] **1.** In want; devoid; deficient; lacking. **2.** Not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; poor, indigent.

Dĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* State or condition of being destitute, needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

De-stroy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESTROYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESTROYING.] [O. Eng. *distruye*, O. Fr. *destruire*, Lat. *destruere*, *destructum*, from *de* and *struere*, to pile up, build.] **1.** To pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of. **2.** To bring to naught; to put an end to. **3.** To put an end to the life, prosperity, or beauty of.

Syn. — To demolish; lay waste; consume; raze; dismantle; ruin; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extirpate; extinguish; annihilate; kill; slay.

De-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys or ruins.

De-strŭc'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction. [being destroyed.

De-strŭc'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of

De-strŭc'tion, *n.* [See DESTROY.] **1.** Act of destroying or demolishing, or the like. **2.** State of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated. **3.** Destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation.

Syn. — Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devastation; downfall; extermination; havoc; ruin.

De-strŭc'tion-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; a destructive. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

De-strŭc'tive, *a.* [Lat. *destructivus*. See DESTROY.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation.

Destructive distillation. See DISTILLATION.

Syn. — Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; baleful; pernicious; mischievous.

De-strŭc'tĭve, *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer; a destructionist.

De-strŭc'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a destructive manner or degree; ruinously; mischievously.

De-strŭc'tĭve-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of destroying. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction.

Dĕs'u-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *desudatio*, from *de* and *sudare*, to sweat.] (*Med.*) A copious sweating; a profuse or morbid perspiration.

Dĕs'ue-tūde (dĕs'we-tūd, 53), *n.* [Lat. *desuetudo*, from *desuescere*, to become unaccustomed, from *de* and *suescere*, to become accustomed.] Cessation of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

De-sŭl'phu-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESULPHURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESULPHURATING.] [Lat. *de* and *sulfurare*, *sulfuratum*, to sulphurate, q. v.] To deprive of sulphur.

Dĕs'ul-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a desultory manner; loosely.

Dĕs'ul-to'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being desultory; absence of order and method.

Dĕs'ul-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*, from *desultor*, a leaper, from *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down, from *de* and *salire*, to leap.] Leaping from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected.

Syn. — Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

De-tăch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETACHED (de-tăcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETACHING.] [Fr. *détacher*, from *dé*, *des*, *dis*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and the root of Eng. *tack*, to fasten, from Celt. *tac*, *tach*, a nail. Cf. ATTACH.] **1.** To part; to separate or disunite. **2.** To separate for a special object or use; — used especially in military language.

Syn. — To disengage; sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off.

De-tăch'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of detaching or separating. **2.** State of being detached. **3.** That which is detached; as, *especially*, a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

De-tāil', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* DETAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAILING.] [Fr. *détailler*, to cut up in pieces, from *dé*, equiv. to *des*, Lat. *dis*, and *tailler*, to cut, from *taille*, a cut, from Lat. *talea*, a rod set for planting, a cutting, L. Lat. *taleare*, *talare*, to prune, cut.] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize. **2.** (*Mil.*) To appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

Dē'tāil, or **De-tāil'** (114), *n.* **1.** A minute portion; a particular; — used chiefly in the plural. **2.** A narrative which relates minute points. **3.** (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or company; hence, the person or company so selected.

Syn. — Account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

De-tāil'er, *n.* One who details.

De-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAINING.] [Lat. *detinere*, from *de* and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** To keep back or from. **2.** To restrain from proceeding. **3.** To hold in custody.

Syn. — To withhold; retain; stop; stay; arrest; check; retard; delay; hinder.

De-tāin'der, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ. See DETINUE.

De-tāin'er, *n.* **1.** One who detains. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

De-tāin'ment, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.

De-tēct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETECTING.] [Lat. *detegere*, *detectum*, from *de* and *tegere*, to cover.] To uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

De-tēct'er, *n.* One who detects or brings to light.

De-tēc'tion, *n.* Act of detecting; the laying open what was concealed or hidden; discovery.

De-tēct'īve, *a.* Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting; employed in detecting.

De-tēct'īve, *n.* A policeman whose business is to detect rogues by adroitly investigating their haunts and habits.

De-tēct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, detects.

De-tĕnt', *n.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detinere*, *detentum*. See DETAIN.] (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheelwork in the striking part of a clock.

De-tĕn'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding. **2.** State of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay.

De-tēr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERRED (-tērd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERRING.] [Lat. *deterrere*, from *de* and *terrere*, to frighten, terrify.] To prevent by fear; hence, to hinder, or prevent by opposing motives from doing that to which one is impelled.

De-tērġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERGING.] [Lat. *detergere*, from *de* and *tergere*, to rub or wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away.

De-tēr'ġent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

De-tēr'ġent, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offending matter.

De-tē'ri-o-rāte (89), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERIORATING.] [Lat. *deteriorare*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality.

De-tē'ri-o-rāte (89), *v. i.* To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

De-tē'ri-o-rā'tion, *n.* State of growing worse, or of having grown worse.

De-tēr'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of deterring. **2.** That which deters.

De-tēr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.

De-tēr'mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which serves to determine. **2.** (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.

De-tēr'mi-nate (45), *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare*. See *infra*.] **1.** Having defined limits; fixed; established. **2.** Conclusive; decisive; positive.

De-tēr'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* In a determinate manner; definitely; distinctly.

De-tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of determining, or state of being determined. **2.** Bringing to an end; termination. **3.** Direction or tendency to a certain end. **4.** A judicial decision, or ending of controversy. **5.** That which is determined upon; result of deliberation. **6.** Resoluteness; decision of mind. **7.** (*Chem.*) The ascertaining the amount of any ingredient in a substance. **8.** (*Logic.*) (*a.*) Act of limiting a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. (*b.*) Addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus dividing its extent. **9.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong.

Syn. — Decision; resolution. — *Decision* is a *cutting short*, and supposes energy and promptitude; *determination* (bringing to a *terminus* or end) is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere; *resolution* is a spirit to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations. Luther was distinguished for his prompt *decision*, steadfast *determination*, and inflexible *resolution*.

De-tēr'mi-na-tĭve, *a.* Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

De-tēr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* One who determines. [*Rare.*]

De-tēr'mĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERMINING.] [Lat. *determinare*, from *de* and *terminare*, to limit, from *terminus*, limit, Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate. **2.** To set bounds to; to bring to an end. **3.** To fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a cause, an effect. **4.** To fix the course of; to impel and direct. **5.** To ascertain definitely; to assign to its true place in a system. **6.** To settle by authoritative or judicial sentence. **7.** To resolve on; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve. **8.** (*Logic.*) To define or limit by adding a differentia. **9.** (*Physical Sciences.*) To ascertain the quantity or amount of.

De-tēr'mĭne, *v. i.* To come to a decision; to resolve.

Syn. — To limit; bound; finish; conclude; settle; regulate; shape; decide.

De-tēr'min-er, *n.* One who determines or decides.

De-tĕr'rent, *n.* [Lat. *deterrens*, p. pr. of *deterrere*. See DETER.] That which deters or prevents. [*Rare.*]

De-tēr'sion, *n.* [See DETERGE.] The act of deterging or cleansing, as a sore.

De-tēr'sĭve, *a.* [See DETERGE.] Having power to free from offending matter; cleansing; detergent.

De-tēr'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a detersive manner.

De-tēst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETESTING.] [Lat. *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest, from *de* and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify.] To hate or dislike extremely.

Syn. — Hate; abhor; abominate; execrate; loathe. — *Hate* is generic. We *abhor* what is repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings; we *detest* what contradicts our moral principles. What we *abominate* does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments; what we *loathe* is offensive to our nature, and excites unmingled disgust.

De-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being detested; deserving abhorrence.

Syn. — Abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

De-tĕst'a-bly, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

Dĕt'es-tā'tion, or **Dē'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

De-tĕst'er, *n.* One who detests or abhors.

De-thrōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETHRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETHRONING.] [Fr. *détrôner*, from *dé* and *trône*, Lat. *thronus*, a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose.

De-thrōne'ment, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.

De-thrō'ner, *n.* One who dethrones.

Dĕt'i-nūe, *n.* [O. Fr. See DETAIN.] A person or thing detained.

Dĕt'o-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETONATING.] [Lat. *detonare*, *detonatum*, to thunder down or away, from *de* and *tonare*, to thunder.] (*Chem.*) To explode with a sudden report.

Dĕt'o-nāte, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to explode.

Dĕt'o-nā'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) An explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

Dĕt'o-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETONIZING.] (*Chem.*) To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

Dĕt'o-nīze, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To explode; to detonate.

De-tôr'sion, *n.* See DETORTION.

De-tôrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETORTING.] [Lat. *detorquere*, *detortum*, from *de* and *torquere*, to turn about, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest.

De-tôr'tion, *n.* The act of detorting, or the state of being detorted.

Détour (dā'tōōr'), *n.* [Fr., from *dé*, for *des*, equivalent to Lat. *dis*, and *tour*. See TOUR.] A turning; a circuitous route.

De-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETRACTING.] [Lat. *detrahere*, *detractum*, from *de* and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To take away. **2.** To take credit or reputation from.

Syn. — To decry; disparage; depreciate; asperse; calumniate; abuse; vilify; defame; slander; traduce.

De-trăct', *v. i.* To remove a part; to take away reputation; to depreciate worth.

De-trăc'tion, *n.* Act of taking away from the reputation or worth of another; act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.

Syn. — Depreciation; disparagement; derogation; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

De-trăct'or, *n.* One who detracts or disparages.

Syn. — Slanderer; calumniator; defamer; vilifier.

De-trăct'o-ry, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

De-trăct'ress, *n.* A female detractor.

Dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* [Lat. *detrimentum*, from *deterere*, *detritum*, to rub or wear away, from *de* and *terere*, to rub.] That which injures or causes damage; diminution.

Syn. — Injury; loss; damage; disadvantage; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

Dĕt'ri-mĕnt'al, *a.* Causing detriment.

Syn. — Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; disadvantageous; mischievous; pernicious.

De-trĭ'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *detritio.* See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away.

De-trī'tus, *n.* [Lat., p. p. of *deterere.* See DETRIMENT.] (*Geol.*) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions.

De-trūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETRUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETRUDING.] [Lat. *detrudere*, from *de* and *trudere*, to thrust, push, shove.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

De-trŭn'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETRUNCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETRUNCATING.] [Lat. *detruncare*, *detruncatum*, from *de* and *truncare*, to maim or shorten, by cutting off, from *truncus*, maimed, cut short.] To shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop.

Dē'trun-cā'tion, *n.* Act of cutting off.

De-trū'sion, *n.* [Lat. *detrusio.* See DETRUDE.] **1.** Act of thrusting or driving down. **2.** The slipping of one portion of a substance over another.

Deūçe (dūs), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two, Lat. *duo.*] (*Gaming.*) Two; a card or a die with two spots.

Deūçe, *n.* [Late Lat. *dusius*, Armor. *dus*, *teûz*, phantom, specter; Gael. *taibhs*, *taibhse*, apparition, ghost.] An evil spirit; a demon; the devil.

Deū'çed (60), *a.* Devilish; extravagant; excessive; enormous. [*Low.*] [time.

Deū'ter-ŏg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who marries the second

Deū'ter-ŏg'a-my, *n.* [Gr. δευτερογαμία, from δεύτερος, the second, and γάμος, wedding, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deū'ter-ŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον, from δεύτερος, the second, and νόμος, law.] (*Bibl.*) The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

Deū'ter-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος, the second, and πάθος, suffering, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

Deū'ter-ŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος, the second, and σκοπία, a looking out.] **1.** Second sight. **2.** The meaning beyond the literal sense; the second intention.

Deu-tŏx'īde, *n.* [From *deut*, contr. fr. Gr. δεύτερος, the second, and *oxide*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

Dĕv'as-tāte, or **De-văs'tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVASTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVASTATING.] [Lat. *devastare*, *devastatum*, from *de* and *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, waste.] To lay waste; to desolate.

Syn.—To waste; ravage; destroy; demolish; plunder; pillage.

Dĕv'as-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of devastating, or state of being devastated. **2.** (*Law.*) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

Syn.—Desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; overthrow.

De-vĕl'op, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVELOPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVELOPING.] [Fr. *développer*, from *dé* and O. Fr. *voluper*, *voleper*, from Lat. *volup*, *volupe*, agreeably, delightfully; hence, *voluper*, &c., originally to make agreeable or comfortable by enveloping, to keep snug.] **1.** To free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known; hence, to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees. **2.** (*Math.*) To change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value.

Syn.—To uncover; unfold; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle; detect.

De-vĕl'op, *v. i.* **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or outgrowth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or a finished state. **2.** To become visible gradually.

De-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of developing or disclosing that which is unknown; a series of progressive changes. **2.** (*Math.*) (*a.*) Act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning. (*b.*) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed.

Development theory (*Nat. Hist.*), the doctrine that all existing forms of matter and spirit were developed by uniform laws from simpler forms, and those from simpler, without creative act.

Syn.—Unfolding; disclosure; unraveling; detection; disentanglement.

De-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVESTING.] [Lat. *devestire*, to undress, from *de* and *vestire*, to dress, from *vestis*, vest, garment, clothing.] **1.** To divest. [See DIVEST.] **2.** (*Law.*) To alienate, as title or right; to deprive of.

☞ This word is generally written *divest*, except in the legal sense.

De-vĕst', *v. i.* (*Law.*) To be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

Dē'vi-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVIATING.] [Lat. *deviare*, *deviatum*, from *de* and *viare*, to go, travel, from *via*, way.] To go out of one's way; to turn aside from a course or direction.

Syn.—To swerve; stray; wander; rove; digress; depart; deflect; err.

Dē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of deviating; a wandering from one's course. **2.** State of having deviated; error.

De-vīze', *n.* [From Lat. *divisus*, p. p. of *dividere*, to separate, distinguish.] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; a stratagem. **2.** An heraldic or family motto, usually connected with an emblematic picture. **3.** Power of devising; invention; genius.

Syn.—Contrivance.—A *device* implies more of invention; a *contrivance* more of skill in manipulation. The former word is often used in a bad sense; the latter almost always in a good one, as a crafty *device*, a useful *contrivance.*

Dĕv'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *deofl*, *dioful*, *diabul*, Goth. *diabula*, *diabulus*, Lat. *diabolus*, Gr. διάβολος, the devil, the slanderer, from διαβάλλειν, to slander.] **1.** The evil one, Satan, represented in the Scriptures as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c. **2.** An evil spirit; a false god. **3.** An expletive indicating surprise or expressing emphasis. [*Low.*] **4.** (*Manuf.*) A machine containing a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening raw materials, as cotton, wool, rags, &c. **5.** A very wicked person.

Printer's devil, an errand boy in a printing office.—*To play the devil with*, to interfere with, or molest extremely; to ruin.

Dĕv'il, *v. t.* **1.** To make like a devil; to invest with the character of a devil. **2.** To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a *devil.*

Dĕv'il-ĭsh (dĕv'l-ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the devil; wicked in the extreme.

Syn.—Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; fiendish; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

Dĕv'il-ĭsh-ly, *adv.* In a devilish manner.

Dĕv'il-kĭn (dĕv'l-kĭn), *n.* A little devil.

Dĕv'il's-dărn'ing-nee'dle, *n.* A kind of dragonfly, having a long, cylindrical body, resembling a needle.

Dĕv'il-shĭp, *n.* The character or person of a devil.

Dĕv-il-try, *n.* Diabolism; malignant mischief.

Dē'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *devius; de* and *via*, way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; varying from directness. **2.** Going out of the right or common course of conduct; erring.

Syn.—Wandering; roving; rambling; excursive; vagrant.

Dē'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a devious manner.

De-vīs'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being devised, invented, or contrived. **2.** Capable of being bequeathed.

De-vīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVISING.] [See DEVICE.] **1.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought. **2.** To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain. **3.** (*Law.*) To give by will;—used of real estate.

Syn.—To bequeath; invent; discover; contrive; find out; excogitate; imagine; plan; scheme; project; strike out.

De-vīse', *v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive.

De-vīse', *n.* **1.** Act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will. **2.** A will or testament, properly of real estate. **3.** Property devised or given by will.

Dĕv'i-see', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a devise is made or real estate bequeathed.

De-vīs'er, *n.* One who devises; an inventor.

De-vīs'or (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who devises or gives real estate by will; a testator.

De-void', *a.* Destitute; not in possession.

Devoir (dev-wôr'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *debere*, to owe, be under obligation.] Duty; service owed; hence, due act of civility; due respect; compliment.

Dĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *devolutio.* See *infra.*] **1.** Act of rolling down. **2.** Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

De-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVOLVING.] [Lat. *devolvere*, from *de* and *volvere*, to roll.] **1.** To roll onward or downward; to overthrow. **2.** To transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down.

De-vŏlve', *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down.

De-vŏlve'ment, *n.* The act of devolving.

De-vōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVOTING.] [Lat. *devovere*, *devotum*, from *de* and *vovere*, to vow, to promise solemnly.] **1.** To appropriate by vow; to set apart by a solemn act; — also, in a bad sense, to consign over; to execrate; to doom to evil. **2.** To give up wholly; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; to attach.

Syn. — To addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign.

De-vōt'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being devoted or given up; addictedness.

Dĕv'o-tee', *n.* One wholly devoted, especially to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

De-vōt'er, *n.* One who devotes.

De-vō'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of devoting. **2.** State of being devoted; affection; *especially*, feelings toward God appropriate to the consecration implied in acts of worship. **3.** Act of devotedness or devoutness. **4.** A thing consecrated; an object of affection.

Syn. — Consecration; devoutness; religiousness; piety; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

De-vō'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or suited to, devotion.

De-vour', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEVOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEVOURING.] [Lat. *devorare*, from *de* and *vorare*, to eat greedily, to swallow up.] **1.** To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously. **2.** To seize on and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly. **3.** To enjoy with avidity.

Syn. — To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

De-vour'er, *n.* One who, or that which, devours.

De-vout', *a.* [Lat. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere*. See DEVOTE.] **1.** Absorbed in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; hearty; earnest.

Syn. — Holy; pure; religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn; sincere.

De-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout manner. **2.** With devout emotions. **3.** Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

De-vout'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

Dew (dū, 30), *n.* [A.-S. *deaw*, Icel. *dögg*, O. H. Ger. *tau*, *tou*.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night.

Dew, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEWING.] To wet with dew; to bedew.

Dew'-drŏp, *n.* A drop of dew.

Dew'i-ness, *n.* State of being dewy.

Dew'lăp, *n.* [From *dew* and *lap*, to lick.] **1.** The flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing. **2.** The flesh on the human throat, especially when flaccid with age. [*Burlesque.*]

Dew'-point, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

Dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered, or appearing as if covered, with dew. **2.** Accompanied by depositions of dew. **3.** Pertaining to dew. **4.** Resembling dew-drops; falling gently, like the dew.

Dĕx'ter, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. δεξιτερός, equiv. to δεξιός.] Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *left*.

Dex-tĕr'ity, *n.* [Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, q. v.] **1.** Readiness and grace in physical activity. **2.** Activity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair.

Syn. — Skill; adroitness; activity; expertness; art; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

Dĕx'ter-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dexter*, q. v.] [Written also *dextrous*.] **1.** Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs. **2.** Skillful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients. **3.** Done with dexterity.

Syn. — Adroit; active; expert; skillful; clever; able; ready; apt; handy; versed.

Dĕx'ter-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a dexterous manner.

Dĕx'ter-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. [*left.*

Dĕx'tral, *a.* [From *dexter*, q. v.] Right, as opposed to

Dex-trôr'sal, } *a.* [Lat. *dextrorsum*, contracted from

Dĕx'trorse, } *dextrovorsum*, *dextroversum*, toward the right side, from *dexter*, right, and *versus*, *vorsus*, p. p. of *vertere*, *vortere*, to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

Dĕx'troŭs, *a.* The same as DEXTEROUS.

Dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dâi*, orig. a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people; hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of the Janizaries, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province.] The governor of Algiers, so called by Europeans before the French conquest.

Dī'a-bē'tēş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Gr. διαβήτης, from διαβαίνειν, to pass through.] (*Med.*) A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

Dī'a-bĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to diabetes; afflicted

Dī'a-bĕt'ic-al, } with diabetes.

Diablerie (de-ăb'lŭ-rē'), } *n.* [Fr., from *diable*. See

Di-ăb'ler-y (de-ăb'ler-y), } DEVIL.] Deviltry; sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

Dī'a-bŏl'ic, } *a.* [Gr. διαβολικός, Lat. *diabolicus*.

Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al, } See DEVIL.] Pertaining to the devil; resembling, or appropriate to, the devil.

Syn. — Devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious; demoniac.

Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being devilish; the character of a devil.

Dī'a-cąus'tic, *a.* [Gr. διακαίειν, to burn through; διά, through, and καίειν, to burn.] Belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. See CAUSTICS.

Dī'a-cąus'tic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) That which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens, sometimes used as a cautery. **2.** (*Math.*) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

Dī-ăc'o-nal, *a.* [L. Lat. *diaconalis*. See DEACON.] Pertaining to a deacon.

Dī-ăc'o-nate (45), *n.* [Lat. *diaconatus*. See DEACON.] The office of a deacon; deaconship.

Dī'a-cous'tic, *a.* [Gr. διακούειν, to hear through, from διά, through, and ἀκούειν, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

Dī'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums.

Dī'a-crĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, from διακρίνειν,

Dī'a-crĭt'ic-al, } to separate, distinguish, from διά, through, and κρίνειν, to separate.] Separating; indicating something to be distinguished.

Dī'a-dem, *n.* [Gr. διάδημα, from διαδεῖν, to bind round, fr. διά, through, across, and δεῖν, to bind; Lat. *diadema*.] **1.** An ornamental fillet, worn as a badge of royalty; hence, also, a crown. **2.** Royalty; sovereignty; dignity. **3.** (*Her.*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its center.

Dī-ær'e-sĭs, } *n.*; *pl.* DĪ-ÆR'E-SĒŞ or DĪ-ĔR'E-SĒŞ.

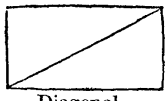
Dī-ĕr'e-sĭs, } [Gr. διαίρεσις, from διαιρεῖν, to divide, from διά, through, asunder, and αἱρεῖν, to take, to seize; Lat. *diæresis*.] (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The separation of one syllable into two. (*b.*) A mark [¨] placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *aërial*.

Dī'ag-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. διάγνωσις, from διαγιγνώσκειν, to distinguish, from διά, through, asunder, and γιγνώσκειν, to know.] **1.** (*Med.*) The determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks or characteristics. **2.** Scientific determination of any kind.

Dī'ag-nŏs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease.

Dī'ag-nŏs'tic, *n.* The mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

Dī-ăg'o-nal, *a.* [Lat. *diagonalis*, from Gr. διαγώνιος, from angle to angle, from διά, through, and γωνία, an angle.] (*Geom.*) Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.



Diagonal.

Dī-ăg'o-nal, *n.* A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides.

Dī-ăg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Dī'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, from διαγράφειν, to mark out by lines, from διά, through, and γράφειν, to draw, write.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration. **2.** Any illustrative outline, figure, or drawing.

Dī'a-grăph, *n.* [From Gr. διαγράφειν. See DIAGRAM.] An instrument used in perspective.

Dī'al, *n.* [L. Lat. *dialis*, daily, from Lat. *dies*, day.] **1.** An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style on a graduated surface. **2.** The graduated face of a time-piece on which the time of day is shown by pointers.

Dī'a-lect, *n.* [Gr. διάλεκτος, from διαλέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, to converse, discourse, from διά, through, and λέγειν, to speak.] **1.** Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue. **2.** Local form of a language; patois.

Syn. — Language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology.

Dī'a-lĕc'tic, Dī'a-lĕc'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a dialect or dialects. **2.** Pertaining to dialectics; logical.

Dī'a-lec-tī'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* [a logician; a reasoner.] One versed in dialectics;

Dī'a-lĕc'tics, *n. sing.* [Lat. *dialectica* (sc. *ars*) Gr. διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη).] That branch of logic which teaches the rules of reasoning; application of logical principles to discursive reasoning.

Dī'al-ing, *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; art of constructing dials.

Dī'al-ĭst, *n.* A constructor of dials.

Dī'al-lage (45), *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή, change, alluding to the change and inequality of luster between its natural joints.] (*Min.*) A dark-green or bronze-colored laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite.

Dī-ăl'o-gĭst, *n.* **1.** A speaker in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues.

Dī-ăl'o-gĭst'ic, Dī-ăl'o-gĭst'ic-al, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.

Dī-ăl'o-gīze, *v. i.* To discourse in dialogue.

Dī'a-lŏgue (dī'a-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. διάλογος, from διαλέγεσθαι, to converse. See DIALECT.] **1.** A conversation between two or more; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises. **2.** A composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

Dī'ăl-plāte, *n.* The graduated plate of a dial.

Dī-ăl'y-sĭs, *n.; pl.* ***DĪ-ĂL'Y-SĒS.*** [Gr. διάλυσις, fr. διαλύειν, to part asunder, to dissolve, fr. διά, through, one from another, and λύειν, to loose.] **1.** A diæresis. See DIÆRESIS. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON, q. v. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Debility. (*b.*) A solution of continuity.

Dī'a-lȳt'ic, *a.* Having the quality of unloosing.

Dī'a-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. διά, through or across, and μαγνήτης, magnet.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, diamagnetism.

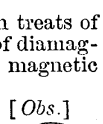
Dī'a-mag-nĕt'ic, *n.* Any substance, which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies.

Dī'a-mag-nĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of, or according to, diamagnetism.

Dī'a-măg'net-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies. **2.** That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics.

Dī'a-măn'tine, *a.* Same as ADAMANTINE. [*Obs.*]

Dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. διάμετρος, from διά, through, and μέτρον, measure.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A right line through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, &c., and terminated by the opposite boundaries. **2.** Length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. **3.** (*Arch.*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a unit for measuring all the parts of an order.


Diameter.

Dī-ăm'e-tral, *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrically.

Dī'a-mĕt'ric, Dī'a-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to a diameter. **2.** Directly adverse.

Dī'a-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

Dī'a-mond (dī'a-mund *or* dī'mund), *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *adamas, adamantis*, Gr. ἀδάμας, ἀδάμαντος, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prob. under the influence of Gr. διαφανής, transparent. See ADAMANT.] **1.** A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon. **2.** A geometrical figure otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge. **3.** One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. **4.** (*Print.*) The smallest kind of type.

Diamond. (2).

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Dī'a-pā'sŏn, *n.* [Gr. διαπασῶν, i. e., ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave, from διά, through, and πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς, all.] **1.** (*Gr. Mus.*) The octave or interval which includes all the tones. **2.** Concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony. **3.** The entire compass of tones. **4.** A scale or pitch for giving a standard pitch. **5.** One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument.

Dī'a-per, *n.* [Fr. *diaper, diaspre, jaspe*, marbled, variegated, O. Fr. *diaspre*, L. Lat. *diasprus, diaspra*, a kind of costly stuff, from Lat. *jaspis*, a green-colored precious stone. See JASPER.] **1.** Figured linen cloth much used for towels, napkins, &c. **2.** A towel or napkin; an infant's breech-cloth. **3.** (*Arch.*) Paneling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

Dī'a-per, *v. t.* **1.** To variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth. **2.** To put a diaper on, as a child.

Dī'a-per, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

Dī'a-phan-nē'i-ty, *n.* [See DIAPHANOUS.] Quality of being diaphanous.

Dī-ăph'a-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, from διαφαίνειν, to show or shine through, fr. διά, through, and φαίνειν, to show, in the passive, to shine.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

Dī'a-phŏn'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. διά, through, and φωνή, a sound, tone.] The doctrine of refracted sound.

Dī'a-pho-rē'sis, *n.* [Gr. διαφόρησις, from διαφορεῖν, to carry through, from διά, through, and φορεῖν, φέρειν, to bear, carry.] (*Med.*) Augmentation of the insensible perspiration.

Dī'a-pho-rĕt'ic, Dī'a-pho-rĕt'ic-al, *a.* Having the power to increase the insensible perspiration.

Dī'a-pho-rĕt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration.

Dī'a-phrăgm (-frăm), *n.* [Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγνύναι, to fence by a partition wall, fr. διά, through, and φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, to fence, inclose.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition, commonly with an opening through it. **2.** (*Anat.*) The muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; the midriff.

Dī'a-rĭst, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Dī'ar-rhē'ȧ, Dī'ar-rhœ'ȧ (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. διάῤῥοια, from διαῤῥεῖν, from διά, through, and ῥεῖν, to flow.] (*Med.*) A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

Dī'ar-rhĕt'ic, Dī'ar-rhœt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing diarrhea, or a purging.

Dī'a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *diarium*, from *dies*, day.] A register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank-book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

Dī'as-tāse, *n.* [Gr. διάστασις, from διαστῆναι, διιστάναι, to stand apart, divide, from δί, for διά, through, asunder, and στῆναι, ἱστάναι, to stand, set.] (*Chem.*) A substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation.

Dī-ăs'to-le, *n.* [Gr. διαστολή, from διαστέλλειν, to separate, from διά, through, and στέλλειν, to set, place.] **1.** (*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart. **2.** (*Gram.*) A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Dī'a-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. διάστυλος, from διά, through, asunder, and στῦλος, pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for each intercolumniation.

Dī'a-tĕs'sa-ron, *n.* [Gr. διατεσσάρων, (sc. συμφωνία), from διά, through, and τεσσάρων, gen. of τέσσαρες, four (sc. χορδῶν).] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) The interval of a fourth. **2.** (*Theol.*) A harmony of the four Gospels.

Dī-ăth'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. διάθεσις, from διατιθέναι, to place separately, to arrange, from διά, through, asunder, and τιθέναι, to place, put.] (*Med.*) Bodily condition or constitution, especially that which predisposes to a particular disease.

Dī'a-tŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. διατονικός; διατείνειν, to stretch out, to extend; διά, through, and τείνειν, to stretch, τόνος, a stretching, a tone.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Diatonic scale (*Mus.*), a scale consisting of eight sounds with seven intervals, of which two are semitones and five are whole tones.

Dī'a-trībe, *n.* [Gr. διατριβή, fr. διατρίβειν, to rub away, spend time, from διά, through, and τρίβειν, to rub.] A continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue; a strain of reviling or reproach.

Dĭb'ber, Dĭb'ble, *n.* [See *infra.*] A pointed hand instrument, used to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

Dĭb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIBBLING.] **1.** To plant with a dibble; to make holes in with a dibble for planting seeds, &c. **2.** To make holes in, as if with a dibble.

Dĭb'ble, *v. i.* [A dim. of Prov. Eng. *dib*, for *dip*, to thrust in, and allied to *tip*, a little sharp point.] To dip, as in angling.

Dīce, *n.; pl.* of *die.* A game. See DIE, No. 1.

Dīce, *v. i.* To play with dice.

Dīç'er, *n.* A player at dice; one who dices.

Dī-chŏt'o-mīze, *v. t.* [See *infra.*] **1.** To cut into two parts; to halve; to bisect. **2.** (*Astron.*) To exhibit as a half-disk or semicircle.

Dī-chŏt'o-mīze, *v. i.* To divide into two parts or pairs.

Dī-chŏt'o-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. διχοτόμος, from δίχα, in two,

asunder, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Regularly dividing by pairs, from top to bottom.

Dī-ĕhŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. διχοτομία, fr. διχοτόμος.] **1.** A cutting in two. (*Obs.*) **2.** Division or distribution of genera into two species. **3.** (*Astron.*) That phase of the moon in which it shows only half its disk. **4.** (*Bot.*) Successive division and subdivision of a stem or vein into two parts. **5.** (*Logic.*) The division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction.

Dī'ehro-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. δίχροος, two-colored, from δί, for δίς, twice, and χρόα, color.] (*Opt.*) The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions.

Dī'ehro-măt'ie, *a.* [Gr. δίχρωμος, two-colored, from δί, for δίς, twice, and χρῶμα, color.] Having or producing two colors.

Dĭck'enş, *n.* The devil; — used as a vulgar interjection.

Dĭck'er, *n.* [From Lat. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, from *decem*, ten.] **1.** The number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides or skins. **2.** A chaffering barter or exchange of small wares. [*Amer.*]

Dĭck'er, *v. i.* To negotiate a dicker; to barter. [*Amer.*]

Dĭck'ey, } *n.* **1.** A seat behind a carriage, for servants,
Dĭck'y, } &c. **2.** A bosom to tie over the front of a shirt. **3.** A gentleman's shirt-collar. [*New Eng.*]

Dī'eot-y-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. δί, for δίς, twice, double, and κοτυληδών. See COTYLEDON.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

Dĭe'tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DICTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DICTATING.] [Lat. *dictare*, *dictatum*, freq. form of *dicere*, to say.] **1.** To deliver, state, or utter, for another person to reduce to writing. **2.** To communicate with authority; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command.

Syn. — To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; point out; urge; admonish.

Dĭe'tāte, *v. i.* To deliver or communicate commands.

Dĭe'tāte, *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle.

Syn. — Command; order; direction; prescription; injunction; suggestion; impulse; admonition.

Dĭe-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing.

Dĭe-tā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who dictates. **2.** One invested with absolute authority, especially in times of exigence and distress.

Dĭe'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suited to a dictator. **2.** Characteristic of a dictator.

Syn. — Absolute; unlimited; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

Dĭe'ta-tō'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a dictator.

Dĭe-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

Dĭe-tā'tress, } *n.* [Lat., f. of *dictator*, q. v.] A female
Dĭe-tā'trix, } who dictates or commands.

Dĭe-tā'tūre (53), *n.* Office of a dictator; dictatorship.

Dĭe'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dictio*, from *dicere*, to say.] Choice of words; selection of terms; manner of expression.

Syn. — Style; phraseology. — *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are *phrased*. The *style* of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his *diction* was varied and copious; his *phraseology*, at times, was careless and cumbersome.

Dĭe'tion-a-ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *dictionarium*, from *dictio*. See *supra*.] **1.** A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. **2.** Hence, a work containing information in any department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, under different heads.

Dĭe'tum, *n.*; *pl.* DĬC'TĂ. [Lat., from *dicere*, to say.] **1.** An authoritative saying or assertion. **2.** (*Law.*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it.

Dĭd, *imp.* of *do*. See DO.

Dĭ-dăe'tie, } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, from διδάσκειν, to
Dĭ-dăe'tie-al, } teach.] Fitted or inclined to teach; arranged in a form suitable for instruction; preceptive.

Dĭ-dăe'tie-al-ly, *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Dĭ-dăe'tiĕs, *n. sing.* The art or science of teaching.

Dī-dăe'tyl, *n.* An animal having two toes.

Dī-dăe'tyl, } *a.* [Gr. διδάκτυλος, from δί, for δίς,
Dī-dăe'tyl-oŭs, } twice, double, and δάκτυλος, a finger; a toe.] Having two toes.

Dĭd'ăp-per, *n.* [For *dibdapper*, *dibdabber*, *dipdapper*, from *dib*, *dip*, and *dab*, *dap*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A certain bird that dives into the water; the little or black-chin grebe; dab-chick.

Dĭd'dle, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To totter, as a child in walking.

Dĭ'do, *n.*; *pl.* DĬ'DŌŞ. A trick; an antic; a caper.

To cut a dido, to play a trick; — so called from the trick of Dido, who having bought so much land as a hide would cover, cut it into a long string to inclose more than was intended.

Dĭdst. *Second person imperfect* of *do*. See DO.

Dī-dŭe'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diductio*, from *diducere*, to draw apart, to separate.] Act of drawing apart; separation.

Dīe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DYING.] [Icel. *deya*, *deyja*, O. Sax. *doan*, *dojan*, O. H. Ger. *towan*, *towjan*, Goth. *divan*.] **1.** To cease to live; to become dead. **2.** To become lost or extinct. **3.** To sink; to faint; to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, &c. **4.** To become indifferent. **5.** To recede and grow fainter; to become imperceptible. **6.** To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

Syn. — To expire; decease; perish; depart; vanish.

Dīe, *n.* [Fr. *dé*, from Lat. *datum*, from *dare*, to give, to throw.] **1.** A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box. **2.** Any small cubical body. **3.** (*Arch.*) The cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice. **4.** The piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, &c. **5.** One of two pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws.

☞ In the first and second senses, the plural is DICE; in the last three senses, the plural is DIES. See *Principles of Orthography*, § 23.

Dī-ĕr'e-sis, *n.* The same as DIÆRESIS.

Dīe'-sĭnk'ing, *n.* The process of engraving dies.

Dī'ēş nŏn. [Lat. *dies non juridicus*.] (*Law.*) A day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c.

Dī'et, *n.* [Lat. *diæta*, Gr. δίαιτα, manner of living, especially as to board and lodging.] **1.** Habitual food; what is eaten and drunk; victuals. **2.** Course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health.

Dī'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIETING.] To feed; to nourish; *especially*, to cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules.

Dī'et, *v. i.* To eat; to feed; *especially*, to eat sparingly, or according to prescribed rules.

Dī'et, *n.* [L. Lat. *dieta*, *diæta*, an assembly, a day's journey, from Lat. *dies*, day.] A legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe.

Dī'et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or the rules of diet.

Dī'et-a-ry, *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food; *especially* that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, &c.

Dī'et-er, *n.* One who diets.

Dī'e-tĕt'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules
Dī'e-tĕt'ie-al, } for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dī'e-tĕt'ies, *n. sing.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food.

Dī'et-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in diet. [*Rare.*]

Dĭf'fer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIFFERING.] [Lat. *differre*, from *dis* and *ferre*, to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike or discordant. **2.** To disagree in sentiment. **3.** To have a difference or quarrel.

Syn. — Differ *with*; differ *from*. — Differ *with* is used in reference to opinions, as, "I differ *with* my friend on that point." In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, differ *from* is used, as, "These two persons or things differ entirely *from* each other." This distinction is fully established in England, and, to a great extent, in America.

Dĭf'fer, *v. t.* To cause to be different or unlike.

Dĭf'fer-ençe, *n.* **1.** Act of differing; state of being different, discordant, or unlike. **2.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence, cause of dissension; occasion of quarrel. **3.** That by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality. **4.** (*Logic.*) Quality or attribute added to those of the genus to constitute a species; differentia. **5.** (*Math.*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another.

Syn. — Distinction; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variation; diversity; variety; contrariety; disagreement; discordance; variance; contest; contention; dispute; controversy; debate; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

Dĭf'fer-ençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIFFERENCED (dĭf-fer-enst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIFFERENCING.] To cause to differ; to make different; to distinguish.

Dĭf'fer-ent, *a.* **1.** Distinct; separate; not the same. **2.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

Dĭf'fer-ĕn'ti-ā, *n.* [Lat.] (*Logic.*) The distinguishing part of the essence of a species; specific difference.

Dĭf'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Creating a difference; discriminating; special. **2.** (*Math.*) Pertaining to a differential.

3. (*Mech.*) (*a.*) Differing in amount or in the producing force; — said of motions or effects. (*b.*) Intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect; — said of machinery, &c.

Differential calculus, one of the higher branches of mathematics. See CALCULUS. — *Differential co-efficient*, limit of the ratio of the increment of a function of a variable to the increment of the variable itself, when these increments are indefinitely small. — *Differential coupling*, a slip-coupling used in light machinery to regulate the velocity of the connected shaft. — *Differential gear*, a combination of wheel-work by which a motion is produced equal to the difference between two other motions. — *Differential motion*, an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a velocity-ratio as would by ordinary arrangements require a considerable train of mechanism. — *Differential screw*, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws. — *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer for measuring very small differences of temperature.

Dĭf'fer-ĕn'tial, *n.* (*Math.*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, given to a variable quantity.

Dĭf'fer-ĕn'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* (*Math.*) To obtain the differential, or differential co-efficient, of.

Dĭf'fer-ĕn'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** (*Logic.*) Act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its differentia, or specific difference. **2.** (*Math.*) Act or process of differentiating. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

Dĭf'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

Dĭf'fi-cult, *a.* [Lat. *difficilis*, *difficul.*] **1.** Hard to make, do, or perform. **2.** Hard to deal with; beset with difficulty. **3.** Not easily wrought upon; not compliant or complaisant.

Syn. — Arduous; painful; crabbed; perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; austere; rigid.

Dĭf'fi-cult-ly, *adv.* With difficulty; laboriously.

Dĭf'fi-cul-ty (110), *n.* **1.** State of being difficult, or hard to accomplish, or to deal with. **2.** Something difficult; a thing hard to accomplish or to deal with. **3.** A controversy; a variance or disagreement.

Syn. — Hardness; arduousness; impediment; obstacle; obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil. See IMPEDIMENT.

Dĭf'fi-dençe, *n.* State of being diffident; want of confidence, especially, in one's self; lack of self-reliance.

Syn. — Humility; bashfulness; modesty; distrust; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension; hesitation.

Dĭf'fi-dent, *a.* [Lat. *diffidens*, p. pr. of *diffidere*, to distrust, from *dis*, and *fidere*, to trust.] **1.** Wanting confidence in others. **2.** Wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant.

Syn. — Distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful; timid; modest; bashful; reserved.

Dĭf'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* In a diffident manner.

Dĭf'form, *a.* [From Lat. *dis* and *forma*, shape, form. Cf. DEFORM.] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous: hence, unlike; dissimilar.

Dif-frăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIFFRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIFFRACTING.] [Lat. *diffringere*, *diffractum*, to break in pieces, from *dis* and *frangere*, to break.] To break or separate into parts.

Dif-frăc'tion, *n.* (*Opt.*) The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colors.

Dif-frăn'chĭse, **Dif-frăn'chĭse-ment**, } *v.* & *n.* See DISFRANCHISE, DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Dif-fūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIFFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIFFUSING.] [Lat. *diffundere*, *diffusum*, from *dis* and *fundere*, to pour, to spread.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out, or extend, in all directions.

Syn. — To expand; spread; circulate; disseminate; spend; waste; extend; scatter; disperse; publish; proclaim.

Dif-fūse' (dif-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; widely spread; not restrained, especially as to style; copious; verbose; prolix; amplified.

Dif-fūs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a diffused manner; dispersedly.

Dif-fūs'ed-ness, *n.* State of being diffused.

Dif-fūse'ly, *adv.* In a diffuse manner; verbosely.

Dif-fūse'ness, *n.* Quality of being diffuse; *especially*, in writing, the use of a great number of words to express the meaning; lack of conciseness; verbosity.

Dif-fūs'er, *n.* One who diffuses.

Dif-fū'şi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being diffusible.

Dif-fū'şi-ble, *a.* [See DIFFUSE, *v.*] Capable of being diffused; diffusive.

Dif-fū'şion, *n.* The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; dissemination.

Syn. — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

Dif-fū'sĭve, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing; capable of spreading by flowing; hence, extending.

Dif-fū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a diffusive manner.

Dif-fū'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse; — said especially of style.

Dĭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUG or DIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIGGING. — *Digged* is obs. or obsolescent.] [A.-S. *dician*, O. D. *diken*, to dike, ditch, trench, Goth. *digan*, *deigan*, to form.] **1.** To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade, or other instrument; to delve. **2.** To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.

Dĭg, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other like instrument; to do servile work; to delve.

Dī-găm'mà, *n.* [Gr. δίγαμμα, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and γάμμα, the letter Γ; — so called because it resembled two *gammas* placed one above the other.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A letter (Ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It was pronounced, probably, much like the English *w*.

Dī-găs'trĭc, *a.* [From Gr. δί, for δίς, twice, double, and γαστήρ, belly.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Having a double belly. (*b.*) Pertaining to a certain muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

Dī-ĝĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIGESTING.] [Lat. *digerere*, *digestum*, to separate, distribute, arrange, dissolve, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gerere*, to bear, carry, wear.] **1.** To arrange methodically; to work over and classify. **2.** To prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood; to turn into chyme; — said of the food. **3.** To think over; to reflect upon. **4.** To bear with patience or submission. **5.** (*Chem.*) To soften by heat and moisture. **6.** (*Med.*) To suppurate.

Syn. — To arrange; distribute; dispose; concoct.

Dī-ĝĕst', *v. i.* **1.** To undergo digestion. **2.** To be prepared by heat. **3.** To suppurate.

Dī'ĝest, *n.* [Lat. *digestum*, pl. *digesta*, from *digestus*, put in order, p. p. of *digerere*.] **1.** That which is digested; *especially*, that which is worked over, classified, and arranged. **2.** A collection of Roman laws, arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian.

Syn. — Compendium; summary; abridgment; pandect.

Dī-ĝĕst'er, *n.* **1.** One who digests. **2.** Something that aids digestion. **3.** A strong, closed vessel, in which bones or other substances may be gradually dissolved by being subjected to a temperature above that of boiling.

Dī-ĝĕst'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

Dī-ĝĕst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.

Dī-ĝĕst'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

Dī-ĝĕs'tion (dĭ-jĕst'yun, 66), *n.* [Lat. *digestio*.] **1.** Act of digesting; classification. **2.** Conversion of food into chyme. **3.** Preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution. **4.** Production of pus.

Dī-ĝĕst'ĭve, *a.* Causing to digest; producing digestion; used for digesting; pertaining to digestion.

Dĭg'ĝer, *n.* One who digs; a delver.

Dĭg'ĝing, *n.* **1.** Act or place of digging. **2.** *pl.* Places where ore, especially gold, is dug. **3.** *pl.* Regions; localities. [*Low.*]

Dīght (dīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGHT, or DIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIGHTING.] [A.-S. *dihtan*, to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, from Lat. *dictare*, to say often, dictate, order, freq., form of *dicere*, to say.] To put in order; hence, to dress; to array; to adorn. [*Rare.*]

Dĭg'it, *n.* [Lat. *digitus*, a finger, an inch, the 16th part of a Roman foot, akin to Gr. δεικνύναι, to show, point.] **1.** A finger. **2.** A finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. **3.** (*Arith.*) One of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed. **4.** (*Astron.*) A 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

Dĭĝ'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

Dĭĝ'i-tate, **Dĭĝ'i-tā'ted**, } *a.* [Lat. *digitatus*, having fingers. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Having several leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem, or petiole.

Dĭĝ'i-tā'tion, *n.* A division into finger-like processes.

Dĭĝ'i-ti-fôrm', *a.* [Lat. *digitus*, a finger, and *forma* shape.] (*Bot.*) Formed like fingers.

Dĭĝ'i-ti-grāde', *a.* [From Lat. *digitus*, finger, toe, and *gradi*, to step, walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Walking on the toes.

Dĭĝ'i-ti-grāde', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Dĭĝ'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIGNIFYING.] [L. Lat. *dignificare*, from Lat. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make.] To invest with dignity or honor; to give distinction to.

Syn. — To exalt; elevate; prefer; advance; honor; illustrate; adorn; ennoble.

Dĭg'ni-ta-ry, *n.* One who possesses exalted rank, especially ecclesiastical rank.

Dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy.] **1.** State of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character. **2.** Elevation of rank; honorable station. **3.** Quality suited to inspire respect or reverence; loftiness and elegance. **4.** One holding high rank; a dignitary.

Syn. — See DECORUM.

Dī'grăph, *n.* [Gr. δί, for δίς, twice, double, and γραφή, a writing, from γράφειν, to write.] A combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound.

Dī-grĕss', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIGRESSING.] [Lat. *digredi*, *digressus*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gradi*, to step, walk.] **1.** To turn aside; *especially*, in writing or speaking, to turn aside from the main or proper subject of attention, or course of argument. **2.** To turn aside from the right path.

Syn. — To deviate; wander; expatiate; amplify; transgress; offend.

Dī-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of digressing, especially in writing and speaking; hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design. **2.** A turning aside from the right path; transgression; offense.

Dī-grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, digression.

Dī-grĕss'ĭve, *a.* Departing from the main subject.

Dī-grĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of digression.

Dīke, *n.* [A.-S. *dîc*, D. *dijk;* Fr. *digue*, Sp. *dique*, It. *diga*. See DIG.] **1.** A ditch; a channel for water made by digging. **2.** A mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. **3.** (*Geol.*) A wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata.

Dīke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIKED (dīkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIKING.] **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or bank. **2.** To drain by a dike or dikes.

Dī-lăç'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DILACERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DILACERATING.] [Lat. *dilacerare*, *dilaceratum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lacerare*, to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear in two.

Dī-lăç'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of rending asunder.

Dī-lăp'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DILAPIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DILAPIDATING.] [Lat. *dilapidare*, *dilapidatum*, to scatter like stones, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lapidare*, to throw stones, from *lapis*, a stone.] **1.** To suffer to fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin. **2.** To diminish by waste and abuse; to squander.

Dī-lăp'i-dāte, *v. i.* To get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin.

Dī-lăp'i-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated. **2.** Ecclesiastical waste.

Dī-lăp'i-dā'tor, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

Dī-lāt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being dilatable.

Dī-lāt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of expansion or extension; admitting dilatation.

Dĭl'a-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, to enlarge, dilate, intensive form of *differre*, *dilatus*.] Act of dilating; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; dilation.

Dī-lāte', or **Dī-lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DILATING.] [Lat. *dilatare*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *latus*, wide.] To enlarge or extend in all directions.

Syn. — To expand; swell; distend; enlarge; spread out; amplify; expatiate.

Dī-lāte', or **Dī-lāte'**, *v. i.* **1.** To expand; to swell or extend in all directions. **2.** To speak largely and copiously; to expatiate; to descant.

Dī-lāt'er, or **Dī-lāt'er**, *n.* One who dilates.

Dī-lā'tion, or **Dī-lā'tion**, *n.* [An Eng. formative from *dilate*, the more common word being *dilatation*, from Lat. *dilatatio*. See DILATATION.] Act of dilating, or state of being dilated; expansion; dilatation. [*Modern.*]

Dī-lā'tĭve, or **Dī-lā'tĭve**, *a.* Causing dilatation.

Dī-lāt'or, or **Dī-lāt'or**, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates any part.

Dĭl'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

Dĭl'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being dilatory.

Dĭl'a-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *dilatorius*, from *dilator*, a delayer, from *differre*, *dilatum*, to defer, to delay.] **1.** Inclined to put off what ought to be done at once; given to procrastination. **2.** Marked with procrastination or delay. **3.** Intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action.

Syn. — Slow; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating; tardy.

Dĭ-lĕm'mà, or **Dī-lĕm'mà**, *n.* [Gr. δίλημμα, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and λαμβάνειν, to take, λῆμμα, any thing received, an assumption.] **1.** (*Logic.*) An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. **2.** A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice.

Dĭl'et-tănt', **Dĭl'et-tăn'te**, *n.; pl.* DĬL'ET-TĂN'TĪ. [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare*, to take delight in, from Lat. *delectare*, to delight.] An admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; *especially*, one who follows an art, or a branch of knowledge, desultorily, without serious purpose, or for amusement only.

Dĭl'et-tăn'te-ĭsm, *n.* Quality of being a dilettante.

Dĭl'i-ġençe, *n.* Quality of being diligent; interested and persevering application; sedulousness; assiduity.

Syn. — Industry. — *Industry* has the wider sense of the two, implying an habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end, as knowledge, property, &c.; *diligence* denotes earnest application to some specific object or pursuit. A man may be *diligent* for a time, or in seeking some favorite end, without meriting the title of *industrious*. Such was the case with Fox, while Burke was eminent not only for diligence, but industry; he was always at work, and always looking out for some new field of mental effort.

Dìligençe (dē'le'zhŏngss'), *n.* [Fr.] A four-wheeled public stage-coach, used in France.

Dĭl'i-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *diligens*, p. pr. of *diligere*, to esteem highly, to prefer, from *di*, or *dis*, and *legere*, to choose, select.] **1.** Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; steady in application to business. **2.** Prosecuted with care and constant effort.

Syn. — Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious; persevering; attentive; industrious; careful.

Dĭl'i-ġent-ly, *adv.* In a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Dĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *dil*, *dile*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic.

Dĭll'y, *n.* [Contracted from *diligence*.] A kind of stage-coach.

Dĭl'ly-dăl'ly, *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

Dĭl'u-ent, *a.* [Lat. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*. See *infra*.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, especially of water.

Dĭl'u-ent, *n.* That which dilutes, thins, or weakens any thing (especially the blood) by mixture with it.

Dĭ-lūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DILUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DILUTING.] [Lat. *dilŭere*, *dilutum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equivalent to *lavare*, to wash, lave.] **1.** To make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something. **2.** To diminish, by mixing, the strength, flavor, color, &c., of; to reduce, especially by the addition of water.

Dĭ-lūte', *v. i.* To become attenuated or thin.

Dĭ-lūte', *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dĭ-lūt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dilutes.

Dĭ-lū'tion, *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted.

Dĭ-lū'vi-al, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*, q. v.] Pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge, more especially the deluge in Noah's days.

Dĭ-lū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to a deluge, or to the Noachian deluge.

Dī-lū'vi-on, **Dī-lū'vi-um**, *n.* [Lat. See DELUGE.] (*Geol.*) A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea.

Dĭm, *a.* [*compar.* DIMMER; *superl.* DIMMEST.] [A.-S. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, O. Sax. *thimm*, allied to Skr. *tamas*, Lith. *tamsa*, darkness, *tamsus*, dark, Russ. *temnyi*, Ir. *teim;* Icel. *dimma*, to grow dark.] **1.** Not bright or distinct; of obscure luster or sound. **2.** Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension.

Syn. — Obscure; dusky; dark; darkish; mysterious; imperfect; dull; obtuse; sullied; tarnished.

Dĭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIMMING.] **1.** To render dim, obscure, or dark; to darken; to dull. **2.** To deprive of distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of.

Dīme, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *disme*, from Lat. *decimus*, the tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Dī-mĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *dimensio*, from *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, to measure out, from *di*, for *dis*, and *metiri*, to measure.] **1.** Measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness; — usually in the pl., measurement in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size. **2.** Reach; application; importance. **3.** (*Alg.*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term.

Dī-mĕn'sĭve, *a.* Marking the dimensions or limits.

Dĭm'e-ter, *a.* [Gr. δίμετρος, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, two-fold, and μέτρον, measure.] Having two poetical measures.

Dĭm'e-ter, *n.* (*Pros.*) A verse of two measures.

Dĭ-mĭd'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIMIDIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIMIDIATING.] [Lat. *dimidiare, dimidiatum,* from *dimidius,* half.] To divide into two equal parts.

Dĭ-mĭd'i-ate, *a.* **1.** Divided into two equal parts. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a.*) Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires; appearing as if halved. (*b.*) Having one half set off against the other in functions.

Dĭ-mĭd'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of dimidiating or halving.

Dĭ-mĭn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIMINISHED (di-min'isht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIMINISHING.] [Lat. *diminuere,* from *di,* for *dis,* and *minuere,* to lessen, from *minor, minus,* less, comparative of *parvus,* little.] **1.** To make smaller in any manner. **2.** To lessen the authority or dignity of. **3.** (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a semitone. **4.** To take away; to subtract.

Syn. — To decrease; lessen; abate; liquidate; reduce; impair; degrade; abase. See DECREASE.

Dĭ-mĭn'ish, *v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to lessen.

Dĭ-mĭn'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

Dĭ-mĭn'ish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, diminishes.

Dĭ-mĭn'u-ĕn'do, *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *diminuire,* to diminish.] (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner; — a direction, written on the staff or indicated as in the margin. Diminuendo.

Dĭm'i-nū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diminutio.* See DIMINISH.] **1.** Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree. **2.** Act of lessening dignity or consideration, or the state of being deprived of dignity. **3.** (*Law.*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record.

Syn. — Decrease; decay; abatement; deduction; decrement; degradation; abasement.

Dĭ-mĭn'u-tĭve, *a.* Of small size; minute; little.

Dĭ-mĭn'u-tĭve, *n.* **1.** Something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing. **2.** (*Gram.*) A derivative from a noun, denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive.

Dĭ-mĭn'u-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

Dĭ-mĭn'u-tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being diminutive; smallness; littleness; minuteness.

Dĭm'is-so-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *dimissorius,* from *dimittere,* to send away, from *di,* for *dis,* and *mittere,* to send.] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. **2.** Granting leave to depart.

Dĭm'i-ty, *n.* [Gr. *δίμιτος,* of double thread, dimity, from *δί,* for *δίς,* twice, double, and *μίτος,* a thread of the warp.] A kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

Dĭm'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

Dĭm'mish, *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak sight.

Dĭm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dim.

Syn. — Darkness; indistinctness; obscurity; gloom. See DARKNESS.

Dī-môr'phĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *δί,* for *δίς,* twice, twofold, and *μορφή,* form.] The property of being dimorphous.

Dī-môr'phoŭs, *a.* **1.** Occurring under two distinct forms. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Crystallizing under two forms fundamentally different.

Dim'ple, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *dimpel,* a pool, and Eng. *dingle,* a narrow dell.] **1.** A slight natural depression on the surface of the body, *especially* on the cheek or chin. **2.** A slight indentation on any surface.

Dĭm'ple, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIMPLING.] To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

Dĭm'ple, *v. t.* To mark with dimples.

Dĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *dyne,* Icel. *dyn,* thunder, din, noise.] Loud, stunning noise; racket; clamor.

Dĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DINNING.] To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise.

Dĭne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DINING.] [Fr. *dîner,* O. Fr. *disner,* L. Lat. *disnare,* contr. from Lat. *dis,* and *jejunare,* to fast, *jejunus,* fasting, hungry.] To partake of the noon meal, or of the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

Dĭne, *v. t.* To give a dinner to or at.

Dĭng, *v. i.* [Scot. *ding,* to drive, to beat, A.-S. *dingan, dencgan,* to knock, Icel. *dengia,* to beat.] **1.** To talk with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration; to bluster. [*Low.*] **2.** To sound, as a bell; to ring or tinkle.

Dĭng, *n.* A thump or stroke, especially of a bell.

Dĭng'-dŏng, *n.* The sound of bells; hence, a similar repeated and monotonous sound.

Dĭn'ghy, **Dĭn'gey,** *n.* [Bengalee.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the East Indies. **2.** A ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.

Dĭn'gi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being dingy.

Dĭn'gle (dĭng'gl), *n.* [Cf. DEN.] A narrow dale or valley between hills.

Dĭn'gy, *a.* [*compar.* DINGIER; *superl.* DINGIEST.] [Allied to *dim* and *dun,* q. v.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky color; dun.

Dĭn'ner, *n.* [See DINE.] **1.** The principal meal of the day, eaten between breakfast and supper. **2.** An entertainment; a feast.

Dĭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DINTING.] To make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure.

Dī-ŏç'e-san, or **Dī'o-çē'san,** *a.* [See DIOCESE.] Pertaining to a diocese.

Dī-ŏç'e-san, or **Dī'o-çē'san,** *n.* A bishop, viewed in relation to his diocese.

Dī'o-çēse, *n.* [Gr. *διοίκησις,* housekeeping, administration, province, jurisdiction, fr. *διοικεῖν,* to keep house, manage, fr. *δί,* for *διά,* through, and *οἰκεῖν,* to manage a household, from *οἶκος,* a house. This word is often spelt *diocess;* but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English authority.] The district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.

Dī-ŏp'tric, **Dī-ŏp'tric-al,** *a.* [Gr *διοπτρικός,* belonging to the use of the *δίοπτρα,* a geometrical instrument, from *δί,* for *διά,* through, and *ὄπτειν,* to see.] **1.** Assisting vision by means of the refraction of light. **2.** Relating to dioptrics.

Dī-ŏp'trics, *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing from one medium into another, or through different media, and especially through different lenses.

Dī'o-rā'mā, or **Dī'o-rä'mä,** *n.* [Gr. *διοράᾶν,* to see through, from *δί,* for *διά,* through, and *ὁράᾶν,* to see, *ὅραμα,* that which is seen, a sight.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening. **2.** A building for such an exhibition.

Dī'o-răm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

Dĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIPPED (less properly DIPT): *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIPPING.] [A.-S. *dyppan, dyppan,* allied to *dêpan, dypan,* to dip, baptize, Goth. *daupjan.* Cf. DEEP.] **1.** To plunge or immerse in a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To plunge, as into difficulty; to engage. **3.** To take out, by immersing and removing again some receptacle, as a dipper, ladle, pail, &c.

Dipped candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

Dĭp, *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self. **2.** To remove or take out something, by immersing and withdrawing a receptacle: — hence, to thrust in and partake. **3.** To enter slightly or cursorily. **4.** To incline downward.

Dĭp, *n.* **1.** Action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into a liquid. **2.** Inclination downward; slope; pitch. **3.** Gravy or sauce intended to be dipped out with a spoon. **4.** A dipped candle.

Dip of the horizon (*Astron.*), apparent angular depression of the visible horizon below the true or natural horizon. — *Dip of the needle,* or *magnetic dip,* the angle formed by a freely suspended magnetic needle, or the line of magnetic force, with a horizontal line.

Dī-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *δί,* for *δίς,* double, and *πέταλον,* a leaf, from *πέταλος,* outspread.] (*Bot.*) Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Diph-thē'ri-ä (dĭf'- *or* dĭp'-), *n.* [Gr. *διφθέρα,* a membrane.] (*Med.*) An epidemic disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane.

Dĭph'thong (dĭf'thong *or* dĭp'thong), *n.* [Gr. *δίφθογγος,* from *δί,* for *δίς,* twice, double, and *φθόγγος,* voice, sound.] (*Orthoëpy.*) (*a.*) A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable; as, *ou* in *out, oi* in *noise;* — called a *proper diphthong.* (*b.*) A union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded; as, *ai* in *rain, eo* in *people;* — called an *improper diphthong.*

Diph-thŏn'gal (dif- *or* dip-, 82), *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds, pronounced in one syllable.

Dĭph'yl-loŭs, or **Dī-phŷl'loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr. *δίφυλλος,* from *δί,* for *δίς,* twice, twofold, and *φύλλον,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

Dĭ-plō'mä, *n.; pl.* DĬ-PLŌ-MĀṢ. [Gr. *δίπλωμα,* from *διπλοῦν,* to double, from *διπλόος,* twofold, double.] A

writing conferring some authority, privilege or honor; *especially*, a document bearing record of a literary degree.

Dĭ-plō'ma-çy, *n.* **1.** Science or art of conducting negotiations between nations, particularly in securing treaties. **2.** Dexterity or skill in securing advantages. **3.** The body of ministers or envoys resident at a court.

Dĭp'lo-mate, *n.* One who is skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭc, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or furnished
Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭc-al, } with, a diploma. **2.** Pertaining to, or exhibiting, diplomacy; consisting of diplomatists. **3.** Pertaining to diplomatics.

Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭc, *n.* A diplomatist.

Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of diplomas, or the art of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, &c.; paleography.

Dĭ-plō'ma-tĭşm, *n.* Diplomacy. [a diplomate.

Dĭ-plō'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who is skilled in diplomacy;

Dĭp'per, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dips. **2.** A vessel used to dip water or other liquors. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird resembling the blackbird, and seeking its food by diving.

The Dipper (*Astron.*), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — popularly so called from their arrangement in the form of a dipper.

Dĭp'ping-nee'dle, *n.* A magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip.

Dĭp'ter-al, *a.* [From Gr. δίπτερος, with two wings, from δί, for δίς, double, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] **1.** (*Entom.*) Having two wings only; dipterous. **2.** (*Anc. Arch.*) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear.

Dĭp'ter-oŭs, *a.* (*Entom.*) Having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.

Dĭp'tōte, *n.* [Gr. δίπτωτος, from δί, for δίς, twice, twofold, and πτωτός, falling, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Gram.*) A noun which has only two cases.

Dĭp'tych, *n.* [Gr. δίπτυχος, folded, doubled, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and πτύσσειν, to fold, double up.] **1.** A folded writing tablet among the ancients, consisting of two leaves. **2.** A catalogue of bishops and saints.

Dĭ-rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* [N. Lat. *diradiatio*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *radiatio*, radiation.] Emission and diffusion of rays of light.

Dĭre, *a.* [*compar.* DIRER; *superl.* DIREST.] [Lat. *dirus*.] Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

Dĭ-rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere*.] **1.** Straight: not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading immediately to a point or end. **2.** Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken. **3.** Immediate; unambiguous; confessed; absolute. **4.** In the line of descent; not collateral. **5.** (*Astron.*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.

Direct chord (*Mus.*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. — *Direct fire* (*Mil.*), one the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at. *Direct tax*, a tax assessed directly on possessions, distinguished from taxes on articles of consumption, or customs.

Dĭ'rĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIRECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIRECTING.] [Lat. *dirigere*, *directum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *regere*, to keep or lead straight.] **1.** To give direction or bearing to. **2.** To determine the direction or course of. **3.** To point out the proper course to; to put upon the right track. **4.** To instruct as a superior. **5.** To put a direction or address upon; to superscribe.

Syn. — To aim; point; guide; lead; conduct; dispose; manage; regulate; order; instruct; command; address.

Dĭ-rĕct', *v. i.* To give direction; to act as guide.

Dĭ-rĕct', *n.* (*Mus.*) A character, thus [𝄐], placed at the end of a staff on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation.

Dĭ-rĕct'er, *n.* One who directs; a director.

Dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering. **2.** That which is imposed by direction; guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription. **3.** Name and residence of a person to whom any thing is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address. **4.** Line or course upon which any thing is moving or aimed to move; line or point of tendency. **5.** The body of persons charged with the management of a matter.

Syn. — Administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; order; guide; clew. — Control; command. — These words, as here compared, have reference to the exercise of power over the actions of others. *Control* is negative, denoting power to restrain; *command* is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; *directions* are commands containing *instructions* how to act. A shipmaster has the *command* of his vessel; he gives *directions* to the seamen as to the mode of sailing it; and exercises a due *control* over the conduct of the passengers.

Dĭ-rĕct'ĭve, *a.* Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; directing.

Dĭ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner. **2.** Without interposition or interruption; in an immediate, express, or absolute manner. **3.** Straightway; immediately. **4.** Immediately after; as soon as; when.

☞ This use of the word, although very common in England and gaining ground in the United States, is not sanctioned by the authority of careful writers, and must be regarded as a gross solecism.

Syn. — Immediately; instantly; instantaneously. — "I will do it *directly*," means, "I will go *straightway* about it." — "I will do it *immediately*," means, "I will do it as the very *next* thing." — "I will do it *instantly* or *instantaneously*," allows not a particle of delay.

Dĭ-rĕct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being direct.

Dĭ-rĕct'or, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, directs, guides, or orders; *especially*, one of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. **2.** A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action. [director.

Dĭ-rĕct'o-rate, *n.* A body of directors, or the office of

Dĭ-rĕc-tō'rĭ-al, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of a director; directive. **2.** Pertaining to a director or a directory.

Dĭ-rĕct'or-shĭp, *n.* Office of a director; directorate.

Dĭ-rĕct'o-ry, *a.* Containing directions; directorial.

Dĭ-rĕct'o-ry, *n.* **1.** A collection of directions, rules, or ordinances; *especially*, a book of directions for the conduct of worship. **2.** A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them. **3.** A body of directors; *especially*, a committee which held executive power in France under the first republic.

Dĭ-rĕct'ress, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

Dĭ-rĕct'rix, *n.* **1.** A woman who governs or directs. **2.** (*Geom.*) (*a.*) A line along which a point in another line moves, and which governs its motion and determines the position of the curve generated by it, or along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface. (*b.*) A straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

Dĭre'fŭl, *a.* [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; horrible.

Dĭre'fŭl-ly, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

Dĭre'fŭl-ness, } *n.* Calamitousness; terribleness; dread-
Dĭre'ness, } fulness; horror.

Dĭ-rĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *direptio*, from *diripere*, to tear asunder, plunder, from *di*, for *dis*, and *rapere*, to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering or despoiling.

Dĭrge (18), *n.* [Contr. from the first word of a hymn beginning, "*Dirige gressus meos*," formerly sung at funerals.] A piece of music of a mournful character, intended to accompany funeral rites.

Dĭr'i-ġent, *a.* [See *infra*.] Directing.

Dĭr'i-ġent, *n.* [Lat. *dirigens*, p. pr. of *dirigere*, to direct.] (*Geom.*) A directrix. See DIRECTRIX.

Dĭrk (18), *n.* [Scot. *durk*, from Ir. & Gael. *duirc*, or *durc*, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dĭrk, *v. t.* To stab with a dirk or dagger; to poniard.

Dĭrt (18), *n.* [Icel. *drit*, excrement, *drita*, to dung, O. D. *drijt*, dung, *drijten*, to dung, A.-S. *drîtan*, *gedrîtan*, id.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, and the like.

Dĭrt, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to dirty.

Dĭrt'-ēat'ĭng, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A disease of the nutritive functions among negroes, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. **2.** Use of certain kinds of clay for food, existing among the poor whites of the South and certain savage tribes.

Dĭrt'i-ly, *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily; sordidly.

Dĭrt'i-ness, *n.* State of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness; sordidness.

Dĭrt'y, *a.* [*compar.* DIRTIER; *superl.* DIRTIEST.] **1.** Defiled with dirt; not clean or pure; serving to defile. **2.** Sordid; base; groveling.

Syn. — Nasty; filthy; foul.

Dĭrt'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIRTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIRTYING.] **1.** To foul; to make filthy; to soil. **2.** To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

Dĭ-rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diruptio*, from *dirumpere*, to break asunder, to burst, from *di*, for *dis*, and *rumpere*, to break.] A bursting or rending asunder.

Dĭs/a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [From *disable.*] **1.** State of being disabled; want of competent physical or intellectual power, means, opportunity, and the like; incapacity; incompetency. **2.** Want of legal qualification.

Syn. — Inability. — *Inability* is want of *power* in itself considered; *disability* arises from some *depravation* or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a *disability* of holding his estate; and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case.

Dis-ā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISABLING.] **1.** To render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to make unfit for service. **2.** (*Law.*) To deprive of legal right or qualification. **3.** To undervalue.

Syn. — To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

Dĭs/a-būse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISABUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISABUSING.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right.

Dĭs/ac-cŏm'mo-dāte, *v. t.* To incommode.

Dĭs/ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tion, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated or unsuited.

Dĭs/ac-cŭs'tom, *v. t.* To render unaccustomed.

Dĭs/ac-knŏwl'edġe (-nŏl'ej), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; to disown.

Dĭs/ad-văn'taġe, *n.* **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like. **2.** Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

Syn. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Dis-ăd/van-tā'ġeoŭs, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental.

Dis-ăd/van-tā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner; with loss or inconvenience.

Dis-ăd/van-tā'ġeoŭs-ness, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

Dĭs/af-fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAFFECTING.] **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness. **2.** To disturb the functions of; to disorder.

Dĭs/af-fĕc'tion, *n.* State of being disaffected, or made unfriendly; want of good-will.

Syn. — Dislike; disgust; unfriendliness; ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

Dĭs/af-fīrm' (18), *v. t.* **1.** To affirm the contrary of; to contradict; to deny. **2.** (*Law.*) To refuse to confirm; to annul, as a judicial decision.

Dĭs/af-fīrm'ançe, *n.* **1.** The act of disaffirming; denial; negation. **2.** (*Law.*) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal. [refutation.

Dis-ăf/fir-mā'tion, *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation; refutation.

Dĭs/a-gree', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAGREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAGREEING.] **1.** To fail to accord or agree; to lack harmony; to be at variance. **2.** To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views. **3.** To be unsuited; to have unfitness.

Syn. — To differ; vary; dissent.

Dĭs/a-gree'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous. **2.** Exciting repugnance.

Syn. — Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasant; offensive; displeasing.

Dĭs/a-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness.

Dĭs/a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner.

Dĭs/a-gree'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. **2.** Difference of opinion. **3.** Unsuitableness. **4.** A falling out or controversy.

Syn. — Difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; dissension; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dĭs/al-low', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISALLOWING.] To refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction; to disown and reject.

Syn. — To disapprove; prohibit; censure; condemn.

Dĭs/al-low', *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

Dĭs/al-low'a-ble, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Dĭs/al-low'ançe, *n.* Act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit.

Syn. — Disapprobation; prohibition; condemnation; censure; rejection.

Dis-ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.

Dĭs/an-nĕx', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate; to sunder.

Dĭs/an-nŭl', *v. t.* To annul; to render void; to nullify.

☞ The prefix in this word is intensive and not negative.

Dĭs/ap-păr'el, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

Dĭs/ap-pēar', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPEARING.] **1.** To vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to cease to appear or to be perceived. **2.** To cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else.

Dĭs/ap-pēar'ançe, *n.* Act of disappearing; vanishing.

Dĭs/ap-point', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPOINTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *appoint*, q. v., properly, to unfix or unsettle.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope. **2.** To hinder of result.

Syn. — To tantalize; fail; frustrate; balk; baffle; delude; foil; defeat.

Dĭs/ap-point'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope. **2.** That which disappoints.

Syn. — Miscarriage; frustration; balk.

Dis-ăp/pro-bā'tion, *n.* Act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient.

Dis-ăp'pro-ba-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Dĭs/ap-prov'al, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

Dĭs/ap-prove', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPROVING.] **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to regard as wrong or inexpedient; to censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation; to decline to sanction; to disallow.

Dĭs/ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Dis-ärm' (91), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARMING.] **1.** To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defense. **2.** To deprive of the means or the disposition to harm.

Dis-ärm'a-ment, *n.* The act of disarming.

Dis-ärm'er, *n.* One who disarms.

Dĭs/ar-rānġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARRANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARRANGING.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.

Dĭs/ar-rānġe'ment, *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

Dĭs/ar-rāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARRAYING.] **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of. **2.** To undress; to unrobe.

Dĭs/ar-rāy', *n.* **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. **2.** State of being imperfectly attired; undress; dishabille.

Dis-ăs'ter (91), *n.* [Fr. *désastre*, from Lat. *dis* and *astrum*, Gr. ἄστρον, ἀστήρ, star; a word of astrological origin.] **1.** A baleful aspect of a planet or star. [*Obs.*] **2.** An unfortunate event; *especially*, a sudden misfortune.

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune; mishap; mischance; unhappiness; grief.

Dis-ăs'troŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences. [*Obs.*] **2.** Attended with suffering or disaster; unfortunate; calamitous.

Dis-ăs'troŭs-ly, *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

Dis-ăs'troŭs-ness, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

Dĭs/a-vouch', *v. t.* To disavow. [*Rare.*]

Dĭs/a-vow', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAVOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAVOWING.] **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like. **2.** To disprove.

Syn. — To disclaim; disown; disallow.

Dĭs/a-vow'al, *n.* Act of disavowing; disclaimer.

Dĭs/a-vow'er, *n.* One who disavows.

Dis-bănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBANDING.] To loose the bands or banded existence of; to disperse; *especially*, to break up the military organization of.

Dis-bănd', *v. i.* To become separated, broken up, or scattered; *especially*, to quit military service by breaking up organization.

Dis-bănd'ment, *n.* The act of disbanding. [bark.

Dis-bärk', *v. t.* To put on shore; to disembark; to de-

Dĭs/be-lief', *n.* **1.** Act of disbelieving; refusal of credit; denial of belief. **2.** System of error.

Syn. — Unbelief. — *Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is a positive rejection. One may be an *unbeliever* in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry; a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him, and incurs the guilt of setting them aside.

Dĭs/be-lēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBELIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBELIEVING.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual; to refuse credit to.

Dĭs/be-lēv'er, *n.* One who disbelieves.

Dis-bow'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBOWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBOWELING.] To take out the intestines of; to disembowel; to eviscerate.

Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBURDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBURDENING.] **1.** To rid of a burden. **2.** To lay off as something oppressive; to become relieved of.

Syn. — To unload; unburden; discharge; disencumber; free; relieve.

Dis-bûr'den, *v. i.* To ease the mind.

Dis-bûrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBURSED (dis-bûrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBURSING.] [Prefix *dis* and *burse*, q. v.] To pay out; to expend.

Dis-bûrse'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of disbursing or paying out. **2.** That which is disbursed or paid out.

Dis-bûrs'er, *n.* One who disburses money.

Dis-bûr'then, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBURTHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBURTHENING.] To disburden.

Dĭsc, *n.* A flat circular plate or surface. See DISK.

Dis-eärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCARDING.] **1.** To throw out of the hand as useless; — said of cards. **2.** To cast off or dismiss as useless or as no longer of service. **3.** To put or thrust away; to refuse to entertain.

Syn. — To dismiss; displace; discharge; cashier; reject.

Dis-eāse', *v. t.* To take off a covering from; to strip.

Dĭs-eērn' (diz-zẽrn', 14, 64), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCERNING.] [Lat. *discernere*, from *dis* and *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish by the senses, especially by the eyes, to perceive.] **1.** To behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of. **2.** To make out and distinguish by the eye; to perceive and recognize. **3.** To perceive with the mind; to apprehend with distinctness.

Syn. — To perceive; distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; descry.

Dĭs-eērn' (diz-zẽrn'), *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction.

Dĭs-eērn'er (-zẽrn'), *n.* One who, or that which, discerns.

Dĭs-eērn'i-ble (diz-zẽrn'ĭ-bl), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

Syn. — Perceptible; discoverable; apprehensible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

Dĭs-eērn'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being discernible.

Dĭs-eērn'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned.

Dĭs-eērn'ment (diz-zẽrn'-), *n.* **1.** Act of discerning. **2.** Power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another.

Syn. — Judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity. — *Discernment* is accuracy and keenness of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of every thing that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought. A *discerning* man is not easily misled; one of a *penetrating* mind sees a multitude of things which escape others; a *discriminating* judgment detects the slightest differences.

Dis-çẽrp'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *discerpere*, to rend, from *dis* and *carpere*, to pluck.] Act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

Dis-chärġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCHARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCHARGING.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to unload. **2.** To let go the charge of, as a gun; — also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar. **3.** To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, accusation, &c. **4.** To relieve of an office or employment. **5.** To take out or remove, as a charge, burden, or that with which anything is loaded or filled. **6.** To let fly, as a missile; to shoot. **7.** To relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, and the like; hence, to perform or execute, as an office, or part. **8.** To give forth; to emit or send out; to give vent to; to utter.

Dis-chärġe', *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden.

Dis-chärġe', *n.* **1.** Act of discharging. **2.** State of being discharged. **3.** That which discharges or releases from an obligation. **4.** That which is discharged.

Dis-chär'ġer, *n.* One who, or that which, discharges; *specifically*, in electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery.

Dis-eĭ'ple, *n.* [Lat. *discipulus*, for *discibulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] **1.** One who receives instruction from another. **2.** One who accepts the instructions or doctrines of another.

Syn. — Learner; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter.

Dis-eĭ'ple-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a disciple.

Dĭs'çi-plin-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being disciplined. **2.** Liable or deserving to be disciplined.

Dĭs'çi-plin-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disciplinable.

Dĭs'çi-plin-ant, *n.* [Lat. *disciplinans*, p. pr. of *disciplinare*. See DISCIPLINE, *v.*] (*Eccl.*) One of a certain religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or imposing other rigid discipline.

Dĭs'çi-plin-ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

Dĭs'çi-plin-ā'ri-an, *n.* One who disciplines; one who enforces rigid discipline.

Dĭs'çi-plin-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government.

Dĭs'çi-plĭne, *n.* [Lat. *disciplina*, contr. fr. *discipulina*, from *discipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise. **2.** Training to act in accordance with established rules. **3.** Subjection to rule. **4.** Severe training, corrective of faults. **5.** Punishment inflicted by way of correction and training. **6.** (*Eccl.*) Reformatory or penal action toward a church member. **7.** Subject matter of instruction.

Syn. — Education; instruction; training; culture; correction; chastisement.

Dĭs'çi-plĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCIPLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCIPLINING.] **1.** To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control; to drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods. **4.** To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

Syn. — To train; form; bring up; regulate; correct; chasten; chastise; punish.

Dĭs'çi-plin-er, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

Dis-elāim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCLAIMING.] **1.** To reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for. **2.** To refuse to acknowledge. **3.** (*Law.*) To decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.

Syn. — To disown; disavow; deny; renounce; reject.

Dis-elāim'er, *n.* **1.** One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces. **2.** (*Law.*) A denial, disavowal, or renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust. **3.** A public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like.

Dis-elōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCLOSING.] **1.** To unclose; to open. **2.** To remove a cover or envelope from; to lay open. **3.** To bring to light; to lay open to the view. **4.** To make known, as that which has been kept secret.

Syn. — To uncover; unveil; discover; reveal; divulge; tell; utter.

Dis-elōse', *v. i.* **1.** To burst open; to gape. **2.** To make a disclosure or revelation.

Dis-elō̤'er, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

Dis-elō̤'ūre, *n.* **1.** Act of disclosing. **2.** That which is disclosed or revealed.

Dĭs'eoid, *n.* [See *infra.*] Any thing having the form of a discus or disk.

Dĭs'eoid, } *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής, from δίσκος, a round
Dis-eoid'al, } plate, quoit, and εἶδος, form, shape.] Having the form of a disk.

Discoid flowers (*Bot.*), compound flowers, consisting of tubular florets only, as the tansy.

Dis-eŏl'or (dis-kŭl'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOLORING.] **1.** To alter the hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. **2.** To alter the true complexion or appearance of.

Dis-eŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of discoloring or state of being discolored. **2.** Discolored spot; stain.

Dis-eŏm'fit (dis-kŭm'fit), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMFITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMFITING.] [Lat. *dis* and *conficere*, to prepare, to bring about. Cf. COMFIT.] **1.** To scatter in fight. **2.** To break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection.

Syn. — To disconcert; defeat; rout; overthrow.

Dis-eŏm'fit, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture.

Dis-eŏm'fit-ūre (-kŭm'fit-yu̇r, 53), *n.* Act of discomfiting or state of being discomfited; rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

Dis-eŏm'fort (-kŭm'furt), *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; inquietude.

Dis-eŏm'fort, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMFORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMFORTING.] To destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of.

Dĭs'eom-mĕnd', *v. t.* **1.** To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to censure. **2.** To expose to censure or ill favor.

Dĭs'eom-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Deserving disapprobation; blamable; blameworthy; censurable.

Dis-eŏm'men-dā'tion, *n.* Blame; censure. [*Rare.*]

Dĭs'eom-mōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMMODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMMODING.] [From Lat. *dis* and

commodare, to make fit or suitable, from *commodus*, fit, commodious.] To put to inconvenience.

Syn.— To incommode; annoy; molest; trouble; inconvenience.

Dĭs'ĕom-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* Incommodious. [*Rare.*]
Dĭs'ĕom-mō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Inconvenience.
Dis-cŏm'mon, *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the right of common. **2.** To deprive of the privileges of a place.
Dĭs'ĕom-pōṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMPOSING.] **1.** To disarrange; to interfere with; to break up. **2.** To throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of. **3.** To put out of place or service.

Syn.— To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; fret; vex; discharge; displace.

Dĭs'ĕom-pōṣ'ure, *n.* **1.** State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation. **2.** Discordance; inconsistency.
Dĭs'ĕon-çẽrt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONCERTING.] **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder. **2.** To throw into confusion; to disturb the composure of.

Syn.— To discompose; abash; derange; ruffle; confuse; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

Dĭs'ĕon-çẽr'tion, *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; confusion; discomposure.
Dĭs'ĕon-fôrm'a-ble, *a.* Not conformable.
Dĭs'ĕon-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of conformity.
Dĭs'ĕon-grṵ'i-ty, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement.
Dĭs'ĕon-nĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONNECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONNECTING.] To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate; to sever.
Dĭs'ĕon-nĕc'tion, *n.* Act of separating, or state of being separated; separation; want of union.
Dis-cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t.* To desecrate. [*Rare.*]
Dis-cŏn'so-late (45), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and Lat. *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari*, to console.] **1.** Destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; melancholy. **2.** Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.
Dis-cŏn'so-late-ly, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner.
Dis-cŏn'so-late-ness, *n.* State of being disconsolate.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĕnt', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONTENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONTENTING.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĕnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĕnt'ed-ness, *n.* Uneasiness of mind.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĕnt'ment, *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'u-ance, *n.* [See DISCONTINUE.] **1.** Act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A breaking off or interruption of an estate. (*b.*) Termination of an action in practice by the voluntary act of the plaintiff; an entry on the record that the plaintiff discontinues his action. (*c.*) That technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading in an action, which follows where a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered.

Syn.— Cessation; intermission; interruption; discontinuation; separation; disunion; disjunction; disruption.

Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; discontinuance; intermission; disruption.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'ūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONTINUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONTINUING.] **1.** To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to. **2.** To cease attention to, or entertainment or reception of. **3.** To break the continuity of; to disunite.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'ūe, *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity or cohesion of parts. **2.** To be separated or severed; to part.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'u-er, *n.* One who discontinues.
Dis-cŏn'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.
Dĭs'ĕon-tĭn'u-oŭs, *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted.
Dĭs'ĕord, *n.* [Lat. *discordia*, from *discors*, discordant, from *dis* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife. **2.** (*Mus.*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce.

Syn.— Variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; clashing; dissonance.

Dis-côrd'ançe, } *n.* State or quality of being discord-
Dis-côrd'an-çy, } ant; disagreement; inconsistency.
Dis-côrd'ant, *a.* **1.** Being at variance; clashing; opposing. **2.** (*Mus.*) Not in harmony or musical concord.

Syn.— Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; contrarious; dissonant; harsh; jarring.

Dis-côrd'ant-ly, *adv.* In a discordant manner.
Dis-côrd'ant-ness, *n.* State of being discordant.
Dĭs'ĕount, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *count*, n., q. v.] **1.** An allowance made for any reason upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like. **2.** A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due. **3.** Act of discounting.
Dĭs'ĕount, or **Dis-ĕount'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOUNTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *count*, q. v.] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like. **2.** To loan money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. **3.** To leave out of account. [*Rare.*]
Dĭs'ĕount, or **Dis-ĕount'**, *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount.
Dis-ĕount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted.
Dis-ĕoun'te-nançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOUNTENANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOUNTENANCING.] **1.** To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or give the support of one's approval to; to discourage.
Dis-ĕoun'te-nançe, *n.* Unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation.
Dis-ĕoun'te-nan-çer, *n.* One who discountenances or discourages.
Dĭs'ĕount-er, *n.* One who discounts.
Dis-cŏŭr'ăġe (-kŭr'ej), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOURAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOURAGING.] **1.** To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. **2.** To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn.— To dishearten; dispirit; depress; deject; dissuade; disfavor; discountenance.

Dis-cŏŭr'ăġe-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discouraged.
Dis-cŏŭr'ăġe-ment (-kŭr'ej-), *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; dejection. **2.** That which discourages.
Dis-cŏŭr'a-ġer (-kŭr'ej-er), *n.* One who discourages.
Dis-cōurse', *n.* [Lat. *discursus*, from *discurrere*, *discursum*, to run to and fro, to discourse, fr. *dis* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** The power to run over in order to compare and judge; an exercise or act of this power. [*Obs.*] **2.** Oral treatment or exposition of a subject; talk; conversation. **3.** A formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon.
Dis-cōurse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOURSED (108),); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOURSING.] **1.** To exercise reason. **2.** To talk in a continuous or formal manner. **3.** To treat of in writing and in a formal manner.
Dis-cōurse', *v. t.* To utter or give forth.
Dis-cōurs'er, *n.* One who discourses.
Dis-cōurs'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Reasoning; discursive. **2.** Containing dialogue or conversation.
Dis-cŏŭr'te-oŭs (-kûr'te-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude.
Dis'cŏŭr'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a discourteous manner.
Dis-cŏŭr'te-sy, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness of behavior or language; incivility.
Dĭsc'oŭs, *a.* [From. Lat. *discus*, disk. See DISK.] Disklike; circular, wide, and flat; discoid.
Dis-cŏv'er (-kŭv'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOVERING.] **1.** To remove the covering or envelope from; to expose to view. **2.** To make known. **3.** To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out.

Syn.— To disclose; bring out; exhibit; show; manifest; reveal; communicate; impart; tell; espy; detect; invent.— We *discover* what existed before but remained unknown; we *invent* by forming combinations which are either entirely new or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus *discovered* America; Whitney *invented* the cotton-gin.

Dis-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.
Dĭs-cŏv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers; one who first finds out an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact; an explorer.
Dis-cŏv'er-y (-kŭv'-), *n.* **1.** Action of discovering; disclosure. **2.** A making known; revelation. **3.** Finding out, or bringing for the first time to the sight or the knowledge. **4.** That which is discovered.
Dis-crĕd'it, *n.* **1.** Want of credit; some degree of dishonor or disesteem. **2.** The act of discrediting, or the state of being discredited.

Syn. — Disesteem; disrepute; dishonor; scandal; disbelief; distrust; reproach.

Dis-crĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCREDITING.] **1.** To refuse to credit; to disbelieve. **2.** To deprive of credibility. **3.** To deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon.

Dis-crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

Dis-creet', *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, p. p. of *discernere*. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment or discretion; wise in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends.

Syn. — Prudent; sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Dis-creet'ly, *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently.

Dis-crĕp'ançe } (113), *a.* State or quality of being
Dis-crĕp'an-çy } discrepant; disagreement; variance; discordance; inconsistency.

Dis-crĕp'ant (113), *a.* [Lat. *discrepans*, p. pr. of *discrepare*, to sound discordantly, from *dis* and *crepare*, to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different.

Dis-crē'te', *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, p. p. of *discernere*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause.

Discrete movement of the voice, a leap from one pitch to another. — *Discrete proportion*, proportion where the ratio of the *means* is different from that of either couplet.

Dis-crē'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *discretio*, separation, difference, from *discernere*, *discretum*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separation. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quality of being discreet; sagacity; prudence. **3.** Freedom to act according to one's own judgment.

At discretion, without conditions or stipulations.

Dis-crē'tion-al } (-krĕsh'un-), *n.* Left to discretion;
Dis-crē'tion-a-ry } unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

Dis-crē-tion-al-ly, } *adv.* At discretion; according
Dis-crē'tion-a-ri-ly, } to discretion.

Dis-crē'tĭve, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Dis-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCRIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCRIMINATING.] [Lat. *discriminare*, *discriminatum*, fr. *discrimen*, division, distinction, contr. from *discerimen*, from *discernere*. See DISCERN.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish. **2.** To mark as different; to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign.

Dis-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately.

Dis-crĭm'i-nate (45), *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

Dis-crĭm'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Distinctly.

Dis-crĭm'i-nate-ness, *n.* Distinctness.

Dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating. **2.** State of being discriminated. **3.** Quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing. **4.** That which discriminates; mark of distinction.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction. See DISCERNMENT.

Dis-crĭm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic. **2.** Observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating.

Dis-crown', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCROWNING.] To deprive of a crown.

Dis-cŭm'ben-çy, *n.* [Lat. *discumbens*, p. pr. of *discumbere*, to lie down, recline, from *dis* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] Act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

Dis-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* To free from that which cumbers or impedes; to disencumber.

Dis-cûr'sion, *n.* [See DISCOURSE.] **1.** Expatiation; desultory talk. **2.** Act of discoursing or reasoning.

Dis-cûr'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Rational; discoursive. **2.** Passing from one thing to another; roving; rambling; digressive.

Dis-cûr'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a discursive manner.

Dis-cûr'so-ry, *a.* Argumentative; discursive.

Dĭs'cus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DĬS'CUS-ĘS; Lat. *pl.* DĬS'CĪ. **1.** A quoit. **2.** A disk. See DISK.

Dis-cŭss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCUSSING.] [Lat. *discutere*, *discussum*, from prefix *dis* and *quatere*, to shake, strike.] **1.** To break up; to disperse. **2.** To examine or consider by disputation. **3.** (*Law.*) To exhaust a remedy against, as against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety.

Syn. — To debate. — To *discuss* a subject is to pull it to pieces; to *debate* a point is to *battle* it out.

Dis-cŭss'er, *n.* One who discusses.

Dis-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* Act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation.

Dis-cŭss'ĭve, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.

Dis-cū'tient, *a.* [Lat. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere*. See DISCUSS.] Serving to disperse morbid matter.

Dis-cū'tient, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to disperse a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Dis-dāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISDAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISDAINING.] [O. F. *desdaigner*, It. *disdegnare*, from Latin prefix *dis* and *dignari*, to deem worthy.] To reject as not deserving one's notice; to look with scorn upon.

Syn. — To contemn; despise; scorn. See CONTEMN.

Dis-dāin', *v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger.

Dis-dāin', *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion.

Syn. — Haughtiness; scorn; contempt; arrogance; pride. See HAUGHTINESS.

Dis-dāin'ful, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.

Dis-dāin'ful-ly, *adv.* In a disdainful manner.

Dis-dāin'ful-ness, *n.* State of being disdainful.

Dis-ēaze', *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*, q. v.] **1.** Lack of ease; uneasiness. [*Obs.*] **2.** A morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness; — applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character and habits, to institutions, &c.

Syn. — Disorder; distemper; malady. — Disease is the leading medical term. *Disorder* means the same, though perhaps with some slight reference to an *irregularity* of the system. *Distemper* (*lit.*, bad temperament) is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals. *Malady* (*lit.*, a bad condition) is not a medical term, and is less used than formerly in literature.

Dis-ēaze' (91), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEASING.] **1.** To cause uneasiness to; to afflict. [*Obs.*] **2.** To afflict with a malady or sickness; — used almost exclusively in the p. p. *diseased*.

Dĭs'em-bärk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBARKED (-bärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBARKING.] To put on shore; to land; to debark.

Dĭs'em-bärk', *v. i.* To go on land; to debark.

Dis-ĕm'bar-kā'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Dĭs'em-băr'rass, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBARRASSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBARRASSING.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear.

Dĭs'em-băr'rass-ment, *n.* Act of disembarrassing.

Dĭs'em-bĕl'lish, *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.

Dĭs'em-bĭt'ter, *v. t.* To free from bitterness.

Dĭs'em-bŏd'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBODYING.] **1.** To divest of the body; to free from the flesh. **2.** To discharge from military organization.

Dĭs'em-bōgue' (-bōg'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBOGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBOGUING.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent.

Dĭs'em-bŏs'om, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

Dĭs'em-bŏw'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to gut.

Dĭs'em-broil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBROILING.] To free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

Dĭs'en-ā'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to disqualify.

Dĭs'en-chânt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENCHANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENCHANTING.] To free from enchantment or spells.

Dĭs'en-chânt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, disenchants.

Dĭs'en-chânt'ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

Dĭs'en-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENCUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENCUMBERING.] To free from encumbrance, clogs or impediments.

Dĭs'en-cŭm'brançe, *n.* Deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

Dĭs'en-gāġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENGAGING.] To release from some previous connection or engagement, as the mind from business, the affections from the world, a lady from one to whom she had promised marriage.

Syn. — To liberate; free; loose; extricate; clear; disentangle; detach; withdraw; wean.

Dĭs'en-gāġe', *v. i.* To release one's self; to set one's self free; to become detached.

Dĭs'en-gā'ġed-ness, *n.* State of being disengaged.

Dĭs'en-gāġe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of disengaging; extrication. **2.** State of being disengaged. **3.** Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Dĭs'en-nō'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; to degrade.

Dĭs'en-rōll', *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

Dĭs'en-tăn'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENTANGLED; *p.*

pr. & *vb. n.* DISENTANGLING.] To free from entanglement; to extricate from complication and perplexity.

Syn. — To unravel; unfold; untwist; loose; extricate; disembarrass; disembroil; clear; evolve; disengage; separate.

Dis'en-tăn'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling.
Dis'en-thrall', *v. t.* See DISINTHRALL. [throne.
Dis'en-thrōne', *v. t.* To deprive of a throne; to de-
Dis'en-tī'tle, *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.
Dis'en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.
Dis'en-trançe', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.
Dis'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem, low regard, inclining to dislike; disfavor.
Dis'es-teem', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISESTEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISESTEEMING.] To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disapproval; to slight.
Dis-ĕs'ti-mā'tion, *n.* Disesteem; disfavor.
Dis-fā'vor, *n.* **1.** Want of favor; disesteem; disregard. **2.** State of not being in favor. **3.** An unkindness; a disobliging act.
Dis-fā'vor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFAVORING.] To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem.
Dis-fā'vor-er, *n.* One who disfavors or disesteems.
Dis-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; defacement; disfigurement.
Dis-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFIGURING.] To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful.

Syn. — To deface; deform; mar; injure.

Dis-fĭg'ūre-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; deformity. **2.** That which disfigures; a defacement.
Dis-frăn'chīşe (-frăn'chiz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFRANCHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFRANCHISING.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular right, as of voting, holding office, &c.
Dis-frăn'chīşe-ment (-frăn'chiz-), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.
Dis-fûr'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFURNISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFURNISHING.] To deprive of furniture; to strip; to disgarnish.
Dis-gär'nish, *v. t.* To divest of garniture, ornaments, or furniture; to dismantle.
Dis-gôrġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGORGING.] **1.** To eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit. **2.** To pour forth or throw out with violence, as if from a mouth. **3.** To give up; to make restitution of.
Dis-gôrġe', *v. i.* To vomit forth what any thing contains; to make restitution. [disgorged.
Dis-gôrġe'ment, *n.* Act of disgorging; that which is
Dis-grāçe', *n.* **1.** Lack or loss of favor, support, or countenance. **2.** Ignominy; infamy. **3.** That which brings dishonor; cause of shame.

Syn. — Disfavor; disesteem; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; disparagement; dishonor; shame; disrepute.

Dis-grāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGRACED; (disgrāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGRACING.] **1.** To deprive of favor; to dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor.

Syn. — To degrade; abase; disparage; defame; debase.

Dis-grāçe'fụl, *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonor; causing shame; shameful; infamous; ignominious.
Dis-grāçe'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
Dis-grāçe'fụl-ness, *n.* Condition of being disgraceful.
Dis-grā'çer, *n.* One who disgraces.
Dis-grā'cioŭs, *a.* Ungracious; unpleasing.
Dis-guīşe' (72), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGUISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGUISING.] **1.** To change the guise or appearance of; *especially*, to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance. **2.** To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate.

Syn. — To conceal; hide; dissemble; secrete; mask.

Dis-guīşe', *n.* **1.** A dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive. **2.** Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. **3.** Change of manner by drink; slight intoxication.
Dis-guīş'ed-ly, *adv.* In disguise.
Dis-guīş'er, *n.* One who disguises or conceals.
Dis-gŭst', *n.* [From Lat. prefix *dis* and *gustus*, tasting, taste.] Repugnance to what is offensive; — said primarily of the sickening opposition felt for any thing which offends the organ of taste; hence, applied to the analogous repugnance excited by any thing extremely unpleasant to the higher sensibilities of the soul.

Syn. — Aversion; distaste; disrelish; dislike. See AVERSION.

Dis-gŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGUSTING.] To provoke disgust in; to offend the taste of; to displease.
Dis-gŭst'fụl, *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; nauseous.
Dis-gŭst'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to disgust.
Dĭsh, *n.* [A.-S. *disc*, *dix*. See DESK and DISK.] **1.** A vessel used for serving up food at the table. **2.** Hence, any particular kind of food. **3.** State of being concave or like a dish.
Dĭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHED (dĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHING.] **1.** To put in a dish, ready for serving at table. **2.** To make like a dish. **3.** To frustrate or disappoint. [*Low.*]
Dĭs'ha-bĭlle' (dĭs'a-bĭl'), *n.* [See DESHABILLE.] An undress; deshabille.
Dĭsh'cloth, } *n.* A cloth used for wiping dishes after
Dĭsh'clout, } they have been washed.
Dis-heärt'en, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHEARTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHEARTENING.] To deprive of heart, courage, or hope.

Syn. — To dispirit; discourage; depress; deject; deter.

Dĭ-shĕv'el (dĭ-shĕv'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHEVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHEVELING.] [Fr. *décheveler*, L. Lat. *discapillare*, fr. prefix *dis*, and Lat. *capillus*, the hair of the head.] To suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, as the hair; — used chiefly in the past participle.
Dĭsh-fụl, *n.*; *pl.* DĬSH'FỤLS. As much as a dish holds or can hold.
Dis-hŏn'est (diz-ŏn'est, 91), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; disposed to deceive or cheat. **2.** Characterized by fraud.
Dis-hŏn'est-ly (-ŏn'est-), *adv.* In a dishonest manner.
Dis-hŏn'es-ty (-ŏn'es-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. **2.** Violation of trust or of justice. **3.** Dishonor; unchastity; incontinence.
Dis-hŏn'or (diz-ŏn'ur, 91), *n.* Want of honor.

Syn. — Disgrace; ignominy; shame; censure; reproach; opprobrium.

Dis-hŏn'or (-ŏn'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHONORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHONORING.] **1.** To deprive of honor; to bring reproach or shame on. **2.** To violate the chastity of. **3.** To refuse to accept or pay; — said of a draft or acceptance which is due and is presented.

Syn. — To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade; debauch; ravish; pollute; vilify.

Dis-hŏn'or-a-ble (-ŏn'ur-), *a.* **1.** Bringing or deserving dishonor; shameful; base. **2.** Wanting in honor; disgraced. [dishonorable.
Dis-hŏn'or-a-ble-ness (-ŏn'ur-), *n.* Quality of being
Dis-hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner.
Dis-hŏn'or-er (-ŏn'-), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces.
Dis-hū'mor, *n.* Peevishness; ill humor.
Dĭs'in-cär'çer-āte, *v. t.* To liberate from prison.
Dis-ĭn'cli-nā'tion, *n.* State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection.

Syn. — Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike; aversion; repugnance.

Dĭs'in-clīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINCLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINCLINING.] To excite the dislike or aversion of; to make averse.
Dĭs'in-fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINFECTED: *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINFECTING.] To cleanse from infection.
Dĭs'in-fĕct'ant, *n.* That which disinfects.
Dĭs'in-fĕc'tion, *n.* Act of disinfecting.
Dĭs'in-ġĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Not noble or high-toned; mean; unworthy. **2.** Not ingenuous; wanting in candor or frankness.
Dĭs'in-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly.
Dĭs'in-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous; want of candor.
Dĭs'in-hĕr'i-şon, *n.* The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.
Dĭs'in-hĕr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINHERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINHERITING.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.
Dĭs'in-hĕr'it-ançe, *n.* Act of disinheriting, or condition of being disinherited; disinherison.
Dis-ĭn'te-gra-ble, *a.* Capable of being disintegrated; liable to separation into parts.
Dis-ĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINTEGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINTEGRATING.] [Lat. prefix *dis* and

integrare, *integratum*, to renew, repair, from *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate into integrant parts.

Dis-ĭn'te-grā'tion, *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; reduction to integrant parts.

Dĭs'in-tĕr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINTERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINTERRING.] **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb. **2.** To bring out, as from a hiding-place.

Dis-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *a.* Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest.

Syn. — Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

Dis-ĭn'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

Dis-ĭn'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.

Dĭs'in-tĕr'ment, *n.* Act of disinterring.

Dĭs'in-thrąll', *v. t.* To release from thralldom or bondage, physical or mental; to emancipate.

Dĭs'in-thrąll'ment, *n.* Emancipation.

Dis-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISJOINING.] To part; to disunite; to separate.

Dis-join', *v. i.* To become separated; to part.

Dis-joint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISJOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISJOINTING.] **1.** To put out of joint; to dislocate. **2.** To separate at junctures; to break in pieces. **3.** To break the natural order and relations of.

Dis-joint', *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces.

Dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state.

Dis-jŭnct', *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere*, to disjoin, from prefix *dis* and *jungere*, to yoke, to join.] Disjoined; separated.

Dis-jŭnc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of disjoining; disunion; separation. **2.** A disjunctive proposition. [joining.

Dis-jŭnct'ĭve, *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; dis-

Disjunctive conjunction (*Gram.*), one connecting grammatically two words or clauses expressing at the same time an opposition or separation inherent in the notions or thoughts. — *Disjunctive proposition*, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions. — *Disjunctive syllogism* (*Logic.*), one in which the major proposition is *disjunctive*.

Dis-jŭnct'ĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A disjunctive conjunction. (*b.*) A disjunctive proposition.

Dis-jŭnct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

Dĭsk, *n.* [Gr. δίσκος, Lat. *discus*. See DESK and DISH.] [Often written *disc*.] **1.** A flat, circular plate. **2.** A discus; a quoit. **3.** (*Astron.*) The face of a celestial body. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The whole surface of a leaf. (*b.*) The central part of a radiate compound flower. (*c.*) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under or around the pistil.

Dis-līke', *n.* Positive and usually permanent aversion.

Syn. — Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; disrelish; distaste; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; disgust.

Dis-līke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLIKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLIKING.] To have an aversion to.

Dĭs'lo-cate (45), *a.* Dislocated.

Dĭs'lo-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLOCATING.] [L. Lat. *dislocare*, *dislocatum*, from prefix *dis* and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To displace; to disjoint; to put out of joint.

Dĭs'lo-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of displacing, or state of being placed. **2.** (*Geol.*) Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from their original position. **3.** (*Surg.*) A disjointing; luxation.

Dis-lŏdġe' (dis-lŏj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISLODGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISLODGING.] **1.** To drive from a lodge or place of rest or repose. **2.** To drive out from a place of hiding or defense.

Dis-lŏdġe', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.

Dis-lŏdġ'ment, *n.* The act or process of dislodging or the state of being dislodged.

Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance; false in love.

Syn. — Disobedient; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconstant.

Dis-loy'al-ly, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; treacherously.

Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity; violation of allegiance; unfaithfulness in love.

Dĭz'mal (dĭz'mal, 91), *a.* [Originally a noun; *e. g.*, "I trow it was in the *dismall*," *Chaucer*; from Lat. *dies malus*, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings.

Syn. — Dreary; lonesome; gloomy; dark; doleful; horrid; dire; direful; frightful; horrible; lamentable; dolorous; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

Dĭz'mal-ly, *adv.* In a dismal manner.

Dis-măn'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMANTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMANTLING.] **1.** To deprive of dress; to strip. **2.** To deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or fortifications.

Dis-măsk', *v. t.* To strip a mask from; to unmask.

Dis-mȧst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMASTING.] To deprive of a mast or masts.

Dis-māy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMAYING.] [Sp. *desmayar*, O. Fr. *esmaier*, *esmoyer*, to dismay, to frighten, from *des*, *es*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, *ex*, and Goth. *magan*, to be strong or able.] To disable with alarm or apprehension; to fill with distressing fear.

Syn. — Daunt; appall. — *Dismay* denotes a continuous state of gloomy apprehension; to *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling; to *appall* (*lit.*, make pale) is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.

Dis-māy', *n.* Loss of firmness and energy through fear.

Syn. — Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror; alarm; horror; consternation.

Dis-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMEMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMEMBERING.] **1.** To divide limb from limb. **2.** To strip of its essential parts.

Syn. — To disjoint; dislocate; dilacerate; mutilate; sever.

Dis-mĕm'ber-ment, *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; mutilation.

Dis-mĭss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMISSED (dis-mĭst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMISSING.] [Lat. *dimittere*, for *dismittere*, *dismissum*, from prefix *dis* and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To send away; to cause or permit to go. **2.** To remove from office, service, or employment. **3.** To lay aside or reject, as a petition or motion in court.

Dis-mĭss'al, *n.* Dismission; discharge.

Dis-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of dismissing; leave to depart. **2.** Removal from office or employment; discharge. **3.** A setting aside as trivial or invalid.

Dis-mĭss'ĭve, *a.* Giving dismission, or leave to depart.

Dis-mount', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISMOUNTING.] **1.** To come down; to descend. **2.** To alight from a horse.

Dis-mount', *v. t.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, or the like. **2.** To throw or remove from a horse. **3.** To throw or remove from their carriages; to break the carriages or wheels of; — said of pieces of artillery.

Dis-năt'u-ral-īze, *v. t.* To make alien.

Dĭs'o-bē'di-ençe, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dĭs'o-bē'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey.

Dĭs'o-bē'di-ent-ly, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

Dĭs'o-bey', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOBEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISOBEYING.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to break or transgress the commands of.

Dĭs'o-bey' (-bā'), *v. i.* To refuse obedience.

Dis-ŏb'li-gā'tion, *n.* The act of disobliging.

Dis-ŏb'li-ga-to-ry (50), *a.* Releasing obligation.

Dĭs'o-blĭġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOBLIGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISOBLIGING.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.

Dĭs'o-blī'ġer, *n.* One who disobliges.

Dĭs'o-blī'ġing-ly, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

Dis-ôrbed', *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Dis-ôr'der, *n.* **1.** Want of order. **2.** Neglect of order or system. **3.** Breach of public order; disturbance of the peace of society. **4.** Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind.

Syn. — Disease; irregularity; disarrangement; confusion; tumult; bustle; disturbance; illness; indisposition; sickness; malady; distemper. See DISEASE.

Dis-ôr'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISORDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISORDERING.] **1.** To disturb the order of; to throw into confusion. **2.** To make sick. **3.** To disturb the regular operations of.

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; confuse; discompose.

Dis-ôr'der-li-ness, *a.* State of being disorderly.

Dis-ôr'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Not in order; marked by disorder. **2.** Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body. **3.** Not complying with the restraints of order and law. **4.** Not regulated by the restraints of morality.

Syn. — Irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose.

Dis-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of disorganizing. **2.** The state of being disorganized.

Dis-ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISORGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISORGANIZING.] To break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder.

Dis-ôr'gan-īz'er, *n.* One who disorganizes.

Dis-ōwn' (diz-ōn', 91), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISOWNING.] To refuse to own or acknowledge.

Syn. — To disavow; disclaim; deny; renounce; disallow.

Dis-păr'ăġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPARAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPARAGING.] [L. Lat. *disparagare, disparagiare*, from prefix *dis* and *paragium, paraticum*, parity of condition or birth, from *par*, equal.] To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior; to injure by depreciating comparisons.

Syn. — To decry; depreciate; undervalue; vilify; reproach; detract from; derogate from; degrade. See DECRY.

Dis-păr'ăġe-ment, *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; unjust depreciation.

Syn. — Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

Dis-păr'a-ġer, *n.* One who disparages.

Dĭs'pa-rāte, *a.* [Lat. *disparatus*, p. p. of *disparare*, to separate, from prefix *dis* and *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. **2.** (*Logic.*) Pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

Dĭs'pa-rātes, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other.

Dis-păr'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *disparitas*, from Lat. *dispar*, unlike, unequal, from prefix *dis* and *par*, equal.] Difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence.

Syn. — Inequality; unlikeness; dissimilitude; disproportion.

Dis-pärk', *v. t.* **1.** To throw open, as a park. **2.** To set at large; to release.

Dis-pärt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPARTING.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate.

Dis-pärt', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

Dis-pärt', *n.* (*Gun.*) (*a.*) The difference between the thickness of the metal at the mouth and at the breech of a piece of ordnance. (*b.*) A piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

Dis-pärt', *v. t.* (*Gun.*) (*a.*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim. (*b.*) To do away with the dispart of, by making the diameter of the base-ring and swell of the muzzle equal.

Dis-păs'sion (-păsh'un), *n.* Freedom from passion.

Dis-păs'sion-ate (45), *a.* **1.** Free from passion; unmoved by feelings. **2.** Not dictated by passion.

Syn. — Calm; cool; composed; serene; temperate; moderate; impartial; unruffled.

Dis-păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* Without passion; calmly.

Dis-păẗch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPATCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPATCHING.] [From Lat. pref. *dis* and *pangere, pactum*, to fasten, fix, settle.] **1.** To send off on a special errand, usually in haste. **2.** To get rid of by sending off; to put out of the way; *especially*, to put to death; to kill. **3.** To dispose of, as business.

Syn. — To expedite; hasten; speed; accelerate; perform; conclude; finish; slay; kill.

Dis-păẗch', *v. i.* To make haste.

Dis-păẗch', *n.* **1.** The sending of a messenger in haste. **2.** Any sending away. **3.** Rapid performance, as of business. **4.** A message dispatched or sent off; *especially*, an important letter sent from one public officer to another.

Syn. — Dismissal; riddance; haste; hurry; promptness; celerity; speed. See HASTE.

Dis-păẗch'er, *n.* One who dispatches.

Dis-păẗch'fụl, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste.

Dis-pau'per, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*.

Dis-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPELLING.] [Lat. *dispellere*, from prefix *dis* and *pellere*, to push, drive.] To drive away; to banish; to cause to disappear; to dissipate.

Dis-pĕn'sa-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being dispensed or administered. **2.** Capable of being dispensed with.

Dis-pĕn'sa-ry, *n.* **1.** A shop or place in which medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor. **2.** The shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

Dĭs'pen-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing or dealing out; — often used of the dealing of God with his creatures. **2.** That which is dispensed or dealt out; *especially* (*Theol.*), a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered. **3.** The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden.

Dis-pĕn'sa-tĭve, *a.* Granting dispensation.

Dis-pĕn'sa-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By dispensation.

Dĭs'pen-sā'tor, *n.* A distributor; a dispenser.

Dis-pĕn'sa-to-ry (50), *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

Dis-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopœia.

Dis-pĕnse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPENSED (dis-pĕnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPENSING.] [Lat. *dispensare*, intens. form of *dispendere*, from *dis* and *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** To deal or divide out in parts or portions. **2.** To apply, as laws to particular cases.

Syn. — To distribute; administer; execute; carry out.

Dis-pĕnse', *v. i.* To permit neglect or omission; to suspend operation; — followed by *with*.

Dis-pĕns'er, *n.* One who dispenses.

Dis-pē'ople, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPEOPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPEOPLING.] To depopulate.

Dī-spĕrm'oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δί, for δίς, twice, twofold, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing two seeds only.

Dis-pĕrse' (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPERSED (dis-pĕrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPERSING.] [From Lat. *dispergere*, from pref. *di* for *dis*, and *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] **1.** To scatter here and there; to spread, as knowledge, light, &c. **2.** To cause to vanish or separate.

Dispersed harmony (*Mus.*), harmony of such a nature that the tones composing the chord are widely separated, as by an octave or more.

Syn. — To scatter; dissipate; dispel; spread; diffuse; distribute; deal out; disseminate.

Dis-pĕrse', *v. i.* To separate; to vanish; to be dispelled.

Dis-pĕrs'er, *n.* One who disperses.

Dis-pĕr'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of scattering or dissipating. **2.** State of being scattered. **3.** (*Opt.*) Separation of light into its different colored rays.

Dis-pĭr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPIRITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPIRITING.] To depress the spirits of.

Syn. — To dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress; cast down; intimidate; daunt; affright; frighten.

Dis-plāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLACED (dis-plāst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPLACING.] **1.** To change the place of; to remove; to put out of place. **2.** To discharge; to depose.

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

Dis-plāçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being displaced.

Dis-plāçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of displacing, or state of being displaced; removal; discharge. **2.** Quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship. **3.** (*Medical Chem.*) A process by which soluble substances are extracted from organic matter.

Dis-plănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPLANTING.] To remove from the place where any thing has been planted or fixed; to displace.

Dĭs'plan-tā'tion, *n.* The act of displanting; removal; displacement.

Dis-plāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPLAYING.] [O. Fr. *desployer*, fr. *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ployer*, to unfold, fr. Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To unfold; to spread wide. **2.** To exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind. **3.** To set in view ostentatiously.

Syn. — To exhibit; show; spread out; parade; expand.

Dis-plāy', *n.* **1.** An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation. **2.** Ostentatious show; parade.

Dis-plāy'er, *n.* One who, or that which, displays.

Dis-plēaṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPLEASING.] Not to please; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to make angry.

Syn. — To offend; dissatisfy; disgust; vex; chafe; anger; provoke; affront.

Dis-plĕaṣ'ūre (-plĕzh'ur), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased; slight anger or irritation. **2.** That which displeases.

Syn. — Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; distaste; dislike; anger; indignation; offense.

Dis-plōde', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPLODING.] [Lat. *displodere*, from prefix *dis* and *plodere, plaudere*, to clap, strike, beat.] To discharge; to explode; to burst.

Dis-plō'sion, *n.* An explosion; a discharge.

Dis-plō'sĭve, *a.* Tending to displode or explode.

Dis-plūme', *v. t.* To strip of plumes or plumage.

Dis-pōrt', *n.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion.

Dis-pōrt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPORTING.] [O. Fr. *desporter, deporter*, as if from a Lat. word *disportare*, to carry to and fro, and *deportare*, to carry away, from *portare*, to carry.] To play; to wanton; to sport.

Dis-pōrt', *v. t.* To divert or amuse.

Dis-pōṣ'a-ble, *a.* Subject to disposal; liable to be disposed of or made use of.

Dis-pōṣ'al, *n.* **1.** Act of disposing, or disposing of; orderly distribution. **2.** Regulation of the fate, condition, application, &c., of any thing. **3.** Power or authority to use or dispose of.

Syn. — Disposition; dispensation; management; conduct; government; distribution; arrangement; regulation; control.

Dis-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPOSING.] [Lat. *disponere*, *dispositum*, from prefix *dis* and *ponere*, to lay, put, set.] **1.** To distribute and put in place; to set in order. **2.** To regulate. **3.** To assign to a service or use; to bestow for an object or purpose. **4.** To give a tendency or inclination; *especially*, to incline the mind of.

To dispose of, (*a.*) To determine the fate of; to exercise the power of control over. (*b.*) To pass over into the control of some one else; to part with; to get rid of.

Syn. — To set; arrange; order; fix; determine; settle; apply; employ; distribute; adjust; regulate; adapt; fit; incline; bestow; give.

Dis-pōsed', *p. a.* Inclined; minded.

Dis-pōs'er, *n.* One who, or that which, disposes.

Dĭs'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** The act of disposing; disposal. **2.** The state or the manner of being disposed; distribution; arrangement; order. **3.** Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution. **4.** Natural aptitude of mind resulting from constitution. **5.** Acquired aptitude of temper or character; moral character.

Syn. — Inclination; tendency. — A man's *disposition* is the prevailing spirit or governing purpose of his mind; his *inclinations* are excited states of desire or appetency; *tendency* is a strong determination or proclivity toward some particular mode of action. A man's *inclinations* are variable; his natural *tendencies* are apt ultimately to prevail; but a *disposition* formed and sustained on the side of virtue will give him the control of both.

Dĭs'pos-sĕss' (-pos-sĕs' *or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPOSSESSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPOSSESSING.] To put out of possession; to eject.

Dĭs'pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed. **2.** (*Law.*) An injury to real property which consists of a deprivation of possession. [disposal; direction.

Dis-pōs'ūre, *n.* Act of disposing; power to dispose of;

Dis-prāīse', *n.* Detraction from praise; blame; censure; reproach; dishonor; disparagement.

Dis-prāīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPRAISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPRAISING.] To withdraw praise from; to censure; to blame.

Dis-prāīs'er, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

Dis-prĕad', *v. t.* To spread abroad; to expand widely.

Dis-prĕad', *v. i.* To expand; to be spread.

Dis-prōōf', *n.* A proving to be false or erroneous; conviction of error; confutation; refutation.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion, *n.* **1.** Want of proportion or of symmetry. **2.** Want of suitableness or adequacy.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPROPORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPROPORTIONING.] To make unsuitable; to mismatch.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* Disproportional; unsuitable; inadequate.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-a-bly, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-al, *a.* Not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-ate (45), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value.

Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

Dis-prọv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being disproved.

Dis-prọve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPROVING.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

Dis-prọv'er, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

Dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controvertible.

Dĭs'pu-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being disputable.

Dĭs'pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes.

Dĭs'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words; argumentation.

Dĭs'pu-tā'tiŏŭs, } *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil
Dis-pū'ta-tĭve, } or controvert.

Dis-pūte', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISPUTING.] [Lat. *disputare*, from prefix *dis* and *putare*, to clean, clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] **1.** To contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to debate. **2.** To strive in opposition to a competitor.

Dis-pūte', *v. t.* **1.** To argue for and against; to discuss. **2.** To struggle for the possession of. **3.** To oppose by argument; to call in question.

Syn. — To controvert; contest; doubt; question; argue; debate; impugn.

Dis-pūte', *n.* **1.** Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate. **2.** Contest; struggle.

Syn. — Altercation; controversy; argumentation; quarrel; disagreement; difference.

Dis-pūt'er, *n.* One who disputes; a controvertist.

Dis-quạl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; disability; *especially*, legal disability; deprivation of legal right or capacity. **2.** Want of qualification. **3.** That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Dis-quạl'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISQUALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISQUALIFYING.] **1.** To render unfit; to incapacitate. **2.** To divest or deprive of legal capacity, power, or right.

Dis-quī'et, *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety.

Dis-quī'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISQUIETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISQUIETING.] To render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb.

Dis-quī'et-er, *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets.

Dis-quī'et-ness, *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.

Dis-quī'e-tūde (30), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Dĭs'qui-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquirere*, to investigate, from *dis* and *quærere*, to seek.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; dissertation; an immethodical discussion.

Dĭs're-gärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISREGARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISREGARDING.] Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight.

Dĭs're-gärd', *n.* The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded; omission to notice.

Dĭs're-gärd'er, *n.* One who disregards.

Dis-rĕl'ish, *n.* **1.** Want of relish; distaste; dislike; aversion; antipathy. **2.** Bad taste; nauseousness.

Dis-rĕl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISRELISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISRELISHING.] **1.** Not to relish; to feel a degree of disgust at. **2.** To make nauseous.

Dis-rĕp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not reputable; tending to bring into disesteem or discredit.

Syn. — Dishonorable; discreditable; low; mean; disgraceful; shameful.

Dis-rĕp'u-ta-bly, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Dis-rĕp'u-tā'tion, } *n.* Loss or want of reputation or
Dĭs're-pūte', } credit.

Syn. — Disesteem; discredit; dishonor; disgrace.

Dĭs're-spĕct', *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; irreverence.

Dĭs're-spĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISRESPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISRESPECTING.] To show disrespect to.

Dĭs're-spĕct'fụl, *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil.

Dĭs're-spĕct'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

Dis-rōbe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISROBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISROBING.] To divest of a robe, or of that which clothes, dresses, or decorates.

Dis-rōb'er, *n.* One who strips of robes or clothing.

Dis-rōōt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISROOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISROOTING.] To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to extirpate.

Dis-rŭpt', *a.* [Lat. *disruptus*, p. p. of *disrumpere*, to break asunder, from *dis* and *rumpere*, to break, burst.] Rent asunder; broken.

Dis-rŭp'tion, *n.* The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder; disrupture. [tion.

Dis-rŭpt'ĭve, *a.* Causing, or accompanied by, disrup-

Dis-rŭpt'ūre (53), *n.* A rending asunder; disruption.

Dis-săt'is-făc'tion, *n.* State or condition of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.

Syn. — Discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

Dis-săt'is-făc'to-ry, *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; displeasing.

Dis-săt'is-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSATISFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSATISFYING.] To render unsatisfied or discontented; to displease.

Dis-sĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSECTING.] [Lat. *dissecare*, *dissectum*, from *dis* and *secare*, to cut.] **1.** To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. **2.** To analyze into its constituent parts, for the purposes of science or criticism.

Dis-sĕct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissected.

Dis-sĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dissecting; anatomy. **2.**

Act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Dis-sĕct'or, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Dis-sēize', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSEIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSEIZING.] (*Law.*) To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

Dis'sēi-zee', *n.* (*Law.*) One disseized, or put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

Dis-sēi'zin, *n.* (*Law.*) An unlawful dispossessing of a person actually seized of the freehold.

Dis-sēi'zor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who disseizes.

Dis-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSEMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSEMBLING.] [O. Fr. *dissembler*, Lat. *dissimulare*, from *dis* and *simulare*, to make like another, from *similis*, like.] **1.** To hide under a false semblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask. **2.** To make pretense of; to feign.

Syn.—To conceal; disguise; dissimulate; mask; cloak; cover.

Dis-sĕm'ble, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Dis-sĕm'bler, *n.* One who dissembles.

Syn.—Hypocrite.—A *dissembler* conceals what he is. A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not. When Andre passed within the American lines in a citizen's dress, he was a *dissembler;* Arnold, whom he went to visit, had long been a *hypocrite.*

Dis-sĕm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSEMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSEMINATING.] [Lat. *disseminare*, *disseminatum*, fr. *dis* and *seminare*, to sow, fr. *semen*, seed.] **1.** To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed. **2.** To spread or extend by dispersion.

Syn.—To spread; diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

Dis-sĕm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion; dispersion.

Dis-sĕm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Tending to scatter, or to become scattered, abroad, or disseminated.

Dis-sĕm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dis-sĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *dissensio*, from *dissentire.* See DISSENT.] Violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife; quarrel.

Dis-sĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSENTING.] [Lat. *dissentire*, from *dis* and *sentire*, to feel, think, judge.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to disagree. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To differ from the established church. **3.** To be of a contrary nature.

Dis-sĕnt', *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, *especially* that of England.

Dĭs'sen-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*, from *dissentire.* See *supra.*] Disagreeing; contrary. [*Rare.*]

Dis-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who dissents; *especially*, one, not a Roman Catholic, who dissents or separates from the church of England; a dissident.

Dis-sĕn'tient, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

Dis-sĕn'tient, *n.* One who disagrees, or dissents.

Dĭs'ser-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertare*, to discuss, intens. form of *disserere.*] A formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay.

Dis-sĕrve' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSERVING.] To injure; to hurt; to harm.

Dis-sĕrv'ĭçe, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

Dis-sĕrv'ĭçe-a-ble, *a.* Unserviceable; mischievous; harmful; injurious.

Dis-sĕv'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSEVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSEVERING.] [In this word, *dis*, as in *dispart*, augments the signification.] To part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to sever.

Dis-sĕv'er-ançe, *n.* Act of dissevering; separation.

Dĭs'si-dençe, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

Dĭs'si-dent, *a.* [Lat. *dissidens*, p. pr. of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree, from *dis* and *sedere*, to sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting.

Dĭs'si-dent, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who dissents or separates from the established religion; a dissenter.

Dis-sĭl'i-ençe (*or* dis-sĭl'yens), *n.* Act of leaping or starting asunder.

Dis-sĭl'i-ent (*or* dis-sĭl'yent), *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, p. pr. of *dissilire*, to leap or burst asunder, from *dis* and *salire*, to leap.] Bursting and opening with an elastic force.

Dis-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous.

Dis-sĭm'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

Dis-sĭm'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

Dĭs'si-mĭl'i-tūde (30), *n.* **1.** Want of similitude or resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A comparison by contrast.

Dis-sĭm'u-lāte, *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.

Dis-sĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dissimulatio.* See DISSEMBLE.] Act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dĭs'si-pa-ble, *a.* Liable to be dissipated. [*Rare.*]

Dĭs'si-pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSIPATING.] [Lat. *dissipare*, *dissipatum*, from prefix *dis* and an obs. *sipare*, *supare*, to throw.] **1.** To drive asunder. **2.** To destroy by wasteful extravagance.

Syn.—To disperse; scatter; dispel; spend; expend; squander; waste; consume; lavish.

Dĭs'si-pāte, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. **2.** To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure.

Dĭs'si-pā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dissipating or dispersing; a state of dispersion or separation. **2.** A dissolute course of life; profuseness in vicious indulgences. **3.** A trifle which distracts attention. **4.** A state of distracted attention.

Dis-sō'cia-ble, *a.* **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous. **2.** Unsuitable to society.

Dis-sō'cial, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

Dis-sō'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSOCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSOCIATING.] [Lat. *dissociare*, *dissociatum*, from *dis* and *sociare*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite.

Dis-sō'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion.

Dĭs'so-lu-ble, *a.* [Lat. *dissolubilis.* See DISSOLVE.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved, or liquefied. **2.** Capable of being disunited.

Dĭs'so-lute (30), *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere.* See DISSOLVE.] Abandoned to vicious pleasures.

Syn.—Uncurbed; disorderly; wild; wanton; luxurious; vicious; lax; licentious; lewd; rakish; debauched.

Dĭs'so-lute-ly, *adv.* In a loose or dissolute manner.

Dĭs'so-lute-ness, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; debauchery; dissipation.

Dĭs'so-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts. **2.** Change from a solid to a fluid state. **3.** Change of form by chemical agency. **4.** Dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership. **5.** Extinction of human life; death. **6.** State of being dissolved. **7.** Destruction; ruin.

Diş-şŏlv'a-ble (diz-zŏlv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Diş-şŏlve' (diz-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSOLVING.] [Lat. *dissolvere*, from pref. *dis* and *solvere*, to loose, free.] **1.** To separate into component parts. **2.** To break the continuity of; to disconnect. **3.** To convert into a liquid; to melt; to liquefy. **4.** To destroy the power of. **5.** To terminate; to cause to disappear. **6.** (*Law.*) To annul; to rescind.

Dissolved blood (*Med.*), that which does not readily coagulate.

Diş-şŏlve' (diz-zŏlv', 91), *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; to be dissipated. **2.** To become fluid; to be melted. **3.** To fade away; to vanish.

Diş-şŏlv'ent, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.

Diş-şŏlv'ent, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving; a menstruum; a solvent.

Diş-şŏlv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dissolves.

Dis'so-nançe, *n.* **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; discord; jargon. **2.** Want of agreement; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency.

Dĭs'so-nan-çy, *n.* Discord; dissonance.

Dĭs'so-nant, *a.* [Lat. *dissonans*, p. pr. of *dissonare*, to be discordant, from *dis* and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Discordant; unharmonious. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous.

Dis-suāde' (dis-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSUADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSUADING.] [Lat. *dissuadere*, from *dis* and *suadere*, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against.

Dis-suād'er, *n.* One who dissuades.

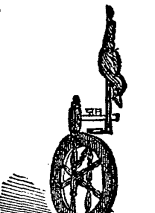
Dis-suā'şion (-swā'zhun), *n.* **1.** Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing. **2.** A dissuasive.

Dis-suā'sĭve (-swā'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.

Dis-suā'sĭve, *n.* An argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure.

Dĭs'syl-lăb'ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

Dis-sŷl'la-ble, or **Dĭs'syl-la-ble,** *n.* [Gr. δισσύλλαβος, from δίς, twice, double, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.



Distaff.

Dĭs'taff, *n.*; *pl.* DĬS'TAFFS. [A.-S. *distæf.*] **1.** The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spin-

ning by hand. **2.** The holder of a distaff; hence, a woman, or the female sex.

Dis-tāin′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTAINING.] [O. Fr. *destaindre*, *desteindre*, to take away the color, from *dis* and *teindre*, Lat. *tingere*, to dye, tinge.] To stain; to discolor.

Dĭs′tançe, *n.* [See DISTANT.] **1.** A space between two objects. **2.** Remoteness of place; a remote place. **3.** Interval of time. **4.** Reserve; respect; ceremoniousness.

Angular distance, the angle of separation between the directions in which two bodies are seen; apparent distance.

Dĭs′tançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTANCING.] **1.** To place at a distance. **2.** To cause to appear as if at a distance. **3.** To leave behind in a race; to surpass or excel.

Dĭs′tant, *a.* [Lat. *distans*, p. pr. of *distare*, to stand apart, to be separate or distant, from *dis* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Separate. **2.** Far separated; remote; — in place, time, consanguinity, or connection. **3.** Reserved in manners; cold; not familiar. **4.** Indistinct; faint; obscure; — as from distance.

Dĭs′tant-ly, *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

Dis-tāste′, *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink. **2.** Alienation of affection.

Syn. — Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

Dis-tāste′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTASTING.] Not to have relish for; to dislike the taste of; to disrelish; to loathe.

Dis-tāste′fụl, *a.* **1.** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. **2.** Displeasing to the feelings. **3.** Manifesting distaste or dislike.

Syn. — Nauseous; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory; disgusting; repulsive.

Dis-tāste′fụl-ly, *adv.* In a displeasing manner.

Dis-tĕm′per, *n.* **1.** A morbid state of the animal system; — at present often restricted to the diseases of brutes. **2.** Ill humor, or bad temper. **3.** (*Paint.*) A preparation of opaque or body colors, with size instead of oil.

Syn. — Disease; disorder; sickness; illness; malady; indisposition.

Dis-tĕm′per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTEMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTEMPERING.] **1.** To derange the functions of, whether bodily or mental; to bring disease upon. **2.** To disturb; to ruffle; to make ill-humored. **3.** (*Paint.*) To make into distemper.

Dis-tĕm′per-a-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** Commixture of contrarieties; confusion; disorder. **2.** Violent disturbance. **3.** Slight illness; distemper. **4.** Mental uneasiness.

Dis-tĕnd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTENDING.] [Lat. *distendere*, from prefix *dis* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out.] **1.** To lengthen out. **2.** To stretch or spread in all directions.

Syn. — To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell.

Dis-tĕnd′, *v. i.* To become expanded or inflated.

Dis-tĕn′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being distended.

Dis-tĕn′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of distending; state of being distended. **2.** Space occupied by the thing distended.

Dĭs′tich (dĭs′tik), *n.* [Gr. δίστιχος, δίστιχον, with two rows, of two verses, from δί, for δίς, twice, twofold, and στίχος, row, verse.] (*Pros.*) (*a.*) A couple of verses making complete sense. (*b.*) A couplet of two lines, of different kinds of verse, which are repeated in the same order.

Dĭs′tich, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two
Dĭs′tich-oŭs, } rows; two-ranked.

Dis-tĭll′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTILLING.] [Lat. *destillare*, from *de* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop.] **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To flow gently. **3.** To use a still; to practice distillation.

Dis-tĭll′, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** To subject to, or obtain by, the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

Dis-tĭll′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distilled.

Dĭs′til-lā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of falling in drops. **2.** The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. **3.** The substance extracted by distilling.

Destructive distillation (*Chem.*), distillation of substances at very high temperatures.

Dis-tĭll′er, *n.* One who distills.

Dis-tĭll′er-y, *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

Dis-tĭnct′, *a.* [Lat. *distinctus*, p. p. of *distinguere*. See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Having the difference marked; distinguished. **2.** Spotted; variegated. **3.** Separate in place; not united by growth or otherwise. **4.** Different; individual. **5.** So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not confused.

Syn. — Separate; definite; clear; plain; obvious.

Dis-tĭnc′tion, *n.* **1.** Marking off by visible signs; division. **2.** Exercise of discernment; discrimination. **3.** Distinguishing quality. **4.** Estimation of difference; regard to distinguishing circumstances. **5.** Conspicuous station; honorable estimation.

Syn. — Discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; eminence.

Dis-tĭnc′tĭve, *a.* Marking or expressing distinction.

Dis-tĭnct′ĭve-ly, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

Dis-tĭnct′ly, *adv.* With distinctness; clearly; plainly.

Dis-tĭnct′ness, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct.

Dis-tĭn′guish (-tĭng′gwish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTINGUISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTINGUISHING.] [Lat. *distinguere*, *distinctum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *stinguere*, to quench, extinguish.] **1.** To separate or recognize by visible marks. **2.** To separate by definition of terms or logical division of a subject. **3.** To recognize by characteristic qualities. **4.** To make to differ. **5.** To make eminent or known.

Syn. — To mark; discriminate; discern; perceive; signalize; honor.

Dis-tĭn′guish, (-tĭng′gwish), *v. i.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination.

Dis-tĭn′guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.

Dis-tĭn′guished (-tĭng′gwisht), *p. a.* Having distinction; made eminent or known; noted.

Syn. — Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious. — A man is *eminent* when he stands *high* as compared with those around him; *conspicuous* when he is so elevated as to be generally seen and observed; *distinguished* when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view; *celebrated* when he is widely spoken of with honor and respect; *illustrious* when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.

Dis-tĭn′guish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, distinguishes.

Dis-tĭn′guish-ing, *p. a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.

Dis-tôrt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTORTING.] [Lat. *distorquere*, *distortum*, from *dis* and *torquere*, to twist.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape. **2.** To force out of the true posture or direction. **3.** To wrest from the true meaning.

Syn. — To twist; wrest; deform; pervert; bend.

Dis-tôr′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of distorting or twisting out of shape. **2.** The state of being twisted out of shape; visible deformity.

Dis-tôrt′ĭve, *a.* Causing or having distortions.

Dis-trăct′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTRACTING.] [Lat. *distrahere*, *distractum*, fr. *dis* and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To perplex; to confuse. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions. **3.** To render insane; to craze; — used in the past participle.

Dis-trăc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *distractio*, from *distrahere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Confusion of attention. **2.** Confusion of affairs. **3.** Perturbation of mind. **4.** A state of disordered reason.

Syn. — Perplexity; disturbance; disorder; dissension; tumult; derangement; madness; raving; franticness.

Dis-trăct′ĭve, *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting.

Dis-trāin′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTRAINING.] [O. Fr. *distraindre*, from Lat. *distringere*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, L. Lat. to punish severely, from *di*, for *dis*, and *stringere*, to draw tight, to press together.] (*Law.*) To seize for debt, without legal process.

Dis-trāin′or, *n.* One who distrains.

Dis-traught′ (-trawt′), *a.* Distracted; perplexed.

Dis-trĕss′, *n.* [From Lat. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** Extreme pain or suffering, of body or mind. **2.** That which occasions suffering. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The act of distraining. (*b.*) The thing taken by distraining.

Syn. — Affliction; suffering; pain; agony; misery; calamity; misfortune; adversity. See AFFLICTION.

Dis-trĕss′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRESSED (dis-trĕst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTRESSING.] **1.** To cause pain or anguish to. **2.** (*Law.*) To seize for debt; to distrain.

Syn. — To pain; grieve; harass; trouble; perplex.

Dis-trĕss′fụl, *a.* Inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from, distress.

Dis-trĭb′u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being distributed.

Dis-trĭb′ūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRIBUTED; *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* DISTRIBUTING.] [Lat. *distribuere*, *distributum*, from *dis* and *tribuere*, to assign, bestow.] **1.** To divide among several. **2.** To dispense; to administer. **3.** To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, &c.

Syn. — To dispense; deal; apportion; allot; share; assign.

Dis-trĭb'ūte, *v. i.* To make distribution.

Dis-trĭb'u-ter, *n.* One who distributes or dispenses.

Dĭs'tri-bū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of distributing or dispensing. **2.** Almsgiving. **3.** Separation into parts or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse. **4.** (*Print.*) The separating of the type, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.

Syn. — Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; disposal; classification.

Dis-trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share. **2.** (*Logic.*) Assigning the various species of a general term. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing separation or division.

Dis-trĭb'u-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By distribution; singly.

Dĭs'trict, *n.* [L. Lat. *districtus*, district, from Lat. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*, to draw asunder. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** A defined portion of a state or city for legislative, elective, or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent.

Syn. — Division; quarter; province; tract; region; country.

Dĭs'trict, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTRICTING.] To divide into districts.

District court (*U. S.*), a subordinate tribunal having jurisdiction over certain cases within a judicial district.

Dis-trŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTRUSTING.] Not to confide in or rely upon; to mistrust; to disbelieve.

Dis-trŭst', *n.* **1.** Doubt of reality or sincerity. **2.** Suspicion of evil designs.

Dis-trŭst'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Apt to distrust; suspicious. **2.** Not confident; diffident; modest.

Dis-trŭst'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

Dis-tûrb', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTURBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISTURBING.] [Lat. *disturbare*, from *dis* and *turbare*, to disturb, trouble, from *turba*, disorder, crowd.] **1.** To throw into confusion or disorder. **2.** To interfere with; to terminate abruptly. **3.** To agitate the mind of; to render uneasy.

Syn. — To disorder; disquiet; agitate; discompose; molest; perplex; trouble; incommode; hinder; ruffle; stir; move.

Dis-tûrb'ançe, *n.* **1.** Derangement of the regular course of things. **2.** Confusion of the mind. **3.** Public commotion. **4.** (*Law.*) Interruption of a right.

Syn. — Tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement; agitation; confusion; commotion; perturbation.

Dis-tûrb'er, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets.

Dis-ūn'ion, *n.* **1.** Termination of union. **2.** A breach of concord and its effect. **3.** The severance by any State of its connection with the federal government. [*Amer.*]

Dis-ūn'ion-ĭst, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

Dĭs'u-nīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISUNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISUNITING.] **1.** To destroy the continuity or union of. **2.** To break the concord of.

Syn. — To divide; part; sever; disjoin; sunder; separate.

Dĭs'u-nīte', *v. i.* To part; to become separate.

Dis-ū'ni-ty, *n.* A state of severance or separation.

Dis-ū'şaġe, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

Dis-ūse', *n.* **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise. **2.** Cessation of custom; desuetude.

Dis-ūşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISUSING.] **1.** To cease to use or practice; to desist from employing. **2.** To disaccustom.

Dis-văl'u-ā'tion, *n.* Disesteem; disreputation.

Dis-văl'ūe, *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.

Dĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *dîc*. See DIKE and DIG.] A trench in the earth, particularly one for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, &c.

Dĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DITCHED (dĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DITCHING.] To dig a ditch or ditches in.

Dĭtch, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

Dĭtch'er, *n.* One who digs ditches.

Dī'the-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *δί*, for *δίς*, twice, double, and *theism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good one and an evil one; dualism.

Dī'the-ĭst'ic, **Dī'the-ĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism; dualistic.

Dĭth'y-răm'b, **Dĭth'y-răm'bus**, *n.* [Gr. *διθύραμβος*, a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus, and said to be named from his double birth.] An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Bacchus.

Dĭth'y-răm'bic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a dithyramb; wild, impetuous, and boisterous.

Dĭth'y-răm'bic, *n.* **1.** A dithyramb. **2.** A poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

Dī'tōne, *n.* [Gr. *δίτονος*, of two tones, from *δί*, for *δίς*, twice, double, and *τόνος*, a tone, q. v.] (*Mus.*) An interval comprehending two whole tones.

Dĭt'ta-ny, *n.* [Gr. *δίκταμνον*, *δίκταμνος*, a plant growing on Mount *Dicté* in Crete.] (*Bot.*) A kind of aromatic perennial plant, the leaves of which in smell resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.

Dĭt'to, *n.* [It. *detto*, from Lat. *dictum*, said; — contracted into *do*, in books of account.] That which has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing.

Dĭt'to, *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

Dĭt'ty, *n.* [A.-S. *dihtan*, said, dictated, Lat. *dictum*, something said, a saying, from *dicere*, to say.] A song; *especially*, a little poem to be sung.

Dī'u-rē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *δί*, for *διά*, through, and *οὖρον*, urine.] (*Med.*) Excretion of urine.

Dī'u-rĕt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine.

Dī'u-rĕt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine with diuretic properties.

Dī-ûr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies*, day.] **1.** Relating to the daytime. **2.** Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day. **3.** Constituting the measure of a day. **4.** (*Bot.*) Opening during the day, and closing at night.

Dī-ûr'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Dī'u-tûr'nal, *a.* [Lat *diuturnus*, fr. *diu*, a long time, an old ablative form of *dies*, day.] Of long continuance; lasting.

Dī-văn', *n.* [Per. *diwân*, Ar. *daiwân*.] **1.** A book; a collection of poems; an account-book. **2.** A council; the Turkish council of state; the royal court; the court of justice; office for customs. **3.** The council chamber; an audience chamber or saloon for company. **4.** A kind of cushioned seat.

Dī-văr'i-ātе, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVARICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVARICATING.] [Lat. *divaricare*, *divaricatum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *varicare*, to straddle, from *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] To part into two branches; to open; to fork.

Dī-văr'i-ātе, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

Dī-văr'i-cate (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Widely divergent.

Dī-văr'i-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** A parting; a forking. **2.** A wide divergence. **3.** Equivocation. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Intersection of fibers at different angles.

Dīve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVING.] [A.-S. *dyfan*, *dûfan*. Cf. DIP.] **1.** To descend or plunge into water head first. **2.** To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. **3.** To sink; to penetrate.

Dīve'dăp'per, *n.* A small bird; a didapper.

Dīv'er, *n.* **1.** One who dives. **2.** One who goes deeply into a study or business. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of certain genera, remarkable for their habit of diving.

Dī-vĕrġe' (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVERGING.] [From Lat. prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vergere*, to bend, incline, verge.] **1.** To deviate gradually from a given course or line. **2.** To vary from a type, or a normal state, or from the truth.

Dī-vĕrġe'ment, *n.* Act of diverging; divergence.

Dī-vĕr'ġençe, **Dī-vĕr'ġen-çy**, *n.* A receding from each other in radiating lines.

Dī-vĕr'ġent, *a.* Deviating gradually from a given point or direction; separating from each other.

Dī'vers (dī'verz), *a.* [Lat. *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere*.] Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.

Dī'verse, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*. See DIVERS.] Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar.

Dī'verse, *adv.* In different directions.

Dī'verse-ly, *adv.* **1.** In different ways; differently; variously. **2.** In different directions.

Dĭ-vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of diversifying or state of being diversified.

Dĭ-vĕr'si-fīed, *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects.

Dĭ-vĕr'si-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* and *forma*, form.] Of a different form; of varied forms.

Dĭ-vĕr'si-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVERSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVERSIFYING.] [L. Lat. *diversificare*, from Lat. *diversus* and *facere*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities.

Dĭ-vĕr'sion (14), *n.* **1.** Act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object. **2.** That which di-

verts from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses. **3.** (*Mil.*) Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.

Syn. — Amusement; entertainment; pastime; solace; recreation; sport; game; play.

Dĭ-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* **1.** A state of difference; unlikeness. **2.** Multiplicity of difference; variety.

Dĭ-vĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVERTING.] [Lat. *divertere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application. **2.** To turn from business or study.

Syn. — To please; gratify; amuse; entertain; exhilarate; delight; recreate.

Dĭ-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, diverts.

Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭse-ment, *n.* **1.** Diversion. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*pron.* de/vĕr/tiz/mong'.) [Fr.] A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces.

Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

Dĭ-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVESTING.] [It. *divestire*. See DEVEST.] **1.** To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** To deprive.

Dĭ-vĕst'i-tūre (53), *n.* The act of divesting or the state of being divested.

Dĭ-vīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVIDING.] [Lat. *dividere*, from *di*, for *dis*, and the root *vid*, to part, allied to *vidua*, widow, and to *videre*, to see.] **1.** To sever into parts or pieces. **2.** To cause to be separate. **3.** To make partition of among a number; to apportion. **4.** To make discordant or hostile. **5.** To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. **6.** (*Logic.*) To separate into species.

Syn. — To sever; sunder; cleave; deal out; distribute; share; allot; apportion.

Dĭ-vīde', *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to open. **2.** To vote by separating a legislative house into two parts.

Dĭv'i-dĕnd, *n.* [Lat. *dividendus*, *-a*, *-um*, from *dividere*, to divide. See *supra*.] **1.** The share of the interest or profit of stock in trade, or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor. **2.** (*Arith.*) A number or quantity which is to be divided.

Dĭ-vīd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; *specifically*, *pl.*, an instrument, usually with two legs, for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.; compasses.

Dĭv'i-nā'tion, *n.* [See DIVINE.] Act of divining; act or art of foretelling future events; augury; omen; conjectural presage.

Dĭ-vīne', *a.* [*compar.* DIVINER; *superl.* DIVINEST.] [Lat. *divinus*, divine, divinely inspired, from *divus*, *dius*, belonging to a deity, Gr. δῖος.] **1.** Belonging to God. **2.** Proceeding from God. **3.** Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise. **4.** Apparently above what is human. **5.** Relating to divinity or theology.

Syn. — Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred.

Dĭ-vīne', *n.* **1.** A priest; a clergyman. **2.** A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Dĭ-vīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVINING.] [Lat. *divinare*. See *supra*.] To foresee or foreknow.

Syn. — To foretell; predict; presage; prognosticate; guess; conjecture.

Dĭ-vīne', *v. i.* **1.** To practice divination. **2.** To impart presages of the future. **3.** To have presages or forebodings. **4.** To guess or conjecture.

Dĭ-vīne'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner. **2.** By the agency or influence of God.

Dĭ-vīn'er, *n.* One who divines.

Dĭv'ĭng-bĕll, *n.* A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which a person may descend into deep water.

Dĭ-vīn'ing-rŏd, *n.* A rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

Dĭ-vĭn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** A celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. **5.** Supernatural power or virtue. **6.** Awe-inspiring character; supreme dignity. **7.** Science of divine things; theology.

Dĭ-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being divisible.

Dĭ-vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being divided.

Dĭ-vĭ'sion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *divisio*, from *dividere*, *divisum*. See DIVIDE.] **1.** Act of dividing. **2.** State of being divided. **3.** That which divides. **4.** The portion separated by the dividing of a mass. **5.** Difference in opinion or feeling. **6.** Difference of condition. **7.** Separation of the members of a deliberative body to ascertain the vote. **8.** (*Arith.*) (*a.*) Process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. (*b.*) The rule by which the operation is performed. **9.** (*Mil.*) A section of an army or fleet, complete in itself, and commanded by a general officer.

Syn. — Compartment; section; share; separation; partition; difference; variance; discord; disunion.

Dĭ-vĭ'sion-al, *a.* **1.** Marking, expressing, or making division. **2.** Belonging to a division or district.

Dĭ-vī'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Forming division or distribution. **2.** Creating division or discord.

Dĭ-vī'sor, *n.* [Lat. See DIVIDE.] (*Arith.*) The number by which the dividend is divided.

Common divisor, any number capable of dividing two or more numbers without a remainder.

Dĭ-vōrçe', *n.* [Lat. *divortium*, from *divortere*, *divertere*, to separate, from *di*, for *dis*, and *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A legal dissolution of the marriage contract. (*b.*) The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. **2.** Separation of things closely united. **3.** The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

Dĭ-vōrçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVORCED (dĭ-vōrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVORCING.] **1.** To separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; to sunder.

Dĭ-vōrçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being divorced.

Dĭ-vōrçe'ment, *n.* Divorce.

Dĭ-vōr'çer, *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce.

Dĭ-vōr'çĭve, *a.* Having power to divorce.

Dĭ-vŭlġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVULGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVULGING.] [Lat. *divulgare*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *vulgare*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people.] To make public; to reveal; to disclose.

Syn. — To publish; discover; communicate; impart.

Dĭ-vŭl'ġer, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

Dĭ-vŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divellere*.] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

Dĭ-vŭl'sĭve, *a.* Tending to pull asunder or rend.

Dĭz'en (dĭz'n *or* dĭ'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIZENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIZENING.] [Perhaps originally to dress in a foolish manner, and allied to *dizzy*, q. v.; but. cf. also O. Eng. *dize*, *dise*, to put tow or flax on a distaff, *i. e.*, to dress it.] To dress gaudily; to deck gayly; to rig out; to overdress; to bedizen.

Dĭz'zi-ness, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

Dĭz'zy, *a.* [*compar.* DIZZIER; *superl.* DIZZIEST.] [A.-S. *dysig*, *gedysig*, foolish, insipid, O. H. Ger. *tusig*, *tusîc*, *tisic*, D. *duizelig*, dizzy, *dijzig*, misty, hazy. Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, sleepy.] **1.** Having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct. **2.** Causing giddiness. **3.** Unreflecting; heedless.

Dĭz'zy, *v. t.* To make giddy; to confuse.

Dō, *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.

Dọ (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOING.] [A.-S. *dôn*, Goth. *taugan*.] **1.** To perform; to execute; to make. **2.** To produce, as an effect or result; to effect. **3.** To perform completely; to finish; to accomplish. **4.** To cook completely. **5.** To translate or transform into, as a written text. **6.** To deceive; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug. [*Colloq.*]

To do over, to make over; to perform a second time. — *To do up*, to pack together. — *To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of. — *To have to do with*, to have concern, business, or intercourse with; to deal with.

Dọ, *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave. **2.** To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. **3.** To manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end.

To do for, to put an end to; to ruin; to disappoint, &c. — *To do without*, to get along without. — *To have done*, to have made an end or conclusion. — *To have done with*, to have completed; to be through with.

Dōat, *v. i.* See DOTE.

Dŏç'i-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Condition or quality of being doci-
Dŏç'i-ble-ness, } ble; teachableness.

Dŏç'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Easily taught or managed; teachable; docile.

Dŏç'ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *docilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable.

Do-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn.

Dŏç'i-ma-çy, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία, an essay, examination, from δοκιμάζειν, to assay or examine metals.] The art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, &c., of objects.

Dŏç'i-măs'tĭc, *a.* Proving by experiments.

Dŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *docce*, perhaps allied to Gr. δαῦκος, δαῦ-

κον, a kind of parsnip or carrot, used in medicine.] (*Bot.*) A plant some species of which are well-known weeds, having a long tap-root, and are difficult of extermination.

Dŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCKED (dŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCKING.] [See *infra*. Cf. W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to dock, clip.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip. **2.** To deduct from. **3.** To destroy or defeat; to bar.

Dŏck, *v. i.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.

Dŏck, *n.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail, Ger. *docke*, bundle, skein, a short and thick column.] **1.** The stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping. **2.** A case to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

Dŏck, *n.* [Lat. *doga*, sort of vessel, Gr. δοχή, δοχεῖον, receptacle, from δέχεσθαι, to receive.] **1.** An artificial inclosure for the reception of vessels. **2.** The space between two piers for ships; — sometimes including the piers themselves. **3.** The place where a criminal or accused person stands in court.

Dry dock, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; — called also a *graving dock*. — *Floating dock*, a water-tight structure for receiving vessels and raising them out of water by its buoyancy; — called also *sectional dock*. — *Wet dock*, a dock where the water is shut in, and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships.

Dŏck'ăġe, *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

Dŏck'et, *n.* [From *dock*, to cut off a part.] **1.** A summary or digest. **2.** A bill or label tied to goods. [See TICKET.] **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list of such entries. (*b.*) (*Amer.*) A list of causes ready for hearing or trial. **4.** A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly.

Dŏck'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCKETING.] **1.** To make an abstract of the heads of. **2.** To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of on the back, as of papers.

Dŏck'-yărd, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Dŏc'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *docere*, to teach.] **1.** One qualified to teach; a learned man. **2.** One who has received the highest degree in a faculty. **3.** One licensed to practice medicine; a physician. **4.** Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency.

Doctors' Commons, the college of civilians in London where formerly wills were proved and administration was taken out.

Dŏc'tor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCTORING.] **1.** To attend or treat as a physician. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To make a doctor.

Dŏc'tor-al, *a.* Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor.

Dŏc'tor, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Colloq.*]

Dŏc'tor-ate (45), *n.* The degree of a doctor.

Dŏc'tor-ess, **Dŏc'tress**, *n.* A female doctor; a woman who is a physician.

Dŏc'tor-shĭp, *n.* Degree of a doctor; doctorate.

Doctrinaire (dŏk'tre-nâr'), *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrinare*, to teach, from Lat. *doctrina*. See DOCTRINE.] One who rigidly applies to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or principles of his own philosophical system.

Dŏc'tri-nal, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, a doctrine.

Dŏc'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.

Dŏc'trĭne, *n.* [Lat. *doctrina*, from *doctor*.] **1.** Act of teaching; instruction. **2.** That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet.

Syn. — Precept. — A *doctrine* is something to be believed; a *precept* something to be obeyed.

Dŏc'u-ment, *n.* [Lat *documentum*, from *docere*, to teach.] An original or official paper, relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of any thing else.

Dŏc'u-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

Dŏc'u-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to documents; consisting in, or derived from, documents.

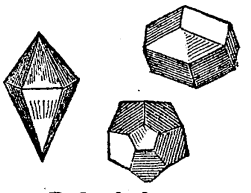
Dŏc'u-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dŏd'der, *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, Ger. *dotter*.] (*Bot.*) A parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, and, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

Do-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, and γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A regular figure or polygon, bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.

Do-dĕc'a-hē'dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

Do-dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n.* [From Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, and ἕδρα, seat, bottom, base.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons; a solid having twelve equal faces.



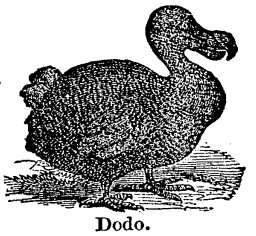
Dodecahedrons.

Dŏdġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DODGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DODGING.] [Prob. a modification of *dog*, v. t., q. v.] **1.** To start suddenly aside. **2.** To play tricks; to be evasive; to quibble.

Dŏdġe, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

Dŏdġe, *n.* Act of evading by some skillful movement; hence, a dexterous device or trick.

Dŏdġ'er, *n.* One who dodges or evades; one who uses tricky devices.



Dodo.

Dō'do, *n.*; *pl.* DŌ'DŌES. [Pg. *doudo*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of large size, once inhabiting the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, but now extinct.

Dōe (dō), *n.* [A.-S. *dâ*.] (*Zoöl.*) A she-deer; *specifically*, the female of the fallow-deer.

Dōe'skĭn, *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe. **2.** A compact, twilled woolen cloth.

Dọ'er (dōō'er), *n.* One who does or performs; an actor; an agent.

Dŏes (dŭz). *Third person present indicative* of *do*.

Dŏff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOFFED (dŏft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOFFING.] [From *do* and *off*.] **1.** To put off, as dress. **2.** To rid one's self of; to defer.

Dŏg, *n.* [Icel. *doggr*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Canis*. There are upwards of thirty varieties. **2.** A mean, worthless fellow. **3.** A fellow; — used humorously. **4.** (*Astron.*) One of the two constellations in the southern hemisphere. **5.** An andiron. **6.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A grappling iron. (*b.*) An iron with fangs for securing a log that is to be sawed. (*c.*) A kind of catch or clutch; *especially*, (*d.*) the carrier of a lathe, and, (*e.*) an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool.

To give or throw to the dogs, to throw away, as useless. — *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined.

Dŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOGGING.] To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to worry with impunity; to hunt.

Dō'gate (45), *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

Dŏg'bĕr'ry, *n.* The berry of the dogwood.

Dŏg'-brī'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dog-rose. See DOG-ROSE.

Dŏg'-cärt, *n.* A one-horse vehicle for sportsmen; — so called from being used to carry dogs, for hunting, in an open space behind.

Dŏg'-chēap, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

Dŏg'-dāy, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, or the Dog-star, rises and sets with the sun. They commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

Dōġe, *n.* [It., from Lat. *dux*, a leader.] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dŏg'-ēared, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down by careless usage; — said of a book.

Dŏg'fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A species of shark.

Dŏg'ġed (60), *a.* [From *dog*.] Surlily obstinate.

Dŏg'ġed-ly, *adv.* In a dogged manner; sullenly.

Dŏg'ġed-ness, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

Dŏg'ġer, *n.* [D., from *dogger*, cod-fish, originally used in the catching of cod-fish.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch.

Dŏg'ġer-el, *a.* [Fom *dog*. Cf. DOG-LATIN.] Low in style, and irregular in measure; — said of poetry.

Dŏg'ġer-el, *n.* Mean, undignified, and irregular verse.

Dŏg'gish, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; snappish.

Dŏg'-Lăt'in, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

Dŏg'mă, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DŎG'MĂS; Lat. *pl.* *DŎG'MA-TĂ*. [Lat. *dogma*, Gr. δόγμα, from δοκεῖν, to think.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion. **2.** An established tenet; a peremptory opinion. **3.** A principle of doctrine asserted or taught without sufficient evidence.

Syn. — Tenet. — A *tenet* is an article of faith, which is firmly held. *Dogma* has now a somewhat odious sense, from its carrying with it the idea of authority or undue assumption, as in its derivative *dogmatism*.

Dog-măt'ic, **Dog-măt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a dogma. **2.** Asserting or disposed to assert authoritatively; magisterial. **3.** Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative.

Dog-măt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Arrogantly; positively.
Dog-măt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science which treats of Christian doctrines; doctrinal theology.
Dŏg'ma-tĭzm, *n.* Arrogance or positiveness in opinion.
Dŏg'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dŏg'ma-tīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOGMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOGMATIZING.] To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence.
Dŏg'ma-tīz'er, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dŏg'rōse, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rose which bears the hip.
Dŏg's'-ēar, *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog.
Dŏg'stär, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun originally gave name to the dog-days.
Dŏg'-tooth, *n.; pl.* DŎG'-TEETH. **1.** A sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; — called also *eye-tooth* and *canine tooth*. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of pointed projections resembling teeth.
Dŏg'-trŏt, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.
Dŏg'-wątch, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two watches of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
Dŏg'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of large shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and serviceable for many purposes.
Doi'ly, *n.* [Said to be so called from the first maker; but cf. TOWEL.] A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine.
Doit, *n.* [D. *duit*, *duyt*, L. Ger. *deut*, perh. fr. Fr. *d'huit*, *de huit*, of eight, as it is the eighth part of a stiver or penny.] **1.** A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; hence, any small piece of money. **2.** Any trifle.
Do-lăb'ri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra*, pickax, and *forma*, form.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of an ax or hatchet.
Dolce (dōl'chā), ***Dolcemente*** (dōl'chā-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It., from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, soft.] (*Mus.*) Softly; sweetly; — a direction to the performer.
Dŏl'drums, *n. pl.* A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds.

To be in the doldrums, to be in a state of listlessness or ennui; to be bored.

Dōle, *n.* [A.-S. *dâl*, *dîlan*, *dælan*, to divide. Cf. DEAL.] **1.** Act of dividing and distributing. **2.** That which is dealt or distributed. **3.** Alms; charity; gratuity.

Syn. — Dealing; apportionment; part; share; portion.

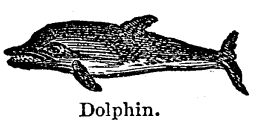
Dōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOLING.] To deal out in small portions; to distribute.
Dōle'fụl, *a.* Full of dole or grief.

Syn. — Piteous; rueful; sorrowful; woful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal.

Dōle'ful-ly, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sadly.
Dōle'sŏme (-sum), *a.* Doleful; dismal; sorrowful.
Dŏll, *n.* [A contraction of *Dorothy*; less probably an abbreviation of *idol*.] A puppet or baby for a child.
Dŏl'lar, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Joachims-thaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley of *St. Joachim*, in Bohemia.] **1.** A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents, 10 dimes, or one tenth of an eagle. **2.** A coin of the same general weight and value, current in Mexico, parts of South America, Spain, &c. **3.** The value of a dollar.
Dŏl'men, *n.* [Celt.] A table of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relics of the Druids; a cromlech.
Dŏl'o-mīte, *n.* (*Geol.* & *Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime. It is so called from the French geologist, *Dolomieu*.
Dō'lor, *n.* [Lat., from *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve.] Pain; grief; distress; anguish.
Dŏl'or-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing pain or distress.
Dŏl'or-ĭf'ĭc, **Dŏl'or-ĭf'ĭc-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *dolorificus*, from *dolor*, and *facere*, to make.] Causing pain or grief; dolorous.
Dŏl'o-rō'so, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a pathetic manner.
Dŏl'or-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of dolor or grief. **2.** Occasioning pain or grief; impressing sorrow.

Syn. — Doleful; dismal; sorrowful; painful; distressing.

Dŏl'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a dolorous manner.
Dŏl'phin, *n.* [Lat. *delphin*, *delphinus*, Gr. δελφίν.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A cetaceous mammal; the true dolphin. (*b.*) A fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of color when dying. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A rope or strap wound round a mast to support the puddening when the lower yards rest in the slings. (*b.*) A spar or buoy secured to an anchor and furnished with a ring to which cables may be bent. (*c.*) A mooring-post.



Dolphin.

Dōlt (20), *n.* [A.-S. *dol*, *dvol*, *dval*, erring, foolish, from *dvĕlan*, to err, to be torpid or stupid, Goth. *dvals*, dull, stupid. Cf. DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow.

Syn. — A blockhead; numskull; ignoramus; dunce; dullard; ass; simpleton.

Dōlt'ish, *a.* Dolt-like; dull in intellect; stupid.
Do-māin', *n.* [Lat. *dominium*, property, right of ownership, fr. *dominus*, master, owner, from *domus*, a house.] **1.** Dominion; authority. **2.** Territory over which dominion is exerted. **3.** Landed property; estate; *especially*, the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. **4.** (*Law.*) Ownership of land; an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right.

Eminent domain, the inherent sovereign power of a state, which gives to the legislature the control of private property for public uses. [*Amer.*]

Dōme, *n.* [Lat. *domus*, a house, *domus Dei*, or *Domini*, house of the Lord, house of God.] **1.** A building; a house. **2.** (*Arch.*) A structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a cupola. **3.** Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building.
Dọmes'dāy (dōōmz'dā), *n.* See DOOMSDAY.
Do-mĕs'tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *domesticus*, from *domus*, house.] **1.** Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family. **2.** Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or home, or to one's own country; intestine. **3.** Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures. **4.** Living in or near the habitations of man; tame. **5.** Made in one's own house, nation, or country.
Do-mĕs'tĭc, *n.* **1.** One who lives in the family of another, as hired assistant. **2.** *pl.* Articles of home manufacture, especially cotton goods. [*Amer.*]
Do-mĕs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOMESTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOMESTICATING.] [L. Lat. *domesticare*, *domesticatum*, fr. *domus*, house.] **1.** To make domestic. **2.** To conduct as if at one's own home. **3.** To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.
Do-mĕs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* The act of domesticating.
Dō'mes-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* The state of being domestic; a household act or life.
Dŏm'i-çĭle, *n.* [Lat. *domicilium*, from *domus*, a house.] **1.** An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence. **2.** (*Law.*) A residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time.
Dŏm'i-çĭle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOMICILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOMICILING.] To establish in a fixed residence, to domiciliate.
Dŏm'i-çĭl'i-a-ry (*or* dŏm'i-sĭl'ya-ry), *a.* Pertaining to domicile, or the residence of a person or family.

Domiciliary visit (*Law*), a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.

Dŏm'i-çĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOMICILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOMICILIATING.] To establish in a permanent residence; to domicile.
Dŏm'i-çĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Permanent residence.
Dŏm'i-nançe, **Dŏm'i-nan-çy**, *n.* Predominance; ascendency; authority.
Dŏm'i-nant, *a.* [Lat. *dominans*, p. pr. of *dominari*. See *infra*.] Ruling; prevailing; predominant.

Dominant chord (*Mus.*), the chord based upon the dominant. — *Dominant estate* or *tenement* (*Law*), the estate to which a servitude or easement is due from another estate.

Dŏm'i-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tone of the scale.
Dŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOMINATING.] [Lat. *dominari*, *dominatus*, from *dominus*, master, lord, from *domus*, house.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern.
Dŏm'i-nāte, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Rare.*]
Dŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; authority. **2.** The fourth of the supposed orders of angelical beings.
Dŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Ruling; imperious.
Dŏm'i-nā'tor, *n.* [See DOMINATE, *v.*] A ruler or ruling power; predominant influence.
Dŏm'i-neer', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOMINEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOMINEERING.] [Fr. *dominer*. See DOMINATE, *v.*] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway.
Do-mĭn'ĭc-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *dominicalis*, from *dominus*,

lord, *dominica* or *dominicus diēs*, the Lord's day.] **1.** Indicating the Lord's day, or Sunday. **2.** Relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in almanacs to denote the Sabbath, or Lord's day.

Do-mĭn'i-can, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Dominicans, or to St. Dominic.

Do-mĭn'i-can, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman; — called also *predicants*, *preaching-friars*, *jacobins*, and *black-friars*.

Dŏm'i-nie, [Lat. *dominus*, master, from *domus*, house.] **1.** A schoolmaster. [*Scot.*] **2.** A parson. [*Scot.*]

Do-mĭn'ion (-mĭn'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *dominium*. See DOMAIN.] **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority. **2.** Superior prominence; predominance. **3.** Territory over which authority is exercised. **4.** A governing power of very high rank.

Syn. — Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; government; ascendency; preponderance; territory; country; region.

Dŏm'i-no, *n.*; *pl.* DŎM'I-NŌS, or DŎM'I-NŌES. [It. & Sp., from Lat. *dominus*, master; or from It. *domo*, *duomo*, cathedral, being a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral.] **1.** A cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests, to protect the head and face. **2.** A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church. **3.** A mourning veil formerly worn by women. **4.** A half-mask formerly worn by ladies. **5.** A long, loose cloak, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a disguise. **6.** A person wearing a domino. **7.** *pl.* A game played by two or more persons, with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, &c., indented on the face with spots from a one to double-six. **8.** One of the pieces with which the game is played.

Dŏn, *n.* [Sp.; Pg. *dom*, It. *donno*, from Lat. *dominus*, master.] **1.** Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title of courtesy in Spain, given to all classes. **2.** A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence.

Dŏn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DONNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DONNING.] [To *do on*.] To put on; to invest one's self with; — opposed to *doff*.

Dō'nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DONATING.] [Lat. *donare*, *donatum*, from *donum*, gift, from *dare*, to give.] To give, generally for a specific object. [*Recent.*]

Do-nā'tion, *n.* [See DONATE.] **1.** Act of giving or bestowing. **2.** That which is given or bestowed; a gift; a grant. **3.** (*Law.*) Act or contract by which a person voluntarily transfers to another the title to a thing of which he is the owner, without any consideration.

Donation-party, a party assembled at the house of some one, as a clergyman, each one bringing some present. [*Amer.*]

Syn. — Gift; present. — *Gift* is generic; a *present* is a gift intended as a compliment or expression of kindness; a *donation* is a word of more dignity, denoting a gift to some public object, and usually large in amount.

Dŏn'a-tĭsm, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The principles embraced by African schismatics of the 4th century, who were called *Donatists*, from *Donatus*, their leader.

Dŏn'a-tĭst, *n.* An adherent of the schism of Donatus.

Dŏn'a-tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *donativum*, from *donare*. See DONATE.] **1.** A gift; a gratuity; a present. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) A benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

Dŏn'a-tĭve, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Do-nā'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) A donor; a giver.

Dōne (dŭn, 57), *p. p.* from *do*. **1.** Performed; executed; finished. **2.** [From Fr. *donné*, corrupted, as used in law, to *doné*, or *done*, from *donner*, to give, to issue, from Lat. *donare*, to give.] Given out; issued; made public; — used in the clause expressing the date of a proclamation or other official public document.

Do-nee', *n.* [Fr. *donné*, p. p. of *donner*, from Lat. *donare*. See DONATE.] **1.** One to whom a gift or donation is made. **2.** (*Law.*) The party executing a power, otherwise called *appointor*.

Dŏn'jon (dŭn'jun), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications, and usually in the center of the whole; — also called the *keep*. [See *Illust.* of *Castle*.]

Dŏn'key, *n.*; *pl.* DON'KEYS. [Perhaps from *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal, and the diminutive termination *key*.] **1.** An ass, or mule. **2.** A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Dŏn'key-ĕn'gĭne, *n.* A small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler.

Dŏn'nà, *n.* [It. *donna*, Sp. *doña*, *dueña*, Pg. *dona*, from Lat. *domina*, mistress. See DON.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy.

Dō'nor, *n.* [Fr. *donneur*, from *donner*, Lat. *donare*, to give.] **1.** One who gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor. **2.** (*Law.*) One who confers a power.

Dōo'dle (dōō'dl), *n.* [Perhaps contracted and corrupted from *do little*.] A trifler; a simple fellow.

Dōom, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOOMING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn. **2.** To ordain as penalty; hence, to mulct or fine. **3.** To assess a tax upon, by estimate or at discretion. [*New England*.] **4.** To destine; to fate.

Dōom, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *dom*, Icel. *domr*, Goth. *doms*. See DEEM.] **1.** Judicial sentence; penal decree. **2.** That to which one is doomed or sentenced; penalty; unhappy fate. [*New England*.]

Dōoms'dāy, *n.* **1.** A day of doom, sentence, or condemnation. **2.** The day of the final judgment.

Dōoms'dāy-bŏŏk, *n.* [See *supra*.] A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their ownership, &c., with a view to their being doomed, or adjudged for taxation.

Dōor, *n.* [A.-S. *duru*, *dora*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*, O. H. Ger. *turi*, Ir. *dor*, *doras*, *dorus*; W. *dôr*, *drws*, Russ. *dverj*, Gr. θύρα, Lat. *fores*, Skr. *dvâr*, *dvâra*.] **1.** An opening in the outer or inner wall of a house for going in and out at. **2.** The frame of boards, or other material, by which such an opening into, or in, a house is closed. **3.** Means of approach or access. **4.** An entrance-way, and the apartment or house to which it leads.

In doors, or *within doors*, within the house; under cover. — *Next door to*, near to; bordering on. — *Out of doors*, or *without doors*, and, colloq., *out doors*, out of the house, in open air, abroad. — *To lie at one's door*, to be imputable or chargeable to.

Dōor'-keep'er, *n.* One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

Dōor'-nāil, *n.* The nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes; hence the phrase, *dead as a door-nail*.

Dōor'-wāy, *n.* The passage of a door.

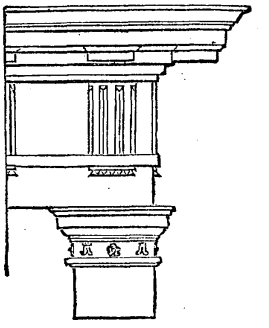
Dôr, *n.* [A.-S. *dora*, drone, locust, Lat. *taurus*, a kind of beetle.] (*Entom.*) The black-beetle, or the hedge-chafer.

Do-rā'do, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.] **1.** A southern constellation, containing six stars. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A large fish, a species of dolphin.

Do-ree', or **Dō'ree**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) An acanthopterygious fish.

☞ The popular name in England is *John-doree*, or *dory*, a corruption of *jaune-doree*, i. e., golden-yellow. See DORY.

Dō'rĭ-an, } *a.* **1.** Pertain-
Dŏr'ĭe, } ing to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. **3.** (*Mus.*) Of, or relating to, one of the ancient musical modes or keys. Its character was severity tempered with gravity and joy.



Doric Order.

Dŏr'ĭ-çĭsm, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

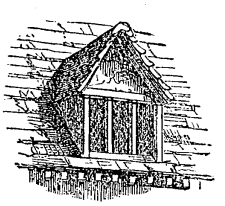
Dôr'man-çy, *n.* State of being dormant.

Dôr'mant, *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *dormir*, to sleep.] **1.** Sleeping; hence, not in action; quiescent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on. **2.** (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture.

Dormant partner (*Com.*), a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but shares in the profit or loss; — called also *sleeping* or *silent partner*.

Dôr'mant, *n.* [L. Lat. *dormitor*, a large beam or sleeper.] (*Arch.*) The large beam lying across a room; a joist.

Dôr'mer, }
Dôr'mer-wĭn'dōw, } *n.* [*Lit.*, the window of a sleeping apartment. Fr. *dormir*, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] (*Arch.*) A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.



Dormer-Window.

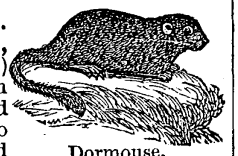
Dôr'mi-tĭve, *n.* [From Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

Dôr'mi-tĭve, *a.* Causing sleep.

Dôr'mi-to-ry (50), *n.* [Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormire*,

to sleep.] A room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bed-room.

Dôr'mouse, *n.; pl.* DÔR'MĪCE. [Lat. *dormire*, Prov. Eng. *dorm*, to doze, and *mouse*, q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, &c.; — so called because it is usually torpid during the winter.



Dormouse.

Dŏr'nic, *n.* Coarse damask and table-linen, made at *Dornick* or Tournay.

Dôrr, *n.* See DOR.

Dôr'sal, *a.* [L. Lat. *dorsalis*, Lat. *dorsualis*, from *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

Dor-sĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*,
Dor-sĭp'a-roŭs, } to bear, produce, *parere*, to bring forth, bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves, as the ferns.

Dō'ry, *n.* [Corrupted from *jaune-dorée*, golden-yellow. See DOREE.] (*Ichth.*) A fish — called also *John-dory* — much esteemed by epicures.

Dō'ry, *n.* A canoe or small boat.

Dōse, *n.* [Gr. δόσις, a giving, that which is given, dose, from διδόναι, to give.] **1.** Quantity of medicine given at one time. **2.** As much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive. **3.** Any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take.

Dōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOSED (dōst, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOSING.] **1.** To form into suitable doses. **2.** To give in doses; to give medicine or physic to; to give potions to constantly and without need. **3.** To give any thing nauseous to.

Dŏs'el, *n.* [See DORSAL.] (*Arch.*) A rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar, &c.

Dŏs'sil, *n.* [O. Eng. *dosil*, *doselle*, faucet, *dossel*, wisp of hay to stop up an aperture in a barn; L. Lat. *duciculus*, *ducillus*, from Lat. *ducere*, to lead, draw.] (*Surg.*) A pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindrical form, or the shape of a date.

Dŏst (dŭst). *Second person present* of *do*.

Dŏt, *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. *jot*, q. v., or allied to A.-S. *dyttan*, to close or shut up. Cf. also TITTLE.] **1.** A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument. **2.** [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry.] (*Law.*) A marriage portion; dowry. [*Louisiana.*]

Dŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOTTING.] **1.** To mark with dots or specks. **2.** To diversify with small detached objects.

Dŏt, *v. i.* To make dots or specks.

Dō'tage, *n.* [From *dote*, q. v.] **1.** Childishness; imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility. **2.** Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

Dō'tal, *a.* [Lat. *dotalis*, from *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion, dowry.] Pertaining to, or constituting, dower, or comprised in it.

Dō'tard, *n.* [From *dote*, q. v.] A man whose intellect [is impaired by age.

Do-tā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dotatio*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, dower.] **1.** Act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on, a woman. **2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.

Dōte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOTING.] [O. D. *doten*, W. *dotio*, *dotiaw*; Fr. *radoter*, to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly.] **1.** To have the intellect impaired, especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers. **2.** To be excessively or foolishly fond.

Dō't'er, *n.* One who dotes.

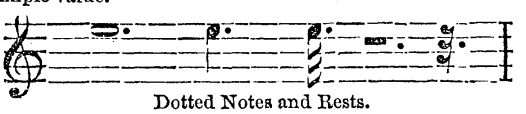
Dŏth (dŭth). *Third person present* of *do*. See DO.

Dŏt'tard, *n.* [For *dotard*, from *dote*, to decay, impair.] A decayed tree.

Dŏt'ted, *p. a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

Dotted note (*Mus.*), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value. — *Dotted rest*, a rest lengthened by a dot in like manner.

☞ Notes and rests are sometimes followed by two dots, to indicate an increase of length equal to three quarters of their simple value.



Dotted Notes and Rests.

Dŏt'ter-el, } *n.* [From *dote*, q. v.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A wad-
Dŏt'trel, } ing bird, a congener of the plovers. It is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem. **2.** A silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Doŭb'le (dŭb'l,) *a.* [Lat. *duplus*, from *duplex*, twofold, double, from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent. **2.** In pairs; presenting two of a set together; coupled. **3.** Divided into two; vacillating; hence, deceitful. **4.** (*Bot.*) Having several rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels.

Double counterpoint (*Mus.*), that species of counterpoint in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — *Double note* (*Mus.*), a note of double the length of the semibreve or minim; a breve.

Doŭb'le (dŭb'l), *adv.* Twice; twofold.

☞ *Double* is often used in composition, denoting two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

Doŭb'le (dŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOUBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOUBLING.] **1.** To multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate. **2.** To fold one part upon another part of. **3.** To contain or be worth twice as much as. **4.** To pass around or by. **5.** (*Mil.*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one.

Doŭb'le, *v. i.* **1.** To increase or grow to twice as much. **2.** To return upon one's track. **3.** (*Print.*) To set up a word or phrase a second time by mistake.

To double upon (*Mil.*), to inclose between two fires.

Doŭb'le, *n.* **1.** Twice as much. **2.** That which is doubled over or together; a plait; a fold. **3.** A turn in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice. **4.** A counterpart. **5.** A roofing slate of the smallest size used.

Doŭb'le-bāse, } *n.* (*Mus.*) The largest and lowest-
Doŭb'le-bāss, } toned instrument in the violin form.

Doŭb'le-brĕast'ed, *a.* Lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side.

Doŭb'le-dēal'er, *n.* One who acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person.

Doŭb'le-dēal'ing, *n.* Artifice; duplicity.

Double-entendre (dŏo'bl-ŏng-tŏng'dr), *n.* [Fr. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to mean; — a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente*.] A word or expression admitting of a double interpretation, one of which is often obscure or indelicate.

Doŭb'le-ĕn'try, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, so that the one may check the other.

Doŭb'le-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower having several rows of petals, as the result of cultivation.

Doŭb'le-mind'ed, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable.

Doŭb'le-ness, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

Doŭb'le-quĭck, *n.* (*Mil.*) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.

Doŭb'le-quĭck, *a.* (*Mil.*) Performed in the time called double-quick.

Doŭb'le-quĭck, *v. t.* & *i.* (*Mil.*) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Doŭb'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

Doŭb'le-sălt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound salt consisting of two salts in chemical combination.

Doŭb'le-stär, *n.* (*Astron.*) Two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate by means of a telescope only.

Doŭb'let (dŭb'let), *n.* [O. Fr. *doublet*, dim. of *double*.] **1.** Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple. **2.** (*Print.*) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled, or set up the second time. **3.** The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat. **4.** (*Lapidary Work.*) A counterfeit stone, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them. **5.** (*Opt.*) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, designed to correct spherical abberration and chromatic dispersion.

Doŭb'le-tŏngued (dŭb'l-tŭngd), *a.* Speaking differently about a thing at different times; deceitful.

Doŭb'lets, *n. pl.* Two dice, which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

Doŭb-lōon', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, of the value of from fifteen to nearly sixteen dollars.

Doŭb'ly, *adv.* In twice the quantity.

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOUBTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOUBTING.] [O. Fr. *doubter*, Lat. *dubitare*, intensive form of a primitive *dubare*, from *duo*, two.] **1.** To be in suspense or uncertainty respecting any thing; to be undetermined. **2.** To fear; to be apprehensive.

Syn. — To waver; fluctuate; hesitate; demur; scruple; question; suspect.

Doubt (dout), *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable;

to hesitate to believe. **2.** To fear; to apprehend; to suspect; to believe.

Doubt (dout), *n.* **1.** Uncertainty of mind; suspense. **2.** Uncertainty of condition. **3.** Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. **4.** Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection.

Syn. — Hesitation. — *Doubt* belongs to the understanding, and *hesitation* to the will. While there are serious *doubts* in the mind, there must be a painful *hesitation* as to the course to be pursued.

Doubt'a-ble (dout'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being doubted; questionable.

Doubt'er (dout'-), *n.* One who doubts; one who scruples.

Doubt'ful (dout'-), *a.* **1.** Not settled in opinion. **2.** Admitting of doubt; not clear or certain; not easy to be defined, classed, or named. **3.** Characterized by ambiguity. **4.** Of uncertain issue. **5.** Affected by fear.

Syn. — Wavering; hesitating; undetermined; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; problematical; questionable; precarious; hazardous.

Doubt'ful-ly (dout'-), *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

Doubt'ful-ness (dout'-), *n.* A state of being doubtful; dubiousness.

Doubt'less (dout'-), *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Douceur (dōō'sûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet.] A present or gift; a bribe.

Douche (dōōsh), *n.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. word *ductiare*, from *ductum*, *ducere*, to lead, conduct (water).] A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medicinally.

Dough (dō), *n.* [A.-S. *dah*, *dag*, Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, from *daigan*, to form, mold.] A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Dough'-face (dō'fās), *n.* One who is flexible, and easily molded. [*Amer.*]

Dough'nut (dō'nŭt), *n.* A small, roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk or with water, and fried in lard.

Dough'ti-ly (dou'tĭ-lў), *adv.* In a doughty manner.

Dough'ti-ness (dou'tĭ-nes), *n.* The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Dough'ty (dou'tў), *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, from A.-S. & Goth. *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good.] Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

Dough'y (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure.

Douse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOUSED (doust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOUSING.] [Cf. O. D. *donsen*, to strike with the fist on the back, Sw. *dunsa*, to fall down violently and noisily, and Gr. δύειν, fut. δύσω, to plunge into.] **1.** To thrust or plunge into water; to dip. **2.** (*Naut.*) To strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly. **3.** [Corrupted from an obsolete *dout*, i. e. *do out*.] To extinguish.

Dove, *n.* [A.-S. *duva*, *dufe*, from *dûfan*, to dive.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated, and all of gentle and inoffensive character; a pigeon; *especially*, a tame pigeon.

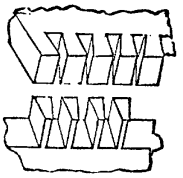
☞ The dove is often employed as the emblem of innocence, gentleness, and affection; also in art and in the Scriptures as the typical emblem or symbol of the Holy Ghost.

2. A word of endearment. [doves.

Dove'-cŏt (dŭv'kŏt), *n.* A small building or box for

Dō'ver's Pow'der. So called from *Dover*, its inventor, an English physician.] (*Med.*) A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, designed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dove'tāil, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out.



Dovetails.

Dove'tāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOVETAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOVETAILING.] **1.** To unite by a tenon in form of a dove's tail spread, let into a board or timber. **2.** To fit ingeniously.

Dove'tāil-mōld'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament used in Norman architecture, consisting of a rounded molding arranged so as to form a series of figures in the form of a dove's tail.

Dow'a-ble (dou'a-bl), *a.* [From *dow*, for *endow*, q. v. Cf. DOTE, and DOWER.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

Dow'a-ger, *n.* [See DOWER, and cf. Fr. *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure. **2.** A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name; — chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank.

Queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Dow'dy, *a.* [Scot. *dawdie*, slovenly, *daw*, *da*, sluggard, drab, Prov. Eng. *dowd*, flat, dead, spiritless, Goth. *dauths*. Cf. DEAD.] Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

Dow'dy, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Dow'dy-ĭsh, *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dow'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOWELING.] To fasten together by dowels.

Dow'el, *n.* **1.** A dowel-pin. **2.** A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.

Dow'el-pĭn, *n.* A pin of wood or metal used for joining two pieces, as of wood, stones, &c.

Dow'er, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*, L. Lat. *doarium*, *dotarium*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, to portion.] **1.** Endowment; gift. **2.** The property with which a woman is endowed; *especially*, (*a.*) That which a woman brings to a husband in marriage. (*b.*) That portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband.

Dow'ered, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.

Dow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of dower; portionless.

Dow'las, *n.* [Probably from *Doullens*, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Down, *n.* [Icel. *dûn*, O. H. Ger. *dûni*, down, D. *dons*.] Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool.

Down, *n.* [A.-S. *dûn*, Ger. *düne*, Fr. *dune*, from Ir. *dûn*, hill, fortified hill, W. *din*.] **1.** A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore. **2.** A tract of sandy, level, and barren land. [*Eng.*] **3.** *pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. **4.** [From the adverb.] A state of depression; abasement; failure; as, ups and *downs*. [*Colloq.*]

Down, *prep.* [A.-S. *adûn*, *adûne*, *dûne*, fr. *dûn*, mountain, hill. See *supra*.] **1.** In a descending direction along. **2.** Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.

Down the country, *down the sound*, toward the sea.

Down, *adv.* **1.** In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place. **2.** From a higher to a lower condition. **3.** From a remoter or higher antiquity. **4.** From a greater to a less bulk. **5.** In a low position or condition; on the ground. **6.** In humility, dejection, misery, and the like.

Down in the mouth, low-spirited; dejected. [*Colloq.*] — *Down with*, take down, throw down, put down. — *Up and down*, with rising and falling motion; back and forth; hither and thither.

Down, *a.* **1.** Downcast; dejected. **2.** Downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive. **3.** Downward; proceeding from the chief terminus.

Down'cast, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.

Down'fall, *n.* **1.** A falling downward. **2.** A sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like; destruction; ruin.

Down'fallen (-fąwln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Down'-haul, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope made fast to the upper corner of a sail, to haul it down.

Down'heärt-ed, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

Down'hill, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

Down'hĭll, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

Down'rīght (-rīt), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. **2.** In plain terms; absolutely.

Down'rīght (-rīt), *a.* **1.** Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; — said of persons. **2.** Plain; undisguised; absolute; unmixed; — said of things.

Down'-sĭt'ting, *n.* Act of sitting down; repose.

Down'-stâirs, *a.* Below; upon a lower floor.

Down'-stâirs, *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower floor.

Down'trŏd, **Down'trŏd'den**, *a.* Trodden down; trampled under foot.

Down'ward, **Down'wards**, *adv.* [From *down* and *ward*, q. v.] **1.** From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course. **2.** From a higher to a lower condition. **3.** From a remote time.

Down'ward, *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its center. **2.** Descending from a head, origin, or source. **3.** Tending to a lower condition or state.

Down'y, *a.* **1.** Covered with down. **2.** Made of, or resembling, down; hence, soft; calm; soothing; quiet.

Dow'ry, *n.* [See DOWER.] **1.** A gift. **2.** The estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See DOWER.

Dowse, *v. t.* See DOUSE. [praise to God.

Dŏx'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving

Dox-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογία, from δόξα, opinion, glory, praise, from δοκεῖν, to think, and λέγειν, to speak.] A short hymn expressing praise and honor to God.

Dŏx'y, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, Dan. *dukke*, doll, baby, or plaything.] **1.** A sweetheart, mistress, or paramour. **2.** A prostitute.

Dōze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOZING.] [Dan. *döse*, to make dull or drowsy, *dös*, dullness, drowsiness, *dösig*, drowsy, A.-S. *dwæs*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, dull, stupid, foolish; Icel. *das*, weariness, *dasaz*, to be weary. Cf. DAZE.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be drowsy or half asleep.

Dōze, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsinesss.

Dōze, *n.* A light sleep; a drowse; a slumber.

Dŏz'en (dŭz'n), *n.*; *pl.* DŎZ'EN (before another noun), or DŎZ'ENS. [Fr. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from Lat. *duodecim*.] **1.** A collection of twelve individuals; a set of twelve. **2.** An indefinite number.

Dōz'i-ness, *n.* State of being dozy; drowsiness.

Dōz'y, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

Drăb, *n.* [A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees. Cf. DRAFF.] A woman of vile character; a strumpet; a prostitute.

Drăb, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; L. Lat. *drappus*, orig. a firm, solid stuff, allied to Ger. *derb*, compact, firm, solid.] **1.** A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun, or dull' brownish-yellow or gray color. **2.** A dull brownish-yellow or gray color.

Drăb, *a.* Of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

Drăb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRABBLING.] [Cf. A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees. See *supra*.] To draggle; to wet and befoul.

Drăb'ble, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

Drăchm (drăm), *n.* See DRAM and DRACHMA.

Drăch'mà (drăk'mà), *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DRĂCH'MĀS, Lat. *pl.* *DRĂCH'MÆ*. [Lat.; Gr. δραχμή, strictly, a handful, from δράσσεσθαι, to grasp with the hand.] **1.** A silver coin among the Greeks, of various value. **2.** A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 gr. Troy.

Drâff, *n.* [A.-S. *drof*, draffy, dirty, filthy, allied to *drabbe*, dregs, lees.] Refuse; lees; dregs; wash given to swine, or grains to cows.

Drâff'y, *a.* Draggy; waste; worthless.

Drâft, *n.* [Originally a corrupt spelling of *draught*, q. v., but authorized by respectable use.] **1.** Act of drawing, esp. of loads by beasts of burden. **2.** (*Mil.*) A selection of men from a military band; also from any company or collection of persons, or from the people at large. **3.** An order from one man to another, directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange. **4.** A deduction made from the gross weight of goods. **5.** A figure described on paper; sketch; outline. [See DRAUGHT.] **6.** Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.] **7.** A current of air. See DRAUGHT.

Drâft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAFTING.] **1.** To draw the outline of; to delineate. **2.** To compose and write. **3.** To draw from a military band or post, or from any company, collection, or society; to detach.

Drâft'-hôrse, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads.

Drâfts'man, *n.* The same as DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGED; *p. pr.* &. *vb n.* DRAGGING.] [A.-S. *dragan*, Icel. *draga*, Goth. *dragan*, allied to Lat. *trahere*. Cf. DRAW.] **1.** To draw along by main force; to pull; to haul. **2.** To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to pass through with a drag, as a stream or harbor-bed. **3.** To draw along, slowly or laboriously, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty.

Syn. — See DRAW.

Drăg, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground. **2.** To move heavily, laboriously, or slowly onward. **3.** To fish with a drag.

Drăg, *n.* **1.** A net, to be drawn along the bottom under water, for the purpose of bringing sunken bodies to the surface. **2.** A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies. **3.** A carriage or coach. [*Eng.*] **4.** A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **5.** Something to retard the progress of a moving body; a clog. **6.** A heavy motion, as if dragged along. **7.** (*Founding.*) The bottom part of a flask.

Drăg'-bär, *n.* A link or coupling used on railroads.

Drăg'gle (drăg'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGGLING.] [Dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

Drăg'gle, *v. i.* To become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

Drăg'-net, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Drăg'o-man, *n.*; *pl.* DRĂG'O-MANS. [L. Lat. *dragumanus*, *drogamundus*, fr. Ar. *tardjumân*, *turdjumân*, fr. *tardjama*, formerly *targama*, to interpret, Chald. *targêm*, to explain, *targûm*, explanation.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

Drăg'on, *n.* [Lat. *draco*, Gr. δράκων, probably from δέρκεσθαι, δρακεῖν, to look, so called from its terrible eyes.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A monstrous winged serpent or lizard, with a crested head and enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious. **2.** A fierce, violent person. **3.** (*Astron.*) A northern constellation figured as a dragon. **4.** A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, moving like a winged serpent. **5.** A short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; — so called from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles in the East Indies, which, in consequence of an extension of the ribs, covered with a fringe-like arrangement of the skin, is enabled to glide through the air for short distances.

Dragon (1.)

☞ In Scripture the term *dragon* is used respecting large marine fishes or serpents, and also venomous land serpents. It is also applied to Satan.

Drăg'on-et, *n.* **1.** A little dragon. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes belonging to the goby family.

Drăg'on-fĭsh, *n.* The dragonet.

Drăg'on-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) A genus of swift and powerful insects, having large and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body.

Drăg'on-nāde', *n.* [Fr., from *dragon*, dragoon.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by an armed force, usually of dragoons; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion.

Drăg'on's-blŏod (-blŭd), *n.* A resinous substance brought from tropical countries, obtained from several trees. Its color is red, or dark brownish red.

Drăg'on's-hĕad, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species. **2.** (*Astron.*) The ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊.

Drăg'on's-tāil, *n.* (*Astron.*) The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋.

Dra-gōōn', *n.* [From Lat. *draco*, dragon; *draconarius*, standard-bearer, bearing a banner on which was the figure of a dragon.] (*Mil.*) A soldier taught and armed to serve on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require.

Dra-gōōn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGOONING.] **1.** To enslave, reduce to subjection, or persecute, by soldiers. **2.** To harass; to force; to persecute.

Drăg'ōōn-ād', *n.* Same as DRAGONNADE.

Dra-gōōn'-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A Brazilian bird, having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.

Drăg'-sheet, *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind.

Drāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAINING.] [A.-S. *drehnigean*, from *dræhen*, *drên*, drop, tear.] **1.** To draw off by degrees; hence, to empty or exhaust of. **2.** To make gradually dry or empty; hence, to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like. **3.** To filter.

Drāin, *v. i.* **1.** To flow off gradually. **2.** To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping.

Drāin, *n.* **1.** Act of draining, or of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off. **2.** That by means of which any thing is drained; a channel; a trench; a watercourse; a sewer.

Drāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drāin'aġe (45), *n.* **1.** A draining. **2.** Mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. **3.** (*Engin.*) System of drains and their operation, by which water is removed from towns, railway beds, &c.

Drāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

Drāke, *n.* [L. Ger. *drake*, O. H. Ger. *antrache*, N. H. Ger. *enterich*, *entrich*, Icel. *andriki*, from O. H. Ger. *anit*, duck, A.-S. *ened*, *enid*, N. H. Ger. *ente*, Lat. *anas*, *anatis*, and O. H. Ger. *-rîh*, Goth. *reiks*, ruler, chief.] **1.** The male of the duck kind. **2.** The drake-fly. **3.** [Lat. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

Drăm, *n.* [Contr. from *drachma*, q. v.] **1.** (*Apothecaries' Weight.*) A weight of the eighth part of an ounce,

or sixty grains. **2.** (*Avoirdupois Weight.*) The sixteenth part of an ounce. **3.** A minute quantity; a mite. **4.** As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; hence, habitual intemperance.

Drä'mȧ, or **Drā'mȧ**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. δρᾶμα, from δρᾷν, to do, to act.] **1.** A composition, designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of human life, grave or humorous. **2.** A real series of events invested with a dramatic unity and interest.

Dra-măt'ic, **Dra-măt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining, appropriate to, or resembling, a drama.

Dra-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

Drăm'a-tis Per-sō'næ. [Lat.] The characters represented in a play; the interlocutors in a drama.

Drăm'a-tĭst, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

Drăm'a-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAMATIZING.] To compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama.

Drăm'a-tûr'ġy, *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία, from δρᾶμα, drama, and the obsolete ἔργειν, for ἔρδειν, to work.] Art of dramatic poetry and representation.

Drănk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *drink*. See DRINK.

Drāpe, *v. i.* [Fr. *draper*, from *drap*, cloth.] To make [cloth.

Drāpe, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with drapery.

Drā'per, *n.* One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.

Drā'per-y, *n.* **1.** Occupation of a draper. **2.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **3.** The garments with which any thing is draped; hangings of any kind, *especially*, the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

Drăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, from δρᾷν, to do, act.] (*Med.*) Acting with strength or violence; powerful.

Drâught (drâft), *n.* [A.-S. *drôht*, a drawing, course, from *dragan*, to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing or pulling; as, (*a.*) Act of moving loads by drawing. (*b.*) Act of drawing a net. (*c.*) Act of drinking. (*d.*) (*Mil.*) Act of drawing men from a military band, or from any company or society; detachment. (*e.*) Act of drawing or delineating; representation. **2.** That which is drawn; as, (*a.*) That which is taken by sweeping with a net. (*b.*) Quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) Forces drawn; a detachment. (*d.*) A sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn. (*e.*) (*Com.*) An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; draft. (*f.*) A current of air. **3.** That which draws; as, (*a.*) A sink or drain. (*b.*) *pl.* (*Med.*) A mild vesicatory, a sinapism. **4.** Capacity of being drawn. **5.** (*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden. **6.** (*Com.*) A small allowance on weighable goods, to insure full weight. [*Eng.*] **7.** *pl.* A certain game played on a checkered board; checkers. **8.** The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.

Drâught (drâft), *a.* **1.** Used for drawing. **2.** Drawn directly from the barrel, or other receptacle.

Drâught (drâft), *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. See DRAFT.

Drâught'-bōard (drâft'-), *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

Drâughts'man (drâfts'-), *n.*; *pl.* DRÂUGHTS'MEN. One who draws writings or designs.

Drąw, *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW; *p. p.* DRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAWING.] [A.-S. & O. S. *dragan*. See DRAG.] **1.** To cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to pull along; to haul; to drag. **2.** To attract; hence, to entice; to allure; to engage. **3.** To bring forth; as, (*a.*) To pull from a sheath or inclosure, as a weapon. (*b.*) To bring out from some receptacle. (*c.*) To extract; to force out; to force forth. (*d.*) To deduce from premises; to derive. (*e.*) To take from a place of deposit. (*f.*) To receive from a lottery; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to win; to gain. **4.** To remove the contents of; as, (*a.*) To drain by emptying. (*b.*) To extract the bowels of. **5.** To inhale; to inspire; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation. **6.** To extend in length; to lengthen out; to stretch. **7.** To extend, or produce, as a line on any surface; to protract; hence, also, to form by marking; to produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture. **8.** To form a sketch, figure, or picture of; to delineate; hence, to describe; to depict. **9.** To write in due form; to prepare a draught of. **10.** To require a depth of, as water, for floating; — said of a vessel; to sink in water.

Drawn butter, butter melted and prepared for use as gravy, by pouring it on food. — *Drawn game*, or *battle*, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested. — *To draw a curtain*, to cause a curtain to slide or move either in closing or unclosing. — *To draw back*, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — *To draw in*, (*a.*) To bring or pull in; to collect. (*b.*) To entice; to inveigle. — *To draw interest*, to produce or gain interest. — *To draw off*, to withdraw; to abstract. — *To draw on*, to bring on; to occasion; to cause. — *To draw up*, (*a.*) To compose; to draught; to form in writing. (*b.*) To arrange in order, as troops; to array.

Drąw, *v. i.* **1.** To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to have force to drag along. **2.** To exert an attractive force. **3.** (*Med.*) To act as a sinapism; — said of a blister, poultice, &c. **4.** To furnish transmission to smoke, gases, &c. **5.** To unsheathe, as a weapon. **6.** To perform the act or practice the art of delineation; to sketch. **7.** To become contracted; to shrink. **8.** To move; to come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs. **9.** To make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due. **10.** To admit the action of pulling or dragging.

Drąw, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing; draught. **2.** A lot or chance drawn. **3.** That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside. [*Amer.*]

Drąw'băck, *n.* **1.** A discouragement or hindrance. **2.** (*Com.*) Money paid back; *especially*, a certain amount of duties or customs paid back by the government, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied.

Drąw'-brĭdġe, *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure.

Drąw-ee', *n.* The person to whom an order or bill of exchange is addressed, or on whom it is drawn.

Drąw'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, draws; as, (*a.*) One who draws liquor for guests. (*b.*) One who delineates; a draughtsman. (*c.*) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment. **2.** That which is drawn; as, (*a.*) A sliding box or receptacle in a case. (*b.*) *pl.* A close under-garment for the lower limbs.

Drąw'-hĕad, *n.* (*Railway Mach.*) A buffer to which a coupling is attached.

Drąw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. **2.** A representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance of objects. **3.** Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

Drąw'ing-rōom (28), *n.* [Abbreviated from *withdrawing room*.] **1.** A room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room. **2.** The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it.

Drąw'-knīfe, **Drąw'ing-knīfe**, (-nīf), *n.* A joiner's tool, with a long blade and two handles, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one.

Drąwl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAWLING.] [O. D. *draelen*, to linger, tarry.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone. [ance.

Drąwl, *v. i.* To speak with slow and lingering utter-

Drąwl, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Drāy, *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*, from *dragan*. See DRAW and DRAG.] **1.** A low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens. **2.** A drag. **3.** A squirrel's nest.

Drāy'ăġe (45), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** Charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray. [dray.

Drāy'man, *n.*; *pl.* DRĀY'MEN. A man who attends a

Drĕad, *n.* **1.** Overwhelming apprehension of danger. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear. **3.** An object of terrified apprehension, or of reverential fear.

Syn. — Awe; fear; affright; terror; horror; dismay; apprehension. See AWE.

Drĕad, *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful. **2.** Venerable in the highest degree.

Drĕad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREADING.] To fear in a great degree; to regard or look forward to with terrific apprehension.

Drĕad, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

Drĕad'fụl, *a.* **1.** Inspiring dread; fearful; terrible. **2.** Inspiring awe or reverence.

Syn. — Terrible; shocking. — *Terrible* is stronger and more vivid than *dreadful*; *shocking* (*lit.*, shaking or agitating) strikes with all its force on the moral feelings. A *dreadful* accident; a *terrible* catastrophe; a *shocking* exhibition of wickedness.

Drĕad'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a dreadful manner; awfully.

Drĕad'fụl-ness, *n.* The quality of being dreadful.

Drĕad'nąught (-nawt), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold. **3.** The cloth itself.

Drēam, *n.* [O. Sax. *drôm*, Icel. *draumr*, O. H. Ger. *droum*, *traum*, N. H. Ger. *traum*. Cf. A.-S. *dreám*, joy, gladness, Russ. *drematj*, to slumber, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] **1.** A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision. **2.** An idle fancy or suspicion; a revery; a vagary.

Drēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREAMED, or DREAMT (drĕmt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREAMING.] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of slumber. **2.** To let the mind run on in idle revery or vagary; also, to anticipate as a coming reality; to imagine.

Drēam, *v. t.* To imagine, think of, or believe in a dream, or in an analogous state.

To dream away, out, through, &c., to pass in revery or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries.

Drēam'er, *n.* One who dreams or indulges in revery.

Drēam'y, *a.* [*compar.* DREAMIER; *superl.* DREAMIEST.] Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams. [tude.

Drēar, *a.* [See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy with soli-

Drēar'i-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drēar'i-ness, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

Drēar'y (89), *a.* [*compar.* DREARIER; *superl.* DREARIEST.] [A.-S. *dreorig*, bloody, sorrowful, from *dreór*, blood, Icel. *dreiri*. Cf. Ger. *traurig*, sad, sorrowful.] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy.

Drĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*.] Any instrument to gather or take by dragging; *especially*, a machine for taking up mud, &c., from the bed of a stream or harbor.

Drĕdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREDGING.] **1.** To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge. **2.** [Cf. DREGS.] To sprinkle flour on, as on roast meat.

Drĕdġ'er, *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a dredge. **2.** A utensil for dredging meat. **3.** A dredging-machine.

Drĕdġ'ing-ma-çhīne', *n.* An engine to take up mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

Drĕgs, *n. pl.* [Icel. *dregg*, Ger. *dreck*, dirt, mud, trash, allied to Gr. τρύξ, τρυγός, lees, dregs.] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of any thing.

Drĕg'ġi-ness, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

Drĕg'ġish, *a.* Full of, or foul with, lees; feculent.

Drĕg'ġy, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

Drĕnch (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRENCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRENCHING.] [A.-S. *drencean*, *drencan*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink.] **1.** To cause to drink; *especially*, to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; hence, to purge violently. **2.** To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid.

Drĕnch, *n.* A drink; a draught; *specifically*, a potion of medicine poured or forced down the throat; also one that causes purging. [drench.

Drĕnch'er, *n.* One who drenches or administers a

Drĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRESSED (drĕst) or DREST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRESSING.] [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to raise, prepare, as if from a Latin word *directiare*, from *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere*, to direct.] **1.** To make straight; hence (*Mil.*), to arrange as soldiers in a straight line; to align. **2.** To adjust; to put in good order; to arrange; *specifically*, (*a.*) To treat with remedies, as a sore. (*b.*) To prepare for use; to get ready. (*c.*) (*Mach.*) To cut to proper dimensions; also, to smooth or finish work. (*d.*) To put clothes upon. (*e.*) To break and train for use, as a horse.

To dress up, or *out*, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously. — *To dress a ship* (*Naut.*), to deck or ornament her with colors.

Syn. — To attire; apparel; clothe; accouter; array; robe; rig; trim; deck; adorn; embellish.

Drĕss, *v. i.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers. **2.** To clothe one's self; to put on one's garments.

Drĕss, *n.* **1.** Clothes; garments; habit; apparel. **2.** A lady's gown. **3.** Attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

Drĕss'-cōat (20), *n.* A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, as distinguished from a frock-coat.

Drĕss'er, *n.* **1.** One who dresses. **2.** [Fr. *dressoir*.] (*a.*) A table on which meat and other things are prepared for use. (*b.*) A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

Drĕss'ing, *n.* **1.** Dress; attire; raiment. **2.** An application to a sore or wound. **3.** Manure spread over land. **4.** (*Cookery.*) Stuffing; forcemeat. **5.** Gum, starch, &c., used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. **6.** (*Arch.*) An ornamental molding around doors, windows, &c.

Drĕss-ing'-gown, *n* A light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown.

Drĕss'ing-rōom, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Drĕss'-māk'er, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Drĕss'y, *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

Drĭb, *v. i.* To shoot at a mark, at short paces.

Drĭb'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIBBLING. [For *dripple*, dim. of *drip*, q. v.] **1.** To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops. **2.** To slaver, as a child or an idiot.

Drĭb'ble, *v. t.* To throw down in drops.

Drĭb'blet, } *n.* [From *dribble*.] A small piece or part;
Drĭb'let, } a small sum.

Drī'er, *n.* [From *dry*.] One who, or that which, dries.

Drĭft, *n.* [From *drive*.] **1.** That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as, (*a.*) A mass of matter which has been forced onward together into its present position. (*b.*) A drove or flock, as of cattle, birds, &c. **2.** Act or motion of drifting; the force which impels or drives. **3.** Course or direction along which any thing is driven. **4.** Tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; hence, also, import of words. **5.** (*Arch.*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts. **6.** (*Geol.*) A collection of loose earth and rocks, or bowlders, distributed over large portions of the earth's surface. **7.** (*Mech.*) A conical hand-tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being driven into or through it. **8.** (*Mil.*) A tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a firework. **9.** (*Mining.*) A passage made for a road under ground. **10.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Direction of a current. (*b.*) The distance to which a vessel is drawn off from her desired course by currents or other causes. (*c.*) A piece in the sheer-draught, where the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll.

Drĭft, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIFTING.] **1.** To float or be driven along by a current of water. **2.** To be driven into heaps. **3.** (*Mining.*) To follow a vein; to prospect. [*Amer.*]

Drĭft, *v. t.* To drive into heaps.

Drĭft'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail used under water in a storm, and serving to keep the head of a vessel right upon the sea, and prevent her driving too fast in a current.

Drĭft'-wāy, *n.* **1.** A common way for driving cattle in. **2.** (*Mining* & *Naut.*) The same as DRIFT.

Drĭft'wo͝od, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

Drĭft'y, *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts.

Drĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRILLING.] [D. & Ger. *drillen*, A.-S. *thyrlian*, from *thyrl*, *thyrel*, bored or pierced through, a hole, from A.-S. *thurh*, through.] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill. **2.** To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. **3.** To train in the military art; hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge.

Drĭll, *v. i.* **1.** To sow or plant seed in drills. **2.** To muster for military or other exercise.

Drĭll, *n.* **1.** A kind of pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; also a drill-press. **2.** (*Agr.*) (*a.*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed. (*b.*) A light furrow or channel made to put seed into, in sowing. **3.** Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business.

Drĭll'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds. **2.** [Ger. *drillich*, L. Lat. *trilex*, *drilex*, from Ger. *drei*, Lat. *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp. Cf. TWILL.] A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.

Drĭll'-plow, } *n.* A sort of plow used for sowing
Drĭll'-plough, } grain in drills.

Drĭll'-prĕss, *n.* A machine-tool, embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal.

Drĭll'-ser'ġeant (-sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent), *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, who instructs soldiers as to their duties, and trains them to military evolutions.

Drĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *p. p.* DRUNK or DRANK (formerly DRUNKEN); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRINKING. *Drank*, though analogically not so proper a form of the p. p. as *drunk*, is generally used instead of it, as a sort of euphemism, to render its connection with *drunk*, adj., less obvious.] [A.-S. *drincan*, Icel. *drecka*,

Goth. *drigkan*.] **1.** To swallow any thing liquid. **2.** To partake of enlivening or intoxicating liquors, in merriment, feasting, or the like; hence, to take spirituous liquors to excess.

To drink to, to salute, or wish well to, in drinking.

Drĭnk, *v. t.* **1.** To swallow as liquids; to imbibe. **2.** To take in, as liquids, in any manner; to absorb. **3.** To take in through the senses; to hear; to see.

To drink the health, or *to the health, of*, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; to pledge.

Drĭnk, *n.* Liquor of any kind to be swallowed.

Drĭnk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

Drĭnk'er, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who uses spirituous liquors to excess.

Drĭp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIPPED (drĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIPPING.] [A.-S. *dripan*, Icel. *dreypa*, Sw. *drypa*, O. H. Ger. *triufan*. Cf. DROP.] **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid.

Drĭp, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Drĭp, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops; that which drips or falls in drops. **2.** (*Arch.*) The edge of a roof; the eaves or cornice.

Drĭp'ping, *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from [meat in roasting.

Drĭp'ping-păn, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drops from meat in roasting.

Drĭp'-stōne, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting tablet over the head of door-ways or windows, &c., to throw off rain.

Drīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE; *p. p.* DRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIVING.] [A.-S. *drifan*, Goth. *dreiban*, Icel. *drifa*.] **1.** To push forward; to compel to move on. **2.** To chase; to hunt. **3.** To urge on and direct the motions of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle borne by them; hence, to take in a carriage. **4.** (*Mining.*) To dig horizontally. **5.** To urge, impel, hurry forward; to force; to constrain. **6.** To carry on; to prosecute.

Drīve, *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; to be impelled. **3.** To proceed by urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it. **4.** To aim or tend to a point.

To let drive, to aim a blow; to strike with force.

Drīve, *n.* **1.** An excursion in a carriage; — distinguished from a *ride*, which is taken on horseback. **2.** A road prepared for driving.

Syn. — See RIDE.

Drĭv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIVELING.] [From the root of *drip*, as a modification of *dribble*.] **1.** To let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard. **2.** To be weak or foolish; to dote.

Drĭv'el (drĭv'l), *n.* **1.** Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. **2.** Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; nonsense. **3.** A fool; an idiot; a driveler.

Drĭv'el-er (drĭv'l-er), *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

Drīv'er, *n.* **1.** One who drives. **2.** One who drives beasts or a carriage; hence, also, one who runs a locomotive. **3.** An overseer of slaves. [*Amer.*] **4.** A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. **5.** (*Mach.*) That which communicates motion to something else. **6.** (*Naut.*) The after-sail in a ship or bark; a spanker.

Drīv'ing-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel that communicates motion; the wheel of a locomotive, which, adhering to the track, communicates the power of the steam-engine to the vehicle.

Drĭz'zle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIZZLING.] [Prov. Ger. *drieseln*, for *rieseln*. Cf. A.-S. *dreosan*, Goth. *driusan*, to fall.] To rain gently; to fall in very small, slow drops.

Drĭz'zle, *v. t.* To shed in minute drops or particles.

Drĭz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist; mizzle.

Drĭz'zly, *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.

Droit, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *directus*, *directum*, p. p. of *dirigere*. See DIRECT.] Right; title; fee; a writ of right; duty; custom.

Drōll, *a.* [*compar.* DROLLER; *superl.* DROLLEST.] [Fr. *drôle*, Ger. & D. *drollig*, O. Ger. *trollicht*; D. *drol*, a thick and short person, a droll, Sw. *troll*, a magical appearance, demon.] Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; amusing; funny; capable of amusing actions or sayings.

Syn. — Laughable; comical. — *Laughable* is generic, denoting any thing calculated to excite laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in *comedies; droll* stands lower on the scale, being derived from the French *drôle*, a buffoon or antic, who awakened laughter by queer tricks, &c.

Drōll, *n.* **1.** One who raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic. **2.** Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport; a farce.

Drōll'er-y, *n.* Quality of being droll; sportive tricks.

Syn. — Archness; buffoonery; fun; comicality.

Drōll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll.

Drŏm'e-da-ry (drŭm'e-der-ȳ), *n.* [Late Lat. *dromedarius*, Lat. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), from Gr. δρομάς, running, from δραμεῖν, τρέχειν, to run.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of camel having one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian Camel*, which has two bunches.

Dromedary.

Drōne, *n.* [A.-S. *dran*, *dræn*, O. H. Ger. *dreno*, *treno*, N. H. Ger. *drone*, Lith. *tranni*, Rus. *truten*.] **1.** The male of the honey-bee. It makes no honey, but after living a few weeks, is killed or driven from the hive. **2.** A lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard. **3.** A humming or low sound. **4.** That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or sound; as, the largest tube of the bagpipe.

Drōne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRONING.] **1.** To live in idleness. **2.** To give a low, heavy, dull sound.

Drōne'-bee, *n.* The male of the bee-kind; drone.

Drōne'-flȳ, *n.* A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.

Drōne'-pīpe, *n.* The largest tube of a bagpipe, or anything resembling such a tube.

Drōn'ish, *a.* Like a drone; idle; sluggish; lazy.

Drōōl, *v. i.* [Contr. fr. *drivel*.] To drivel, or drop saliva. [*Prov. in Eng., and a familiar nursery word in Amer.*]

Drōōp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROOPED (drōōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROOPING.] [Icel. *driúpa*, *driúpi*, to lower the head, allied to *drop*, q. v.] **1.** To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, &c., from weakness. **2.** To grow weak or faint; to be dispirited or depressed.

Syn. — To bend; flag; languish; decline.

Drŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *dropa*, *drypa*, Icel. *dropi*, O. H. Ger. *trofo*, N. H. Ger. *tropfen*.] **1.** The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globule about to fall; hence, also, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. **2.** That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop. **3.** Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; as, (*a.*) A door or platform opening downward; a trap-door. (*b.*) A machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck. (*c.*) A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. (*d.*) A curtain which drops in front of the stage of a theater, &c. (*e.*) A drop-press. (*f.*) (*Mach.*) The distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. **4.** *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops. **5.** (*Naut.*) Depth of a sail, from head to foot, amidships.

Drop serene. [N. Lat. *gutta serena*.] (*Med.*) An affection of the retina, causing blindness; — probably so called because, unlike the cataract, it produces no visible change in the organization of the eye, or its transparency.

Drŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROPPED (drŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROPPING.] **1.** To pour or let fall in drops; to distill. **2.** To cause to descend suddenly like a drop; to let fall. **3.** To let go; to dismiss; to set aside. **4.** To bestow or communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner. **5.** To lower, as a curtain or the muzzle of a gun, and the like. **6.** To send by dropping into the post-office box, as a letter. **7.** To cover with drops; to speckle; to bedrop.

Drŏp, *v. i.* **1.** To distill; to fall in globules, or drops. **2.** To let drops fall. **3.** To descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously. **4.** To die, or to die suddenly. **5.** To come to an end; to cease. **6.** To come unexpectedly. **7.** To fall or be depressed; to lower. **8.** (*Naut.*) To be deep in extent.

To drop astern (*Naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; to slacken the velocity of a vessel, in order to let another pass beyond her. — *To drop down* (*Naut.*), to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

Drŏp'let, *n.* A little drop.

Drŏp'-lĕt'ter, *n.* A letter dropped into a post-office box, for delivery in the same town.

Drŏp'per, *n.* One who, or that which drops.

Drŏp'-prĕss (109), *n.* A machine for embossing, punching, &c., consisting of a weight guided vertically, and made to drop on an anvil.

Drŏp'-sçēne, *n.* A curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage, in a theater.

Drŏp'sic-al, *a.* **1.** Diseased with dropsy. **2.** Resembling, inclined, or pertaining to, the dropsy.

Drŏp'sic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being dropsical.

Drŏp'sy, *n.* [Abbreviated from *hydropsy*, from Gr. ὕδρωψ, dropsy, from ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, face, from root ὀπ, to see.] **1.** (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, occasioned by an excess of water.

Drŏp'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Spiræa*. The genus affords some ornamental shrubs.

Drŏs'ky, *n.* [Russ. *drozhki*, diminutive of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, shaft or pole of a carriage.] A peculiar kind of low four-wheeled carriage, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. It is used in Russia and Prussia. [Written also *droitzschka* and *droschke*.]

Dro-sŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. δρόσος, dew, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air.

Drŏss, *n.* [A.-S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall, Goth. *driusan*.] **1.** The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. **2.** Rust; crust of metals. **3.** Waste; impure matter; refuse.

Drŏss'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being drossy.

Drŏss'y, *a.* Composed of, resembling, or pertaining to dross; impure; worthless.

Drought (drout), *n.* [A.-S. *drugâdh*, *drugôdh*, from *dryge*, Eng. *dry*, q. v.] Dryness of the weather, affecting the earth, and preventing the growth of plants.

Drought'i-ness (drout'-), *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Drought'y (drout'-), *a.* **1.** Characterized by drought; wanting rain; dry; arid; adust. **2.** Thirsty.

Drouth, *n.* Same as DROUGHT. See DROUGHT.

Drōve, *imp.* of *drive*. See DRIVE.

Drōve, *n.* [A.-S. *drâf*, from *drîfan*, Eng. *drive*, q. v.] **1.** A collection of cattle, driven or designed for driving. **2.** Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. **3.** A crowd of people in motion. **4.** (*Agr.*) A narrow drain or channel used in the irrigation of land.

Drōv'er, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market.

Drown, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROWNING.] [A.-S. *druncnian*, to immerse, drown, to drown the mind in drink, from *drincan*, to drink. Cf. DRENCH.] **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to inundate. **2.** To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid; to sink under water till dead. **3.** To overpower; to overcome.

Drown, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid.

Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DROWSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DROWSING.] [A.-S. *dreosan*, *driusan*, to fall, to droop, Goth. *driusan*.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to doze.

Drowse, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness.

Drowse, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

Drow'si-ly, *adv.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily.

Drow'si-ness, *n.* State of being drowsy; sleepiness.

Drow'sy, *a.* [*compar.* DROWSIER; *superl.* DROWSIEST.] **1.** Inclined to drowse or doze; heavy with sleepiness. **2.** Disposing to sleep. **3.** Dull; stupid.

Syn.—Sleepy; lethargic; comatose; heavy; dozy; soporific.

Drŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUBBING.] [Icel. *drabba*, to beat, Ger. & D. *treffen*, to hit, touch, Sw. *träffa*, to hit.] To beat with a stick.

Syn.—To thrash; cudgel; beat; pommel; thump.

Drŭb, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

Drŭb'ber, *n.* One who drubs.

Drŭdge (drŭj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUDGING.] [Prov. Eng. *drugge*, to drag; prob. a dialectic form of *drag*.] To work hard; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

Drŭdge, *n.* One who drudges; one who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue.

Drŭdg'er, *n.* One who drudges; a drudge.

Drŭdg'er-y, *n.* Act of drudging; hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil.

Drŭg, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*, from D. *droog*, A.-S. *dryge*, *drige*, Eng. *dry*, orig. dry substance, herbs, plants, or wares.] **1.** Any substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. **2.** Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable.

Drŭg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUGGING.] To prescribe or administer drugs.

Drŭg, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or season with drugs. **2.** To tincture with something offensive or injurious. **3.** To dose to excess.

Drŭg'get, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash, stuff.] A coarse, woolen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

Drŭg'gist, *n.* One who deals in drugs; *especially*, one who merely buys and sells drugs without compounding or preparation.

Drŭ'id, *n.* [W. *derwydd*, pl. *derwyddon*, fr. *dâr*, pl. *derw*, oak, and *gwydd*, knowledge.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

Drŭ'id-ess, *n.* A female Druid; an enchantress.

Drŭ-ĭd'ic, **Drŭ-ĭd'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Druids or their religion.

Drŭ'id-ism, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids.

Drŭm, *n.* [Icel. *trumba*, O. H. Ger. *trumba*, a trumpet; O. Sax. *drom*, noise; A.-S. *dryme*, *dream*, joy, gladness, song, music, instrument of music; Goth. *drunjus*, a sound.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument of music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which a piece of vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick. **2.** (*Mil.*) A drummer. **3.** Any thing resembling a drum in form; as, (*a.*) A sheet-iron radiator, which receives heat from a stove-pipe. (*b.*) A small cylindrical box in which figs, &c., are packed. (*c.*) (*Anat.*) The tympanum or barrel of the ear. (*d.*) (*Arch.*) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome; also the bell-formed part of the Corinthian and composite capitals. (*e.*) (*Mech.*) A short cylinder revolving on an axis, for turning wheels by means of straps around it. **4.** (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes which have the power to make a peculiar drumming or grunting sound under water.

Drŭm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUMMING.] **1.** To beat or play a tune on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks. **3.** To beat, as the heart; to throb. **4.** To go about to gather recruits, secure partizans, customers, &c.

Drŭm, *v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; with *out*, to expel with beat of drum; — with *up*, to assemble by beat of drum; to gather; — hence, also, without *up*, to solicit the custom of by personal application to sellers or buyers.

Drŭm'-fĭsh, *n.* See DRUM.

Drŭm'-hĕad, *n.* **1.** The upper part of a drum. **2.** The top of a capstan, which is pierced with holes for levers used in turning it.

Drum-head court-martial (*Mil.*), a court-martial called suddenly or on the field.

Drŭm'-mā'jor, *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drŭm'mer, *n.* One who beats a drum.

Drŭm'mond-līght (-lit), *n.* [From Captain *Drummond*.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime, or a stream of oxygen gas through a flame of alcohol.

Drŭm'stĭck, *n.* **1.** A stick with which a drum is beaten. **2.** Any thing resembling a drumstick in form, as the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

Drŭnk, *a.* [From *drunken*. See DRINK.] **1.** Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. **2.** Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

Drŭnk'ard, *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess; a sot; a toper; an inebriate.

Drŭnk'en (drŭnk'n), *a.* **1.** Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. **2.** Drenched. **3.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

Drŭnk'en-ness (109), *n.* **1.** State of being drunken; intoxication; inebriety. **2.** Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors.

Syn.—Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety.—*Drunkenness* refers more to the habit of excessive drinking; *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts. The first two words are extensively used in a figurative sense.

Dru-pā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing, or pertaining to, drupes; resembling a drupe.

Drupe, *n.* [Lat. *drupa*, an over-ripe, wrinkled olive, Gr. δρύπα, from δρυπετής, ripened on the tree, over-ripe, properly ready to fall from the tree, from δρῦς, oak, tree, and πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Bot.*) A pulpy, coriaceous or fibrous pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Druse, *n.* [Ger. *druse*, bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza*, Cf. DROSS.] (*Mining.*) A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

Drȳ, *a.* [*compar.* DRIER; *superl.* DRIEST.] [A.-S. *dryg*, *dryge*, *drige*, *drege*.] **1.** Free from moisture of any kind; arid;—said especially, (*a.*) Of the weather, free from rain or mist. (*b.*) Of vegetable matter, free from juices or sap;

not green. (*c.*) Of animals, not giving milk. (*d.*) Of persons, thirsty; needing drink. (*e.*) Of the eyes, not shedding tears. **2.** Destitute of that which interests or amuses; unembellished; plain. **3.** Characterized by keenness, shrewdness, or sarcasm; shrewd; sharp. **4.** (*Fine Arts.*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution.

Dry-cupping (*Med.*), the application of a cupping-glass without scarification of the skin. — *Dry goods* (*Com.*), cloths, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries. — *Dry measure*, a measure of volume for dry or coarse articles. — *Dry wine*, that in which the saccharine matter and the fermentation are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible.

Dry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRYING.] To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means.

To dry up, (*a.*) To scorch or parch with thirst. (*b.*) [*Colloq.*] To stop talking.

Dry, *v. i.* **1.** To grow dry; to lose moisture. **2.** To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

Dry'ad, *n.* [Lat. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, from δρῦς, oak, tree.] (*Myth.*) A female deity or nymph of the woods.

Dry'er, *n.* One who dries. See DRIER.

Dry'ing, *a.* **1.** Adapted to exhaust moisture. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard.

Dry'ly, *adv.* In a dry manner.

Dry'ness, *n.* The state of being dry. [by hand.

Dry'-nûrse, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child

Dry'-point, *n.* A sharp needle used in copper-plate engraving to draw fine lines, and to make fine dots in stippling and shading.

Dry'-rŏt, *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder.

Dry'-rŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRY-RUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRY-RUBBING.] To rub and cleanse without wetting.

Dry'-salt'er, *n.* **1.** A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. **2.** A dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals generally.

Dry'-salt'er-y, *n.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter. [two; duality.

Dū'ad, *n.* [Gr. δυάς, δυάδος, from δύο, two.] Union of

Dū'al, *a.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing, or consisting of, the number two; belonging to two.

Dū'al-ĭsm, *n.* The dividing into two; any thing divided into two; a twofold division; a system which assumes, or is founded on a double principle.

Dū'al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in dualism.

Dū'al-ĭst'ic, *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

Du-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** That which expresses two in number. **2.** Division; separation. **3.** The state or quality of being two.

Dū'ar-chy, *n.* [Gr. δύο, two, and ἀρχή, government.] Government by two persons.

Dŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUBBING.] [A.-S. *dubban*, Icel. *dubba*, to strike, beat.] **1.** To strike with a sword and make a knight. **2.** To invest with any dignity; to entitle.

Dŭb'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, dubs.

Dū'bi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*, fr. *dubare*, equiv. to *dubitare*, to doubt.] **1.** Not settled, or doubtful, in opinion. **2.** Occasioning doubt. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue.

Syn. — Doubting; unsettled; undetermined; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; uncertain; precarious.

Dū'bi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

Dū'bi-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or condition of being dubious; doubtfulness; uncertainty.

Dū'bi-tā-tĭve, *a.* Tending to doubt. [*Rare.*]

Dū'cal (30), *a.* [Lat. *ducalis*, from *dux*, leader or commander.] Pertaining to a duke.

Dū'cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of or becoming a duke.

Dŭc'at, *n.* [Fr. *ducat*, L. Lat. *ducatus*, from *dux*, leader or commander.] A coin, either of silver or gold, of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Dŭc'a-toon', *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *ducaton*, from *ducat*.] A silver coin of several countries of Europe.

Dŭch'ess, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

Dŭch'y, *n.* Territory or dominions of a duke; dukedom.

Dŭck, *n.* [O. Sax. *dok*, Icel. *dukr*, N. H. Ger. *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

Dŭck, *n.* [From the verb to *duck*, q. v.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A well-known water-fowl. **2.** An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, or the like, obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water. — *Lame duck.* See LAME.

Dŭck, *n.* [Dan. *dukke*, Ger. *docke*, doll, baby, or puppet, See DOXY.] A pet; a darling.

Dŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUCKED (dŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUCKING.] [O. H. Ger. *tûhhan*, D. *duiken*, to stoop, dive, plunge, Prov. Eng. *douk.*] **1.** To plunge into water and suddenly withdraw; to immerse. **2.** To plunge the head of in water, immediately withdrawing it. **3.** To bow, stoop, or nod.

Dŭck, *v. i.* **1.** To plunge the head in water or other liquid. **2.** To drop the head or person suddenly.

Dŭck'-bĭll, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous animal of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, having a bill resembling that of a duck, with the head of a quadruped.

Dŭck'er, *n.* **1.** One who ducks: a plunger; a diver. **2.** A cringing, servile person; a fawner.

Dŭck'ing-stool, *n.* [Cf. CUCKING-STOOL.] A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment; a cucking-stool.

Dŭck'ling, *n.* A young or little duck.

Dŭct, *n.* [Lat. *ductus*, a leading conduit, from *ducere*, to lead.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed to its destination.

Dŭc'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *ductilis*, from *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible; pliable; compliant; obsequious. **2.** Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads.

Dŭc'tĭle-ness, } *n.* Quality of being ductile; tractable-
Duc-tĭl'i-ty, } ness; flexibility; pliableness.

Dŭd'ġeon (dŭd'jun), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *degen*, sword, M. Ger. dagger.] A small dagger; also, the hilt of a dagger.

Dŭd'ġeon (dŭd'jun), *n.* [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

Dŭds, *n.; pl.* [Scot. *dud*, rag, D. *todde.*] Old clothes; tattered garments; colloquially, effects in general.

Dūe, *a.* [Fr. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir*, to owe, Lat. *debere.*] **1.** Owed; proper to be paid or done to another. **2.** Required by the circumstances; proper; suitable; hence, enforced by conscience; becoming; appropriate; fit. **3.** Appointed; exact. **4.** Liable to come at any moment. **5.** Owing; occasioned.

Dūe, *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly.

Dūe, *n.* **1.** That which is owed; that which custom, station, or law requires to be paid; a fee; an emolument. **2.** Right; just title or claim.

Dūe'-bĭll, *n.* (*Com.*) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not payable to order or transferable by indorsement.

Dū'el, *n.* [Lat. *duellum*, originally, a contest between two, which passed into the common form, *bellum*, war.] A combat between two persons; *especially*, a premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference.

Dū'el, *v. i.* To fight in single combat; to fight a duel.

Dū'el, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly.

Dū'el-ĭst, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

Du-ĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] **1.** A duel. **2.** Practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulates it.

Dueña (doo-ān'yà), *n.* See DONA.

Du-ĕn'nà, *n.; pl.* DU-ĔN'NÀS. [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, f. of *dueño*, *don*, from Lat. *domina*, *dominus*. See DON.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain. **2.** An elderly lady appointed to have charge over the young ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family. **3.** Any old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.

Du-ĕt', *n.* [From Lat. *duo*, two.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers.

Dŭf'fel, *n.* [Written also *duffle.*] [L. Ger. & D. *duffel*, perhaps from *Duffel*, in the Netherlands.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap.

Dŭg, *n.* [Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dagge*, to suckle (a child), probably allied to Goth. *daddjan*, Gr. δηλάζειν.] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.

Dŭg, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *dig.* See DIG.

Du-gŏng', *n.* [Malayan *dūyông*, Javan. *duyung.*] (*Zoöl.*) A swimming mammal of the East Indian seas, having the aquatic habits of the whales, but herbivorous, and referred to a separate group.

Dūke (30), *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from Lat. *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, from *ducere*, to lead, allied to A.-S. *teóhan*, *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, Eng. *tug* and *tow.*] **1.** A leader; a chief. [*Obs.*] **2.** One of the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales. [*Eng.*] **3.** A sovereign prince, in some European countries, without the title of king.

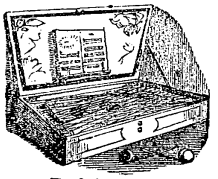
Dūke'dŏm, *n.* **1.** Seigniory or possessions of a duke. **2.** Title or quality of a duke.

Dŭl'çet, *a.* [O. Fr. *dulcet*, *dolcet*, *doucet*, dim. of *dols*, *dous*, now *doux*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet.] **1.** Sweet to the

taste; luscious. **2.** Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious. **3.** Pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind.

Dŭl'çi-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Act of dulcifying or sweetening.

Dŭl'çi-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DULCIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DULCIFYING.] [Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facere*, to make.] To make sweet; to sweeten.



Dulcimer.

Dŭl'çi-mer, *n.* [Fr. *dulcimer*, It. *dolcemele*, from *dolce*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr. μέλος, melody, music.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks or metallic rods.

Dŭll, *a.* [*compar.* DULLER; *superl.* DULLEST.] [A.-S. *dol*, *dvol*, *dval*, erring, foolish, from *dvëlan*, to be dull, *dwolian*, to wander, rave, Icel. *dull*, foolishness, Goth. *dvals*, foolish, stupid.] **1.** Slow of understanding. **2.** Slow in action, motion, perception, comprehension, sensibility, and the like qualities. **3.** Lacking sharpness; blunt. **4.** Not bright or clear to the eye. **5.** Heavy; gross; cloggy; insensible. **6.** Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety.

Syn.— Lifeless; inanimate; dead; stupid; doltish; sluggish; sleepy; drowsy; cheerless; cloudy; tarnished; obtuse.

Dŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DULLING.] **1.** To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; to stupefy. **2.** To make blunt. **3.** To render dim or obscure. **4.** To deprive of liveliness or activity.

Dŭll, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

Dŭll'ard, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

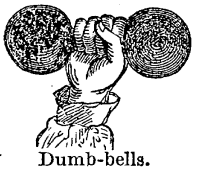
Dŭll'ness, *n.* State of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimnesss.

Dŭl'ly (109), *adv.* In a dull manner.

Dŭlse, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sea-weed of a reddish-brown color, which adheres to the rocks, and is sometimes eaten.

Dū'ly, *adv.* [From *due*.] In a due, fit, or becoming manner; properly; regularly; at the proper time.

Dŭmb (dŭm), *a.* [A.-S. *dumb*, Goth. *dumbs*, Icel. *dumbr*; Gael. *dubh*, black, dark.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech. **2.** Not willing to speak; mute; silent; speechless.



Dumb-bells.

Dŭmb'-bĕlls (dŭm'-), *n.* Two spheres of iron or other heavy material, connected by a short bar for a handle; — used as a weight for swinging in the hands.

Dŭmb'ly (dŭm'lў), *adv.* In silence; mutely.

Dŭmb'ness (dŭm'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence.

Dŭmb'-shōw (dŭm'shō), *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

Dŭmb'-wāit'er (dŭm-), *n.* A movable frame by which dishes, &c., are passed from one story to another.

Dŭm'found, } *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse.
Dŭm'found-er, } [*Colloq. Low.*]

Dŭm'my, *n.* **1.** One who is dumb. **2.** A dumb-waiter. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A sham package in a shop. **4.** A figure on which clothing is exhibited, as in shop windows. **5.** A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. **6.** The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at cards.

Dŭm'my, *a.* **1.** Silent; mute. **2.** Fictitious or sham.

Dŭmp, *n.* [D. *domp*, *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapor, smoke; Ger. *dumpf*, damp, dull, gloomy. Cf. DAMP.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; despondency; — usually in the plural.

Dŭmp, *v. t.* To unload from a cart by tilting it up.

Dŭmp'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy.

Dŭmp'ish-ly, *adv.* In a dumpish manner.

Dŭmp'ish-ness, *n.* A state of being dumpish.

Dŭmp'ling, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *dumpy*, short and thick, D. *dompelen*, to plunge, dip, duck.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery.

Dŭmp'y, *a.* [Cf. *dumpling* and Icel. *dömp*, a stout or thick servant-maid; *dempa*, to check.] Short and thick.

Dŭn, *a.* [A.-S. *dunn*, W. *dwn*.] **1.** Of a dark color; partaking of a brown and black; swarthy. **2.** Dark; gloomy; obscure.

Dŭn, *v. t.* To cure, as cod-fish, in such a manner as to give them a dun color. [*Amer.*]

Dŭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUNNED (dŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUNNING.] [A.-S. *dynian*, Icel. *dynia*, to make a din, to clamor.] To beset, or ask with importunity, as a debtor, for payment.

Dŭn, *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** An urgent request or demand of payment.

Dŭnçe, *n.* [Ger. *duns*, from Johannes *Duns* Scotus, called the *subtle doctor*, who died in 1308. See Note *infra*.] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull; a simpleton.

☞ The term *Duns*, from *Scotus*, "so famous for his subtill quiddities," says Stanihurst, "is so trivial and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nicknamed a *Duns*." This, he tells us in the margin, is the reason "why schoolmen are called *Dunses*." The word easily passed into a term of scorn.

Dŭn'der-hĕad, } *n.* [Prov. Eng. *dunder*, same as *thun-*
Dŭn'der-pāte, } *der*. In German compounds, *donner*, thunder, increases the bad sense of a word.] A dunce.

Dūne, *n.* [See DOWN, a bank of sand.] A low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast.

Dŭn'-fish, *n.* Cod-fish cured or prepared in such a manner as to give it a dun or brown color.

Dŭng, *n.* [A.-S. *dung*, excrement, *dyngan*, to dung.] The excrement of an animal.

Dŭng, *v. t.* **1.** To manure with dung. **2.** (*Calico Print.*) To immerse in a bath of cow-dung diffused in hot water.

Dŭng, *v. i.* To void excrement.

Dŭn'ġeon (dŭn'jun), *n.* [Either from Ir. *daingean*, stronghold, fortification, or Armor. *doun*, deep, or Ir. *dún*, fortified hill, or Lat. *domus* (fortis), a (strong) house.] **1.** Donjon. [See DONJON.] **2.** A secure prison; *especially* a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

Dŭng'-fôrk, *n.* A fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung.

Dŭng'hĭll, *n.* **1.** A heap of dung. **2.** Any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

Dŭng'y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; nasty; vile.

Dŭnk'er, *n.* The same as TUNKER. See TUNKER.

Dŭn'lin, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *dun*, hill, Eng. *dune*, low sand hill, and Gael. *linne*, Ir. *linn*, pool, pond, lake.] (*Ornith.*) A species of sandpiper.

Dŭn'naġe, *n.* [Cf. *dun*, mound, and *dune*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury by water in the hold. (*b.*) Loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the cargo, to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady.

Dŭn'ner, *n.* [From *dun*.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dŭn'nish, *a.* Inclined to a dun color.

Dū'o, *n.* [Lat. two.] (*Mus.*) A duet.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mal, *a.* [From Lat. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mals, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves, as of feet and inches.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mo, *a.* [Lat. *in duodecimo*, from *duodecimus*, twelfth, from *duodecim*, twelve.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* DŪ'O-DĔÇ'I-MŌS. **1.** A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 12mo. or 12°.

Dū'o-dĕn'a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius*, from *duodeni*, twelve, by twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.

Dū'o-dē'num, *n.* [N. Lat., from *duodeni*, twelve each; because its length is about 12 fingers' breadth.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines.

Dūpe, *n.* [Fr., from Prov. Fr. *dupe*, *duppe*, equiv. to *duppe*, hoopoe, a kind, foolish bird, which is easily caught.] One who is duped or misled; a gull.

Dūpe (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUPED (dūpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUPING.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

Dū'ple (dū'pl), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*.] Double.

Duple ratio (*Math.*), that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent. — *Sub-duple ratio*, the reverse of *duple ratio*.

Dū'plex, *a.* [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Double; twofold.

Duplex ratio (*Math.*), the product of a ratio. — *Duplex escapement*, a peculiar kind of watch escapement, in which, the scape wheel having two sets of teeth, a double action takes place at each vibration of the balance.

Dū'pli-cate, *a.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate proportion, or *ratio* (*Math.*), the proportion or ratio of squares.

Dū'pli-cate, *n.* **1.** That which exactly resembles something else; hence, a copy; a transcript; a counterpart, **2.** That which is of the same kind as some other thing, but not necessarily resembling it in other respects. **3.**

(*Law.*) A document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of an original.

Dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUPLICATING.] **1.** To double; to make a copy or transcript of. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous action.

Dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of duplicating or doubling. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action.

Dū'pli-ca-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling.

Dū'pli-ca-tūre (53), *n.* A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane or vessel.

Du-plĭç'i-tў, *n.* [Lat. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, double.] **1.** Doubleness of heart, speech or dealing; dissimulation. **2.** (*Law.*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient.

Syn. — Double-dealing; deceit; guile; deception.

Dū'ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being durable.

Dū'ra-ble (89), *a.* [Lat. *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable.

Syn. — Lasting; abiding; permanent; firm; stable; continuing; constant.

Dū'ra-ble-ness, *n.* Power of lasting; durability.

Dū'ra-bly, *adv.* In a durable or lasting manner.

Dū'rā-mā'ter, *n.* [Lat., *lit.*, hard mother; — called *mater*, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] (*Anat.*) The outer membrane of the brain.

Dūr'ançe, *n.* [Lat. *durans*, p. pr. of *durare*, to endure, last.] **1.** Continuance; duration; endurance. **2.** Imprisonment; duress.

Du-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Quality of during or enduring; durability. **2.** Continuance in time; prolonged existence; portion of time during which any thing exists.

Dū'ress, or **Du-rĕss',** *n.* [Lat. *duritia*, *durities*, from *durus*, hard.] **1.** Hardship; constraint; imprisonment. **2.** (*Law.*) The state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is induced, by the restraint of his liberty or menace of bodily harm, to do some legal act, or to commit a misdemeanor.

Dūr'ing. [Originally the *p. pr.* of *dure* (*obs.*), to last, now used as a *prep.*] In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

Dûrst, *imp.* of *dare.* See DARE.

Dŭsk, *a.* [Cf. L. Ger. *duster*, N. H. Ger. *düster*, D. *duister*, A.-S. *thystre*, *theóstre*, Russ. *tusk*, tarnish.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

Dŭsk, *n.* **1.** Imperfect obscurity; twilight. **2.** A color partially black or dark.

Dŭsk'i-ly, *adv.* In a dusky manner; darkly; dimly.

Dŭsk'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dusky; dimness.

Dŭsk'ish, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

Dŭsk'y, *a.* **1.** Partially dark or obscure; dusk. **2.** Tending to blackness in color; dark-colored. **3.** Gloomy; sad; melancholy. **4.** Intellectually clouded.

Dŭst, *n.* [A.-S., Icel., & L. Ger. *dust*, allied to Ger. *dunst*, vapor.] **1.** Very fine, dry particles of earth, or other matter; powder; fine sand. **2.** The earth as the resting-place of the dead; the grave. **3.** A low condition. **4.** Gold dust; hence, money; cash; specie.

To raise, or *kick up*, *the dust*, to make a commotion.

Dŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUSTING.] **1.** To free from dust. **2.** To sprinkle with dust. **3.** To reduce to a fine powder.

Dŭst'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture.

Dŭst'er, *n.* **1.** One who dusts; a utensil for dusting. **2.** A light over-garment, worn to protect the clothing from dust in traveling.

Dŭst'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dusty.

Dŭst'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* DŬST'-MĔN. One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

Dŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* DUSTIER; *superl.* DUSTIEST.] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust. **2.** Like dust; of the color of dust.

Dŭtch, *a.* [N. D. *duitsch*, German, orig. popular, national, from O. H. Ger. *diot*, *thiot*, *diota*, *thiota*, Goth. *thiuda*, A.-S. *theód*, the people. The English have applied the name especially to the Germanic people living nearest them, the Hollanders.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language.

Dutch cheese, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk. — *Dutch clinker*, a kind of long, hard brick made in Holland. — *Dutch foil*, *Dutch leaf*, or *Dutch gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, rolled or beaten into thin sheets. — *Dutch oven*, a tin screen for baking before a fire; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — *Dutch pink*, chalk or whiting dyed yellow, and used in distemper, and for paper-staining, &c. — *Dutch tile*, a glazed and painted ornamental tile, formerly much used in the jambs of chimneys.

☞ *Dutch* was formerly used by good writers for *German*, and is even now sometimes so used, in certain portions of the United States, either ignorantly or in contempt.

Dŭtch, *v. t.* To render clear and hard by dipping into hot oil, sand, &c., as goose-quills.

Dū'te-oŭs, *a.* [From *duty.*] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires.

Dū'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

Dū'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being duteous.

Dū'ti-a-ble, *a.* [See DUTY.] Subject to the payment of a duty. [*Amer.*]

Dū'ti-fụl, *a.* **1.** Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to natural or legal superiors. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty.

Syn. — Duteous; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; respectful.

Dū'ti-fụl-ly, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; obediently.

Dū'ti-fụl-ness, *n.* State of being dutiful; obedience.

Dū'ty, *n.* [From *due.*] **1.** That which is due from one person to another; *especially*, that which a person is bound, by any obligation, to do, or refrain from doing. **2.** Service rendered; respectful obedience; — said especially of military service. **3.** Respect; reverence; regard. **4.** (*Com.*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise.

Du-ŭm'vir, *n.*; *pl.* ***DU-ŬM'VI-RĪ.*** [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

Du-ŭm'vi-rate (45), *n.* Union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

Dwarf, *n.* [L. Ger. *dwarf*, A.-S. *dveorg*, Icel. *dvergr*, N. H. Ger. *zwerg.*] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species; *especially*, a diminutive man.

Dwarf, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DWARFED (dwarft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DWARFING.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

Dwarf'ish-ness, *n.* Smallness of stature.

Dwarf'-wall, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low wall, not as high as the story of a building.

Dwĕll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DWELLED, usually DWELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DWELLING.] [Icel. *dvelia*, to linger, delay, *dvali*, dream, delay, allied to A.-S. *dvĕlan*, to be stupid. Cf. DULL.] To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to be domiciled.

To dwell on, or *upon*, (*a.*) To continue on; to occupy a long time with. (*b.*) To hang on with attention; to be absorbed with.

Syn. — To reside; sojourn; continue; stay; rest; remain.

Dwĕll'er, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

Dwĕll'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.

Dwĕll'ing-house, *n.* A house intended for residence, in distinction from a store, office, &c.

Dwĕll'ing-plāçe, *n.* Place of residence; abode.

Dwĭn'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DWINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DWINDLING.] [O. Eng. *dwine*, A.-S. *dvinan*, to pine, fade, vanish.] To diminish; to waste away.

Dwĭn'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To make less; to bring low. **2.** To break; to disperse.

Dwĭn'dle, *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.

Dȳe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DYEING.] [A.-S. *deagan*, *deagian*, from *deág*, color, allied to Lat. *tingere*, for *tigere.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to.

Dȳe'-house, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

Dȳ'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth, &c.

Dȳ'ing, *a.* **1.** Destined to death; mortal. **2.** Supporting a dying person. **3.** Pertaining to death; manifested in the hour of death.

Dȳke, *n.* See DIKE.

Dȳ-năm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

Dȳn'a-mĕt'rie-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

Dȳ-năm'ie, } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός, from δύναμις, power,
Dȳ-năm'ie-al, } from δύναθαι, to be able.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

Dȳ-năm'ies, *n. sing.* **1.** The science of moving forces; — opposed to *statics.* **2.** The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to

them. **3.** (*Mus.*) That department of musical science which relates to the force of musical sounds.

Dȳn'a-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [See DYNAMETER.] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of animals, men, or machines.

Dȳn'a-mo-mĕt'rie, **Dȳn'a-mo-mĕt'rie-al**, *a.* Relating to a dynamometer, or the measure of force.

Dȳ-năst'ie, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dȳ'nas-ty, *n.* [Gr. δυναστεία, from δυναστεύειν, to hold power or lordship, from δυνάστης.] Sovereignty; *especially*, a race of kings, of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

Dȳs'era-sy, *n.* [Gr. δυσκρασία, fr. δυσ-, inseparable pref. with the notion of ill, bad, difficult, and κρᾶσις, mixture.] (*Med.*) An ill habit or state of the constitution.

Dȳs'en-tĕr'ie, **Dȳs'en-tĕr'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, accompanied with, or proceeding from, dysentery. **2.** Afflicted with dysentery.

Dȳs'en-tĕr'y, *n.* [Gr. δυσεντερία, from δυσ-, ill, and ἔντερον, pl. ἔντερα, intestines, from ἐντός, within.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharges of mucus and blood.

Dys-pĕp'si-ȧ, **Dys-pĕp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. δυσπεψία, from δυσ-, ill, and πέσσειν, πέπτειν, to cook, digest.] (*Med.*) A state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed; chronic difficulty of digestion.

Dys-pĕp'tie, **Dys-pĕp'tie-al**, *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia.

Dys-pĕp'tie, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dȳs'pho-ny, *n.* [Gr. δυσφωνία, from δυσ-, ill, and φωνή, sound, voice.] (*Med*). A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dysp-nœ'ȧ (disp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. δύσπνοια, from δύσπνοος, short of breath, from δυσ-, ill, and πνοή, πνοιή, breathing, πνεῖν, to blow, breathe.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing.

Dys-ū'rie, *a.* Pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysury.

Dȳs'u-ry, *n.* [Gr. δυσουρία, from δυσ-, ill, and οὖρον, urine.] (*Med.*) Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

E.

E (ē). The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has its long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *māne*, *cāne*, *mēte*, which without the final *e* would be pronounced *măn*, *cán*, *mĕt*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 10–14, 46, and 47. — (*Mus.*) E is the third tone of the model diatonic scale. E♭ (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E.

Ēach, *a.* [A.-S. *ælc*, *elc*, equiv. to *â-lic*, from *â*, *aa*, ever, orig. accus. sing. for *âv*, O. Eng. *aye*, from A.-S. *âv*, Goth. *aivs*, Lat. *ævum*, Gr. *αἰών*, and A.-S. *lic*, Eng. *like*.] This word is a distributive adjective pronoun, used either with or without a following noun, and denoting every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

☞ To *each* corresponds *other*. *Each other* is used elliptically for *each the other*.

Ēa'ger, *a.* [From Lat. *acer*, sharp.] **1.** Sharp; sour. [*Obs.*] **2.** Keen. [*Rare.*] **3.** Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

Syn. — Earnest. — *Eager* (*lit.*, sharp, keen-set) marks an excited state of desire or passion; *earnest*, denotes a permanent state of moral sentiment or feeling. A child is *eager* for a plaything; a hungry man is *eager* for food; a covetous man is *eager* for gain. A preacher is *earnest* in his appeals to the conscience; an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations.

Ēa'ger-ly, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; earnestly.

Ēa'ger-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being eager.

Syn. — Ardor; vehemence; earnestness; impetuosity; heartiness; fervor; avidity; greediness.

Ēa'gle (ē'gl), *n.* [Lat. *aquila*.] **1.** A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight. Its figure is commonly used as an heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices. **2.** A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars.

Eagle.

Ēa'gle-ēyed, *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle.

Ēa'gless, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

Ēa'glet, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

Ēa'gre (ē'gẽr), *n.* [A.-S. *eágor*, *égor*, *eár*, water, sea.] The whole of a flood tide moving up an estuary or river, with great height and violence.

Ēan, *v. t.* or *i.* [See YEAN.] To bring forth, as young; to yean.

Ēar, *n.* [A.-S. *eare*, Icel. *eyra*, Goth. *auso*, Lat. *auris*, Gr. *οὖς*.] **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The sense of hearing. **3.** Willingness to listen; attention; regard; heed. **4.** A part of any inanimate thing resembling in shape or position the ear of an animal. **5.** [A.-S. *ear*, Goth. *ahs*.] The spike of a plant of Indian corn or other grain, containing the kernels.

About the ears, in close proximity. — *By the ears*, in close personal contest. — *Up to the ears*, deeply absorbed.

Ēar, *v. i.* To form ears, as corn.

Ēar'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

Ēarl (ẽrl, 14), *n.* [A.-S. *eorl*, man, noble, Icel. & Sw. *jarl*, nobleman, count.] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount.

Ēar'lăp, *n.* The tip of the ear. [earl.

Ēarl'dŏm, *n.* Seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an

Ēar'less, *a.* Without ears; deaf; unwilling to hear.

Ēarl'-mär'shal, *n.* An officer of state in England who marshals and orders all great ceremonials; he is the head of the herald's office.

Ēar'lŏck, *n.* A curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

Ēar'ly (ẽr'lȳ, 14), *a.* [A.-S. *ærlice*, from *ær*, before. See ERE.] In advance of the usual or appointed time.

Syn. — Forward; timely; not late.

Ēar'ly, *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

Ēar'-märk, *n.* **1.** A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known. **2.** Any distinguishing mark by which the ownership or relation of a thing is known.

Ēar'-märk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EAR-MARKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EAR-MARKING.] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

Ēarn (ẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EARNING.] [A.-S. *earnian*, *gearnian*, to earn, O. H. Ger. *arnôn*, to measure, *arnên*, to earn, to merit, allied to *aran*, to plow.] **1.** To merit or deserve by labor. **2.** To acquire by labor, service, or performance.

Ēar'nest (ẽr'nest), *a.* [A.-S. *eornost*. Cf. Goth. *arneis*, certain, sure.] **1.** Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain. **2.** Intent; fixed.

Syn. — Eager; warm; zealous; ardent; animated; importunate; fervent; hearty. See EAGER.

Ēar'nest, *n.* **1.** Seriousness; reality. **2.** [Probably corrupted, like O. Eng. *arles*, *earles*, from Fr. *arrhes*, earnest-money, from Lat. *arrha*.] A pledge given as an assurance of earnest or serious intention; a token of what is to come.

Syn. — Pledge. — An *earnest*, like *first fruits*, gives assurance that more is coming of the same kind; a *pledge*, like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance. Washington gave *earnest* of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat; his fortitude and that of his soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge were a *pledge* of their ultimate triumph.

Ēar'nest-ly, *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; eagerly; also, with fixed attention.

Ēar'nest-mŏn'ey, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or to ratify and prove a sale.

Ēar'nest-ness, *n.* State of being earnest; zeal.

Ēarn'ing (ẽrn'ing), *n.* That which is earned; wages; stipend; reward.

Ēar'-rĭng, *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

Ēar'-shŏt, *n.* Reach of the ear, or sense of hearing; distance at which words may be heard.

Ēarth (ẽrth, 14), *n.* [A.-S. *eorðhe*, earth, *eard*, region, country, Goth. *airtha*, allied to Gr. *ἔρα*, earth, Skr. *irâ*.] **1.** The globe we inhabit; the world. **2.** The solid materials

which make up the globe; the dry land. **3.** Soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, &c.; the ground. **4.** A region; a country. **5.** The people on the globe. **6.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) A tasteless and inodorous, uncolored, earthy-looking, metallic oxide. (*b.*) A similar oxide, having a slight alkaline reaction.

Earth (ĕrth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EARTHED (ĕrtht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EARTHING.] **1.** To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth. **2.** To cover with earth or mold.

Earth, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

Earth'-bōard, *n.* (*Agric.*) The board of a plow, that turns over the earth; mold-board.

Earth'en (ĕrth'n), *a.* Made of earth; made of burnt or baked clay, or other like substances.

Earth'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being earthy; grossness.

Earth'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being earthly; grossness. **2.** Excessive attachment to earthly objects; worldliness.

Earth'ling, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earth'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to earth; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Of all things on earth; possible.

Syn. — Sordid; carnal; mean; base; vile; groveling.

Earth'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and considered to be nourishing. (*b.*) The seed-vessel and seed of a leguminous plant, called also *pea-nut*.

Earth'quāke, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

Earth'ward, *adv.* Toward the earth.

Earth'-work (ĕrth'wûrk), *n.* **1.** (*Engin.*) The removal of large masses of earth, in the construction of public works, as canals, railways, and the like. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth.

Earth'-worm (ĕrth'wûrm), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The common worm found in the soil, without legs or appendages. **2.** A mean, sordid person.

Earth'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or belonging or relating to, earth; terrestrial. **2.** Gross; unrefined.

Ear'-trŭmp'et, *n.* An instrument to aid in hearing.

Ear'-wăx, *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear.

Ear'wĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *ear-wigga*, *ear-wicga*, from *ear*, for *eare*, ear, and *wicga*, beetle, worm.] (*Entom.*) An insect with very short wing-cases, which eats fruit and flower leaves, and is so called because it has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

Ease, *n.* [Fr. *aise*, A.-S. *eadh*, ready, easy, Goth. *azets*, easy, *azeti*, ease, root *azi*.] Freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, constraint, stiffness, or the like.

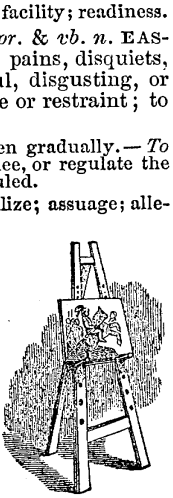
Syn. — Rest; quiet; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness.

Ease, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EASING.] **1.** To free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses. **2.** To render less painful, disgusting, or oppressive. **3.** To release from pressure or restraint; to shift a little.

To ease off, or *ease away* (*Naut.*), to slacken gradually. — *To ease a ship* (*Navt.*), to put the helm hard-a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

Syn. — To relieve; quiet; calm; tranquilize; assuage; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.

Ea'sel, *n.* [Ger. *esel*, ass, donkey, and hence, easel.] A wooden frame with movable pegs, or a sliding rack, on which pictures are placed while being painted.



Easel.

Ease'ment, *n.* **1.** That which gives ease; convenience; accommodation. **2.** (*Law.*) A liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit, which one proprietor has in the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.

Eas'i-ly, *adv.* With ease; without difficulty; readily; gently.

Eas'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or condition of being easy; freedom from distress; ease. **2.** Act of moving as if with ease.

East, *n.* [A.-S. *east*, Icel. *austur*. Cf. Lith. *auszta*, it grows light, *auszra*, aurora.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the point directly opposite the west. **2.** The eastern part of a country; the regions or countries which lie east of any region or country; *especially*, the southern parts of Asia, which lie east of Europe and the Mediterranean.

East, *a.* Toward the rising sun.

East, *v. i.* To move toward the east; to orientate.

East-north-east, *east-south-east*, &c. See Illust. of Compass.

East'er, **East'er-dāy**, *n.* [A.-S. *eástor*, *eástran*, paschal feast, Easter, from *Eastre*, a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April.] A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday. It corresponds to the passover of the Jews.

East'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Coming from the eastward. **2.** Situated, directed, or moving toward the east.

East'er-ly, *adv.* On, or in the direction of, east.

East'ern, *a.* **1.** Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental. **2.** Going toward the east, or in the direction of east.

East'ing, *n.* (*Navigation* & *Surv.*) Distance eastward from a given meridian.

East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.

Eas'y (ēz'y), *a.* [*compar.* EASIER; *superl.* EASIEST.) **1.** At ease; free from pain, care, disgust, or constraint. **2.** Not causing or attended with pain, exertion, or disquiet; affording rest. **3.** Not difficult; not requiring labor. **4.** Causing ease; furnishing comfort. **5.** Not making resistance. **6.** (*Com.*) Not straitened as to money matters.

Syn. — Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm; facile; yielding; compliant; ready.

Eas'y-chāir, *n.* An arm-chair for ease or repose.

Eat, *v. t.* [*imp.* ĔAT, or ĀTE; *p. p.* ĔAT, or EATEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EATING.] [A.-S. *etan*, Goth. *itan*, Lat. *edere*, Gr. ἔδειν, Skr. *ad*, Gael, *ith*, W. *ysu*.] **1.** To swallow or partake of as food. **2.** To corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has said; to retract.

Syn. — To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

Eat, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to feed. **2.** To taste or relish.

To eat, or *to eat in* or *into*, to corrode; to gnaw; to consume.

Eat'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent; edible.

Eat'a-ble, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.

Eat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, eats or corrodes.

Eat'ing-house, *n.* A house where provisions are sold and eaten ready cooked; a restaurant.

Eau-de-Cologne (ō'de-ko-lōn'), *n.* [Fr. *eau*, water, fr. Lat. *aqua*, *de*, of, and *Cologne*.] A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

Eaves, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *efese*. The *s* of *eaves* is in English regarded as a plural ending, though not so in A.-S.] (*Arch.*) The lower edges of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls.

Eaves'drŏp, *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eaves'drŏp-per, *n.* One who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

Ebb, *n.* [A.-S. *ebba*, *ebbe*, prob. allied to Ger. *eben*, Eng. *even*.] **1.** The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea. **2.** A falling from a better to a worse state; decline; decay.

Ebb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EBBING.] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean. **2.** To fall from a better to a worse state; to decline.

Syn. — To recede; retire; decay; decrease; sink.

Ebb'-tīde, *n.* Reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

E'bi-o-nīte, *n.* [Heb. *ebjonîm*, i. e. the poor, at first a Jewish name for Christians in general.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Jewish Christians, in the first ages of the church, who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian fathers. [as ebony.

Eb'on, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ebony; like ebony. **2.** Black

Eb'on-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EBONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EBONIZING.] To make black like ebony.

Eb'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἔβενος, ἐβένη, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobnî*, for *obnî*, of stone, from *óben*, *ében*, stone.] A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual color is black.

E-brī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated.] Intoxication; drunkenness; inebriety.

E'bri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *ebriositus*, from *ebriosus*, given to drinking, from *ebrius*. See EBRIETY.] Partial intoxication; habitual drinking to excess.

E-bŭl'liençe (e-bŭl'yens), **E-bŭl'lien-çy** (e-bŭl'yen-sy), *n.* [See *infra*.] A boiling over.

E-bŭl'lient (e-bŭl'yent), *a.* [Lat. *ebulliens*, p. pr. of *ebullire*, to boil up, to bubble up, from *bulla*, bubble.] Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling.

Eb'ul-lī'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** The operation of boil-

ing. **2.** Effervescence. **3.** An exhilaration or outward display of feeling. [of ivory.

E-bûr'ne-an, *a.* [Lat. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made

Ec-băt'ic, *a.* [Gr., as if ἐκβατικός, from ἐκβαίνειν, to go or step out.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose.

Ĕc'çe-hō'mo, *n.* [Lat., *behold the man.*] A picture which represents the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

Ec-çĕn'tric, } *a.* [N. Lat. *eccentricus*, Gr. ἔκκεντρος,
Ec-çĕn'tric-al, } out of the center, eccentric, from ἐκ, out of, and κέντρον, Lat. *centrum*, center.] **1.** Deviating from the center or from the line of a circle. **2.** Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric. **3.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric*. **4.** Deviating from the usual course.

Syn. — Irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; particular; strange; whimsical.

Ec-çĕn'tric, *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within the first. **2.** One who, or that which, deviates from regularity. **3.** (*Astron.*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center, in the Ptolemaic system. **4.** (*Mech.*) A wheel or disk, having its axis of revolution out of its center of figure, used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one.

Ec-çĕn'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

Ec'çen-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being eccentric; oddity, whimsicalness. **2.** (*Astron.*) Distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from the center of the body around which it revolves.

Ec-clē'şi-ärch (ek-klē'zi-ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία, church, and ἀρχός, leader.] A ruler of the church.

Ec-clē'şi-ăs'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, from ἐκ-
Ec-clē'şi-ăs'tic-al, } κλησία, an assembly of citizens called out by the crier; the church.] Pertaining to the church or to its organization or government. [a priest.

Ec-clē'şi-ăs'tic, *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman;

Ec-clē'şi-ăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner; according to ecclesiastical rules.

Ec-clē'şi-ăs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.

Ec-clē'şi-ăs'ti-cŭs, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Ec-clē'şi-o-lŏğ'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiology.

Ec-clē'şi-ŏl'o-ğĭst, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

Ec-clē'şi-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία, church, and λόγος, discourse.] The science or theory of church building and decoration.

Ĕch'e-lon (ĕsh'e-lon), *n.* [Fr., from *échelle*, ladder, scale, Lat. *scala*.] (*Mil.*) The position of an army or other military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

Ĕch'i-nate, } *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus*, q. v.]
Ĕch'i-nā'ted, } (*Nat. Hist.*) Prickly like a hedge-hog; having sharp points.

Ĕch'i-nīte, *n.* A fossil echinus.

E-chī'nus (e-kī'nus), *n.*; *pl.* E-CHĪ'NĪ. [Lat., from Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A sea-urchin; sea-hedgehog. **3.** (*Bot.*) A prickly head or top of a plant. **4.** (*Arch.*) A form of molding carved with eggs and anchors.

Ĕch'o (ĕk'o), *n.*; *pl.* ĔCH'ŌES. [Lat., from Gr. ἠχώ, same as ἠχή, ἦχος, sound, noise.] A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear.

Ĕch'o (ĕk'o), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ECHOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ECHOING.] **1.** To reverberate or send back; to return. **2.** To repeat with assent; to adopt.

Ĕch'o (ĕk'o), *v. i.* To be echoed or reverberated; to cause an echo; to be attended with an echo.

E-chŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Mus.*) A kind of graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds, and determining their different powers.

E-chŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. **2.** The art of constructing vaults so as to produce echoes.

E-clâir'çĭşe, *v. t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair*, Lat. *clarus*, clear, q. v.] To make clear; to explain.

E-clâir'çĭsse-ment (*or* e-klâr'siz-mŏng'), *n.* The clearing up of any thing obscure or not easily understood.

Éclat (e-klä'), *n.* [Fr., from *éclater*, to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, from O. H. Ger. *sleizan*, for *skleizan*.] **1.** Brilliancy of success or effort. **2.** Demonstration of admiration; applause.

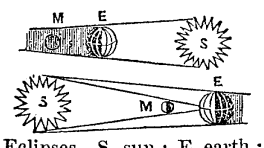
Ec-lĕc'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, from ἐκλέγειν, to pick out, choose.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Ec-lĕc'tic, *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like.

Ec-lĕc'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ecclectic manner.

Ec-lĕc'ti-çĭşm, *n.* The act, doctrine, or practice of an eclectic; an eclectic system, as of philosophy.

E-clĭpse', *n.* [Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop. a forsaking, falling, fr. ἐκλείπειν, to leave out, forsake.] **1.** (*Astron.*) An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun or moon, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it. **2.** Temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, luster, honor and the like; obscuration.



Eclipses. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon.

E-clĭpse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ECLIPSED (e-klĭpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ECLIPSING.] **1.** To darken or hide; — said of a heavenly body. **2.** To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, or honor, &c., of; to throw into the shade.

E-clĭpse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse; to become eclipsed.

E-clĭp'tic, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun. **2.** (*Geog.*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to the celestial ecliptic.

E-clĭp'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐκλειπτικός, belonging to an eclipse. See ECLIPSE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or described by, the ecliptic. **2.** Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

Ĕc'logue (ĕk-log), *n.* [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. ἐκλογή, a picking out, selection, collection, especially of passages in authors, from ἐκλέγειν. See ECLECTIC.] (*Poet.*) A pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; an idyl.

Ē'co-nŏm'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the household;
Ē'co-nŏm'ic-al, } domestic. **2.** Relating to economy or to the management of household or pecuniary affairs, private or public; saving of waste and unnecessary expense. **3.** Prudent in expenditure. **4.** Managed with frugality. **5.** Relating to the means of living, or to the resources and wealth of a country.

Ē'co-nŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With economy; frugally.

Ē'co-nŏm'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, equivalent to ἡ οἰκονομία.] **1.** The science of domestic and internal management. **2.** Political economy.

E-cŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* **1.** One who economizes, or manages domestic or other concerns with frugality. **2.** One who is conversant with political economy.

E-cŏn'o-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ECONOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ECONOMIZING.] To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

E-cŏn'o-mīze, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money.

E-cŏn'o-my, *n.* [Lat. *œconomia*, Gr. οἰκονομία, from οἶκος, house, and νόμος, usage, law, rule, from νέμειν, to distribute, manage.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs, especially as they concern expense or disbursement. **2.** The internal, and especially the pecuniary, management of any undertaking, corporation, state or the like. **3.** The system of rules and regulations by which any thing is managed. **4.** Thrifty and frugal housekeeping.

Syn. — Frugality; parsimony. — *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice. *Frugality* may lean to the one or the other according to the motives from which it springs.

Ĕc'sta-sy, *n.* [Lat. *ecstasis*, Gr. ἔκστασις, from ἐξιστάναι, to put out of place, derange.] **1.** A state in which the mind is carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions; frenzy. **2.** Excessive and overmastering joy; rapture. **3.** Insanity; madness.

Ec-stăt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Rendering one beside one's self.
Ec-stăt'ic-al, } **2.** Delightful beyond measure; rapturous.

Ĕc'ty-pal, *a.* [Gr. ἔκτυπος, worked in high relief, from ἐκ, out, and τύπος, stamp, figure, type.] Taken from the original; imitated.

Ĕc'tȳpe, *n.* [See *supra.*] A copy from an original; a type of something that has previously existed.

Ĕc'u-mĕn'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *œcumenicus*, Gr. οἰκουμενι-
Ĕc'u-mĕn'ic-al, } κός, universal, general, from οἰκουμένη, (sc. γῆ,) the inhabited world, from οἰκεῖν, to inhabit, from, οἶκος, house, dwelling.] General; universal.

E-dā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *edax*, from *edere*, to eat.] Given to eating; greedy; voracious; devouring.

E-dăç'i-ty, *n.* Greediness; voracity.

Ed'da, *n.* [Icel., lit. *great-grandmother* (i. e., of Scandinavian poetry).] One of two religious or mythological books of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin, containing two collections of Sagas of the old northern gods and heroes.

Ĕd'dy, *n.* [A compound of A.-S. *ed*, again, backward, and *ea*, running water.] **1.** A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current. **2.** A current of water or air moving in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

Ed'dy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDDYING.] To move as an eddy.

Ĕd'dy, *v. t.* To collect as in an eddy.

E-dĕm'a-toŭs, **E-dĕm'a-tōse'**, *a.* [Gr. οἴδημα, a swelling, tumor, from οἰδεῖν, to swell, οἶδος, a swelling.] Pertaining to, or affected with, a serous humor.

Ē'den, *n.* [Heb. *êden*, delight; a place of pleasure; the garden of paradise.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; hence a delightful region or residence.

E-dĕn'tal, **E-dĕn'tal-oŭs**, *a.* The same as EDENTATE.

E-dĕn'tate, *n.* [Lat. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare*, to render toothless, from *e*, *ex*, out of, from, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

E-dĕn'tate, **E-dĕn'tā-ted**, *a.* [See *supra.*] Destitute of teeth; toothless; also, belonging to the sloth and armadillo tribes.

Ĕdġe (ĕj), *n.* [A.-S. *ecg*, allied to Lat. *acies*, *acumen*, *acus*, Gr. *ἀκή*, *ἀκίς*, *ἀκμή*, Skr. *açri*, edge of sword, W. *awch*, edge.] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; hence, that which cuts as an edge does. **2.** Any sharp terminating border. **3.** Readiness or fitness to cut; and hence, acrimony; severity. **4.** The border or part adjacent to the line of division; early part; beginning.

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, as by bringing acids into contact with them, or by any grating noise.

Syn. — Rim; verge; skirt; margin; brink; keenness; sharpness.

Ĕdġe (ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDGING.] **1.** To furnish with an edge; to sharpen. **2.** To furnish with a fringe or border. **3.** To make sharp or keen; hence, to provoke to action; to urge or egg on. **4.** To move by little and little.

Ĕdġe (ĕj), *v. i.* **1.** To move sideways; to move gradually. **2.** To sail close to the wind.

Ĕdġe'-bōne (20), *n.* A bone of the rump, which, in dressed beef, presents itself edgewise to view.

Ĕdġe'-tōol, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

Ĕdġe'wise, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Ĕdġ'ing, *n.* That which forms an edge or border.

Ĕd'i-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; esculent; eatable.

Ĕd'i-ble-ness, *n.* State of being edible.

E'dict, *n.* [Lat. *edictum*, from *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dicere*, to say.] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority, as a rule of action; a special proclamation of command or prohibition.

Syn. — Law; statute; regulation; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

Ĕd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of edifying or the state of being edified; a building up, especially in a moral and religious sense.

Ĕd'i-fi-ca-to-ry, or **E-dĭf'i-ca-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to edification.

Ĕd'i-fĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *ædificium*, from *ædificare*, to build.] A building; a structure; a fabric; — chiefly applied to elegant houses, and other large structures.

Ĕd'i-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to an edifice.

Ĕd'i-fī'er, *n.* **1.** One who builds. **2.** One who improves another by moral or religious instruction.

Ĕd'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDIFYING.] [Lat. *ædificare*, from *ædes*, a building, house, and *facere*, to make.] To instruct and improve in knowledge generally, particularly in moral and religious knowledge.

Ē'dile, *n.* [Lat. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman magistrate, who had the care of buildings, highways, public places, &c.

Ē'dile-shĭp, *n.* The office of edile.

Ĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDITING.] [Lat. *edere*, *editum*, to give out, put forth, publish, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dare*, to give.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication.

E-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *editio*, from *edere*, to publish.] **1.** The publication of any literary work. **2.** The whole number of copies of a work published at once.

Ĕd'it-or, *n.* One who edits; *especially*, a person who prepares, superintends, revises, and corrects a book, newspaper, or the like, for publication.

Ĕd'it-ō'ri-al (89), *a.* Pertaining to an editor.

Ĕd'it-ō'ri-al, *n.* An article by the editor of a newspaper or other work.

Ĕd'it-ō'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

Ĕd'it-or-shĭp, *n.* Business or office of an editor.

Ĕd'u-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDUCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDUCATING.] [Lat. *educare*, *educatum*, from *educere*, to lead forth, bring up, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind.

Syn. — To instruct; teach; inform; breed; train; mature; rear; discipline; indoctrinate.

Ĕd'u-cā'tion, *n.* Act or process of educating; the drawing forth and cultivation of the human faculties, especially among the young; tuition; nurture.

Syn. — Instruction; teaching; breeding. — *Education* includes the whole course of training, moral, intellectual, and physical. *Instruction* and *teaching* apply to the communication of knowledge, the latter term being the more familiar of the two. *Breeding* relates to the manners and outward conduct.

Ĕd'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to education.

Ĕd'u-cā'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who is versed in, or who advocates and promotes, education.

Ĕd'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who educates or instructs.

E-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDUCED (e-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDUCING.] [Lat. *educere*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw forth, as if from concealment.

Syn. — To elicit; extract.

Ē'duct, *n.* [Lat. *eductum*, from *educere*.] That which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

E-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

E-dŭct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, brings forth.

E-dŭl'co-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDULCORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDULCORATING.] [Lat. *e*, out, and *dulcorare*, *dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcis*, sweet.] **1.** To render sweet; to sweeten. **2.** (*Chem.*) To purify.

E-dŭl'co-rā'tion, *n.* The act of edulcorating.

Eel, *n.* [A.-S. *æl*, O. H. Ger. *âl*, Icel. *âll.*] (*Ichth.*) A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

Eel'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass-like marine plant.

Eel'pŏt, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

E'en. A contraction for *even*. See EVEN.

E'er (âr.) A contraction for *ever*. See EVER.

Ĕf'fa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effari*, to utter, from *ex*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Capable of being uttered or explained; explicable.

Ef-fāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFACED (ef-fāst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFACING.] [Fr. *effacer*, properly to destroy the face or form, from Fr. *face*, Lat. *facies*, face, form.] **1.** To erase or scratch out; to rub off; to render illegible. **2.** To remove from the mind.

Syn. — To blot out; expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy.

Ef-fāçe'ment, *n.* The act of effacing or expunging.

Ef-fĕct', *n.* [Lat. *effectus*, from *efficere*, to produce.] **1.** That which is produced by an agent or cause; result of agency or causation. **2.** Impression produced. **3.** Power to produce consequences or results; efficiency. **4.** Consequence intended; general intent. **5.** *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

For effect, for an exaggerated impression or excitement.

Syn. — Consequence; result.

Ef-fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFECTING.] [Lat. *efficere*, *effectum*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To produce, as a cause, or agent; to cause to be. **2.** To bring to pass.

Syn. — To accomplish; fulfill; realize; achieve; complete; execute; effectuate.

Ef-fĕct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

Ef-fĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Creation or production. **2.** (*Geom.*) The construction of a proposition.

Ef-fĕct'ive, *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; in a condition to act efficiently.

Syn. — Efficient; efficacious; effectual; operative; forcible; active; powerful; energetic.

Ef-fĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* With effect; powerfully.

Ef-fĕct'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being effective.

Ef-fĕct'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

Ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect; adequate; efficient.
Ef-fĕct'u-al-ly, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously.
Ef-fĕct'u-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being effectual.
Ef-fĕct'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFECTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFECTUATING.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfill.
Ef-fĕm'i-na-çy, *n.* [From *effeminate.*] Unmanly delicacy; womanly softness, or weakness.
Ef-fĕm'i-nate (45), *a.* [Lat. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare*, to make womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman.] Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree.

Syn. — Womanish; feminine; weak; tender; unmanly; voluptuous; delicate; cowardly.

Ef-fĕm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFEMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFEMINATING.] To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.
Ef-fĕm'i-nate-ly, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly; delicately.
Ef-fĕm'i-nate-ness, *n.* Unmanly softness.
Ef-fĕn'dĭ, *n.* [Turk., from Modern Gr. *ἀφέντης* (pronounced awfen'tis), from Gr. *ἀνθέντης*, an absolute master, commander.] Master; sir; — a title of a Turkish state official and man of learning, especially, one learned in the law.
Ĕf'fer-ent, *a.* [Lat. *efferens*, p. pr. of *efferere*, to bear out, from *e*, out, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying outward, or discharging.
Ĕf'fer-vĕsçe' (ĕf'fer-vĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFERVESCING.] [Lat. *effervescere*, from *ex*, out of, and *fervescere*, to begin boiling, inchoative form of *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss. **2.** To exhibit feelings that cannot be repressed or concealed.
Ĕf-fer-vĕs'çençe, } *n.* A kind of natural ebullition;
Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çen-çy, } act of effervescing.
Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.
Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çi-ble, *a.* Having the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.
Ef-fēte', *a.* [Lat. *effetus*, *effœtus*, from *ex*, out, and *fetus*, *fœtus*, a., pregnant, productive.] **1.** No longer capable of producing young; hence, of worn-out, exhausted energy; barren. **2.** Worn out with age or excessive indulgence.
Ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *efficax*, from *efficere*, to produce.] Productive of effects; producing the effect intended; effectual; powerful.
Ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Effectually.
Ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being efficacious.
Ĕf'fi-ca-çy, *n.* Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

Syn. — Virtue; force; energy.

Ef-fĭ'cience (ef-fĭsh'enss), } *n.* **1.** Quality of being
Ef-fĭ'cien-çy (ef-fĭsh'en-sy), } efficient or producing effects. **2.** Power of producing the effect intended.
Ef-fĭ'cient (ef-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *efficiens*, p. pr. of *efficere*. See EFFECT, *v. t.*] Causing effects; producing results; actively operative.

Syn. — Effective; effectual; competent; able; capable.

Ef-fĭ'cient, *n.* The agent or cause which produces.
Ef-fĭ'cient-ly, *adv.* With effect; effectively.
Ef-fĭg'i-ē§, *n.* [See *infra.*] The same as EFFIGY.
Ĕf'fi-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingere*, to form, fashion, from *ex*, out, and *fingere*, to form, shape.] **1.** Image, or representation of any person or thing; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bass-relief, or drawing. **2.** The impression on a coin representing the head of the prince by whom it was issued.

To burn or *hang in effigy*, to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed or disgraced.

Ĕf'flo-rĕsçe' (-rĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFLORESCED (-rĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFLORESCING.] [Lat. *efflorescere*, fr. *ex*, out, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom, from *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower.] **1.** (*Chem.*) To change over the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder. **2.** To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization.
Ĕf'flo-rĕs'çençe, } *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Time of flowering.
Ĕf'flō-rĕs'çen-çy, } **2.** (*Med.*) Eruption, as in rash, measles, small pox, &c. **3.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) The formation of the whitish loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies, as salts, &c. (*b.*) The powder or crust itself thus formed.
Ĕf'flo-rĕs'çent, *a.* **1.** Liable to effloresce on exposure. **2.** Covered with an efflorescence.
Ĕf'flu-ençe, } *n.* **1.** A flowing out. **2.** That which
Ĕf'flu-en-çy, } issues from any body or substance.

Syn. — Effluvium; issue; efflux; emanation.

Ĕf'flu-ent, *a.* [Lat. *effluens*, p. pr. of *effluere*, to flow out, from *ex*, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing out.
Ef-flū'vi-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* EF-FLŪ'VI-Á. [Lat., from *effluere*, to flow out.] Subtile or invisible emanation or exhalation; *especially*, noxious exhalation.
Ĕf'flux, *n.* [Lat. *effluere*, *effluxum*; It. *efflusso.*] **1.** Act or state of flowing out, or issuing forth. **2.** That which flows out; emanation; effluence.
Ef-flŭx'ion, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing out; effusion. **2.** That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.
Ĕf'fort (ĕf'furt), *n.* [From Lat. *fortis*, strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental.

Syn. — Endeavor; exertion; struggle; strain; straining; attempt; trial; essay. See ENDEAVOR.

Ef-frŏnt'er-y, (-frŭnt'er-ў), *n.* [From Lat. *effrons*, shameless, from *ex*, out, forth, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] Excessive assurance; sauciness; shamelessness.
Ef-fŭl'ġençe, *n.* The state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; great luster or brightness.
Ef-fŭl'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, p. pr. of *effulgere*, to flash forth.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright; splendid.
Ef-fŭl'ġent-ly, *adv.* In an effulgent manner.
Ef-fūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFUSING.] [Lat. *effundere*, *effusum*, to pour out.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.
Ef-fūse', *v. i.* To emanate; to issue. [side.
Ef-fūse', *a.* (*Bot.*) Spreading loosely, especially on one
Ef-fū'sion, *n.* [Lat. *effusio*, from *effundere*, to pour out.] **1.** The act of pouring out. **2.** That which is poured out. **3.** (*Pathol.*) (*a.*) The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part. (*b.*) The secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.
Ef-fū'sĭve, *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely.
Ef-fū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an effusive manner.
Ef-fū'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being poured forth.
Ĕft, *n.* [A.-S. *efete*, allied to Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake.] (*Zoöl.*) A salamander or newt, *especially*, the common smooth newt.
E-găd', *interj.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of the oath "by God." See § 35.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.
Ĕgg, *n.* [A.-S. *ag*, Icel. *egg*, O. H. Ger. *agi*, *ei*, Gael. *ubh*, Lat. *ovum*, Gr. *ὠόν.*] **1.** A spheroidal body formed in the ovary of a female oviparous animal, containing the germ of a new individual of the species, within a shell or firm membrane. **2.** Any thing like an egg in form.
Ĕgg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EGGING.] [See EDGE, *v. t.*] To urge on; to instigate.
Ĕgg-nŏg', *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.
Ĕgg'-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant allied to the tomato, and bearing a large smooth fruit, shaped somewhat like an egg, used in cookery.
Ĕg'lan-tine (-tīn *or* -tĭn), *n.* [Fr. *églantine*, for *aiglantine*, from O. Fr. *aiglent*, brier, hip-tree, from *aiguille*, needle, with suffix *-ent;* Lat. as if *aculentus*, prickly, from *acus*, a needle or pin.] (*Bot.*) A species of rose; the sweet-brier.
Ē'go-ĭşm, *n.* [From Lat. *ego*, I.] **1.** (*Philos.*) Subjective idealism. **2.** An excessive love of self; egotism.
Ē'go-ĭst, *n.* A follower of Descartes or Fichte; a believer in the doctrine of subjective idealism; one given to egotism.
Ē'go-tĭşm, *n.* [See EGOISM.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I;* hence, self-praise; self-commendation.

Syn. — Self-conceit; vanity. — *Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's self; *egotism* is the expression of self-conceit in words or actions; *vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others. A man may be *vain* or *self-conceited*, and yet have sense enough to avoid *egotism.*

Ē'go-tĭst, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very frequently in conversation or writing.
Ē'go-tĭst'ic, } *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting, egotism; pertaining to egotism.
Ē'go-tĭst'ic-al, }

Syn. — Conceited; vain; self-important; opinionated.

E-grē'ġioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *egregius*, lit., separated or chosen from the herd, *i. e.*, distinguished, excellent, from *e*, out of, and *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Distinguished from common men or actions; — generally in a bad sense.

Syn. — Extraordinary; remarkable; monstrous; enormous; precious.

E-grē'ġioŭs-ly, *adv.* Greatly; remarkably; enormously; shamefully.

E'gress, *n.* [Lat. *egressus*, from *egredi*, to go or come out, from *e*, out, and *gradi*, to step, walk, go.] Act of going out or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.

E-grĕs'sion (e-grĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *egressio*, from *egredi*. See *supra*.] The act of going out; egress.

Ē'gret, *n.* [See AIGRET.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) The lesser white heron, — an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head. **2.** A heron's feather. **3.** (*Bot.*) The flying, feathery, or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of ape.

E-grĕtte', *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. See AIGRETTE.

E-ġўp'tian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to *Egypt*, in Africa.

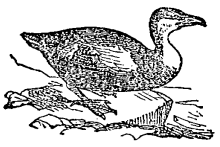
E-ġўp'tian, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native of Egypt. **2.** A gypsy; — sometimes so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt. [Egypt.

Ē'ġypt-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities of

Ē'ġypt-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [*Egypt* and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The science of Egyptian antiquities. **2.** A treatise on Egyptian antiquities. [prise.

Eh (ā), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight sur-

Ēi'der (ī'der), } *n.* [Sw. *ejder*,
Ēi'der-dŭck, } Dan. *ederfugl*, *edderfugl*, Icel. *ädur*, *ädarfugl*, Ger. *eidergans*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-duck, which breeds in remote northern regions, and produces an uncommonly fine down, which is an article of commerce.



Eider-duck.

Ēi'der-down, *n.* Down of the eider-duck.

Ēi'do-grăph, *n.* [Gr. εἶδος, form, and γράφειν, to describe.] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale.

Eight (āt), *a.* [A.-S. *eahta*, *ähta*, *ehta*, Goth. *ahtau*, Icel. *âtta*, Lat. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Skr. *aschtan*, *aschtau*, Ir. & Gael. *achd*.] Twice four in number.

Eight (āt), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven; the sum of four and four. **2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eight'een (āt'ēen), *a.* Twice nine in number.

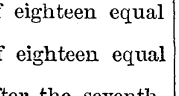
Eight'een (āt'een), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; sum of ten and eight. **2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eight'eenth (āt'eenth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventeenth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eight'eenth (āt'eenth), *n.* **1.** One of eighteen equal parts. **2.** The eighth after the tenth.

Eighth (ātth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh. **2.** Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eighth (ātth), *n.* **1.** One of eight equal parts; an eighth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave.



Eighth Notes.

Eighth note (*Mus.*), the eighth part of a whole note, or semibreve; a quaver.

Eighth'ly (ātth'lў), *adv.* In the eighth place.

Ēight'i-eth (āt'i-eth), *a.* **1.** The next in order after the seventy-ninth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eight'i-eth (āt'i-eth), *n.* One of eighty equal parts.

Ēight'y (āt'ў), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

Ēight'y (āt'y), *n.* **1.** The sum of eight times ten. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

Ēi'ther (ē'ther *or* ī'ther. The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ē'ther*), *a.* or *pron.* [A.-S. *ägdher*, *âdvädher*, *âvdher*, from *â*, *âv*, ever, and *hvädher*, whether.] **1.** One or the other; — properly of two things, but sometimes of more. **2.** Each of two; the one and the other.

Ēi'ther (ē'ther *or* ī'ther), *conj.* *Either* is always used as correlative to *or*, and precedes it, indicating the first of certain things, any one of which is true, is to be done, chosen, or the like.

E-jăc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EJACULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EJACULATING.] [Lat. *ejaculari*, *ejaculatum*, from *e*, out, and *jaculari*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, javelin, dart.] To throw out, as an exclamation.

E-jăc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To utter ejaculations.

E-jăc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

E-jăc'u-la-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out. **2.** Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

E-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EJECTING.] [Lat. *ejicere*, *ejectum*, from *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To throw out; to cast forth. **2.** To drive away; to expel violently, or with shame or disgrace. **3.** To dispossess of ownership or occupancy, as of land, dwellings, and the like.

E-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of ejecting; discharge; expulsion. **2.** State of being ejected or cast out.

E-jĕct'ment, *n.* **1.** Expulsion; ejection. **2.** (*Law.*) A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the unlawful detention of it.

E-jĕct'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

Ēke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EKED (eekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EKING.] [A.-S. *eacan*, Goth. *aukan*, Icel. *auka*, Lat. *augere*, Gr. αὔξειν.] **1.** To increase; to enlarge; to extend. **2.** To add or supply what is deficient or scanty, to prolong; — generally with *out*.

Ēke, *adv.* [Derived from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise.

E-lăb'o-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELABORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELABORATING.] [Lat. *elaborare*, *elaboratum*, from *e*, out, and *laborare*, to labor.] **1.** To produce with labor. **2.** To perfect with painstaking.

E-lăb'o-rate (45), *a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished; labored with great care.

Syn. — Labored; prepared; studied; perfected; high-wrought.

E-lăb'o-rate-ly, *adv.* With great labor or study.

E-lăb'o-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing with labor; state of being so produced. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The natural process of formation or assimilation, performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables, by which something is produced.

E-lăb'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate.

E-lăb'o-rā'tor, *n.* One who elaborates.

E-lā'ĭne, *n.* [From Gr. ἐλάϊνος, of the olive-tree, from ἐλαία, olive-tree, ἔλαιον, olive-oil.] The liquid principle of oils and fats.

E-lăpse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELAPSED (e-lăpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELAPSING.] [Lat. *elabi*, *elapsus*, from *e*, out, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently, as time.

E-lăs'tic, *a.* [N. Lat. *elasticus*, from Gr. ἐλαύνειν, to drive.] **1.** Springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure; springy. **2.** Readily returning to a previous state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed.

Ē'las-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being elastic; springiness; rebound. **2.** Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

E-lāte', *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Lifted up; raised; elevated. **2.** Having the spirits raised by success, or hope of success; flushed or exalted with confidence.

Syn. — Puffed up; proud; lofty; haughty; swelling.

E-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELATING.] [Lat. *efferre*, *elatum*, to bring or carry out, to raise, from *e*, for *ex*, out, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear.] To exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success.

E-lā'tion, *n.* Inflation or elevation of mind; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success.

Ĕl'bōw, *n.* [A.-S. *elboga*, *elnboga*, from *eln*, an ell, orig. like Lat. *ulna*, fore-arm, and *boga*, bow.] **1.** The joint connecting the arm and fore-arm. **2.** Any flexure or angle, especially if obtuse, as of a wall, building, and the like; also an angular or jointed part of any structure.

Ĕl'bōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELBOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELBOWING.] To push with the elbow, as when one passes another, or pushes by him.

Ĕl'bōw, *v. i.* **1.** To jut into an angle; to project. **2.** To push rudely along; to jostle.

Ĕl'bōw-chāir, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

Ĕl'bōw-rōom, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, room for motion or action.

Ĕld, *n.* [A.-S., old age, from *ald*, *eald*, old. See OLD.] **1.** Old age. **2.** Old people. **3.** Old times; former days; antiquity. [*Rare*.]

Ĕld'er, *a.* [A.-S. *ildra*, the comparative of *ald*, *eald*, old. See OLD.] Older; more advanced in age; senior; prior, as in origin.

Ĕld'er, *n.* **1.** One who is older; a senior. **2.** An ancestor; a predecessor. **3.** A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers.

Ĕld'er, *n.* [A.-S. *ellarn*, O. H. Ger. *holder*, *holantar*,

from O. H. Ger. *hol*, hollow, and *tar*, equiv. to Eng. *tree*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries.

Ĕld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

Ĕld'er-shĭp, *n.* **1.** State of being older; seniority. **2.** Office of an elder.

Ĕld'est, *a.* [A.-S. *ildest*, *yldest*, superlative of *ald*, *eald*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age.

Ĕl Do-rā'do, or **Ĕl Do-rä'do**. [Sp., *i. e.*, the golden region, from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt, p. p. of *dorare*, to gild.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be immensely rich, especially in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any country abounding in gold, or other precious products of nature.

Ē'le-ăt'ic, *a.* Belonging to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from *Elea*, or *Velia*, a town in Italy.

Ē'le-ăt'ic, *n.* One holding to the Eleatic philosophy.

Ēl'e-cam-pāne', *n.* [Fr. *énule-campane*, from Lat. *inula helenium*, Gr. ἑλένιον, and L. Lat. & It. *campana*, a bell. According to Pliny, this plant was called *helenium*, as having sprung from the tears of *Helen*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic. **2.** A sweetmeat from the root of the plant.

E-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTING.] [Lat. *eligere*, *electum*, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to gather, to choose.] **1.** To pick out; to make choice of. **2.** To select or take for an office or employment; to select by vote. **3.** (*Theol.*) To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.

Syn.—To choose; prefer; select; appoint. See CHOOSE.

E-lĕct', *a.* **1.** Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. **2.** (*Theol.*) Set apart to eternal life. **3.** Chosen, but not invested with office.

E-lĕct', *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart. **2.** *pl.* (*Theol.*) Those who are chosen or separated for salvation.

E-lĕct'i-çĭsm, *n.* Eclecticism.

E-lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *electio*, from *eligere*, to choose.] **1.** Act of choosing; choice. **2.** The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference. **3.** Power of choosing or selecting; free will. **4.** Discriminating choice; discernment. **5.** (*Theol.*) Predetermination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation. **6.** Those who are elected.

E-lĕc'tion-eer', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTIONEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTIONEERING.] To use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-lĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Exerting the power of choice; making selection. **2.** Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice. **3.** Dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

Elective affinity, or *attraction* (*Chem.*), a tendency to unite with certain things rather than with others.

E-lĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* By choice or preference.

E-lĕct'or, *n.* **1.** One who elects, or has the right of choice; one who is entitled to give his vote in favor of a candidate for office. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, a person legally qualified to vote. **3.** One of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor, or king. **4.** One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people in the United States, to elect a president and vice-president.

E-lĕct'or-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, electors.

E-lĕct'or-ate (45), *n.* **1.** The dignity of an elector; electorship. **2.** The territory of an elector.

E-lĕct'ress, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

E-lĕc'tric, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to electricity. **2.** Oc-
E-lĕc'tric-al, } casioned by, or derived from, electricity. **3.** Containing electricity. **4.** Capable of occasioning electrical phenomena.

E-lĕc'tric, *n.* A non-conductor of electricity

E-lĕc'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it. [of electricity.

Ē'lec-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science

Ē'lec-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber;—so named as being produced by the friction of amber.] **1.** A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways. **2.** The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

E-lĕc'tri-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

E-lĕc'tri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTRIFYING.] [From Lat. *electrum* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To charge with electricity. **2.** To give an electric shock to. **3.** To excite suddenly; to surprise, especially by means of something pleasing or inspiriting.

E-lĕc'trīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTRIZING.] To electrify.

E-lĕc'tro-bī-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and Eng. *biology*, q. v.] **1.** That phase of mesmerism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a mesmerized person are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator. **2.** The science which treats of the electrical currents developed in living organisms.

E-lĕc'tro-chĕm'is-try, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

E-lĕc'trōde, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and ὁδός, a way, path.] Either of the so-called poles of the voltaic circle.

E-lĕc'tro-ġĭld'ing, *n.* The process of gilding copper, &c., by means of voltaic electricity.

Ē'lec-trŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

Ē'lec-trŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* [Lat. *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and λύσις, a loosing, dissolving, from λύειν, to loose, dissolve.] The act or process of chemical decomposition, by the action of electricity, or galvanism.

E-lĕc'tro-lȳte, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, and λυτός, dissoluble.] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

E-lĕc'tro-lȳze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTROLYZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTROLYZING.] [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber, and λύειν, to loose, dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net, *n.* A mass of soft iron, rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing.

E-lĕc'tro-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net-ĭşm, *n.* That science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of voltaic electricity, and of the currents evolved.

Ē'lec-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and μέτρον, measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. **2.** An instrument which indicates the presence of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-mō'tor, *n.* A piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-nĕg'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

E-lĕc'tro-nĕg'a-tĭve, *n.* A body which passes to the positive pole in electrolysis.

E-lĕc'tro-pŏş'i-tĭve, *a.* Of such a nature relatively to some other associated body or bodies, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery, while the associated body tends to the positive pole.

E-lĕc'tro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and σκοπός, spying, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully.] An instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and τύπος, an impression, from τύπτειν, to strike.] A copy or stereotype taken by electrotypy, or the process by which this is effected.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELECTROTYPED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELECTROTYPING.] To stereotype or take copies of by electrotypy.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳp'er, *n.* One who practices electrotypy.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳp'y, *n.* The process of copying medals, engravings, &c., and of making stereotype plates, by means of electric deposition.

E-lĕct'u-a-ry, *n.* [Late Lat. *electuarium*, *electarium*, from Gr. ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα, Lat. *ecligma*, a medicine that is licked away, *i. e.*, melts in the mouth, from Gr. ἐκλείχειν, to lick up.] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of powders, made up into a confection.

Ĕl'ee-mŏş'y-na-ry, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, mercy, alms, from ἐλεήμων, compassionate, from ἐλεεῖν, to pity, ἔλεος, pity.] **1.** Relating to charity; intended for the distribution of charity. **2.** Given in charity or alms; founded by charity. **3.** Supported by charity.

Ĕl'ee-mŏş'y-na-ry, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

Ĕl'e-gançe, } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being elegant;
Ĕl'e-gan-çy, } beauty resulting from the complete absence of that which deforms or impresses unpleasantly. **2.** That which is elegant.

Syn.—Grace.—*Elegance* implies something which is produced by training and art, as, *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, &c.; *elegant* furniture, an *elegant* house, an *elegant* mansion, &c. *Grace* is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift; the manner of a peasant-girl may be

graceful, but would be hardly called *elegant*. *Grace* is opposed to awkwardness.

Ĕl'e-gant, *a.* [Lat. *elegans*, for *elegens*, from *eligere*, to pick out, choose, select.] **1.** Pleasing by acquired or imparted grace and beauty. **2.** Exercising a nice choice; sensible to beauty.

Syn.—Beautiful; polished; graceful; refined; handsome.

Ĕl'e-gant-ly, *adv.* In an elegant manner; so as to please; with elegance.

E-lē'ġi-ăc, or **Ĕl'e-ġī'ac** (117), *a.* [See ELEGY.] **1.** Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs. **2.** Used in

E-lē'ġi-ăc, or **Ĕl'e-ġī'ac**, *n.* Elegiac verse. [elegies.

Ĕl'e-ġī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to elegy; elegiac.

Ĕl'e-ġĭst, *n.* A writer of elegies.

Ĕl'e-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεία, and ἐλεγεῖα, pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, properly neut. of ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, from ἔλεγος, a lament, from ἔ ἔ λέγειν, to cry woe! woe!] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funereal song.

Ĕl'e-ment, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *elementum*.] One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which any thing consists. **2.** One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. **3.** Also, a simple portion of that which is complex. **4.** One of the essential ingredients of any mixture. **5.** (*a.*) One out of several parts combined in a system or aggregation. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) One of the smallest natural divisions of the organism. **6.** (*Math.*) An infinitesimal part of any thing of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered. **7.** One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends. **8.** One of the fundamental sources of activity, in nature or life. **9.** *pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **10.** *pl.* Any outline or sketch, as containing the fundamental features of the thing in question. **11.** That which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable; as, the four so called *elements*, air, earth, water, and fire; hence, the state natural to any thing, or suited for its existence. **12.** *pl.* (*Eccl.*) The bread and wine used in the eucharist.

Ĕl'e-mĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements, first principles, and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world. **2.** Pertaining to first principles; rudimentary; elementary.

Ĕl'e-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

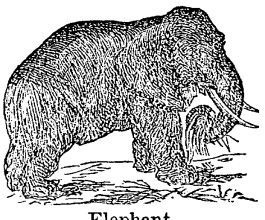
Ĕl'e-mĕnt'a-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *elementarius*, from *elementum*.] **1.** Having only one principle or constituent part. **2.** Pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of any thing. **3.** Treating of elements or first principles of a science or art.

Syn.—Simple; uncombined; uncompounded; initial; rudimentary; introductory.

E-lĕn̲ch' (e-lĕnk'), *n.* [Lat. *elenchus*, Gr. ἔλεγχος, from ἐλέγχειν, to convict, confute, prove.] (*Logic.*) (*a.*) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends. (*b.*) A vicious and fallacious argument adapted to deceive; a sophism.

E-lĕn̲ch'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

Ĕl'e-phant, *n.* [Lat. *elephantus*, *elephas*, Gr. ἐλέφας, either from Skr. *ibhas*, with the Semitic article *al*, *el*, prefixed, or from Semitic *Aleph hindi*, Indian bull.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds now existing.



Elephant.

Elephant paper, drawing paper, of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

Ĕl'e-phan-tī'a-sis, *n.* [Lat. & Gr., from ἐλέφας, elephant, so called from its likeness to the elephant's hide.] (*Med.*) Any one of several distinct diseases of the skin, all of which are attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected.

Ĕl'e-phăn'tine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense.

Ĕl'eū-sĭn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated.

Ĕl'e-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELEVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELEVATING.] [Lat. *elevare*, *elevatum*, from *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up, raise, from *levis*, light in weight.] **1.** To lift to a higher place; to raise; to exalt. **2.** To raise to a higher station. **3.** To raise or animate; to cheer. **4.** To exalt; to ennoble; to dignify. **5.** To raise to a higher pitch, or to a greater degree of loudness; —said of sounds. **6.** To intoxicate in a slight degree. **7.** To lighten; to lessen by detraction; to diminish.

Syn.—To exalt; erect; lift up; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

Ĕl'e-vate (45), *a.* Elevated; raised aloft.

Ĕl'e-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of raising from a lower place to a higher. **2.** Condition of being lifted or elevated; exaltation. **3.** An elevated place or station. **4.** (*Astron.*) Altitude. **5.** (*Gunnery.*) The angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon. **6.** (*Arch.*) Front view of a machine, building, or other object, drawn without regard to perspective.

Ĕl'e-vā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; as, (*a.*) A mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor; also, a building containing one or more elevators. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body. (*c.*) (*Surg.*) An instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

E-lĕv'en (e-lĕv'n), *a.* [A.-S. *endleofon*, dative of *endleof*, Goth. *ainlif*, from *ains*, *ain*, one, and *lif*, equivalent to *ten*.] Ten and one added.

E-lĕv'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

E-lĕv'enth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth. **2.** Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is

E-lĕv'enth, *n.* One of eleven equal parts. [divided.

Ĕlf, *n.*; *pl.* ĔLVES. [A.-S. *elf*, *ælf*; *elfen*, f., fairy; O. H. Ger. *alp*, originaliy probably a spirit or demon of the mountains, from Celtic *alp*, *ailp*, mountain.] A diminutive spirit, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks.

Ĕlf, *v. t.* To entangle in an intricate manner.

Ĕlf'-ăr'rōw, *n.* A flint in the shape of an arrow-head, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. [fairies.

Ĕlf'-lŏck, *n.* Hair twisted into knots, as if the work of

Ĕlf'in, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.

Ĕlf'in, *n.* A little elf or urchin. [elves.

Ĕlf'ish, *a.* Elf-like; mischievous, as though caused by

E-lĭç'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELICITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELICITING.] [Lat. *elicere*, *elicitum*, from *e*, out, and *lacere*, to entice, allure.] To draw out; to bring to light.

E-līde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELIDING.] [Lat. *elidere*, from *e*, out, and *lædere*, to strike or dash with force against.] (*Gram.*) To cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

Ĕl'i-ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Capability of being elected; legal qualification. **2.** Worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

Ĕl'i-ġi-ble, *a.* **1.** Legally qualified. **2.** Worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; preferable.

Ĕl'i-ġi-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

Ĕl'i-ġi-bly, *adv.* In an eligible manner; suitably.

E-lĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELIMINATING.] [Lat. *eliminare*, *eliminatum*, from *e*, out and *limen*, threshold.] **1.** (*Alg.*) To cause to disappear from an equation. **2.** To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration. **3.** To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to infer.

E-lĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of expelling or throwing off. **2.** (*Alg.*) The causing a quantity to disappear from an equation. **3.** Act of obtaining by separation, or as the result of eliminating; deduction.

E-lĭs'ion (e-lĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *elisio*, from *elidere*. See ELIDE.] (*Gram.*) The cutting off, for the sake of meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, especially a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in the following line.

Élite (ā'leet'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *electa*, *electus*, p. p. of *eligere*, to choose. See ELECT.] A choice or select body.

E-lĭx'ir, *n.* [From Ar. *el-iksîr*, the philosopher's stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold, fr. *kasara*, to break, destroy.] **1.** (*Med.*) A compound tincture or medicine. **2.** (*Alchemy.*) A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. **3.** The refined spirit, or quintessence. **4.** Any cordial or substance which invigorates.

E-lĭz'a-bĕth'an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent.

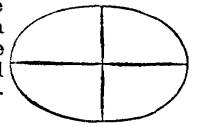
Ĕlk, *n.* [A.-S. *elch*, Icel. *elgr*, Lat. *alces*.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large, spreading, branched or palmate horns.

Elk.

Ĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *eln*, Goth. *aleina*, Icel. *alin*, Lat. *ulna*, Gr.

ὠλένη. Cf. ELBOW.] A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish ell, 27; the Scotch, 37.2; the French, 54.

El-lĭpse', *n.* [Lat. *ellipsis*, Gr. ἔλλειψις, prop. defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base. See *infra.*] (*Geom.*) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve.



Ellipse.

El-lĭp'sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* EL-LĬP'SĒS. [Lat. *ellipsis*, Gr. ἔλλειψις, a defect, from ἐλλείπειν, to leave in, to fall short, from ἐν, in, and λείπειν, to leave.] (*Gram.*) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

El-lĭp'soid, *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A solid or figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

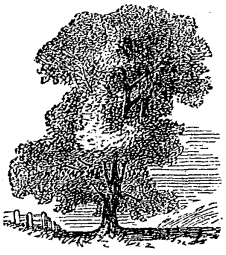
El'lĭp-soid'al, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having, or approximating to, the form of an ellipsoid.

El-lĭp'tic, **El-lĭp'tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἐλλειπτικός. See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipse. **2.** Having a part omitted; defective.

El-lĭp'tic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the form of an ellipse. **2.** (*Gram.*) With a part omitted.

El'lĭp-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or [sphere.

Elm, *n.* [A.-S. *elm*, *ellm*, Lat. *ulmus*, Russ. *ilim*, *ilem.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of several species, much employed as a shade tree, particularly in America.



Elm.

El'mō's-fīre, *n.* A luminous meteor sometimes appearing in the atmosphere; occasionally also seen about the masts and rigging of vessels.

El'o-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *elocutio*, from *eloqui*, to speak out, express, declare, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] Mode of utterance or delivery, accompanied with gesture, of any thing spoken, especially of a public or elaborate discourse or argument.

El'o-cū'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

El'o-cū'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Éloge (ā/lōzh'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *elogium*, a short saying, an inscription on a tomb-stone, from Gr. λόγος, speech.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

El'o-hĭst'ĭc, *a.* [Heb. *elohim*, one of the names of God.] Relating to Elohim; — said of those passages in the books in the Old Testament, characterized by the use of *Elohim*, instead of *Jehovah*, as the name of the Supreme Being.

E-lŏn'gate, *a.* Drawn out at length; elongated.

E-lŏn'gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELONGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELONGATING.] [L. Lat. *elongare*, *elongatum*, from Lat. *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out.

E-lon-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension. **2.** That which lengthens out, or makes longer. **3.** Removal to a distance; departure; intervening space. **4.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a planet from the sun. **5.** (*Surg.*) Lengthening of a limb from disease or injury, or in reducing a fractured bone, &c.

E-lōpe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELOPED (e-lōpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELOPING.] [Goth. *hlaupan*, A.-S. *hleápan*, to run, jump, leap.] To run away, or escape privately; — said especially of a woman, who runs away with a lover.

E-lōpe'ment, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure.

El'o-quençe, *n.* **1.** Expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. **2.** That which is eloquently uttered or written.

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric.

El'o-quent, *a.* [Lat. *eloquens*, p. pr. of *eloqui*, to speak out, to declaim, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner. **2.** Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power.

El'o-quent-ly, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

Else, *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, same as *eljes*, otherwise, gen. sing. neut. of *el*, *ele*, Goth. *alis*, equiv. to Lat. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος.] Other; one or something beside.

Else, *adv.* & *conj.* **1.** Beside; except that mentioned. **2.** Otherwise; if the facts were different.

Else'whĕre, *adv.* **1.** In any other place. **2.** In other places indefinitely.

E-lū'çi-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUCIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUCIDATING.] [L. Lat. *elucidare*, *elucidatum*, from *lucidus*, light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate.

E-lū'çi-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of elucidating any obscure subject. **2.** That which elucidates; explanation; exposition; illustration. [clear.

E-lū'çi-dā'tĭve, *a.* Making clear, or tending to make

E-lū'çi-dā'tor, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

E-lūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUDING.] [Lat. *eludere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity. **2.** To remain unexplained or undiscovered by.

Syn. — To evade; avoid; escape; shun; flee; mock.

E-lūd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being eluded.

E-lū'şion, *n.* [L. Lat. *elusio*. See ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

E-lū'sĭve, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding.

E-lū'so-rĭ-ness, *n.* The state of being elusory.

E-lū'so-ry, *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.

Syn. — Evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

E-lū'tri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUTRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUTRIATING.] [Lat. *elutriare*, *elutriatum*, either from *eluere*, or allied to N. H. Ger. *lauter*, pure.] To purify by washing.

Ĕlve, *n.* The same as ELF.

Ĕlv'ish, *a.* Pertaining to elves. See ELFISH.

E-lỹş'i-an (e-lĭzh'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

E-lỹş'i-ŭm (-lĭzh'ĭ-), *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ***E-LYŞ'I-UMŞ*** (-lĭzh'ĭ-); Lat. *pl.* ***E-LYŞ'I-Ă*** (-lĭzh'ĭ-). [Lat. *Elysium*, Gr. Ἠλύσιον.] (*Myth.*) A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; hence, any delightful place.

Ĕl'y-trŏn, **Ĕl'y-trŭm**, *n.*; *pl.* ĔL/Y-TRĂ. [Gr. ἔλυτρον, from ἐλύειν, to roll round.] (*Entom.*) One of the wing-sheaths or outer wings in the tribe of beetles.

'Ĕm. An obsolete or colloquial contraction of *them*.

Ĕm, *n.* (*Print.*) The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit by which to measure the amount of any printed matter.

E-mā'çi-āte (-mā'shĭ-, 95), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMACIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMACIATING.] [Lat. *emaciare*, *emaciatum*, from *e*, out, *macies*, leanness, *macer*, lean.] To lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh.

E-mā'çi-āte, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually.

E-mā'çi-ate (-shĭ-at), *a.* Emaciated.

E-mā'çi-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Condition of becoming lean; the state of being emaciated.

Ĕm'a-nant, *a.* [Lat. *emanans*, p. pr. of *emanare*. See *infra.*] Emanating; passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect.

Ĕm'a-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMANATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMANATING.] [Lat. *emanare*, *emanatum*, from *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow.] **1.** To issue forth from a source. **2.** To proceed, as a fountain; to take origin.

Syn. — To flow; arise; proceed; issue; spring.

Ĕm'a-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing forth. **2.** That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; effluvium; efflux.

E-măn'çi-pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMANCIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMANCIPATING.] [Lat. *emancipare*, *emancipatum*, from *e*, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer ownership in, *mancipium*, a formal purchase, in which the buyer laid his hand on the thing bought, hence, property, slave, from *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act; to liberate. **2.** To free from any thing which exerts undue or evil influence.

E-măn'çi-pate, *a.* Set at liberty.

E-măn'çi-pā'tion, *n.* Act of setting free from slavery or subjection; the state of being thus set free.

Syn. — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

E-măn'çi-pā'tor, *n.* One who emancipates; one who liberates from bondage.

E-măs'eu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMASCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMASCULATING.] [Lat. *emasculare*, *emasculatum*, from *e*, out, and *masculus*, male, masculine, diminutive of *mas*, male.] **1.** To castrate; to geld. **2.** To render effeminate.

E-măs'eu-late (45), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; castrated; unmanned.

E-măs'eu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of emasculating or the state of being emasculated; castration.

Em-bälm' (em-bäm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBALMING.] [Fr. *embaumer*, from

baume, balm, q. v.] **1.** To preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic oils or spices. **2.** To perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

Em-bälm'er (-bäm'-), *n.* One who embalms.

Em-bănk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBANKED (-băŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBANKING.] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bank*, q. v.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up.

Em-bănk'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding or defending with a bank. **2.** A mound or bank raised for any purpose.

Em-bär'go, *n.* [Sp., from *embargar*, to arrest, restrain, from *barra*, bar, q. v.] A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port; hence, any hindrance or restraint.

Em-bär'go, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARGOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARGOING.] [See *supra*.] **1.** To hinder or prevent from sailing out of port, by some law or edict, for a limited time. **2.** To hinder from going forward, by an embargo.

Em-bärk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARKED (em-bärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARKING.] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *barque*, bark.] **1.** To put or cause to go on board a vessel or boat. **2.** To engage, enlist, or invest in any affair.

Em-bärk', *v. i.* **1.** To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel. **2.** To engage in any business; to enlist.

Ĕm'bar-kā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of putting or going on board of a vessel. **2.** That which is embarked.

Em-băr'rass, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARRASSED (em-băr'rast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARRASSING.] [Fr. *embarrasser*, from Pr. *barras*, bar, from L. Lat. *barra*, a bar of metal or wood. See BAR.] **1.** To hinder through perplexity; to render intricate; to confound. **2.** (*Com.*) To incumber with debt; to make incapable of paying.

Syn. — To hinder; perplex; entangle; confuse; puzzle; disconcert; abash; distress. We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when our feelings, as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion. A school-boy is *puzzled* by a difficult sum; a reasoner is *perplexed* by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so *embarrassed* before strangers as to lose his presence of mind.

Em-băr'rass-ment, *n.* **1.** A state of perplexity, entanglement, or confusion. **2.** Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

Em-băs'sa-dor, } *n.* [Fr. *embassadeur*, *ambassadeur*,
Am-băs'sa-dor, } L. Lat. *ambassiator*, *ambasciator*, Goth. *andbahts*, servant, messenger. See *infra*, and cf. AMBASSADOR.] A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another, as the personal representative of the appointing power, and intrusted with the management of public matters between the two governments.

Em-băs'sa-dō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to an embassador.

Ĕm'bas-sy, *n.* [Fr. *embassade*, *ambassade*, from Goth. *andbahti*, charge, office, service.] **1.** The public function of an embassador. **2.** The person or persons sent as embassadors. **3.** The dwelling or office of an embassador.

Em-băt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBATTLING.] To arrange in order of battle; also, to prepare or arm for battle.

Em-bāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBAYING.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

Em-bĕd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBEDDING.] To lay as in a bed; to bed.

Em-bĕl'lish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBELLISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBELLISHING.] [Fr. *embellir*, from pref. *em*, for *en*, and Fr. *bel*, *beau*, beautiful, fine.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments.

Syn. — To adorn; beautify; deck; decorate; enrich; ornament; grace; illustrate. See ADORN.

Em-bĕl'lish-er, *n.* One who embellishes or adorns.

Em-bĕl'lish-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished. **2.** That which adds beauty or elegance.

Syn. — Ornament; decoration; grace; beauty; elegance; enrichment; adornment.

Ĕm'ber, *n.* [A.-S. *ämyrie*, hot ashes.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; — used chiefly in the plural, to signify mingled coals and ashes; cinders.

Ember-days (*Rom. Cath. Church*), certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. These are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Whitsuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember-weeks*.

Ĕm'ber-gōōse, *n.* [Norw. *embergaas*, Ger. *imber*, D. *embervogel*.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed bird, called also the *great northern diver*, or *loon*. It is found about Iceland, the Orkneys, and arctic America.

Em-bĕz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBEZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBEZZLING.] [Norm. Fr. *embeasiler*, to filch.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as that intrusted to one's care.

Em-bĕz'zle-ment, *n.* Fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

Em-bĕz'zler, *n.* One who embezzles.

Em-bĭt'ter, *v. t.* To make bitter. See IMBITTER.

Em-blāze' *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with glittering embellishments. **2.** To blazon, or emblazon.

Em-blā'zon (-blā'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBLAZONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBLAZONING.] **1.** To deck in glaring colors; to decorate. **2.** To adorn with figures of heraldry, or ensigns armorial.

Em-blā'zon-er, *n.* One who emblazons.

Em-blā'zon-ry, *n.* Heraldic or ornamental decoration.

Ĕm'blem, *n.* [Lat. *emblema*, Gr. ἔμβλημα, inlaid work, from ἐμβάλλειν, to throw, lay, put in, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and βάλλειν, to throw.] An object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like.

Syn. — Figure; type; sign; symbol; adumbration.

Ĕm'blem-ăt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising,
Ĕm'blem-ăt'ic-al, } an emblem; using emblems.

Ĕm'blem-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems.

Em-blĕm'a-tĭst, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

Em-blĕm'a-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBLEMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBLEMATIZING.] To represent, as by an emblem; to symbolize.

Ĕm'blē-ment, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *emblear*, from Fr. *bled*, *blé*, corn, grain, probably of Celtic origin.] (*Law.*) The produce or fruits of land sown or planted.

Em-bŏd'i-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of embodying; state of being embodied. **2.** That which is embodied; a complete system, like an organized body.

Em-bŏd'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBODYING.] **1.** To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. **2.** To collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate.

Em-bōgue', *v. i.* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or into another river.

Em-bōg'uing (-bōg'ing), *n.* [Fr. *s'emboucher*, Sp. *embocarse*, It. *imboccare*, of a river, to discharge or empty, from Lat. *bucca*, cheek, mouthful, cavity. Cf. DISEMBOGUE.] The mouth of a river.

Em-bōld'en (-bōld'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOLDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOLDENING.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

Embonpoint (ŏng'bong'pwŏng'), *n.* [Fr., from *en bon point*, in good condition.] Plumpness of person; rotundity of figure; fleshiness.

Em-bôr'der, *v. t.* To adorn with a border; to im- [border.

Em-bos'om, *v. t.* [Written also *imbosom*.] **1.** To take into the bosom; to cherish. **2.** To hide or half conceal.

Em-bŏss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOSSED (em-bŏst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOSSING.] **1.** To cover with bosses or protuberances; to ornament in relief. **2.** To fashion raised work upon.

Em-bŏss'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of embossing, or state of being embossed. **2.** Raised work.

Embouchure (ŏng'bōō'shŭr'), *n.* [Fr. See EMBOGUE.] A mouth, or opening, as of a river, cannon, and the like.

Em-bow'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOWELING.] **1.** To remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; hence, to embalm. **2.** To hide in the inward parts; to bury; to secrete.

Em-bow'er, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

Em-bow'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOWERING.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

Em-brāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBRACED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBRACING.] [Fr. *embrasser*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bras*, arm, from Lat. *brachium*.] **1.** To clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom. **2.** To cherish with affection. **3.** To surround or inclose. **4.** To include as parts of a whole, or as subordinate divisions of a part. **5.** To seize eagerly, or with alacrity; to welcome.

Syn. — To clasp; hug; encircle; include; comprise; contain; encompass; comprehend.

Em-brāçe', *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

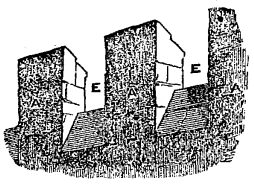
Em-brāçe', *n.* Close encirling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug. [brace.

Em-brāçe'ment, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; em-

Em-brā'çer, *n.* One who embraces.

Em-brā'çer-y, *n.* (*Law.*) An attempt to influence a jury, court, &c., corruptly.

Em-brā'sure (-brā'zhụr), *n.* [Fr., from *embraser*, equiv. to *ébraser*, *évaser*, to widen an opening.] **1.** (*Fort.*) An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged. [See *Illust. of Case-mate.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) The enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater space, or for admitting more light.



E E, Embrasures in a parapet. A A, Merlons.

Ĕm'bro-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROCATING.] [From Gr. ἐμβροχή, equiv. to ἔβρεγμα, lotion, fomentation, from ἐμβρέχειν, to soak in, to foment, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and βρέχειν, to wet on the surface.] (*Med.*) To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, &c.

Ĕm'bro-cā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with some substance. (*b.*) The lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Em-brō'glio (-brōl'yo), *n.* See IMBROGLIO.

Em-broid'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROIDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROIDERING.] To cover with ornamental needle-work or figures.

Em-broid'er-er, *n.* One who embroiders.

Em-broid'er-y, *n.* **1.** Variegated needle-work. **2.** Ornamental decoration.

Em-broil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROILING.] [Fr. *embrouiller*. See BROIL.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble.

Syn.— To perplex; entangle; encumber; confound; mingle; distract; disturb; disorder; trouble.

Em-broil'ment, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

Em-brụe', *v. t.* See IMBRUE.

Ĕm'bry-o, *n.*; *pl.* ĔM'BRY-ŌS. [Gr. ἔμβρυον, i. e., τὸ ἐντὸς βρύον, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and βρύειν, to be full of, to swell with.] The first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant.

In embryo (*Fig.*), in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed.

Ĕm'bry-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of the embryo and fetus of animals.

E-mĕnd', *v. t.* To amend. See AMEND.

Ĕm'en-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emendatio*.] **1.** Act of altering for the better; correction. **2.** Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading. [or errors.

Ĕm'en-dā'tor, *n.* One who amends by removing faults

E-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to emendation.

Ĕm'er-ald, *n.* [O. Fr. *esmeraulde*, now *émeraude*, from Lat. *smaragdus*, Gr. σμάραγδος, μάραγδος, Skr. *marakata*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone of a rich green color. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between minion and nonpareil. [*Eng.*]

☞This line is printed in the type called EMERALD.

E-mẽrġe' (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMERGING.] [Lat. *emergere*, from *e*, out, and *mergere*, to dip, plunge.] To rise out of a fluid or as out of a fluid; to issue and appear.

E-mẽr'ġençe, } *n.* **1.** Act of rising out of a fluid;
E-mẽr'ġen-çy, } sudden uprisal or appearance. **2.** An unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion. **3.** Pressing necessity; exigency.

E-mẽr'ġent, *a.* **1.** Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or conceals; issuing. **2.** Suddenly appearing; calling for prompt action; urgent.

E-mĕr'i-tŭs, *n.*; *pl.* E-MĔR'I-TĪ. [Lat., one who has served his time, fr. *emerere*, *emereri*, to serve one's term, fr. *e*, out and *merere*, *mereri*, to merit, serve.] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

E-mĕr'i-tŭs, *a.* [Lat.] Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty; — said of an officer in a college or university.

Ĕm'e-rods, } *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*, q.
Ĕm'e-roids, } v.] (*Med.*) Hemorrhoids; piles.

E-mẽr'sion, *n.* [From Lat. *emergere*, *emersum*. See EMERGE.] Act of rising out of, or coming forth from, any enveloping or overshadowing substance or body.

Ĕm'er-y, *n.* [From Gr. σμίρις, σμύρις, σμῆρις.] (*Min.*) Corundum intimately blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.

E-mĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐμετικός, from ἐμεῖν, to vomit.] (*Med.*) Inducing to vomit.

E-mĕt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which causes vomiting.

Émeute (ā/mūt'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *emovere*, to move out, to stir up.] A seditious commotion or mob; a riot.

Ĕm'i-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emicatio*, from *emicare*, to spring out or forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors; scintillation.

E-mĭe'tion, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] **1.** The discharging of urine. **2.** Urine.

Ĕm'i-grant, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an emigrant. **2.** Removing from one country to another.

Ĕm'i-grant, *n.* One who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Ĕm'i-grāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMIGRATING.] [Lat. *emigrare*, *emigratum*, from *e*, out, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

Ĕm'i-grā'tion, *n.* **1.** Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence. **2.** A body of emigrants.

Ĕm'i-nençe, } *n.* **1.** A height; an elevation. **2.** An
Ĕm'i-nen-çy, } elevated situation among men; high rank; distinction; preferment. **3.** A title of honor, applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic church.

Ĕm'i-nent, *a.* [Lat. *eminens*, p. pr. of *eminere*, to stand out, be prominent, from *e*, out, and *minere*, to project.] **1.** High; lofty; towering. **2.** Exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation.

Eminent domain. See DOMAIN.

Syn.— Distinguished; elevated; exalted; remarkable; conspicuous; prominent; famous; celebrated; illustrious. See DISTINGUISHED.

Ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In an eminent or high degree.

Ē'mir, } *n.* [Ar. *amîr*, *amîr*, a commander, from
Ē'meer, } *emara*, *amara*, to command.] An Arabian prince, military commander, and governor of a conquered province; also, an honorary title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed.

Ĕm'is-sa-ry, *n.* [Lat. *emissarius*, from *emittere*, *emissum*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] A secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy.

Ĕm'is-sa-ry (44), *a.* Exploring; spying.

E-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of sending or throwing out; issue. **2.** That which is sent out, or put in circulation at one time; issue.

E-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Sending out; emitting.

E-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMITTING.] [Lat. *emittere*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To send forth; to cause to issue. **2.** To issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

Ĕm'met, *n.* An ant or pismire. See ANT.

Ĕm'mol-lĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *mollescere*, to become soft, inchoative form of *mollere*, to be soft, from *mollis*, soft.] The first or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-mŏl'li-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMOLLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMOLLIATING.] [Lat. *emollire*, to soften, from *e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-mŏl'lient, (-mŏl'yent), *a.* Softening; making supple.

E-mŏl'lient, *n.* (*Med.*) An external application to allay irritation, and alleviate soreness, swelling, and pain.

Ĕm'ol-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* Act of softening.

E-mŏl'u-ment, *n.* [Lat. *emolumentum*, literally a working out, from *emoliri*, to move out, to work out, from *e*, out, and *moles*, a huge, heavy mass.] **1.** Profit arising from office or employment. **2.** Gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.

E-mō'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *emovere*, to move, excite, from *e* and *movere*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling of any kind.

Syn. — Feeling; agitation. — *Feeling* is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind: *emotion* is of the mind alone, being the *excited* action of some inward susceptibility or feeling, as an *emotion* of pity, terror, &c. *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions.

E-mō'tion-al, } *a.* Pertaining to emotion, or the capac-
E-mō'tive, } ity for emotion; attended or characterized by emotion.

Em-pāle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPALING.] [Fr. *empaler*, from *em*, for *en*, in, and *pal*, Lat. *palus*, a pale, stake.] **1.** To inclose; to surround; to shut in. **2.** To put to death by fixing on a stake.

Em-pāle'ment, *n.* **1.** A fencing, or inclosing with

stakes. **2.** A putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body. **3.** (*Bot.*) The calyx of a palm.

Em-păn'el, *n.* (*Law.*) A list of jurors; a panel.

Em-pĕr'il, *v. t.* To put in peril; to endanger.

Em'per-or, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*, Lat. *imperator*, from *imperare*, to command, from *im*, for *in*, in, and *parare*, to prepare, order.] The sovereign of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

Em'pha-sis, *n.*; *pl.* EM'PHA-SĒS. [Lat. *emphasis*, Gr. ἔμφασις, significance, force of expression, from ἐμφαίνειν, to indicate, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and φαίνειν, to show.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) Stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience. **2.** A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

Em'pha-sīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPHASIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPHASIZING.] To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice; to lay emphasis or stress upon; to make emphatic.

Em-phăt'ic, **Em-phăt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Uttered with emphasis; requiring emphasis. **2.** Attracting special attention.

Syn.—Forcible; impressive: energetic; striking.

Em-phăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis; forcibly.

Em'phy-sē'mȧ, *n.* [Gr. ἐμφύσημα, inflation, from ἐμφυσᾶν, to inflate, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and φυσᾶν, to blow.] (*Med.*) A swelling produced by air diffused in the cellular tissue.

Em'pīre, *n.* [From Lat. *imperium*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** Supreme power or authority in governing. **2.** The dominion of an emperor, or, rarely, of a king. **3.** Governing or predominant influence.

Syn.—Sway; dominion; rule; control; reign; sovereignty; government; kingdom; state.

Em-pĭr'ic or **Em'pir-ic** (123), *n.* **1.** One who relies upon experiment and observation. **2.** One who confines himself to applying the results of his own observation; *especially*, a quack doctor; a charlatan.

Em-pĭr'ic, **Em-pĭr'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *empiricus*, Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experienced, equiv. to ἔμπειρος, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πεῖρα, a trial; experiment.] **1.** Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience. **2.** Depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory.

Em-pĭr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By experiment or experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Em-pĭr'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Method or practice of an empiric. **2.** A practice of medicine founded on experience, and neglecting the aid of science; charlatanry; quackery.

Em-plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster up, daub over.] Fit to be applied as a plaster; glutinous; adhesive.

Em-ploy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPLOYING.] [Fr. *employer*, from Lat. *implicare*, to infold, engage, from *im*, for *in*, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To keep in service; to use. **2.** To use as an instrument or means for accomplishing some purpose; or as materials for forming any thing. **3.** To use as an agent, servant, or representative.

To employ one's self, to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

Em-ploy', *n.* Employment. [*Poet.*]

Employé (ĕm'ploy-ā' *or* ŏng'plwŏ-yā'), *n.* [Fr., p. p. of *employer*.] One who is employed.

☞ The English form of this word, viz., *employee*, though perfectly conformable to analogy, and therefore perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers.

Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who employs.

Em-ploy'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of employing or using; also, the state of being employed. **2.** That which engages or occupies; service; agency.

Em-pō'ri-ŭm, *n.*; Lat. *pl. EM-PŌ'RI-Ȧ*, Eng. *pl.* EM-PŌ'RI-UMS. [Lat.; Gr. ἐμπόριον, from ἔμπορος, traveler, trader, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πόρος, way through and over, path.] A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.

Em-pow'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPOWERING.] **1.** To give legal or moral power or authority to. **2.** To give physical power or force to.

Em'press, *n.* [Contracted from *emperess*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** The consort of an emperor. **2.** A woman who governs an empire.

Em-prĭse', *n.* [O. Fr., from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prehendere*, *prendere*.] An undertaking; an enterprise. [*Poet.*]

Ĕmp'ti-ness (84), *n.* **1.** State of being empty; void space, or vacuum; exhaustion; destitution. **2.** Want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness. **3.** Want of knowledge or sense.

Ĕmp'ty, *a.* [*compar.* EMPTIER; *superl.* EMPTIEST.] [A.-S. *emtig*, *amtig*, from *emta*, *amta*, quiet, rest. Cf. Celt. *amser*, time, Lith. *amzis*, age, *amzinas*, everlasting.] **1.** Containing nothing; void; not filled. **2.** Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense. **3.** Unable to satisfy; unsatisfactory; hollow. **4.** Desolate; waste; deserted. **5.** Producing nothing; unfruitful. **6.** Destitute of, or lacking sense. **7.** Destitute of reality, or real existence; unsubstantial.

Ĕmp'ty, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPTYING.] To exhaust; to deprive of the contents.

Ĕmp'ty, *v. i.* **1.** To pour or flow out; to discharge itself. **2.** To become empty.

Ĕmp'ty-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making empty. **2.** *pl.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. [*Amer.*]

Em-pûr'ple, *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple color.

Em-pўr'e-al, *a.* [See EMPYREAN, *n.*] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance.

Ĕm'py-rē'an, *a.* Empyreal.

Ĕm'py-rē'an (124), *n.* [L. Lat. *empyræum*, from Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πῦρ, fire.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

Ĕm'py-reu-măt'ic, **Ĕm'py-reu-măt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or possessing, or resembling the taste or smell of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

Ē'mū, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of very large size, found in Australia, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.

Ĕm'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMULATING.] [Lat. *æmulari*, *æmulatum*, from *æmulus*, emulous.] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival.

Ĕm'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it. **2.** Competition; contention.

Syn.—Competition; rivalry; contest; contention; strife.—*Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and almost of course gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction.

Ĕm'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

E-mŭl'gent, *a.* [Lat. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere*, from *e*, out, and *mulgere*, to milk.] (*Anat.*) Milking or draining out; — said of the renal arteries and veins.

E-mŭl'gent, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) An emulgent vessel. (*b.*) A remedy which excites the flow of bile.

Ĕm'u-loŭs, *a.* **1.** Ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another. **2.** Engaged in competition; rivaling.

Ĕm'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another.

E-mŭl'sion, *n.* [From Lat. *emulgere*, *emulsum*.] (*Med.*) A soft, liquid remedy, of a color and consistence resembling milk.

E-mŭl'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Softening; milk-like. **2.** Yielding oil by expression. **3.** Producing a milk-like substance.

E-mŭn'e'to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *emunctorium*, from *emungere*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse, from *e*, out, and *mungere*, to blow the nose.] (*Anat.*) Any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter.

En-ā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENABLING.] [O. & Norm. Fr. *enhabler*, from *en*, in, and *hable*, N. Fr. *habile*, Eng. *able*, q. v.] **1.** To give strength or ability to. **2.** To supply with sufficient power, physical or moral.

En-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENACTING.] **1.** To decree; to make into a law. **2.** To perform. **3.** To act the part of; to play.

En-ăct'ĭve, ✱. Having power to enact as a law.

En-ăct'ment, *n.* **1.** The passing of a bill into a law. **2.** A decree; a law. **3.** The acting as a part or character in a play.

En-ăct'or, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law.

E-năl'la-ge (e-năl'la-je), *n.* [Gr. ἐναλλαγή, an exchange, from ἐναλλάσσειν, to exchange, from ἐν, in, and ἀλλάσσειν, to change.] (*Gram.*) A substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another.

En-ăm'el, *n.* [Prefix *en* and obs. *amel*.] **1.** A substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque. **2.** That which is enameled. **3.** (*Anat.*) The smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth.

En-ăm'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENAMELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENAMELING.] **1.** To lay enamel upon; to paint in enamel. **2.** To form a glossy surface like enamel upon.

En-ăm'el, *v. i.* To practice the art of enameling.

En-ăm'el-ar, *a.* Like enamel; smooth; glossy.

En-ăm'el-er, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels.

En-ăm'el-ĭst,

En-ăm'or, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENAMORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENAMORING.] [Written also *enamour*.] [O. Fr. *enamourer*, from *en*, in, and *amour*, love, equiv. to Lat. *amor*.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

En-eāge', *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage.

En-eămp', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCAMPED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCAMPING.] To form and occupy a camp.

En-eămp', *v. t.* To form into a camp. [camp.

En-eămp'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of pitching tents or forming huts for temporary lodging or rest. **2.** The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

En-eaus'tĭe, *a.* [Lat. *encausticus*, Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, from ἐγκαίειν, to burn in, from ἐν, in, and καίειν, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of burning in colors; — applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat; also, to painting on glass or porcelain, or any other style where colors are fixed by heat.

En-eaus'tĭe, *n.* The method of painting in heated or burnt wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

Enceinte (ŏng'sānt'), *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*, to gird about, to surround, Lat. *incingere*, from *in*, in, and *cingere*, to gird.] (*Fort.*) The main inclosure.

Enceinte (ŏng'sānt') *a.* [Fr., p. p. of *enceindre*; Lat. *incingere*, to gird about.] (*Law.*) Pregnant; with child.

Ĕn'çe-phăl'ĭe, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.] Belonging to the head or brain.

En-chāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCHAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCHAINING.] **1.** To chain; to fasten with a chain. **2.** To hold fast; to restrain.

En-chāin'ment, *n.* Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

En-chănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCHANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCHANTING.] [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incantare*, to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, from *in*, in, against, and *cantare*, to sing.] **1.** To charm by sorcery; to hold as by a spell. **2.** To delight in a high degree.

Syn. — To captivate; fascinate; ravish; enrapture; bewitch.

En-chănt'er, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

En-chănt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms. **2.** That which enchants.

Syn. — Incantation; necromancy; charm; magic; fascination; spell; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft.

En-chănt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

En-chāse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCHASED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCHASING.] [Fr. *enchâsser*, from *châsse*, same as *châssis*, frame, *caisse*, chest, case, q. v.] **1.** To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to encircle; to inclose; to adorn. **2.** To adorn with embossed or engraved work.

En-chō'ri-al,

En-chōr'ĭe, *a.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος, domestic, native, from ἐν, in, and χώρα, place, country.] Belonging to a country; native; popular; common; — said especially of the written characters employed by the common people of Egypt, in distinction from the hieroglyphics.

En-çĭr'ele (en-sĭr'kl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCIRCLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCIRCLING.] **1.** To form a circle about; hence, to embrace. **2.** To go or come round.

Syn. — To encompass; inclose; surround; environ.

En-clĭt'ĭe,

En-clĭt'ĭe-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, inclined, inclining, from ἐγκλίνειν, to incline.] (*Gram.*) Subjoined; — said of a word or particle so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, and to lose its own independent accents, sometimes varying also the accent of the preceding word.

En-clĭt'ĭe, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent.

En-clois'ter, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.

En-clōse', *v. t.* To inclose. See INCLOSE.

En-eō'mi-ăst, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν, to praise.] One addicted to praise; a panegyrist; a eulogist.

En-eō'mi-ăst'ĭe,

En-eo'mi-ăst'ĭe-ăl, *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory.

En-eō'mi-ŭm, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* EN-CŌ'MI-ŬMS, Lat. *pl.* *EN-CŌ'MI-Á.* [Gr. ἐγκώμιον (sc. κέλος, song), chanted in a Bacchic festival, from ἐν, in, and κῶμος, a jovial festivity, revel.] Formal praise; high commendation.

Syn. — Eulogy; panegyric; applause. See EULOGY.

En-eŏm'pass (en-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOMPASSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOMPASSING.] To describe a circle about.

Syn. — To encircle; inclose; surround; include; environ; invest; hem in; shut up.

En-eŏm'pass-ment, *n.* The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded.

En-eōre' (ŏng-kōr'), *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *in hanc horam*, till this hour.] Once more; again; — a call for a repetition of a particular part of a play, &c.

En-eōre' (ŏng-kōr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCORING.] To call for a repetition of.

En-eount'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *encontre*, from Lat. *in* and *contra* against.] **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against. **2.** A meeting, with hostile purpose.

Syn. — Contest; conflict; fight; skirmish; combat; assault; rencounter; attack; onset.

En-eount'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOUNTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOUNTERING.] To come against face to face; *especially*, to meet in opposition or with hostile intent.

En-eount'er, *v. i.* To meet face to face; *especially*, to meet as enemies.

En-eoŭr'aġe (en-kŭr'ej, 45), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCOURAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCOURAGING.] [Fr. *encourager*, from prefix *en* and *courage*, from *cœur*, Lat. *cor*, heart.] To give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope.

Syn. — To embolden; inspirit; animate; incite; cheer; urge; impel; stimulate; instigate; countenance; comfort; sanction; strengthen; promote; advance; forward.

En-eoŭr'aġe-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incentive. **2.** That which serves to support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, profit, &c. [cess; favoring.

En-eoŭr'a-ġing, *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for suc-

En-eoŭr'a-ġing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

Ĕn'eri-nīte, *n.* [From Gr. ἐν, in, and κρίνον, a lily.] A fossil animal of the star-fish family. The joints of the stems are small calcareous disks.

En-erōach', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCROACHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCROACHING.] [O. Fr. *encroer*, *encrouer*, L. Lat. *incrocare*, to hang by a hook, from Fr. *croc*, *crochet*, hook. See CROOK.] To enter gradually into the rights and possessions of another.

Syn. — Intrude; trench; infringe; invade; trespass.

En-erōach'er, *n.* One who encroaches.

En-erōach'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another. **2.** That which is taken by encroaching on another.

En-eŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENCUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENCUMBERING.] [Fr. *encombrer*, from Lat. *cumulus*, heap, L. Lat. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a barricade of felled trees.] [Written also *incumber*.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden. **2.** To load with debts, mortgages, or other legal claims.

Syn. — To load; clog; oppress; overload; embarrass; perplex; hinder.

En-eŭm'brançe, *n.* **1.** That which impedes action; clog; impediment. **2.** That which encumbers an estate, as a debt or legal claim, a lien.

Syn. — Load; burden; clog; impediment; check; hindrance.

En-eў'e'lie-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, from ἐν, in, and κύκλος, circle.] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

En-çў'elo-pē'di-ă,

En-çў'elo-pæ'di-ă, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction. See CYCLOPEDIA.] The circle of sciences; *especially*, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

En-çў'elo-pē'di-an, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

En-çў'elo-pĕd'ĭe,

En-çў'elo-pĕd'ĭe-al, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge.

En-çў'elo-pē'dist, *n.* **1.** The compiler of an encyclopedia. **2.** One whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

En-çўst'ed, *a.* [Prefix *en* and *cyst*, q. v.] Inclosed in a cyst, bag, bladder, or vesicle.

End, *n.* [A.-S. *ende*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta*.] **1.** The extreme or last portion; the concluding part. **2.** The conclusion; result, whether successful or otherwise. **3.** Termination of being or of happiness; hence, destruction; and thus, that which causes destruc-

tion or death. **4.** Object aimed at in any effort; designed or desired result. **5.** That which is left.

End for end, one end for the other. — *Ends of the earth*, remotest regions of the earth.

Syn. — Termination; close; extremity; limit; finality; issue; consequence; extermination; purpose; aim; drift; remnant; fragment.

Ĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDING.] **1.** To bring to an end or conclusion. **2.** Hence, to destroy; to put to death.

Syn. — To finish; conclude; close; terminate.

Ĕnd, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate.

En-dăm'ăġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDAMAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDAMAGING.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice. [*Rare.*]

En-dăm'ăġe-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being damaged, or injured. [*Obs.*]

En-dān'ġer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDANGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDANGERING.] To put to hazard.

En-dēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDEARING.] To make dear, or more dear.

En-dēar'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of endearing or state of being endeared. **2.** That which endears.

En-dĕav'or, *n.* [From Fr. *en devoir* (in duty, task, or part), in the phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose*, to endeavor to do a thing.] A putting forth of one's power for some specific end; an attempt or trial.

Syn. — Effort; exertion; struggle. — *Endeavor* is the widest term. An *effort* is a vigorous *endeavor* or taxing of our powers; an *exertion* is a peculiarly earnest and prolonged effort; a *struggle* is a violent and exhausting effort (*lit.*, a twisting or contortion) of the body. — "Ordinary *endeavors* will not now avail; every possible *effort* must be made; we must strain all our *exertions*, and *struggle* to the utmost."

En-dĕav'or, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDEAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDEAVORING.] To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object.

Syn. — To attempt; try; strive; struggle; essay; aim.

En-dĕav'or, *v. t.* To attempt to gain.

En-dē'mi-al, **En-dĕm'ic**, **En-dĕm'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδημος, ἐνδήμιος, from ἐν, in, and δῆμος, the people.] (*Med.*) Peculiar to a people or nation.

Ĕnd'ing, *n.* **1.** Termination; result; conclusion. **2.** (*Gram.*) The terminating syllable or letter of a word.

Ĕn'dĭve, *n.* [From Lat. *intubus*, *intubum*. Cf. Ar. *hindeb*, *hindebet*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the genus *Cichorium*, or succory; — used as a salad.

Ĕnd'less, *a.* [See END.] **1.** Without end; having no end or conclusion. **2.** Perpetually recurring. **3.** Void of design.

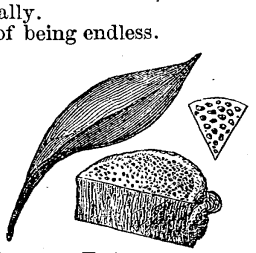
Endless screw (*Mech.*), a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth on the periphery of the wheel.

Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual.

Ĕnd'less-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an endless manner; without end. **2.** Incessantly; continually.

Ĕnd'less-ness, *n.* The state of being endless.

Ĕn'do-ġĕn, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Bot.*) A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, and having no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as the rattan, the palm, the cornstalk.



Endogen.

En-dŏġ'e-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐνδογενής, from ἔνδον, within, and γενέσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, to be produced.] (*Bot.*) Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

En-dôrse', *v. t.* [Correctly *indorse*, q. v.] To write on the back of.

En-dôrse'ment, *n.* Act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed. See INDORSEMENT.

En-dôrs'er, *n.* One who indorses; an indorser.

En-dow', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDOWING.] [Norm. Fr. *endouer*, from Fr. *douer*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion.] **1.** To make pecuniary provision for; *especially*, to furnish with dower. **2.** To enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue.

En-dow'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one, as a widow, professor, and the like. **2.** Property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. **3.** Gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

En-dūe', *v. t.* [Lat. *induere*.] **1.** To invest; to clothe. **2.** To endow. See INDUE.

En-dūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured or borne.

En-dūr'ançe, *n.* **1.** A state of lasting or duration; continuance. **2.** Act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure.

Syn. — Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

En-dūre', *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; to sustain; to brook; to undergo. **2.** To bear with patience; to bear up under.

En-dūre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDURING.] [From Lat. prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, to persist, from *durus*, hard.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to abide; to last. **2.** To remain firm under trial; to sustain suffering with self-command. [end forward.

Ĕnd'wīse, *adv.* **1.** On the end; erectly. **2.** With the

E-nē'id, *n.* An epic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

Ĕn'e-my, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*, Lat. *inimicus*, from *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend.] One who is actuated by unfriendly feelings; one who hates.

The enemy, (*a.*) (*Theol.*) The evil one; the devil. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) The opposing force; — used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb and pronoun either in the singular or the plural.

Syn. — Adversary; opponent; antagonist; foe.

Ĕn'er-ġĕt'ic, **Ĕn'er-ġĕt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Exerting force; operative; active. **2.** Exhibiting energy; operating with vigor and effect.

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective.

Ĕn'er-ġĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an energetic manner.

Ĕn'er-ġīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENERGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENERGIZING.] To act with force or vigor.

Ĕn'er-ġīze, *v. t.* To give strength or force to.

Ĕn'er-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἐνέργεια, from ἐνεργός, active, from ἐν, in, and ἔργον, work.] **1.** Internal or inherent power. **2.** Power efficiently and forcibly exerted. **3.** Strength of expression; emphasis. **4.** (*Mech.*) Capacity for performing work, or moving against resistance.

Syn. — Force; power; vigor; strength; spirit; efficiency; resolution.

E-nĕr'vate, *a.* Weakened; without strength or force.

E-nĕr'vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENERVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENERVATING.] [Lat. *enervare*, *enervatum*, from *enervis*, nerveless, weak, from *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage. **2.** To cut the nerves of.

Syn. — To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

Ĕn'er-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of weakening. **2.** State of being weakened; effeminacy.

En-fee'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFEEBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFEEBLING.] To render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force or strength of.

Syn. — To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* Enervation; weakness.

En-fĕoff' (en-fĕf'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFEOFFED (en-fĕft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFEOFFING.] [Prefix *en* and *feoff*, q. v.; L. Lat. *infeoffare*, *infeofare*, equiv. to *infeodare*, to invest with a feud.] (*Law.*) To give a feud to; to invest with a fee.

En-fĕoff'ment (-fĕf'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate. (*b.*) The deed which conveys the fee.

Ĕn'fi-lāde', *n.* [Fr., from *enfiler*, to thread, to go through a street or square, to rake with shot, from prefix *en* and *fil*, thread, Lat. *filum*.] (*Mil.*) A line or straight passage.

Ĕn'fi-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFILADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFILADING.] [From the noun.] (*Mil.*) To pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops.

En-fōld', *v. t.* To infold. See INFOLD.

En-fōrçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFORCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFORCING.] **1.** To put force upon; to force; to constrain; to compel. **2.** To make or gain by force. **3.** To give force to; to strengthen; to urge with energy. **4.** To put in force; to give effect to.

En-fōrçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

En-fōrçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of enforcing; compulsion; restraint; force. **2.** A putting in execution. **3.** That which enforces.

En-fōr'çer, *n.* One who enforces or constrains.

En-frăn'chĭse (-frăn'chĭz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFRANCHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFRANCHISING.] **1.** To set free; to liberate; to release. **2.** To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to naturalize.

En-frăn'chĭse-ment (-frăn'chĭz-), *n.* **1.** Act of releasing from slavery or custody. **2.** Admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

En-frăn'chĭs-er, *n.* One who enfranchises.

En-gāġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGAGING.[[Fr. *engager*, from *en* and *gage*, q. v., pledge, pawn.] **1.** To put under pledge; to bind; to involve. **2.** To gain for service; to enlist. **3.** To win and attach. **4.** To occupy. **5.** To enter into contest with; to encounter.

En-gāġe', *v. i.* **1.** To become bound. **2.** To embark; to take a part; to enlist. **3.** To enter into conflict.

En-gāġed', *p. a.* **1.** Pledged; promised; *especially*, promised in marriage; affianced; betrothed. **2.** Greatly interested; earnest.

Engaged columns (*Arch.*), columns sunk into the wall to which they are attached, at least one half of their thickness.

En-gāġe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of engaging. **2.** State of being engaged. **3.** That which is engaged or pledged. **4.** That which engages; obligation; also, engrossing occupation. **5.** (*Mil.*) A general action or battle.

Syn. — Avocation; business; employment; occupation; promise; word; battle; combat; fight; contest.

En-ġĕn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGENDERING.] [Fr. *engendrer*, Lat. *ingenerare*, from *in* and *generare*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent. See GENERATE.] **1.** To form in embryo; to procreate. **2.** To cause to exist; to produce; hence, to sow the seeds of.

Syn. — To breed; generate; beget; occasion; cause.

En-ġĕn'der, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

Ĕn'ġĭne (ĕn'jin), *n.* [From Lat. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A machine or contrivance in which two or more mechanical powers are combined. **2.** Any instrument by which any effect is produced; especially one designed to wound and kill. **3.** Any thing used to effect a purpose; means.

Ĕn'ġi-neer', *n.* **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. **2.** One who manages an engine. **3.** One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance.

Ĕn'ġi-neer', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGINEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGINEERING.] **1.** To perform the work of an engineer. **2.** To guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

Ĕn'ġi-neer'ing, *n.* The science and the art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature.

☞ It is divided into *military* and *civil engineering*, the former being, strictly, the science and art of designing and constructing defensive and offensive works, while *civil engineering* is the science and art of designing and constructing machinery and fixed public works, such as roads and canals.

Ĕn'ġĭne-ry (ĕn'jin-rỹ), *n.* **1.** Act of managing engines, or artillery. **2.** Engines in general; instruments of war.

En-gīrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGIRDED, or ENGIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGIRDING.] To gird; to encircle.

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *a.* [From *Engle*, *Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them.

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *n.* **1.** The people of England. **2.** The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in other countries.

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGLISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGLISHING.] To translate into English; to Anglicize; hence, to interpret.

En-gôrġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGORGING.] [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, throat, gorge, q. v.] To swallow with greediness.

En-gôrġe', *v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity.

En-gôrġe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing greedily. **2.** (*Med.*) Congestion.

En-gråff', and **En-gråft'**, *v. t.* The same as INGRAFT.

En-grāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGRAILING.] [Fr. *engrêler*, from *grêle*, hail.] To variegate or spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail.

En-grāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGRAINING.] **1.** To dye in grain, or in the raw material. **2.** To incorporate with the grain or texture of any thing.

En-gråsp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGRASPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGRASPING.] To hold fast; to gripe.

En-grāve', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGRAVING.] **1.** To carve figures, letters, or devices upon. **2.** To form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like. **3.** To impress deeply; to infix.

En-grāv'er, *n.* One who engraves.

En-grāv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of cutting metals, wood, &c., and representing thereon figures, characters, and devices, especially for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper. **2.** An engraved plate. **3.** An impression from an engraved plate; a print.

En-grōss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGROSSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENGROSSING.] **1.** To copy in a large, fair hand. **2.** To occupy wholly; to absorb. **3.** To take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree.

Syn. — To absorb; swallow up; engulf; occupy; forestall; monopolize.

En-grōss'er, *n.* **1.** One who copies a writing in a large, fair hand. **2.** One who takes the whole; a forestaller.

En-grōss'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of engrossing. **2.** That which has been engrossed. [INGULF.

En-gŭlf', *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf. See

En-hançe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENHANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENHANCING.] [Norm. Fr. *enhauncer*, *enhaucer*, from prefix *en* and *haucer*, *haucier*, *hausser*, as if from a Latin word *altiare*, from *altus*, high.] To raise to a higher point; to advance; to augment; to increase; to aggravate.

En-hançe', *v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger.

En-hançe'ment, *n.* Act of increasing, or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation.

E-nĭg'mà, *n.*; *pl.* E-NĬG-MÀS. [Lat. *ænigma*, Gr. αἴνιγμα, from αἰνίσσεσθαι, to speak darkly, from αἶνος, tale, fable.] **1.** An obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle. **2.** A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, which can not be satisfactorily explained.

Ĕ'nig-măt'ic, } *a.* Relating to, containing, or re-
Ĕ'nig-măt'ic-al, } sembling an enigma; obscure.

Ĕ'nig-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

E-nĭg'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who makes, or talks in, enigmas.

E-nĭg'ma-tīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENIGMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENIGMATIZING.] To deal in riddles.

En-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENJOINING.] [Fr. *enjoindre*, from Lat. *injungere*, to join into, to charge, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join.] **1.** To put an injunction on; to direct with authority; to order. **2.** (*Law.*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

En-joy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENJOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENJOYING.] [O. Fr. *enjoier*, to receive with joy, from prefix *en* and *joie*, equiv. to Eng. *joy*.] **1.** To feel or perceive with pleasure. **2.** To have, possess, and use with satisfaction. **3.** To have sexual intercourse with.

En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

En-joy'ment, *n.* **1.** Condition of enjoying; pleasure. **2.** Cause of joy or gratification.

Syn. — Satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness.

En-kĭn'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENKINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENKINDLING.] **1.** To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle. **2.** To excite; to rouse into action.

En-lärġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENLARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENLARGING.] **1.** To make larger. **2.** To increase the capacity of; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like.

Syn. — To increase; to extend; to expand.

En-lärġe', *v. i.* **1.** To grow large or larger; to expand. **2.** To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate.

En-lärġe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; state of being increased. **2.** Expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind; ennoblement. **3.** Release from confinement, servitude, distress, &c. **4.** Diffusiveness of speech or writing.

En-līght'en (en-līt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENLIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENLIGHTENING.] **1.** To supply with light; to illuminate. **2.** To make clear to the intellect or conscience; to inform; to instruct.

En-light'en-er (en-līt'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, enlightens or illuminates.

En-līght'en-ment (-līt'n-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

En-lĭnk', *v. t.* To connect, as by links.

En-lĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENLISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENLISTING.] **1.** To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. **2.** To engage in public service. **3.** To unite firmly to a cause.

En-lĭst', *v. i.* **1.** To engage in public service by enrolling one's name. **2.** To enter heartily into a cause.

En-lĭst'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of enlisting, or state of being enlisted. **2.** The writing by which a soldier is bound.

En-lĭv'en (en-līv'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENLIVENED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* ENLIVENING.] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; to cheer.

Syn.—To animate; inspire; exhilarate; inspirit; invigorate.

En-līv'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, enlivens.

En'mi-ty, *n.* [O. Eng. *enemytee*, *enemity*, from *enemy*, q. v.] **1.** The quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition. **2.** A state of opposition.

Syn.—Rancor; hostility; hatred; animosity; ill-will; malevolence.

Ĕn'ne-a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

En-nō'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENNOBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENNOBLING.] **1.** To make noble; to dignify. **2.** To give titular rank to.

Syn.—To raise; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.

En-nō'ble-ment (-nō'bl-), *n.* **1.** The act of ennobling. **2.** That which ennobles.

Ennui (ŏng'nwē'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *in odio*, in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; tedium; lassitude.

E-nôr'mi-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous. **2.** That which is enormous; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; an atrocity.

E-nôr'moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *enormis*, out of rule, from *e*, out, and *norma*, rule.] **1.** Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule, norm, or measure. **2.** Great beyond the common measure. **3.** Exceedingly wicked; atrocious.

Syn.—Huge; vast; immoderate; immense; excessive; prodigious.—We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence, and becomes—so to speak—*abnormal* in its magnitude, degree, &c., as, a man of *enormous* strength, a deed of *enormous* wickedness. *Immense* and *excessive* are figurative terms used to intensify, and are somewhat indefinite in their degree of strength.

E-nôr'moŭs-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; excessively.

E-nôr'moŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being enormous.

E-noŭgh' (e-nŭf'), *a.* [A.-S. *genôh*, *genôg*, a. and adv., *nôh*, *nôg*, adv., from *genćah*, it is sufficient, root, *neah*, *neohan*, Goth. *ganohs*, from *ga-nahan*, to suffice.] Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient.

E-noŭgh' (e-nŭf'), *adv.* **1.** Sufficiently. **2.** Fully; quite. **3.** In a tolerable degree. [satisfies desire.

E-noŭgh' (e-nŭf'), *n.* A sufficiency; a quantity which

E-now' (e-nou'). Another form of *enough*;—formerly regarded by some as a plural. [*Obs.*]

En-quīre', *v. i.* & *t.* See INQUIRE.

En-rāġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENRAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENRAGING.] To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness.

Syn.—To irritate; incense; inflame; exasperate; provoke; anger; incite.

En-rănk', *v. t.* To place in ranks or in order.

En-răpt'ūre (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENRAPTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENRAPTURING.] To transport with pleasure; to ravish.

En-răv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENRAVISHED (-răv'-isht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENRAVISHING.] To transport with delight; to enchant.

En-răv'ish-ment, *n.* State of being enravished.

En-rĭch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENRICHED (-rĭcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENRICHING.] **1.** To make rich with any kind of wealth; hence, to adorn. **2.** To fertilize. **3.** To store with knowledge; to instruct.

En-rĭch'ment, *n.* Act of making rich, or that which enriches; decoration; embellishment.

En-rōbe', *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe.

En-rōll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENROLLING.] **1.** To write in a roll or register; hence, to record; also, reflexively, to enlist. **2.** To envelop; to involve.

En-rōll'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling. **2.** That in which any thing is enrolled; a register.

En-rōōt', *v. t.* To fix by the root; to implant deep.

En-săm'ple, *n.* An example. [*Obs.*]

En-săn'guīne (-săng'gwin), *v. t.* To stain with blood.

En-sconçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENSCONCED (-skŏnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENSCONCING.] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely.

En-sēal', *v. t.* To impress with a seal.

En-sēam', *v. t.* To inclose by a seam; hence, to include.

Ensemble (ŏng'sŏm'bl), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *insimul*, at the same time, from *in* and *simul*, together, at once.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

En-shrīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENSHRINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENSHRINING.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; hence, to cherish.

En-sĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ensifer*, from *ensis*, sword, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.

Ĕn'si-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword.

Ĕn'sign (ĕn'sīn), *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, badge, flag, from *in* and *signum*, mark, sign.] **1.** The flag or banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers, or army, or vessel; a badge; hence, a signal, as to give notice or knowledge. **2.** A commissioned officer, who formerly carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment.

Ĕn'sign-çy } (ĕn'sīn-), *n.* The rank or office of an
Ĕn'sign-shĭp } ensign.

En-slāve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENSLAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENSLAVING.] To reduce to slavery or bondage.

En-slāve'ment, *n.* Act of reducing to slavery, or state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

En-slāv'er, *n.* One who enslaves.

En-snâre', *v. t.* See INSNARE.

En-sphēre', *v. t.* **1.** To place in a sphere. **2.** To form into a sphere or orb.

En-stămp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENSTAMPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENSTAMPING.] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

En-sūe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENSUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENSUING.] [Norm. Fr. *ensuer*, from Lat. *insequi*, to follow.] To follow; to pursue.

En-sūe', *v. i.* To follow or come after; to succeed.

En-sure' (en-shŏr'), *v. t.* See INSURE.

En-tăb'la-tūre (53), *n.* [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *intabulamentum*, from Lat. *in* and *tabula*, board, table.] (*Arch.*) That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

En-tāil', *n.* [Fr. *entaille*, from *entailler*, to cut away, fr. pref. *en* and *tailler*, to cut. See TAIL.] That which is entailed; hence, (*Law.*) (*a.*) An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. (*b.*) The rule by which the descent is fixed or settled.

En-tāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTAILING.] To settle or fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants.

En-tāil'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of entailing. **2.** The condition of being entailed.

En-tăn'gle (en-tăng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTANGLING.] **1.** To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated. **2.** To involve in complications. **3.** To perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder.

En-tăn'gle-ment (-tăng'gl-), *n.* The state of being entangled; intricacy; perplexity.

En-tĕl'e-chy, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντελέχια*, an actuality, probably from *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν*, to be complete, from *ἐν*, in, *τέλος*, completion, end, and *ἔχειν*, to have or hold.] (*Peripatetic Philos.*) An object completely actualized, in distinction from mere potential existence.

Ĕn'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTERING.] [Fr. *entrer*, Lat. *intrare*, from *intro*, inward, contr. fr. *intero*, (sc. *loco*), from *inter*, in between, between.] **1.** To come or go into; to penetrate. **2.** To unite in; to join. **3.** To engage in. **4.** To attain; to reach; to begin. **5.** To cause to enter; to insert. **6.** To inscribe; to record. **7.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To go into or upon lands, and take actual possession of them. (*b.*) To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing.

Ĕn-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To go or come in; also, to begin. **2.** To get within; to penetrate; to form or constitute a part. **3.** To penetrate deeply or profoundly.

Ĕn'ter-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Dissection of the intestines. **2.** (*Surg.*) Incision of the intestines in reducing certain cases of hernia.

Ĕn'ter-prīse, *n.* [Fr. *entreprise*, from *entreprendre*, to undertake, from *entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take. See EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is undertaken; a bold attempt; an adventure; an undertaking. **2.** Willingness or eagerness to engage in labor which requires boldness, promptness, energy, &c.

Ĕn'ter-prīse, *v. t.* To undertake; to venture upon.

Ĕn'ter-prīs'ing, *a.* Bold or forward to undertake.

Ĕn'ter-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTERTAINING.] [Fr. *entretenir*, fr. *entre*, between, (Lat. *inter*), and *tenir*, to hold, (Lat. *tenere*).] **1.** To maintain; to support. **2.** To show hospitality to; to receive as host. **3.** To engage agreeably the attention of; to divert. **4.** To receive and take into consideration. **5.** To harbor; to cherish.

Syn.—To amuse; divert; maintain. See AMUSE.

Ĕn'ter-tāin', *v. i.* To receive guests.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'er, *n.* One who entertains.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'ing, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing. **2.** That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; *especially*, a hospitable repast; a feast.

Syn.—Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; reception; admission; banquet; repast; carousal.

En-thrall', *v. t.* See INTHRALL.

En-thrōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTHRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTHRONING.] **1.** To place on a throne; hence, to invest with sovereign authority. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

En-thrōne'ment, *n.* The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

En-thū'şi-ăşm, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, from *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, to be inspired or possessed by the god, from *ἔνθεος*, contracted *ἔνθους*, inspired, from *ἐν*, in, and *θεός*, god.] An ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; — now used chiefly in a good sense, or at least to indicate only some excess of zeal and confidence.

Syn. — Fanaticism. — *Enthusiasm* was formerly used for heat of imagination, especially in religion; but this sense is now more commonly confined to *fanaticism*, which denotes wild and extravagant notions on this subject, often leading to the most dangerous delusions. *Fanaticism* is also sometimes extended to other subjects besides religion.

En-thū'şi-ăst, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιάστης*, from *ἐνθουσιάζειν*.] One who is moved or actuated by enthusiasm.

Syn. — Visionary; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

En-thū'şi-ăst'ic, } *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; zeal-
En-thū'şi-ăst'ic-al, } ous in the pursuit of an object.

En-thū'şi-ăst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

Ĕn'thy-mēme, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, from *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, to keep in mind, to consider, from *ἐν*, in, and *θυμός*, mind, soul.] (*Rhet.*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

En-tīçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTICED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTICING.] [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticier*, *entichier*, from pref. *en*, and O. H. Ger. *stechan*, *stechôn*, to prick, goad, A.-S. *stecan*, to prick, stick, *stícjan*, to transfix.] To draw on, or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; *especially*, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to tempt.

Syn. — To allure; coax; decoy; seduce; inveigle; persuade; prevail on. See ALLURE.

En-tīçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of enticing. **2.** That which incites to evil; alluring object.

Syn. — Allurement; attraction; temptation; seduction; inveiglement; persuasion; inducement.

En-tī'çer, *n.* One who entices, or incites to evil.

En-tīre', *a.* [Fr. *entier*, from Lat. *integer*, from *in*, negative, and *tangere*, root, *tag*, to touch.] **1.** Complete in all parts; full and perfect. **2.** Whole; not participated with others. **3.** Full; comprising all requisites in itself. **4.** Without mixture or alloy of any thing. **5.** Without irregularity or defect. **6.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla.

Syn. — Complete; unbroken; full. See COMPLETE.

En-tīre'ly, *adv.* In an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully.

En-tīre'ness, *n.* State or condition of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality; entirety.

En-tīre'ty, *n.* State of being entire or whole; completeness; integrity; entireness.

En-tī'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTITLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTITLING.] [Norm. Fr. *entitler*, O. Fr. *entituler*, now *intituler*, L. Lat. *intitulare*, from *in*, in, and *titulus*, title.] **1.** To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to call. **2.** To give a claim to; hence, to furnish grounds for seeking.

Syn. — To name; designate; style; characterize.

Ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, thing.] A real being, whether in thought or in fact; being; essence; existence.

En-tọmb' (en-tōōm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTOMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter; to inhume.

Ĕn'to-mo-lŏg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Ĕn'to-mŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in the science of entomology.

Ĕn'to-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. *ἔντομον* (sc. *ζῷον*, animal), insect, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of zoölogy which treats of insects.

En'to-mŏs'tra-căn, *n.* [Gr. *ἔντομος*, cut in, and *ὀστρακόν*, burnt clay, the hard shell of testacea.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean of inferior grade. See CRUSTACEAN.

Ĕn'trails, *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*, as if from a Lat. word, *intralia*, from *intra*, within. Cf. Lat. *interaneum*, pl. *interanea*, an intestine, from *interaneus*, inward, interior.] **1.** The bowels; the guts; viscera. **2.** The internal parts, as of the earth.

Ĕn'trançe, *n.* [See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering or going into; hence, the act of taking possession, as of property, or of office. **2.** Permission or power to enter. **3.** The door or passage, by which a place may be entered. **4.** Act of beginning, or that with which the beginning is made; commencement; initiation. **5.** The causing to be entered, as a ship, or goods at a custom-house, of a name upon a register.

En-trançe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTRANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTRANCING.] [Prefix *en* and *trance*, q. v.] **1.** To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects. **2.** To ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture.

En-trăp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTRAPPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTRAPPING.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare.

En-trēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTREATING.] **1.** To treat; to deal with; to use or manage. **2.** To treat with; hence, to ask earnestly; to supplicate; to importune.

Syn. — To beseech; beg; solicit; crave; implore.

En-trēat'y, *n.* The act of entreating or beseeching.

Syn. — Solicitation; request; suit; supplication; importunity; petition.

Entrée (ŏng'trā'), *n.* [Fr., from *entrer*, to enter, q. v.] **1.** Entry; hence, permission or right to enter. **2.** A course of dishes, the first that is placed upon the table.

Entremets (ŏng'tr-mā'), *n.* [Fr., from *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish, a mess, q. v.] A small plate, or dainty dish, set on between the principal dishes at table.

Entrepôt (ŏng'tr-pō'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpositum*, from *interponere*, to interpose, from *inter*, equiv. to Fr. *entre*, between, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a bonded warehouse; a free port.

En-trŭst', *v. t.* See INTRUST.

Ĕn'try, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See ENTRÉE and ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; ingress; hence, beginnings or first attempts. **2.** Act of making or entering a record. **3.** That by which entrance is made; a passage; a vestibule. **4.** (*Com.*) The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods. **5.** (*Law.*) The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same; also, a putting upon record in proper form and order.

En-twīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTWINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTWINING.] To twine; to twist together.

En-twĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTWISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTWISTING.] To twist or wreathe around.

E-nū'cle-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUCLEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUCLEATING.] [Lat. *enucleare*, *enucleatum*, from *e*, out, and *nucleus*, kernel.] To bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husks; to make manifest; to clear; to explain.

E-nū'cle-ā'tion, *n.* Act of enucleating, or making manifest.

E-nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUMERATING.] [Lat. *enumerare*, *enumeratum*, from *e*, out, forth, and *numerare*, to count, from *numerus*, number.] To count; to number; to reckon; to compute; hence, to recount; to recapitulate.

E-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of enumerating. **2.** A detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A recapitulation in the peroration of the heads of an argument.

E-nū'mer-a-tĭve, *n.* Counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

E-nŭn'ci-āte (e-nŭn'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUNCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUNCIATING.] [Lat. *enunciare*, *enunciatum*, from *e*, out, and *nuncius*, messenger.] **1.** To announce; to proclaim; to declare. **2.** To make distinctly audible; to utter; to pronounce.

E-nŭn'ci-āte, *v. i.* To utter words or syllables.

E-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (e-nŭn'shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of enunciating, announcing or proclaiming. **2.** Mode of utterance or pronunciation, especially as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation. **3.** That which is enunciated or announced; announcement; declaration.

E-nŭn'ci-a-tĭve (-shĭ-a-), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation.

E-nŭn'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-a-), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.

En-vēl'gle (-vē'gl), *v. t.* To entice. See INVEIGLE.

En-vel'op, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENVELOPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENVELOPING.] [Fr. *envelopper*, O. Fr. *envoluper*, from *en* and *voluper*, *volper*. See DEVELOP.] **1.** To surround as a covering; to surround. **2.** To wrap up; to inclose within a case, wrapper, or the like.

En'vel-ōpe, *n.* **1.** That which envelops; a wrapper; **En-vĕl'op**, *especially*, the wrapper of a document, as of a letter. **2.** (*Fort.*) A mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works.

☞ This word, in the orthography *envelope*, often has a semi-French pronunciation, ŏng/ve-lop', or ŏng've-lop'.

En-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of enveloping; an inclosing or covering on all sides. **2.** That which envelops.

En-vĕn'om, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENVENOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENVENOMING.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison. **2.** To taint with bitterness or malice.

En'vi-a-ble, *a.* [See ENVY.] Fitted to excite envy.

En'vi-er, *n.* One who envies; an envious person.

En'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*, Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, q. v.] Feeling or harboring envy; exhibiting envy; affected or directed by, envy.

En'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an envious manner.

En-vī'ron (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENVIRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENVIRONING.] [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*, about, thereabout, from *viron*, circle, circuit, from O. Low Lat. *virare*, to turn up and down, topsy-turvy, prob. from a lost Celtic root *bir*, *vir*.] **1.** To surround; to encompass; to encircle. **2.** To involve; to envelop.

En-vī'ron-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of environing; state of being environed. **2.** That which environs.

En-vī'rons, or **Ĕn'vi-rons**, *n. pl.* Places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood.

Ĕn'voy, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, envoy, from *envoyer*, to send, from *en*, in, and *voie*, Lat. *via*, way.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; *especially*, a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government, and distinguished from an embassador or permanent resident at a foreign court.

Ĕn'vy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENVIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENVYING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To regard with discontent and malevolent longing. **2.** To be filled with emulation at sight of. **3.** To desire strongly; to covet.

Ĕn'vy, *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

Ĕn'vy, *n.* [Fr. *envie*, Lat. *invidia*, from *invidus*, envious, from *invidere*, to look askance at, to look with enmity, from *in*, against, and *videre*, to see.] **1.** Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success. **2.** Unwillingness to be excelled; emulation. **3.** An object of envious notice or feeling.

En-wrăp', (en-răp'), *v. t.* See INWRAP.

Ē'o-çēne, *a.* [Gr. ἠώς, day-break, dawn, and καινός, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the earliest part of the tertiary period, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era.

E-ō'li-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia **E-ŏl'ic**, Minor. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; and hence to the wind.

E-ŏl'ic, *n.* The dialect of Greek spoken in ancient Æolia; the music or verse of the Æolians.

Ē'on, *n.* See ÆON.

Ē'păct, *n.* [From Gr. ἐπακτός, brought on or in, added, fr. ἐπάγειν, to bring on or in, fr. ἐπί and ἄγειν, to bring or lead to.] The moon's age at the end of the year; the excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

Ĕp'arch, *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος, from ἐπί and ἀρχή, supreme power, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province, or of a subdivision of a country.

Ĕp'arch-y, *n.* A province or territory, under an eparch.

E-paule'ment, *n.* [Fr., from *épauler*, to support with the shoulders, protect by the shoulder of a bastion, from *épaule*, shoulder, from Lat. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη, the broad ribs, the shoulder-plate.] (*Fort.*) A side-work, made of gabions, fascines, or bags, filled with earth, or with earth heaped up.

Ep'au-lĕt', **Ep'au-lĕtte'**, *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule*, shoulder. See *supra*.] (*Mil.*) A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

E-pĕn'the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* ***E-PĔN'THE-SĒS***. [Gr. ἐπένθεσις, from ἐπεντιθέναι, to insert, from ἐπί and ἐντιθέναι, to put in, fr. ἐν, in, and τιθέναι, to put or set.] (*Gram.*) Insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

Épergne (ā-pârn'), *n.* [Fr., economy, from *épargner*, to save, Ger. *sparen*, A.-S. *sparian*, Eng. *spare*.] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the center of a table.

Ep-ĕx'e-ġē'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, to recount, explain in detail, from ἐπί and ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] Exegesis; interpretation.

Ē'phȧ, **É'phah**, *n.* [Heb. *êphâh*, perh. a baking, fr. *âphâh*, to bake, but more prob. fr. Copt. *epi*, measure, *ôp*, *ôpi*, to count; Copt. *ôipi*, Late Gr. οἶφι, οἰφεί.] A Hebrew measure, equal to one bushel and four ninths.

E-phĕm'e-rȧ, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. ἐφήμερος, daily, lasting but a day, from ἐπί and ἡμέρα, day.] **1.** (*Med.*) A fever of one day's continuance only. **2.** (*Entom.*) The day-fly, or May-fly, a genus of insects; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.

E-phĕm'e-ral, *n.* Any thing which lasts but a day, or a very short time.

E-phĕm'e-ral, **E-phĕm'e-ric** (123), **E-phĕm'e-roŭs**, *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal. **2.** Existing for a short time only.

E-phĕm'e-rīs, *n.*; *pl.* ***ĔPH'E-MĔR'I-DĒS***. [Gr. ἐφημερίς, from ἐφήμερος.] **1.** A journal; a diary. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) An astronomical almanac. (*b.*) Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days.

Ĕph'od, *n.* [Heb. *êphôd*, from *âphad*, to put on.] (*Jew. Antiq.*) A kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

Ĕp'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐπικός, from ἔπος, word, speech, tale, song.] Containing narration; — commonly designating an heroic poem.

Ĕp'ic, *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

Ĕp'i-çēne, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. ἐπίκοινος, from ἐπί, and κοινός, common.] Common to both sexes; — a term applied, in grammar, to such nouns as have but one form of gender for both sexes; as, βοῦς, *bos*, for the ox and cow.

Ĕp'i-cūre, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to be the highest good; hence, one addicted to sensual enjoyments.

Syn. — Voluptuary; sensualist; Epicurean.

Ĕp'i-cū're-an, or **Ĕp'i-cu-rē'an** (124), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy. **2.** Given to luxury; luxurious.

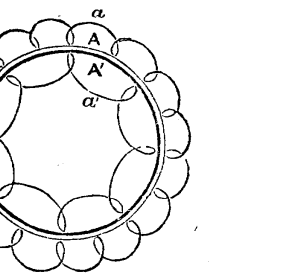
Ĕp'i-cū're-an, or **Ĕp'i-cu-rē'an** (124), *n.* **1.** A follower or disciple of Epicurus. **2.** One given to the luxuries of the table.

Ĕp'i-cū're-an-ĭsm, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus.

Ep'i-cu'rĭsm, *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Epicurus. **2.** Sensual enjoyments; voluptuousness.

Ĕp'i-çȳ'cle, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, from ἐπί and κύκλος, circle.] (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

Ĕp'i-çȳ'cloid, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίκυκλος and εἶδος, form. See *supra*.] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* or *á* in the circle *A* or *A'*



Epicycloid.

Ĕp'i-çȳ-cloid'al, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

Epicycloidal wheel, a contrivance for securing parallel motion in converting reciprocating motion into circular.

Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic, **Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, from ἐπί and δῆμος, people.] **1.** Common to, or affecting, a whole people or community. **2.** Generally prevailing.

Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, affects numbers of persons at the same time.

Ĕp'i-dēr'mis, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδερμίς, from ἐπί and δέρμα, skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; the outer layer of the skin of animals. **2.** (*Bot.*) The external layer of the bark of a plant.

Ĕp'i-dōte, *n.* [From Gr. ἐπιδιδόναι, to give besides, from ἐπί and διδόναι, to give; so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish or grayish color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, or manganese. It is quite hard, and is vitreous in luster.

Ĕp'i-găs'tric, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος, belonging to the stomach or belly, from ἐπί and γαστήρ, belly.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

Ĕp'i-glŏt'tis, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, from ἐπί and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] (*Anat.*) A leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath while eating.

Ĕp'i-grăm, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon, from ἐπί and γράφειν, to write.] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought.

Ĕp'i-gram-măt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Writing epigrams;
Ĕp'i-gram-măt'ic-al, } dealing in epigrams. **2.** Belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

Ĕp'i-gram-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of epigram; in an epigrammatic style.

Ĕp'i-grăm'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who composes epigrams.

Ĕp'i-grăm'ma-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EPIGRAMMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EPIGRAMMATIZING.] To represent by epigrams; to express by epigrams.

Ĕp'i-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon, from ἐπί and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** An inscription on a building denoting its use. **2.** A motto.

Ĕp'i-lĕp'sy, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize, attack, from ἐπί and λαμβάνειν, to take.] (*Med.*) The falling sickness; a disease of the brain attended by paroxysms and loss of consciousness.

Ĕp'i-lĕp'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with, epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy. [of an epilogue.

Ĕp'i-lo-ġĭs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature

Ĕp'i-lŏgue (ĕp'i-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίλογος, conclusion, from ἐπίλεγειν, to say in addition, from ἐπί and λέγειν, to say.] **1.** A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a play. **2.** (*Rhet.*) The closing part of a discourse.

E-pĭph'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), ἐπιφάνεια, appearance, from ἐπιφαίνειν, to show forth (passive and middle), to appear, from ἐπί and φαίνειν, to show forth.] **1.** An appearance, or a becoming manifest. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the wise men, who came to adore him with presents.

E-pĭs'co-pa-çy, *n.* [Lat. *episcopatus*, from *episcopus*, Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, overseer, bishop. See BISHOP.] Government of the church by bishops, or by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons.

E-pĭs'co-pal, *a.* **1.** Governed by bishops. **2.** Belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates. [copal.

E-pĭs'co-pā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; epis-

E-pĭs'co-pā'li-an, *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman.

E-pĭs'co-pā'li-an-ĭşm, *n.* Episcopacy.

E-pĭs'co-pal-ly, *adv.* In an episcopal manner.

E-pĭs'co-pate (44), *n.* **1.** A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. **2.** The collective body of bishops.

Ĕp'i-sōde, *n.* [Gr. ἐπείσοδος, from ἐπί and εἴσοδος, a coming in, entrance.] (*Rhet.*) An incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

Ĕp'i-sŏd'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an
Ĕp'i-sŏd'ic-al, } episode.

E-pĭs'tle (e-pĭs'l), *n.* [Lat. *epistola*, fr. Gr. ἐπιστολή, fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, to send to, fr. ἐπί and στέλλειν, to dispatch, send.] A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter.

E-pĭs'to-la-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to correspondence. **2.** Contained in letters.

E-pĭs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr., from ἐπιστρέφειν, to return, from ἐπί and στρέφειν, to twist, turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

Ĕp'i-tăph, *n.* [Lat. *epitaphium*, Gr. ἐπιτάφιον, from ἐπί and τάφος, tomb.] An inscription on a monument, in honor or in memory of the dead. [an epitaph.

Ĕp'i-tăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of,

Ĕp'i-tha-lā'mi-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον (sc. μέλος), from ἐπιθαλάμιος, nuptial, from ἐπί and θάλαμος, bride-chamber, bridal bed, marriage.] A nuptial song.

Ĕp'i-thet, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον, fr. ἐπίθετος, added, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι, to add, fr. ἐπί, on, and τιθέναι, to lay or put.] An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing.

Syn. — Title; appellation. — The name *epithet* was formerly extended to *nouns* which give a title or describe character (as liar &c.), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. Some rhetorical writers restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives, viz., those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily *implied* therein, as, the *bright* sun, the *lofty* heavens, &c. But this restriction is not sanctioned by Johnson, and it certainly does not prevail in general literature.

Ĕp'i-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, epithets.

E-pĭt'o-me, *n.*; *pl.* E-PĬT'O-MĒŞ. [Gr. ἐπιτομή, from ἐπιτέμνειν, to cut on the surface, from ἐπί and τέμνειν, to cut.] A brief summary.

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; compend; abstract; synopsis. See ABRIDGMENT.

E-pĭt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment; an epitomizer.

E-pĭt'o-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EPITOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EPITOMIZING.] To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse.

E-pĭt'o-mīz'er, *n.* One who abridges.

Ĕp'i-zeŭx'is, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίζευξις, from ἐπιζευγνύναι, to fasten to or upon, from ἐπί and ζευγνύναι, to join, yoke.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

Ĕp'i-zō'on, *n.*; *pl.* ĔP'I-ZŌ'A. [Gr. ἐπί, on, and ζῶον, animal.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a class of parasitic insects or worms that live upon lice, acari, &c.

Ĕp'och, *n.* [Gr. ἐποχή, a check, pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, from ἐπέχειν, to have or hold on, to keep in, hold back, check, stop, from ἐπί and ἔχειν, to have, hold.] A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period of time.

Syn. — Era; time; date; period; age. — *Epoch* denotes a period in the progress of events where some important occurrence takes place. Thus we speak of the Christian *epoch*, of the *epoch* of the Reformation, &c. An *era* is a point from which chronologers reckon their dates. It is usually (but not always) some epoch; as, the Christian *era*, the Mohammedan *era*, &c. Hence, *era* is applied in a secondary sense to those *epochs* which become the *starting-points* of subsequent events, though not of chronology.

Ĕp'ode, *n.* [Gr. ἐπωδός, from ἐπωδός, *a.*, singing to, sung or said after, from ἐπᾴδειν, to sing to, from ἐπί and ᾄδειν, to sing.] (*Poet.*) (*a.*) The third or last part of the ode. (*b.*) A species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.

Ĕp'o-pee', *n.* [Gr. ἐποποιΐα, from ἐποποιός, writing epic poetry, from ἔπος, song, and ποιεῖν, to make.] **1.** An epic poem. **2.** The action, or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Ĕp'os, *n.* [Gr. ἔπος, speech, tale, song, fr. εἰπεῖν, root ἐπ, to say.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject; epopee.

Ĕp'som Salt. (*Med.*) Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities; — originally prepared from the mineral waters at Epsom, England.

Ē'qua-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity.

Ē'qua-ble, *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis*, from *æquare*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** Equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times. **2.** Uniform in action or intensity; not variable or changing.

Ē'qua-bly, *adv.* In an equable manner; evenly.

Ē'qual, *a.* [Lat. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, or the like. **2.** Having competent power, abilities, or means; fit. **3.** Not variable; equable. **4.** Not unduly inclining to either side; characterized by fairness.

Syn. — Even; equable; uniform; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; fair; just; equitable.

Ē'qual, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another.

Ē'qual, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUALING.] **1.** To be or become equal to; to be commensurate with. **2.** To recompense fully. **3.** To make equal or equal to; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals.

E-qual'i-ty (e-kwŏl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being equal. **2.** (*Math.*) Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity.

Ē'qual-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

Ē'qual-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUALIZING.] **1.** To make equal. **2.** To pronounce equal; to compare as equal.

Ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

Ē'qua-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *æquanimitas*, from *æquanimus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

E-quāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUATING.] [Lat. *æquare*, *æquatum*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, level, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average.

E-quā'tion, *n.* **1.** A making equal, or an equal division. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them. **3.** (*Astron.*) The difference between the true and the mean place or other element of a celestial body.

Equation of payments (*Arith.*), the process of finding the

mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — *Equation of time* (*Astron.*), the difference between mean and apparent time. — *Personal equation* (*Astron.*), the difference between an observed result and the true, depending on personal qualities or peculiarities in the observer.

E-quā'tor, *n.* [From Lat. *æquare*, *æquatum*. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres. **2.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator.

Ē'qua-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

Ē'qua-tō'ri-al (89), *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted that it may be directed, even in the day-time, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known.

E-quĕr'ry, } *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, O. Fr. *escurie*, *escuyrie*, a
Ĕq'ue-ry, } stable for horses.] **1.** A large stable for horses. **2.** An officer of nobles or princes, charged with the care and management of their horses.

E-quĕs'tri-an, *a.* [Lat. *equestris*, *equester*, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.] **1.** Pertaining to horses or their management, and the art of riding. **2.** Riding on horseback. **3.** Representing a person on horseback. **4.** Performed by one who is riding on horseback.

E-quĕs'tri-an, *n.* A horseman; a rider.

E-quĕs'tri-an-işm, *n.* Performance on horseback; horsemanship.

Ē'qui-ăn'gu-lar (-ăng'gu-lar), *a.* [having, equal angles. Consisting of, or

Ē'qui-dĭf'fer-ent, *a.* [From Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *differens*, different.] Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

Ē'qui-dĭs'tant, *a.* [Lat. *æquidistans*, from *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing.

Ē'qui-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *æquilateralis*; *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal.

Ē'qui-lī'brāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUILIBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUILIBRATING.] [Lat. *æquilibrare*, *æquilibratum*, from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh, to poise, from *libra*, balance.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise.

Ē'qui-lī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of keeping the balance even, or state of being equally balanced; equipoise.

Ē'qui-lĭb'ri-ty, *n.* State of being equally balanced; equilibrium; equipoise.

Ē'qui-lĭb'ri-ŭm, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* Ē-QUI-LĬB'RI-Ă; Eng. *pl.* Ē-QUI-LĪB'RI-UMS. [Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibris*, from *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.] **1.** Equality of weight or force. **2.** A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm. **3.** Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

In equilibrio [Lat.], in a state of equilibrium.

Ē'qui-mŭl'ti-ple, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *multiplex*, manifold. See MULTIPLE.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

Ē'qui-mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* (*Arith.* & *Geom.*) A product arising from the multiplication of two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity.

E-quī'nal, } *a.* [Lat. *equinus*, from *equus*, horse.] Per-
Ē'quīne, } taining to, or resembling, a horse.

Ē'qui-nŏc'tial, *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes. **2.** Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator. **3.** Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

Equinoctial colure (*Astron.*), the meridian passing through the *equinoctial* points. — *Equinoctial points* (*Astron.*), the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra.

Ē'qui-nŏc'tial, *n.* [For *equinoctial line*.] (*Astron.*) The celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Ē'qui-nŏx, *n.* [Lat. *æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points.

Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun enters the first point of Libra, being about the 23d of September. — *Vernal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the first point of Aries, being about the 21st of March.

E-quĭp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUIPPED (e-kwĭpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUIPPING.] [Fr. *équiper*, to supply, O. Fr. *esquiper*, to equip a ship, from *esquif*, boat, from O. H. Ger. *skif*, Goth., A.-S., & Icel. *skip*, *scip*, ship.] **1.** To supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; — said especially of ships or of troops. **2.** To dress up; array; decorate.

Ĕq'ui-pāge (ĕk'wĭ-pej, 45), *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Furniture; *especially*, the furniture and supplies of a vessel, or the furniture of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipment. **2.** Ornamental furniture; accouterments; habiliments, **3.** Attendance; retinue.

E-quĭp'ment, *n.* [See EQUIP.] **1.** Act of equipping, or state of being equipped. **2.** Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; equipage.

Ē'qui-poīse, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and Eng. *poise*, q. v.] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced; hence, equality.

Ē'qui-pŏl'lençe, } *n.* **1.** Equality of power, force,
Ē'qui-pŏl'len-çy, } signification, or application. **2.** (*Logic.*) Equivalence between two or more propositions.

Ē'qui-pŏl'lent, *a.* [Lat. *æquipollens*, from *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, strong, powerful, p. pr. of *pollere*, to be strong, able.] **1.** Having equal force; equivalent. **2.** (*Logic.*) Having equivalent signification and reach.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ançe, } *n.* Equality of weight; equi-
Ē'qui-pŏn'der-an-çy, } poise.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ant, *a.* Having the same weight.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-āte, *v. i.* [From Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, to weigh.] To be equal in weight.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-āte, *v. t.* To counterbalance.

Ĕq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-ta-bl), *a.* [See EQUITY.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due. **2.** Pertaining to the tribunal or the rule of equity.

Syn. — Just; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial; candid; upright.

Ĕq'ui-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being equitable.

Ĕq'ui-ta-bly, *adv.* In an equitable manner.

Ĕq'ui-tant (ĕk'wĭ-tant), *a.* [Lat. *equitans*, p. pr. of *equitare*, to ride, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.] **1.** Mounted, or sitting on, a horse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Overlapping each other; — as leaves.

Ĕq'ui-tā'tion (ĕk'wĭ-tā'shun), *n.* Horsemanship.

Ĕq'ui-ty (ĕk'wĭ-tў), *n.* [Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** The giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man; — distinguished from *justice* in requiring a more perfect standard than any positive enactment or custom. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An equitable claim. (*b.*) A system of jurisprudence, the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law, and render the administration of justice more complete.

Syn. — Justice; impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness.

E-quĭv'a-lençe, } *n.* **1.** Condition of being equiva-
E-quĭv'a-len-çy, } lent. **2.** Equal power or force.

E-quĭv'a-lent, *a.* [Lat. *æquivalens*, p. pr. of *æquivalere*, to have equal power, from *æquus*, equal, and *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] **1.** Equal in value, worth, force, power, effect, import, and the like. **2.** (*Geom.*) Equal in dimensions, but not superposable. **3.** (*Geol.*) Contemporaneous in origin.

E-quĭv'a-lent, *n.* **1.** That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force. **2.** (*Chem.*) Atomic weight of a substance, or a number which expresses the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances.

E-quĭv'o-cal, *a.* [Lat. *æquivocus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, word.] **1.** Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain. **2.** Capable of being ascribed to different motives. **3.** Uncertain as to its cause or effect.

Syn. — Ambiguous. — An expression is *ambiguous* when different parts of it can be so construed as to bring out a diversity of meanings. An expression is *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it expresses a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety, and also another thought with equal propriety and clearness. The former is a mere blunder of language; the latter is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence.

E-quĭv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

E-quĭv'o-cal-ness, *n.* A state of being equivocal.

E-quĭv'o-cāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUIVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUIVOCATING.] [Low Lat. *æquivocare*, *æquivocatum*, from Lat. *equivocus*. See *supra*.] To use words of equivocal or doubtful signification with a view to mislead.

Syn. — To prevaricate; evade; shuffle.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.

Syn. — Prevarication; shuffling; evasion; quibbling.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tor, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ĕq'ui-vōque, } *n.* [See EQUIVOCAL.] **1.** An ambigu-
Ĕq'ui-vōke, } ous term. **2.** Equivocation.

Ē'rà (89), *n.*; *pl.* Ē'RÆ. [Late Lat. *æra*, Isidor. Orig. prob.

of Sp. or Iberian origin, for in Basque *era* signifies *time*.] **1.** A fixed point of time, from which a series of years is reckoned. **2.** A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

Syn.—Epoch; time; date; period; age. See EPOCH.

E-rā'di-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERADIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERADIATING.] [Lat. *e*, out, and *radius*, ray, beam, *radiare*, *radiatum*, to beam.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to beam.

E-rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of light or splendor.

E-răd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being eradicated.

E-răd'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERADICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERADICATING.] [Lat. *eradicare*, *eradicatum*, from *e*, out, and *radix*, root.] **1.** To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out. **2.** To put an end to; to destroy thoroughly.

Syn.—To extirpate; root out; exterminate; destroy.

E-răd'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation. **2.** State of being plucked up by the roots.

E-răd'i-ca-tĭve, *a.* Tending or serving to eradicate.

E-rās'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being erased.

E-rāse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERASED (e-rāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERASING.] [Lat. *eradere*, *erasum*, from *e*, out, and *radere*, to scrape, scratch, shave.] **1.** To rub or scrape out; to efface. **2.** To obliterate, as ideas in the mind or memory.

E-rāse'ment, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration; destruction.

E-rās'er, *n.* One who, or that which, erases; hence, a sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

E-rā'shūre (e-rā'zhụr), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

Êre (âr), *adv.* [A.-S. *ær*, O. H. Ger. *êr*, Icel. *âr*, Goth. *air*.] Before; sooner than.

Êre (âr), *prep.* Before in respect to time.

E-rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere*, *erectum*. See *infra*.] **1.** Upright, or in a perpendicular posture. **2.** Raised; uplifted. **3.** Firmly established; bold; intellectually active and attentive.

E-rĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERECTING.] [Lat. *erigere*, *erectum*, from *e*, out, and *regere*, to lead straight.] **1.** To set upright; to lift up; to raise. **2.** To raise, as a building. **3.** To give loftiness or high tone to; to exalt. **4.** To cheer. **5.** To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises or the like. **6.** To set up or establish anew.

Syn.—To elevate; construct; build; institute; establish; found.

E-rĕct'er, *n.* One who, or that which, erects.

E-rĕct'ĭle, *a.* Capable of being erected; susceptible of being erected or dilated.

E-rĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of erecting. **2.** State of being erected. **3.** Any thing erected; a building of any kind.

E-rĕct'ĭve, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

E-rĕct'ly, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

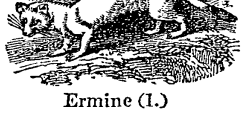
Êre-lŏng' (21), *adv.* Soon; before long.

Êr'e-mīte, *n.* [See HERMIT.] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement; a hermit; an ascetic; an anchoret. [*Obs. or poet.*]

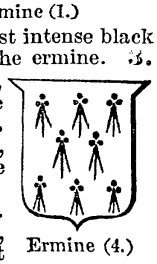
Êr'go, *adv.* [Lat.] Therefore; consequently.

Êr'got (14), *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*, spur, a disease of cereal grasses.] **1.** A parasitic fungus, having a spur-like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found in some grains, especially rye. **2.** (*Far.*) A protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint.

Êr'mĭne, *n.* [L. Lat. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina*, and *pellis Armenia*, the fur of the *Armenian* rat, because these animals are found in *Armenia*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal allied to the weasel; an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. In winter, the fur is white, but the tip of the tail is of the most intense black throughout the year. **2.** The fur of the ermine. **3.** The dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are regarded as emblematic of purity. **4.** (*Her.*) One of the furs used in blazonry, represented by small spots of the shape represented in the cut.



Ermine (1.)



Ermine (4.)

E-rōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERODING.] [Lat. *erodere*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

E-rō'sion, *n.* [Lat. *erosio*, from *erodere*. See ERODE.] **1.** Act or operation of eating away. **2.** The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

E-rōt'ĭc, **E-rŏt'ĭc-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός, from ἔρος, love, the god of love.] Pertaining to, or prompted by, love; amatory.

Êr'pe-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. See HERPETOLOGY.

Êrr, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERRED (ērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERRING (ĕr'ring).] [Lat. *errare*, allied to N. H. Ger. *irren*, Goth. *airzjan*, to lead astray, *airzis*, astray.] **1.** To wander from the right way; to wander. **2.** To mistake in judgment or opinion. **3.** To fail morally.

Êr'rand, *n.* [A.-S. *ærende*, *ærend*, from *âr*, Goth. *airus*, messenger.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission.

Ĕr'rant, *a.* [Lat. *errans*, p. pr. of *errare*. See ERR.] **1.** Deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; wandering; roving; rambling. **2.** Wild; extravagant; notorious; arrant.

Er-rā'tă, *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

Er-răt'ĭc, **Er-răt'ĭc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *erraticus*, from *errare*, to wander.] **1.** Roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric. **2.** Moving; not fixed or stationary. **3.** Transported from the original resting place.

Er-răt'ĭc, *n.* (*Geol.*) Any stone or material that has been borne away by natural agencies from its original site; a bowlder.

Er-răt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

Er-rā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* ***ER-RĀ'TĂ***. [Lat., from *errare*, to wander.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Ĕr'rhīne (ĕr'rīn), *n.* [Gr. ἔρρινον, from ἐν and ῥίς, genitive ῥινός, nose.] (*Med.*) A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to cause sneezing; a sternutatory.

Ĕr'rĭng, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* from *err*. See ERR.

Er-rō'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *erroneus*, from *errare*, to err.] **1.** Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice. **2.** Deviating from the right way. **3.** Containing error; liable to mislead.

Syn.—Wandering; roving; irregular; false; mistaken.

Er-rō'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.

Er-rō'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being erroneous.

Ĕr'ror, *n.* [Lat. *error*, from *errare*, to wander from the truth.] **1.** A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard. **2.** Want of truth; inaccuracy. **3.** Violation of law or duty. **4.** Departure from the ordinary or appointed course. **5.** (*Math.*) The difference between the result of any operation and the true result. **6.** (*Law.*) A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact.

Syn.—Blunder; mistake; perversion; misapprehension; transgression; iniquity; fault; deviation.

Êrse, *n.* [A modification of *Irish*, O. Eng. *Irishe*.] The language of the descendants of the Gael or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland.

Êrse, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

Êrst, *adv.* [A.-S. *ærest*, *ærist*, *ærôst*, superlative of *ær*. See ERE.] **1.** First; at first. **2.** In early times; once; formerly; long ago.

Ĕr'ụ-bĕs'çençe (52), *n.* Act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

Ĕr-ụ-bĕs'çen-çy

Ĕr'ụ-bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere*, to grow red, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

E-rŭct', **E-rŭc'tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eructare*, *eructatum*, from *e*, out, and *ructare*, to belch.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch.

Ĕr'uc-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch. **2.** A violent bursting forth or ejection, as of wind or other matter from the earth.

Ĕr'ụ-dīte (52), *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire*, to polish, to instruct, fr. *e*, out, from, and *rudis*, rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned.

Ĕr'ụ-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* State of being erudite or learned.

Syn.—Literature; learning. See LITERATURE.

E-rụ'gi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust, from *æs*, any crude metal.] Partaking of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

E-rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *eruptio*, from *erumpere*, *eruptum*, from *e*, forth, and *rumpere*, to break, burst.] **1.** Act of breaking or bursting forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth in a sudden or violent manner. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) The breaking out of a cutaneous disease. (*b.*) The disease itself.

E-rŭp'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Breaking or bursting forth. **2.** Attended with eruption, or producing it. **3.** (*Geol.*) Produced by eruption.

E-rỹn'go, *n.* [Lat. *eryngium*, *erynge*, Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim.

of ἤρυγγος.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants somewhat like thistles in appearance. One species, called sea-holly, has been highly esteemed as an aphrodisiac.

Ĕr'y-sĭp'e-las, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυθρός, red, and πέλλα, hide, skin.] (*Med.*) St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.

Ĕr'y-si-pĕl'a-toŭs, } *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or par-
Ĕr'y-sĭp'e-loŭs, } taking of its nature.

Ĕs'ea-lāde', *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *scalare*, to scale, from Lat. *scala*, ladder.] (*Mil.*) An attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

Es-eal'op (es-skŏl'up), *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, D. *schulp*, shell.] **1.** (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell, with one straight side, and the face is usually marked with ribs. **2.** A regular, curving indenture in the margin of any thing. See SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.

Es-eal'oped (es-kŏl'opt), *a.* **1.** Cut or marked in the form of an escalop; scolloped. **2.** (*Her.*) Covered with waving lines, or with indented borders overlapping.

Ĕs'ea-pāde', *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *escapada*, from *escapar*, to escape, q. v.] **1.** Fling, or backward kick, of a horse. **2.** An impropriety of speech or behavior of which one is unconscious.

Es-eāpe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCAPED (es-kāpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCAPING.] [Sp. & Pg. *escapar*, Fr. *échapper*, O. Fr. *eschapper*, *escamper*, probably from O. H. Ger. *champf*, N. H. Ger. *kampf*, combat, fight, hence, originally, to escape from battle.] **1.** To flee from and avoid; to shun. **2.** To avoid the notice of; to evade.

Es-eāpe', *v. i.* **1.** To hasten away; to avoid danger or injury. **2.** To be passed without harm.

Es-eape', *n.* Act of fleeing from danger, of evading harm, or of avoiding notice; deliverance from injury or restraint.

Es-eāpe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; escape. [*Rare.*] **2.** The contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

Escapement.

Es-eärp', *n.* (*Fort.*) Any thing high and precipitous, as the side of the ditch next the parapet. See SCARP.

Es-eärp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCARPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

Es-eärp'ment, *n.* A steep descent or declivity.

Ĕsch'a-lŏt' (ĕsh'a-lŏt'), *n.* [Fr. *escalotte*, *échalotte*, It. *scalogno*, Sp. *escalona*, Lat. *cepa Ascalonia*, so called from its being originally brought from *Ascalon*, in Palestine.] (*Bot.*) A species of small onion or garlic.

Ĕs'ehär (ĕs'kär), *n.* [Fr. *escarre*, Lat. *eschăra*, Gr. ἐσχάρα.] (*Surg.*) A dry slough, crust, or scab.

Ĕs'eha-rŏt'ie, *a.* Serving or tending to form an eschar; producing a scar; caustic.

Ĕs'eha-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος, furthest, utmost, extreme, last, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, &c.

Es-ehēat', *n.* [O. Eng. *eschete*, O. Fr. *eschet*, a thing fallen to, strictly equivalent to *eschoit*, 3d pers. sing. p. of *escheoir* (N. Fr. *échoir*), to fall to, to fall to the lot of, from *cheoir*, now *choir*, to fall, from Lat. *cadere*.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Feud.* & *Eng. Law.*) The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. (*b.*) (*U. S. Law.*) The falling or reverting of real property to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. (*c.*) A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. **2.** The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat. **3.** That which falls to one; a reversion.

Es-ehēat', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCHEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCHEATING.] (*Law.*) To revert, return, or become forfeited to the lord, the crown, or the state.

Es-ehēat'a-ble, *a.* Liable to escheat.

Es-ehew', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCHEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCHEWING.] [O. Eng. *eschywe*, *eschewe*, from O. H. Ger. *skiuhan*, N. H. Ger. *scheuen*, to shun, avoid.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid.

Ĕs'eort, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*, It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to perceive, lead, from Lat. *ex* and *corrigere*, to correct, to set right.] **1.** A person, or persons, giving attendance for the sake of affording safety; a guard; also, a person, or persons, attending as a mark of respect, honor, or attention. **2.** Protection on a journey or excursion.

Es-eôrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCORTING.] To attend with a view to guard and protect; to accompany as safeguard.

Ĕs'eri-toire' (-twôr'), *n.* [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *scriptorium*, from Lat. *scriptorius*, belonging to writing, from *scribere*, to write.] A writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

Ĕs'erōw, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *escrowe*, *escrover*, scroll, O. Fr. *escroe*, *escroue*, a roll of writings, bond, either from Lat. *scrobis*, ditch, grave, or from H. Ger. *schraube*, L. Ger. *schruve*, Eng. *screw*.] (*Law.*) A deed or bond delivered to a third person, to hold till some act is done or some condition is performed, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed.

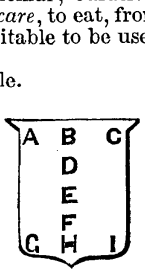
Ĕs'eu-ağe, *n.* [Fr. *escuage*, *écuage*, from *escu*, *ecu*, shield, from Lat. *scutum*.] (*Feud. Law.*) A species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war.

Ĕs'eu-lā'pi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art; hence, medical; medicinal; curative.

Ĕs'eu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *esculentus*, from *escare*, to eat, from *esca*, food, from *edere*, *esum*, to eat.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible.

Ĕs'eu-lent, *n.* Any thing that is eatable.

Es-eŭtch'eon (es-kŭch'un), *n.* [O. Fr. *escusson*, N. Fr. *écusson*, fr. O. Fr. *escu*, *escut*, *escus*, N. Fr. *écu*, shield, Lat. *scutum*.] **1.** (*Her.*) The shield; the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; also, the shield of a family.



Escutcheon (*Her.*)

☞ The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names: A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honor or collar point; E, fesse or heart point; F, nombril or navel point; G, dexter base point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point.

2. (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. **3.** (*Carp.*) A thin metal plate which guards or finishes the key-hole of a door.

E-sŏph'a-gŭs, *n.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος, from οἴσω, future of φέρειν, to carry, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] (*Anat.*) The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet. [Written also *œsophagus*.]

Ĕs'o-tĕr'ie, *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, from ἐσώτερος, inner, comparative from ἔσω, εἴσω, in, within.] Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone; private; — said of the instruction and doctrines of philosophers; — opposed to *exoteric*.

Es-păl'ier (es-păl'yer), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *espalde*, N. Fr. *épaule*, shoulder.] **1.** A row of trees trained up to a lattice, and forming a shelter for plants. **2.** A lattice-work to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs on.

Es-pĕ'cial (es-pĕsh'al), *a.* [O. Fr. *especial*, Lat. *specialis*, from *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind.

Syn. — Peculiar; special; particular; principal; chief.

Es-pĕ'cial-ly, *adv.* In an especial manner. [covery.

Es-pī'al, *n.* Act of espying; notice; observation; dis-

Ĕs'pi-on-ağe' (ĕs'pe-on-āj' *or* ĕs'pe-on-äzh'), *n.* [Fr. *espionnage*, from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, spy. See ESPY.] Practice or employment of spies.

Ĕs'pla-nāde', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *explanare*, to flatten or spread out, from *ex*, out, and *planus*, even, flat.] **1.** (*Fort.*) (*a.*) The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b.*) A clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town. **2.** (*Hort.*) A grass-plat. **3.** Any clear space used for public walks or drives.

Es-pouṣ'al, *n.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, N. Fr. *épousailles*, Lat. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal.] **1.** Act of espousing or betrothing; *especially*, in the pl., betrothal or marriage ceremony. **2.** The taking upon one's self the care and cause of any thing; adoption.

Es-pouṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESPOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESPOUSING.] [O. Fr. *espouser*, from Lat. *sponsare*, to betroth, from *sponsus*, bethrothed, p. p. of *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** To give as spouse; to affiance; to unite by a promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony. **2.** To take as spouse; to accept in marriage; to wed. **3.** To take up the cause of; to adopt; to embrace.

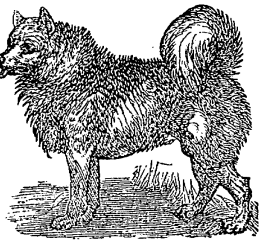
Es-pouṣ'er, *n.* One who espouses.

Es-pȳ′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESPYING.] [O. Fr. *espier*, Sp. *espiar*, It. *spiare*, from O. H. Ger. *spehôn*, N. H. Ger. *spahen*. See SPY.] **1.** To catch sight of; to discern unexpectedly. **2.** To inspect narrowly; to examine and keep watch upon.

Syn. — To discern; discover; find out; descry; spy.

Es-pȳ′, *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about.

Ĕs′qui-mau (ĕs′kĭ-mo), *n.*; *pl.* ES′QUI-MAUX (ĕs′kĭ-mōz). (*Geog.*) An Indian of any of the tribes inhabiting arctic America and Greenland.



Esquimau Dog.

Esquimau dog, a variety of dog, found among the Esquimau Indians, and used for drawing sledges, &c.

Es-quīre′, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuyer*, *escuier*, *esquier*, from *escu*, now *écu*, shield. See ESCUTCHEON.] A shield-bearer or armor-bearer, an attendant on a knight; hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight.

☞ In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, and has become a general title of respect in addressing letters.

Es-quīre′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESQUIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESQUIRING.] To wait on; to attend.

Es-sāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESSAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESSAYING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To try; to attempt. **2.** To make experiment or trial of; to assay.

Ĕs′sāy, *n.* [Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium*, weight, balance.] **1.** A trial; attempt; endeavor; exertion. **2.** (*Lit.*) A composition shorter and less methodical than a formal treatise. **3.** Trial or experiment. See ASSAY.

Ĕs′sāy-ĭst, or **Es-sāy′ĭst**, *n.* A writer of essays.

Ĕs′sençe, *n.* [Lat. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be.] **1.** Formal or formative nature of a complex notion. **2.** Constituent qualities of a thing; — hence, materials common to a class contrasted with the form taken by an individual or species. **3.** A purely spiritual being. **4.** The solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil. **5.** Perfume; odor; scent.

Ĕs′sençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESSENCED (ĕs′senst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESSENCING.] To perfume; to scent.

Es-sēne′, *n.* [Gr. Ἐσσηνοί and Ἐσσαῖον, lit. physicians, because they practiced medicine, from Chald. *âsayâ*, from Heb. *asâ*, to heal.] (*Jewish Hist.*) One of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Es-sĕn′tial, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the essence; really existing. **2.** Important in the highest degree. **3.** Highly rectified; pure; hence, unmixed. **4.** (*Mus.*) Necessary; indispensable; — said of tones constituting a chord, in distinction from ornamental or accidental tones. **5.** (*Med.*) Idiopathic; independent of any other disease.

Essential character (*Nat. Hist.*), the prominent characteristics distinguishing one genus, species, &c., from another. — *Essential oil*, a volatile, highly inflammable oil, to which plants owe their characteristic odor.

Es-sĕn′tial, *n.* First or constituent principle.

Es-sĕn′ti-ăl′i-ty (-shĭ-ăl′-), **Es-sĕn′tial-ness**, *n.* Quality of being essential; essential part.

Es-sĕn′tial-ly, *adv.* In an essential manner or degree; in effect.

Es-tăb′lish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTABLISHED (es-tăb′lĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTABLISHING.] [O. Fr. *establir*, Lat. *stabilire*, from Lat. *stabilis*, firm, stable, from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** To make stable or firm; to settle. **2.** To enact or decree by authority; to ordain. **3.** To secure the reception of; to uphold. **4.** To found; to institute; — as a colony, state, &c. **5.** To set up in business; — used reflexively.

Es-tăb′lish-er, *n.* One who establishes.

Es-tăb′lish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of establishing; settlement; confirmation. **2.** State of being established. **3.** That which is established; as, (*a.*) A form of government. (*b.*) A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. (*c.*) A style of living; accustomed expense; income; salary. (*d.*) The place in which one is permanently fixed for residence or business.

Establishment of the port (*Hydrography*), data, obtained by observation, on which the tides are computed at a given port.

Ĕs′ta-fĕt′, **Ĕs′ta-fĕtte′**, *n.* [Fr. *estafette*, from O. H. Ger. *staph*, *stapho*, footstep, footprint, *stephan*, to step, to walk.] One of a series of couriers in relay.

Es-tāte′, *n.* [O. Fr. *estat*, N. Fr. *état*, from Lat. *status*, from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Fixed condition of any thing or person; hence, rank; state; position. **2.** A property which one possesses; *especially* property in land; also, property of all kinds which one leaves to be divided at his death. **3.** One of the ranks or classes of men which are considered as constituting the state. **4.** (*Law.*) The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects.

Es-teem′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTEEMING.] [Lat. *æstimare*, *æstumare*, from *æs*, brass, copper, money, with the ending *tumare*.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate. **2.** To set a high value on; to regard with respect, or affection.

Syn. — Estimate. — We *esteem* a man for his moral qualities; we *estimate* a person or thing according to our views of their real value. The former implies respect and attachment; the latter is a mere exercise of judgment or computation. See APPRECIATE.

Es-teem′, *n.* High value or estimation; great regard.

Es-thĕt′ics, *n. sing.* The science of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste. See ÆSTHETICS.

Ĕs′ti-ma-ble, *a.* [Lat. *æstimabilis*. See ESTEEM.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued. **2.** Worthy of esteem or respect.

Ĕs′ti-ma-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of deserving esteem.

Ĕs′ti-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTIMATING.] [Lat. *æstimare*, *æstimatum*. See ESTEEM.] To judge and form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing; to compute.

Syn. — To appreciate; value; appraise; prize; rate; count; calculate; number. — Esteem. — Both these words imply an exercise of the judgment. *Estimate* has reference especially to the external relations of things, such as amount, magnitude, importance, &c. It usually involves computation or calculation; as, to *estimate* the loss or gain of an enterprise. *Esteem* has reference to the true character or standing of a thing, to its intrinsic value or merits. Thus, we *esteem* it an honor to be inhabitants of a free country. When thus applied to things, it nearly coincides with *consider*, differing from the latter only as implying that we value the thing in question. When applied to persons, *esteem* is used in a moral sense, and implies a mingled sentiment of respect and attachment. Thus, we *esteem* a man for his uniform integrity; we *esteem* a lawyer for his candor and fairness; we *esteem* a magistrate for his devotion to the public good. See APPRECIATE.

Ĕs′ti-mate (45), *n.* An approximate judgment or opinion as to amount, cost, and the like.

Ĕs′ti-mā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of estimating. **2.** An opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. **3.** Favorable opinion; esteem.

Syn. — Estimate; calculation; computation; appraisement; esteem; honor; regard. See ESTIMATE.

Ĕs′ti-mā′tĭve, *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate.

Ĕs′ti-mā′tor, *n.* One who estimates, or values.

Ĕs′ti-val, *a.* [Lat. *æstivalis*, from *æstas*, summer.] Pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer; æstival.

Ĕs′ti-vā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of passing the summer. **2.** (*Bot.*) Disposition of the petals within the floral germ or bud; æstivation.

Es-tŏp′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTOPPED (es-tŏpt′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTOPPING.] [O. Fr. *estoper*, *estoppare*, to hinder, from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. STOP.] (*Law.*) To impede or bar; to stop the progress of.

Es-tŏp′pel, *n.* [From *estop*, q. v.] (*Law.*) A conclusive admission, which can not be denied or controverted.

Es-tō′vers, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessary, need, from *estover*, *estovoir*, to suit, be necessary, from *ester*, Lat. *stare*, to stand, or perhaps from *studere*, to strive after, to apply one's self to.] (*Law.*) Necessaries or supplies; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other thing for support.

Es-trāde′, *n.* [Fr., orig. a carpet and an elevated place in a room, covered with a carpet, for receiving visits, from Lat. *stratum*, bed-covering, coverlet, pillow.] A level and slightly raised place in a room.

Es-trānġe′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTRANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTRANGING.] [O. Fr. *estranger*. See STRANGE.] **1.** To make strange; to keep at a distance. **2.** To divert from its original use or possessor; to alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of.

Es-trānġe′ment, *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation; removal.

Ĕs′tra-pāde′, *n.* [Fr., from Prov. Ger. *strapfen*, to draw, N. H. Ger. *straff*, drawn tight.] The action of a horse, when, to get rid of his rider, he rises before, and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs.

Es-trāy′, *n.* [See STRAY.] (*Law.*) Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray.

Es-trēat', *n.* [O. Fr. *estrait*, from Lat. *extractus*, *extractum*, p. p. of *extrahere*, to draw out, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.] (*Law.*) A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record.

Es-trēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESTREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESTREATING.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) To extract or take out from the records of a court, and return to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted. (*b.*) To bring into the exchequer, as a fine.

Es-trēpe'ment, *n.* [O. Fr., from *estreper*, to destroy, damage, probably from Lat. *extirpare*, to pluck up by the stem or root.] (*Law.*) A destructive kind of waste, committed by a tenant, in lands, woods, or houses.

Ĕst'u-a-ry (64), *n.* [Lat. *æstuarium*, from *æstuare*, to boil up, to be in violent motion.] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Étagère (ĕt/a-zhâr'), *n.* [Fr., from *étage*, a shelf, story, floor, from Gr. στέγη, room, roof, from στέγειν, to cover.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

État Major (ä'tä' mä'zhôr'). [Fr., from *état*, state, position, Lat. *status*, and Lat. *major*, greater.] (*Mil.*) The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel; also, all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge-advocates; also, the non-commissioned assistants of the above officers.

Ĕtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ETCHED (ĕtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ETCHING.] [N. H. Ger. *atzen*, *atzen*, to feed, corrode, etch, Goth. *atjan*, from O. H. Ger. *ezan*, Goth. *itan*, Eng. *eat*, imp. *ate*.] To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines eaten in by some strong acid.

Ĕtch, *v. i.* To practice etching.

Ĕtch'ing, *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of etching. **2.** The impression taken from an etched plate.

E-tĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus*, for *æviternus*, fr. *ævum*, eternity, and the temporal ending *ternus*.] **1.** Without beginning or end of existence; always existing. **2.** Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. **3.** Continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless. **4.** Existing at all times without change; immutable.

E-tĕr'nal, *n.* That which is without beginning or end; *especially*, the Deity; God.

E-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end; perpetually.

E-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus*.] **1.** Condition or quality of being eternal; duration without end. **2.** The state or condition which begins at death.

E-tĕr'nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ETERNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ETERNIZING.] **1.** To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate. **2.** To make forever famous; to immortalize.

E-tē'sian, *a.* [Lat. *etesius*, Gr. ἐτήσιος, pl. Lat. *etesiæ*, Gr. ἐτησίαι, (sc. ἄνεμοι), winds, from ἐτήσιος, for a year, annual, from ἔτος, year.] (*Gr.* & *Rom. Lit.*) Blowing at stated times of the year; stated; periodical; annual.

Ē'ther, *n.* [Lat. *æther*, Gr. αἰθήρ, from αἴθειν, to light up, kindle, to burn.] **1.** (*Physics.*) A subtle fluid or medium supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat. **2.** (*Chem.*) A very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

E-thē're-al (89, 124), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ether, or to the higher regions beyond the earth, or beyond the atmosphere; celestial. **2.** Consisting of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy; tenuous. **3.** (*Chem.*) Of, or relating to, ether.

E-thē're-al-īze, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether; to saturate with ether. **2.** To render ethereal or spirit-like.

Ē'ther-i-zā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Administration of ether by inhalation. (*b.*) State of the system under the influence of ether.

Ē'ther-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ETHERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ETHERIZING.] **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To put under the influence of ether.

Ĕth'ic, **Ĕth'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *ethicus*, Gr. ἠθικός, from ἦθος, custom, usage, moral nature of man.] Relating to manners or morals; treating of the moral feelings or duties; containing precepts of morality.

Ĕth'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to ethics.

Ĕth'ics, *n. sing.* [See *supra*.] The science of human duty; the body of rules of duty drawn from this science.

Ē'thi-op, **Ē'thi-ō'pi-an**, **Ē'thi-ŏ'pi-an**, **Ē'thi-ŏp'ic**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia.

Ē'thi-ŏp'ic, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or relating, to Ethiopia.

Ē'thi-ŏp'ic, *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Ĕth'moid, **Eth-moid'al**, *a.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής, like a sieve, fr. ἠθμός, sieve, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a sieve.

Ĕth'nic, **Ĕth'nic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἐθνικός, from ἔθνος, nation, τὰ ἔθνη, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Belonging to races; based on distinctions of race. **2.** Heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

Eth-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography.

Ĕth'no-grăph'ic, **Ĕth'no-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.

Eth-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. ἔθνος, nation, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the different races of men, with their different characteristics, manners, habits, &c.

Ĕth'no-lŏg'ic, **Ĕth'no-lŏg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ethnology.

Eth-nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in ethnology.

Eth-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος, nation, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak.] The science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, and differences.

Ĕth'o-lŏg'ic, **Ĕth'o-lŏg'ic-al**, *a.* Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality.

E-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἦθος, ἔθος, custom, usage, manners, morality, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of ethics; also the science of character.

Ē'tī-o-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ETIOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ETIOLATING.] [Fr. *étioler*; O. Fr. *estioler*, to become slender, prob. from Ger. *stiel*, stalk, as it originally signifies to shoot up into a thin stalk.] **1.** To be whitened or blanched by excluding the light of the sun, as plants. **2.** (*Pathology.*) To become pale through disease or absence of light.

Ē'ti-o-lāte, *v. t.* **1.** To blanch; to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays. **2.** (*Pathology.*) To cause to grow pale by disease or absence of light.

Ē'ti-o-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Operation of blanching so as to render plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding light from them. **2.** (*Pathology.*) Paleness produced by absence of light or by disease.

Ē'ti-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. αἰτιολογία, from αἰτία, cause, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease.

Ĕt'i-quĕtte' (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr., prop. a label, ticket, fr. L. Ger. *stikke*, peg, pin, tack, *stikken*, H. Ger. *stecken*, to stick.] Observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion; conventional decorum.

Étui (ā'twē'), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *estui*, fr. O. H. Ger. *stûcha*, N. H. Ger. *stauch*, *stauche*, a short and narrow muff.] A ladies' reticule or work-box.

Ĕt'y-mo-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to etymology.

Ĕt'y-mo-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to, or by means of, etymology.

Ĕt'y-mo-lŏg'i-con, *n.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν. See *infra*.] An etymological dictionary or manual.

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in etymology.

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gīze, *v. t.* To give the etymology of.

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gīze, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογία, from ἔτυμον and λόγος, discourse, description. See *infra*.] **1.** That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words. **2.** That part of grammar which relates to the changes in the forms of words in a language.

Ĕt'y-mon, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ĔT'Y-MONS; Gr. *pl.* ĔT'Y-MA. [Gr. ἔτυμον, true literal sense of a word, fr. ἔτυμος, true, real, from ἐτύς, true, real.] An original form; primitive word; root.

Eū'cha-rĭst, *n.* [Gr. εὐχαριστία, thanksgiving, from εὖ, well, and χάρις, favor, grace, thanks.] (*Eccl.*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion.

Eū'cha-rĭst'ic, **Eū'cha-rĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

Eū'chre (yū'ker), *n.* A game at cards, the highest card being the knave of the same color and suit as the trump, and called *right bower*, the lowest card played being the seven. See BOWER.

Eū-de'mon-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός, happiness, fr. εὐδαίμων, happy, from εὖ, well, good, and δαίμων, genius.] That system of philosophy which derives the foundation of moral obligation from its relation to happiness. [Written also *eudæmonism*.]

Eū'di-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. εὐδία, fair, clear weather, from εὔδιος, fine, clear, of air, weather, from εὖ, well, good, and Ζεύς, genitive Διός, Jupiter, Jove, as ruling in the lower air, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen.

Eū/di-o-mĕt/rĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to, performed or
Eū/di-o-mĕt/rĭc-al, } ascertained by, a eudiometer.
Eū/di-ŏm/e-try, *n.* Art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.
Eū/lo-ġĭst, *n.* One who eulogizes.
Eū/lo-ġĭst/ĭc, *a.* Pertaining or given to, or characterized by, eulogy; commendatory; laudatory.
Eū-lō/ġi-ŭm, *n.* [L. Lat., from Gr. εὐλογία, eulogy, q. v.] A formal eulogy. See EULOGY.
Eū/lo-ġīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EULOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EULOGIZING.] To speak or write in commendation of another; to praise.
Eū/lo-ġy, *n.* [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὔλογος, well speaking, from εὖ, well, and λέγειν, to speak.] A speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person.

Syn. — Encomium; panegyric. — The word *encomium* is used as to both persons and things, and denotes warm praise; *eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more prolonged and studied; a *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal eulogy, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise.

Eū/nuch (yū/nuk), *n.* [Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop. guarding the couch, from εὐνή, couch, bed, and ἔχειν, to have, keep; Lat. *eunuchus*.] A male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.
Eū/nuch-ĭşm, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.
Eū/pa-tō/rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [From *Eupator*, king of Pontus, who first used it as a medicine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including hemp, agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort or Indian sage, &c.
Eū-pĕp/sy, *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and πέπτειν, πέσσειν, to cook, digest, πέψις, a cooking, digestion.] (*Med.*) Good digestion; — opposed to *dyspepsy*. [digestion.
Eū-pĕp/tĭc, *a.* Having good digestion, or being easy of
Eū/phe-mĭşm, *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, from εὐφημίζειν, to use words of a good omen, from εὖ, well, and φημί, inf. φάναι, to speak.] A delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or indelicate.
Eū/phe-mĭs/tĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to euphemism;
Eū/phe-mĭs/tĭc-al, } containing a euphemism.
Eū/phe-mīze, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EUPHEMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EUPHEMIZING.] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language; to make use of euphemistic expressions.
Eū-phŏn/ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, eu-
Eū-phŏn/ĭc-al, } phony; euphonious.
Eū-phō/nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Agreeable in sound; euphonic.
Eū/pho-nĭşm, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds; euphony.
Eū/pho-ny, *n.* [Gr. εὐφωνία, from εὖ, well, and φωνή, sound, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.
Eū/phra-sy, *n.* [Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, from εὐφραίνειν, to delight, from εὖ, well, and φρήν, heart, mind.] (*Bot.*) The plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes.
Eū/phu-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. εὐφυής, well-grown, graceful, from εὖ, well, good, and φυή, growth.] (*Rhet.*) Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; — from Lyly's two performances, entitled, "*Euphues*, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues* and his England."
Eū/phu-ĭst, *n.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language. [euphuism.
Eū/phu-ĭst/ĭc, *a.* Belonging to the euphuists, or to
Eū-rŏc/ly-don, *n.* [Gr. εὐροκλύδων, from εὖρος, the south-east wind, and κλύδων, wave, billow.] A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter.
Eū/ro-pē/an (124), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants. [of Europe.
Eū/ro-pē/an (124), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant
Eū/ryth-my, *n.* [Gr. εὐρυθμία, from εὖ, well, and ῥυθμός, rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry.] **1.** (*Fine Arts.*) Just or harmonious proportion or movement. **2.** (*Med.*) Regularity of the pulse.
Eū-stā/chi-an, *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered by Eustachius, a learned Italian physician.

Eustachian tube (*Anat.*), a slender pipe affording a passage for the air from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth. — *Eustachian valve* (*Anat.*), a semilunar, membranous valve in the heart.

Eū-tĕr/pe-an, *a.* Relating to Euterpe, the muse who presided over wind instruments; hence, pertaining to music.
Eū/tha-nā/şi-a, } *n.* [Gr. εὐθανασία, from εὖ, well, and
Eū-thăn/a-sy, } θάνατος, death.] An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.
Eū-tỹch/i-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eutychius, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one nature; a monophysite.
E-văc/u-ant, *a.* [Lat. *evacuans*, p. pr. of *evacuare*.] Evacuative; purgative; cathartic.
E-văc/u-ant, *n.* (*Med.*) A purgative or cathartic.
E-văc/u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVACUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVACUATING.] [Lat. *evacuare*, *evacuatum*, from *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty.] **1.** To make empty. **2.** To remove; to eject; to void; to discharge. **3.** To withdraw from, or desert, as a city, fort, and the like. **4.** To make void; to nullify; to vacate.
E-văc/u-ā/tion, *n.* **1.** Act of evacuating. **2.** That which is evacuated or discharged; *especially*, a discharge by stool or other natural means.
E-văc/u-ā/tĭve, *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.
E-văc/u-ā/tor, *n.* One who evacuates.
E-vāde/, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVADING.] [Lat. *evadere*, from *e*, out, from, and *vadere*, to go, walk.] To get away from by artifice; to elude; to escape. [tempt to escape.
E-vāde/, *v. i.* **1.** To escape; to slip away. **2.** To at-
Ĕv/a-gā/tion, *n.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagari*, to wander forth, from *e*, out, and *vagari*, to wander about.] Act of wandering; excursion.
Ĕv/a-nĕs/çençe, *n.* Act of vanishing away; state of vanishing or of being vanished.
Ĕv/a-nĕs/çent, *a.* [Lat. *evanescens*, p. pr. of *evanescere*, from *e*, out, and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, empty, vain.] **1.** Vanishing; fleeting. **2.** Imperceptible.
E-văn/ġel, *n.* [Lat. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, good news, especially, in a Christian sense, the glad tidings, the gospel, from εὖ, well, and ἀγγέλλειν, to bear a message, to bring tidings.] Good news; *specifically*, the gospel. [*Obs. or poet.*]
Ē/van-ġĕl/ĭc, } *a.* [Lat. *evangelicus*, Gr. εὐαγγελικός.
Ē/van-ġĕl/ĭc-al, } See EVANGEL.] **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, consonant with, or contained in, the gospel. **3.** Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; also, technically applied to a party in the English and other churches.
Ē/van-ġĕl/ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.
Ē/van-ġĕl/i-çĭşm, *n.* Evangelical principles.
E-văn/ġĕl-ĭşm, *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel.
E-văn/ġel-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One of the writers of the gospel history. **2.** A preacher authorized to preach, but not having charge of a particular church, and not allowed to administer the eucharist.
E-văn/ġel-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVANGELIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVANGELIZING.] To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief of the gospel.
E-văn/ġe-līze, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.
E-văn/ĭsh, *v. i.* [See EVANESCENT.] To disappear; to vanish. [oration.
E-văp/o-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissipated by evap-
E-văp/o-rāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVAPORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVAPORATING.] [Lat. *evaporare*, *evaporatum*, from *e*, out, and *vaporare*, to emit steam or vapor, from *vapor*, steam or vapor.] **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid. **2.** To be dissipated; to be wasted.
E-văp/o-rāte, *v. t.* To dissipate in vapor or fumes.
E-văp/o-rate (45), *a.* Dispersed in vapors.
E-văp/o-rā/tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of turning into, or passing off in, vapor. **2.** Transformation of a portion of a fluid into vapor, to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence. **3.** (*Steam-Eng.*) See VAPORIZATION. [oration.
E-văp/o-rā/tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, evap-
E-vā/şion, *n.* [See EVADE.] Act of eluding or avoiding, particularly an accusation, charge, interrogation, &c.

Syn. — Shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

E-vā/sĭve, *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling.
E-vā/sĭve-ly, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge.
Ēve, } *n.* [A.-S. *efen*, *æfen*, allied to *even*,
Ē/ven (ē/vn, 58), } level, and Goth. *af*, O. H. Ger. *apa*, N. H. Ger. *ab*, of, off, from, down, so that it orig. signifies, decline of the day.] **1.** Latter part or close of the day; evening. **2.** The evening preceding some particular day, as, *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas; also, the period just preceding some important event.
E-vĕc/tion, *n.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evehere*, to carry out, from *e*, out, and *vehere*, to carry.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit. (*b.*) The libration of the moon.

Ē'ven (ē'vn), *a.* [A.-S. *even*, *efen*, Goth. *ibns*, Icel. *jafn*.] **1.** Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; uniform in rate of motion or mode of action. **2.** Equable; not easily ruffled or disturbed. **3.** Parallel; on a level. **4.** Equally balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable; — said of accounts, bargains, or persons indebted. **5.** Not odd; capable of division by 2; — said of numbers.

Ē'ven (ē'vn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVENING.] **1.** To make even or level; to level; to balance. **2.** To balance accounts.

Ē'ven (ē'vn), *adv.* **1.** In an equal or precisely similar manner; exactly; equally. **2.** At the very time. **3.** So much as. **4.** As was not to be expected.

E'ven-hănd'ed (ē'vn-), *a.* Fair or impartial.

E'ven-ing (ē'vn-ing), *n.* [See EVE, EVEN.] **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night. **2.** The latter portion, as of life; the declining period.

Evening star, Venus, when visible in the evening.

Ē'ven-ly (ē'vn-lȳ), *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness.

Ē'ven-ness (ē'vn-nes, 109), *n.* State of being even, level, or undisturbed; smoothness; calmness.

E-vĕnt', *n.* [Lat. *eventus*, from *evenire*, from *e*, out, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** That which falls out; any incident, good or bad. **2.** Consequence of any thing.

Syn. — Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion; end.

E-vĕnt'fụl, *a.* Full of, or distinguished for, events or incidents.

E-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* [See EVENT.] **1.** Happening as a consequence or result; consequential. **2.** Final; terminating; ultimate.

E-vĕnt'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition to take cognizance of occurrences or events. [ultimately.

E-vĕnt'u-al-ly, *adv.* In an eventual manner; finally;

E-vĕnt'u-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVENTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVENTUATING.] To issue, as a consequence or event; to terminate. [*Rare in Eng.*]

Ĕv'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *æfre*, *æfer*, from *æv*, age, eternity, dat. sing. *æva*, acc. sing. *á*, always, Goth. *aivs*, Icel. *ævi*, Lat. *ævum*, Gr. *αἰών*.] **1.** At any time. **2.** At all times; always; continually. **3.** Without cessation or interruption; to the end.

Ever and anon, at one time and another. — *For ever*, eternally. See FOREVER. — *For ever and a day*, everlastingly; eternally; forever. [*Colloq.*]

☞ This word is used for *never*, but very improperly. It is sometimes used for emphasis; and is often contracted into *e'er*.

Ĕv'er-glāde, *n.* A low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with patches of high grass.

Ĕv'er-green, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

Ĕv'er-green, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Ĕv'er-lăst'ing, *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever; immortal; eternal. **2.** Continuing indefinitely.

Syn. — Eternal. — *Eternal* denotes that which has neither beginning nor end; *everlasting* is sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures in the sense of *eternal*, but in modern usage each word has its distinctive meaning, and these ought not to be confounded.

Ĕv'er-lăst'ing, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration, past and future; eternity. **2.** A woolen material for shoes, &c. [See LASTING.] **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant, whose flowers dry without losing their form or color.

Ĕv'er-lăst'ing-ly, *adv.* In an everlasting manner; eternally; perpetually; continually.

Ĕv'er-lĭv'ing, *a.* **1.** Living without end; eternal. **2.** Continual; incessant.

Ĕv'er-mōre', *adv.* **1.** During eternity; always; eternally. **2.** For an indefinite future period.

E-vĕrt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVERTING.] [Lat. *evertere*, from *e* out, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To overturn; to subvert; to destroy. [*Rare.*] **2.** To turn inside out.

Ĕv'er-y, *a.* [O. Eng. *everyche*, *everich*, A.-S. *æfre*, *ælc*, i. e., ever each. See EACH.] The separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one.

Every now and then, repeatedly; at short intervals; often; frequently. [*Colloq.*]

Ĕv'er-y-dāy, *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary.

Ĕv'er-y-whêre, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

E-vĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVICTING.] [Lat. *evincere*, *evictum*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer, vanquish.] (*Law.*) To dispossess by a judicial process.

E-vĭc'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of evicting or dispossessing by judicial process.

Ĕv'i-dençe, *n.* [See EVIDENT.] **1.** That which makes evident or manifest; the ground of belief; conclusive testimony. **2.** One who makes evident; a witness. **3.** (*Law.*) Means of proof; — proof itself, strictly speaking, not being synonymous with *evidence*, but rather the effect or result of it.

State's evidence, an accomplice in a crime who is admitted as evidence for the government.

Ĕv'i-dençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVIDENCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVIDENCING.] To render evident or clear; to prove; to evince.

Ĕv'i-dent, *a.* [Lat. *evidens*, *evidentis*, from *e*, out, and *videns*, p. pr. of *videre*, to see.] Clear to the vision; *especially*, clear to the understanding.

Syn. — Manifest; plain; obvious; apparent; notorious.

Ĕv'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Relating to, or furnishing, evidence; clearly proving.

Ĕv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly.

Ē'vil (ē'vl), *a.* [A.-S. *efel*, *yfel*, or *hyfel*, Goth. *ubils*.] **1.** Having bad natural qualities. **2.** Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities. **3.** Producing or threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity.

The evil one, the Devil.

Syn. — Mischievous; worthless; deleterious; poor; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; destructive; wicked; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

Ē'vil (ē'vl), *n.* **1.** That which produces unhappiness, or causes suffering of any kind to sentient beings. **2.** Moral badness; disposition to do wrong. **3.** A malady or disease; esp. in the phrase king's-*evil*, the scrofula.

Syn. — Injury; mischief; harm; calamity; wickedness; depravity.

Ē'vil (ē'vl) *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill.

Ē'vil-ēȳe (ē'vl-), *n.* A supposed power of fascinating, of bewitching, or injuring, by the eyes.

Ē'vil-ēȳed (ē'vl-īd), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil-eye; also, looking with envy, jealousy, &c.

Ē'vil-mīnd'ed, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious.

Ē'vil-spēak'ing (ē'vl-), *n.* Slander; defamation.

E-vĭnçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVINCED (e-vĭnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVINCING.] [Lat. *evincere*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to vanquish.] To prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident.

E-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being proved; demonstrable.

E-vĭn'çĭve, *a.* Tending to prove; demonstrative.

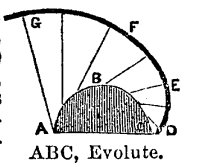
E-vĭs'çer-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVISCERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVISCERATING.] [Lat. *eviscerare*, *evisceratum*, from *e*, out, and *viscus*, *visceris*, pl. *viscera*, the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to embowel or disembowel; to gut.

E-vĭs'çer-ā'tion, *n.* Act of eviscerating.

Ĕv'i-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evitare*, to shun, from *e*, out, and *vitare*, to shun. It. *evitabile*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable.

E-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EVOKED (e-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVOKING.] [Lat. *evocare*, from *e*, out, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth. **2.** To call away. [*Rare.*]

Ĕv'o-lūte, *n.* [From Lat. *evolutus*, p. p. of *evolvere*, to unroll, from *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll.] (*Geom.*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute*, or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.



ABC, Evolute.

Ĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of unfolding or unrolling; hence, in the process of growth, development. **2.** A series of things unrolled or unfolded. **3.** (*Geom.*) Formation of an involute by unwrapping or unwinding a thread from another curve as an evolute. **4.** (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The extraction of roots. **5.** (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) A prescribed or regular movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet. **6.** (*Physiol.*) That mode of generation in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts.

Ĕv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

E-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p.* EVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EVOLVING.] [Lat. *evolvere*. See EVOLUTE.] **1.** To unfold or unroll; to develop. **2.** To throw out; to emit.

E-vŏlve', *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed.

E-vŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evellere*, to pluck out,

from *e*, out, and *vellere*, to pluck.] Act of plucking or pulling out or back.

Ewe (yu), *n.* [A.-S. *eowu*, O. H. Ger. *awi*, *ouwi*, *ou*, Icel. *á*, Lith. *awis*, Skr. *avi*, nom. *avis*, Lat. *ovis*, Gr. ὄϊς, O. Gael. *ai*.] A female sheep.

Ew'er (yur), *n.* [O. Eng. *eure*, O. Fr. *evière*, Norm. Fr. *eyer*, from O. Fr. *eve*, *aigue*, Lat. *aqua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout.

Ex-ăç'er-bāte, or **Ĕx'a-çĕr'bāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXACERBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXACERBATING.] [Lat. *exacerbare*, *exacerbatum*, from *ex*, out, and *acerbare*, to make harsh or bitter, from *acerbus*, harsh, bitter.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Ex-ăç'er-bā'tion (egz-), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering more violent or bitter; the state of being exacerbated. **2.** (*Med.*) A periodical increase of violence in a disease.

Ex-ăct' (egz-ăkt'), *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, p. p. of *exigere*, to drive out, demand, enforce, measure, from *ex* and *agere*, to drive.] **1.** Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth. **2.** Accurate; methodical; punctual. **3.** Marked by habitual or constant nicety or care. **4.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, exactness.

Syn. — Accurate; correct; precise; nice; methodical; careful. See ACCURATE.

Ex-ăct' (egz-ăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXACTING.] To demand or require authoritatively or of right; to extort.

Ex-ăct'er, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

Ex-ăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Authoritative demand; a driving to compliance; hence, extortion. **2.** That which is exacted; tribute.

Ex-ăct'i-tūde, *n.* Exactness. [*Rare.*]

Ex-ăct'ly (110), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely, accurately; strictly.

Ex-ăct'ness, *n.* Condition of being exact.

Ex-ăct'or, *n.* One who exacts or demands by authority or right; hence, an extortioner.

Ex-ăg'ger-āte (egz-ăj'er-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXAGGERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXAGGERATING.] [Lat. *exaggerare*, *exaggeratum*, from prefix *ex* and *aggerare*, to heap up.] **1.** To increase or amplify; to heighten, *especially*, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant. **2.** (*Paint.*) To heighten in coloring or design.

Ex-ăg'ger-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** A representation beyond the truth; hyperbole. **2.** (*Paint.*) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, beauty, vigor, &c. [tending to exaggerate.

Ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry, *a.* Containing exaggeration, or

Ex-ălt' (egz-awlt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXALTING.] [Lat. *exaltare*, from prefix *ex* and *altare*, to make high, from *altus*, high.] **1.** To elevate; to lift up. **2.** To elevate in rank, dignity, power, or the like; to dignify. **3.** To magnify; to extol; to glorify. **4.** To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate. **5.** To elevate the tone of; to utter. **6.** (*Chem.*) To render pure or refined.

Ĕx'ăl-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exalting or raising high; also, state of being exalted; elevation. **2.** (*Chem.*) Refinement or subtilization of bodies.

Ex-ăm'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being examined.

Ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of examining, or the state of being examined; a careful search, investigation, or inquiry. **2.** A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification.

Syn. — Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection.

Ex-ăm'ĭne (egz-ăm'in), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXAMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXAMINING.] [Lat. *examinare*, from *examen*, a multitude issuing forth, means of examining, examination, for *exagmen*, from *exigere*. See EXACT, *a.*] **1.** To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests. **2.** To inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to consider the arguments for or the merits of. **3.** To try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness; to prove by a moral standard.

Syn. — Discuss; debate; scrutinize; explore.

Ex-ăm'i-nee', *n.* One subjected to an examination.

Ex-ăm'i-ner, *n.* **1.** One who examines. **2.** An officer designated to conduct any kind of examination.

Ex-ăm'ple (egz-ăm'pl), *n.* [Lat. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, from *eximere*, to take out.] **1.** A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample. **2.** A pattern or copy. **3.** A warning; a caution. **4.** A precedent. **5.** An instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept.

Syn. — Instance. — Any thing brought forward as an *example* must represent a class of objects; an *instance* may be a single and solitary case. A man's life may present many *examples* of virtue, with only one *instance* of departure from rectitude.

Ex-ăn'i-mate, *a.* [Lat. *exanimatum*, p. p. of *exanimare*, to deprive of life or spirit, from prefix *ex* and *anima*, breath, spirit.] **1.** Destitute of life; inanimate; dead. **2.** Destitute of animation; spiritless.

Ĕx'an-thē'mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* *ĔX'AN-THĔM'A-TȦ*. [Lat.; Gr. ἐξάνθημα, from ἐξανθεῖν, to burst forth as flowers, to break out, from ἐκ, ἐξ, out, and ἀνθεῖν, bloom, blossom, from ἄνθος, blossom, flower.] (*Med.*) An efflorescence or redness of the skin; an eruption or breaking out; — sometimes limited to eruptions attended with fever.

Ĕx'ärch, *n.* [Gr. ἔξαρχος, from ἐκ, ἐξ, out, and ἄρχειν, to begin, lead, rule.] A chief or leader; hence, a viceroy; a superior bishop; and more recently, an inspector of the clergy under the Greek patriarch.

Ex-ăs'per-āte (egz-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p. p.* EXASPERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXASPERATING.] [Lat. *exasperare*, *exasperatum*, from prefix *ex* and *asperare*, to make rough, from *asper*, rough, harsh, cruel, fierce.] **1.** To irritate in a high degree. **2.** To aggravate; to imbitter.

Syn. — To irritate; provoke; inflame; enrage.

Ex-ăs'per-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation. **2.** Exacerbation, as of a disease.

Ĕx'can-dĕs'çençe, *n.* A white or glowing heat; incandescence. [*Rare.*]

Ĕx'can-dĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *excandescens*, p. pr. of *excandescere*, to kindle, glow, from prefix *ex* and *candescere*, to begin to glow, from *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness, to glisten.] White or glowing with heat. [*Rare.*]

Ĕx'ca-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCAVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCAVATING.] [Lat. *excavare*, *excavatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in. **2.** To form by hollowing.

Ĕx'ca-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of excavating. **2.** A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior. **3.** (*Engin.*) An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a *covered cutting* or *tunnel*.

Ĕx'ca-vā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, excavates.

Ex-çeed', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCEEDING.] [Lat. *excedere*, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] **1.** To pass or go beyond. **2.** To surpass; to excel; to transcend.

Ex-çeed', *v. i.* **1.** To go too far; to pass the proper bounds. **2.** To be more or larger.

Ex-çeed'ing, *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; surpassingly; transcendently. [much.

Ex-çeed'ing-ly, *adv.* To a very great degree; very

Ex-çĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCELLING.] [Lat. *excellere*, *excelsum*, from *ex*, out, and root *cell*, akin to Gr. κέλλειν, to impel, to urge on.] To exceed; to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds.

Ex-çĕl', *v. i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree; to surpass others.

Ĕx'çel-lençe *n.* [Lat. *excellentia*.] **1.** State or quality of being excellent; eminence. **2.** An excellent or valuable quality. **3.** A title of honor; excellency.

Syn. — Superiority; perfection; worth; goodness; purity; greatness.

Ĕx'çel-len-çy, *n.* **1.** Valuable quality; excellence. **2.** A title of honor given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state; also, to embassadors and ministers.

Ĕx'çel-lent, *a.* [Lat. *excellens*, p. pr. of *excellere*. See EXCEL.] Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, capacity, attainments, or the like.

Syn. — Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent.

Ĕx'çel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an excellent manner; exceedingly; transcendently.

Ex-çĕpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCEPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCEPTING.] [Lat. *excipere*, *exceptum*, from *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] To leave out of any number specified; to exclude.

Ex-çĕpt', *v. i.* To take exception to; to object.

Ex-çept', *prep.*, but originally and properly a *verb* in the imperative mode. [See *supra*.] With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting.

Syn. — But. — Both *except* and *but* are used in excluding, but with this difference, that *except* does it more pointedly. "I have finished all the letters *except* one," is more marked

than "I have finished all the letters *but* one." The same remarks apply to *excepting*, and *with the exception of*.

Ex-çept', *conj.* Unless; if not.

Ex-çĕpt'ing, *prep.*, but prop. a *participle*. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

Ex-çĕp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of excepting; exclusion. **2.** That which is excepted; a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included. **3.** (*Law.*) An objection, oral or written, taken, as to bail or security; or as to the decision of a judge, &c. **4.** An objection; dissent; cause of offense. [objectionable.

Ex-çĕp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to exception or objection;

Ex-çĕp'tion-al, *a.* Forming an exception; exceptive.

Ex-çĕpt'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Including an exception. **2.** Making or being an exception; exceptional.

Ex-çĕpt'or, *n.* One who takes exceptions.

Ex-çĕrpt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCERPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCERPTING.] [Lat. *excerpere, excerptum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *carpere*, to pick, gather.] To make extracts from, or to make an extract of; to select; to extract; to cite or cite from. [author.

Ex-çĕrpt', *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an

Ex-çĕrp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of excerpting or selecting. **2.** That which is selected or gleaned.

Ex-çĕrp'tor, *n.* One who makes excerptions.

Ex-çĕss', *n.* [Lat. *excessus*, from *excedere, excessum*. See EXCEED.] **1.** State of surpassing or going beyond limits; superfluity; superabundance. **2.** An undue indulgence of the appetite; intemperance; dissipation. **3.** That which exceeds or surpasses what is usual or proper. **4.** Degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder.

Ex-çĕss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Marked with, or exhibiting, excess. **2.** Transgressing the laws of morality, prudence, propriety, or the like.

Syn. — Extreme; vehement. — Anger or any other feeling may be *extreme* or *vehement* without being of necessity wrong; the occasion may justify it; but to be *excessively* angry, or *excessive* in any thing, involves a want of self-command which is blameworthy. See ENORMOUS.

Ex-çĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an extreme degree.

Ex-chānġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCHANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCHANGING.] [O. Fr. *exchanger, eschanger*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *changer*. See CHANGE.] **1.** To give or take in return for something else; *especially*, in trade, to barter. **2.** To part with for a substitute. **3.** To interchange.

Syn. — To change; commute; interchange; bargain; truck; swap; traffic.

Ex-chānġe', *v. i.* To be changed or received in exchange for; to pass in exchange.

Ex-chānġe', *n.* **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent; also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally. **2.** The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given. **3.** (*Com.*) The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills* of *exchange*.

☞ The term *bill of exchange* is often abbreviated into *exchange;* as, to buy *exchange;* to sell *exchange*.

4. (*Law.*) A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. **5.** The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours. [Often contracted into *'Change*.]

Par of exchange, the established value of the coin or standard of value of one country when expressed in the coin or standard of another.

Syn. — Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange; reciprocity.

Ex-chānġe'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Ex-chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Ex-chān'ġer, *n.* One who exchanges.

Ex-chĕq'uer (eks-chĕk'er), *n.* [O. Fr. *eschequier, eschakier*, chess-board. See CHECKER and CHESS.] **1.** One of the superior courts of law; — so called from a checkered cloth, which covers, or formerly covered, the table. [*Eng.*] **2.** The treasury; hence, pecuniary possessions in general.

Exchequer bills (*Eng.*), bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer by authority of Parliament.

Ex-chĕq'uer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCHEQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCHEQUERING.] To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer.

Ex-çīş'a ble, *a.* Liable, or subject, to excise.

Ex-çīşe', *n.* [Lat. *excisum*, cut off, from *excidere*, to cut off, from *ex*, off, and *cædere*, to cut, or, as the word was formerly written, *accise*, from Fr. *accise*, as if from Lat. *accidere*, to cut into, p. p. *accisus*, but prop. transformed fr. O. Fr. *assise*, L. Lat. *assisa, assisia*, assize, q. v.] An inland duty or impost of the nature of a direct tax on the consumer; — it is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities.

Ex-çīşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCISING.] To lay or impose an excise upon.

Ex-çīşe'man, *n.*; *pl.* EX-ÇIŞE'MEN. An officer who is charged with collecting the excise.

Ex-çĭş'ion (ek-sĭzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Excommunication. **3.** (*Surg.*) The removal, especially of small parts, with a cutting instrument.

Ex-çīt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being readily excited. **2.** (*Med.*) Irritability. [into action.

Ex-çīt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being excited, or roused

Ex-çīt'ant, *n.* (*Med.*) A stimulant.

Ex'çī-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exciting, rousing, or awakening. **2.** (*Med.*) Act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.

Ex-çīt'a-tĭve, *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Ex-çīt'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

Ex-çīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCITING.] **1.** To call to activity in any way. **2.** (*Med.*) To increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

Syn. — To incite; awaken; animate; arouse; stimulate; inflame; irritate; provoke. — When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite* we urge forward to acts correspondent to the feelings awakened. Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him.

Ex-çīte'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of exciting; or the state of being excited; agitation. **2.** That which excites or rouses. **3.** (*Med.*) A state of aroused or exalted vital activity in the body or any of its parts.

Ex-çīt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, excites.

Ex-çīt'ing, *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement.

Ex-clāĭm', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCLAIMING.] [Lat. *exclamare*, from *ex*, out, and *clamare*, to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate.

Ex-clāĭm'er, *n.* One who exclaims or cries out.

Ĕx'cla-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exclaiming or making an outcry. **2.** An uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A word expressing outcry; an interjection. **4.** (*Print.*) A mark or sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!].

Ex-clăm'a-tĭve, *a.* Containing exclamation; exclamatory. [using exclamation.

Ex-clăm'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing, expressing, or

Ex-clūde' (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCLUDING.] [Lat. *excludere*, from *ex*, out, and *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** To thrust out or eject. **2.** To hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment.

Ex-clū'şion, *n.* Act of excluding or of thrusting out.

Ex-clū'şion-ĭst, *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege.

Ex-clū'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power of excluding. **2.** Not taking into the account.

Ex-clū'sĭve, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; an exclusionist.

Ex-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to exclude. [clusive.

Ex-clū'sĭve-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ex-

Ex-clū'so-ry, *a.* Able to exclude; exclusive.

Ex-cŏġ'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCOGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCOGITATING.] [Lat. *excogitare, excogitatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think.] To think out; to discover by thinking.

Ex-cŏġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance; discovery.

Ĕx'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Ĕx'com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCOMMUNICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCOMMUNICATING.] [Lat. *excommunicare, excommunicatum*, to put out of the community, from *ex*, out of, and *communicare*. See COMMUNICATE.] **1.** To expel from communion, especially the communion of the church. **2.** To denounce excommunication against.

Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cate, *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated. [municated.

Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cate, *n.* One who has been excom-

Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cā′tion, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Act of excommunicating or ejecting.

Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cā′tor, *n.* One who excommunicates.

Ex-cō′ri-āte (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCORIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCORIATING.] [Lat. *excoriare, excoriatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *corium*, skin, hide, leather, Gr. χόριον.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall.

Ex-cō′ri-ā′tion, *n.* The act of excoriating or flaying, or the state of being excoriated or stripped of the skin; abrasion.

Ex-côr′ti-cā′tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *cortex, corticis*, bark.] Act of stripping off bark.

Ĕx′cre-ment, *n.* [Lat. *excrementum*, from *excernere, excretum*, to sift out, to discharge, from *ex*, out, and *cernere*, to separate, sift.] **1.** An outgrowth, not sensitive in nature, from the surface of the body, as the hair and nails. [*Obs.*] **2.** Matter excreted and ejected; *especially*, alvine discharges; dung; ordure.

Ĕx′cre-mĕnt′al, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, excrement; ejected from the body as useless.

Ĕx′cre-men-tĭ′tioŭs (-tĭsh′us), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing excrement.

Ex-crĕs′çençe, *n.* Any thing growing out unnaturally from any thing else; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

Ex-crĕs′çent, *a.* [Lat. *excrescens*, p. pr. of *excrescere*, to grow out, from *ex*, out, and *crescere*, to grow.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

Ex-crēte′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCRETING.] [See EXCREMENT.] To discharge from the body as useless; to eject.

Ex-crē′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system. **2.** That which is excreted; excrement. [moting excretion.

Ĕx′cre-tĭve, *a.* Having the power of excreting, or pro-

Ĕx′cre-to-ry (50), *a.* Having the quality of excreting, or throwing off excrementitious matter.

Ĕx′cre-to-ry, *n.* (*Anat.*) A duct or vessel that serves to receive and to excrete matter.

Ex-cru′ci-āte (eks-krų′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCRUCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCRUCIATING.] [Lat. *excruciare, excruciatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cruciare*, to slay on the cross, to torment.] To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment.

Ex-cru′ci-ā′tion (-krų′shĭ-ā′shun), *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being thus afflicted; that which excruciates; torture.

Ex-cŭl′pa-ble, *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation.

Ex-cŭl′pāte (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCULPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCULPATING.] [Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *culpare, culpatum*, to find fault with, to blame, from *culpa*, fault.] To clear from the charge or imputation of fault or guilt.

Syn. — To exonerate; absolve; excuse; justify.

Ĕx′cul-pā′tion, *n.* The act of exculpating.

Ex-cŭl′pa-to-ry, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

Ex-cûr′sion, *n.* [Lat. *excursio*, from *excurrere, excursum*, to run out, from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run.] **1.** A setting out from some point; an expedition. **2.** A trip for pleasure or health. **3.** A wandering from a subject; digression.

Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.

Ex-cûr′sion-ĭst, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

Ex-cûr′sĭve, *a.* Prone to make excursions; wandering; rambling; hence, enterprising; exploring. [random.

Ex-cûr′sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an excursive manner; at

Ex-cûr′sĭve-ness, *n.* A disposition to wander.

Ex-cûr′sus, *n.* [Lat. *excurrere, excursus, -a, -um.* See *supra.*] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic.

Ex-cūs′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable or worthy of being excused; pardonable. **2.** Admitting of justification or palliation.

Ex-cūs′a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being excusable. [ably.

Ex-cūs′a-bly, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardon-

Ex-cūs′a-to-ry, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

Ex-cūse′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCUSING.] [Lat. *excusare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *causa*, cause, *causari*, to conduct a cause in law, to make a defense.] **1.** To free from accusation, or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to absolve. **2.** To pardon, as a fault. **3.** To regard with indulgence; to overlook. **4.** To free from an impending obligation or duty; not to exact. **5.** To ask pardon or indulgence for.

Ex-cūse′ (eks-kūs′, 91), *n.* **1.** Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like. **2.** A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. **3.** That which extenuates or justifies a fault.

Syn. — Apology. — An *excuse* refers to what is wrong; an *apology* to what is unbecoming or indecorous. A pupil offers an *excuse* for absence, and an *apology* for rudeness to his instructor. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate.

Ex-cūs′er, *n.* One who offers excuses.

Ĕx′e-cra-ble, *a.* Deserving to be execrated; very hateful; detestable; abominable. [detestably.

Ĕx′e-cra-bly, *adv.* In a manner to deserve execration;

Ĕx′e-crāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXECRATING.] [Lat. *execrari, exsecrari, execratum, exsecratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sacer*, holy, sacred.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; hence, to abhor; to abominate; to curse.

Ĕx′e-crā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of cursing; a curse pronounced. **2.** That which is execrated.

Ĕx′e-cūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXECUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXECUTING.] [Lat. *exsequi, exsecutus*, to pursue, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To follow through to the end; to carry into complete effect. **2.** To perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and sealing. **3.** To give effect to. **4.** To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. **5.** (*Mus.*) To perform, as a piece of music.

Syn. — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish; complete.

Ĕx′e-cūte, *v. i.* **1.** To perform an office or duty. **2.** To play on a musical instrument.

Ĕx′e-cū′ter, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect.

Ĕx′e-cū′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of executing; performance; achievement; hence, legal accomplishment. **2.** A putting to death as a legal penalty. **3.** Act or mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, and the like. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A final process. (*b.*) Act of signing and sealing a legal instrument. **5.** Effect.

Ĕx′e-cū′tion-er, *n.* One who executes; *especially*, one who carries into effect a judgment of death.

Ex-ĕc′u-tĭve (egz-ĕk′yų-tĭv), *a.* Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; qualifying for, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws.

Ex-ĕc′u-tĭve, *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws.

Ex-ĕc′u-tor, *n.* [Lat., from *exsequi*, to pursue.] **1.** One who executes or performs. **2.** The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect, after his decease.

Ex-ĕc′u-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of an executor.

Ex-ĕc′u-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Performing official duties; executive. **2.** (*Law.*) Designed to be executed or carried into effect in future, or to take effect on a future contingency.

Ex-ĕc′u-tress, } *n.* A female executor; a woman ap-
Ex-ĕc′u-trĭx, } pointed by a testator to execute his will.

Ĕx′e-ġē′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις, from ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to explain, interpret, from ἐξ, out, and ἡγεῖσθαι, to guide, lead.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation; *especially*, the scientific interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

Ĕx′e-ġēte, *n.* One who is skilled in exegesis.

Ĕx′e-ġĕt′ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.

Ĕx′e-ġĕt′ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of interpretation; exegesis.

Ex-ĕm′plar (egz-ĕm′plar), *n.* [Lat. *exemplar, exemplare, exemplarium*, from *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

Ex-em′pla-rĭ-ly, *adv.* By way of example.

Ex-em′pla-ry, *a.* [Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplar*. See *supra.*] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern or model; commendable; conspicuous.

Ex-ĕm′pli-fi-cā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exemplifying. **2.** That which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript.

Ex-ĕm′pli-fī′er, *n.* One who exemplifies.

Ex-ĕm′pli-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXEMPLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXEMPLIFYING.] [Low Lat. *exemplificare*,

from Lat. *exemplum*, example, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To copy; to make an attested copy of. **3.** To prove or show by an attested copy.

Ex-ĕmpt' (84), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXEMPTING.] [From Lat. *eximere*, *exemptum*, to take out, remove, free.] To take out or from; to grant immunity from; to release.

Ex-ĕmpt', *a.* Taken out or removed; released; liberated.

Ex-ĕmpt', *n.* One freed from duty; one not subject.

Ex-ĕmp'tion (84), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; freedom from that to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

Ex'e-quā'tur, *n.* [Lat., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, or *exsequi*, to perform, execute.] A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

Ex'e-quy, *n.*; *pl.* EX-E-QUIES. [Lat. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, a funeral procession, from *exsequi*, to follow out, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] A funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial.

Ex'er-çīs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exercised.

Ex'er-çīse (ĕks'er-sīz), *n.* [Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy, from *ex*, out, and *arcere*, to shut up, inclose.] **1.** Act of exercising; employment in the proper mode of activity; exertion; application; use. **2.** Act of putting in practice; performance; practice. **3.** Performance of a public office or ceremony, especially of religious worship. **4.** Exertion for the sake of training or improvement. **5.** Hygienic activity. **6.** That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, or promoting health, mental improvement, and the like; hence, a disquisition; a lesson; a task. **7.** That which gives practice; a trial.

Ex'er-çīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXERCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXERCISING.] **1.** To set in action; to give employment to; hence, to school or train; to busy. **2.** To exert for the sake of training or improvement; hence, to improve by practice; to discipline. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax; to vex; to afflict. **4.** To put in practice; to use; to employ.

Ex'er-çīse, *v. i.* To take exercise; to use action or exertion.

Ex'er-çīs'er, *n.* One who exercises.

Ex'er-çīs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being exercised.

Ex-ĕr'çi-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitare*, intens. form of *exercere*.] Exercise; practice; use. [*Obs.*]

Ex-ĕrgue' (egz-ĕrg'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἐξ, out, and ἔργον, work; originally, out of the work, by-work, accessory work.] (*Numis.*) The place on a coin or medal, in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

Ex-ĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXERTING.] [Lat. *exerere*, *exserere*, *exertum*, *exsertum*, from *ex* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] **1.** To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation. **2.** To do or perform.

To exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors; to strive.

Ex-ĕr'tion, *n.* Act of exerting; effort; struggle.

Ex-fō'li-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXFOLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXFOLIATING.] [Lat. *exfoliare*, *exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves, from *ex*, out of, from, and *folium*, leaf.] **1.** (*Surg.*) To separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone. **2.** (*Min.*) To become converted into scales at the surface.

Ex-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* The scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.

Ex-hāl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.

Ex-hāl'ant, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling.

Ex'ha-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exhaling; evaporation. **2.** That which is exhaled; fume or steam; effluvium.

Ex-hāle' (egz-hāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHALING.] [Lat. *exhalare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *halare*, to breathe.] **1.** To emit, as vapor; to send out, as an odor. **2.** To cause to be emitted in vapor; to evaporate.

Ex-hāle', *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor.

Ex-haust' (egz-hawst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHAUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHAUSTING.] [Lat. *exhaurire*, *exhaustum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *haurire*, to draw, especially water.] **1.** To draw out or drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents. **3.** To use, employ, or expend entirely; to wear out; to weary.

Ex-haust', *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy.

Exhaust steam (*Steam-eng.*), that which is allowed to escape from the cylinder after having been employed to produce motion of the piston.

Ex-haust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts.

Ex-haust'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

Ex-haust'ion, *n.* **1.** The act of exhausting. **2.** The The state of being exhausted; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

Ex-haust'ive, *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust.

Ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible;

Ex-hĕr'e-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exheredatio*, from *exheredare*, *exheredatum*, from *exheres*, disinherited, from *ex*, out of, from, and *heres*, *heredis*, heir.] (*Law.*) A disinheriting.

Ex-hĭb'it (egz-hĭb'it), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHIBITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHIBITING.] [Lat. *exhibere*, *exhibitum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *habere*, to have or hold, to hold *out* or *forth*.] **1.** To hold forth or present to view; to show; to display. **2.** To present in a public or official manner. **3.** (*Med.*) To administer as a remedy.

Ex-hĭb'it, *n.* **1.** Any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts. **2.** (*Law.*) A document or writing produced and proved in a cause, by admission or by witnesses.

Ex-hĭb'it-er, *n.* One who exhibits.

Ex'hi-bĭ'tion (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting; manifestation; display. **2.** That which is exhibited or displayed; also, any public show. **3.** (*Med.*) The act of administering a remedy.

Ex'hi-bĭ'tion-er, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.

Ex-hĭb'it-ive (egz-), *a.* Serving for exhibition.

Ex-hĭl'a-rant, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

Ex-hĭl'a-rant, *n.* That which exhilarates.

Ex-hĭl'a-rāte (egz-hĭl'a-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHILARATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHILARATING.] [Lat. *exhilarare*, *exhilaratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hilarare*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, cheerful, Gr. ἱλαρός.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden; to cheer.

Ex-hĭl'a-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of enlivening the spirits, or of making glad or cheerful. **2.** State of being enlivened or cheerful.

Syn.—Animation; joyousness; gladness; cheerfulness; gayety.

Ex-hôrt' (egz-hôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHORTING.] [Lat. *exhortari*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hortari*, to incite, encourage.] To incite by words or advice; to advise, warn, or caution.

Ex-hôrt', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation.

Ex'hor-tā'tion (eks-), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exhorting. **2.** Language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

Ex-hôr'ta-tĭve (egz-), *a.* Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

Ex-hôr'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing, or serving for, exhortation; hortatory; exhortative.

Ex-hôrt'er, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

Ex'hu-mā'tion, *n.* Act of exhuming.

Ex-hūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXHUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXHUMING.] [Low Lat. *exhumare*, from Lat. *ex*, out, and *humus*, ground, soil.] To dig up, as from a grave; to disinter; to unbury.

Ex'i-gençe, } *n.* State of being exigent; urgent or ex-
Ex'i-gen-çy, } acting want.

Syn.—Demand; urgency; distress; pressure; emergency; necessity.

Ex'i-gent, *n.* [Lat. *exigens*, *exigentis*, p. pr. of *exigere*, to drive forth, to exact, from *ex*, out of, from, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ made use of in the process of outlawry.

Ex'i-gent, *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

Ex'i-gū'i-ty, *n.* State of being small; slenderness. [*Rare.*]

Ex-ĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [*Rare.*]

Ex'ĭle (ĕks'īl), *n.* [Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, from *exsul*, one who quits, or is banished from, his native soil, from *ex*, out, and *solum*, ground, land, soil.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country; sometimes, more loosely, voluntary separation from one's land. **2.** The person banished or expelled from his country.

Syn.—Banishment; proscription; expulsion.

Ex'ĭle (eks-īl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXILING.] To banish or expel from one's own country; to drive away; to transport.

Ex-īle' (egz-īl'), *a.* [Lat. *exilis*, contr. from *exigilis*, from *exigere*.] Small; slender; thin; fine. [*Obs.*]

Ex-ĭst' (egz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXISTING.] [Lat. *existere*, *exsistere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to set, put, place.] **1.** To be; to have an actual or real being, whether ma-

terial or spiritual. **2.** To occur; to manifest itself. **3.** To live; to have life.

Ex-ĭst'ence, } *n.* **1.** State of existing or being. **2.**
Ex-ĭst'en-çy, } Occurrence, as of events of any kind. **3.** That which exists; a being; a creature. [being.

Ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Having being, or existence; existing;

Ex'it, *n.* [Lat., 3d pers. pres. of *exire*, to go out, from *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. **2.** Any departure; act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. **3.** Way of departure; passage out of a place.

Ex'ode, *n.* [Lat. *exodium*, Gr. ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος), from ἐξόδιος, belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, from ἔξοδος. See *infra.*] **1.** (*Gr. Drama.*) The catastrophe of a play. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An afterpiece of a comic description.

Ex'o-dŭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ἔξοδος, from ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, way.] **1.** Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. **2.** Second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

Ex'-of-fĭ'cial (ĕks/of-fĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *ex officio*, by virtue of office.] Proceeding from office or authority.

Ex'o-ġen, *n.* [From Gr. ἔξω, outside, from ἐξ, out, and γένειν, γενέσθαι, to bring forth.] (*Bot.*) A plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

Exogen.

Ex-ŏġ'e-noŭs, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark.

Ex'on, *n.* An officer of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an exempt. [*Eng.*]

Ex-ŏn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXONERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXONERATING.] [Lat. *exonerare*, *exoneratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *onerare*, to load, from *onus*, load.] To relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or load of blame resting on one.

Syn. — To absolve; acquit; exculpate; clear; justify; discharge. See ABSOLVE.

Ex-ŏn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing from a charge or imputation; also, the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge.

Ex-ŏn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

Ex'o-ra-ble (ĕks'o-ra-bl), *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exorare*, *exoratum*, to obtain by request, from *ex*, out of, from *orare*, to pray, beseech.] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

Ex-ôr'bi-tançe (egz-ôr'bĭ-tanss), } *n.* A going be-
Ex-ôr'bi-tan-çy (egz-ôr'bĭ-tan-sy), } yond the usual limit; hence, enormity; extravagance.

Ex-ôr'bi-tant, *a.* [Lat. *exorbitans*, p. pr. of *exorbitare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *orbita*, track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, circle, wheel.] **1.** Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. **2.** Anomalous; irregular.

Ex-ôr'bi-tant-ly, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner.

Ex'or-çīze (ĕks'or-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXORCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXORCISING.] [Lat. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, from ἐξ, out, and ὁρκίζειν, to make one swear, to bind by an oath, from ὅρκος, oath.] **1.** To drive away, as an evil spirit, in consequence of adjuring by some holy name. **2.** To deliver from the influence of

Ex'or-çīs'er, *n.* One who exorcises. [an evil spirit.

Ex'or-çĭsm, *n.* Act of exorcising; also a form of prayer or incantation used for this end.

Ex'or-çĭst, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

Ex-ôr'di-al (egz-), *a.* [See *infra.*] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

Ex-ôr'di-um, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* EX-ÔR'DI-UMS; Lat. *pl.* *EX-ÔR'DI-Ȧ.* [Lat., from *exordiri*, to begin a web, to begin, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ordiri*, to begin a web, to begin.] Beginning of any thing; *especially*, the introductory part of a discourse.

Ex'os-mōse', *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, and an hypoth. ὤσμωσις, for ὠσμός, ὦσις, ὤθησις, a thrust, from ὠθεῖν, to thrust, push.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward. See OSMOSE.

Ex'o-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός, from ἔξω, outside.]
Ex'o-tĕr'ic-al, } Public; not secret; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; — opposed to *esoteric*. [mon.

Ex'o-tĕr'y, *n.* That which is obvious, public, or com-

Ex-ŏt'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, from ἔξω,
Ex-ŏt'ic-al, } outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign.

Ex-ŏt'ic, *n.* Any thing of foreign origin; as a plant, a word, a custom, &c.

Ex-ŏt'i-çĭsm, *n.* The state of being exotic; also, any thing foreign; an exotic.

Ex-pănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPANDING.] [Lat. *expandere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pandere*, to spread out, to throw open, to open.] **1.** To lay open; to open. **2.** To make larger; to dilate; to distend; hence, to enlarge; to extend; to open.

Ex-pănd', *v. i.* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Ex-pănse', *n.* That which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; *specifically*, the firmament.

Ex-păn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

Ex-păn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Ex-păn'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of expanding, or condition of being expanded; dilatation; distention; enlargement. **2.** That which is expanded; expanse. **3.** Extension of space; space; room. **4.** (*Com.*) Increase of the circulation of bank notes. **5.** (*Math.*) The developed result of an indicated operation. **6.** (*Steam-eng.*) The operation of steam in a cylinder after its communication with the boiler has been cut off.

Ex-păn'sĭve, *a.* Serving or tending to expand; having a capacity or tendency to expand.

Ex-păn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being expansive.

Ex-pär'te, *a.* [Lat.] Upon or from one side only.

Ex-pā'ti-āte (eks-pā'shĭ-āt,) *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPATIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPATIATING.] [Lat. *expatiari*, *expatiatum*, *exspatiari*, *exspatiatum*, fr. *ex*, out, and *spatiari*, to walk about, to spread out, fr. *spatium*, space.] **1.** To move at large; to wander without restraint. **2.** To enlarge in discourse or writing; to descant.

Ex-pā'ti-āte, *v. t.* To cause or allow to roam abroad; to extend; to diffuse.

Ex-pā'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* Act of expatiating.

Ex-pā'ti-ā'tor (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* One who expatiates.

Ex-pā'tri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPATRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPATRIATING.] [L. Lat. *expatriare*, *expatriatum*, from Lat. *ex*, out, and *patria*, (sc. *terra*), one's fatherland, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater*, father.] To banish; reflexively, *to expatriate one's self*, to remove from one's native country.

Ex-pā'tri-ā'tion, *n.* The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; *especially*, the act of forsaking one's own country.

Ex-pĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPECTING.] [Lat. *expectare*, *exspectare*, to look out for, to expect, from *ex*, out of, from, and *spectare*, to look at, intens. form of *specere*, to look, look at.] **1.** To wait for; to await. **2.** To look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to anticipate.

Syn. — To think; believe. — *Expect* always relates to the *future*. To use it for *think* or *believe*, with reference to the past and present, as, "I *expect* the mail has arrived," "I *expect* he is at home," is a blunder (very common in the United States) which ought to be studiously avoided.

Ex-pĕct'a-ble, *a.* To be expected or looked for.

Ex-pĕct'ançe, } *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; ex-
Ex-pĕct'an-çy, } pectation. **2.** That which is expected; object of expectation.

Ex-pĕct'ant, *a.* Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for; in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature.

Ex-pĕct'ant, *n.* One who waits in expectation.

Ex-pec-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting. **2.** State of being expected. **3.** That which is expected. **4.** Ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence. **5.** Value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. **6.** (*Med.*) The leaving of a disease to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

Syn. — Anticipation; confidence; trust; promise.

Ex-pĕct'er, *n.* One who expects.

Ex-pĕc'to-rant, *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.

Ex-pĕc'to-rant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which promotes expectoration.

Ex-pĕc'to-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPECTORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPECTORATING.] [Lat. *expectorare*, *expectoratum*, from *ex*, out, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the

breast.] To discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

Ex-pĕc'to-rāte, *v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat, by hawking and spitting; to spit.

Ex-pĕc'to-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of expectorating. **2.** That which is expectorated.

Ex-pĕc'to-rā'tĭve, *n.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

Ex-pē'di-ençe, } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ex-
Ex-pē'di-en-çy, } pedient; desirableness. **2.** Quality of gratifying selfish or inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; self-interest; self-seeking.

Ex-pē'di-ent, *a.* [Lat. *expediens*, p. pr. of *expedire*. See EXPEDITE.] **1.** Hastening forward; hence, tending to further a proposed object; proper under the circumstances; desirable; advisable; profitable. **2.** Conducive, or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.

Ex-pē'di-ent, *n.* **1.** Suitable means to accomplish an end. **2.** Means devised or employed in an exigency.

Syn. — Shift; contrivance; resort; resource; substitute.

Ex-pē'di-ent-ly, *adv.* With expedience; suitably.

Ĕx'pe-dīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPEDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPEDITING.] [Lat. *expedire*, *expeditum*, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, hence, to set free, bring forward, make ready, from *ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** To relieve of impediments; to quicken. **2.** To dispatch; to issue officially.

Ĕx'pe-dīte, *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

Ĕx'pe-dīte-ly, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily.

Ĕx'pe-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Quality of being expedite; efficient promptness; haste; speed; quickness. **2.** An important enterprise, undertaking, or attempt at some distance; an excursion by a body of persons for a valuable end; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

Ĕx'pe-dĭ'tioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition; having celerity.

Syn. — Prompt; ready; speedy; quick; alert.

Ĕx'pe-dĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* With celerity or dispatch.

Ĕx'pe-dĭ'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being expeditious.

Ex-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPELLING.] [Lat. *expellere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** To drive or force out; to eject. **2.** To drive from one's country; to banish.

Ex-pĕl'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being expelled.

Ex-pĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPENDING.] [Lat. *expendere*, *expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pendere*, to weigh.] To apply or employ in any way; to consume by use; to dissipate; to waste.

Ex-pĕnd', *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

Ex-pĕnd'i-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** Act of expending; disbursement. **2.** That which is expended; expense.

Ex-pĕnse', *n.* [Lat. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, from *expensus*, p. pr. of *expendere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of expending; disbursement; outlay. **2.** That which is expended; cost; charge.

Ex-pĕn'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Occasioning expense; costly; dear. **2.** Very liberal; lavish; extravagant.

Ex-pĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* With great expense.

Ex-pĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being expensive.

Ex-pē'ri-ençe (89), *n.* [Lat. *experientia*, fr. *experiens*, p. pr. of *experiri*, to try, from *ex*, out of, from, and ancient *periri*, whence *peritus*, experienced.] **1.** Practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it. **2.** Repeated trial of a matter; also the instruction and enlightenment so gained.

Syn. — Trial; proof; test; experiment.

Ex-pē'ri-ençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIENCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIENCING.] To make practical acquaintance with; to have befall one.

To experience religion (*Theol.*), to become a convert to the doctrines of Christianity.

Ex-pē'ri-ençed (eks-pē'rĭ-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience, or by practice or repeated observations.

Ex-pĕr'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experiri*, as in *experience*, q. v.] A trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof.

Ex-pĕr'i-ment, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIMENTING.] To operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish or illustrate a known one; to test by trial.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to experiment; given to or skilled in, experiment; founded, derived from, or affording experiment. **2.** Taught by, or derived from, experience.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* One who experiments.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* By experiment.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'er, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

Ex-pĕrt' (14), *a.* [Lat. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri*. See EXPERIENCE.] Taught by use, practice, or experience; having a facility from practice.

Syn. — Adroit; dexterous; skillful; ready; prompt; facile.

Ĕx'pert, or **Ex-pĕrt'**, *n.* A skillful or practiced person; a scientific or professional witness.

Ex-pĕrt'ly, *adv.* In a skillful manner; adroitly.

Ex'pĕrt'ness, *n.* Skill derived from practice.

Syn. — Facility; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.

Ĕx'pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

Ĕx'pi-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPIATING.] [Lat. *expiare*, *expiatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *piare*, to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout.] To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for.

Ĕx'pi-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of expiating; atonement; satisfaction. **2.** Means by which atonement for crimes is made.

Ĕx'pi-ā'tor, *n.* One who makes expiation.

Ĕx'pi-a-to-ry (50), *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

Ex'pi-rā'tion, *n.* [See EXPIRE.] **1.** Act of expiring; as, (*a.*) A breathing out of air from the lungs. (*b.*) Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. (*c.*) Last emission of breath; death. (*d.*) Cessation; termination; end. **2.** That which is expired; matter breathed forth; exhalation.

Ex-pī'ra-to-ry (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

Ex-pīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPIRING.] [Lat. *expirare*, *exspirare*; *ex*, out of, from, and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs. **2.** To emit in minute particles; to exhale.

Ex-pīre', *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath, especially, to emit the last breath; to die. **2.** To come to an end; to terminate; to perish.

Ex-plāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPLAINING.] [Lat. *explanare*; *ex*, out of, from, and *planare*, to make level or plain, from *planus*, even, level, plain.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible.

Syn. — To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

Ex-plāin', *v. i.* To give explanation.

Ex-plāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ex-plāin'er, *n.* One who explains; an expounder.

Ĕx'pla-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting. **2.** That which explains or makes clear. **3.** Meaning attributed to any thing by one who explains or expounds it. **4.** A mutual exposition of meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding.

Syn. — Definition; description; explication: exposition; interpretation; illustration; recital; account; detail. See DEFINITION.

Ex-plăn'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Ĕx'ple-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *expletivus*.] Filling up; hence,

Ĕx'ple-tĭve, *n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

Ĕx'ple-to-ry, *a.* Serving to fill up; expletive; superfluous. [superfluous.

Ex'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being explicated; admitting explanation.

Ĕx'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPLICATING.] [Lat. *explicare*, *explicatum* (or *explicitum*), from *ex*, out of, from, and *plicare*, to fold, Gr. πλέκειν.] To unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret.

Ĕx'pli-cate (45), *a.* Evolved; unfolded

Ĕx'pli-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of unfolding or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. **2.** The sense given by an expositor.

Ĕx'pli-cā'tĭve, } *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; ex-
Ĕx'pli-cā'to-ry, } planatory.

Ex'pli-cā'tor, *n.* An expounder; an explainer.

Ex-plĭç'it, *a.* [Lat. *explicitum*, p. p. of *explicare*, to unfold. See EXPLICATE.] **1.** Distinctly stated; clear; not obscure or ambiguous. **2.** Having no disguised meaning or reservation.

Syn. — Express. — *Express* is stronger than explicit; it adds force to clearness. An *express* promise or engagement is not only unambiguous, but stands out (*expressed*) in bold relief, with the most binding hold on the conscience.

Ex-plĭç'it-ly, *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; expressly.

Ex-plĭç'it-ness, *n.* Quality of being explicit.

Ex-plōde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLODED; *p. pr.* &

vb. n. EXPLODING.] [Lat. *explodere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, strike the hands, to utter a burst of sound.] To burst with a loud report; to detonate.

Ex-plōde', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to explode; to touch off. **2.** To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder. **3.** To bring into disrepute, and reject.

Ex-plōd'er, *n.* One who explodes.

Ex-ploit', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*; O. Fr. *esploit*, *espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, from Lat. *explicitum*, from *explicare*, to unfold, display.] A deed or act; *especially*, an heroic act; a feat.

Ĕx'ploi-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position, and brought where they can be rendered available.

Ĕx'plo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of exploring.

Ĕx'plo-rā'tor, *n.* One who explores.

Ex-plŏr'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to explore; explorative.

Ex-plōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPLORING.] [Lat. *explorare*, from *ex* and *plorare*, to cry out, to cry aloud.] To search through; to look into all parts of; to examine thoroughly.

Ex-plōr'er, *n.* One who explores.

Ex-plō'şion, *n.* **1.** Act of exploding or detonating. **2.** (*Steam-eng.*) The shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from *rupture*. **3.** A violent manifestation of passionate feeling, attended by an outburst in language, &c.

Ex-plō'sĭve, *a.* Causing explosion.

Ex-pō'li-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exspoliatio*, from *exspoliare*, to spoil, plunder, from *ex* and *spoliare*, to strip, plunder.] A spoiling. See SPOLIATION.

Ex-pō'nent, *n.* [Lat. *exponens*, p. pr. of *exponere*, to put out, to set forth, to expose, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to put, place, set.] **1.** (*Alg.*) A number, letter, or any quantity written on the right hand of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated. **2.** One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative. [variable exponents.

Ĕx'po-nĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to exponents; involving

Ex-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPORTING.] [Lat. *exportare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *portare*, to carry.] To carry from a state or country, as wares in commerce, to other nations or communities.

Ĕx'pōrt, *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation. **2.** That which is exported; — used chiefly in the plural.

Ĕx-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exported.

Ex'por-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exporting.

Ex-pōrt'er, *n.* One who exports.

Ex-pōşe' (eks-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPOSING.] [Lat. *exponere*, *expositum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to place.] **1.** To place in a position to be seen. **2.** To lay forth to view, as an opinion, or the like; to explain. **3.** To deprive of cover or protection; to lay open to attack or danger. **4.** To deprive of concealment, as a thing that shuns publicity. **5.** To divulge the reprehensible practices of.

To expose a child, to disown and abandon it.

Exposé (ĕks/po/zā'), *n.* [Fr. See *supra.*] A formal statement, recital, or exposition.

Ex-pōş'er, *n.* One who exposes.

Ĕx'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *expositio*, from *exponere*. See *supra.*] **1.** Act of exposing or laying open; hence, a public exhibition or show. **2.** The act of expounding or of laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or passage; explanation; interpretation; hence, also, a work containing explanations or interpretations, or the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

Ex-pŏş'i-tĭve, *a.* Serving to expose or explain; expository; explanatory; exegetical.

Ex-pŏş'i-tor, *n.* [Lat., from *exponere*.] One who, or that which, expounds or explains; an interpreter.

Ex-pŏş'i-to-ry (50), *a.* Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; intended to interpret; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

Ex pōst făc'to. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Done after another thing; from, or by, an after act, or thing done afterward.

Ex post facto law, a law which operates retrospectively.

☞ Strictly, *post* should be connected with *facto*, either as an entire word (*postfacto*), or the two words should be joined together by a hyphen (*post-facto*).

Ex-pŏst'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPOSTULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPOSTULATING.] [Lat. *expostulare*, *expostulatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *postulare*, to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of conduct: to remonstrate.

Ex-pŏst'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

Ex-pŏst'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who expostulates.

Ex-pŏst'u-la-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

Ex-pō'şure, *n.* **1.** Act of exposing. **2.** State of being exposed. **3.** Position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, &c.

Ex-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPOUNDING.] [O. Fr. *expondre*, *espondre*. See EXPOSE.] To explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

Ex-pound'er, *n.* One who expounds or interprets.

Ex-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPRESSED (eks-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPRESSING.] [Lat. *exprimere*, *expressum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *premere*, to press.] **1.** To press or squeeze out. **2.** To imitate; to represent. **3.** To represent and exhibit, as an opinion or feeling, by a look, gesture, or especially by language. **4.** To make known one's opinions or feelings; — used reflexively. **5.** To denote; to designate. **6.** To send by express messenger.

Syn. — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

Ex-prĕss', *a.* **1.** Closely resembling. **2.** Directly stated; made unambiguous; clear; plain. **3.** Dispatched with special speed or directness.

Syn. — Explicit; clear; plain; open; unambiguous. See EXPLICIT.

Ex-prĕss', *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, &c. [by express.

Ex-prĕss'ağe (45), *n.* The charge for carrying a parcel

Ex-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ex-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of expressing, or forcing out by pressure. **2.** Act of representing declaration; utterance. **3.** Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, &c. **4.** Look or appearance, as indicative of thought or feeling. **5.** A mode of speech; a phrase. **6.** (*Alg.*) The representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

Ex-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative. **2.** Full of expression; significant.

Ex-prĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an expressive manner.

Ex-prĕss'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being expressive; impressive significance; vividness.

Ex-prĕss'ly, *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Ex-pūgn' (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *expugnare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pugnare*, to fight, *pugna*, fight.] To conquer; to take by assault.

Ex-pŭg'na-ble, or **Ex-pūgn'a-ble** (-pūn'-), *a.* Capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered. [*Rare.*]

Ex-pūgn'er (eks-pūn'er), *n.* One who expugns.

Ex-pŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *expulsio*, from *expellere*.] **1.** Act of expelling; a driving away by violence. **2.** State of being expelled. [serving to expel.

Ex-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Having the power of driving away;

Ex-pŭnc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expungere*.] Act of expunging or erasing.

Ex-pŭnğe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPUNGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPUNGING.] [Lat. *expungere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick, puncture.] **1.** To blot out, as with a pen. **2.** To strike out; to wipe out or destroy.

Syn. — To efface; erase; obliterate; annihilate; cancel.

Ĕx'pur-gāte, or **Ex-pûr'gāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPURGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPURGATING.] [Lat. *expurgare*, *expurgatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *purgare*, to cleanse, purge.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Ĕx'pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating; purification.

Ex'pur-gā'tor, or **Ex-pûr'ga-tor**, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies. [noxious or erroneous.

Ex-pûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Serving to purify from any thing

Expurgatory Index [Lat. *Index Expurgatorius*], a catalogue of books forbidden by the Roman Catholic church to be read, as teaching things contrary to its creed.

Ĕx'qui-şĭte (ĕks/kwĭ-zit), *a.* [Lat. *exquisitum*, p. p. of *exquirere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *quærere*, to seek, search.] **1.** Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence. **2.** Exceeding; extreme; keen; — used in a bad sense. **3.** Of close and accurate discrimination; not easy to satisfy.

Syn. — Nice; delicate; exact; accurate; refined; matchless; consummate; perfect.

Ĕx'qui-şĭte (ĕks/kwĭ-zit), *n.* One who is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

Ĕx'qui-şīte-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an exquisite manner. **2.** With keen sensation or with nice perception.

Ĕx'qui-şīte-ness, *n.* State of being exquisite.

Ex-săn'gui-oŭs (-săng'gwĭ-us), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, as an animal or insect.

Ex-sĭc'cant (117), *a.* [See *infra.*] Having the quality of drying up; drying.

Ex-sĭc'cant, *n.* (*Med.*) A drying medicine.

Ĕx'sic-cāte, or **Ex-sic'cāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXSICCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXSICCATING.] [Lat. *exsiccare*, *exsiccatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *siccare*, to make dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Ĕx'sic-cā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of drying; the state of being dried up.

Ex-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

Ex-sŭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exsugere*, *exsuctum*, to suck out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sugere*, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

Ex'tant, *a.* [Lat. *extans*, *extantis*, or *exstans*, *exstantis*, p. pr. of *extare*, or *exstare*, to stand forth, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Standing out or above the surface. **2.** Continuing to exist; in being; now [subsisting.

Ĕx'ta-sy, *n.* See ECSTACY.

Ex-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ex tempore*, q. v.] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

Ex-tĕm'po-ra-ry (44), *a.* Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Ex-tĕm'po-re, *adv.* [Lat., fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *tempus*, time.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly.

Ex-tĕm'po-re, *a.* Without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Ex-tĕm'po-ri-zā'tion, *n.* The act of extemporizing.

Ex-tĕm'po-rīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTEMPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTEMPORIZING.] To speak extempore, or without previous study or preparation; *especially*, to make an off-hand address.

Ex-tĕm'po-rīze, *v. t.* To do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner.

Ex-tĕm'po-rīz'er, *n.* One who extemporizes.

Ex-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTENDING.] [Lat. *extendere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out, allied to Gr. τείνειν.] **1.** To prolong, especially in a single direction, as a line; to protract. **2.** To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand. **3.** To enlarge; to widen; to continue, as time; to lengthen. **4.** To hold out or reach forth. **5.** To bestow on; to offer. **6.** (*Law.*) To value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt.

Syn. — To increase; enlarge; expand; widen; diffuse.

Ex-tĕnd', *v. i.* To be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

Ex-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, extends.

Ex-tĕnd'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being extended. **2.** (*Law.*) Liable to be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

Ex-tĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension. [in length or breadth.

Ex-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended, whether

Ex-tĕn'sĭle, *a.* Capable of being extended; extensible.

Ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *extensio*, from *extendere*.] **1.** Act of extending; a stretching. **2.** State of being extended. **3.** (*Physics* & *Metaph.*) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. **4.** (*Com.*) A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Extension table, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length by the sliding within each other of the several parts of which the frame is composed.

Ex-tĕn'sion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors extension.

Ex-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide.

Ex-tĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* To a great extent; widely.

Ex-tĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being extensive.

Ex-tĕn'sor, *n.* [Lat. See EXTEND.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger.

Ex-tĕnt', *n.* **1.** Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; bulk; size; length. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown. [*Eng.*] (*b.*) A levy of an execution upon real estate. [*Amer.*]

Ex-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTENUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTENUATING.] [Lat. *extenuare*, *extenuatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin.] **1.** To draw out, as the line of an army; to make thin, lean, or slender. **2.** To lessen; to palliate as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor.

Ex-tĕn'u-āte, *v. i.* To become thinner or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated.

Ex-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment.

Ex-tĕn'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who extenuates.

Ex-tē'ri-or (89), *a.* [Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter*, or *exterus*, on the outside, outward, foreign, strange.] **1.** External; pertaining to that which is external. **2.** On the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. **3.** Relating to foreign nations; foreign.

Ex-tē'ri-or, *n.* **1.** Outward surface or part of a thing. **2.** Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony.

Ex-tẽr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTERMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTERMINATING.] [Lat. *exterminare*, *exterminatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *terminus*, boundary, limit.] **1.** To drive from within the limits or borders of; to drive away. **2.** To put an end to the power of; to eradicate; to extirpate. **3.** (*Math.*) To cause to disappear; to eliminate.

Ex-tẽr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision. **2.** (*Math.*) Elimination.

Ex-tẽr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, exterminates.

Ex-tẽr'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

Ex-tẽr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *externus*, from *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] **1.** Having relation to space; outward; exterior. **2.** Derived from, or related to, the body, its appearance, functions, &c. **3.** Accidental; irrelevant. **4.** Foreign; related to or connected with foreign nations.

Ĕx'ter-năl'i-ty, *n.* Existence in space; exteriority.

Ex-tẽr'nal-ly, *adv.* In an external manner; outwardly.

Ex-tẽr'nals, *n. pl.* Whatever things are external or without; outward parts.

Ex-tĭnct', *a.* [Lat. *extinctus*, *exstinctum*, p. p. of *exstinguere*. See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched. **2.** Ended; terminated; closed.

Ex-tĭnc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of extinguishing or making extinct. **2.** State of being extinguished.

Ex-tĭn'guish (eks-tĭng'gwish), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTINGUISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTINGUISHING.] [Lat. *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stinguere*, to quench.] **1.** To smother; to quench; to destroy. **2.** To put an end to; to destroy. **3.** To obscure by superior splendor.

Ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.

Ex'tĭn'guish-er, *n.* One who, or that which extinguishes; *especially*, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Ex-tĭn'guish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification. **2.** (*Law.*) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

Ex-tĭrp'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extirpated.

Ĕx'tir-pāte, or **Ex-tĭr'pāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTIRPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTIRPATING.] [Lat. *extirpare*, *extirpatum*, or *exstirpare*, *exstirpatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stirps*, stock, stem, root.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally.

Syn. — To eradicate; root out; destroy; expel.

Ĕx'tir-pā'tion, *n.* Act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

Ĕx'tir-pā'tor, or **Ex-tĭr'pa-tor**, *n.* One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

Ex-tōl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTOLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTOLLING.] [Lat. *extollere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tollere*, to lift, take up, or raise.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify.

Syn. — To praise; applaud; commend; celebrate; laud; glorify. See CELEBRATE.

Ex-tōl'ler, *n.* One who extols or magnifies.

Ex-tôr'sĭve, *a.* [See EXTORT.] Serving to extort.

Ex-tôrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTORTING.] [Lat. *extorquere*, *extortum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *torquere*, to turn about, twist.] To wrest or wring from by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact.

Ex-tôrt', *v. i.* To practice extortion.

Ex-tôrt'er, *n.* One who extorts.

Ex-tôr'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of extorting; illegal exaction. **2.** That which is extorted; oppression; rapacity.

Ex-tôr'tion-a-ry, **Ex-tôr'tion-ate,** *a.* Practicing, pertaining to, characterized by, or implying, extortion.

Ex-tôr'tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.

Ĕx'trȧ, *n.* Something in addition to what is due or expected; — commonly used in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

Ĕx'trȧ, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, beyond or outside of; or, perhaps abbreviated from *extraordinary*.] Over and above; uncommon; extraordinary. [*Colloq.*]

Ex-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTRACTING.] [Lat. *extrahere*, *extractum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw out. **2.** To remove forcibly from a fixed position. **3.** To withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process. **4.** To take by selection.

To extract the root (*Math.*), to ascertain the root of a number or quantity.

Ĕx'tract, *n.* **1.** That which is extracted or drawn out. **2.** A passage from a book or writing; a citation; a quotation. **3.** Any thing drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

Ex-trăct'a-ble, **Ex-trăct'i-ble,** *a.* Capable of being extracted.

Ex-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out. **2.** The stock from which a person or family has descended; lineage; birth; descent. **3.** That which is extracted; extract; essence.

Ex-trăct'ive, *a.* **1.** Capable of being extracted. **2.** Tending or serving to extract.

Ex-trăct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.

Ĕx'tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *traditio*, a delivering up, from *tradere*, to deliver.] Delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

Ex-trā'dos, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra*, and Fr. *dos*, equivalent to Lat. *dorsum*, back.] (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch.

Ĕx'tra-dō'tal, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and *dotalis*.] Not belonging to dower.

Ĕx'tra-ju'dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and Eng. *judicial*, q. v.] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure; not legally required.

Ĕx'tra-mŭn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *extramundanus*, from Lat. *extra*, and *mundus*, world.] Beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so.

Ĕx'tra-mū'ral, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, wall. Lat. *extramuranus*.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.

Ex-trā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *extraneus*, from Lat. *extra*, on the outside, without.] Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential; foreign.

Ex-trā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

Ex-traôr'di-na-ri-ly (-trôr'- *or* -tra-ôr'-), *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method.

Ex-traôr'di-na-ry (eks-trôr'- *or* ĕks'tra-ôr'-), *a.* [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from Lat. *extra*, and *ordinarius*.] **1.** Beyond or out of the common order or method. **2.** Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare. **3.** Employed or sent for an unusual or special object.

Ex-traôr'di-na-ry (*or* ĕks'tra-ôr'dĭ-na-rў), *n.* That which is extraordinary or unusual; an uncommon circumstance or quality; — used especially in the plural.

Ĕx'tra-pro-fĕs'sion-al (-fĕsh'un-al), *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and Eng. *professional*, q. v.] Foreign to a profession.

Ĕx'tra-ū'ter-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and *uterus*, womb.] Out of the womb; — said of pregnancy.

Ex-trăv'a-gançe, **Ex-trăv'a-gan-çy,** *n.* **1.** The act of wandering beyond proper limits. **2.** State of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond bounds of propriety or duty.

Syn. — Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste; dissipation; outrage; violence.

Ex-trăv'a-gant, *a.* [Lat. *extra* and *vagans*, wandering, p. p. of *vagari*, to stroll about, to wander, from *vagus*, wandering.] **1.** Wandering beyond bounds; inclined to err. **2.** Wild; excessive; unrestrained. **3.** Profuse in expenses; prodigal.

Ex-trăv'a-gant-ly, *adv.* In an extravagant manner.

Ex-trăv'a-găn'zȧ, *n.* [It. See EXTRAVAGANCE.] **1.** A musical composition, characterized by its wild irregularity. **2.** An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Ex-trăv'a-sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTRAVASATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTRAVASATING.] [Lat. *extra* and *vas*, vessel.] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

Ex-trăv'a-sā'tion, *n.* Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as blood; effusion.

Ex-trēme', *a.* [Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, *externus*, on the outside, outward.] **1.** At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; furthest. **2.** Last; final; conclusive. **3.** The worst or best; most urgent; greatest; highest. **4.** (*Mus.*) Extended or contracted as much as possible.

Extreme unction (*Rom. Cath. Church*), the anointing of a sick person with oil, just before death.

Ex-trēme', *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; hence, great necessity; — often in the pl.

In the extreme, as much as possible.

Ex-trēme'ly, *adv.* In an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; to the utmost point.

Ex-trēm'ist, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

Ex-trĕm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** That which is at the extreme; the utmost limit. **2.** The utmost point; highest degree. **3.** The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril.

Syn. — Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

Ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.

Ĕx'tri-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTRICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTRICATING.] [Lat *extricare*, *extricatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tricæ*, hindrances, vexations, perplexities.] **1.** To free from difficulties or perplexities. **2.** To cause to be emitted or evolved.

Syn. — To disentangle; disembarrass; disengage; relieve; evolve; set free.

Ĕx'tri-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement. **2.** Act of sending out or evolving.

Ex-trĭn'sic, **Ex-trĭn'sic-al,** *a.* [Lat. *extrinsecus*.] Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.

Ex-trĭn'sic-al-ly, *adv.* In an extrinsic or unessential manner; externally.

Ex-trụde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTRUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTRUDING.] [Lat. *extrudere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trudere*, to thrust.] **1.** To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel. **2.** To drive away.

Ex-trụ'şion, *n.* Act of thrusting out; expulsion.

Ex-tū'ber-ançe, **Ex-tū'ber-an-çy,** *n.* A swelling or rising of any part of a body; a protuberance.

Ex-tū'ber-ant, *a.* [Lat. *extuberans*, p. pr. of *extuberare*.] Standing out; swelled.

Ex-ū'ber-ançe (egz-yụ'ber-ans), **Ex-ū'ber-an-çy** (egz-yụ'ber-an-sў), *n.* State of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

Syn. — Plenty; abundance. — *Plenty* is a *plenum* or fullness of all that could be desired; *abundance* is overflowing plenty; *exuberance* is abundance carried to excess.

Ex-ū'ber-ant (egz-yụ'ber-ant), *a.* [Lat. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, p. pr. of *exuberare*.] Characterized by abundance; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous.

Ex-ū'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

Ĕx'u-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of exuding; a discharge of humors or moisture. **2.** The substance exuded.

Ex-ūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXUDING.] [Lat. *exudare*, *exsudare*, to come out or discharge by sweating, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sudare*, to sweat.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture, &c.

Ex-ūde', *v. i.* To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

Ex-ŭl'çer-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulcerare*, *exulceratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ulcerare*, to make sore, from *ulcus*, sore, ulcer.] **1.** Act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous. **2.** Exacerbation; corrosion. [ulcers.

Ex-ŭl'çer-a-to-ry, *a.* Having a tendency to form

Ex-ŭlt' (egz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXULTING.] [Lat. *exultare*, *exsultare*, intens. form of *exsilire*, to spring out or up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *salire*, to spring, leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

Ex-ŭlt'ant, *a.* Inclined to exult; characterized by, or expressing, exultation; triumphant. [triumph.

Ex'ul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exulting; rapturous delight;

Ex-ŭlt'ing-ly, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Ex-ū'vi-æ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *exuere*, to draw out or off, to pull off.] **1.** Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals. **2.** (*Geol.*) Fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

Ey'as (ī'as), *n.* [Formerly also *nyas*, *nias*, from Fr. *niais*,

fresh from the nest, from Lat. *nidus*, nest.] A young hawk just taken from the nest.

Ēye (ī), *n.* [A.-S. *eage*, Goth. *augô*, Icel. *auga*, O. H. Ger. *ouga*, N. H. Ger. *auge*, allied to Slav. *oko*, Lith. *akis*, Skr. *akshi*, Gr. ὄκος, ὄκκος, dual ὄσσε, Lat. *oculus*, dim. of an hypoth. *ocus*.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** The power of seeing; unusual power, range, or delicacy of vision. **3.** Action of the organ of sight; sight; view; judgment; opinion; estimate. **4.** Space occupied or commanded by the organ of sight; hence, face; front; presence. **5.** Observation; watch; inspection; notice. **6.** Look; countenance; aspect. **7.** That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance; as, (*a.*) The small bole in the end of a needle. (*b.*) A catch for a hook. (*c.*) The spots on a feather, as of a peacock. (*d.*) The bud or sprout of a plant or root. (*e.*) The center of a target. (*f.*) (*Naut.*) That part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from, any thing. **8.** That which resembles the organ of sight in relative importance or beauty.

To have an eye to, to pay particular attention to. — *To keep an eye on*, to watch. — *To see with half an eye*, to see easily. — *To set the eyes on*, to see; to have a sight of.

Ēye, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EYED (īd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EYING.] To fix the eye on; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Ēye'ball, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

Ēye'brīght (-brīt), *n.* A plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Ēye'brow, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

Ēye'glăss, *n.* **1.** A glass to assist the sight. **2.** The eye-piece of a telescope, and like instruments.

Ēye'lăsh, *n.* **1.** The line of hairs that edges the eyelid. **2.** A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Ēye'less (ī'less), *a.* Wanting eyes or sight; blind.

Ēye'let, *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, eye, from Lat. *oculus*.] A small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, &c.

Ēye'let-eer' (ī'let-ēr'), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in making eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

Ēye'līd, *n.* The cover of the eye.

Ēye'-pieçe (ī'pēs), *n.* (*Opt.*) The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument.

Ēye'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

Ēye'-sĕrv'ĭçe, *n.* Service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.

Ēye'sīght (ī'sīt), *n.* **1.** Sight of the eye; view; observation. **2.** Power or relative capacity of seeing.

Ēye'-sōre, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Ēye'-stōne, *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

Ēye'-tōoth, *n.*; *pl.* EYE-TEETH. A tooth whose fang is long, and points up toward the eye; the pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; — called also a *canine tooth*, *and cuspidate tooth*. [eyes.

Ēye'-wą'ter, *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the

Ēye'-wĭt'ness, *n.* One who sees a thing done.

Ēyne (ān), *n.* The plural of *eye*; — now obsolete.

Êyre (âr), *n.* [O. Fr. *erre*, journey, *errer*, also *edrar*, to travel, march, from Lat. *iter*, a going, walk, way.] **1.** A journey or circuit. **2.** A court of itinerant justices.

Justice in eyre (*O. Eng. Law*), an itinerant judge, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

Ey'rie } (ā'rў), *n.* [See AERIE.] The place where birds
Ē'ry } of prey construct their nests and hatch their young. See AERIE.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §. 71. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [Ϝ], to which it is also closely related in power. See DIGAMMA. — In music, F is the fourth tone of the gamut, or model scale. F sharp (F♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

Fä. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale for the purposes of solmization.

Fā'bi-an, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, a Roman general.

Fā'ble, *n.* [Lat. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak, say.] **1.** A fictitious story or tale, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue. **2.** The plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **3.** Fiction; falsehood.

Fā'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABLING.] To feign; to write or speak fiction

Fā'ble, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely.

Fā'bler, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a fabulist.

Făb'rie, *n.* [Lat. *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker in hard materials, prob. for *faciber*, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** Structure of any thing; workmanship; texture; make. **2.** That which is fabricated; as (*a.*) Framework; edifice; building. (*b.*) Manufactured cloth. **3.** Act or purpose of building; construction.

Făb'ri-eāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABRICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABRICATING.] [Lat. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, *fabricatus*, *-a*, *-um*, from *fabrica*. See *supra*.] **1.** To frame; to construct; to build. **2.** To form by art and labor; to manufacture. **3.** To forge; to devise falsely.

Făb'ri-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture. **2.** That which is fabricated; a falsehood.

Syn. — Fiction; figment; invention; fable; falsehood. See FICTION.

Făb'ri-eā'tor, *n.* One who constructs or makes.

Făb'u-lĭst, *n.* One who invents or writes fables.

Făb'u-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABULIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABULIZING.] To invent, compose, or relate fables.

Făb'u-loŭs, *a.* Feigned, as a story or fable; related to fable; not real; fictitious.

Fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation described in legendary or mythological fables.

Făb'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

Façade (fa-sād' *or* fa-säd'), *n.* [Fr. *façade*, from *face*, face, q. v.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Fāçe, *n.* [From Lat. *facies*, make, form, shape, face, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** The exterior form or appearance of any thing; especially, the front part or surface. **2.** One of the bounding planes of a solid. **3.** (*Mach.*) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pully; the principal flat surface of a part. **4.** Outside appearance; surface show; look. **5.** That part of the head of an animal, especially of a human being, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, &c.; visage; countenance. **6.** Cast of features; look; air. **7.** Boldness; shamelessness; effrontery. **8.** Presence; sight; front. **9.** Mode of regard, whether favorable or unfavorable.

To make a face, to distort the countenance. — *Face of a bastion* (*Mil.*), the part between the salient and the shoulder angle. — *Face of a gun* (*Mil.*), the surface of metal at the muzzle.

Fāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FACED (fāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FACING.] **1.** To meet in front; to oppose with firmness. **2.** To stand opposite to; to front upon. **3.** To turn the front toward; to confront. **4.** To cover in front. **5.** (*Mach.*) To make flat or smooth the surface of.

Fāçe, *v. i.* To turn the face.

Fā'çer, *n.* One who faces; a bold-faced person.

Făç'et, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, diminutive of *face*, q. v.] A little face; a small surface.

Fa-çē'ti-æ (fa-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat., from *facetus*.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

Fa-çē'tioŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive; jocular. **2.** Characterized by wit and pleasantry.

Fa-çē'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a facetious manner.

Fa-çē'tioŭs-ness, *n.* State of being facetious; pleas-

Fa-çĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A facet. See FACET. [antry.

Fā'cial, *a.* [L. Lat. *facialis*, from *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face.

Facial angle (*Anat.*), the angle formed by two straight lines, one drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jaw-bone.

Fā'çial-ly, *adv.* In a facial manner.

Făç'ile (făs'il), *a.* [Lat. *facilis*, from *facere*, to make, do.]

1. Easy to be done or performed; not difficult. **2.** Easy to be surmounted or removed. **3.** Easy of access or converse; courteous; affable. **4.** Easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; flexible.

Fa-çĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FACILITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FACILITATING.] [Lat. *facilitas*, facility, q. v.] To make easy or less difficult.

Fa-çĭl'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of facilitating or making easy.

Fa-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being easily performed; ease. **2.** Readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. **3.** Easiness to be persuaded; — usually in a bad sense; pliancy; ductility. **4.** Easiness of access; complaisance; affability. **5.** That which promotes the ease of any action or course of conduct; advantage; assistance; — usually in the plural.

Syn. — Ease; expertness; readiness; dexterity; complaisance; condescension; affability. — Expertness; readiness. — These words, as here compared, have in common the idea of performing any act with ease and promptitude. *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and dexterity. *Expertness* is facility acquired by long-continued practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which any thing is done. A merchant needs great *facility* in dispatching business; a banker, great *expertness* in casting accounts; both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another.

Fā'çing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

Făc-sĭm'i-le, *n.*; *pl.* FĂC-SĬM'I-LĒS. [Lat. *fac simile*, make like, or an abbreviation of *factum simile*, made like, from *facere*, to make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

Făct, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, from *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** A doing, making, or preparing; hence, any thing done or that which comes to pass; an act; an event. **2.** Reality; truth. **3.** Assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, history abounds with false *facts*.

Syn. — Act; deed; performance; event; incident; occurrence; circumstance. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

Făc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *factio*, from *facere*, to make or do.] A party acting from selfish motives against a government or established order of things.

Syn. — Cabal; combination; party; clique; junto. See CABAL.

Făc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who promotes faction.

Făc'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to faction; prone to clamor against public measures or men. **2.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction; indicating faction.

Făc'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a factious manner.

Făc'tioŭs-ness, *n.* State of being factious.

Fac-tĭ'tioŭs (fak-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, from *facere*, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; unnatural.

Syn. — Unnatural. — A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labor and effort, as, a *factitious* excitement. There is much that is *unnatural* in Europe, but far more that is *factitious* in America.

Făc'tor, *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) An agent; *especially*, a mercantile agent, who buys and sells goods, and transacts business, for others on commission. **2.** (*Math.*) One of the elements or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product.

Făc'tor-ăge, *n.* Allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services.

Făc'to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *factor*.] **1.** A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. **2.** The body of factors in any place. **3.** A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Fac-tō'tum, *n.*; *pl.* FAC-TŌ'TUMS. [Lat., do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

Făc'ul-ty, *n.* [Lat. *facultas*, from *facul*, easily, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; *especially*, an original mental power or capacity for the well-known classes of mental activity; intellectual endowment or gift; power. **2.** Privilege or permission; license. **3.** A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (Philosophy, Law, Medicine, or Theology); *especially*, (*a.*) The members of a profession or calling. (*b.*) The professors and tutors in a college.

Syn. — Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; adroitness; ability; knack.

Făd'dle, *v. i.* [Cf. FIDDLE.] To trifle; to toy. [*Low.*]

Fāde, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FADING.] [O. Eng. also *vade;* Prov. D. *vadden*, to fade, wither. Cf. VADE.] **1.** To perish gradually; to wither, as a plant. **2.** To lose freshness, color, or brightness. **3.** To sink away; to grow dim; to vanish.

Fāde, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away.

Fāde'less, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

Făd̆ge (făj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FADGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FADGING.] [A.-S. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to join, fit together, O. H. Ger. *fuogan*, *fuokan*, *fogen*, *fuagen*.] To come close, as the parts of things united; to fit.

Fæ'cal, *a.* See FECAL.

Fæ'çēs, *n. pl.* [Lat. *fæx*, *fæcis*, pl. *fæces*.] Excrement; ordure; also, settlings; sediment.

Fæc'u-la, *n.* See FECULA.

Fā'er-y, *a.* or *n.* The same as FAIRY.

Făg, *n.* A laborious drudge; *especially*, a school-boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class in English schools.

Făg, *v. i.* [Cf. L. Ger. *fakk*, wearied, weary, A.-S. *fæge*, dying, weak, timid.] **1.** To act as a fag; to drudge. **2.** To become weary; to tire.

Făg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAGGING.] **1.** To treat as a fag; to compel to drudge. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To cause to labor diligently, or like a drudge; to tire by labor.

Făg'-ĕnd', *n.* [*fag* and *end*. See FAG, *v. i.*, *supra*.] **1.** An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as the coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, &c. **2.** The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

Făg'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, Sp. *fogote*, augm. of Lat. *fax*, *facis*, torch, orig., a bundle of sticks, allied to Gr. φάκελος, bundle, fagot.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, used for fuel, for raising batteries, or other purposes in fortification; also, a single stick. **2.** A bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars. **3.** A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company.

Făg'ot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAGOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAGOTING.] To make a fagot of; to tie or bundle together; to bind in a bundle.

Făhr'en-hīt (făr'en-hīt), *a.* [Ger.] Pertaining to, or measured by means of, a thermometer commonly used in America and England, having the zero of its scale marked at 32 degrees below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees above; — so called from the inventor of the scale.

Fāil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAILING.] [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, to deceive, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] **1.** To be wanting; to fall short; to be lacking. **2.** To be affected with want; to come short. **3.** To become diminished; to decline; to decay. **4.** To fall off in respect to vigor, activity, resources, or the like. **5.** To become extinct; to perish; to die. **6.** To be found wanting with respect to an effect or a duty to be performed, a result to be secured, or the like; to miss. **7.** To be disappointed of access or attainment; to be baffled or frustrated. **8.** To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

Fāil, *v. t.* To be wanting to; not to be sufficient for; to disappoint.

Fāil, *n.* Failure; deficiency; lack; want.

Without fail, unfailingly; unreservedly; absolutely.

Fāil'ing, *n.* The act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

Syn. — Fault; foible. — A *fault* is positive, something definite and marked, which impairs excellence; a *failing* is negative, some weakness in a man's character, disposition, or habit; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at. A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults;* or his *faults* and *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all.

Fāil'ure (53), *n.* [From *fail*, q. v.] **1.** Cessation of supply, or total defect; deficiency. **2.** Omission; nonperformance. **3.** Decay, or defect from decay. **4.** Bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fāin, *a.* [A.-S. *fägen*, *fagen*, glad, *fea*, equiv. to *feaha*, gladness, joy, Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice, *faheds*, joy.] Well-pleased; glad; disposed; inclined; *especially*, content to accept.

Fāin, *adv.* With joy or pleasure; gladly.

Fāint, *n.* The act of fainting; a swoon.

Fāint, *a.* [*compar.* FAINTER; *superl.* FAINTEST.] [O. Fr. *faint*, negligent, sluggish, lazy, p. p. of *se feindre*, *de quelque chose;* to feign, to sham, to work negligently, from Lat. *fingere*, to contrive, devise, feign.] **1.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **2.** Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; weak. **4.** Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner.

Fāint, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

FAINTING.] **1.** To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble; to swoon. **2.** To lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent. **3.** To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Fāint'-heärt'ed, *a.* Wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Fāint'-heärt'ed-ness, *n.* Want of courage and spirit; timorousness; cowardice.

Fāint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint; somewhat faint.

Fāint'ly, *adv.* In a faint, weak, or feeble manner.

Fāint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; loss of strength, color, self-consciousness, and self-control; feebleness; dejection.

Fāints, *n. pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whiskey.

Fâir, *a.* [*compar.* FAIRER; *superl.* FAIREST.] [A.-S. *fäger*, O. H. Ger. *fagar*, Icel. *fagr*, Goth. *fagrs*.] **1.** Free from spots, specks, dirt, imperfection, or hindrance; unblemished; spotless; pure. **2.** Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful. **3.** Free from a dark hue; of a light shade. **4.** Not overcast; cloudless; propitious; favorable. **5.** Unincumbered; open. **6.** Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, candor. **7.** Inspiring hope and confidence. **8.** Distinct; legible. **9.** Not distinguished or unusual; moderate; middling.

Fair play, equitable or impartial treatment.

Syn.— Candid; open; frank; ingenuous; clear; honest; equitable; impartial; reasonable.

Fâir, *adv.* Clearly; openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; favorably; agreeably.

To bid fair, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect; to promise.— *Fair and square*, justly; honestly; equitably; impartially.

Fâir, *n.* A fair woman; a handsome female.

The fair, the female sex; womankind.

Fâir, *n.* [From Lat. *feria*, pl. *feriæ*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, because the fairs were generally held in the church-yard, on holidays and feasts of dedication, when the people resorted to the churches.] A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for the exhibition of wares and the conduct of business.

Fâir'ing, *n.* A present given or purchased at a fair.

Fâir'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; clearly; openly; distinctly; frankly; honestly; favorably; pleasantly.

Fâir'ness, *n.* The state of being fair, or free from spots or stains, as of the skin; agreeableness, as of form and features; clearness, as of water; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument; distinctness, as of handwriting, and the like.

Fâir'-spōk'en (-spōk'n, 20), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous.

Fâir'y, *n.* [Fr. *féerie*, enchantment, from O. Fr. *faer*, now *féer*, to enchant, charm, from *fae*, *feie*, now *fée*, It. *fata*, O. Ger. *fei*, *feie*, from Late Lat. *Fata*, for *Parca*, one of the goddesses of fate, from *fatum*, *fatus*, fate, or from *fatua*, a prophesying female, a fortune-teller.] An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind.

Fairies of romance, beings of the human race, endowed with powers beyond those allotted to men.— *Fairy ring, or circle*, a bare circular path, or a ring of grass higher, greener, and sourer than the surrounding grass;— a frequent phenomenon in fields and meadows in Great Britain, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.

Fāith, *n.* [Lat. *fides*, faith, belief, from *fidere*, to trust.] **1.** Belief; reliance on testimony. **2.** Firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth. **3.** (*Theol.*) (*a.*) Belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative and the supernatural origin of its teachings. (*b.*) Belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them. **4.** That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; *especially*, a system of religious belief; and more particularly the system of truth taught by Christ; also, the creed or belief of a Christian society or church. **5.** A strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. **6.** Word or honor pledged; promise given.

Fāith'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of faith; disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God. **2.** Firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements. **3.** Firm in the observance of duty; loyal; of true fidelity. **4.** Conformable to truth. **5.** True; worthy of belief.

Syn.— Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious.

Fāith'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a faithful manner.

Fāith'fụl-ness, *n.* Quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Fāith'less, *a.* **1.** Not believing; not giving credit. **2.** Not believing in God or religion; *specifically*, not believing in the Christian religion. **3.** Not observant of promises. **4.** Not true to allegiance, duty, or vows. **5.** Serving to disappoint or deceive; deluding.

Fāke, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, fold, stratum of stone, A.-S. *faec*, space, interval, Ger. *fach*, compartment, partition, division, row.] (*Naut.*) A single turn or coil of a cable or hawser.

Fā'kir (fā'ker), **Fä-quïr'** (fä-keer'), *n.* An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk.

Făl'cāte, **Făl'cā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *falcatus*; *falx*, *falcis*, sickle, scythe.] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

Fạl'chion (fawl'chun), *n.* [L. Lat. *falcio*, *falco*, from Lat. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] A short, broad sword, with a slightly curved point.

Făl'çi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *falx*, a sickle, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a sickle.

Fạl'con (faw'kn), *n.* [Late Lat. *falco*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe, so named from its curving talons.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; *especially*, one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds, or game.

Falcon.

Fạl'con-er (faw'kn-er), *n.* A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Făl'co-nĕt, *n.* [L. Lat. *falconeta*, prop. a young falcon. See FALCON.] (*Gun.*) A small cannon anciently used.

Fạl'con-ry (faw'kn-ry), *n.* **1.** The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. **2.** The practice of taking wild fowls or game by means of hawks.

Fạld'stōol, *n.* [A.-S. *fald*, *feald*, fold, and *stool*.] **1.** A folding-stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool. **2.** A small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said.

Fạll, *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLING.] [A.-S. *feallan*, O. H. Ger. *fallan*, N. H. Ger. *fallen*, allied to Lith. *pulti*.] **1.** To descend from a higher position to a lower, either suddenly or gradually; to drop down; to make a descent by the force of gravity alone. **2.** To become prostrate; to assume suddenly a recumbent posture. **3.** To empty. **4.** To cease to live; to perish; to vanish. **5.** To lose strength. **6.** To be brought forth. **7.** To decline in power, glory, wealth, importance, value, or the like. **8.** To become degraded; to sink into vice, error, or sin. **9.** To become insnared or embarrassed; to be entrapped. **10.** To become or appear dejected. **11.** To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become. **12.** To happen; to come to pass. **13.** To rush or hurry. **14.** To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise. **15.** To be dropped or uttered carelessly.

To fall aboard of (*Naut.*), to strike against.— *To fall among*, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly.— *To fall astern* (*Naut.*), to move or be driven backward.— *To fall away*, (*a.*) To lose flesh; to pine. (*b.*) To revolt or rebel. (*c.*) To apostatize. (*d.*) To perish; to be ruined. (*e.*) To decline gradually; to fade.— *To fall back*, (*a.*) To recede; to give way. (*b.*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.— *To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault.— *To fall from*, (*a.*) To recede from; to depart. (*b.*) To revolt.— *To fall from grace* (*Methodism*), to sink into vice; to sin.— *To fall home* (*Ship Carp.*), to curve inward, as the timbers of a ship's side.— *To fall in*, (*a.*) To concur; to agree. (*b.*) To comply; to yield to. (*c.*) To come in; to join; to enter.— *To fall in with*, to meet; to discover or come near.— *To fall off*, (*a.*) To withdraw; to separate. (*b.*) To apostatize. (*c.*) To forsake; to abandon. (*d.*) To drop. (*e.*) To depreciate; to depart from former excellence. (*f.*) (*Naut.*) To fall to leeward.— *To fall on*, (*a.*) To begin suddenly and eagerly. (*b.*) To assault; to assail. (*c.*) To drop on; to descend on.— *To fall out*, (*a.*) To quarrel. (*b.*) To happen; to befall; to chance.— *To fall over*, (*a.*) To revolt. (*b.*) To fall beyond.— *To fall short*, to be deficient.— *To fall to*, (*a.*) To begin hastily and eagerly. (*b.*) To apply one's self to.— *To fall under*, (*a.*) To come under, or within the limits of. (*b.*) To come under; to become the subject of. (*c.*) To be ranged or reckoned with.

Fạll, *v. t.* To sink; to depress.

Fạll, *n.* **1.** Act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. **2.** Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. **3.** Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin. **4.** Downfall; degradation. **5.** Dim-

inution of price or value; depreciation. **6.** A sinking of tone; cadence. **7.** Declivity; a slope. **8.** Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; — usually in the plural. **9.** Outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond. **10.** Extent of descent. **11.** The season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. **12.** That which falls; a falling. **13.** Act of felling or cutting down. **14.** Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; *specifically*, the apostasy of our first parents. **15.** (*Naut.*) That part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

Fal-lā'cioŭs, *a.* [See FALLACY.] Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; fitted to deceive.

Fal-lā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a fallacious manner.

Fal-lā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being fallacious.

Făl'la-çy, *n.* [Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax*, deceitful, from *fallere*, to deceive.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; deception; mistake. **2.** (*Logic.*) An argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not.

Syn. — Deception; deceit; mistake; sophistry. — A *fallacy* is an argument which professes to be decisive, but in reality is not; *sophistry* is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its *fallacy*. Many *fallacies* are obvious, but the evil of *sophistry* lies in its consummate art.

Fallen (fawln, 58), *p. a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Făl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived.

Făl'li-ble, *a.* [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or be deceived.

Făl'li-bly, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

Fall'ing-sĭck'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.

Făl'lōw, *a.* [A.-S *fealu*, *fealo*, *fealav*, O. H. Ger. *falo*, *falawer*, *falawu*, *falawas*, Icel. *fölr*, allied to Slav. *plavŭ*, Pol. *płowy*, Skr. *palita*, Gr. πολιός, Lat. *pallidus*, *fulvus*, and *flavus*.] **1.** Left untilled or unsowed after having been plowed ready for culture. **2.** Pale red or pale yellow.

Făl'lōw, *n.* [So called from the *fallow*, or somewhat yellow, color of naked ground. See *supra*.] **1.** Land that has lain a year or more plowed without being sowed. **2.** The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season.

Făl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLOWING.] To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding.

Făl'lōw Deer. [So called from its *fallow* or pale-yellow color. See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.

Făl'lōw-fĭnch (66), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the genus *Saxicola*; — called also *fallow-chat*, *wheat-ear*, and by a variety of local names.

Făl'lōw-ness, *n.* (*Agric.*) A fallow state.

Fạlse, *a.* [*compar.* FALSER; *superl.* FALSEST.] [Lat. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; given to deceit; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; not true; fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint. **4.** Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; counterfeit; hypocritical. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous. **6.** (*Mus.*) Not in tune.

False imprisonment (*Law*), the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law. — *False keel* (*Naut.*), the timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding the wind better.

Fạlse, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

Fạlse'-heärt'ed, *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; dishonest; perfidious.

Fạlse'hōōd, *n.* [From *false* and the termination *hood*.] **1.** Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion. **2.** Want of honesty or integrity; deceitfulness; perfidy. **3.** Counterfeit; imposture.

Syn. — Falsity; lie; untruth; fiction; fabrication. See LIE.

Fạlse'ly, *adv.* In a false manner; not truly.

Fạlse'ness, *n.* State of being false; want of integrity or uprightness; unfaithfulness.

Fạls-ĕtte', } *n.* [From Lat. *falsus*. See FALSE.] That
Fạls-ĕt'to, } peculiar species of voice in a man the compass of which lies above his natural voice.

Fạls'i-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being falsified.

Fạl'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making fals; a counterfeiting. **2.** Confutation. **3.** (*Equity.*) The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong.

Fạls'i-fī'er, *n.* One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance.

Fạls'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALSIFYING.] [Lat. *falsificare*, from Lat. *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge. **2.** To prove to be false, or untrustworthy. **3.** To violate; to break by falsehood. **4.** (*Law.*) To prove false, as a judgment. **5.** (*Equity.*) To show, in accounting, that an item of charge inserted in an account is wrong.

Fạls'i-fȳ, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

Fạls'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being false; contrariety or inconformity to truth. **2.** A false assertion.

Syn. — Falsehood; lie; deceit. — *Falsity* denotes the state or quality of being false. A *falsehood* is a false declaration designedly made. A *lie* is a gross, unblushing falsehood. It is a vulgar error to speak of "telling a *falsity*." It is an equal error to say, "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration or statement."

Fạl'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALTERING.] [O. Eng. *faulter*, from O. Fr. *faulte*, N. Fr. *faute*, fault, or from Eng. *faulter*, Scot. *faultour*, transgressor.] **1.** To fail; to stumble; *especially*, to hesitate, to stammer. **2.** To tremble; to totter. **3.** To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought.

Fāme, *n.* [Lat. *fama*, Gr. φήμη, Dor. φάμα, from Gr. φημί, I say, speak, tell, make known.] **1.** Public report or rumor. **2.** Renown; notoriety; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable.

Syn. — Reputation; credit; honor.

Fāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMING.] **1.** To report. **2.** To make famous.

Fa-mĭl'iar (-yar), *a.* [Lat. *familiaris*, from Lat. *familia*, family.] **1.** Pertaining to a family; domestic. **2.** Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; well versed in, as any subject of study. **3.** Characterized by, or exhibiting the manner of, an intimate; unceremonious; free. **4.** Well known, as a friend; well understood, as a book or science.

Fa-mĭl'iar, *n.* **1.** An intimate; a close companion. **2.** A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. **3.** (*Court of Inquisition.*) One admitted to the secrets, and employed in the service, of the courts.

Fa-mil-iăr'i-ty (fa-mil-yăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint.

Syn. — Acquaintance; fellowship; affability; intimacy. See ACQUAINTANCE.

Fa-mĭl'iar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMILIARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMILIARIZING.] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom. **2.** To make easy by practice or study.

Fa-mĭl'iar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a familiar manner; without formality. **2.** Commonly; frequently.

Făm'i-lĭsm, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

Făm'i-lĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical sect founded in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people, however wicked.

Făm'i-ly, *n.* [Lat. *familia*, from Lat. *famulus*, servant.] **1.** The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household. **2.** A tribe or race; kindred. **3.** Course of descent; genealogy; lineage. **4.** Honorable descent. **5.** A group of kindred individuals, usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances.

Făm'ĭne, *n.* [From Lat. *fames*, hunger.] General scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.

Făm'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMISHING.] **1.** To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. **2.** To exhaust the strength of by hunger. **3.** To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary. **4.** To force or constrain by famine.

Făm'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; to starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or thirst. **3.** To suffer extremity from deprivation of any thing essential or necessary.

Făm'ish-ment, *a.* Pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

Fā'moŭs, *n.* Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; — used in either a good or bad sense.

Syn. — Noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; celebrated; renowned; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; excellent. — *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; *renowned* is applied to those who are named again and again with honor; *illustrious*, to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues. Napoleon was *famous;* Alexander was *renowned;* Washington was *illustrious*.

Fā'moŭs-ly, *adv.* With great renown or fame.

Fā'moŭs-ness, *n.* State of being famous; renown.

Făn, *n.* [A.-S. *fann*, O. H. Ger. *wanna*, fan, awning, allied to Lat. *vannus*, fan, van for winnowing grain. Cf. VAN.] An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as, (*a.*) An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, &c. (*b.*) (*Mach.*) An instrument for exciting currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, &c., or for checking rapid motion by the resistance of the air. (*c.*) Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c. (*e.*) A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind.

Făn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FANNING.] **1.** To move as with a fan. **2.** To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan. **3.** To ventilate; to blow on. **4.** To winnow.

Fa-năt'ic, **Fa-năt'ic-al**, *a.* [See FANE.] Pertaining to, or indicating, fanaticism; excessively enthusiastic, especially on religious subjects.

Fa-năt'ic, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects.

Fa-năt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a fanatical manner.

Fa-năt'ic-al-ness, *n.* Fanaticism.

Fa-năt'i-çĭsm, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion.

Syn. — Enthusiasm; superstition; frenzy. See ENTHUSIASM.

Făn'-blōw'er, *n.* A wheel with vanes revolving rapidly, to impel a current of air for any purpose; a fan.

Făn'çi-er, *n.* **1.** One who is governed by fancy. **2.** One who fancies or has a special liking for or interest in; hence, one who keeps for sale.

Făn'çi-fŭl, *a.* **1.** Full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical. **2.** Dictated by fancy; abounding in wild images.

Syn. — Fantastical; visionary. — *Fanciful* notions are the product of a heated fancy, without any support in reason or truth; *fantastical* schemes or systems are made up of oddly-assorted fancies, often of the most whimsical kind; *visionary* expectations are those which can never be realized in fact.

Făn'çi-fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly.

Făn'çi-fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being fanciful.

Făn'çy, *n.* [Contracted from *fantasy*, Lat. *phantasia*, Gr. *φαντασία*, from *φαντάζειν*, to make visible, to place before one's mind, from *φαίνειν*, to bring to light.] **1.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of any thing perceived before; the power of combining and modifying such objects into new notions or images; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement, wit, or embellishment. **2.** An image or representation of any thing formed in the mind; conception. **3.** Caprice; whim; impression. **4.** Inclination; liking; hence, the object of inclination or liking. **5.** That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

The fancy, those who exhibit some special or peculiar taste or fancy, as for sporting, boxing, and the like; — used collectively.

Syn. — Imagination; conceit; taste; humor; inclination; whim; liking. See IMAGINATION.

Făn'çy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FANCIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FANCYING.] To figure to one's self; to imagine.

Făn'çy, *v. t.* **1.** To form a conception of; to imagine. **2.** To have a fancy or liking for.

Făn'çy, *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste.

Fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses. — *Fancy goods*, fabrics of various colors, patterns, &c. — *Fancy stocks*, a species of stocks which afford great opportunity for stock-gambling, since they have no intrinsic value, and the fluctuations in their prices are chiefly artificial. [*Amer.*] — *Fancy store*, one where articles of fancy and ornament are sold.

Fan-dăn'go, *n.* [Sp. This dance, together with its name, was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies and thence into Spain.] A lively dance, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America.

Fāne, *n.* [Lat. *fanum*, from *fari*, to speak.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.

Făn'fa-rŏn, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *fanfarron*, It. *fanfano*. Cf. Ar. *farfâr*, talkative.] A bully; a swaggerer; an empty boaster. [ter.

Fan-făr'on-ād', *n.* Vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

Făng, *n.* [A.-S. *fang*, a taking, seizing, grasp; *fangan*, contracted *fôn*, p. p. *fangen*, Goth. *fahan*.] **1.** The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth. **2.** A claw or talon. **3.** Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

Făn'-lĭght (-līt), *n.* (*Arch.*) A window resembling in form an open fan.

Făn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who fans. **2.** A machine with revolving vanes, used in various forms, for particular purposes; a fan.

Făn'on, *n.* [O. Fr. *fanon*, L. Lat. *fano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano*, banner.] **1.** An embroidered scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the celebration of the mass. **2.** A flag; an ensign.

Făn'-pälm (făn'päm), *n.* (*Bot.*) The talipot-tree, a native of the East Indies. It attains to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a straight trunk crowned by a tuft of enormous leaves. The leaves, when they first appear, are folded together like a fan, and afterward spread open.

Fan-palm.

Făn'-tāil, *n.* **1.** (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird, especially a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails. **2.** A form of gas-burner.

Fan-tă'si-à (-tă'ze-à), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] (*Mus.*) A continuous composition, not divided into what are called movements, or governed by the ordinary rules of musical design.

Făn'tăsm, *n.* A phantom; something not real. See PHANTASM.

Fan-tăs'tic, **Fan-tăs'tic-al**, *a.* **1.** Producing or existing only in imagination. **2.** Having the nature of a phantom. **3.** Indulging the vagaries of imagination. **4.** Irregular; wild; capricious.

Syn. — Fanciful; imaginative; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical. See FANCIFUL.

Fan-tăs'tic, *n.* A person given to fantastic dress, manners, &c.; hence, a dandy.

Fan-tăs'tic-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being fantastical; fantasticalness.

Fan-tăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a fantastic manner.

Fan-tăs'tic-al-ness, *n.* State of being fantastical.

Făn'ta-sy, *n.* The same as FANCY. [*Obs.*]

Făn'tom, *n.* See PHANTOM, which is the usual spelling.

Făn'-wheel, *n.* A fan-blower.

Fă-quĭr' (fă-keer'), *n.* See FAKIR.

Fär, *a.* [FARTHER and FARTHEST are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, although belonging to another root. See FURTHER.] [A.-S. *feorr*, *feor*, *fior*, *fyr*, Icel. *fir*, *fiarri*, O. H. Ger. *ferri*, Goth. *fairra*, allied to Lat. *porro*, Gr. *πόρρω*.] **1.** Distant in any direction; remote. **2.** Contrary to design or wishes. **3.** At enmity with; alienated. **4.** More or most distant of the two.

Fär, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent or distance of space. **2.** To a great distance in time from any point. **3.** In great part. **4.** In a great proportion; very much. **5.** To a certain point, degree, or distance.

By far, in a great degree; very much. — *Far off*, (*a.*) At or to a great distance. (*b.*) At enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation. — *Far other*, very different. — *From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.

☞ *Far* often occurs in compounds, such as *far-extended*, *far-reaching*, which need no special definition.

Färçe, *n.* [From Lat. *farsus*, p. p. of *farcire*, to stuff.] **1.** (*Cookery.*) Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat. **2.** A low style of comedy. **3.** Ridiculous or empty show.

Fär'çi-cal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous; deceptive.

Fär'çi-cal-ly, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously; ridiculously.

Fär'çi-cal-ness, *n.* Quality of being farcical.

Fär'çin, **Fär'çy**, *n.* [Fr. *farcin*, from Lat. *farcire*, Fr. *farcir*. See FARCE, *n.*] (*Far.*) A disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels. It is of the nature of mange, and is allied to glanders.

Fâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., Goth., & O. H. Ger. *faran*, Ger. *fahren*, Icel. *fara*.] **1.** To go; to pass; to journey; to travel. **2.** To be in any state, good or bad. **3.** To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts. **4.** To happen well or ill; — used impersonally.

Fâre, *n.* **1.** Price of passage by land or water. **2.** Experience. **3.** Food; provisions for the table.

Fâre-wĕll', *interj.* [Compounded of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*.] Go well; good-by; adieu.

☞ The accent is sometimes placed on the first syllable, especially in poetry.

Fâre'well, or **Fâre-wĕll'**, *n.* **1.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; adieu. **2.** Act of departure; [leave.

Fâre'well, *a.* Parting; valedictory.

Făr'-fĕtched (-fĕtcht), *a.* **1.** Brought from far. **2.** Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

Fa-rī'nâ, or **Fa-rĭ'nâ**, *n.* [Lat., meal, flour, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt.] **1.** The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root. **2.** (*Chem.*) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

Făr'i-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of meal or flour. **2.** Yielding farina or flour. **3.** Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

Färm, *n.* [O. Eng. *ferme*, farm, abode; It. *ferma*, Sp. *firma*, bargain, contract, signature, from Lat. *firmus*, firm, fast, either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature.] **1.** A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant. **2.** An extended piece of ground, devoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate. **3.** A lease.

Färm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARMING.] **1.** To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent. **2.** To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, a privilege, &c., on condition of receiving in return a percentage of what it yields. **3.** To take at a certain rent or rate. **4.** To cultivate, as a farm.

Färm, *v. i.* To till the soil; to labor as an agriculturist.

Färm'er, *n.* One who farms; as, (*a.*) A cultivator of leased ground. (*b.*) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. (*c.*) An agriculturist; a husbandman.

Färm'er-y, *n.* The building and yards necessary for the business of a farm. [*Eng.*]

Färm'-house, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

Färm'ing, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

Färm'-yărd, *n.* A yard or inclosure attached to a barn.

Fâr'o (89), *n.* [Said to be so called because an Egyptian king or *Pharoah* was formerly represented on one of the cards.] A species of game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank*, kept by the proprietor of the table.

Far-răg'i-noŭs, *a.* [From *farrago*, q. v.] Formed of various materials; mixed.

Far-rā'go (118), *n.* [Lat., mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, from *far*, a sort of grain.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

Făr'ri-er, *n.* [O. Eng. *ferrer*, from L. Lat. *ferrare*, to shoe a horse, from Lat. *ferrum*, iron; L. Lat. *ferrarius equorum*, one who shoes horses.] **1.** A smith who shoes horses. **2.** A veterinary surgeon.

Făr'ri-er-y, *n.* **1.** Art of shoeing horses. **2.** Art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle.

Făr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *fearh*, O. H. Ger. *farh*, *farah*, pig, allied to Lat. *porcus*, O. Gr. πόρκος, Lith. *parszas*, *parszelis*, Lett. *pŏrsas*, Finn. *porsas*.] A litter of pigs.

Făr'rōw, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARROWING.] To bring forth, as pigs.

Făr'rōw, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow*, a cow that is not with calf, D. *vaarkoe*, *vaars*, a young cow that has not yet brought forth a calf, heifer, Ger. *färse*, allied to O. H. Ger. *far*, *farro*, A.-S. *fearr*, N. H. Ger. *farre*, bull, steer.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

Făr'-sīght'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance. **2.** Incapable of seeing near objects distinctly.

Făr'ther, *a.*, *compar.* of *far*. [*superl.* FARTHEST. See FURTHER.] **1.** More remote; additional. **2.** Tending to a greater distance; longer.

Făr'ther, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. **2.** Moreover.

Făr'ther, *v. t.* [See FURTHER, *v. t.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to further. [*Rare.*]

Făr'thest, *a.*, *superl.* of *far*. [See FARTHER, and cf. FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote; furthest.

Făr'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

Făr'thing, *n.* [A.-S. *feordhung* and *feordhling*, from *feordha*, the fourth, from *feower*, *feowr*, four.] The fourth of a penny; — equal to half a cent.

Făr'thin-gāle, *n.* [O. Eng. *vardingale*, *fardingale*, from O. Fr. *vertugale*, *vertugade*, *vertugadin*, prob. corrupt. from *vertu-garde*, *vertu-gardien*, i. e., virtue-guard, virtue-guardian.] A hoop petticoat.

Fasces.

Făs'çēs, *n. pl.* [Lat. *fascis*, bundle, allied to *fascia*, band.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

Făs'ci-al (făsh'ĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to the *fasces*.

Făs'ci-āte (făsh'ĭ-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Banded or compacted together. (*b.*) Flattened or rendered flat, as some stems, through monstrous growth.

Făs'ci-ā'ted (făsh'ĭ-ā'ted), *a.* [Lat. *fasciatus*, p. p. of *fasciare*, to envelop with bands, from *fascia*, band.] **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage. **2.** (*Bot.*) Flattened in form by growth.

Făs'çi-cle (făs'sĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] (*Bot.*) A close cluster or cyme, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william.

Fas-çĭc'u-lar, *a.* Growing in bunches or tufts.

Făs'çi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASCINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASCINATING.] [Lat. *fascinare*, Gr. βασκαίνειν.] **1.** To bewitch; to enchant. **2.** To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

Syn. — To charm; enrapture; captivate.

Făs'çi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; unseen, inexplicable influence. **2.** That which fascinates; a charm; a spell.

Fas-çīne' (-seen'), *n.* [Lat. *fascina*, from *fascis*, bundle.] (*Fort.*) A bundle of rods or of small sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, &c.

Făsh'ion (făsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *factio*, a making, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** The make or form of any thing; pattern; model; workmanship; execution. **2.** The prevailing mode or style, especially of dress. **3.** Mode of action; manner; sort; way.

Făsh'ion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASHIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASHIONING.] **1.** To form; to give shape or figure to. **2.** To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Făsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Conforming to the fashion or established mode. **2.** Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time. **3.** Observant of the fashion or customary mode. **4.** Genteel; well bred.

Făsh'ion-a-ble, *n.* A person of fashion; — used chiefly [in the pl.

Făsh'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

Făsh'ion-er, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to any [thing.

Fâst, *a.* [*compar.* FASTER; *superl.* FASTEST.] [A.-S. *fäst*, Icel. *fastr*, O. H. Ger. *fasti*, *festi*.] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering. **2.** Firm against attack; fortified by nature or art. **3.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **4.** Not easily disturbed or broken; deep; sound. **5.** Moving rapidly; rapid; swift. **6.** Rash and inconsiderate; extravagant; dissipated.

Fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; inconstant; especially in the phrases to *play at fast and loose*, to *play fast and loose*, to act with giddy or reckless inconstancy.

Fâst, *adv.* **1.** In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner. **2.** In a fast or rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; rapidly.

Fâst, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* FASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASTING.] [A.-S. *fästan*, O. Sax. and Icel. *fasta*, O. H. Ger. *fastên*, Goth. *fastan*, to keep, to observe, to fast, allied to *fast*, firm.] **1.** To abstain from food, in whole or in part; to go hungry. **2.** To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty.

Fâst, *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food. **2.** Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation. **3.** A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time.

To break one's fast, to put an end to a period of abstinence by taking food; *especially*, to take one's morning meal; to breakfast.

Fâst'-dāy, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

Fâst'en (fâs'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASTENING.] [A.-S. *fastan*, *fästenian*. See FAST, *a.*] **1.** To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure. **2.** To hold together; to cause to cleave, or to cleave together, by any means.

Syn. — To fix; cement; stick; link; attach; affix; annex.

Fâst'en (fâs'n), *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch.

Fâst'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, makes fast.

Fâst'en-ing (fâs'n-ing), *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, &c.

Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, contr. fr. *fastus tædium*, i. e., loathing for any sort of enjoyment.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault.

Syn. — Squeamish. — *Fastidious* is applied to one whose taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; *squeamish*

(*lit.*, having a stomach which is easily turned) to one who is excessively nice on minor points, or else over-scrupulous.

Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being fastidious; squeamishness.

Făst'ness, *n.* [See FAST, *a.*] **1.** State of being fast and firm; fixedness; security. **2.** A fast place; a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

Făt, *a.* [*compar.* FATTER; *superl.* FATTEST.] [A.-S. *fat*, O. Sax. *fet*, *feit*, *feitit*, Icel. *feitr*.] **1.** Abounding with fat; as, (*a.*) Fleshy; plump; corpulent. (*b.*) Oily; greasy; unctuous; rich. **2.** Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid. **3.** Yielding a rich or abundant supply; productive.

Făt, *n.* [O. Sax. *feit*, Ger. *fett*, D. *vet*. See *supra*.] **1.** An oily, concrete substance, deposited in various parts of animal bodies. **2.** The best or richest productions; the best part.

Făt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FATTING.] To make fat; to fatten.

Făt, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

Făt, *n.* [A.-S. *fât*, O. H. Ger. *faz*, N. H. Ger. *fasz*, allied to O. H. Ger. *fazzôn*, *fazôn*, to take hold of, to contain.] A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

Fā'tal, *a.* [Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum*. See FATE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; necessary; inevitable. [*Rare.*] **2.** Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous.

Fā'tal-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. [pen by inevitable necessity.

Fā'tal-ĭst, *n.* One who maintains that all things hap-

Fa-tăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity. **2.** State of being productive of death; tendency to destruction or danger; [mortality.

Fā'tal-ly, *adv.* In a fatal manner.

Fă'tà Mor-gā'nà. [It., so called because this phenomenon was looked upon as the work of a *Fata*, or Fairy, of the name of *Morgána*.] A phenomenon, in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied.

Fāte, *n.* [Lat. *fatum*, oracle, destiny, fate, from *fari*, to speak.] **1.** A decree or word pronounced by God; hence, inevitable necessity. **2.** Appointed lot; *especially*, final lot; death; destruction. **3.** *pl.* [Lat. *Fata*, pl. of *fatum*.] (*Myth.*) Three goddesses, who were supposed to determine the course of human life.

Syn. — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.

Fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed or regulated by fate; doomed; destined.

Fāte'fụl, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

Fā'ther, *n.* [A.-S. *fader*, Icel. *fadir*, Goth. *fadar*, O. H. Ger. *fatar*, N. H. Ger. *vater*, allied to Lat. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, Per. *padar*, *peder*, Skr. *pitri*.] **1.** Male parent. **2.** A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; *especially*, a first ancestor. **3.** He who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c. **4.** A senator of ancient Rome. **5.** A dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; also, a dignitary or elder clergyman in the Protestant church, as an archbishop, bishop, or pastor. **6.** One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ. **7.** A producer, author, or contriver; the first of a series; a distinguished example or teacher. **8.** The Supreme Being; in theology, the first person in the Trinity.

Fā'ther, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FATHERING.] **1.** To make one's self the father of; to beget. **2.** To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to acknowledge one's self author of.

To father on, or *upon*, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or production.

Fā'ther-hoŏd, *n.* State of being a father; paternity.

Fạ'ther-in-lạw, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife. [ancestors.

Fā'ther-lănd, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or

Fā'ther-lăsh'er, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A certain salt-water fish, allied to the river bull-head.

Fā'ther-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a living father. **2.** Without a known author.

Fā'ther-li-ness, *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

Fā'ther-lŏng'-lĕgş, *n.* **1.** (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Tipula*; a crane-fly; — called also *daddy-long-legs*. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider, having a small, roundish or oval body, and very long legs, by which it is enabled to run with great rapidity; — called also *daddy-long-legs*. [*Amer.*]

Fā'ther-ly, *a.* **1.** Like a father in affection and care; paternal; tender; protecting; careful. **2.** Pertaining to a father.

Făth'om, *n.* [A.-S. *fădhem*, *fădhm*, Icel. *fadmr*, embrace. O. H. Ger. *fadam*, *fadum*, both from Goth. *fahan*, O. H. Ger. *fahan*, to take, seize.] A measure of length, containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly at sea.

Făth'om, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FATHOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FATHOMING.] To measure by a sounding line; *especially*, to sound the depth of; to get to the bottom of.

Făth'om-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

Făth'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

Fa-tĭd'ie-al, *a.* [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

Fa-tïgue' (fa-teeg'), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Weariness from bodily labor or mental exertion. **2.** Cause of weariness; labor; toil. **3.** The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

Fa-tïgue' (fa-teeg'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FATIGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FATIGUING.] [Lat. *fatigare*.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to jade; to tire.

Făt'ling, *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

Făt'ly, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

Făt'ner, *n.* One who, or that which, fattens.

Făt'ness, *n.* [From *fat*.] **1.** Quality of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh. **2.** Hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness. **3.** That which is fat or greasy; that which makes fat or fertile.

Făt'ten (făt'tn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FATTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FATTENING.] **1.** To make fat; to fill full; to fat. **2.** To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich.

Făt'ten (făt'tn), *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent.

Făt'ten-er, *n.* One who, or that which, fattens.

Făt'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness.

Făt'ty, *a.* Containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy.

Fa-tŭ'i-ty, *n.* [See *infra*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect.

Făt'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fatuus*.] **1.** Feeble in mind; weak. **2.** Impotent; without reality; illusory.

Faubourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* [Fr., for *faux-bourg*, i. e., a false, not genuine, town, from *faux*, false, and *bourg*, a market town. See FALSE and BOROUGH.] A suburb in French cities.

Fạu'cal, *a.* [Lat. *fauces*, throat.] Pertaining to the fauces, or opening of the throat; *especially* (*Pron.*), produced in the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds found in the Semitic and some other languages.

Fạu'çēş, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

Fạu'çet, *n.* [From Lat. *fauces*. See *supra*.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide.

Fạugh (faw), *interj.* [Cf. FOH.] Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Fạul'chion, *n.* The same as FALCHION.

Fạult, *n.* [O. Fr. *faulte*, *falte*, as if from a Lat. word *fallitare*, freq. form of *fallere*, to deceive, to be concealed.] **1.** Want; absence; lack; default. **2.** Any thing that fails, is wanting, or that impairs excellence. **3.** A moral failing; an offense less serious than a crime. **4.** (*Geol. & Mining.*) A displacement of strata or veins at a fissure, so that they are not continuous, and the operations of the miner are interrupted. **5.** (*Hunting.*) A lost scent.

At fault, unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, puzzled; thrown off the track. — *To find fault*, to express dissatisfaction; to complain.

Syn. — Error; blemish; defect; imperfection; weakness; blunder; failing; vice.

Fạult, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAULTING.] To cause a fault or displacement in; — said of strata or veins.

Fạult'i-ly, *adv.* In a faulty manner; blamably.

Fạult'i-ness, *n.* State of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

Fạult'less, *a.* Without fault; free from blemish.

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; stainless; perfect.

Fạult'less-ly, *adv.* In a faultless manner.

Fạult'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

Fạult'y, *a.* **1.** Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect. **2.** Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable.

Faun, *n.* [Lat. *Faunus*, the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, from *favere*, to be favorable.]

(*Rom. Myth.*) A god of fields and shepherds, usually represented as half goat and half man.

Fạu'nạ, *n.* [From the Lat. *Fauni*, rural deities among the Romans. See *supra.*] (*Zoöl.*) The animals of any given area or epoch.

Fauteuil (fo-tûl'), *n.* [Fr.] An arm-chair, usually highly ornamented; hence, a seat or membership in the French Academy.

Fā'vor, *n.* [Lat., fr. *favere*, to be favorable.] **1.** Kind regard; propitious aspect. **2.** Act of countenancing, or condition of being countenanced; support. **3.** A kind act or office; an act of grace or good will. **4.** Mildness; lenity. **5.** Object of kind regard. **6.** A gift or present; a token of love; something worn as a token of affection. **7.** A letter or epistle; — so called in civility or compliment.

Syn. — Kindness; countenance; patronage; defense; vindication; support; lenity; grace; gift; present; benefit.

Fā'vor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAVORING.] **1.** To regard with kindness; to support; to aid; to befriend. **2.** To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate.

Fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Manifesting or indicating partiality; kind; propitious; friendly. **2.** Tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous.

Fā'vor-a-ble-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being favorable; kindness; partiality; suitableness.

Fā'vor-a-bly, *adv.* In a favorable manner; kindly.

Fā'vor-er, *n.* One who favors; a well-wisher.

Fā'vor-īte, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality.

Fā'vor-īte, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

Fā'vor-it-ĭşm, *n.* The disposition to favor, aid, and promote the interest of a favorite; partiality.

Fạwn, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, the young one of any beast, for *fedon*, from Lat. *fœtus*, that is or was filled with young.] A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

Fạwn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAWNING.] [O. Eng. *fawhne*, A.-S. *fägnian*, *fägenian*, *fagenian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice, flatter, wheedle. See FAIN.] **1.** To court favor by low cringing, frisking, and the like, as a dog. **2.** To court servilely; to flatter meanly.

Fạwn'er, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant.

Fāy (fā), *n.* [See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

Fāy, *v. t.* [Contracted from *fadge*, q. v.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with.

Fāy, *v. i.* To unite closely; to fit; to fadge.

Fē'al-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*.] Fidelity to one's lord; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government.

Syn. — Homage; loyalty; fidelity. See HOMAGE.

Fēar, *n.* [A.-S. *fär*, a coming suddenly upon, deceit, fear, danger, Icel. *fár*, O. H. Ger. *fâra.*] **1.** A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; apprehension; solicitude; alarm; dread; terror. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) The trembling and awful reverence felt toward the Supreme Being. (*b.*) Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. **3.** That which causes, or which is the object of apprehension or alarm.

Fēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEARING.] **1.** To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of. **2.** To have a reverential awe of.

Syn. — To apprehend; dread; reverence; venerate.

Fēar, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

Fēar'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of fear; afraid; frightened. **2.** Inclined to fear; easily frightened. **3.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. **4.** Inspiring fear; exciting apprehension or terror.

Syn. — Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful; terrible.

Fēar'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

Fēar'fụl-ness, *n.* State of being fearful; apprehension.

Fēar'less, *a.* Free from fear or apprehension.

Syn. — Bold; daring; courageous; intrepid; valorous; valiant; brave; undaunted; dauntless; heroic.

Fēar'less-ly, *adv.* In a fearless manner; intrepidly.

Fēar'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

Fēar'nạught (feer'nawt), *n.* A woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught.

Fēa/şi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being feasible; practica- [bility.

Fēa'şi-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *faisible*, N. Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, Lat. *facere.*] Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.

Fēa'şi-ble-ness, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Fēast, *n.* [From Lat. *festum*, pl. *festa.*] **1.** A festival; a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly joyous, anniversary. **2.** A festive or joyous meal; a rich repast; a banquet. **3.** Something delicious or highly agreeable; entertainment.

Syn. — Entertainment; regale; banquet; treat; carousal; festivity; festival. — A *feast* sets before us viands superior in quantity, variety, and abundance; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festival* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. A *feast* which was designed to be a *festival*, may be changed into a *banquet*. *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

Fēast, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEASTING.] **1.** To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions. **2.** To be highly gratified or delighted.

Fēast, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions. **2.** To delight; to gratify luxuriously.

Fēat, *n.* [From Lat. *factum*, from *factus*, p. p. of *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** An act; a deed; an exploit. **2.** A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick.

Fĕath'er, *n.* [A.-S. *fedher*, O. H. Ger. *fedara*, Icel. *feðr*, *fiðr*, allied to Gr. πτερόν, for πέτερον, Lat. *penna*, for *pesna*, equiv. to *petna.*] One of the growths, generally formed each of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume; a pen.

A feather in the cap, an honor or mark of distinction. — *To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full after molting. — *To cut a feather*, to make the water foam in moving; — said of a ship. — *To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice; — a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed.

Fĕath'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEATHERING.] **1.** To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap. **2.** To adorn; to deck. **3.** To tread, as a cock.

To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, especially from property which passes through one's hands; — a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests. — *To feather the oars* (*Naut.*), to bring their blades in rowing into an horizontal position as they rise out of the water, so as to cut the wind and not to hold it.

Fĕath'er, *v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal.

Fĕath'er-bōard'ing, *n.* A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. [ers.

Fĕath'ered, *a.* Clothed, covered, or fitted with feath-

Fĕath'er-ĕdġe, *n.* An edge formed like that of a feather, or thinner than the opposite edge; — applied to boards and cutting instruments. [with, feathers.

Fĕath'er-y, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered

Fēat'ly, *adv.* [From *feat.*] Neatly; dexterously; adroitly.

Fēat'ure, *n.* [O. Fr. *faiture*, fashion, make, from Lat. *factura*, a making, formation, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** Make, form, or appearance of a person; *especially*, good appearance. **2.** The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament; — often used in the plural for the face, the countenance. **3.** Cast or structure of any thing; any marked peculiarity.

Fēat'ure-less, *a.* Having no distinct features.

Fēat'ure-ly, *a.* Having features showing marked peculiarities.

Fĕb'ri-fā'cient, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *faciens*, *facientis*, p. pr. of *facere*, to make.] Causing fever; febrific.

Fe-brĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *facere*, to make.] Producing fever; febrifacient.

Fĕb'ri-fū'gal, or **Fe-brĭf'u-gal**, *a.* [See *infra.*] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever.

Fĕb'ri-fūġe, *n.* [From Lat. *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight, from *fugere*, to flee.] (*Med.*) A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever.

Fĕb'ri-fūġe, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

Fē'brĭle, or **Fĕb'rĭle**, *a.* [From Lat. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

Fĕb'ru-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *Februarius*, the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation was held, from *februum*, orig. in the Sabine language, a purgative, hence, *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification, and *februare*, to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year. In common years this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

Fē'cal, *a.* [Lat. *fæx*, pl. *fæces*, q. v.] Pertaining to, or containing dregs or feces; fæcal.

Fē'cēş (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; fæces.

Fĕc'u-lă, *n.* [Lat. *fæcula*, dim. of *fæx*, sediment, dregs.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; *especially*, (*a.*) Nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina. (*b.*) The green matter of plants.

Fĕc'u-lençe, } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fecu-
Fĕc'u-len-çy, } lent; muddiness; foulness. **2.** That which is feculent; sediment; lees; dregs.

Fĕc'u-lent, *a.* [Lat. *fæculentus*, from *fæx, fæcula.*] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid.

Fĕc'un-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FECUNDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FECUNDATING.] [Lat. *fecundare, fecundatum*, fr. the root of *fœtus.*] **1.** To make fruitful or prolific. **2.** To impregnate. [fruitful; impregnation.

Fĕc'un-dā'tion, *n.* The act of fecundating or making

Fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or power of producing fruit or young; fruitfulness. **2.** Power of germinating, as in seeds. **3.** Fertility; richness of invention.

Fĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *feed.* See FEED.

Fĕd'er-al, *a.* [From Lat. *fœdus*, league, treaty, compact.] **1.** Pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty. **2.** *Specifically*, composed of states or districts which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty.

Fĕd'er-al, } *n.* An advocate of confederation; *specifi-*
Fĕd'er-al-ĭst, } *cally*, (*Amer. Hist.*), a friend of the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption.

Fĕd'er-al-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of Federalists.

Fĕd'er-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, from *fœdus*, league.] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; leagued; confederate.

Fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of uniting in a league; confederation. **2.** A league; a confederacy.

Fĕd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

Fee, *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*, cattle; cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, the word came to signify money, value, price, hire, reward, fee, and, as property chiefly consisted of cattle, goods, property, wealth, riches; allied to Gr. πῶν, flock, and Lat. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, property, money, from *pecus.*] **1.** Property; possession. **2.** Reward for services; *especially*, payment for professional services; charge. **3.** (*Feud. Law.*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; the land so held; a fief. **4.** (*Eng. Law.*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign. **5.** (*Amer. Law.*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without condition attached to the tenure.

Fee, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEEING.] To reward for services performed, or to be performed; to recompense; to hire; to bribe.

Fee'ble, *a.* [*compar.* FEEBLER; *superl.* FEEBLEST.] [O. Eng. *feble*, O. Fr. *feble, flebe, floibe, floible, foible*, N. Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *flebilis*, lamentable, wretched, from *flere*, to weep.] **1.** Deficient in physical strength. **2.** Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in action or expression. **3.** Indicating feebleness.

Syn.—Infirm; weak; debilitated; languid; imbecile; decrepit; faint.

Fee'ble-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Weak in intellectual power.

Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength.

Fee'bly, *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; without

Feed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEEDING.] [A.-S. *fêdan*, Goth. *fodian*, Icel. *föda.* Cf. FOOD and FODDER.] **1.** To give food to; to supply with nourishment. **2.** To fill the wants of; to satisfy. **3.** To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding. **4.** To give for food; to furnish for consumption. **5.** (*Mach.*) To supply with materials, as a printing press with paper; to subject to operation, as the work, or the tool, in machines.

Feed, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to eat. **2.** To subsist by eating; to prey. **3.** To pasture; to graze.

Feed, *n.* **1.** That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder. **2.** A grazing or pasture ground. **3.** Allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c. **4.** Water supplied to steam-boilers. **5.** (*Mach.*) The parts that move the work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work.

Feed'er, *n.* **1.** One who gives food. **2.** One who, or that which feeds a printing-press or other machine. **3.** One who furnishes incentives. **4.** One who eats or subsists. **5.** One who fattens cattle for slaughter. **6.** A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. **7.** A branch railroad, or a side line which increases the business of the main line. **8.** (*Mining.*) A side branch of a vein that passes into a lode.

Fee'-färm, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual farm or rent; an estate in fee-simple, subject to a perpetual rent.

Feel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEELING.] [A.-S. *fêlan, gefêlan.*] **1.** To perceive by the touch. **2.** To touch; to examine by touching; hence, to make trial of; to test. **3.** To perceive within one's self; to experience; to be affected by. **4.** To have an inward persuasion of.

Feel, *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by the touch, or the nerves of sensation. **2.** To have the sensibilities moved or affected. **3.** To perceive one's self to be; — followed by an adjective describing the inward state, &c. **4.** To know with feeling; hence, to know certainly. **5.** To appear to the touch; to give a perception.

Feel, *n.* **1.** Feeling; perception. [*Rare.*] **2.** A sensation communicated by touching.

Feel'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, feels. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the organs with which certain animals are furnished, for trying objects by the touch; a palp. **3.** A proposal, observation, or the like, put forth to ascertain the views of others.

Feel'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Possessing great sensibility. **2.** Expressive of great sensibility; sensitive.

Feel'ing, *n.* **1.** The sense; sense of touch. **2.** An act or state of perception by the sense above described; consciousness. **3.** Capacity of the soul for emotional states. **4.** Any state or condition of emotion; any mental state.

Syn.—Sensation; emotion; passion; sentiment; agitation; opinion. See EMOTION.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling manner; affectingly.

Fee'-sĭm'ple, *n.* (*Law.*) An absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits. See FEE.

Feet, *n.*; *pl.* of *foot.* See FOOT.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEIGNING.] [Fr. *feindre*, p. pr. *feignant*; Lat. *fingere.*] **1.** To imagine; hence, to assert by a fiction; to pretend. **2.** To make a show of; to counterfeit.

Feign'er (fān'er), *n.* One who feigns; an inventor.

Feint (fānt), *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** That which is feigned; a pretense. **2.** A seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck.

Feint (fānt), *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

Fĕld'spär, *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*, from *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral, somewhat vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash.

Feld-spăth'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,
Feld-spăth'ose, } feldspar.

Fe-lĭç'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELICITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FELICITATING.] [L. Lat. *felicitare, felicitatum*; *felix*, happy.] **1.** To make very happy; to delight. **2.** To express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

Syn.—See CONGRATULATE.

Fe-lĭç'i-ta'tion, *n.* Act of felicitating; congratulation.

Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *felix*, happy.] Happy; delightful; skillful; well applied or expressed; appropriate.

Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

Fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being happy; blessedness. **2.** That which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event or circumstance.

Syn.—Happiness; bliss; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness.

Fē'lĭne, *a.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *feles*, or *felis*, cat.] Pertaining to a cat or to cats.

Fĕll, *imp.* of *fall.* See FALL.

Fĕll, *a.* [From Celtic *fall, fal, feal*, bad, evil, *fal, fala*, grudge, malice, treachery, *feall*, treachery, falsehood, conspiracy, murder.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

Fĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *fell*, Icel. *fell*, *felldr*, Goth. *fill*, allied to Lat. *pellis.*] A skin or hide of a beast.

Fĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FELLING.] [A.-S. *fellan, fyllan*, causative form of *feallan*, to fall.] **1.** To cause to fall; to prostrate. **2.** To sew or hem; — said of seams only.

Fĕll'er, *n.* One who fells or knocks down.

Fĕll'-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* A dealer in fells or sheepskins, who separates the wool from the pelts.

Fĕll'ness, *n.* State of being fell or cruel.

Fĕl'lōe, *n.* See FELLY.

Fĕl'lōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *felawe*, A.-S. *felaw*, from *feligean, fyligean, fylgan*, to follow.] **1.** One who follows; an adherent; a companion; a comrade; an associate. **2.** A man without good breeding or worth. **3.** An equal in power, rank, character, or the like. **4.** One of a pair; a mate. **5.** A person; an individual. **6.** One of the associates in an English college, admitted to share in its revenues; a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation. **7.** One of the trustees of a college. [*Amer.*]

☞ *Fellow* is often used in composition, indicating an associate, or sometimes equality.

Fĕl'lōw-ĕŏm'mon-er, *n.* A student in an English university who *commons*, or dines, with the fellows.

Fĕl'lōw-erēat'ūre, *n.* One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

Fĕl'lōw-feel'ing, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

Fĕl'lōw-shĭp, *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate. **2.** Frequent and familiar intercourse; companionship. **3.** Company; a state of being together. **4.** Partnership. **5.** An association; a company. **6.** (*Eng. Universities.*) A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar. **7.** (*Arith.*) The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Good fellowship, fondness for company; love of society; trustworthiness; kind behavior.

Fĕl'ly, *n.* [A.-S. *felg*, *felge*.] The exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel.

Fē'lo-de-se', *n.* [L. Lat. See *infra*.] (*Law.*) A self-murderer; a suicide.

Fĕl'on, *n.* [L. Lat. *felo*, *fellō*, from O. Fr. *fel*, It. *fello*. See FELL, *a.*] **1.** (*Law.*) A person who has committed felony. **2.** A person guilty or capable of heinous crime. **3.** (*Med.*) A whitlow; a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes.

Syn.—Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.

Fĕl'on, *a.* **1.** Malignant; fierce; malicious. **2.** Traitorous; disloyal.

Fe-lō'nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Having the quality of felony; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious.

Fe-lō'nĭ-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

Fĕl'o-ny, *n.* [L. Lat. *felonia*, from *felo*, *fello*. See FELON.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt. **2.** A heinous crime; *especially*, a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

Fĕl'spär, *n.* See FELDSPAR.

Fel-spăth'ĭc, *a.* See FELDSPATHIC.

Fĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* or *a.* from *feel*. See FEEL.

Fĕlt, *n.* [A.-S. *felt*, D. *vilt*, N. & O. H. Ger. *filz*, allied to Gr. πῖλος, hair or wool wrought into felt, Lat. *pilus*, hair.] **1.** Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size. **2.** A hat made of wool.

Fĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FELTING.] **1.** To make into felt, or a felt-like substance. **2.** To cover with felt.

Fĕlt'ing, *n.* The material of which felt is made; also, [felt-cloth.

Fe-lŭc'cā, *n.* [It., from Ar. *felūkah*, from *fulk*, a ship, from *falaka*, to be round.] (*Naut.*) A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. The helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires.

Fĕl'wort (-wûrt), *n.* [Probably a corrupt. of *field-wort*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of gentian.

Fē'male, *n.* [Lat. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman.] **1.** One of the sex that bears young. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant which bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit.

Fē'male, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young. **2.** Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having pistils and no stamens; pistillate.

Female rhymes (*Pros.*), double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables (in French called *female* syllables), an accented and an unaccented one, correspond at the end of each line.—*Female screw*, the spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns.

Syn.—See FEMININE.

Feme-covert } (fem-kŭv'ert), *n.* [Fr., from *femme*,
Femme-covert } O. Fr. *feme*, equiv. to Lat. *femina*, woman, and *couvert*, O. Fr. *covert*, f. *coverte*, p. p. of *couvrir*, to cover.] (*Law.*) A married woman.

Feme-sole } (fem-sōl'), *n.* [Fr., from *feme*, *femme*, and
Femme-sole } O. Fr. *sol*, *sole*, Lat. *solus*, *sola*, alone, sole, Cf. *supra*.] (*Law.*) A sole, single, or unmarried woman.

Fĕm'i-nĭne, *a.* [Lat. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman.] **1.** Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanish; womanly. **2.** Having the qualities of a female; either in a good sense, becoming or appropriate; modest; graceful; affectionate; confiding; or in a bad sense, lacking manly force or vigor; effeminate. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are epithets of females.

Syn.—Female.—*Female* is applied to the sex merely as opposed to male; *feminine* to the appropriate characteristics of the sex. A *female* school should teach *feminine* accomplishments.

Fĕm'o-ral, *a.* [From Lat. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh.] Belonging to the thigh.

Fĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *fen*, or *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.] Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fĕnçe, *n.* [Abbrev. from *defence*, q. v.] **1.** That which fends off attack or danger; a defense. **2.** A wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like. **3.** Self-defense by the use of the sword; fencing.

Ring fence, a fence which encircles a whole estate.—*To be on the fence*, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies.

Fĕnçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* FENCED (fĕnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FENCING.] **1.** To fend off danger from; to protect; to guard. **2.** To inclose with a fence or other protection.

Fĕnçe, *v. i.* **1.** To make a fence; to give protection or security. **2.** To defend one's self by use of the sword.

Fĕnçe'less, *a.* Without a fence; open; unguarded.

Fĕn'çer, *n.* One who fences.

Fĕn'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense.

Fĕn'çi-ble, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier enlisted for the defense of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad.

Fĕn'çing, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of self-defense with the sword. **2.** The materials of fences for farms. [*Amer.*] **3.** A system of fences.

Fĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FENDING.] [Abbreviated from *defend*, q. v.] To keep off; to shut out.

Fĕnd, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry.

Fĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off; *especially*, (*a.*) A metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. (*b.*) A piece of timber, or other thing, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel.

Fe-nĕs'tral, *a.* [From Lat. *fenestra*, window.] Pertaining to a window or to windows.

Fĕn'nec, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the dog kind, found in Africa. It resembles a small fox, but has very long ears.

Fĕn'nel, *n.* [A.-S. *fenol*, from Lat. *feniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, hay.] (*Bot.*) A plant, cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds.

Fĕn'ny, *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

Fĕn'u-greek, *n.* [Lat. *fœnum Græcum*, literally Greek hay.] (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

Feod (fūd), *n.* A feud. See FEUD.

Feod'al (fūd'al), *n.* Feudal. See FEUDAL.

Fĕoff (fĕf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEOFFED (fĕft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEOFFING.] [Fr. *féoffer*, *fieffer*, from *fief*. See FIEF.] (*Law.*) To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff.

Fĕoff, *n.* (*Law.*) A fief. See FIEF.

Fĕof-fee' (fef-fee'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a feoffment

Fĕof'fer } (fĕf'-), *n.* (*Law.*) One who enfeoffs or grants
Fĕof'for } a fee.

Fĕoff'ment (fĕf'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) Grant of a feud or fee. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A gift or conveyance in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession. (*c.*) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed. [*Obs. in Amer. Rare in Eng.*]

Fĕr'e-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *feretrum*, bier, litter, Gr. φέρετρον, from *ferre*, φέρειν, to bear.] A portable bier or shrine of wood, gold, &c., for containing relics of saints; also, the tomb in which their bodies are deposited.

Fē'ri-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *ferialis*, from *feria*, holiday.] Pertaining to holidays.

Fē'rīne, *a.* [Lat. *ferinus*, from *ferus*, or *fera*, a wild animal.] Wild; untamed; savage.

Fĕr'ment, *n.* [Lat. *fermentum*, contr. for *fervimentum*, fr. *fervere*, to boil, ferment.] **1.** That which causes fermentation. **2.** Heat; tumult; agitation. **3.** Fermentation.

Fer-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERMENTING.] To cause ferment or fermentation in.

Fer-mĕnt', *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce. **2.** To be active or excited.

Fer-mĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

Fĕr'men-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, and their elements are recombined in new compounds. **2.** The active state of the intellect or the feelings.

☞ The *saccharine fermentation* changes starch and gum into sugar; the *vinous* converts sugar into alcohol; the *acetous* changes alcohol and other substances into vinegar; the *viscous*

converts sugar into a mucilaginous substance; the *putrefactive* attends the decomposition of substances containing nitrogen.

Fer-mĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

Fērn, *n.* [A.-S. *fearn.*] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

Fērn'y, *a.* Abounding in fern; overgrown with fern.

Fe-rō'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferocia*, fierceness, from *ferox*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild.] Indicating cruelty; ravenous; rapacious; wild.

Syn. — Fierce; savage; barbarous. — When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, the coarseness and brutality by which it was marked; *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed. A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the manner of carrying out his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds.

Fe-rō'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

Fe-rō'cioŭs-ness, } *n.* The state of being ferocious;
Fe-rŏç'i-ty, } savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; barbarity.

Fĕr're-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

Fĕr'ret, *n.* [Fr. *furet*, It. *furetto*, L. Lat. *furetum*, *furectus*, from *furo*, ferret, from Lat. *fur*, thief.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. **2.** A kind of narrow tape, usually made of woolen. **3.** (*Glass Manuf.*) The iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Ferret.

Fĕr'ret, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERRETING.] To drive or hunt out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony.

Fĕr'ri-ăġe, *n.* The price or fare to be paid at a ferry.

Fĕr'ro-çȳ'a-nate, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of ferrocyanic acid with a base.

Fĕr'ro-çȳ-ăn'ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanic*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron and cyanogen.

Fĕr'ro-çȳ'a-nīde, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanide*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of the proto-cyanide of iron with some other cyanide.

Fer-rų'gi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus*, from *ferrugo.*] **1.** Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. **2.** Resembling iron-rust in appearance or color.

Fĕr'rule (fĕr'ril *or* fĕr'rųl), *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] A ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting.

Fĕr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERRYING.] [See *infra.*] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.

Fĕr'ry, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat.

Fĕr'ry, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *ferren*, *ferjan*, A.-S. *ferjan*, Goth. *farjan*, to carry, convey, from O. H. Ger., A.-S., & Goth. *faran*, to go. See FARE.] **1.** A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a wherry. **2.** A place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water, in ferry-boats. **3.** The right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water, in boats, for hire.

Fĕr'ry-bōat (20), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

Fĕr'ry-man, *n.*; *pl.* FĔR'RY-MEN. One who keeps a a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

Fĕr'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. **2.** (*Bot.*) Capable of producing fruit.

Syn. — Fruitful. — *Fertile* denotes the power of producing, *fruitful* the act. The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into a *fruitful* field.

Fĕr'tĭle-ly (109), *adv.* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fĕr'tĭle-ness, *n.* Fertility. [fulness.

Fer-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being fertile or fruitful; fruit-

Fĕr'ti-li-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act or process of rendering fertile. **2.** (*Bot.*) The process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

Fĕr'ti-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERTILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERTILIZING.] To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich.

Fĕr'ti-līz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, renders fertile.

Fĕr'ule (fĕr'ril *or* fĕr'rųl), *n.* [Lat., It., Sp., & Pr. *ferula*. Fr. *férule.*] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment.

Fĕr'ule (fĕr'ril *or* fĕr'rųl,) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERULING.] To punish with a ferule.

Fĕr'ven-çy, *n.* State of being fervent or warm; heat of mind; ardor; warmth of devotion.

Fĕr'vent, *a.* [Lat. *fervens*, from *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil, to glow.] **1.** Hot; ardent; boiling. **2.** Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament.

Syn. — Glowing; earnest; excited; vehement; animated.

Fĕr'vent-ly, *adv.* In a fervent manner.

Fĕr'vid, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, from *fervere.*] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; vehement; zealous.

Fĕr'vid-ly, *adv.* In a fervid manner.

Fĕr'vor, *n.* [Lat. See *supra.*] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling; glowing ardor; warm or animated zeal.

Fĕs'çen-nīne, *n.* A song of a rude or licentious kind, so named from *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria in ancient Italy, famous for this sort of verse.

Fĕs'eūe, *n.* [O. Eng. *festue*, from Pr. *festuc*, *festuca*, Lat. *festuca*, a straw, little stick.] A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read.

Fĕs'eūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESCUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESCUING.] To assist in reading by a fescue.

Fĕsse } (fĕs), *n.* [From Lat. *fascia*, band, girth. See
Fĕss } FASCIA.] (*Her.*) A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

Fĕsse'-point, *n.* (*Her.*) The exact center of the escutcheon. See ESCUTCHEON.

Fĕs'tal, *a.* [From Lat. *festum.* See FEAST.] Pertaining to a holiday, joyful anniversary, or feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Fĕs'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESTERING.] [A modification of *foster*, to feed, to nourish.] **1.** To grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle. **2.** To become malignant and invincible; — said of passions.

Fĕs'ter, *v. t.* To nurse, as something that rankles.

Fĕs'ter, *n.* **1.** A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule. **2.** A festering or rankling.

Fĕs'ti-val, *a.* [From Lat. *festivum*, festive jollity, from *festivus*, festive, gay, from *festum*, feast.] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; festive; festal; joyous; mirthful.

Fĕs'ti-val, *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

Syn. — Feast; banquet; carousal. See FEAST.

Fĕs'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Fes-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition of being festive; joyfulness; gayety. **2.** A festival; a festive celebration.

Fes-tōon', *n.* [From Lat. *festum*, festival; hence, orig. an ornament for a festival.] A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; any thing arranged in this way.

Festoon.

Fĕs-tōon', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESTOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESTOONING.] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

Fē'tal, *a.* [From *fetus*, q. v.] Pertaining to a fetus.

Fĕtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FETCHED (fĕtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FETCHING.] [A.-S. *fetian*, cf. *fecan*, to draw, lead; *feccan*, to lead, take, *facjan*, to acquire.] **1.** To go and bring; to bring; to get. **2.** To bring; as, (*a.*) To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for. (*b.*) To recall from a swoon. (*c.*) To reduce; to throw. **3.** To bring to accomplishment; to make; to do. **4.** To reach; to arrive at; to attain.

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water. — *To fetch way* (*Naut.*), to be shaken from one side to the other.

Fĕtch, *v. i.* To bring one's self; to move; to arrive.

Fĕtch, *n.* **1.** A stratagem; a trick; an artifice. **2.** The apparition of a living person.

Fĕtch'er, *n.* One who fetches or brings.

Fête (fāt), *n.* [Fr. See FEAST.] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity.

Fête, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FÊTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FÊTING.] To feast; to honor with a festive entertainment.

Fē'tich (fē'tish), *n.* [From Pg. *feitiço*, sorcery, charm,

from Lat. *facticius*, made by art, artificial, *factitious*, q. v.] A material thing, living or dead, worshiped among certain African tribes.

Fĕt'i-çhĭşm, } *n.* The worship of some material object,
Fĕt'i-çĭşm, } as a stone, a tree, or an animal, often casually selected; the low idolatry of Western Africa.

Fĕt'id, *a.* [Lat. *fœtidus*, from *fœtere*, to have an ill smell.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Fĕt'lŏck, *n.* [From *feet*, or *foot*, and *lock*, q. v.] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses.

Fē'tôr, *n.* [Lat. *fœtor*. See FETID.] A strong offensive smell; stench.

Fĕt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *fetor*, *feotur*, *feoter*, Icel. *fiotur*, allied to Gr. *πέδη*, and Lat. *pedica*. Chiefly used in the plural.] **1.** A chain for the feet. **2.** Any thing that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.

Fĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FETTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FETTERING.] **1.** To put fetters on; to shackle; to bind; to enchain. **2.** To impose restraints on; to confine.

Fē'tus, *n.*; *pl.* FĒ'TUS-ES. [Lat. *fœtus*, *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring; *fetus*, *-a*, *-um*, fructified, p. p. of the obs. *feo*, to fructify.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed.

Feūd, *n.* [L. Lat. *faida*, *feida*, A.-S. *fæhdh*, *fægdh*, from *figan*, *fiogan*, *fian*, *feon*, to hate.] **1.** A combination of kindred to revenge injuries or affronts, done or offered to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race. **2.** An inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred.

Syn. — Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

Feūd, *n.* [L. Lat. *feudum*, *feodum*, O. Fr. *feude*, *feu*, *fiu*, *fieu*, *fief*, *fied*. See FEE.] (*Law.*) A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, by service; a fief; a fee.

Feūd'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.

Feūd'al-ĭşm, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds.

Feū-dăl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

Feūd'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to feudal tenure.

Feūd'a-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *feudarius*, from *feudum*. See FEUD.] Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure.

Feūd'a-ta-ry, *a.* & *n.* Same as FEUDATORY.

Feūd'a-to-ry, *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure.

Feuilleton (fū'ye-tōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, leaf. See FOIL.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page), devoted to light literature, criticism, taste, &c.

Fē'ver, *n.* [A.-S. *fefer*, Fr. *fièvre*, Lat. *febris*, prob. a transposition of *ferbis*, from *fervere*, to be hot, to boil, glow.] **1.** (*Med.*) A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions. **2.** Strong excitement of any kind; a season of great excitement.

Fē'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [A.-S. *feferfuge*, i. e., *febrifuge*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant allied to chamomile; — so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

Fē'ver-ĭsh, *a.* Affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, a fever.

Fē'ver-ĭsh-ness, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

Few (fū), *a.* [*compar.* FEWER; *superl.* FEWEST.] [A.-S. *feá*, pl. *feáve*, Goth. *favs*, pl. *favai*.] Not many; small, limited, or confined in number; — indicating a small portion of units or individuals constituting a whole; — often, by ellipsis of a noun, a few people.

Few'ness (fū'nes), *n.* The state of being few; smallness of number; paucity; brevity.

Fĕz, *n.* A red cap without a brim, worn by Turks, &c.

Fi-ăs'co, *n.* [It., a failure.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A failure in a musical performance. **2.** A failure of any kind.

Fī'at, *n.* [Lat., let it be done, 3 pers. sing., subj. pres., from *fio*, *fieri*, pass. of *facere*, to make.] A command to do something; a decree.

Fĭb, *n.* [Probably abbreviated and corrupted from *fable*, q. v.] A lie or falsehood. [*Colloq.*]

Fĭb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIBBING.] To lie; to speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

Fī'ber, } *n.* [Fr. *fibre*, from Lat. *fibra*.] **1.** One of the
Fī'bre, } delicate, thread-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are in part constituted. **2.** Any fine, slender thread, or thread-like substance; *especially*, one of the slender rootlets of a plant.

Fī'bril, *n.* A small fiber; the branch of a fiber. [fibers.

Fī-brĭl'lōse, or **Fĭb'ril-lōse'**, *a.* Composed of small

Fī-brĭl'loŭs, or **Fĭb'ril-loŭs**, *a.* Pertaining to fibers; formed of small fibers, as the cap of a mushroom.

Fī'brĭne, *n.* [From Lat. *fibra*.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables, and also contained in the clot of coagulated blood.

Fī'broŭs, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

Fĭb'u-lă, *n.*; *pl.* *FĬB'U-LÆ*. [Lat., contr. for *figibula*, from *figere*, to fasten.] **1.** A clasp or buckle. **2.** (*Anat.*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg. **3.** (*Surg.*) A needle for sewing up wounds.

Fĭck'le (fĭk'l), *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*, fickle, crafty, fr. *fícan*, to touch lightly, to flatter.] Liable to change or vicissitude; of a changeable mind; not firm in opinion or purpose.

Syn. — Wavering; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unstable; inconstant; unsteady; variable; mutable; changeful; capricious.

Fĭck'le-ness, *n.* State of being fickle; instability.

Fĭc'tile, *a.* [Lat. *fictilis*, from *fingere*, *fictum*, to form, shape.] Molded into form by art.

Fĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fictio*, from *fingere*, *fictum*, to form, shape, invent, feign.] **1.** Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. **2.** That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; *especially*, a feigned story.

Syn. — Fabrication; falsehood. — *Fiction* is opposed to what is real, it may or may not be intended to deceive; a *fabrication*, as here spoken of, is a fiction wrought up for the purpose of deceiving; a *falsehood* requires less invention, being merely a false statement.

Fĭc-tĭ'tioŭs (fĭk-tĭsh'us), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Fĭc-tĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Fĭd, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *fid*, a small, thick lump.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast. **2.** A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady any thing. **3.** A pin of hard wood, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

Fĭd'dle (fĭd'dl), *n.* [Either from Lat. *fidicula*, diminutive of *fides*, a stringed instrument, or from Low Lat. *vitula*, *vidula*, musical instrument, from Lat. *vitulari*, to be joyful, to celebrate a festival, orig., to spring like a calf, *vitulus*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a violin; a kit. **2.** (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; a species of dock.

Fĭd'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIDDLING.] **1.** To play on a fiddle or violin. **2.** To shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle; to tweedle; to trifle.

Fĭd'dle-dee-dee', *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *Nonsense!*

Fĭd'dle-făd'dle, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; nonsense. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Fĭd'dler, *n.* **1.** One who plays on a fiddle or violin. **2.** A kind of small crab. [*Amer.*]

Fĭd'dle-stĭck, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

Fī-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; *especially*, (*a.*) Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty. (*b.*) Adherence to one's promise or pledge; veracity; honesty. (*c.*) Adherence to the marriage contract.

Syn. — Faithfulness; integrity; faith; loyalty; fealty.

Fĭd'get, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIDGETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIDGETING.] [Dan. *fige*, to hasten, to make speed, Icel. *fika*, to hasten, O. Sw. *fika*, to move quickly. Cf. FICKLE.] To move uneasily one way and the other.

Fĭd'get, *n.* Irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness.

Fĭd'get-y, *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fī-dū'cial, *a.* [Lat. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, from *fidere*, to trust.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

Fī-dū'cial-ly, *adv.* With confidence.

Fī-dū'ci-a-ry (-dū'shĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*. See *supra*.] **1.** Confident; undoubting; unwavering; firm. **2.** Holding or held, or founded, in trust.

Fī-dū'ci-a-ry (-dū'shĭ-), *n.* **1.** One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who depends for salvation on faith, without works.

Fīe, *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

Fīef, *n.* [Fr. *fief*. See FEUD and FEE.] (*Law.*) An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; a feud.

Fīeld, *n.* [A.-S., O. Sax., & Ger., *feld*.] **1.** Felled ground; cleared land. **2.** A cleared space or plain where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself. **3.** An open

space of any kind; a wide extent; an expanse. **4.** (*Her.*) The surface of the shield; hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected.

Field of ice, a large body of floating ice. — *Field*, or *field of view*, in a telescope or microscope, the entire space within which objects are seen. — *To keep the field* (*Mil.*), to continue the campaign.

Fiēld'-book, *n.* A book used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field.

Fiēld'-cŏl'ors (-kŭl'urz), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quartermaster-general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.

Fiēld'-dāy (109), *n.* (*Mil.*) A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

Fiēld'fâre, *n.* [*field* and *fare*; A.-S. *faran*, to go, march, wander.] (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird, of the thrush tribe, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the body chestnut, and the tail black.

Fiēld'-gŭn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small kind of gun, or cannon, used on the battle-field; a field-piece.

Fiēld'-mär'shal, *n.* (*Mil.*) The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in Germany, and the highest military officer in England except the captain-general.

Fiēld'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* (*Mil.*) A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

Fiēld'-piēçe, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

Fiēld'-spōrt, *n.* Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.

Fiēld'-work (-wûrk), *n.* (*Mil.*) A temporary work thrown up by any troops in the field.

Fiend, *n.* [A.-S. *feónd*, *fiónd*, *fiend*, enemy, fiend, devil, from *fian*, *feon*, *figan*, *fiogan*, to hate, Goth. *fijan*.] An implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

Fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant.

Fiērçe (feerss), *a.* [*compar.* FIERCER; *superl.* FIERCEST.] [O. Eng. *fers*, *fiers*, from O. Fr. *fer*, *fier*, nom. *fers*, *fiers*, fierce, savage, cruel, from Lat. *ferus*, wild, savage, cruel.] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous, as wild beasts, storm-winds, &c. **2.** Excessively earnest, eager, or ardent; vehement in anger or cruelty.

Syn. — Ferocious; savage; barbarous; fell. See FEROCIOUS.

Fiērçe'ly, *adv.* In a fierce manner, or with a fierce expression or aspect.

Fiērçe'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being fierce.

Syn. — Ferocity; savageness; fury; vehemence; ardor; impetuosity.

Fī'e-rī-fā'ci-as (fī'e-rī-fā'shĭ-as), *n.* [Lat., *i. e.*, cause it to be done.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff that he cause to be made of the goods, chattels, or real estate of the defendant, the sum claimed.

Fī'er-i-ness, *n.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability.

Fī'er-y, *a.* [Formerly written *firy*, from *fire*, q. v.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, fire. **2.** Vehement; ardent; impetuous. **3.** Passionate; easily provoked; irritable. **4.** Unrestrained; fierce. **5.** Heated by fire, or as if by fire.

Fīfe, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *pfifa*, N. H. Ger. *pfeife*, Fr. *fifre*, Low Lat. *pipa*, pipe, *pipare*, to play on the pipe, Lat. *pipire*, *pipare*, to peep, pip, chirp, as a chicken. Cf. PIPE.] (*Mus.*) A small pipe used as a wind-instrument.

Fīfe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIFED (fīft, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIFING.] To play on a fife.

Fīf'er, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fīfe'-rāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail around the mast of a ship.

Fīf'teen, *a.* [A.-S. *fíftyne*. See FIVE.] Five and ten; one more than fourteen.

Fīf'teen, *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fourteen units and one more. **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 15, or XV.

Fīf'teenth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth. **2.** Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fīf'teenth, *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole.

Fīfth, *a.* [A.-S. *fífta*. See FIVE.] **1.** Next in order after the fourth. **2.** Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fīfth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the fifth degree of the staff above it.

Fīfth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fīf'ti-eth, *a.* [A.-S. *fiftigôdha*. See *infra*.] **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth. **2.** Being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fīf'ti-eth, *n.* One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

Fīf'ty, *a.* [A.-S. *fiftig*. See FIVE.] Five times ten.

Fīf'ty, *n.* **1.** Five tens; the sum of forty-nine units and one more. **2.** A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L.

Fīg, *n.* [A.-S. *fic*, Lat. *ficus*, Fr. *figue*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fruit-tree of the genus *Ficus*, growing in warm climates. **2.** The fruit of the fig-tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and of various colors. **3.** A small piece of tobacco. [*Amer.*] **4.** A worthless thing; — in expressions of contempt. **5.** (*Far.*) An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, resulting from a bruise. **6.** Figure; dress; array. [*Colloq.*]

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIGHTING.] [A.-S. *feohtan*.] **1.** To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms. **2.** To act in opposition; to make resistance.

Fight (fīt), *v. t.* **1.** To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle. **2.** To contend with in battle; to war against. **3.** To cause to fight; to manage or maneuver in a fight.

Fight (fīt), *n.* A battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory, either between individuals or between armies, ships, or navies.

Syn. — Battle; combat; engagement; contest; struggle; encounter; fray; affray; duel; action; conflict.

Fight'er (fīt'er), *n.* One who fights; a combatant.

Fĭg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *fingere*, root, *fig*, to form, shape, invent, feign.] An invention; a fiction.

Fĭg'u-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being figurable.

Fĭg'u-ra-ble, *a.* [From a hypoth. Lat. word *figurabilis*, from *figurare*, to form, shape, from *figura*. See FIGURE.] Capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

Fĭg'u-ral, *a.* **1.** Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures. **2.** (*Mus.*) Figurate. See FIGURATE.

Fĭg'u-rate, *a.* **1.** Of a certain determinate form or figure. **2.** (*Mus.*) Relating to discords; discordant; figurative.

Figurate numbers (*Math.*), numbers formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, &c., as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on, the numbers in the resulting series being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. In the following example, the two lower lines are composed *of figurate numbers*, those in the second line being *triangular*, and represented thus: —

∴ ∴ 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.
∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ &c. 1, 3, 6, 10, &c.
1, 4, 10, 20, &c.

Fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of giving figure or determinate form. **2.** (*Mus.*) Mixture of concords and discords.

Fĭg'u-ra-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative. **2.** Used in a sense that is tropical, as a metaphor; not literal. **3.** Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid.

Fĭg'u-ra-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a figurative manner.

Fĭg'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *figura*, from *fingere*, root, *fig*, to form, shape.] **1.** Form of any thing; shape; fashion; outline; structure; appearance. **2.** The representation of any form by drawing, painting, &c.; an image; a drawing; ornamental shape. **3.** A pattern copied in cloth, paper, or some other manufactured article. **4.** Appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person. **5.** A character standing for, or representing, a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, &c. **6.** Value, as expressed in numbers; price. **7.** A type or representative. **8.** (*Rhet.*) Pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the strict rules of grammar. **9.** (*Logic.*) The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.

To cut a figure, to make a figure, to perform a distinguished or conspicuous part.

Fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIGURING.] **1.** To make an image of, by drawing or modeling. **2.** To embellish with designs; to mark upon. **3.** To indicate by numerals; also, to calculate. **4.** To state or represent by a metaphor; to signify or symbolize. **5.** To image in the mind. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) To write over

or under the bass, as figures or other characters, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (*b.*) To embellish.

To figure out, to find the amount of, by computation. — *To figure up*, to add; to reckon. — *Figured bass* (*Mus.*), an accompaniment indicated by figures over or under the bass.

Fig'ūre, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.

Fig'ūre-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

Fi-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

Fil'a-çer, *n.* [O. Eng. *filace*, a file or thread, from Fr. *filasse*, tow of flax or hemp, from Lat. *filum*, thread.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, or of the Queen's Bench; — so called from filing the writs on which he made out process.

Fil'a-ment, *n.* [From Lat. *filum*, thread.] A thread, or thread-like object or appendage; *especially* (*Bot.*), the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther.

Fil'a-mĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

Fil'an-der, *n. pl.* [Fr. *filandres*, from Lat. *filum*, thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also, of small worms wrapped in a thin net-work near the reins.

Fil'a-tūre (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *filatura*, from *filare*, to spin.] **1.** A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. **2.** A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

Fil'bert, *n.* [According to Junius and Skinner, corrupted from *full* and *beard*, or *full* of *beard*, from its long beards or husks; according to Gower, from *Phillis*; "*Phillis* was shape into a nutte-tree, that all men it might see; and after *Phillis Philberd* this tree was cleped in the yerd." Cf. also Virgil's "*Phillis* amat corylos."] (*Bot.*) The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

Filch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILCHED (fĭlcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILCHING.] [Cf. A.-S. *filhan*, *feolhan*, *feolan*, to stick to, come upon, hide, Goth. *filhan*, to hide, to bury.] To steal or take privily; — applied to that which is of little value; to pilfer.

Filch'er, *n.* One who filches; a thief.

File, *n.* [From Lat. *filum*, thread.] An orderly succession; a line; a row; as, (*a.*) (*Mil.*) A row of soldiers ranged behind one another. (*b.*) An orderly collection of papers, arranged for preservation and ready reference; also, the line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order.

Rank and file (*Mil.*), the body of private soldiers composing an army.

File, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILING.] **1.** To set in order; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers. **2.** To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way. **3.** (*Law.*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court.

File, *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another.

File, *n.* [A.-S. *feol*, O. H. Ger. *fîla*, allied to Lith. *pela*, *piela*, Pol. *pilnik*.] A steel instrument, having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances.

File, *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file, or as with a file; to polish. **2.** To smooth; to polish; to improve. [of a file.

File'-lēad'er, *n.* (*Mil.*) The soldier placed in the front

Fil'er, *n.* One who uses a file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Pg. *filial*, It. *filiale*, from Lat. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] **1.** Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. **2.** Bearing the relation of a child.

Fil'i-āte, *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter.

Fil'i-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The relation of a son or child to a father. **2.** The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Fil'i-bŭs'ter, *n.* [Sp. *filibuster*, *flibustero*, Fr. *flibustier*, from Sp. *filibote* or *flibote*, a sort of small, fast-sailing vessel, said to have been so named from the river *Vly* in Holland.] A lawless military adventurer, *especially*, one in quest of plunder; a free-booter; a pirate; — applied specifically to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851.

Fil'i-bŭs'ter, *v. i.* To act as a filibuster.

Fil'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament.

Fil'i-gree, *n.* [Fr. *filigrane*, It. & Sp. *filigrana*, from Lat. *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain.] Net-work containing beads; hence, ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers. [filigree.

Fil'i-gree, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, work in

Fill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILLING.] [A.-S. *fyllan*, from *full*, full, q. v.; Goth. *fulljan*.] **1.** To make full. **2.** To supply abundantly; to cause to abound. **3.** To satisfy; to content. **4.** To possess and perform the duties of; to occupy; to hold. **5.** To supply with an incumbent.

To fill in, to insert so as to fill. — *To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit. — *To fill up*, to make quite full; to occupy completely.

Fill, *v. i.* **1.** To become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated. **2.** To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

Fill, *n.* **1.** A full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction. **2.** A thill, or shaft of a carriage.

Fill'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fills.

Fil'let, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, thread, dim. of *fil*, thread, from Lat. *filum*.] **1.** A little band or twist, *especially*, one intended to tie about the hair of the head. **2.** A piece of meat made up of muscles; *especially*, the fleshy part of the thigh. **3.** Meat rolled into a string-like form. **4.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A little square member or ornament used in divers places; a listel. (*b.*) The longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric. **5.** (*Her.*) A kind of ordinary crossing the shield horizontally.

Fil'let, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILLETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILLETING.] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

Fil'li-bĕg, *n.* [Gael. *filleadhbeag*, i. e., little plaid, from *filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little, small.] A kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

Fil'li-bŭs'ter, *n.* See FILIBUSTER. [weaving.

Fill'ing, *n.* That which fills or fills up, as the woof in

Fil'lip, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILLIPED (fĭl'lipt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILLIPING.] [A word probably formed from the sound.] To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring. [thumb.

Fil'lip, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the

Fil'li-peen', *n.* Same as PHILOPENA, q. v.

Fil'ly, *n.* [Icel. *fyl*, colt, W. *ffilog*, *ffilawg*, a young mare, a wanton girl. See FOAL.] **1.** A young horse; *especially*, a young mare; a female colt. **2.** A lively, roistering, or wanton girl.

Film, *n.* [A.-S. *film*, skin, *fylmen*, membrane, Goth. *filma*.] **1.** A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity. **2.** A slender thread, as one of those composing a cobweb.

Film, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

Film'y, *a.* Composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.

Fi'lōse (125), *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread, Pr. *filos*, It. *filoso*.] Ending in a thread-like process.

Fil'ter, *n.* [L. Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, properly *felt*, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors.] A piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are strained.

Fil'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILTERING.] To purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate.

Fil'ter, *v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.

Filth, *n.* [A.-S. *fyldh*, from *fûl*, foul. See FOUL.] **1.** Foul matter; dirt; nastiness. **2.** Any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.

Filth'i-ly, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

Filth'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy. **2.** That which is filthy, or makes filthy.

Filth'y, *a.* [*compar.* FILTHIER; *superl.* FILTHIEST.] Defiled with filth; morally impure.

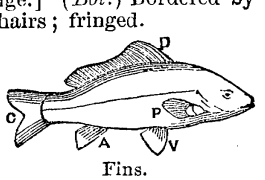
Syn. — Nasty; foul; dirty; muddy; miry; sloughy; squalid; unclean; sluttish; gross; impure; licentious; polluted; vulgar.

Fil'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FILTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FILTRATING.] [See FILTER.] To filter.

Fil-trā'tion, *n.* Act or process of filtering.

Fim'bri-ate, *a.* [Lat. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, from *fimbria*, fiber, fibrous part, fringe.] (*Bot.*) Bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; fringed.

Fim'bri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIMBRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIMBRIATING.] To hem; to fringe.



Fins.

Fin, *n.* [A.-S. *fin*, *finn*, allied to Lat. *pinna*, fin, *penna*, wing, feather.] (*Ichth.*) An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.

A, anal; C, caudal; D, dorsal; P, pectoral; V, ventral.

Fĭn'a-ble, *a.* [See FINE.] Liable or subject to a fine.

Fī'nal, *a.* [Lat. *finalis*, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; terminating. **2.** Decisive; mortal. **3.** Respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

Syn. — Conclusive; ultimate. — *Final* (*finis*) is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end, as a final adjustment, the final judgment, &c. *Conclusive* (*literally*, shutting up) implies the *closing* of all future discussion, negotiation, &c., as, a *conclusive* argument or fact, a *conclusive* arrangement. *Ultimate* has reference to something earlier or preceding, as, a temporary reverse may lead to an *ultimate* triumph. The statements which a man *finally* makes may be perfectly *conclusive* as to his *ultimate* intentions.

Finale (fe-nä'lā), *n.* [It. See *supra.*] (*Mus.*) The last note, or end, of a piece of music; close; termination.

Fī-năl'i-ty, *n.* Final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

Fī'nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. **2.** Completely.

Fī-năn̈çe' (fī-nănss', 114), *n.* [L. Lat. *financia*, payment of money, money, from *finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, from Lat. *finis*, end.] The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; sometimes, the income from an individual; — often used in the plural, funds.

Fī-năn'cial (fī-năn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance or public revenue.

Fī-năn'cial-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

Fī-năn'cial-ly, *adv.* In a financial manner; in relation to finances or public revenue.

Fĭn'an-çiēr', *n.* **1.** An officer who administers the public revenue. **2.** One skilled in financial operations.

Fĭn'an-çiēr', *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

Finch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *finc*, N. H. Ger. *fink*, O. H. Ger. *finco*, *fincho*, D. *vink*, allied to W. *pinc*, a finch, brisk, smart, gay.] (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird.

Find, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINDING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., & O. H. Ger. *findan*, *finde*, Icel. *finna*, Goth. *finthan*.] **1.** To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; hence, to fall in with, as a person. **2.** To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to experience; to detect; to feel. **3.** To come upon by seeking; to discover by study or experiment; to gain, as the object of desire or effort. **4.** To provide for; to supply; to furnish. **5.** To arrive at, as a conclusion; to establish.

To find out, to detect, as a thief; to discover, as a secret. — *To find fault with*, to blame; to censure. — *To find one's self*, to be; to fare.

Find, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court.

Find'er, *n.* One who, or that which, finds; *specifically* (*Astron.*), a small telescope, attached to a larger one, for finding an object more readily.

Find'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is found; discovery; *especially*, in the plural, that which a journeyman finds or provides for himself. **2.** (*Law.*) That which is found by a jury; a verdict.

Find'ing-stōre, *n.* A store or shop where the tools, &c., used by shoemakers, are kept for sale. [*Amer.*]

Fīne, *a.* [*compar.* FINER; *superl.* FINEST.] [Abbreviated from Lat. *finitus*, finished, *i. e.*, completed, accomplished, perfect, p. p. of *finire*, to finish. See FINAL.] **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; hence, excellent; superior; elegant; worthy of admiration; beautiful; showy. **2.** Aiming at show or effect; over-dressed or over-decked, in a bad sense. **3.** Nice; delicate: exquisite; in a bad sense, sly; fraudulent. **4.** Not coarse, gross, or heavy.

Fine arts, those arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, which influence us through the eye; — sometimes restricted to the first two of these arts.

Fīne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINING.] To make fine; to refine; to purify.

Fīne, *n.* [Lat. *finis*, end.] **1.** Money paid as the settlement of a claim, or by way of terminating a matter in dispute; *especially*, a payment of money imposed as a punishment for an offense; a mulct. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Feudal Law.*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents between persons, as the lord and his vassal. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege.

In fine, in conclusion; by way of termination or summing up.

Fīne, *v. t.* [See FINE.] To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct.

Fīne'-drawn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINE-DRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINE-DRAWING.] To sew up, as a rent, without doubling the edges, so that the seam is not perceived; to renter.

Fīne'-drawn, *p. a.* Drawn out with too much subtilty.

Fīne'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a fine or finished manner. **2.** Delicately; with subtilty. **3.** To a fine state; into minute parts; to a thin or sharp edge or point. [fine.

Fīne'ness (109), *n.* The quality or condition of being

Fĭn'er, *n.* One who fines or purifies.

Fĭn'er-y, *n.* **1.** Ornament; decoration; *especially*, showy or excessive decoration. **2.** A refinery; a furnace for making iron malleable.

Finesse (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* [Fr. Cf. FINENESS.] Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

Fĭ-nĕsse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINESSED (fĭ-nĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINESSING.] To use artifice or stratagem.

Fĭn'ger, *n.* [A.-S. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Goth. *figgrs*, from A.-S. *fangan*, Goth. as if *figgan*, to take or seize. Cf. FANG.] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb. **2.** The breadth of a finger. **3.** Skill in the use of the fingers, as in music.

To have a finger in, to be concerned in.

Fĭn'ger, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINGERING.] **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle. **2.** To perform on, or to perform with, the fingers. **3.** To touch lightly. **4.** To pilfer; to purloin.

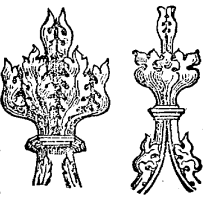
Fĭn'ger, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

Fĭn'ger-bōard, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone; key-board; manual.

Fĭn'ger-glăss, *n.* A glass to hold water for the use of the fingers at the dinner-table.

Fĭn'ger-plāte, *n.* A strip of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door to keep the fingers from soiling the paint.

Fĭn'ger-pōst, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post.



Finials.

Fĭn'i-al, *n.* [Lat. *finire*, to finish, end.] The knot, or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

Fĭn'ic-al, *a.* [From *fine.*] Affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious.

Syn. — Spruce; foppish. — One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as dress; one who is *foppish* seeks to distinguish himself by the cut of his clothes, the tawdriness of his ornaments, and the ostentation of his manner.

Fĭn'ic-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being finical.

Fĭn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a finical manner; foppishly.

Fī'nis, *n.* [Lat.] An end; conclusion.

Fĭn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINISHED (fĭn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINISHING.] [From Lat. *finire*, to limit, finish, end, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end.] **1.** To bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate. **2.** To bestow the utmost possible labor upon.

Syn. — To end; terminate; close; conclude; complete; accomplish; perfect.

Fĭn'ish, *n.* That which finishes, terminates, or perfects; *especially*, the last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

Fĭn'ish-er, *n.* **1.** One who finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects. **2.** A machinist.

Fī'nīte, *a.* [Lat. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire*. See FINISH.] Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded.

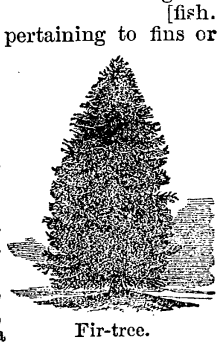
Fī'nīte-ly, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Fĭn'less, *a.* [From *fin.*] Destitute of fins.

Fĭn'ni-kĭn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *finnikin*, equiv. to *finical.*] A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. [fish.

Fĭn'ny, *a.* Furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or

Fĭn'-tōed, *a.* Having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls; palmiped; palmated.



Fir-tree.

Fĭr (18), *n.* [A.-S. *furh*, Icel. *fura*, *furutré*, allied to W. *pyr.*] (*Bot.*) A tree allied to the pines, and valued for its timber.

Fīre, *n.* [A.-S. *fyr*, O. H. Ger. *fiur*, allied to Gr. πῦρ.] **1.** The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition. **2.** Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a furnace; the burning of a

house or town; a conflagration. **3.** Ardor of passion, whether love or hate. **4.** Liveliness and warmth of imagination; intellectual and moral enthusiasm. **5.** The discharge of fire-arms.

Greek fire, a kind of inflammable material, burning with almost inextinguishable violence, used in war. — *On fire*, burning. — *Running fire*, the rapid discharge of fire-arms in succession by a line of troops. — *St. Anthony's fire*, the erysipelas; — an eruptive fever which St. Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously. — *To set on fire*, to inflame.

Fīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIRING.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle. **2.** To inflame; to irritate, as the passions. **3.** To animate; to give life or spirit to. **4.** To cause to explode; to discharge. **5.** (*Far.*) To cauterize.

To fire up, to light up the fires of, as of an engine.

Fīre, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle. **2.** To be irritated or inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge artillery or fire-arms.

To fire up, to grow irritated or angry.

Fīre'-a-lärm', *n.* **1.** An alarm given of a conflagration. **2.** An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, as by telegraphic signals.

Fīre'-ärm, *n.* A weapon which acts by the force of gunpowder. [powder.

Fīre'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) **1.** A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies. **2.** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air, and sometimes exploding.

Fīre'-bōard, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fireplace in summer.

Fīre'-brănd, *n.* **1.** A piece of wood kindled or on fire. **2.** One who causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

Fīre'-brĭck, *n.* A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.

Fīre'-clāy, *n.* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and hence used in making fire-bricks.

Fīre'-cŏm'pa-ny (-kŭm'pa-nȳ), *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

Fīre'-crack'er, *n.* A small paper cylinder, charged with a preparation of gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

Fīre'-dămp, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal-mines. See DAMP.

Fīre'-ēat'er, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire; hence, a fighting character; a hotspur.

Fīre'-ĕn'ġĭne (-ĕn'jin), *n.* An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fīre'-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) A winged, luminous insect, which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body; also, the female glow-worm.

Fīre'-ī'rons (-ī'urnz), *n. pl.* Utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.

Fīre'lŏck, *n.* A gun-lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel; hence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

Fīre'man, *n.; pl.* FĪRE'MEN. **1.** A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns. **2.** A man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine. [new.

Fīre'-new (-nū), *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright; quite

Fīre'-păn, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire; *especially*, the receptacle for the priming in a gun.

Fīre'-plāçe, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. [extinguish fire.

Fīre'-plŭg, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to

Fīre'-prōof, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

Fīre'-sĕt, *n.* A set of fire-irons, including, commonly, tongs, shovel, and poker.

Fīre'-shĭp, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. [domestic life or retirement.

Fīre'sīde, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home;

Fīre'wărd, } *n.* An officer who has authority to di-
Fīre'wărd'en, } rect in the extinguishing of fires, or the proper precautions against fires.

Fīre'-wōod, *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fīre'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Preparations of gunpowder and other inflammable materials, for making explosions in the air; — usually in the plural.

Fīr'kin (18), *n.* [From A.-S. *feover*, four, and the dim. termination *kin*.] **1.** A measure of capacity, equal to nine ale-gallons, or seven and a half imperial gallons. **2.** A small vessel or cask of indeterminate size; — used chiefly for butter and lard. [*Amer.*]

Fīrm (18), *a.* [*compar.* FIRMER; *superl.* FIRMEST.] [Lat. *firmus*.] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed. **2.** Not easily excited or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; not easily moved. **3.** Not giving way; solid. **4.** Indicating firmness.

Syn. — Compact; dense; hard; stable; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; unshaken; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.

Fīrm, *n.* [It. *firma*, the (firm, sure, or confirming) signature or subscription, from Lat. *firmus*.] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; hence, a partnership or house.

Fīrm, *v. t.* **1.** To fix; to settle; to confirm. **2.** To fix or direct with firmness.

Fīr'ma-ment, *n.* [Lat. *firmamentum*, from *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

Fīr'ma-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament.

Fīr'man, or **Fīr-män'**, *n.; pl.* FIR'MANS, or FĪR-MĀNS'. [Pers. *ferman*, Skr. *pramâna*, measure, judgment, authority, from *pra*, inseparable preposition, Gr. πρό, Lat. *pro*, Pers. *fer*, and Skr. *mâ*, to measure, suffix *ana*.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government; — generally given for special objects. [steadily.

Fīrm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; closely;

Fīrm'ness, *n.* The state of being firm; fixedness; stability; constancy; certainty; steadfastness.

Syn. — Firmness; constancy. — *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles: the former prevents us from yielding, and the latter from fluctuating. Without *firmness* a man has no character; "without *constancy*," says Addison, "there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world."

Fīrst (18), *a.* [A.-S. *first*, *fyrst*, *fyrest*, Icel. *fyrstr*, O. H. Ger. *furist*, *furisto*, superl. of *furi*, before, Goth. *faur*, A.-S. *for*, *fore*, *fora*, Icel. *fyri*. See FOR.] **1.** Preceding all others of a series or kind. **2.** Placed in front of, or in advance of, all others; foremost. **3.** Most eminent or exalted; most excellent.

Syn. — Primary; primordial; original; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; chief; principal.

Fīrst, *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c.; — used in composition.

At first, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin. — *First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

Fīrst, *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c., either vocal or instrumental. [of nativity; eldest.

Fīrst'-bôrn, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order

Fīrst'-flōor, *n.* **1.** The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor. [*Eng.*] **2.** The ground-floor. [*Amer.*]

Fīrst'-fruit, *n.* [Usually in the pl.] **1.** The fruits earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position. **2.** (*Feudal Law.*) One year's profits of lands which belonged to the king on the death of a tenant who held directly from him. **3.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The first year's whole profits of a benefice or spiritual living.

Fīrst'ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring; — said of animals, especially domestic animals.

Fīrst'ly, *adv.* In the first place; to commence.

Fīrst'-rāte, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation. [the sea; a frith.

Fīrth, *n.* [Scot., Eng. *frith*, q. v.] (*Geog.*) An arm of

Fīr'-tree, *n.* See FIR.

Fĭse, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fiscus*, basket, money-basket, state treasury.] The treasury of a prince or state.

Fĭse'al, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

Fĭse'al, *n.* **1.** A treasurer. **2.** The king's solicitor in Spain and Portugal.

Fĭsh, *n.; pl.* FĬSH'ES, instead of which the singular is often used collectively. [A.-S.; Ger. *fisc*, Icel. *fiskr*, Goth. *fisks*, allied to Lat. *piscis*, W. *pysg*.] **1.** An animal that lives in water. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An oviparous, vertebrate animal, having a covering of scales or plates, and breathing by means of gills or branchiæ, and living almost entirely in the water. **3.** The flesh of fish, used as food.

☞ In composition, *fish* sometimes signifies that what it is compounded with is shaped like a fish.

Fĭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FISHED (fĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FISHING.] **1.** To attempt to catch fish. **2.** To seek to obtain by artifice

Fĭsh, *v. t.* **1.** To catch; to draw out or up. **2.** To search by raking or sweeping. **3.** (*Naut.*) To strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. **4.** (*Railway Engin.*) To splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.

Fĭsh'-bēam, *n.* (*Mech.*) A beam one of whose sides swells out like the belly of a fish.

Fĭsh'er, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

Fĭsh'er-man, *n.; pl.* FĬSH'ER-MEN. **1.** One whose occupation is to catch fish. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

Fish'er-y, *n.* **1.** Business or practice of catching fish **2.** A place for catching fish.
Fish'-gig, *n.* A staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs, for striking fish at sea.
Fish'-glūe, *n.* Isinglass.
Fish'hook, *n.* **1.** A hook for catching fish. **2.** A hook with a pendant to the end of which the fish-tackle
Fish'i-ness, *n.* The state of being fishy. [is hooked.
Fish'-joint, *n.* (*Railways.*) A splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron or wood bolted to the side or sides of two adjacent rails, where the head of one meets the foot of the other.
Fish'-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* A seller of fish.
Fish'-slice, *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish at table; a fish-trowel. [fish for sale.
Fish'-wife, *n.; pl.* FISH'WIVES. A woman that cries
Fish'-wŏm'an, *n.; pl.* FISH'-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en). A woman who sells fish; a fish-wife.
Fish'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of fish; fish-like; having the qualities or taste of fish; filled with fish. **2.** Extravagant, like some stories told about fish, or by fishermen; improbable. [*Colloq.*]
Fis'sile (fĭs'sil), *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, from *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.
Fis-sĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fissile.
Fis'sion (fĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A subdividing into two parts from the progress of natural growth.
Fis-sĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere*, to split, and *parere*, to bring forth, bear.] (*Physiol.*) Reproducing by spontaneous fission.
Fis'sūre (fĭsh'ụr), *n.* [Lat. *fissura*. See FISSILE.] A cleft; a longitudinal opening.
Fĭst, *n.* [A.-S. *fyst*, allied to Slav. *pjastj*.] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
Fĭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FISTING.] To strike with the fist.
Fĭst'ic, *a.* [From *fist*.] Pertaining to boxing, or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic.
Fĭst'i-cŭffs, *n. pl.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Blows, or a combat with the fists; a boxing. [*Colloq.*]
Fĭst'u-la (fĭst'yụ-la), *n.; pl. FĬST'U-LÆ.* [Lat.] **1.** A reed; hence, a pipe. **2.** (*Surg.*) A deep, narrow, chronic abscess. [reed.
Fĭst'u-lar, *a.* Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or
Fĭst'u-lāte, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.
Fĭst'u-lāte, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe.
Fĭst-ū'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *fistula*, pipe, and *forma*, form.] Having a fistular form; tubular.
Fĭst'u-loŭs (fĭst'yụ-lus), *a.* **1.** Having the form or nature of a fistula. **2.** Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
Fĭt, *a.* [*compar.* FITTER; *superl.* FITTEST.] [Cf. *feat*, neat, elegant, well made, Goth. *fetjan*, to deck, adorn, dress, Icel. *fata*, to clothe, *fat*, clothing.] **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature, by art, or by culture. **2.** Suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste.

Syn. — Suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; expedient; congruous; correspondent; convenient; apposite; apt; adapted; prepared; qualified; competent; adequate.

Fĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FITTING.] **1.** To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose for which any thing is intended; to qualify. **2.** To bring into a required form. **3.** To furnish duly. **4.** To be suitable to; to answer the requirements of.

To fit out, to supply with necessaries or means. — *To fit up*, to furnish with things suitable.

Fĭt, *v. i.* **1.** To be proper or becoming. **2.** To be adjusted to the shape directed; to suit.
Fĭt, *n.* [See FIT, *a.*] **1.** Adjustment; adaptedness. **2.** (*Mach.*) Coincidence of parts that come in contact.
Fĭt, *n.* [Probably from the root of *fight*.] **1.** A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, in general, an attack of disease. **2.** An attack of any thing which masters or possesses one for a time. **3.** A passing humor; an impulsive and irregular action. **4.** A sudden emission.

By fits, by fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly.

Fĭtch, *n.* [See VETCH.] **1.** A chick-pea. **2.** [Contraction of *fitchet*.] The fur of the pole-cat.
Fĭtch'et, } *n.* [O. Fr. *fissau*, O. D. *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche*,
Fĭtch'ew, } Gael. *feoculian*.] A polecat; a foumart.
Fĭt'fụl, *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.
Fĭt'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits.
Fĭt'ly, *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly.
Fĭt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fit.
Fĭt'ter, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable.
Fĭt'ting, *n.* Any thing used in fitting up; *especially*, in the plural, necessary fixtures or apparatus.
Fĭt'ting, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper.
Fitz (fĭts, 108), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fiz*, *fiuz*, N. Fr. *fils*, son, from Lat *filius*.] A son; — used in compound names, and, in England, of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood.
Five, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fif*, Goth. *fimf*, Icel. *fimm*, allied to Lat. *quinque*, Oscan. *pomtis*, Gr. *πέντε*, Eol. *πέμπε*, Celt. *pemp*, *pump*, Lith. *penki*, Skr. *pantschan*.] **1.** A number next greater than four, and less than six; the sum of four and one. **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V.
Five, *a.* Four and one added; one more than four.
Five'fōld, *a.* & *adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple.
Fives, *n.* [H. Ger. *feifel*, L. Lat. *vivolæ*, *vivæ*, Fr. *avives*.] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses; the vives.
Fīves, *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis; — so named because three *fives*, or *fifteen*, are counted to the game. [dicament; dilemma. [*Colloq.*]
Fix, *n.* A position of difficulty or embarrassment; pre-
Fix, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIXED (fĭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIXING.] [Fr. *fixer*, Sp. & Pg. *fixar*, It. *fissare*, from Lat. *figere*, *fixum*.] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast; to establish. **2.** To hold steadily, or without moving, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker, and the like. **3.** To implant; to pierce. **4.** To adjust; to set to rights; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable.

Syn. — To prepare; adjust; place; establish; settle; determine; arrange; put in order. — *Fix* denotes to set firmly, as, to *fix* the eye on some one; his teeth were *fixed*; and hence arises the vulgarism to be in a "*fix*," or a "bad *fix*." It is a gross error to give this word the sense of *arrange* or *put in order*, as, to *fix* a clock; to *fix* the fire; to *fix* one's hair; to *fix up*, &c. — This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage.

Fix, *v. i.* **1.** To settle or remain permanently; to rest. **2.** To become firm; to cease to flow or be fluid; to become hard and malleable.
Fix'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fixed.
Fix-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fixing, making firm, or establishing. **2.** State of being fixed; steadiness; constancy. **3.** Act of uniting chemically with a solid substance or in a solid form. **4.** Act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm. **5.** A state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.
Fĭxed (fĭkst), *p. a.* Settled; established; firm.

Fixed ammunition (*Mil.*), ammunition composed of the powder and projectile firmly united together, so as to be inserted into a fire-arm at the same time. — *Fixed oils* or *alkalies* (*Chem.*), such as remain in a permanent state, and are not readily volatilized. — *Fixed stars* (*Astron.*), such stars as always retain nearly the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.

Fĭx'ed-ly, *adv.* In a fixed or firm manner.
Fĭx'ed-ness, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness.
Fĭx'ing, *n.* That which is fixed; a fixture; — used chiefly in the plural; arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, and the like. [*Colloq. Amer.*]
Fĭx'i-ty, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts.
Fĭxt'ūre (fĭkst'yụr, 53), *n.* [From *fixt*, equiv. to *fixed*.] **1.** That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage. **2.** Fixedness; fixure. **3.** (*Law.*) Any thing of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them.
Fĭz'gĭg, *n.* **1.** A fishgig. **2.** A gadding, flirting girl. **3.** A firework which makes a fizzing or hissing noise when it explodes.
Fĭzz, } *v. i.* [Icel. *fisa*, to ventilate, Sw. *fis*, a blow-
Fĭz'zle, } ing, Gr. *φῦσα*, L. Lat. *vissium*.] **1.** To make a hissing sound. **2.** To fail of success in an undertaking; to bungle.

To fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, like wet gunpowder; hence, to fail completely and ridiculously; to prove a failure.

Fĭz'zle, *n.* A failure or abortive effort.
Flăb'bi-ness, *n.* State of being flabby or soft.
Flăb'by, *a.* [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid.
Fla-bĕl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *flabellum*, fan, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped.
Flăb'ile, *a.* Subject to be blown about.
Flăc'çid, *a.* [Lat. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

Flac-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* The state of being flaccid; want of firmness or stiffness; flabbiness. [cidity.

Flăc'çid-ness, *n.* The state of being flaccid; flac-

Flăg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAGGING.] [Icel. *flaka*, to droop, hang loosely, O. D. *flaggheren*, to be loose, allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby, Goth. *thlapvus*, soft to the touch, tender.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding. **2.** To grow spiritless or dejected.

Syn. — To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

Flăg, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness.

Flăg, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *flach*, flat. Cf. FLAG-STONE.] A flat stone used for paving.

Flăg, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

Flăg, *n.* [From *flag*, to hang loose, to bend down.] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, with long, ensiform leaves.

Flăg, *n.* [L. & H. Ger. *flagge*, Icel. *flagg*, Sw. *flagga*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag*. See FLAG, *v. i.*] An ensign or colors; a banner; a standard.

Black flag, a flag of a black color, displayed as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished. — *Flag of truce*, a white flag carried or displayed to an enemy for the purpose of making some communication not hostile. — *Red flag*, a flag of a red color, displayed as a sign of defiance and invitation to battle. — *To hang out the white flag*, to ask quarter, or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design by exhibiting a flag of a white color. — *To hang the flag half-mast high*, or *half-staff*, to raise it only half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or sign of mourning. — *To strike* or *lower the flag*, to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender.

Flăg'el-lant, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical sect which arose A. D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament.

Flăj'el-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *flagellare*, *flagellatum*, from *flagellum*, whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, whip, scourge.] To whip; to scourge. [of the scourge.

Flăj'el-lā'tion, *n.* A whipping; a flogging; discipline

Fla-jĕl'li-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *flagellum* and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip.

Flăj'eo-lĕt' (flăj'o-lĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, O. Fr. *flajol*, dim. of *flaüte*, *flahute*, N. Fr. *flûte*. See FLUTE.] (*Mus.*) A small wind-instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, and six principal holes.

Flăg'gi-ness, *n.* The condition of being flaggy.

Flăg'ging, *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flag-stones; flag-stones, spoken of collectively.

Flăg'gy, *a.* **1.** Weak; flexible; limber. **2.** Weak in taste; insipid. **3.** Abounding with the plant called *flag*.

Fla-jĭ'tioŭs (-jĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium*, a shameful or disgraceful act, originally a burning desire, from *flagitare*, to demand hotly, fiercely.] **1.** Disgracefully or shamefully criminal. **2.** Guilty of enormous crimes. **3.** Characterized by scandalous crimes or vices.

Syn. — Atrocious; villainous; flagrant; heinous; corrupt; profligate; abandoned.

Fla-jĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a flagitious manner.

Fla-jĭ'tioŭs-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villainy.

Flăg'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Flăg'on, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, for *flascon*, probably from Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding and conveying liquors.

Flăg'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* FLĂG'-MĔN. One who makes signals with flags. [heinousness; enormity.

Flā'gran-çy, *n.* Condition or quality of being flagrant;

Flā'grant, *a.* [Lat. *flagrans*, p. pr. of *flagrare*, to flame, blaze, burn.] **1.** Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning. **2.** Actually in preparation, execution, or performance; raging. **3.** Flaming into notice; notorious.

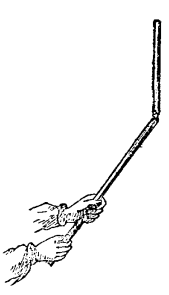
Syn. — Atrocious; flagitious; glaring; enormous.

Flā'grant-ly, *adv.* In a flagrant manner; ardently.

Flăg'-shĭp, *n.* The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and on which his flag is displayed.

Flăg'-stăff, *n.*; *pl.* FLĂG'-STAFFS. A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

Flăg'-stōne, *n.* [See FLAG, a flat stone.] **1.** A flat stone for pavement. **2.** Any sandstone which splits up into flags.



Flāil, *n.* [O. Fr. *flael*, *flaiel*, *flaial*, from Lat. *flagellum*, whip, scourge, in Late Lat. a threshing-flail.] An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.

Flāke, *n.* [A.-S. *flace*, O. H. Ger. *flocco*, *floccho*, Lat. *floccus*. See FLOCK.] **1.** A film; flock; lamina; layer; scale. **2.** A platform of hurdles, for drying codfish, &c. [*Local. Amer.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) A small stage hung over the ship's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, &c.

Flāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAKED (flākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAKING.] To form into flakes.

Flāke, *v. i.* To separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

Flāke'-whīte, *n.* (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The purest white lead in flakes or scales. (*b.*) A subnitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

Flāk'y, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; flake-like.

Flăm, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *fleám*, a flight, *fleam*, smut, dirt.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion. [*Obs.*]

Flăm'beau (flăm'bo), *n.*; *pl.* FLĂM'BEAUX, or FLĂM'-BEAUS (flăm'bōz). [Fr., from *flamber*, to flame, to blaze, from Lat. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, flame.] A flaming torch, used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions.

Flāme, *n.* [Lat. *flamma*.] **1.** A stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze. **2.** Burning zeal or passion; fervency; passionate excitement or strife. **3.** Warmth of affection. **4.** A sweetheart. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See BLAZE.

Flāme, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAMING.] **1.** To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire; to blaze. **2.** To break out in violence of passion.

Flāme'-cŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color.

Flā'men, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* FLĀ'MENS; Lat. *pl.* *FLĂM'I-NĒS*. [Lat., also *filamen*, a priest of one particular deity, so called from the fillet around his head, from *filum*, thread, fillet.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A priest devoted to the service of a particular god, from whom he received a distinguishing epithet.

Fla-mĭn'go, *n.* [From Lat. *flamma*, flame, q. v., on account of its red color.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flamingo.

Flam-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flammifer*, from *flamma*, flame, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flame.

Flam-mĭv'o-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flammivomus*, from *flamma*, and *vomere*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

Flām'y, *a.* [From *flame*.] Flaming; blazing; flame-like; composed of flame.

Flănge, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *flange*, to project out. See FLANK.] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a car-wheel, to keep it on the rail, or of a casting or other piece, by which it is strengthened or may be fastened to something else.

Flănge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLANGING.] (*Mach.*) To make a flange on.

Flănge, *v. i.* To be bent into a flange; to take the form of a flange.

Flănk, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *flaccus*, flabby, with *n* inserted.] **1.** The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left. (*b.*) (*Fort.*) That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face. **3.** (*Arch.*) The side of any building.

Flănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLANKED (flănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLANKING.] **1.** To stand at the flank or side of; to border upon. **2.** To overlook or command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of.

Flănk, *v. i.* **1.** To border; to touch. **2.** To be posted on the side.

Flănk'er, *n.* One who, or that which flanks.

Flănk'er, *v. t.* [See FLANK, *v. t.*; Fr. *flanquer*.] **1.** To defend by lateral fortifications. **2.** To attack sideways.

Flăn'nel, *n.* [Perhaps from Lat. *velamen*, a covering, clothing, or from Fr. *laine*, Lat. *lana*, wool, with *f* prefixed. Cf. Celt. *gloan*, wool.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flăp, *n.* [Cf. O. D. *flabbe*, a fly-flap, orig. any thing pendulous, Ger. *flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, a dropping or hanging mouth, allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby.] **1.** Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved. **2.** The

motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it. **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in the lips of horses.

Flăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAPPED (flăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAPPING.] **1.** To beat with a flap; to strike. **2.** To move, as something broad and flap-like.

Flăp, *v. i.* **1.** To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. **2.** To fall and hang like a flap.

Flăp'-drăg'on, *n.* **1.** A game in which the players catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. **2.** The thing thus caught and eaten.

Flăp'-ēared, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. [ple-puff.

Flăp'jăck, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; also, an ap-

Flăp'per, *n.* One who, or that which flaps.

Flâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLARING.] [Contr. from *flacker*, q. v.] **1.** To burn with a glaring and waving flame. **2.** To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendor. **3.** To be exposed to too much light. **4.** To open or spread outward.

To flare up, to break into a passion.

Flâre, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, broad, offensive light. **2.** Leaf of lard. [versy.

Flâre'-ŭp, *n.* A sudden passion or passionate contro-

Flăsh, *n.* [Fr. *flèche*, arrow, *flèche ardente*, a burning arrow thrown to set on fire the enemy's works; *flèche*, from D. *flits*, M. H. Ger. *vliz*, arrow, bow, cross-bow.] **1.** A sudden burst of light; a momentary blaze. **2.** A momentary brightness or show. **3.** An instant; a very brief period.

Flăsh, *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, and the like; the vulgar tongue.

Flăsh, *a.* Low and vulgar; slang.

Flăsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLASHED (flăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLASHING.] **1.** To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to show a momentary brilliancy. **2.** To burst forth with a flood of flame and light. **3.** To make a quick and unexpected transit.

Flăsh, *v. t.* To send out in flashes; to convey by a flame, or by a quick and startling motion.

Flăsh'-house, *n.* A house frequented by thieves, &c., where stolen goods are received.

Flăsh'i-ly, *adv.* In a flashy manner; with empty show.

Flăsh'y, *a.* **1.** Dazzling for a moment; transitorily bright. **2.** Showy; gay; gaudy. **3.** Insipid; vapid.

Flask, *n.* [A.-S. *flasc*, *flaxa*, O. H. Ger. *flascâ*, O. Fr. *flasche*. See FLAGON.] **1.** A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids. **2.** A powder-horn. **3.** (*Founding.*) A box containing the sand that forms the mold.

Flăt, *a.* [*comp.* FLATTER; *superl.* FLATTEST.] [Icel. *flatr*, O. H. Ger. *flaz*, allied to Icel. *flaki*, Gr. πλάξ, πλατύς.] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so; level without inclination. **2.** Lying at full length; level with the earth; prostrate; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined. **3.** Wanting relief; destitute of variety; monotonous. **4.** Lacking liveliness of commercial exchange and dealings; depressed; dull. **5.** Not relieved, broken, or softened; clear; absolute; downright. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Below the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, minor, or lower by a half-step. (*b.*) Not sharp or shrill; not acute. **7.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with voice instead of breath; spoken, in distinction from whispered; vocal; sonant; — said of certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *z*, &c.

Flăt, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences. **2.** A low, level tract of ground; a shoal; a shallow; a strand. **3.** Something broad and flat in form. **4.** The flat part, or side, of any thing. **5.** A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. **6.** (*Mus.*) A character [♭] before a note, indicating a tone which is a half-step or semitone lower.

Flăt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLATTING.] **1.** To make flat; to flatten; to level. **2.** To render dull, insipid, or spiritless. **3.** To depress in tone, as a musical note; *especially*, to lower in pitch by half a tone.

Flăt, *v. i.* **1.** To become flat, or flattened. **2.** (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch.

Flăt'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.

Flăt'-fo͝ot'ed, *a.* Firm-footed; determined. [*Colloq. Amer.*] [sad-iron.

Flăt'-ī'ron (ī'urn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth; a

Flăt'ly, *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly.

Flăt'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being flat.

Flăt'ten (flăt'tn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLATTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLATTENING.] [From *flat*, q. v.] **1.** To level; to make flat. **2.** To throw down; to prostrate; hence, to depress; to deject. **3.** To make vapid or insipid. **4.** (*Mus.*) To lower the pitch of.

Flăt'ten (flăt'tn), *v. i.* To become flat, even, dejected, dull, or depressed below pitch.

Flăt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLATTERING]. [Icel. *fladra*, Fr. *flatter*, from Icel. *flatr*, Sw. & Eng. *flat*; orig., to stroke, *i. e.*, to make flat, level, or smooth.] **1.** To gratify; to coax; to wheedle. **2.** To gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of; to please by artful and interested commendation. **3.** To please with false hopes.

Flăt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner,

Flăt'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering, or praising in a way to gratify vanity or gain favor.

Syn. — Adulation; compliment; obsequiousness. See ADULATION.

Flăt'u-lençe, } *n.* The state or condition of being flat-
Flăt'u-len-çy, } ulent.

Flăt'u-lent, *a.* [N. Lat. *flatulentus*, from Lat. *flatus*, a blowing, *flatus ventris*, windiness, from *flare*, to blow.] **1.** Affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy. **2.** Generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach. **3.** Turgid with air.

Flăt'wīse, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

Flâunt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAUNTING.] [Cf. Goth. *flautan*, to boast, vaunt.] To throw or spread out; to move ostentatiously.

Flâunt, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously. [a flutist.

Flau'tist, *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute;

Flā'vor, *n.* [O. Eng. *flayre*, smell, odor, O. Fr. *flair*, from Fr. *flairer*, to scent, to smell, from Lat. *fragrare*, to emit fragrance, changed into *flagrare;* or perhaps the word was originally used of the fine yellow color of wine, and hence transferred to its taste, from Lat. *flavus*, yellow.] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of any thing which affects the taste; relish; savor. **3.** That which imparts to any thing a peculiar odor or taste.

Flā'vor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAVORING.] To give flavor to. [or smell; sapid.

Flā'vor-oŭs, *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste

Flaw, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *flôh*, fragment, piece, from *flean*, to flay.] **1.** A bursting or cracking; a breach; a gap or fissure. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sudden gust or blast of short duration. **3.** A tumult; uproar; quarrel. **4.** Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect.

Syn. — Blemish; fault; imperfection; spot; speck.

Flaw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAWING.] To break; to crack; to violate.

Flaw'y, *a.* **1.** Full of flaws or cracks. **2.** Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flăx, *n.* [A.-S. *fleax*, O. H. Ger. *flahs*, N. H. Ger. *flachs*, D. *vlas*, from the same root with German *flechten*, to braid, plait, twist.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant having a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, &c. Linseed oil is expressed from the seed. **2.** The fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.

Flax.

Flăx'-cōmb (flăks'kōm), *n.* A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn in preparing it for spinning; a hatchel.

Flăx'-drĕss'er, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.

Flăx'en (flăks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of flax. **2.** Resembling flax.

Flăx'seed, *n.* The seed of the flax-plant; linseed.

Flăx'y, *a.* Like flax; of a light color; fair.

Flāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAYING.] [A.-S. *flean*. Cf. FLAW.] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

Flāy'er (flā'er, 4), *n.* One who strips off the skin.

Flēa, *n.* [A.-S. *fleá*, Icel. *flo*, allied to Lat. *pulex*, Slav. *blocha*.] (*Entom.*) An insect remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

A flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea.

Flēa'-bāne, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of various plants, supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas.

Flēa'-bīte, } *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot
Flēa'bīt-ing, } caused by the bite. **2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

Flēa'-bĭt'ten, *a.* **1.** Bitten or stung by a flea. **2.** Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

Flēam, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *fliedimâ*, *fliodemâ*, L. Lat. *flevotomum*, Lat. *phlebotomum*, Gr. φλεβοτόμον, from φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, vein, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.* & *Far.*) A sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Flĕck, *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle; a dapple.

Flĕck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLECKED (flĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLECKING.] [Ger. *fleck*, spot, D. *flek*, *flâk*, Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, *vlak*.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Flĕc'tion, *n.* [See FLEXION.] Act of bending, or state [of being bent; inflection.

Flĕc'tor, *n.* A flexor. See FLEXOR.

Flĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *flee*. See FLEE.

Flĕdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEDGING.] **1.** To supply with the feathers necessary for flight. **2.** To furnish with any soft covering.

Flĕdge'ling, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEEING.] [A.-S. *fleohan*, *fleon*, Icel. *flya*, Goth. *thliuhan*.] To run away, as from danger or evil; — usually with *from*. This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive.

Fleeçe, *n.* [A.-S. *fleós*, *flys*.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. **2.** Any soft woolly covering.

Fleeçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEECED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEECING.] **1.** To deprive of a fleece. **2.** To strip of money or property; to rob; to steal from. **3.** To spread over as with wool.

Flee'çer, *n.* One who fleeces, strips, or exacts.

Flee'çy, *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling a fleece.

Fleer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEERING.] [Scot. *fleyer*, to make wry faces, Icel. *flyra*, to smile, to laugh often.] To make a wry face in contempt; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe.

Fleer, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. [looks.

Fleer, *n.* Derision or mockery, expressed by words or

Fleer'er, *n.* One who fleers; a mocker; a fawner.

Fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

Fleet, *n.* [A.-S. *fliet*, *flota*, ship, from *fleótan*, to float, swim.] A navy or squadron of ships; *especially*, a number of ships of war.

Fleet, *a.* [*compar.* FLEETER; *superl.* FLEETEST.] [Icel. *fliôtr*, quick. See FLIT.] Swift in motion; moving with velocity; nimble.

Fleet, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEETING.] **1.** To fly swiftly; to hasten. **2.** (*Naut.*) To slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass; — said of a rope or chain.

Fleet, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over rapidly. **2.** To cause to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To draw apart the blocks of. (*b.*) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a rope or chain.

Fleet'-fo͝ot, *a.* Swift of foot; running, or able to run, with rapidity.

Fleet'ing, *p. a.* Not durable; transient; transitory.

Syn. — Transient; transitory. — *Transient* represents a thing as short at the best; *transitory* as *liable* at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the *act* of taking its flight. Life is *transient;* its joys are *transitory;* its hours are *fleeting*.

Fleet'ly, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

Fleet'ness, *n.* The quality of being fleet or swift; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

Flĕnse, *v. t.* [Dan. *flense*, D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen*, Cf. Icel. *flisia*, to flay, skin.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of; — said of a whale.

Flĕsh, *n.* [A.-S. *fläsc*, O. H. Ger. *fleisc;* allied to Russ. *plotj*, flesh.] **1.** The muscles, fat, &c., covering the framework of bones in animals; *especially*, the muscles. **2.** Animal food; meat; *especially*, the body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*. **3.** The human system; the body. **4.** The human race; mankind; humanity. **5.** Human nature; (*a.*) In a good sense, tenderness of feeling. (*b.*) In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; carnality. (*c.*) (*Theol.*) The soul uninfluenced by spiritual influences. **6.** Kindred; stock; race. **7.** The soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

Flesh and blood, the entire body; man in his physical personality.

Flĕsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLESHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLESHING.] **1.** To feed with flesh, as hawks, dogs, &c., as an incitement to further exertion; hence, to use upon flesh, as a murderous weapon, especially for the first time. **2.** To glut; to satiate; hence, to harden; to accustom.

Flĕsh'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction. [caldron.

Flĕsh'-hoo͝k, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or

Flĕsh'i-ness, *n.* [From *fleshy*.] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

Flĕsh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean; gaunt.

Flĕsh'li-ness, *n.* The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Flĕsh'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. **2.** Animal; not vegetable. **3.** Human; not celestial; not spiritual. **4.** Carnal; lascivious.

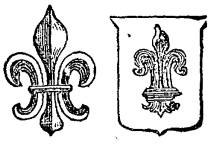
Flĕsh'-mēat, *n.* Animal food.

Flĕsh'-tĭnt, *n.* (*Paint.*) A color which best serves to represent that of the human body.

Flĕsh'-wound (-wo͞ond *or* -wound), *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep.

Flĕsh'y, *a.* [*compar.* FLESHIER; *superl.* FLESHIEST.] **1.** Full of flesh; plump; corpulent; gross. **2.** (*Bot.*) Composed of firm pulp; succulent.

Fleur-de-lis (flu̯r'de-lē'), *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily.] (*Her.*) The royal insignia of France; — whether originally representing a lily or the head of a javelin, is disputed.



Fleur-de-lis.

Flew (flū), *imp.* of *fly*. See FLY.

Flĕx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEXED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEXING.] [Lat. *flectere*, *flexum*.] To bend.

Flĕx'i-bĭl i-ty, *n.* The quality of being flexible; flexibleness; pliancy.

Flĕx'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] **1.** Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; yielding to pressure. **2.** Capable of yielding to the influence of others; too easy and compliant; wavering. **3.** Capable of being adapted.

Syn. — Pliant; pliable; supple; tractable; manageable; ductile; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.

Flĕx'i-ble-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness.

Flĕx'ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

Flĕx'ion, *n.* **1.** Act of flexing or bending. **2.** A part bent; a fold. **3.** (*Gram.*) Inflection. **4.** (*Anat.*) The action of the flexor muscles.

Flĕx'or, *n.* [Lat. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle whose office is to produce flexion.

Flĕx'u-oŭs (flĕk'shu̯-us), *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, turning, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, turn.] Having turns, windings, or flexures; winding; bending.

Flĕx'ūre (flĕk'shu̯r), *n.* **1.** Act of flexing or bending, flexion; hence, obsequious bowing or bending. **2.** A turn; a bend; a fold.

Flĭck'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLICKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLICKERING.] [A.-S. *flyccerian*, *fliccerian*, *flicerian*, *flicrian*, to move the wings, to flutter, from *flycge*, able to fly.] To flutter; to flap without flying; to waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air.

Flĭck'er, *n.* Fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness.

Flī'er, *n.* [See FLY.] **1.** One who flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. **2.** (*Mach.*) A fly. [See FLY.] **3.** *pl.* The arms attached to the spindle of a spinning wheel, over which the thread passes to the spool; — so called from their swift revolution. **4.** A straight flight of steps or stairs.

Flīght (flīt), *n.* [A.-S. *fliht*, *flyht*, a flying, from *fleógan*, to fly, *flyht*, a fleeing, from *fleóhan*, *fleón*, to flee.] **1.** Act of fleeing; hasty departure. **2.** The act of flying; mode or style of flying. **3.** Lofty elevation and excursion; a soaring; in a bad sense, extravagant sally. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; *especially*, a flock of birds flying in company. **5.** A reach of steps or stairs, from one landing to another.

Syn. — Pair; set. See PAIR.

Flīght'i-ness (flīt'ĭ-nes), *n.* State of being flighty; slight delirium; extreme volatility.

Syn. — Levity; giddiness; volatility; lightness; wildness.

Flīght'y (flīt'y), *a.* **1.** Fleeting; swift; transient. **2.** Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, &c; volatile; giddy.

Flĭm'sĭ-ly, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

Flĭm'sĭ-ness, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness.

Flĭm'sy (flĭm'zy), *a.* [*compar.* FLIMSIER; *superl.* FLIM-

SIEST.] [See LIMSY.] Weak; feeble; slight; vain; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.

Syn. — Weak; feeble; light; superficial; shallow; vain.

Flinch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLINCHED (flĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINCHING.] [Probably corrupted from *blench*, q. v.] To show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince.

Flĭn'der-mouse, *n.* A bat; a flitter-mouse.

Flĭn'ders, *n. pl.* [Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, broken pieces.] Small pieces or splinters; fragments.

Fling, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINGING.] [Icel. *fleygia*, to hurl, send; allied to Lat. *fligere*, to strike down.] **1.** To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart. **2.** To shed forth; to emit. **3.** To prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat.

Fling, *v. i.* **1.** To throw; to wince; to flounce. **2.** To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language. **3.** To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush; — *self* being omitted.

Fling, *n.* **1.** A cast from the hand; a throw. **2.** A severe or contemptuous remark; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm. **3.** A kind of dance.

Flint, *n.* [A.-S. *flint*, O. H. Ger. *flins*, allied to Gr. πλίνθος, brick.] **1.** (*Min.*) A very hard variety of quartz. It strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. **2.** A piece of flinty stone used in some fire-arms to strike fire, now superseded by percussion caps.

Flint'-glass, *n.* A pure and beautiful kind of glass; — so called because originally made of pulverized flints.

Flint'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being flinty.

Flint'-lŏck, *n.* A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan.

Flint'y, *a.* [*compar.* FLINTIER; *superl.* FLINTIEST.] Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.

Flip, *n.* [A cant word. Cf. Prov. Eng. *flip*, equiv. to nimble, flippant.] A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

Flip'pan-cy, *n.* State or quality of being flippant; smoothness and rapidity of speech.

Flip'pant, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *flip*, to move nimbly.] **1.** Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; voluble; talkative. **2.** Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; pert; petulant.

Flip'pant-ly, *adv.* In a flippant manner; fluently.

Flip'pant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being flippant.

Flip'per, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish.

Flirt (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLIRTING.] [Cf. A.-S. *fleard*, trifle, folly, *fleardian*, to trifle; Eng. *blurt*, to throw at random.] **1.** To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly. **2.** To move playfully to and fro. **3.** To jeer at; to abuse; to treat with contempt.

Flirt, *v. i.* **1.** To act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; *especially*, to play the coquette. **2.** To jeer or gibe.

Flirt, *n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; a darting motion; hence, a jeer. **2.** [L. Ger. *flirtje*, H. Ger. *flirtchen*.] One who flirts; a coquette; a pert girl.

Flir-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. **2.** Playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLITTING.] [Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove; Dan. *flyde*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away; D. *vlieden*, to flee. See FLEET.] **1.** To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet. **2.** To flutter; to rove on the wing. **3.** To pass rapidly from one place to another. **4.** To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

Flitch, *n.* [A.-S. *flicce*, Prov. Eng. *flick*, L. Ger. *flicke*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

Flit'ter, *n.* [Allied to Eng. *flutter*.] A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment.

Flit'ter-mouse, *n.* [From *flitter*, to flutter, and *mouse*.] A bat; a flicker-mouse; a flinder-mouse.

Flōat, *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. *fleet*, flood, in English proper names; A.-S. *fleót*, Icel. *fliót*, river.] **1.** Any thing which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; a raft. **2.** The cork or quill on an angling line, to support it, and indicate the bite of a fish. **3.** The float-board of a wheel. [See FLOAT-BOARD.] **4.** A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one foot deep. **5.** A broad, wooden instrument, with which masons smooth the plastering on walls. **6.** A single-cut file for smoothing.

Flōat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOATING.] [A.-S. *fleotan*, *flotian*, to float, swim.] **1.** To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up. **2.** To move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft; to move gently and easily through the air.

Floating debt, capital, &c., debt or capital not fixed, or of uncertain amount or employment.

Flōat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid. **2.** To flood; to inundate; to overflow. **3.** (*Plastering.*) To pass over and level the surface of with a float dipped frequently in water.

Floated work, plastering made level by means of a float.

Flōat'a|ge (45), *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.

Flōat'-bōard, *n.* One of the boards on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle wheels; a vane; a float.

Flōat'er, *n.* One who floats or swims.

Flōat'ing-brĭd|ge, *n.* **1.** A bridge of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank. **2.** (*Mil.*) A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys.

Flŏc'çil-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. See FLOCK.] (*Med.*) A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c.; — an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

Flŏc'cu-lençe, *n.* The state of being flocculent.

Flŏc'cu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. See FLOCK.] Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes.

Flŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *flocc*, flock, company, crowd, troop, Icel. *flockr*, allied to Eng. *folk*, q. v.; N. H. Ger. *flocke*, a lock of wool or hair, flake, O. H. Ger. *flocco*, from Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. Cf. FLAKE.] **1.** A company or collection of living creatures; — especially applied to sheep and birds. **2.** A Christian congregation. **3.** A lock of wool or hair. **4.** Finely powdered wool or cloth, used when colored for making flock-paper. **5.** *pl.* The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woolen goods.

Flŏck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOCKED (flŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOCKING.] To gather in companies or crowds.

Flŏck'-bĕd, *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

Flōe, *n.* [Dan. *flag*, Sw. *flaga*, *flake*.] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.

Flŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOGGING.] [Cf. Scot. *fleg*, blow, stroke, kick, Lat. *flagrum*, whip, scourge, from the root *fag*, Lat. *fligere*, to strike, Lat. *plaga*, Gr. πληγή, blow, stroke.] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash.

Flōod (flŭd), *n.* [A.-S. *flód*, Icel. *flod*, *fliot*, Goth. *flodus*, as if from a Goth. word *fliutan*. See FLOAT, *v. i.*] **1.** A body of moving water; *especially*, a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. **3.** A great quantity; abundance; superabundance. **4.** A great body or stream of any fluid substance. **5.** Menstrual discharge.

The flood, the deluge in the days of Noah.

Flōod (flŭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOODING.] To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

Flōod'-gāte, *n.* A gate to stop or to let out water; hence, any opening or passage; also an obstruction or restraint.

Flōod'-märk (flŭd/märk), *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

Flōor (flōr), *n.* [A.-S. *flór*, *flóre*, Icel. *flór*, allied to W. *llawr*, *llor*, floor, ground, allied to *clawr*, *clor*, surface.] **1.** The level portion on which one walks in any building. **2.** A suite of rooms on a level in a house; a story. **3.** Any platform or flooring. **4.** (*Legislative Assemblies.*) (*a.*) The part of the house assigned to the members. (*b.*) The right to speak. [*Amer.*] **5.** (*Naut.*) That part of the bottom of a vessel which is most nearly horizontal.

Flōor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOORING.] **1.** To cover with a floor. **2.** To strike down or lay level with the floor; hence, to put to silence by some decisive argument or retort.

Flōor'ing (flōr'ing), *n.* **1.** A platform; the bottom of a room or building. **2.** Materials for floors.

Flŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOPPED (flŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOPPING.] [A different spelling of *flap*.] **1.** To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, &c.; to flap. **2.** To let down the brim of, as of a hat.

Flŏp, *v. i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to rise and fall.

Flō'rȧ, *n.* [Lat., from *flos*, flower.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers. **2.** (*Bot.*) The complete system of vegetable species native in a given locality, or period; a list or description of such plants.

Flō'ral (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers. **2.** (*Bot.*) Containing, or belonging to, the flower.

Flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere*, to begin to blossom, inchoative form of *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A bursting into flower; a blossoming.

Flō'ret (89), *n.* [O. Fr. *florete*, *florette*, diminutive of *flor*, Lat. *flos*, flower.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. **2.** [Fr. *floret*.] A foil.

Flō'ri-cŭlt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *flos* and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowering plants.

Flŏr'id, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos*, *floris*, flower.] **1.** Covered with flowers; abounding in flowers; flowery. [*Rare.*] **2.** Bright in color; of a lively red color. **3.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.

Flo-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.

Flŏr'id-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being florid.

Flo-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *florifer*, from *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

Flō'ri-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a flower.

Flŏr'in, *n.* [Originally a *Florentine* coin, with a lily on it, from It. *fiore*, Lat. *flos*, flower.] A coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries.

Flō'rist (89), *n.* **1.** A cultivator of flowers. **2.** One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

Flŏs'cu-lar, *a.* The same as FLOSCULOUS.

Flŏs'cūle, *n.* [Lat. *flosculus*, a little flower, dim. of *flos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A floret of an aggregate flower.

Flŏs'cu-loŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets.

Flŏss, *n.* [Lat. *flos*, flower.] **1.** A downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, &c. **2.** A fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling-furnace. **3.** Untwisted filaments of silk.

Flō'tage, *n.* [O. Fr. *flotage*, N. Fr. *flottage*, from *floter*, *flotter*, to float.] **1.** Act of floating. **2.** That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Rare.*]

Flō'tant, *a.* (*Her.*) Flying or streaming in the air.

Flo-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of floating. **2.** The science of floating bodies.

Flo-tĭl'lȧ, *n.* [Diminutive of Sp. *flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

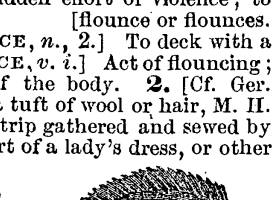
Flŏt'sam, } *n.* [Fr. *flotter*, Eng. *float*, Cf. JETSAM,
Flŏt'son, } JETSON, from Fr. *jeter*.] (*Law.*) Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

Flounçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOUNCED (flounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOUNCING.] [O. Sw. *flunsa*, to immerge, Prov. Ger. *flunsch*, O. D. *plonssen*, to sink in.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to flounder. [flounce or flounces.

Flounçe, *v. t.* [See FLOUNCE, *n.*, 2.] To deck with a

Flounçe, *n.* **1.** [See FLOUNCE, *v. i.*] Act of flouncing; a sudden, jerking motion of the body. **2.** [Cf. Ger. *flaus*, *flausch*, *flusch*, *flüsch*, a tuft of wool or hair, M. H. Ger. *vlûs*.] An ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around the skirt of a lady's dress, or other article of wearing apparel.

Floun'der, *n.* [Ger. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*.] (*Ichth.*) A flat fish, allied to the halibut.



Flounder.

Floun'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOUNDERING.] [Allied to *flounce*, v. i., q.v.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce.

Flour, *n.* [See FLOWER. Icel. *flûr*, flowers, finest wheat.] The finely ground meal of wheat, or any other grain; hence, the fine and soft powder of any other substance.

Flour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOURING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To grind and bolt. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

Flŏur'ish (flŭr'ish), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOURISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOURISHING.] [O. Eng. *fluriche*, *florishe*, O. Fr. *flurir*, *florir*, Lat. *florescere*, inchoative form of *florere*, to bloom, from *flos*, flower.] **1.** To grow luxuriantly; to thrive. **2.** To be prosperous; to be increased with good things or qualities. **3.** To use florid language; to be copious and flowery. **4.** To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **6.** To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude. **7.** To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

Flŏur'ish (flŭr'ish), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to thrive; to develop; to expand. **2.** To ornament with any thing showy; to embellish. **3.** To embellish with the flowers of diction; to grace with ostentatious eloquence. **4.** To move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish.

Flŏur'ish (flŭr'ish), *n.* **1.** Decoration; ornament; showy splendor. **2.** Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness, or amplification; show. **3.** A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver. **4.** A fantastic or decorative musical passage. **5.** The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing.

Flour'y, *a.* Of or resembling flour.

Flout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOUTING.] [Cf. Goth. *flautan*, to boast, Eng. *flite*, to scold, quarrel, and O. D. *fluyten*, to pipe, lie, flatter.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Flout, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer.

Flout, *n.* A mock; an insult.

Flout'er, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

Flōw (flō), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOWING.] [A.-S. *flôvan*, O. H. Ger. *flavjan*, float; Icel. *flôa*, to deluge, Lat. *fluere*, *fluctum*, *fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** To change place or circulate, as a liquid. **2.** To become liquid; to melt. **3.** To glide smoothly or without friction; to proceed; to issue forth. **4.** To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be copious. **5.** To hang loose and waving. **6.** To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. **7.** To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flōw (flō), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; to flood. **2.** To cover with varnish.

Flōw, *n.* **1.** A stream of water or other fluid; a current. **2.** Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a stream; a pouring out. **3.** Abundance; copiousness. **4.** The tidal setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore.

Flōw'ȧge, *n.* An overflowing with water; the water which thus overflows.

Flow'er, *n.* [O. Eng. *flour*, *floure*, from Lat. *flos*, *floris*.] **1.** A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other color than green; a bloom or blossom. **2.** (*Bot.*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs. **3.** The fairest, freshest, and choicest part of any thing. **4.** A figure of speech; an ornament of style. **5.** *pl.* (*O. Chem.*) Bodies in the form of a powder or mealy substance, especially when condensed from sublimation.

Flow'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOWERING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition.

Flow'er, *v. t.* To embellish with flowers.

Flow'er-de-lūçe, *n.* [Fr. *fleur-de-lis*, flower of the lily; *lis*, from Lat. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Iris*. [floret.

Flow'er-ĕt, *n.* [See FLORET.] A small flower; a

Flow'er-i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery. **2.** Floridness of speech.

Flow'er-stȧlk (-stawk), *n.* (*Bot.*) The peduncle of a plant, or the stem supporting the flower or fructification.

Flow'er-y (flou'er-y), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers. **2.** Highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flōwn, *p. p.* of *fly*; — often used with the verb to *be*.

Flū'ate, *n.* [Fr. *fluate*, from *fluor*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A salt once supposed to be formed by fluoric acid combined with a base. These are properly *fluorides*.

Flŭct'u-ant, *a.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, p. pr. of *fluctuare*. See *infra*.] Moving like a wave; wavering.

Flŭct'u-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUCTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUCTUATING.] [Lat. *fluctuare*, *fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere*, *fluctum*, to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither. **2.** To move now in one direction and now in another; to be irresolute or undetermined.

Syn. — To waver; vacillate; hesitate; scruple. — *Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. The stocks *fluctuate;* a man *fluctuates* between conflicting influences. *Vacillate* and *waver* apply only to persons, and represent them as acting themselves. A man *vacillates* when he goes backward and forward in his opinions and purposes, without any fixity of mind or principles. A man *wavers* when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of difficulty or danger. One who is *fluctuating* in his feelings is usually *vacillating* in resolve, and *wavering* in execution.

Flŭct'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fluctuating; unsteadiness; a sudden rise or fall. **2.** Undulation.

Flūe, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, to flow, *fluie*, from Lat. *fluvius*, river.] **1.** An air-passage; *especially*, one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire.

2. (*Steam-boilers.*) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, in distinction from *tubes*, which hold water, and are surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *flue-tubes*.

Flūe, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *flou*, sweet, tender, Ger. *flau*, D. *flauw*, weak.] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur or hair.

Flū'en-çy, *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility; affluence.

Flū'ent, *a.* [Lat. *fluens*, p. pr. of *fluere*, to flow.] **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; current. **2.** Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; hence, flowing; smooth.

Flū'ent, *n.* (*Math.*) A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral*.

Flŭff, *n.* Nap or down; flue.

Flŭff'y, *a.* [*compar.* FLUFFIER; *superl.* FLUFFIEST.] Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy.

Flū'gel-man (flū'gl-man), *n.* [Ger. *flügelmann*, file-leader, from *flügel*, wing, file, and *mann*, man.] (*Mil.*) The leader of a file; a fugleman.

Flū'id, *a.* [Lat. *fluidus*, from *fluere*, to flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. [themselves.

Flū'id, *n.* A body whose particles move easily among

Flu-ĭd'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fluid; a liquid, aëriform, or gaseous state.

Flūkė, *n.* [L. Ger. *flunk*, *flunka*, wing, the palm of an anchor, from *flegen*, H. Ger. *fliegen*, Eng. to fly.] **1.** The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. Hence, **2.** One of the points of a whale's tail.

Flūke'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A parasitic worm found in the livers of sheep.

Flūk'y, *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke.

Flūme, *n.* [A.-S. *flum*, a stream; Lat. *flumen*, from *fluere*, to flow.] A stream; *especially*, a passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; or, an artificial channel of water for gold-washing.

Flŭm'mer-y, *n.* [W. *llymry*, *llymru*, oatmeal steeped in water until sour, and then strained and boiled to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk or other liquid; *llymrig*, harsh, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe.] **1.** A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal. **2.** Empty compliment; mere flattery; nonsense.

Flŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *fling*. See FLING.

Flŭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNKED (flŭnkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUNKING.] To fail; to back out, through fear. [*Amer.*]

Flŭnk'y, *n.* [Probably derived from or allied to *flank*, q. v.] **1.** A livery servant. **2.** One who is obsequious or cringing. **3.** One who is easily deceived in buying stocks. [*Amer.*]

Flŭnk'y-ĭsm, *n.* Character or quality of a flunky.

Flū'or, *n.* [Lat., from *fluere*, to flow.] (*Min.*) Fluoride of calcium, called also *fluor-spar*. A mineral of beautiful colors, and much used for ornamental vessels.

Flū'or Ăl'bus. [Lat.] (*Med.*) The whites; leucorrhea.

Flū'o-rĕs'çençe, *n.* [From *fluor*, q. v.] (*Opt.*) That property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in color from the mass of the material. [fluor-spar.

Flu-ŏr'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from,

Flū'or-īde, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

Flū'or-īne, *n.* [N. Lat. *fluorina*.] (*Chem.*) An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state.

Flū'or-oŭs, *a.* Obtained from, or pertaining to, fluor.

Flū'or-spär, *n.* (*Min.*) See FLUOR.

Flŭr'ry, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *flur*, to ruffle.] **1.** A sudden and brief blast or gust. **2.** Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; confusion.

Flŭr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLURRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLURRYING.] To agitate; to excite or alarm.

Flŭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSHED (flŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSHING.] [Cf. O. H. Ger. *flusc*, loose, flowing; *fluz*, from *fliuzan*, to flow, A.-S. *fleotan*, Eng. to *float*.] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly. **2.** To become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush. **3.** To shine suddenly; to glow.

Flŭsh, *v. t.* **1.** To redden suddenly; to put to the blush. **2.** To make red or glowing; to redden. **3.** To animate with joy; to elate; to elevate. **4.** To cause to start, as a hunter a bird. **5.** To wash or cleanse with water thrown on plentifully.

To flush up joints (*Masonry*), to fill them in; to make them flush.

Flŭsh, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush. **2.** A rush of blood to the face; a blush; a glow. **3.** A flock of birds suddenly started up. **4.** [Fr. & Sp. *flux*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

Flŭsh, *a.* **1.** Full of vigor; fresh; glowing; bright. **2.** Affluent; well furnished; hence, displaying affluence; liberal; prodigal. **3.** (*Arch.* & *Mech.*) Forming a continuous surface. **4.** (*Card-playing.*) Consisting of cards of the same suit.

Flush deck (*Naut.*), a deck with a continued floor unbroken from stem to stern.

Flŭs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSTERING.] [Cf. Lat. *flustrum*, a swell of the sea, Ger. *flustern*, *flistern*, to whisper, to buzz, A.-S. *flæstrian*, to plait, to weave, and Eng. *bluster*.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to confuse; to muddle.

Flŭs'ter, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; agitation; confusion; disorder.

Flūte, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, O. Fr. *flaûte*, *flahute*, *flahuste*, from Lat. *flatus*, a blowing, from *flare*, *flatum*, to blow, sound.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers. **2.** (*Arch.*) A channel in a column or pillar; a fluting; a reed. **3.** A similar channel or groove made in wood or other work, or in plaited muslin, as a lady's ruffle. **4.** [Corrupted from *float*, q. v.] A large transport.

Flūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTING.] **1.** To play or sing in a clear soft note, like that of a flute. **2.** To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle. [with flutes.

Flūt'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Thin; fine; flute-like. **2.** Formed

Flūt'er, *n.* **1.** One who plays on the flute. **2.** One who makes grooves or flutings.

Flūt'ing, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

Flūt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute; a flautist.

Flŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTTERING.] [O. Ger. *fladdern*, *fladern*.] **1.** To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights. **2.** To move, with quick vibrations or undulations. **3.** To move irregularly; to fluctuate.

Flŭt'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly. **2.** To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

Flŭt'ter, *n.* **1.** Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion. **2.** Hurry; tumult; confusion.

Flū'vi-al, **Flū'vi-ăt'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis*, and *fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, river, stream, from *fluere*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flū'vi-a-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, river.] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; formed by rivers.

Flŭx, *n.* [Lat. *fluxus*, from *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** Act of flowing; quick succession; change. **2.** The matter which flows, as the tide setting in toward the shore. **3.** State of being liquid. **4.** (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. **5.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part; *especially*, an excessive and morbid discharge. (*b.*) The matter thus discharged.

Flŭx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUXED (flŭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUXING.] To fuse.

Flux-ā'tion, *n.* The act of fluxing.

Flŭx'ion (flŭk'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing. **2.** The matter that flows. **3.** A constantly varying indication. **4.** (*Math.*) A differential. **5.** *pl.* (*Math.*) A method of analysis developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion.

Flŭx'ion-al, **Flŭx'ion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, having the nature of, or solved by, fluxions; inconstant; variable.

Flȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLYING.] [A.-S. *fleógan*, O. H. Ger. *fliogan*, *fliugan*, Icel. *fliuga*.] **1.** To move in the air with wings. **2.** To float or move in the air, as the clouds, &c. **3.** To move with rapidity like a bird. **4.** To attempt to escape; to flee. **5.** To part; to burst in pieces.

To fly out, (*a.*) To rush out. (*b.*) To burst into a passion. — *To let fly*, (*a.*) To throw or drive with violence; to discharge. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To let go suddenly and entirely.

Flȳ, *v. t.* **1.** To shun; to avoid. **2.** To cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite.

Flȳ, *n.* **1.** (*Entom.*) A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent; *especially*, the house fly. **2.** A hook dressed with silk, woolen, &c., in imitation of a fly, used for fishing. **3.** A kind of light carriage for rapid motion.

[*England.*] **4.** That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end. **5.** (*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked. **6.** (*Mech.*) A contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine. **7.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) One who takes the sheets from the press. (*b.*) That part of a power-printing press which receives the printed sheet and lays it aside.

Flȳ'-blōw, *n.* The egg of a fly.

Flȳ'-blōw, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly.

Flȳ'bōat, *n.* [D. *vlieboot.*] **1.** A long, narrow boat, used on canals. **2.** A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting vessel.

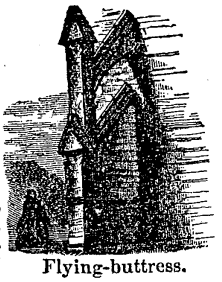
Flȳ'-cătch'er, *n.* **1.** One who hunts flies. **2.** (*Ornith.*) One of several species of birds, so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly.

Flȳ'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flies or flees. **2.** The fly of a jack. **3.** (*Arch.*) A step in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. **4.** *pl.* The same as FLIERS, No. 3.

Flȳ'-fish, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

Flȳ'ing-ar-tĭl'ler-y, *n.* (*Mil.*) Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions.

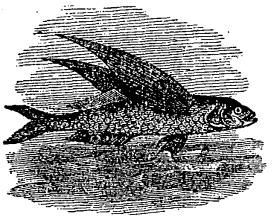
Flȳ'ing-brĭdġe, *n.* (*Mil.*) A bridge supported by light boats, or a ferry-boat anchored up stream, and made to cross by the force of the current.



Flying-buttress.

Flȳ'ing-bŭt'tress, *n.* (*Arch.*) A contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest, consisting of a curved brace or half arch between it and the opposite face of some lower part.

Flȳ'ing-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time, by means of its long, pectoral fins.



Flying-fish.

Flȳ'ing-jĭb, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib-boom.

Flȳ'ing-squir'rel (-skwŭr'-rĭl *or* -skwĕr'rĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

Flying-squirrel.

Flȳ'-lēaf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

Flȳ'-rāil, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

Flȳ'-trăp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant the leaves of which are fringed with stiff bristles and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects that light on them.

Flȳ'-wheel, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance.

Fōal, *n.* [A.-S. *fola*, O. H. Ger. *folo*, *fuli*, Goth. *fula*, Icel. *foli*, allied to Gr. πῶλος; Lat. *pullus*, a young animal. Cf. FILLY.] A colt or filly.

Fōal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOALED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* FOALING.] To bring forth, as a colt or filly. [horse kind.

Fōal, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the

Fōam, *n.* [A.-S. *fām*, O. & N. H. Ger. *feim*, allied to Lat. *spuma*, for *puma*, Skr. *phêna*, Slav. *pjena.*] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume.

Fōam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOAMING.] **1.** To froth; to gather foam. **2.** To form foam, or become filled with foam.

Fōam, *v. t.* **1.** To throw out with rage or violence. **2.** To cause to foam.

Fōam'y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

Fŏb, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.

Fŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOBBING.] [Ger. *foppen.* Cf. FOP.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside.

Fō'cal, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a focus.

Fō'cus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* FŌ'CUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* FŌ'CĪ. [Lat. *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] **1.** (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted. **2.** (*Geom.*) A point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve. **3.** A central point; a point of concentration.

Fŏd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *fōdhur*, *fōdher*, *fōdhr*, *fōder*, *fōdder*, food, from *fēdan*, to nourish.] That which is fed out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables.

Fŏd'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FODDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FODDERING.] To feed, as cattle, with dry food, or cut grass, &c.

Fōe, *n.* [A.-S. *fā*, *fāh*, from *feón*, *fīan*, *figan*, *fiogan*, to hate. Cf. FIEND.] **1.** An enemy. **2.** A national enemy; a hostile army. **3.** One who opposes any thing; an opponent.

Fōe'man, *n.*; *pl.* FŌE'MEN. An enemy in war.

Fœ'tus, *n.* The same as FETUS.

Fŏg, *n.* [Icel. *fok*, *fūk.*] **1.** Watery vapor precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere. **2.** A cloud of dust or of smoke.

Fŏg, *n.* [Scot. *fog*, *fouge*, moss, *foggage*, rank grass, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] (*Agric.*) (*a.*) A second growth of grass; after-grass. (*b.*) Long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

Fŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOGGING.] To envelop, as with fog; to befog.

Fŏg'-bănk, *n.* An appearance, at sea, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Fŏg'-bĕll, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bell near rocks, shoals, &c., rung by machinery, to warn mariners in foggy weather.

Fŏg'gaġe (45), *n.* [See FOG.] (*Agric.*) Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn. See FOG.

Fŏg'gi-ly, *adv.* With fog; darkly.

Fŏg'gi-ness, *n.* State of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Fŏg'gy, *a.* [*compar.* FOGGIER; *superl.* FOGGIEST.] [From *fog.*] **1.** Filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; cloudy; misty. **2.** Beclouded; darkened; dull; obscure.

Fō'gy, *n.* A dull old fellow; a person behind the times; a conservative. [Written also *fogie* and *fogey.*]

☞ The word is said to be connected with the German *vogt*, a guard or protector. By others it is regarded as a diminutive of *folk*, (cf. D. *volkje*). It is applied to the old soldiers of the Royal Hospital of Dublin, which is called the *Fogies'* Hospital. In the fixed habits of such persons we see the origin of the present use of the term.

Fō'gy-ĭsm, *n.* The principles and conduct of a fogy.

Fōh, *interj.* [Cf. FAUGH.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh; fy.

Foi'ble, *n.* [See FEEBLE.] A particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a fault not of a serious character; a frailty.

Syn.—Fault; imperfection; failing; weakness; infirmity; frailty; defect.

Foil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOILING.] [Fr. *fouler*, to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress. Cf. O. Fr. *afoler*, to wound, bruise, ruin.] To render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to balk.

Foil, *n.* **1.** Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; frustration; miscarriage. **2.** A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end; — used in fencing.

Foil, *n.* [From Lat. *folium*, pl. *folia.*] **1.** A leaf or thin plate of metal. **2.** A thin leaf of metal, placed under precious stones by jewelers, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color; hence, any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage. **3.** (*Arch.*) A rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, &c., called trefoil, quatrefoil, quinquefoil, &c., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

Foil'er, *n.* One who foils or frustrates.

Foin'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

Foist, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOISTING.] [Prob. from Fr. *fausser*, to falsify, pervert, from *faux*, *fausse*, false. See FALSE.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate.

Fōld, *n.* [A.-S. *feald*, *fald*, from *fealdan*, to fold up, wrap.] **1.** A doubling of any flexible substance; a fold. **2.** Times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase. **3.** That which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace. **4.** A sheep-pen.

Fōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOLDING.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits; to double. **2.** To double or lay together, as the arms. **3.** To inclose within folds; to infold. **4.** To confine in a fold, as sheep.

Fōld, *v. i.* To become folded, plaited, or doubled.

Fōld'er, *n.* One who, or that which, folds; *especially*, a flat instrument for folding paper.

Fō'li-ā'ceoŭs (fō'lĭ-ā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers. **2.** (*Min.*) Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate.

Fō'li-āge, *n.* [From Lat. *folium*, leaf. Cf. FOIL.] **1.** A collection of leaves as produced or arranged by nature. **2.** (*Arch.*) The representation of leaves, flowers, and branches.

Fō'li-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOLIATING.] To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver.

Fō'li-ate (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leafy.

Fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of forming into leaves. **2.** Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or lamina. **3.** Act of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror. **4.** (*Arch.*) Act of enriching with feather ornaments resembling leaves, or the ornaments themselves. **5.** (*Geol.*) The property, possessed by some crystalline rocks, of dividing into plates or slabs.

Fō'li-o (fō'lĭ-o *or* fōl'yo), *n.* [Ablative of Lat. *folium*, leaf.] **1.** A sheet of paper once folded. **2.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once. **3.** A page in a book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. **4.** (*Law.*) A leaf containing a certain number of words; hence a certain number of words in a writing.

Fō'li-o, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make two leaves.

Fōlk (fōk), *n.*; *pl.* FŌLKS (fōks, 20). [A.-S. *folc*, Icel. *folk*, O. H. Ger. *folk*, allied to Lith. *pulkas*, crowd.] People in general, or a separate class of people; — generally used in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

Fōlk'-lōre (fōk'-), *n.* [Ger. *volkslehre*.] Rural tales, legends, or superstitions. [*Recent.*]

Fŏl'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *follicu-lus*, a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis*, orig. a leathern sack, hence a leathern money-bag.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A simple pod opening down the inner suture. (*b.*) A vessel distended with air. **2.** (*Anat.*) A little bag in animal bodies; a gland.

Follicle (1, a).

Fol-lĭc'u-lar, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, follicles.

Fŏl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOLLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOLLOWING.] [A.-S. *folgian*, O. H. Ger. *folagên*, *folkên*, *folgên*, Icel. *fylgia*.] **1.** To go or come after; to pursue. **2.** To go in pursuit of; to strive to obtain. **3.** To go with, as a leader; to accept as authority; to take as a rule of action. **4.** To copy after; to take as an example. **5.** To succeed in order of time, rank, or office. **6.** To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise. **7.** To watch, as a receding object; hence, to keep the mind upon while in progress; also, to understand the meaning, connection or force of. **8.** To attend upon closely, as a profession or calling.

Syn. — To pursue; chase; go after; attend; accompany; succeed; imitate; copy; embrace; maintain. — To *follow* (*v. t.*) denotes simply to go after; to *pursue* denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object; as, a hound *pursues* the deer.

Fŏl'lōw, *v. i.* To go or come after; — used in the various senses of the transitive verb; to pursue; to attend; to accompany; to be a result; to succeed.

Syn. — To succeed. — To *follow* (*v. i.*) means simply to come after; as, a crowd *followed*; to *succeed* means to come after in some regular series or succession; as, day *succeeds* to day, and night to night.

Fŏl'lōw-er, *n.* **1.** One who follows. **2.** (*Steam-eng.*) (*a.*) The cover of a piston. (*b.*) A gland. **3.** (*Mach.*) The part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

Syn. — Imitator; copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent; attendant.

Fŏl'lōw-ing, *a.* Being next after; succeeding; ensuing.

Fŏl'ly, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] **1.** State of being a fool; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind. **2.** A foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery.

Fo-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOMENTING.] [Lat. *fomentare*, from *fomentum*, a warm application or lotion, for *fovimentum*, from *fovere*, to warm or keep warm.] **1.** To apply warm lotions to. **2.** To cherish and promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet.

Fō'men-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of fomenting, or of applying warm lotions or poultices. (*b.*) The lotion applied to a diseased part. **2.** Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

Fo-mĕnt'er, *n.* One who foments, or encourages.

Fŏnd, *a.* [*compar.* FONDER; *superl.* FONDEST.] [For *fonned*, p. p. of O. Eng. *fonne*, to be foolish, to dote, Icel. *fána*.] **1.** Foolish; simple. [*Obs.*] **2.** Foolishly tender and loving; doting; especially not in a bad sense, loving; tender. **3.** Much pleased; loving ardently.

Fŏnd'le (fŏnd'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FONDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FONDLING.] [From obsolete *fond*, v. t.] To treat with tenderness; to caress.

Fŏnd'ler, *n.* One who fondles.

Fŏnd'ling, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

Fŏnd'ly, *adv.* In a fond manner; foolishly; tenderly.

Fŏnd'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being fond.

Syn. — Attachment; affection; love; kindness.

Fŏnt, *n.* [From Lat. *fons*, fountain.] **1.** A fountain; a spring. **2.** A basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.

Fŏnt, *n.* [From Lat. *fundere*, to pour out, to cast.] (*Print.*) A complete assortment of printing type of one size and style.

Fŏnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source.

Fŏnt'a-nĕl', *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*, prop. a little fountain, from *fontaine*, fountain.] **1.** (*Med.*) An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. **2.** (*Anat.*) A space in an infant's skull occupied by a cartilaginous membrane.

Fōōd, *n.* [A.-S. *foda*, from *fedan*, to feed, q. v.] **1.** What is fed upon; victuals; provisions. **2.** Any thing that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

Syn. — Aliment; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; meat.

Fōōl, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad; of Celtic origin.] **1.** One who is destitute of reason; an idiot; a natural. **2.** A person deficient in intellect; a simpleton; a dunce. **3.** (*Script.*) A wicked person. **4.** A professional jester or buffoon.

Fool's errand, an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise; the pursuit of what can not be found; the undertaking what is impossible.

Fōōl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOOLING.] To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy.

Fōōl, *v. t.* **1.** To infatuate; to make foolish. **2.** To make a fool of; to impose upon. **3.** To cheat.

To fool away, to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage.

Fōōl'er-y, *n.* **1.** Practice of folly; absurdity. **2.** An act of folly or weakness; a piece of absurdity or nonsense.

Fōōl'-härd'i-ness, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Fōōl'-härd'y, *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold.

Syn. — Rash; venturesome; venturous; precipitate; headlong; incautious.

Fōōl'ish, *a.* **1.** Marked with, or exhibiting, folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect. **2.** Exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion. **3.** (*Script.*) Sinful; wicked. **4.** Ridiculous; despicable; contemptible.

Syn. — Absurd; shallow; shallow-brained; brainless; simple; irrational; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; preposterous; vain; trifling.

Fōōl'ish-ly, *adv.* In a foolish manner; weakly.

Fōōl'ish-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; folly. **2.** A foolish practice.

Fōōls'-căp, *n.* [So called from the water-mark of a *fool's cap and bells* used by old paper-makers.] A long folio writing paper, about 13½ by 16½ inches.

Fōōt, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*, Goth. *fōtus*, Icel. *fōtr*, allied to Gr. πούς, ποδός, Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, Skr. *padas*.] **1.** The part of a leg below the ankle. **2.** Any thing which resembles an animal's foot. **3.** The lowest part or foundation; also, the last of a row or series. **4.** Fundamental principle; basis; hence, ordinary level or rank; — used only in the sing. **5.** A measure consisting of twelve inches; — supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. **6.** (*Mil.*) The foot-soldiers; the infantry. **7.** (*Pros.*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse.

By foot, or *on foot*, by walking. — *Cubic foot*, a volume equal to that of a cube the edges of which are twelve inches in length. — *Square foot*, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches in length. — *To be on foot*, to be in motion, action, or process of execution. — *To set on foot*, to originate; to begin.

Fo͝ot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOOTING.] **1.** To tread to measure or music; to dance. **2.** To walk.

Fo͝ot, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the foot; to kick. **2.** To tread. **3.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column. **4.** To add a foot to.

To foot a bill, to pay it. [*Colloq.*]

Fo͝ot'-ball, *n.* **1.** An inflated ball, kicked about in sport. **2.** The sport of kicking the foot-ball.

Fo͝ot'-boy, *n.* An attendant in livery; a footman.

Fo͝ot'-brĭdge, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

Fo͝ot'fall, *n.* **1.** A footstep. **2.** A misstep.

Fo͝ot'-guards (-gärdz), *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

Fo͝ot'-hōld, *n.* A holding with the feet; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

Fo͝ot'ing, *n.* **1.** Ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on. **2.** Firm position; established place. **3.** Relative condition; state. **4.** Tread; *especially*, tread to measure. **5.** Act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column. **6.** Act of putting a foot to any thing, or that which is added as a foot. **7.** A plain cotton lace, without figures. **8.** The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil. **9.** (*Arch.*) The broad foundation or base of a wall.

Fo͝ot'-līght (-līt), *n.* One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theater, &c.

Fo͝ot'man, *n.*; *pl.* FO͝OT'MEN. **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot. **2.** A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.

Fo͝ot'-märk, *n.* A mark of a foot; a foot-print.

Fo͝ot'-nōte, *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page.

Fo͝ot'-pāçe, *n.* **1.** A slow pace or step. **2.** A stair broader than the rest of a flight. **3.** A dais.

Fo͝ot'-păd, *n.* A highwayman, or robber on foot.

Fo͝ot'-prĭnt, *n.* A trace or foot-mark.

Fo͝ot'-sōl'dier (-sōl'jer), *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier who serves on foot.

Fo͝ot'-sōre, *a.* Having tender or sore feet, as by reason of much walking.

Fo͝ot'stalk (-stawk), *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

Fo͝ot'stĕp, *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark.

Fo͝ot'stōol, *n.* A stool for the feet.

Fo͝ot'-stōve, *n.* A contrivance intended to keep the feet [warm.

Fŏp, *n.* [Cf. to *fob*, and Ger. *foppen*, to make a fool of one, jeer.] A gay, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fŏp'ling, *n.* A petty fop.

Fŏp'per-y, *n.* **1.** The behavior, manners, dress, or the like, of a fop; coxcombry. **2.** Folly; impertinence; foolery.

Fŏp'pish, *a.* Fop-like; vain of dress; affected in manners.

Syn. — Finical; spruce; dandyish. See FINICAL.

Fŏp'pish-ly, *adv.* In a foppish manner.

Fŏp'pish-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being foppish.

Fôr, *prep.* [A.-S. *for*, *fore*, Goth. *faur*, *faura*, Icel. *fyri*, *for*, allied to Lat. *pro*, Gr. πρό, Skr. *pra-*, Lith. & Bohem. *pro*, Lett. *par*.] In the place of; instead of; because of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, &c.; — in the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of, with reference to, which any thing is done or takes place.

For as much as, or *for as much as*, in consideration that; seeing that; since. — *For ever*, eternally; at all times. See FOREVER. — *For*, or *as for*, so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to.

Fôr, *conj.* **1.** Because. **2.** Since; because, introducing a reason of something before advanced, the cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made

Fŏr'ăge, *n.* [O. Fr. *fourage*, L. Lat. *foragium*, fr. O. H. Ger. *fuotar*, *fotar*, fodder, nourishment, Eng. *fodder*, q. v.] **1.** Act of providing food. **2.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

Fŏr'ăge, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORAGING.] To wander or rove in search of food; to ravage; to feed on spoil. [forage.

Fŏr'ăge, *v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with

Fŏr'a-ger, *n.* One who forages.

Fo-rā'men, *n.*; *pl.* FO-RĂM'I-NĀ. [Lat., from *forare*, to bore, pierce.] A little opening; a perforation.

Fôr'aş-mŭch', *conj.* In consideration of; because that. See FOR.

Fo-rāy', or **Fŏr'āy**, *n.* [See FORRAY.] A sudden or irregular incursion in a border war; a raid.

For-bădе' (for-băd'), *imp.* of *forbid*. See FORBID.

For-beâr', *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (FORBARE, *obs.*); *p. p.* FORBORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBEARING.] [A.-S. *forbëran*.] **1.** To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay. **2.** To refuse; to decline.

For-beâr', *v. t.* **1.** To avoid; to abstain from. **2.** To treat with consideration; to indulge; to bear with.

For-beâr'ançe, *n.* **1.** The act of forbearing; exercise of patience. **2.** The quality of being forbearing; long-suffering.

Syn. — Abstinence; refraining; lenity; mildness.

For-bĭd', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (FORBID, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBIDDING.] [A.-S. *forbeodan*.] **1.** To command to forbear, or not to do. **2.** To forbid from entering or approaching. **3.** To oppose; to obstruct.

Syn. — To prohibit; interdict; hinder.

For-bĭd', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to prevent.

For-bĭd'dançe, *n.* Act of forbidding, or condition of being forbidden; prohibition.

For-bĭd'der, *n.* One who, or that which, forbids.

For-bĭd'ding, *p. a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable.

Syn. — Unpleasant; displeasing; offensive; odious; abhorrent.

For-bōre', *imp.* of *forbear*. See FORBEAR.

For-bōrne', *p. p.* of *forbear*. See FORBEAR.

Fōrçe, *n.* [L. Lat. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr. Lat. *fortis*, strong.] **1.** Strength or energy of body or mind; often an unusual degree of strength or energy; *especially*, power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation. **2.** Compulsory power. **3.** Strength or power for war; hence, a body of land or naval combatants; hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Violence. (*b.*) Validity; efficacy. **5.** (*Physics.*) Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them.

In force, or *of force*, of unimpaired efficacy; valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed.

Syn. — Strength; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coaction; constraint; coercion. — *Strength* (from strain) looks rather to power as an *inward* capability or energy; *e. g.*, the *strength* of timber, bodily *strength*, mental *strength*, *strength* of emotion, &c., while *force* looks more to the *outward*, as the *force* of momentum, *force* of circumstance, *force* of habit, &c. We do, indeed, speak of *strength* of will and *force* of will; but even here the former may lean toward the internal tenacity of purpose, and the latter toward the outward expression of it in action. But, though the two words do in a few cases touch thus closely on each other, there is, on the whole, a marked distinction between our use of *force* and *strength*.

Fōrçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORCED (fōrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORCING.] **1.** To constrain to do, or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. **2.** To impress by force. **3.** To do violence to; *especially*, to ravish; to violate. **4.** To obtain or win by strength; *specifically*, to capture by assault. **5.** To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, &c., by main strength or violence. **6.** To exert to the utmost; hence, to strain; to produce by unnatural effort. **7.** To provide with forces; to re-enforce; to garrison.

Syn. — To compel; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

Fōrçe'-mēat, *n.* [Corrupted for *farce-meat*, from Fr. *farce*, stuffing. See FARCE.] (*Cookery.*) Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing.

Fôr'çeps, *n.* [Lat.] A pair of pincers or tongs; *especially*, one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, dentists, and others.

Fōrçe'-pŭmp, *n.* See FORCING-PUMP.

Fōr'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, forces or drives; *specifically*, the solid piston of a pump.

Fōr'çi-ble, *a.* **1.** Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy. **2.** Attended or marked by excessive force or violence. **3.** Using force against opposition. **4.** Obtained by compulsion.

Syn. — Violent; impetuous; powerful; efficacious; strong; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent.

Fōr'çi-bly, *adv.* In a forcible manner; strongly; powerfully; by violence; by constraint.

Fōr'çing-pŭmp, *n.* A kind of pump used to throw

water to a distance, or to force it onward by the direct action of the piston.

Fōrd, *n.* [A.-S. *ford*, *fyrd*, allied to Slav. *brod*, Gr. πόρος, A.-S. *faran*, Eng. *fare*.] **1.** A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed on foot, or by wading. **2.** A stream; a current.

Fōrd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORDING.] To pass through by wading; to wade through.

Fōrd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being forded.

Fōre, *a.* [A.-S. *fore*. See FOR, and *infra*.] **1.** Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward. **2.** Advanced in time; antecedent. **3.** Advanced in order or series.

☞ *Fore* is much used in composition, and, as an adjective, rarely occurs in a separate form.

Fōre, *adv.* [A.-S. *fora*, *fore*, *foran*, *forene*, *forne*. See FOR.] In advance; at the front; in the part that precedes or goes first.

Fōre'-ärm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORE-ARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-ARMING.] To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fōre-ärm', *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Fōre-bōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREBODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREBODING.] **1.** To foretell; to prognosticate. **2.** To have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is to happen.

Syn.— To predict; augur; presage; portend; betoken.

Fōre-bōd'er, *n.* One who forebodes; a soothsayer.

Fōre'eăst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORECAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORECASTING.] **1.** To contrive beforehand; to scheme; to project. **2.** To foresee; to provide against.

Fōre'eăst, *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.

Fōre-eăst', *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance or determination. **2.** Foresight of consequences, and provision against them.

Fōre'eăs-tle (-kăs-sl), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels. (*b.*) In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

Fōre-çīt'ed, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

Fōre-elōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORECLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORECLOSING.] To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; to bar; to exclude.

☞ *To foreclose a mortgage* is not technically correct, but is often used.

Fōre-elōs'ūre (-klōzh'ŭr), *n.* The act or process of foreclosing; deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Fōre-dōom', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREDOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREDOOMING.] To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Fōre'fă-ther, *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree; an ancestor.

Fōre-fĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREFENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREFENDING.] **1.** To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit. **2.** To defend; to guard; to secure.

Fōre'fĭn-ger (-fĭng-ger), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Fōre'fo͝ot, *n.*; *pl.* FŌRE'FEET. **1.** One of the anterior feet of an animal. **2.** (*Naut.*) A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem.

Fōre'frȯnt (-frŭnt), *n.* The foremost part or place.

Fōre-gō', *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREWENT; *p. p.* FOREGONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREGOING.] **1.** To quit; to relinquish; to leave. **2.** To relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to give up; to resign; to renounce. **2.** To go before; to precede.

Foregone conclusion, one which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined.

Fōre'ground, *n.* That part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator, or before the figures.

Fōre'hănd, *n.* **1.** All that part of a horse which is before the rider. **2.** The most important part. **3.** Prudence; advantage.

Fōre'hănd-ed, *a.* **1.** Early; timely; seasonable. **2.** Not behindhand; in easy circumstances. [*Amer.*]

Fȯre'head (fȯr'ed), *n.* **1.** That part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow. **2.** Assurance.

Fȯr'eign (fȯr'in), *a.* [L. Lat. *foraneus*, from Lat. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad, without.] **1.** Not native; extraneous; alien. **2.** Remote; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate; not agreeable; — with *to*, or *from*. **3.** Not admitted; excluded.

Syn.— Outlandish; exotic; remote; extrinsic.

Fȯr'eign-er (fȯr'in-er), *n.* A person belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

Fȯr'eign-ness (fȯr'in-nes, 109), *n.* The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.

Fōre-jŭdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREJUDGING.] **1.** To judge before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge. **2.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) To expel from court for some offense or misconduct.

Fōre-knōw' (-nō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREKNEW; *p. p.* FOREKNOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREKNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

Fōre-knōw'er (-no'-), *n.* One who foreknows.

Fōre-knŏwl'edġe (fōr-nŏl'ej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Fōre'lănd, *n.* **1.** A promontory or cape; a head-land. **2.** (*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

Fōre-lāy', *v. t.* **1.** To contrive antecedently. **2.** To [lie in wait for.

Fōre'lŏck, *n.* **1.** The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. **2.** (*Naut.*) A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.

To take time, or *occasion*, *by the forelock*, to make prompt use of any thing; not to let slip an opportunity.

Fōre'man, *n.*; *pl.* FŌRE'MEN. The first or chief man; as, (*a.*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. (*b.*) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop; an overseer.

Fōre'mȧst, *n.* (*Naut.*) The forward mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow.

Fōre-mĕn'tioned, *a.* Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

Fōre'mōst, *a.* First in place; chief in rank or dignity.

Fōre'nāme, *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname; a first name.

Fōre'nāmed, *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Fōre'nōon, *n.* The former part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

Fo-rĕn'sic, } *a.* [Lat. *forensis*, from *forum*, a public
Fo-rĕn'sic-al, } place, market-place, where courts of justice were held, hence a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature or public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

Fōre'-or-dāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORE-ORDAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-ORDAINING.] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine.

Fōre-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fōre'pärt, *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the anterior part; the beginning.

Fōre'-plāne, *n.* (*Carp.*) The first plane used after the saw and ax; a jack-plane.

Fōre'răṅk, *n.* The first rank; the front.

Fōre-rŭn', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORERAN; *p. p.* FORERUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORERUNNING.] **1.** To run before; to precede. **2.** To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce.

Fōre-rŭn'ner, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; hence, a sign foreshowing something to follow; a prognostic.

Fōre'sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast. (*b.*) The first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.

Fōre-see', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESAW; *p. p.* FORESEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESEEING.] To see beforehand; to see or know before occurrence; to foreknow.

Fōre-seer', *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

Fōre-shăd'ōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESHADOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHADOWING.] To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

Fōre-shôrt'en (-shôrt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESHORTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHORTENING.] (*Paint.*) To shorten by representing in an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely.

Fōre-shôrt'en-ing, *n.* The representation or appearance, or diminution of length, of objects, when viewed obliquely. See FORESHORTEN.

Fōre-shōw', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESHOWED; *p. p.* FORESHOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fōre-shōw'er, *n.* One who predicts.
Fōre'sīde, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.
Fōre'sīght (-sīt), *n.* **1.** The act or the power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge. **2.** Action in reference to the future; wise forethought. **3.** (*Surv.*) Any sight or reading of the leveling-staff, except the one backward, called the back-sight.
Fōre'skĭn, *n.* (*Anat.*) The skin that covers the *glans penis*; the prepuce.
Fŏr'est, *n.* [O. Fr. *forest*, It. *foresta*, Ger. *forst*, from Lat. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad, because forests are out of, or beyond, towns.] **1.** An extensive wood; in the United States, a wood of native growth. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) Royal hunting-ground.
Fŏr'est, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESTING.] To cover with trees or wood.
Fōre-stąll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESTALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESTALLING.] [A.-S. *foresteallan*. See STALL.] **1.** To take beforehand; to anticipate. **2.** To pre-occupy; also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation or by measures taken in advance. **3.** (*Eng. Law.*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road.

Syn. — To anticipate; pre-occupy; monopolize; engross.

Fōre-stąll'er, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price.
Fŏr'est-er, *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a forest. **2.** An inhabitant of a forest.
Fōre-tāste', *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
Fōre'tāste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORETASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORETASTING.] **1.** To taste before full possession; to anticipate. **2.** To taste before another.
Fōre-tĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORETOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORETELLING.] To tell before occurrence; to foretoken; to foreshow.

Syn. — To predict; prophesy; prognosticate; augur.

Fōre-tĕll', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.
Fōre-tĕll'er, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies.
Fōre'thŏught (-thawt), *n.* **1.** Anticipation; prescience; premeditation. **2.** Provident care; forecast.
Fōre-tō'ken, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORETOKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORETOKENING.] To foreshow.
Fōre'tō-ken, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.
Fōre'-tōoth, *n.*; *pl.* FŌRE'-TEETH. (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
Fōre'tŏp, *n.* **1.** The hair on the forepart of the head. **2.** That part of a head-dress that is forward. **3.** (*Naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.
For-ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** To eternity; eternally. **2.** At all times.

☞ In England, *for* and *ever* are usually written and printed as two separate words; but, in the United States, the general practice is to make but a single word of them.

Syn. — Constantly; continually; invariably; unchangeably; incessantly; always; perpetually; unceasingly; ceaselessly; interminably; everlastingly; endlessly.

Fōre-wărn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREWARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREWARNING.] To warn beforehand; to caution in advance; to inform previously.
Fôr'feĭt, *a.* Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.
Fôr'feĭt, *n.* [Fr. *forfait*, L. Lat. *forefactum*, *forisfactum*, originally, and still in Fr., trespass, crime, but in Eng. the effect of some transgression or offense; from Fr. *forfaire*, L. Lat. *foris facere*, to offend, injure, from Lat. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, beyond, and *facere*, to do.] **1.** A thing lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. **2.** Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine.
Fôr'feĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORFEITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORFEITING.] [From the noun. See *supra*.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offense, or crime.
Fôr'feĭt-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.
Fôr'feĭt-ūre (53), *n.* **1.** Act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act. **2.** That which is forfeited.

Syn. — Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

For-gāve', *imp.* of *forgive*. See FORGIVE.
Fōrġe, *n.* [From Lat. *fabrica*, the work-shop of a *faber* or artisan who works in hard materials, forger, smith.] **1.** A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; *especially*, a furnace, where iron is heated and wrought; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling. **2.** A work-shop; a place where any thing is produced, shaped, or devised.
Fōrġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORGING.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering. **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to produce. **3.** To make falsely; to produce, as that which is untrue or not genuine.

Syn. — To fabricate; frame; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

Fōrġe, *v. i.* **1.** To commit forgery. **2.** (*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled.
Fōr'ġer, *n.* One who forges, makes, or forms; a fabricator; *especially*, one guilty of forgery.
Fōr'ġer-y, *n.* **1.** The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; *especially*, the crime of counterfeiting. **2.** That which is forged.
For-gĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (FORGAT, *obs.*); *p. p.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORGETTING.] [A.-S. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, from *for* and *getan*, *gitan*, to get.] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; not to think of. **2.** To treat with inattention; to slight; to neglect.

To forget one's self, to be guilty of that which is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control.

For-gĕt'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Apt to forget. **2.** Heedless; careless; neglectful.
For-gĕt'fŭl-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being forgetful; proneness to let slip from the mind. **2.** Loss of remembrance or recollection; oblivion. **3.** Failure to bear in mind; careless omission.
For-gĕt'-me-nŏt', *n.* (*Bot.*) A small herb, bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity.
For-gĕt'ter, *n.* One who forgets or fails to bear in mind.
For-gĭv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being forgiven.
For-gĭve', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORGIVING.] [A.-S. *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give.] **1.** To cease to impute; to remit; to pardon. **2.** To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to absolve; to pardon.
For-gĭve'ness, *n.* **1.** Act of forgiving; pardon or remission of an offense, crime, debt, or penalty. **2.** Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

Syn. — Pardon; remission. — *Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman-French, both denoting to *give back*. The word *pardon*, being early used in our Bible, has, in religious matters, the same sense as *forgiveness;* but in the language of common life there is a difference between them, such as we often find between corresponding Anglo-Saxon and Norman words. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection; when we ask *forgiveness*, we primarily seek the removal of anger. *Pardon* looks more to outward things or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man, or for jostling him in a crowd. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness*. The two words are, therefore, very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life.

For-gĭv'er, *n.* One who pardons or remits.
For-gĭv'ing, *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate.
For-gŏt', **For-gŏt'ten**, } *p. p.* of *forget*. See FORGET.
Fôrk, *n.* [A.-S. *forc*, Lat. *furca*.] **1.** An instrument with two or more prongs or tines. **2.** Any thing like a fork in shape; also, one of the parts into which any thing is divided; a prong; a point.
Fôrk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORKED (fôrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORKING.] **1.** To shoot into blades, as corn. **2.** To divide into two branches.
Fôrk, *v. t.* **1.** To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork, as ground. **2.** To form into a fork-like shape; to bifurcate.

To fork over, to hand or pay over, as money. [*Vulgar, Amer.*]

Fôrk'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being forked.
Fôrk'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of opening in a fork-like manner.
Fôrk'y, *a.* Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.
For-lôrn', *a.* [A.-S. *forloren*, p. p. of *forleósan*, to lose, from *for* and *leósan*, to go.] **1.** Deserted; lost. **2.** In pitiful plight; despicable.

Syn. — Destitute; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

For-lôrn'-hōpe, *n.* (*Mil.*) A detachment of men to lead in an assault, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.
For-lôrn'ness (110), *n.* Condition of being forlorn.
Fôrm, *n.* [Lat. *forma*.] **1.** The shape and structure of any thing; configuration; figure; frame; external ap-

pearance; a mental transcript or image. **2.** Constitution; mode of construction, arrangement, organization, or the like. **3.** Established method, arrangement, or practice; formula. **4.** Show without substance; conventionality; formality. **5.** Orderly arrangement; shapeliness; also, comeliness; beauty. **6.** That which has form; a shape; a phantom. **7.** Mold; pattern; model. **8.** A long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school; also, a class or rank in society. **9.** The seat or bed of a hare. **10.** (*Print.*) A page, or pages, imposed and locked up in a chase.

☞ In the 8th and 9th senses, this word is, in England, pronounced fōrm.

Fôrm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORMING.] **1.** To give form or shape to; to construct; to make; to fashion. **2.** To give a particular shape to; also, to model; to mold; to train. **3.** To go to make up; to act as constituent of. **4.** To provide with a form, as a hare.

Fôrm'al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing. **2.** Belonging to the constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; constitutive; essential. **3.** Done in due form, or with solemnity; express. **4.** According to form; regular; methodical. **5.** Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external duty. **6.** Dependent on form; conventional.

Syn. — Precise; ceremonious. — A man is *precise* (*lit.*, cutting down) who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; *formal* who shapes himself by some set *form* or pattern; *ceremonious* when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are *formal* in their manners, *precise* in their language or observances, *ceremonious* in receiving and entertaining strangers.

Fôrm'al-ĭsm, *n.* Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion.

Fôrm'al-ĭst, *n.* One who is over-attentive to forms, or too much confined to them.

For-măl'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being formal, express, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c. **2.** Form without substance. **3.** Compliance with conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality. **4.** That which is formal; the formal part; hence, essence. **5.** An established order; usual and express method.

Fôrm'al-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; essentially; characteristically; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely.

For-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of giving form or shape to; the act of giving being to. **2.** Manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction. **3.** (*Geol.*) The series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch. It may include many strata. **4.** (*Mil.*) An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

Fôrm'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Giving form; plastic. **2.** (*Gram.*) Serving to form; derivative; not radical.

Fôrm'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical. (*b.*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a

Fôrm'er, *n.* One who, or that which, forms. [root.

Fôr'mer, *a. compar.* [A.-S. *forma*, m., *forme*, f. n., first, Goth. *fruma*.] **1.** Preceding in time; hence, ancient; long past. **2.** First mentioned.

Syn. — Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.

Fôr'mer-ly, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

Fôr'mĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *formica*, an ant.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

Fôr'mi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *formicatio*, from *formicare*, to creep like ants, to feel like the creeping of ants, from *formica*, ant.] (*Med.*) A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

Fôr'mi-da-ble, *a.* [Lat. *formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear.

Syn. — Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous.

Fôr'mi-da-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being formidable.

Fôr'mi-da-bly, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Fôrm'less, *a.* [From *form*.] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

Fôr'mu-là, *n.*; Lat. *pl. FÔR'MU-LÆ*; Eng. *pl.* FÔR'MU-LÀS. [Lat. dim. of *forma*, form, model.] **1.** A prescribed or set form; an established rule. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A written confession of faith. **3.** (*Math.*) A rule or principle expressed in algebraic language. **4.** (*Med.*) A prescription or recipe. **5.** (*Chem.*) An expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound.

Fôr'mu-la-ry (44), *n.* **1.** A book containing stated and prescribed forms. **2.** Prescribed form or model; formula.

Fôr'mu-la-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *formula*.] Stated; prescribed; ritual.

Fôr'mu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORMULATING.] To reduce to a formula; to express in a formula.

Fôr'mu-lĭze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORMULIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORMULIZING.] To reduce to a formula; to formulate.

Fôr'ni-cāte, **Fôr'ni-cā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, arch, vault.] Vaulted; arched.

Fôr'ni-cāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *fornicari*, *fornicatum*, from *fornix*, arch, vault, a brothel, situated in underground vaults.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

Fôr'ni-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female; also the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) Adultery. (*b.*) Incest. (*c.*) Idolatry.

Fôr'ni-cā'tor, *n.* One guilty of fornication.

Fŏr'rāy, or **For-rāy'**, *v. t.* [See FORAGE, *v. i.*, 3.] To ravage. [*Obs.*]

Fŏr'rāy, or **For-rāy'**, *n.* The act of ravaging; a ravaging; a predatory excursion. See FORAY.

For-sāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORSAKING.] [A.-S. *forsacan*, to oppose, refuse, from *for* and *sacan*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, Goth. *sakan*.] To quit or leave entirely; to depart or withdraw from.

Syn. — To abandon; quit; desert; fail; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject.

For-sāk'er, *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

For-sōōth', *adv.* [A.-S. *forsodh*, from *for* and *sódh*, sooth, truth.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; — often used ironically.

For-swĕâr', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSWORE; *p. p.* FORSWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORSWEARING.] [A.-S. *forswerian*, from *for* and *swerian*, to swear.] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly or with protestations. **2.** To deny upon oath.

For-swĕâr', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

For-swĕâr'er, *n.* One who swears a false oath.

For-swōre', *imp.* of *forswear*. **For-swōrn'**, *p. p.* of *forswear*. See FORSWEAR.

Fōrt, *n.* [Fr., from *fort*, equiv. to Lat. *fortis*, strong.] (*Mil.*) A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a fortress; a fortification.

Fōrt'al-ĭçe, *n.* [L. Lat. *fortalitia*, *fortelicia*, *fortaricia*. See FORTRESS.] (*Mil.*) A small outwork of a fortification; a fortilage.

Fōrte, *n.* [It. *forte*, Fr. *fort*. See *supra*.] The strong point; that in which one excels.

Fōr'te (fōr'tā), *adv.* [It., from Lat. *fortis*, strong.] (*Mus.*) Loud; strong; powerfully.

Fōrth, *adv.* [A.-S. *fordh*, from *for*. See FOR.] **1.** Forward; onward in time or in place. **2.** Out from a state of concealment, confinement, non-development, or the like. **3.** Beyond the boundary of a place; away; abroad.

From forth, forth from. See FROM.

Fōrth'-cŏm'ing, *a.* Ready to come forth, or appear; making appearance.

Fōrth-with', or **Fōrth-wĭth'** (99), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

Fôr'ti-eth, *a.* [See FORTY.] **1.** Following the thirty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of forty parts into which any thing is divided. [whole is divided.

Fôr'ti-eth, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one

Fôr'ti-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fortified.

Fôr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fortifying. **2.** That which fortifies; *especially*, the works erected to defend a place against attack; a fortified place.

Syn. — Fortress; castle; citadel; bulwark. See FORTRESS.

Fôr'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fortifies, strengthens, supports, and upholds.

Fôr'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORTIFYING.] [Lat. *fortificare*, from *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To add strength to; to strengthen. **2.** To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art.

For-tĭs'si-mo, *adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, adv., q. v.] (*Mus.*) Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness.

Fôr'ti-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] Passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting or bearing up against danger.

Syn. — Courage; resolution; resoluteness; endurance; bravery.

Fôrt'nĭght (fôrt'nīt), *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fôrt'nĭght-ly (-nīt-), *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

Fôr'tress, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*, from Lat. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a stronghold; usually, a city or town well fortified.

Syn. — Fortification; castle; citadel. — A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, &c.; a *castle* is an antique fortress, which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the strong hold of a fortress or city, &c.

For-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fortuitus*, from *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hazard.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.

Syn. — Accidental; casual; contingent; incidental.

For-tū'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a fortuitous manner.

For-tū'i-toŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being fortuitous; accident; chance.

For-tū'i-ty, *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

Fôrt'u-nate, *a.* [Lat. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare*, to make fortunate or prosperous. See FORTUNE.] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance; auspicious. **2.** Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good; lucky.

Syn. — Successful; prosperous. — A man is *fortunate* when unusual blessings fall to his lot; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which men commonly aim at. One may be *fortunate* in some cases where he is not *successful;* he may be *successful*, but, if his plans are badly formed, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous.*

Fôrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily.

Fôrt'u-nate-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

Fôrt'une (fôrt'yŭn, 30), *n.* [Lat. *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fors*. See FORTUITOUS.] **1.** Chance; accident; luck; fortuity; hap. **2.** Appointed lot in life; fate; destiny. **3.** That which befalls one; event; good or ill success; *especially*, favorable issue. **4.** Estate; possessions; wealth; *especially*, large estate; great wealth.

Fôrt'une, *v. i.* To come casually to pass; to happen.

Fôrt'une-hŭnt'er, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. [marriage.

Fôrt'une-hŭnt'ing, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by

Fôrt'une-tĕll'er, *n.* One who tells or reveals the future events of one's life, or who pretends to do so.

Fôrt'une-tĕll'ing, *n.* The act or practice of telling or revealing the future fortune or events of one's life.

Fôr'ty, *a.* [A.-S. *feówertig*, from *feówer*, four, and the termination *tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, from *taihun*, ten, A.-S. *tyn.*] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.

Fôr'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of forty units. **2.** A symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Fō'rum, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* FŌ'RUMS; Lat. *pl.* FŌ'RĀ. [Lat., kindred with *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] **1.** A marketplace or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people. **2.** A tribunal; a court; an assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

Fôr'ward, } *adv.* [A.-S. *forweard*, *foreweard*, from
Fôr'wards, } *for*, *fore*, and *-weard*, *-weardes*, used in composition to express situation, direction, toward, towards. See FOR, FORE, and WARD.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively.

Fôr'ward, *a.* **1.** Near or at the fore part. **2.** Ready; prompt; willing; earnest; strongly inclined; in an ill sense, over ready. **3.** Ardent; eager; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper. **4.** Advanced beyond the usual degree.

Fôr'ward, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORWARDING.] **1.** To help onward; to advance; to promote. **2.** To send forward; to transmit.

Fôr'ward-er, *n.* **1.** One who promotes, or advances in progress. **2.** One who sends forward or transmits goods. [*Amer.*]

Fôr'ward-ly, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily.

Fôr'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being forward. **2.** A state of advance beyond the usual degree; precocity; prematureness.

Syn. — Promptness; promptitude; eagerness; ardor; zeal; assurance; confidence; boldness; impudence; presumption.

Fôr'wards, *adv.* See FORWARD.

For-zan'do (fôrd-zän'do), *adv.* [It., prop. p. pr. of *forzare*, to force.] (*Mus.*) Sudden and forcible; explosive; — usually indicated by the mark > over each note of the passage, or by the letters *sf* or *fz* placed at the beginning of the passage. [Written also *sforzando.*]

Fŏsse, *n.* [Lat. *fossa*, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A ditch or moat. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) A non-articular depression in a bone, wider at the margin than at the bottom. (*b.*) One of variously shaped cavities in the soft parts.

Fŏs'sil, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis*, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig,] **1.** Dug out of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to, or resembling, fossils; petrified.

Fŏs'sil, *n.* **1.** A substance dug from the earth. **2.** (*Paleon.*) The petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata composing the surface of our globe.

Fŏs'sil-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis*, fossil, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] (*Paleon.*) Containing fossil or organic remains.

Fŏs'sil-ĭst, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; a paleontologist.

Fŏs'sil-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction.

Fŏs'sil-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSSILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSSILIZING.] **1.** To convert into a fossil or petrifaction. **2.** To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization.

Fŏs'sil-īze, *v. i.* **1.** To become changed into a fossil or petrifaction. **2.** To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.

Fŏs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSTERING.] [A.-S. *fôstrian*, from *fôstor*, *fôster*, food, nourishment, *fôstre*, nurse, from *fêdan*, to feed.] **1.** To feed; to nourish; to support; to rear up. **2.** To cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to stimulate.

Fŏs'ter-a*ge, *n.* The charge of nursing.

Fŏs'ter-brŏth'er (-brŭth'er), *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Fŏs'ter-chīld, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Fŏs'ter-er, *n.* One who fosters; a nurse.

Fŏs'ter-fā'ther, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

Fŏs'ter-lĭng, *n.* A foster-child.

Fŏs'ter-mŏth'er (-mŭth'er), *n.* One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child; a nurse.

Fŏs'ter-pâr'ent, *n.* One who rears up a child in place of its own parent.

Fŏs'ter-sĭs'ter, *n.* One not a sister, but brought up as such by the same parent or parents.

Fŏs'ter-sŏn (-sŭn), *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. [fodder.

Fŏth'er, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *fuodar*. Cf. FODDER.] A

Fŏth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOTHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOTHERING.] [Cf. FODDER, *v. t.*, and Ger. *füttern*, *futtern*, to cover within or without, to line.] To endeavor to stop, as a leak in a bottom of a ship, by letting down a sail under her bottom, by its corners, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks.

Fought (fawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *fight*. See FIGHT.

Foul, *a.* [*compar.* FOULER; *superl.* FOULEST.] [A.-S. *fûl*, sordid, Goth. *fuls*, rotten, fetid, Icel. *full*, fetid, D. *vuil*, allied to Skr. *pûj*, Lat. *putere*, Lith. *puti*, to be putrid.] **1.** Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive. **2.** Morally defiled in origin or tendency. **3.** Cloudy or rainy; stormy; not clear or fair. **4.** Loathsome; hateful; detestable. **5.** Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous. **6.** Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, a conflict, test, or the like. **7.** Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with any thing; entangled.

A foul copy, a first draught, with erasures and corrections. — *To fall foul*, to fall out; to quarrel. — *To run* or *fall foul of*, to come into collision with.

Syn. — Nasty; filthy; dirty; polluted; defiled; impure; scurrilous; abusive; obscene; profane; abominable; shameful; odious; unfair; dishonest; dishonorable; cheating.

Foul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOULING.] [A.-S. *fylan*, to defile, *fûljan*, to be putrid.] **1.** To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to soil. **2.** To bring into collision with something that impedes motion.

Foul, *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged.

Fou-lärd', *n.* [Fr.] A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton,

originally brought from India, used for handkerchiefs and ladies' dresses.

Foul'ly (109), *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; shamefully; unfairly.

Foul'-mouthed (-mouthd), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.

Foul'ness, *n.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; defilement; pollution; hatefulness; unfairness.

Foul'-spōk'en (-spōk'n), *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language.

Fou'märt (fōō'märt), *n.* [Scot. *fowmarte*, Prov. Eng. *foulmart*, O. Eng. *folmert*, from A.-S. *fūl*, Eng. *foul*, and *marten*, Fr. *marte*.] The pole-cat; the fitchew.

Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *find*. See FIND.

Found, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOUNDING.] [Lat. *fundare*, from *fundus*, bottom.] **1.** To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly. **2.** To furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise.

Syn. — To predicate; base; ground; build; institute.

Found, *v. t.* [Lat. *fundere*.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast.

Foun-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of founding, fixing, or establishing; establishment; settlement. **2.** That upon which any thing is founded; groundwork; basis. **3.** A donation appropriated for any purpose, especially for a charitable one; an endowment. **4.** An endowed institution or charity.

Foun-dā'tion-er, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [*Eng.*]

Found'er, *n.* One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author.

Found'er, *n.* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster.

Found'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOUNDERING.] [O. Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to sink, plunge, overturn, break, *s'esfondrer*, *s'esfundrer*, to addict one's self, from *fond*, Lat *fundus*. See FOUND.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship; hence, to fail: to miscarry. **2.** To trip; to fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse.

Found'er, *v. t.* To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of, so as to disable or lame; — said of a horse.

Found'er, *n.* (*Far.*) (*a.*) A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse. (*b.*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

Found'er-oŭs, *a.* Failing; liable to sink from beneath.

Found'er-y, *n.* [See FOUND, to cast.] **1.** The art of founding, or casting metals. **2.** The house and works occupied for casting metals. See FOUNDRY.

Found'ling, *n.* [From *found*, p. p. of *find*.] A child found without a parent or owner.

Found'ress, *n.* A female founder.

Found'ry, *n.* A building arranged and fitted for casting metals; a foundery.

Fount, *n.* (*Print.*) A font of type. See FONT.

Fount, } *n.* [L. Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fons*, *fontis*,
Fount'ain, } fountain. See FONT.] **1.** A spring or natural source of water. **2.** An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows. **3.** Origin; first cause.

Fount'āin-hĕad (42), *n.* Primary source; original.

Fōur (fōr), *a.* [A.-S. *feówer*, Goth. *fidvôr*, Icel. *fiórir*, *fiórar*, *fiögur*, allied to Gr. πίδυρες, Oscan *petur*, W. *pedwar*, Lat. *quatuor*, Skr. *tschatur*, *tschatwâr*.] One more than three, or one less than five; twice two.

Fōur, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units. **2.** A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

Fōur'fōld, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.

Fōur'fōld, *n.* Four times as much.

Fōur'foōt'ed, *a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

Fou'ri-er-ĭsm (fōō'-), *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the re-organization of society into small communities, living in common.

Fou'ri-er-īte, *n.* One who favors Fourierism.

Fōur'scōre, *a.* [See SCORE.] Four times twenty; eighty.

Fōur'scōre, *n.* Eighty units; twenty taken four times.

Fōur'squâre, *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

Fōur'teen, *n.* [A.-S. *feówertyne*, from *feówer*, four, and *tyne*, equiv. to *tyn*, ten.] **1.** The sum of ten and four. **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fōur'teen, *a.* Four and ten more; twice seven.

Fōur'teenth, *a.* **1.** Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth. **2.** Making one of fourteen parts into which any thing is divided.

Fōur'teenth, *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole is divided. **2.** (*Mus.*) The octave of the seventh.

Fōurth, *a.* **1.** Next following the third and preceding the fifth. **2.** Forming one of four parts into which any thing is divided.

Fōurth, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone that is represented on the fourth degree of the staff above it.

Fōurth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Fowl, *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, *fugel*, Goth. *fugls*, Icel. *fugl*, allied to A.-S. *fleógan*, to fly, O. H. Ger. *fliogan*, so that it originally signifies the *flying animal*.] **1.** A bird. **2.** A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen.

☞ The word is generally used collectively when applied to wild birds, and in the pl. when applied to domesticated birds.

Fowl, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl, or takes or kills them for food. [fowl or birds.

Fowl'ing-pīēce (foul'-), *n.* A light gun for shooting

Fŏx, *n.* [A.-S. *fox*, Goth. *faúhs*, *faúhô*, probably allied to Icel. *fax*, hair, mane, so that it orig. signifies the *hairy animal*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, remarkable for its cunning. **2.** A sly, cunning fellow.

Fox.

3. (*Naut.*) A small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together.

Fŏx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOXED (fŏkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOXING.] [See *supra* and cf. Icel. *fox*, imposture.] To cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather.

Fŏx, *v. i.* To turn sour; — said of beer, &c., when it sours in fermenting.

Fŏx'-chāse, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Fŏxed (fŏkst), *a.* Discolored or stained; — said of timber, and also of the paper in printed books. [hair falls off.

Fŏx'-ē'vil (-ē'vl), *n.* A kind of disease in which the

Fŏx'-glóve, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome biennial plant whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine; — probably so called from the fancied resemblance of the flower to the fingers of a glove. [ing foxes.

Fŏx'-hound, *n.* A superior variety of hound for chas-

Fŏx'-hŭnt, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

Fŏx'-hŭnt'er, *n.* One who hunts foxes with hounds.

Fŏx'-hŭnt'ing, *n.* The employment of hunting foxes.

Fŏx'tāil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass.

Fŏx'-trăp, *n.* A trap or snare to catch foxes.

Fŏx'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to foxes; fox-like; wily. **2.** Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. **3.** Sour; not properly fermented; — said also of grapes which, even when ripe, are sour.

Frā'eas, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *fracaso*, It. *fracasso*, from It. *fracassare*, from *fra*, among, and *cassare*, to break, annul.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Frăc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fractio*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] **1.** A portion; a fragment. **2.** (*Arith.* or *Alg.*) A division or aliquot part of a unit or whole number.

Common or *vulgar fraction*, a fraction in which the number of equal parts into which the integer is supposed to be divided is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, written below a line, over which is the numerator, indicating the number of these parts included in the fraction; as $\frac{1}{2}$, one half. $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths.—*Decimal fraction*, a fraction in which the denominator is a unit or 1 with ciphers annexed, in which case it is commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it, by which it is separated from whole numbers; thus, .5 which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$; .25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$.

Frăc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to fractions; constituting

Frăc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Fractional. [a fraction.

Frăc'tioŭs (frăk'shus), *a.* [Prob. formed from *fract* (obs.), to break. Cf. also Prov. Eng. *frack*, forward, eager, and *freak*, *fricandean*, *fridge*.] Apt to break out into a passion; apt to fret.

Syn. — Snappish; peevish; waspish; cross; irritable; pettish.

Frăc'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

Frăc'tioŭs-ness, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

Frăct'ūre (frăkt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *fractura*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach. **2.** (*Surg.*) The breaking of a bone. **3.** (*Min.*) The appearance of a freshly-broken surface, by which its texture is displayed.

Compound fracture, a fracture in which there is an open

wound from the surface down to the *fracture*.— *Simple fracture*, a fracture in which the bone only is divided.

Frăc'tūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRACTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRACTURING.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to crack.

Frăg'īle, *a.* [Lat. *fragilis*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] Easily broken or destroyed; liable to fail.

Syn. — Brittle; infirm; weak; frail; frangible.

Fra-ĝĭl'i-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frailty.

Frăg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] A part broken off; a small, detached portion.

Frăg'ment-a-ry (44), *a.* **1.** Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire. **2.** (*Geol.*) Composed of the fragments of other rocks.

Frā'grançe, } *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness
Frā'gran-çy, } of smell; grateful odor or perfume.

Frā'grant, *a.* [Lat. *fragrans*, p. pr. of *fragrare*, to emit a smell or fragrance.] Sweet of smell; having an agreeable perfume.

Syn. — Sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; redolent; ambrosial; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

Frā'grant-ly, *adv.* With sweet scent.

Frāil, *a.* [*compar.* FRAILER; *superl.* FRAILEST.] [O. Fr. *fraile*, N. Fr. *frêle*, It. *fraile*, *frale*, contracted from *fragile*. See FRAGILE.] **1.** Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm. **2.** Of infirm virtue; weak in resolution.

Frāil, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fraile*, basket, L. Lat. *fraellum*.] **1.** A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins. **2.** The quantity of raisins — about 70 pounds — usually contained in such a basket. **3.** A rush for weaving baskets.

Frāil'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being frail; frailty.

Frāil'ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived. **2.** A fault proceeding from weakness.

Syn. — Frailness; infirmity; imperfection; failing; foible.

Frāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRAMING.] [A.-S. *fremman*, to frame, *fremming*, a framing; Icel. *frama*, to frame, shape.] **1.** (*Carp.*) To construct; to adjust and put together; to fabricate; to make. **2.** To originate; to devise; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false. **3.** To regulate; to shape; to conform. **4.** To provide with a frame, as a picture.

Frāme, *n.* **1.** Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure. **2.** Any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, or looking-glass. **3.** A sort of loom. **4.** The bodily structure; make or build of a person; the skeleton. **5.** Form; constitution; system. **6.** Regulated or adapted condition; also, particular state, as of the mind; humor.

Frām'er, *n.* One who frames; a maker.

Frāme'-work (-wûrk), *n.* That which supports or incloses any thing else; a frame; a framing.

Frănc, *n.* [Fr. *Franc*, Eng. *Frank*, name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, that afterward founded the French monarchy.] A silver coin, originally of France, equal to about nineteen cents, or ten pence.

Frăn'chīse (-chĭz), *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.] **1.** (*Law.*) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals. **2.** The district to which a particular privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.

Frăn'chīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRANCHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRANCHISING.] To make free.

Frăn'chīse-ment, *n.* Release; deliverance; freedom.

Fran-çĭs'can, *a.* (*Rom. Cath.*) Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Fran-çĭs'can, *n.* (*Rom. Cath.*) A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*.

Frănc'o-lĭn, *n.* [Cf. FRANKLIN.] (*Ornith.*) A species of partridge, characterized by having strong spurs, inhabiting both Europe and Asia.

Frăn'ĝi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being frangible.

Frăn'ĝi-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *frangere*, to break.] Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.

Frăn'ĝi-pāne, *n.* [Supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] **1.** A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds. **2.** A perfume of jasmine.

Frăn'ĝi-păn'ni, *n.* [Another mode of spelling *frangipane*. See *supra*.] A perfume derived from, or imitating, the odor of a flower produced by a West India tree.

Frănk, *a.* [*compar.* FRANKER; *superl.* FRANKEST.] [Fr. *franc*, Sp. & It. *franco*, Ger. *frank*, Lat. *Francus*, a Frank, A.-S. *Francan*, pl., Icel. *Frackar*, pl., *Frackr*, s., which seems as if derived from a Goth. word *fraggs*, Icel. *frackr*, equiv. to Goth. *freis*, Icel. *frî*, free. Cf. FREE.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved.

Syn. — Ingenuous; candid; artless; plain; open; unreserved; undisguised; sincere.

Frănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRANKED (frănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRANKING.] **1.** To send by public conveyance free of expense. **2.** To exempt from charge for postage.

Frănk, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] A letter free of postage, or of charge for sending by mail; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege.

Frănk, *n.* [See FRANC.] **1.** One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia, who in the 5th century conquered Gaul and established the kingdom of France. **2.** An inhabitant of Western Europe; a European; — a term used in the East. **3.** A franc.

Frănk'al-moigne' (-moin'), *n.* [Eng. *franc*, and Norm. Fr. *almoigne*, *almoignes*, alms, q. v.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs.

Frank-ĭn'çense, or **Frănk'in-çense**, *n.* A dry resinous substance, produced by various trees, and used as a perfume.

Frănk'ly, *adv.* In a frank manner.

Syn. — Openly; ingenuously; plainly; unreservedly; undisguisedly; sincerely; candidly; artlessly; freely; readily; unhesitatingly; liberally; willingly.

Frănk'ness, *n.* The quality of being frank; candor; openness; ingenuousness; fairness; liberality.

Frănk'plĕdge, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A member of an ancient tithing, being a pledge for the good conduct of the others, for the preservation of the public peace. (*b.*) The tithing itself.

Frăn'tic, *a.* [For *frentic*, *phrentic*, contracted from *frenetic*, *phrenetic*, q. v. Cf. FRENZY.] **1.** Mad; raving; furious; outrageous. **2.** Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; wild.

Frăn'tic-ly, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Frăn'tic-ness, *n.* Madness; distraction.

Frăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRAPPED (frăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRAPPING.] [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to seize ropes, from Icel. *hrappa*, to scold.] (*Naut.*) To undergird.

Fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* [L. Lat. *fraternalis*, for Lat. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.] Pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly.

Fra-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

Fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood. **2.** A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.

Frā'ter-ni-zā'tion, *n.* The act of fraternizing.

Frā'tĕr-nīze, or **Fra-tĕr'nīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRATERNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRATERNIZING.] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

Frăt'ri-çī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.

Frăt'ri-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *fratricidium*, a brother's murder, *fratricida*, a brother's murderer, from *frater*, brother, and *cædere*, to cut down, kill.] **1.** The crime of murdering a brother. **2.** One who kills a brother.

Frąud, *n.* [Lat. *fraus*, *fraudis*.] **1.** Deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful and unfair advantage. **2.** A fraudulent procedure; a deceptive trick.

Syn. — Deception; deceit; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; sham; strife; circumvention; stratagem; trick; imposition; cheat.

Frąud'ful, *a.* Full of fraud; treacherous; trickish.

Frąud'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fraudful manner; treacherously.

Frąud'u-lençe, } *n.* Quality of being fraudulent; do-
Frąud'u-len-çy, } ceitfulness; trickishness.

Frąud'u-lent, *a.* [Lat. *fraudulentus*, from *fraus*, fraud.] **1.** Using fraud in making contracts. **2.** Containing, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud. **3.** Obtained or performed by artifice.

Syn. — Deceitful; fraudful; guileful; crafty; trickish; wily; cunning; subtle; deceiving; cheating; deceptive; insidious; treacherous; dishonest; designing; unfair; knavish.

Frąud'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

Frąught (frawt), *a.* **1.** Freighted; laden. **2.** Filled; stored.

Frāy, *n.* [Abbrev. from *affray*, q. v.] **1.** Affray; broil; contest; combat. **2.** [See *infra*, FRAY, *v. t.* to rub.] A fret or chafe in cloth.

Frāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRAYING.] [See *supra*.] To frighten; to terrify.

Frāy, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *frayer*, *froyer*, Lat. *fricare*, to rub.] To rub; to wear off, by rubbing; to fret, as cloth.

Frāy, *v. i.* **1.** To rub. **2.** To wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

Frēak, *n.* [A.-S. *frec*, *fric*, *frac*, bold, greedy, Icel. *frekr*, Goth. *friks;* Icel. *freka*, to increase, quicken.] A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind.

Syn.— Whim; fancy; caprice; folly; sport.

Frēak, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FREAKED (freekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREAKING.] [O. Prov. Eng. *freken*, *frecken*, freckle, spot, N. H. Ger. *flecken*, *fleck*, spot, blot, stain, O. H. Ger. *flecco*.] To variegate; to checker.

Frēak'ish, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

Frēak'ish-ly, *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously.

Frēak'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Frĕck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. from the same root as to *freak*, q. v.] **1.** A spot of a yellowish color in the skin. **2.** Any small discoloration.

Frĕck'le (frĕk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRECKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRECKLING.] To color with freckles or small discolored spots; to spot.

Frĕck'le, *v. i.* To become covered with freckles.

Frĕck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

Free, *a.* [*compar.* FREER; *superl.* FREEST.] [A.-S. *frî*, *frió*, *freó*, *freóh*, *frig*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *frî*, Goth. *fries*, allied to Skr. *prija*, beloved, dear, from *prî*, to love, Goth. *frijon*, to love.] **1.** Not under restraint, control, or compulsion; at liberty. **2.** Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; enjoying political liberty. **3.** Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master. **4.** Released from arrest; liberated. **5.** Capable of voluntary activity; endowed with moral liberty. **6.** Clear of offense or crime. **7.** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust. **8.** Unrestrained; immoderate. **9.** Not close or parsimonious; liberal. **10.** Not united or combined with any thing else; at liberty to escape. **11.** Exempt; clear; released. **12.** Invested with a particular freedom or franchise. **13.** Characteristic of one acting without outward restraint. **14.** To be enjoyed without limitations; not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated. **15.** Not gained by importunity or purchase. **16.** Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty.

Free agency, power of choosing or acting freely.—*Free port*, (*Com.*) (*a.*) A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country. (*b.*) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty.—*Free wind* (*Naut.*), a fair wind.

Syn.— Guiltless; innocent; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; lavish; licentious; separated; dissevered; unattached; genteel; charming; easy; open.

Free, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREEING.] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to release; to disengage; to clear. **2.** To keep free; to exempt. **3.** To relieve from the constraint of.

Free'bōōt'er, *n.* [Ger. *freibeuter*. See BOOTY.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager.

Free'-bôrn, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty.

Freed'man, *n.*; *pl.* FREED'MEN. A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted or freed.

Free'dŏm, *n.* [A.-S. *freódôm*.] **1.** State of being free; exemption from the power and control of another. **2.** Particular privileges. **3.** Improper familiarity.

Syn.— Liberty; independence; frankness; openness; separation; liberality; franchise; immunity; license.

Free'-heärt'ed, *a.* Open; frank; liberal; generous.

Free'hōld, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held.

Free'hōld-er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who owns a freehold.

Free'-lĭv'er, *n.* One who gratifies his appetite without stint.

Free'-lĭv'ing, *n.* Full or unstinted gratification of the appetite.

Free'ly, *adv.* In a free manner; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion.

Syn.— Independently; voluntarily; spontaneously; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; bounteously; munificently; bountifully; abundantly; largely; copiously; plentifully; plenteously.

Free'man, *n.*; *pl.* FREE'MEN. **1.** One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal. **2.** One who enjoys or is entitled to a peculiar privilege.

Free'-märt'in, *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It generally proves to be barren.

Free'mā'son (-mā'sn), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association, said to have been at first composed of masons, but now of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

Free'mā'son-ry (-mā'sn-rў), *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons.

Free'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; openness; liberality; gratuitousness.

Free'-soil'er, *n.* One who holds to the non-extension of slavery; an abolitionist. [*Amer.*]

Free'stōne, *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit;—so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free'thĭnk-er, *n.* One who discards revelation; an unbeliever; infidel; sceptic.

Free'thĭnk-ing, *a.* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.

Free'-wär'ren, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

Free-wĭll', *n.* The power of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity.

Free'-wĭll, *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze, *v. i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREEZING.] [A.-S. *freósan*, *frysan*, Icel. *friosa*, Goth. *frius*, cold, frost.] **1.** To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. **2.** To become chilled with cold, or as with cold.

Freeze, *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; to harden into ice. **2.** To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to chill. [gealed. [*Colloq.*]

Freeze, *n.* Act of congealing, or state of being con-

Freez'ing-point, *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze;—applied particularly to water, whose *freezing-point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Freight (frāt), *n.* **1.** That with which any thing is fraught; lading; cargo. **2.** That which is paid for the transportation of merchandise.

Freight (frāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FREIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREIGHTING.] **1.** To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind. **2.** To load or burden.

Freight'ăge (frāt'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Freight; cargo; lading.

Freight'er (frāt'er), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One whose business it is to receive and forward freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. [ants.

Frĕnch, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to France or its inhabit-

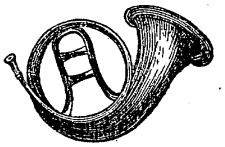
French leave, an informal departure.

Frĕnch, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France; collectively, the people of France.

Frĕnch'-bĕr'ry *n.* (*Bot.*) The berry of a species of buckthorn, which affords a green or purple pigment.

Frĕnch'-chalk (-chawk), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of talc, of a pearly-white or grayish color. It is much used for drawing lines on cloth.

Frĕnch'-hôrn, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.



French-horn.

Frĕnch'i-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRENCHIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRENCHIFYING.] [From Eng. *French*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make French; to Gallicize.

Frĕnch'man, *n.*; *pl.* FRĔNCH'MEN. (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

Frĕnch'-rōōf, *n.* A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top; a mansard roof.

French roof.

Frĕnch'-whīte, *n.* Pulverized talc.

Fre-nĕt'ic, } *a.* See FRANTIC
Fre-nĕt'ic-al, } and PHRENETIC.

Frĕn'zy, *n.* [Fr. *frénésie*, Lat. *phrenesis*, *phrenitis*, Gr. φρενῖτις (sc. νόσος), φρήν, mind.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.

Syn.— Insanity; lunacy; madness; rage; derangement; alienation; aberration; delirium.

Frē'quen-çy, *n.* Condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

Frē'quent, *a.* [Lat. *frequens*.] **1.** Happening at short intervals. **2.** Given to any course of conduct.

Fre-quĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FREQUENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREQUENTING.] [Lat. *frequentare*.] To visit often; to resort to habitually.

Frē'quen-tā'tion, *n.* The habit of frequenting.

Fre-quĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* (*Gram.*) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

Fre-quĕnt'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

Fre-quĕnt'er, *n.* One who frequents.

Frē'quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; many times; often; commonly.

Frĕs'co, *n.* [It., from *fresco*, fresh. See *infra.*] **1.** Coolness; shade. **2.** A method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum.

Frĕs'co, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRESCOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRESCOING.] To paint in fresco, as walls.

Frĕsh, *a.* [*compar.* FRESHER; *superl.* FRESHEST.] [A.-S. *fersc*, O. H. Ger. *frisc*, Icel. *friskr.*] **1.** Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong. **2.** Lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; recently made or obtained. **3.** In a raw, green, or untried state. **4.** Renewed in vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action or exertion; hence, tending to renew in vigor; cool; brisk. **5.** Not salt, as water or meat.

Fresh way (*Naut.*), the increased velocity of a vessel.

Syn. — Sound; unimpaired; recent; green; new; rare; unfaded; ruddy; florid; sweet; good; inexperienced; unpracticed; unused; lively; vigorous; strong.

Frĕsh, *n.* **1.** A pool or spring of fresh water. **2.** An inundation; a freshet. **3.** The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays.

Frĕsh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRESHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRESHENING.] **1.** To make fresh; to take saltness from any thing. **2.** (*Naut.*) To relieve, as by change of place, or by renewing the material used to prevent chafing.

Frĕsh'en, *v. i.* **1.** To grow fresh; to lose saltness. **2.** To grow brisk or strong.

Frĕsh'et, *n.* A flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow. [*Amer.*]

Frĕsh'fōrçe, *n.* (*Law.*) Force done within forty days.

Frĕsh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.

Frĕsh'man, *n.*; *pl.* FRĔSH'MEN. A novice; *especially*, a student during his first year's residence at a college or university.

Frĕsh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh; newness; perfectness; vigor; briskness.

Frĕsh'-wā'ter, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; hence, unskilled; raw.

Frĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRETTING.] [Prov. Fr. *fretter*, Fr. *frotter*, from Lat. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub, A.-S. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, O. H. Ger. *frezzan*, *frezan*, N. H. Ger. *fressen*, from *veressen*, i. e., to eat up, Goth. *fritan*, *fra-itan.*] **1.** To wear away by friction; hence, to eat away; to corrode; to chafe. **2.** To impair. **3.** To variegate; to diversify. **4.** To make rough; to agitate, or disturb. **5.** To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. **6.** [A.-S. *frætu*, ornament, *frætvjan*, to adorn, Goth. *fratvjan.*] To ornament with raised work.

Frĕt, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to be corroded; to chafe. **2.** To be agitated. **3.** To be vexed; to be irritated; to utter peevish expressions.

Frĕt, *n.* **1.** Agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause. **2.** Agitation of mind; irritation. **3.** (*Arch.*) Small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. **4.** (*Her.*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced. **5.** (*Mus.*) A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, or a similar instrument, to indicate where the finger is to be placed in playing. **6.** Herpes; tetter. **7.** *pl.* (*Mining.*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate. [music.

Frĕt, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of

Frĕt'fŭl, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored.

Syn. — Peevish; cross. — *Peevish* marks the inward spirit, and *fretful* the outward act, while both imply a complaining impatience. *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

Frĕt'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

Frĕt'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being fretful; peevishness.

Frĕt'ty, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

Frĕt'work (-wûrk), *n.* Work adorned with frets.

Frī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being friable; friableness.

Frī'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *friabilis*, from *friare*, to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized. [friability.

Frī'a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being friable;

Frī'ar, *n.* [From Fr. *frère*, from Lat. *frater*, brother.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A brother or member of any religious order. **2.** (*Print.*) A white patch on a page caused by a deficiency of ink on the type.

Frī'a-ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *frerie*, *frairie*, from *frère.* See FRIAR.] **1.** A monastery; a convent of friars. **2.** Monkery.

Frĭb'ble, *a.* [Fr. *frivole*, Lat. *frivolus.* See FRIVOLOUS.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. [fop.

Frĭb'ble, *n.* A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb; a beau or

Frĭc'as-see', *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to fry, to fricassee, L. Lat. *fricare*, for *frictare*, equivalent to Lat. *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast, fry.] A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and stewed or fried.

Frĭc'as-see', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRICASSEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRICASSEEING.] To make a fricassee of.

Frĭc'a-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *fricatio*, from *fricare*, to rub.] (*Pron.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, intonated or unintonated, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs.

Frĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *frictio*, from *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] **1.** Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; abrasion. **2.** (*Mech.*) The effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

Frĭc'tion-al, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.

Frī'day, *n.* [A.-S. *frigedæg*, from *Frig*, Icel. *Frigg*, O. H. Ger. *Frîa*, the goddess of marriage (equivalent to Lat. Juno), the wife of Odin or Wodan, and A.-S. *dæg*, day.] The sixth day of the week.

Frīed, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *fry.* See FRY.

Frĭĕnd, *n.* [Goth. *frijônds*, friend, prop. p. pr. of *frijôn*, *frîon*, to love.] **1.** One who is attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; an intimate associate. **2.** One not a foe or enemy; one whose friendly feelings may be assumed. **3.** A favorer; a promoter. **4.** One of the religious sect usually called *Quakers.*

A friend at court or *in court*, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence.

Frĭĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIENDING.] To act as the friend of; to favor.

Frĭĕnd'less, *a.* Destitute of friends; forlorn.

Frĭĕnd'li-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good-will.

Frĭĕnd'ly, *a.* **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend. **2.** Appropriate to, or implying, friendship; befitting friends. **3.** Not hostile. **4.** Promoting the good of any person or persons.

Syn. — Amicable; kind; conciliatory; propitious; favorable.

Frĭĕnd'ship, *n.* **1.** An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from a favorable opinion of the estimable qualities of his mind. **2.** A friendly relation or intimacy. **3.** Friendly aid, office, or kindness.

Frīēze, *n.* [Fr. *frise*, orig. a woolen cloth from *Friesland* (Fr. & O. Eng. *Frise*).] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side. **2.** (*Arch.*) That part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice.

Frīēze, *v. t.* To make a nap on, as on cloth.

Frĭg'ate, *n.* [Probably contracted from Lat. *fabricata*, something constructed or built. See FABRICATE.] (*Naut.*) A ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line.

Frĭg'ate-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

Frīght (frīt), *n.* [A.-S. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto*, fear, *forht*, timid.] A passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear.

Syn. — Alarm; terror; consternation; fear.

Frīght (frīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIGHTING.] To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil.

Syn. — To affright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt; intimidate; frighten.

Frīght'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIGHTENING.] To disturb with fear; to fright.

Frīght'fŭl (frīt'-), *a.* **1.** Full of fright or terror; alarmed. **2.** Exciting alarm; impressing terror.

Syn. — Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; shocking. — Frightful; dreadful; awful. — These words all express fear. In *frightful*, it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful*, it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful*, the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power. An accident may be *frightful;* the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men; the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful.*

Frīght'fŭl-ly (frīt'-), *adv.* In a frightful manner.

Frĭght'ful-ness (frīt'-), *n.* Quality of being frightful.

Frĭg'id (frĭj'id), *a.* [Lat. *frigidus*, from *frigere*, to be cold.] **1.** Cold; of low temperature. **2.** Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, and the like. **3.** Impotent.

Frigid zone (*Geog.*), that part of the earth which lies between each polar circle and the pole. It extends about 23° 28′ from each pole.

Frĭ-ĝĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness. **2.** Want of warmth, ardor, vivacity, virility, or the like.

Frĭg'id-ly, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frĭg'id-ness, *n.* State of being frigid; coldness.

Frĭg'o-rĭf'ic, **Frĭg'o-rĭf'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *frigorificus*, from *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facere*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold.

Frĭll, *n.* [Cf. FRILL, *v. t.*] **1.** A ruffle. **2.** The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold.

Frĭll, *v. t.* To provide or decorate with frills.

Frĭll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRILLING.] [O. Fr. *friller*, from Lat. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold.] To shake or shiver as with cold.

Frĭnge (frĭnj), *n.* [Fr. *frange*, from Lat. *fimbria*, fiber, thread, fringe.] **1.** A kind of trimming consisting of loose threads. **2.** Something resembling fringe; a border; a confine.

Frĭnge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRINGING.] To adorn or border with fringe.

Frĭp'per-y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to rumble, fumble; allied to Icel. *hripa*, to act hastily.] **1.** Old clothes; cast dresses; hence, second-hand finery; useless matter. **2.** A place where old clothes are sold. **3.** The trade or traffic in old clothes.

Friseur (frē'zûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *friser*, to curl, frizzle, *fraiser*, to plait.] A hair-dresser.

Frĭsk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRISKED (frĭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRISKING.] [O. H. Ger. *frisc*, Icel. *friskr*. See FRESH.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, in frolic and gayety.

Frĭsk, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

Frĭsk'er, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton.

Frĭsk'et, *n.* [So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] (*Print.*) The light frame which keeps the sheet of paper in its place upon the tympan, and raises it from the form when printed.

Frĭsk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frisky.

Frĭsk'y, *a.* Jumping with gayety; frolicsome; gay.

Frĭt, *n.* [From Lat. *frigĕre*, *frictum*, or *frixum*, to roast, fry.] (*Glass-making.*) The material of which glass is made, after it has been baked in a furnace, but before fusion.

Frĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRITTING.] To prepare by exposing to heat, as the materials for the manufacture of glass.

Frĭth, *n.* [Scot. *firth*, Dan. & Norw. *fiord*, Sw. *fjärd*, Eng. also *fret*.] **1.** A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary. **2.** A kind of weir for catching fish.

Frĭt'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry.] **1.** A small pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried. **2.** A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Frĭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRITTERING.] **1.** To cut, as meat, into small pieces for frying. **2.** To break into small pieces or fragments.

To fritter away, to diminish; also, to spend in trifling employment.

Frĭ-vŏl'i-ty, *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous; also, acts or habits of trifling; unbecoming levity of disposition.

Frĭv'o-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frivolus*.] **1.** Of little weight, worth, or importance. **2.** Given to trifling, or unbecoming levity.

Syn. — Trifling; trivial; slight; unimportant; petty.

Frĭv'o-loŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being frivolous.

Frĭz, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIZZING.] [Fr. *friser*, to curl, crisp. See FRISEUR, FRIEZE.] [Written also *frizz.*] **1.** To curl or form into small curls, as hair; to crisp. **2.** To form into little burs, or knobs, as the nap of cloth. [curled.

Frĭz, *n.* That which is frizzed; any thing crisped or

Frĭz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIZZLING.] [Dim. of *friz*, q. v.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz.

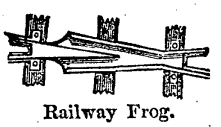
Frĭz'zler, *n.* One who frizzles.

Frō, *adv.* [A.-S. *fra*, abbreviated from *fram*, Icel. *frâ*. See FROM.] From; away; back or backward, as in the phrase *to and fro*.

Frŏck, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, garment, L. Lat. *froccus*, *floccus*, from Lat. *floccus*, a flock of wool; hence, originally, a flocky cloth or garment.] An outer garment; *especially*, a loose, coarse garment worn by men over their other clothes; or a kind of gown, open behind, worn by women and children.

Frŏck'-cōat, *n.* A body-coat for ordinary wear, with broad skirts, cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter.

Frŏg, *n.* [A.-S. *frogga*, *frosc*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A well-known amphibious animal, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. **2.** (*Far.*) A tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. **3.** An oblong cloak-button, swelled in the middle. **4.** (*Railways.*) A triangular crossing plate for the wheels where one track branches off from another or crosses it at an angle greater or less than a right angle. [*Amer.*]



Railway Frog.

Frŏg'-hŏp'per, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small insect, living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping.

Frŏl'ic, *a.* [O. H. Ger. *frôlîh*, *frawalîh*, N. H. Ger. *frohlich*, joyful, from O. H. Ger. *frô*, *frao*, N. H. Ger. *froh*, O. Sax. *frâh*, glad.] Full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry.

Frŏl'ic, *n.* **1.** A wild prank; a flight of gayety and mirth. **2.** A scene of gayety and mirth; a merry-making.

Frŏl'ic, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROLICKED (frŏl'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROLICKING.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to sport.

Frŏl'ic-sŏme, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; sportive.

Frŏl'ic-sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality of being frolicsome.

Frŏm, *prep.* [A.-S. *fram*, from, O. Sax., Fries., O. H. Ger., Goth., & Sw. *fram*, Icel. *framm*.] Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; — used whenever departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, and the like, or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, and the like, are to be expressed.

Frŏnd, *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frondis*, a heavy branch, leaves, foliage.] (*Bot.*) The organ formed by the combination or union into one body of stalks and leaves in certain plants, as the ferns.

Fron-dā'tion, *n.* The act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches.

Fron-dĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *frondescens*, p. pr. of *frondescere*, inchoative form of *frondere*, to have or put forth leaves, from *frons*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (*b.*) The act of bursting into leaf.

Fron-dĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frondifer*, from *frons*, leaf, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

Fron-dōse', *a.* [Lat. *frondosus*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Frond-bearing; resembling a frond. (*b.*) Leafy.

Frŏnd'oŭs, *a.* [See FROND.] (*Bot.*) Producing leaves and flowers in one organ.

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frontis*.] **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, also, the whole face. **2.** The forehead, or countenance, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; especially, of boldness of disposition; sometimes, of impudence. **3.** The part of any thing which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore part. **4.** Position directly before the face of a person, or foremost part of a thing. **5.** A front-piece of hair worn by ladies.

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRONTING.] **1.** To oppose face to face; to meet. **2.** To stand opposed or opposite, or over against. **3.** To adorn in front.

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *v. i.* **1.** To stand foremost. **2.** To have the face or front toward any point of compass.

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *a.* Of, or relating to, the forward part; having a position in front; foremost. [lot.

Frŏnt'ăġe (frŭnt'-), *n.* The front part of an edifice or

Frŏnt'al, *a.* Belonging to the forehead or front part.

Frŏnt'al, *n.* [Lat. *frontale*, an ornament for the forehead, frontlet. See FRONT.] **1.** A front piece; something worn on the forehead or face. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A little pediment over a small door or window. (*b.*) (*Eccl. Arch.*) A hanging or ornamental panel in front of an altar.

Frŏnt'iēr (frŏnt'eer), *n.* [From Lat. *frons*, forehead, front. See FRONT.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border.

Frŏnt'ĭēr, *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous. **2.** Acquired on a frontier.

Frŏnt'is-piēçe, *n.* [L. Lat. *frontispicium*, that which is seen in front, from Lat. *frons* and *spicere*, *specere*, to look at.] That which presents itself to the front view; as, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) The principal face of a building. (*b.*) An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

Frŏnt'less (frŭnt'les), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Frŏnt'let, *n.* [Eng. *front* and the dim. termination *let*.] A frontal or brow-band; hence, a frowning brow.

Frŏst (21), *n.* [A.-S. *forst*, *frost*, from *freósan*, *frysan*, to freeze. See FREEZE.] **1.** The act of freezing; congelation of fluids. **2.** Severe cold or freezing weather. **3.** Frozen dew; — called also *hoar-frost* or *white-frost*.

Black frost, cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of white or hoar frost.

Frŏst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROSTING.] To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as cake with powdered white sugar.

Frŏst'-bīte, *n.* The freezing of some part of the body by exposure to intense cold. [frost.

Frŏst'-bĭt'ten (-bĭt'tn), *p. a.* Nipped or affected by

Frŏst'-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, also called *tomcod*. It is abundant on the coasts of the United States soon after frost commences.

Frŏst'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** With frost or excessive cold. **2.** Without warmth of affection.

Frŏst'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

Frŏst'ing, *n.* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

Frŏst'y, *a.* **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost. **2.** Containing frost. **3.** Without warmth of affection. **4.** Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

Frŏth (21), *n.* [Icel. *frodha*, *fraudh*, *fraudhr*; A.-S. *freodhan*, to rub, to froth. Cf. L. Ger. *frathem*, *fradem*, *fraam*, steam, vapor.] **1.** A collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam. **2.** Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. **3.** Light, unsubstantial matter.

Frŏth, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to foam. **2.** To cover with froth.

Frŏth, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROTHED (frŏtht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROTHING.] To throw up foam.

Frŏth'i-ly, *adv.* In a frothy manner; with foam.

Frŏth'y, *a.* [*compar.* FROTHIER; *superl.* FROTHIEST.] **1.** Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth; spumous; foamy. **2.** Not firm or solid; soft. **3.** Vain; empty; unsubstantial.

Frounçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROUNCED (frounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROUNCING.] [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, to contract the brow, as if from a Latin word *frontiare*, from *frons*, forehead.] To curl or frizzle about the face, as the hair.

Frounçe, *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, plait, or curl. **2.** A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; also, a similar affection in hawks.

Frou'zy, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *frouzy*, froward, peevish, *frouse*, to rumple, *frouze*, to curl, contracted from *frounce*, q. v.] Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

Frō'ward, *a.* [A.-S. *framweard*, averse, perverse.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable.

Syn. — Perverse; untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; petulant; cross; peevish.

Frō'ward-ly, *adv.* In a froward manner. [ward.

Frō'ward-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being fro-

Frow'ey, *a.* (*Carp.*) Working smoothly, or without tearing and splitting; — said of wood or timber.

Frown, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROWNING.] [Fr. *frogner*, in *se refrogner*, *se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown.] **1.** To contract the brow; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look. **2.** To look on with disfavor; to look threatening; to lower.

Frown, *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.

Frown, *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure, rebuke, sternness, &c.; a scowl. **2.** Any expression of displeasure.

Frow'y, *a.* [Contracted from *frowzy*, *frouzy*, q. v.] Musty; rancid; rank; ill-scented.

Frow'zy, *a.* The same as FROUZY.

Frōz'en (frōz'n), *p. a.* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost; chilly.

Fruc-tĕs'çençe, *n.* [Fr. *fructescence*, from Lat. *fructus*, fruit. See FRUIT.] (*Bot.*) The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

Fruc-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

Frŭc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fructificatio*.] **1.** Act of forming or producing fruit; act of fructifying. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit. (*b.*) The process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit.

Frŭc'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRUCTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRUCTIFYING.] [Lat. *fructificare*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive.

Frŭc'ti-fȳ, *v. i.* To bear fruit.

Frụ'gal, *a.* [Lat. *frugalis*, from *frugi*, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate.] Economical in the use or appropriation of resources; sparing; saving.

Frụ-găl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery. [ment.

Frụ'gal-ly, *adv.* With economy; with good manage-

Frụ-jĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frugifer*, from *frux*, *frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fruit; fruitful.

Frụit (frụt), *n.* [Lat. *fructus*, enjoyment, product, fruit, from *frui*, *fructus*, to enjoy.] **1.** Whatever is to be enjoyed, partaken of, or made use of; product; result. **2.** That part of plants which contains the seed; *especially*, the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants. **3.** The produce of animals; offspring; young.

Frụit'aġe (frụt'ej, 45), *n.* Fruit collectively; fruitery.

Frụit'er-er *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Frụit'er-y (frụt'er-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Fruit collectively taken; fruitage. **2.** A repository for fruit.

Frụit'fụl, *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; richly productive.

Syn. — Fertile; prolific; productive; fecund; plentiful; rich; abundant; plenteous.

Frụit'fụl-ly, *adv.* Plenteously; abundantly.

Frụit'fụl-ness, *n.* State or quality of being fruitful; exuberant abundance; productiveness.

Frụ-ĭ'tion (frụ-ĭsh'un), *n.* [O. Fr. *fruition*, from Lat. *frui*, *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; gratification; enjoyment.

Frụit'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking, or not bearing, fruit. **2.** Productive of no advantage or good effect.

Syn. — Useless; barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain; idle; profitless.

Frụit'less-ly, *adv.* In a fruitless manner; idly; vainly.

Frụit'less-ness, *n.* The quality of being fruitless.

Frụit'-tree, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Frụit'y, *a.* Resembling fruit, or the taste of fruit.

Frụ'men-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn or grain, contracted from *frugimentum*, from *frux*, *frugis*, fruit.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Frụ'men-ty, *n.* [Also *furmenty* and *frumety*; from Lat. *frumentum*. See *supra*.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c.

Frŭsh, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] To bruise or dash violently to pieces.

Frŭsh, *a.* Broken or crushed.

Frŭsh, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *frosch*, frog, and a carney or lampas of horses. See FROG.] **1.** (*Far.*) A tender substance in the middle of the sole of a horse; the frog. **2.** A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot; — also called *thrush*.

Frŭs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRUSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRUSTRATING.] [Lat. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, *frustratum*, from *frustra*, in vain.] **1.** To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose. **2.** To make null or of no effect.

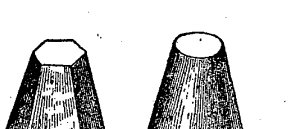
Syn. — To baffle; defeat; disappoint; balk; nullify.

Frŭs'trate, *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; null; void.

Frus-trā'tion, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

Frŭst'u-lent, *a.* [From Lat. *frustum*, a fragment.] Abounding in fragments.

Frŭs'tum, *n.*; *pl.* FRŬS'TĀ, or FRŬS'TUMS. [Lat. piece, bit.] (*Geom.*) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.



Frustums.

Frụ-tĕs'çent, *a.* [From Lat. *frutex*, shrub, bush.] (*Bot.*) Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

Frụ'ti-cōse', } *a* [Lat. *fruticosus*, from *frutex*, shrub,
Frụ'ti-coŭs, } bush.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to shrubs, shrubby; shrub-like.

Frȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRYING.] [Fr. *frire*, Lat. *frigere*.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

Frȳ, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; hence, to ferment, to foam, or to dissolve with heat.

Frȳ, *n.* [O. Fr. *fraye*, M. Fr. *frai*, spawning, spawn of fishes, fry or little fish.] **1.** A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; a large number. **2.** [See FRY, *v.*] A dish of any thing fried.

Frȳ'ing-păn, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fū'cate, **Fū'cā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *fucatus*, p. p. of *fucare*, to color, paint, from *fucus*, q. v.] Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show.

Fūch'si-ȧ (fū'shī-ȧ *or* fŏŏk'sī-ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful flowering plants, named in honor of Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.

Fū'coid, *n.* [Lat. *fucus*, q. v., and Gr. εἶδος, form.] (*Paleon.*) Fossil sea-weed.

Fu'coid, **Fu-coid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sea-weed.

Fū'cus, *n.; pl.* FŪ'CĪ. [Lat., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, and as a rouge for the cheeks, disguise.] **1.** A paint; dye; hence, false show. **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of sea-weeds of a tough, leathery kind; sea-wrack, and other species.

Fŭd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUDDLING.] [Perhaps a kind of diminutive of *full*.] To make foolish or disordered by drink.

Fŭd'dle, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Fŭd'dler, *n.* A drunkard.

Fŭdge, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; — an exclamation of contempt.

Fū'el, *n.* [Norm Fr. *fuayl*, *fouoyle*, *foualle*, Low Lat. *focale*, fr. Lat. *focus*, hearth, fire-place, in Low Lat. fire.] **1.** Any combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. **2.** Any thing that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

Fu-gā'cious, *a.* [Lat. *fugax*, from *fugere*, to flee.] Flying, or disposed to fly; volatile.

Fu-gā'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being fugacious; volatility; fugacity.

Fu-găç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being fugacious; volatility. **2.** Uncertainty; instability.

Fū'gi-tive, *a.* [Lat. *fugitivus*, from *fugere*, to flee.] **1.** Apt to flee away; liable to disappear. **2.** Easily blown away or absorbed. **3.** Flying or escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like.

Syn. — Fleeting; unstable; wandering; eloping; uncertain; volatile; evanescent.

Fū'gi-tive, *n.* **1.** One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger or from punishment. **2.** One hard to be caught or detained.

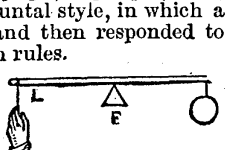
Fū'gi-tive-ly, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

Fū'gi-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Volatility; fugacity. **2.** Instability; unsteadiness.

Fū'gle-man, *n.; pl.* FŪ'GLE-MĔN. [Ger. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, from *flügel*, wing.] (*Mil.*) One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, as an example or model to them; hence, a file-leader; a director. [Written also *flugelman*.]

Fūgue (fūg), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fuga*, flight.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition in contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others, according to certain rules.

Fŭl'crum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* FŬL'CRĀ; Eng. *pl.* FŬL'CRUMS. [Lat. bed-post, from *fulcire*, to prop.] **1.** A prop or support. **2.** (*Mech.*) The point about which a lever turns in lifting or moving a body.



F. Fulcrum.

Fŭl-fĭll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULFILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULFILLING.] [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill*.] [Written also *fulfil*.] **1.** To fill up; to make full or complete. **2.** To accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass; to effectuate.

Fŭl-fĭll'ment, *n.* **1.** Accomplishment; completion. **2.** Execution; performance.

Fŭl'gen-çy, *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter.

Fŭl'gent, *a.* [Lat. *fulgens*, *fulgentis*, p. pr. of *fulgere*, to flash, glitter, shine.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent.

Fŭl'gu-rīte, *n.* [Lat. *fulguritum*, *fulgurire*, to strike with lightning, *fulgur*, lightning.] A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by lightning.

Fŭl'ham, *n.* [Because they were, as has been conjectured, chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A false die. (*Cant.*)

Fu-lĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] **1.** Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky. **2.** Pertaining to smoke; smoky.

Full, *a.* [*compar.* FULLER; *superl.* FULLEST.] [A.-S. *full*, Icel. *fullr*, Goth. *fulls*. Cf. FILL.] **1.** Filled up; replete; having within it all that it can contain; not empty or vacant. **2.** Abundantly furnished or provided; sufficient; copious; ample. **3.** Not wanting in any essential quality; complete; perfect.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the moon is *full*.

Full, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent.

Full of the moon, the time of full moon.

Full, *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly; entirely.

Full, *v. i.* To become fully or wholly illuminated.

Full, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULLING.] [A.-S. *fullian*, to make full or perfect, to whiten as a fuller, *fullere*, *fullo*, a bleacher, L. Lat. *fullare*, to thicken cloth, *folare*, to smooth, bleach; Lat. *fullo*, fuller, cloth-fuller.] To cleanse, scour, and thicken in a mill, as cloth; to mill.

Full, *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened.

Full'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

Full'er's-ēarth, *n.* A variety of clay. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. [of cloth is carried on.

Full'er-y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling

Full'ing-mĭll, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.

Full'ness, *n.* The state of being full or filled; repletion; entireness; completeness; abundance; sufficiency; adequateness; affluence; perfection.

Full'y, *adv.* In a full manner or degree; without lack or defect.

Syn. — Completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plenteously; copiously; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

Fŭl'mi-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULMINATING.] [Lat. *fulminare*, *fulminatum*, to lighten, from *fulmen*, thunderbolt, for *fulgimen*, from *fulgere*, to shine.] **1.** To thunder; hence, to make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode. **2.** To issue denunciation or censure; to thunder forth menaces.

Fulminating powder (*Chem.*), a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash, and niter.

Fŭl'mi-nāte, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to explode. **2.** To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure.

Fŭl'mi-nate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of fulminic acid with a base, which detonates or explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

Fŭl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fulminating; detonation. **2.** That which is fulminated; menace or censure.

Fŭl'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

Ful-mĭn'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation.

Fŭl'sŏme, *a.* [A.-S. *fûl*, foul, q. v., and the termination *some*.] Offending or disgusting by over-fullness, excess, or grossness.

Fŭl'sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; offensive grossness.

Fŭl'vid, **Fŭl'voŭs**, *a.* [L. Lat. *fulvidus*, from Lat. *fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

Fŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMBLING.] [Prov. Eng. *fimble*, to fumble, to do imperfectly, O. Eng. *fambles*, hands, L. Ger. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, to touch, grope.] **1.** To feel or grope about. **2.** To seek awkwardly. **3.** To handle much; to turn over and over. [tumble together.

Fŭm'ble, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or

Fŭm'bler, *n.* One who fumbles; an awkward person.

Fūme, *n.* [Lat. *fumus*.] **1.** Vapor from combustion, or exhalation; smoke; reek. **2.** Any thing unsubstantial, or airy; idle conceit.

Fūme, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMING.] **1.** To smoke; to throw off vapor, or exhalations. **2.** To pass off in vapors. **3.** To be in a rage.

Fūme, *v. t.* **1.** To smoke; to dry in smoke. **2.** To disperse or throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.

Fū'mi-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMIGATING.] [Lat. *fumigare*, *fumigatum*, from *fumus*, smoke.] **1.** To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c. **2.** To perfume.

Fū'mi-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of fumigating. **2.** Vapor; scent raised by fire.

Fū'mi-ter, } *n.* [Lat. *fumare*, to smoke, *fumus*, smoke,
Fū'mi-to-ry, } N. Lat. *fumaria* officinalis, *fumus terræ.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, having a rank, disagreeable smell.

Fūm'oŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *fumosus*, from *fumus*, smoke.] Pro-
Fūm'y, } ducing fume; full of vapor; vaporous.

Fŭn, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *fean*, joys, *feá*, *gefeá*, joy, gladness.] Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement.

Fu-năm'bu-la-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *funambulus*, from *funis*, rope, and *ambulare*, to walk.] **1.** Performing like a rope-dancer. **2.** Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

Fu-năm'bu-lĭst, *n.* A rope-walker or dancer.

Fŭn̲c'tion (fŭn̲k'shun), *n.* [Lat. *functio*, from *fungi*, *functus*, to perform, execute.] **1.** Act of executing; performance. **2.** Peculiar or appointed action; natural or assigned action. **3.** (*Math.*) A quantity so connected with another quantity, that, if any alteration be made in the latter, there will be a consequent alteration in the former. The dependent quantity is said to be a *function* of the other.

Fŭn̲c'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to functions; required by, or involved in, the appropriate action. [of a function.

Fŭn̲c'tion-a-ry, *n.* One charged with the performance

Fŭnd, *n.* [Lat. *fundus*, bottom, ground, foundation.] **1.** A stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object. **2.** A store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; a supply. **3.** *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities.

Sinking fund, a sum of money set apart, usually at fixed intervals, for the redemption of the debts of government or of a corporation.

Fŭnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUNDING.] **1.** To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of. **2.** To place in a fund, as money.

Fŭnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being funded.

Fŭn'da-ment, *n.* [Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to lay the bottom, to found, from *fundus*, bottom.] The seat; the lower part of the body, on which one sits; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines; the anus.

Fŭn'da-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; hence, essential, as an element, principle, or law; elementary.

Fū'ner-al, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** The ceremony of burying a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Fū'ner-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *funeralis*, from *funus*, funeral.] Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

Fu-nē're-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *funereus*, from *funus*, funeral.] Suiting a funeral; hence, dismal.

Fun-gŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of that which is fungous; fungous excrescence.

Fŭn̲'goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fungosus.* See *infra.*] **1.** Like fungus, or a mushroom; excrescent. **2.** Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

Fŭn̲'gus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* FŬN'GĪ; Eng. *pl.* FŬN'GUS-ES. [Lat. *fungus*, mushroom.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A large natural order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut, &c. The word is also applied to excrescences on plants. **2.** (*Med.*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies; proud-flesh.

Fū'ni-cle, *n.* (*Bot.*) [Lat. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, cord, rope.] A small cord, or ligature; a fiber.

Fu-nĭc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a small cord or fiber. **2.** Dependent on the tension of a cord.

Fŭnk, *n.* [O. Eng. *funke*, a little fire, Prov. Eng. *funk*, touch-wood. Cf. Ger. *funke*, spark, Goth. *funa*, *fon*, fire, Icel. *funi*, spark, *fūki*, rottenness, *fūna*, to become rotten.] An offensive smell; a stink; a stench. [*Low.*]

Fŭnk, *n.* Great fear and shrinking back.

Fŭnk, *v. i.* **1.** To emit an offensive smell; to stink. **2.** To be in great fear, and shrink back.

Fŭn'nel, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel, from *infundere*, to pour in.] **1.** A kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel. **2.** A stove-pipe.

Fŭn'ny, *a.* [*compar.* FUNNIER; *superl.* FUNNIEST.] [From *fun*, q. v.] Droll; comical; sportive.

Fûr, *n.* [L. Lat. *furra*, a hairy skin, Fr. *fourrure*, fur, from Goth. *fôdr*, scabbard, orig. made of skin, Icel. *fôdr*, lining.] **1.** The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals. **2.** The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry. **3.** Any coating considered as resembling fur, as a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

Fûr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURRING.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur. **2.** To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue. **3.** (*Arch.*) To nail small strips of board upon, in order to make a level surface for lathing.

Fûr'be-lōw, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *farbala*, Sp. & Bisc. *farfalá*, Fr., It., Sp., & Pg. *falbalà*, Ger. *falbel.*] A flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

Fûr'be-lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURBELOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURBELOWING.] To put a furbelow on.

Fûr'bish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURBISHED (fûr'bisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURBISHING.] [From O. H. Ger. *furban*, to clean.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish.

Fûr'bish-er, *n.* One who furbishes or cleans.

Fûr'eate, } *a.* [From Lat. *furca*, fork.] Forked;
Fûr'eā-ted, } branching like the prongs of a fork.

Fur-eā'tion, *n.* A branching like the tines of a fork.

Fûr'fu-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus*, from *furfur*, bran, scurf.] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

Fū'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *furiosus*, from *furia*, rage, fury.] **1.** Transported with passion. **2.** Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence.

Syn. — Impetuous; vehement; boisterous; raging; fierce; violent; turbulent; tumultuous; angry; mad; frantic; frenzied.

Fū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a furious manner; violently.

Fū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness.

Fûrl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURLING.] Contr. from *furdle*, a corruption of *fardel*, to make up in bundles, *fardel*, a bundle.] To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

Fûr'long, *n.* [A.-S. *furlang*, prop. the length of a furrow, from *fur*, *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth part of a mile.

Fûr'lōugh (fûr'lō), *n.* [Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, D. *verlof*, Ger. *verlaub*, *urlaub.* See LEAVE.] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence; *especially*, leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

Fŭr'lōugh (fûr'lo), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURLOUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURLOUGHING.] (*Mil.*) To grant leave of absence, as to an officer or soldier.

Fûr'naçe (45), *n.* [Lat. *furnax.*] An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for melting ores, for warming a house, for baking bread, or for other useful purposes.

Fûr'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURNISHED (fûr'nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURNISHING.] [From O. H. Ger. *frumgan*, to do, act, send.] **1.** To supply with any thing necessary or useful; to provide; to equip. **2.** To offer for use; to afford. **3.** To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages.

Fûr'nish-er, *n.* One who supplies, fits out, or fits up.

Fûr'ni-tūre (53) *n.* **1.** That which furnishes, or with which any thing is furnished or supplied. **2.** Whatever must be supplied to a house, a room, or the like, to make it habitable, convenient, or agreeable; chattels; movables; effects; also, the necessary appendages to any thing, as to a machine, a carriage, a horse, &c.

Fûr'ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.

Fûr'ri-er-y, *n.* **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business of a furrier; trade in furs.

Fûr'ring, *n.* (*Carp.*) (*a.*) The nailing on of thin strips of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding, &c. (*b.*) The strips thus laid on.

Fŭr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *furh*, *fyrh*, *fur.*] **1.** A trench in the earth made by a plow. **2.** Any trench, channel, or groove; a wrinkle on the face.

Fŭr'rōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURROWING.] **1.** To cut a furrow in; to plow. **2.** To mark with channels or with wrinkles.

Fûr'ry, *a.* **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur. **2.** Consisting of fur.

Fûr'ther, *a. compar.* [*positive wanting; superl.* FURTHEST.] [See FARTHER.] **1.** More remote; more in advance; farther. **2.** Additional.

Fûr'ther, *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover.

Fûr'ther, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FURTHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FURTHERING.] [A.-S. *fyrdherian.* See FARTHER.] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to forward; to assist.

Fûr'ther-anç̲e, *n.* Act of furthering; advancement.

Fûr'ther-er, *n.* One who furthers; a promoter.

Fûr'ther-mōre, *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Fûr'ther-mōst, *a.* Most remote; furthest.

Fûr'thest, *a. superl.* Most remote; farthest. See FURTHER, *a.*

Fûr'thest, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fûr'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, from *fur*, thief.] Stolen; obtained or characterized by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy.

Fū'run-cle (fū'runk-l), *n.* [Lat. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a burning sore, boil, dim. of *fur*, thief.] (*Med.*) A superficial, inflammatory tumor; a boil.

Fū'ry (89), *n.* [Lat. *furia*, from *furere*, to rage.] **1.** Violent passion; over-mastering agitation or enthusiasm. **2.** Violent anger; extreme wrath. **3.** (*Myth.*) A goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman; a virago; a termagant.

Syn. — Anger; indignation; resentment; wrath; ire; rage; vehemence; violence; fierceness; turbulence; madness; frenzy.

Fûrze, *n.* [A.-S. *fyrs*, perh. from W. *ferdd*, thick, dense, firm, strong.] (*Bot.*) A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers, very common upon the plains and hills of Great Britain; — called also *gorse*, and *whin*.

Fŭs'cous, *a.* [Lat. *fuscus*.] Of a dark color; brown or grayish-black.

Fūse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSING.] [Lat. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt, cast.] To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt.

Fūse, *v. i.* To be melted; to melt.

Fūse, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

Fu-see', *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful, squib, rocket, fusee; from Lat. *fusus*, spindle.] The conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the mainspring.

Fu-see', *n.* [See FUSE and FUSIL.] **1.** A small, light musket; a fusil. **2.** A fuse. **3.** The track of a buck.

Fū'sel, *n.* [Ger. *fusel*, bad liquor.] (*Chem.*) A kind of alcohol, having a nauseous odor and poisonous properties.

Fū'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fusible.

Fū'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, to melt.] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

Fū'si-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fū'sil, *n.* [From Lat. *focus*, hearth, fire-place, L. Lat. fire.] **1.** A light musket or firelock. **2.** [See FUSEE.] (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal or spindle-shaped figure.

Fū'sil-lāde', *n.* (*Mil.*) A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

Fū'sil-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* FUSILLADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSILLADING.] To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

Fū'sil-eer', } *n.*
Fū'sil-ēr', } (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but, in modern times, an infantry soldier distinguished by wearing a bear-skin cap like that of a grenadier.

Fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n.* [Lat. *fusio*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt.] **1.** Act or operation of melting, without the aid of a solvent. **2.** State of being melted. **3.** Union or blending together of things into oneness, as if melted together.

Fŭss, *n.* [A.-S. *fûs*, ready, quick.] A tumult; a bustle; annoying ado.

Fŭss, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSSED (102); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSSING.] To make a bustle or ado.

Fŭss'y, *a.* [*compar.* FUSSIER; *superl.* FUSSIEST.] Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles.

Fŭst, *n.* [Cf. FOIST and O. Fr. *fust*, N. Fr. *fut*, cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

Fŭs'tet, *n.* [Fr. *fustet*, L. Lat. *fustetus*, from Lat. *fustis*, stick, staff, L. Lat. tree.] The wood of a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color.

Fŭs'tian (fŭst'yan, 66, 97), *n.* [L. Lat. *fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*: — so called from *Fostat*, or *Fossat*, i. e., Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, &c. **2.** An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.

Fŭs'tian (fŭst'yan), *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Swelling; too pompous; turgid; inflated; bombastic.

Fŭs'tic, *n.* [Fr. *fustoc*, Sp. *fustoc*, *fustoque*, *fustete*. See FUSTET.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

Fŭst'i-ness, *n.* A fusty state or quality; moldiness.

Fŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* FUSTIER; *superl.* FUSTIEST.] [See FUST.] Moldy; musty; rank; rancid.

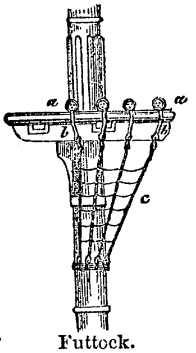
Fū'tile, *a.* [Lat. *futilis*, that easily pours out or lets loose, worthless, from *fundere*, root *fud*, to pour out.] Of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; failing of the designed effect.

Syn. — Useless; vain; worthless; trifling.

Fu-til'i-ty, *n.* Want of importance or effect; trifling-ness; uselessness.

Fŭt'tock, *n.* [Corrupted either from *foot-lock* or from *foot-hook*.] (*Naut.*) One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers, or of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

Futtock-plates (*Naut.*) plates of iron to which the dead-eyes are secured. — *Futtock-shrouds*, small shrouds over the lower ones.



Futtock.

aa, dead-eyes; *bb*, futtock plates; *c*, futtock shrouds.

Fūt'ūre (fūt'yŭr, 53), *a.* [Lat. *futurus*, prop. fut. p. of *esse*, to be.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

Fūt'ūre (fūt'yŭr), *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present.

Fu-tū'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being yet to come. **2.** Future time; time to come; the future. **3.** A future event.

Fūze, *n.* See FUSE.

Fŭzz, *v. i.* [See *infra.*] To fly off in minute particles.

Fŭzz, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *fase*, *fasen*, filament, fiber, L. Ger. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

Fȳ, *interj.* [O. Fr. *fy*, N. Fr. *fi*, H. Ger. *pfui*, Gr. φεῦ. Cf. FIE.] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

Fȳke, *n.* [D. *fuik*, a bow-net.] A long bag-net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return.

G.

G (je), the seventh letter, and the fifth consonant, of the English alphabet, has two sounds: one simple (called the *hard* sound) as in *gave*, *go*, *gull*; the other compound, like that of *j* (called the *soft* sound), being nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyve*, *dingy*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 72-75. (*Mus.*) G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale; — called also *sol*. It was also originally used as the treble clef, and has gradually changed into the character represented in the margin. G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

G Clef.

Găb, *n.* [Dan. *gab*, orifice, mouth, Sw. *gap*, Ir. *cab* and *gob*, mouth. See GAPE.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; loquacity.

Găb, *v. i.* [A.-S. *gabban*, to scoff, jeer, Icel. *gabba*, to delude. See *supra*, and cf. GABBLE.] **1.** To talk idly; to prate. **2.** To impose upon one; to lie.

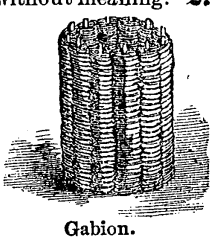
Găb'ar-dīne' (găb'ar-deen'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, It. *gavardina*, O. Fr. *galleverdine*, *galvardine*; Sp. & O. Fr. *gaban*, It. *gabbáno*, a great-coat, with a hood and close sleeves.] A kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.

Găb'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GABBLING.] [Dim. of *gab*, q. v. Cf. O. D. *gabberen*, to trifle, jest, O. Fr. *gaber*, It. *gabbare*, to deride, deceive.] **1.** To talk noisily, rapidly, and idly, or without meaning; to prate; to jabber; to babble, to chatter. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle.

Găb'ble, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning. **2.** Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

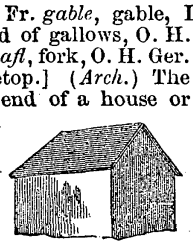
Găb'bler, *n.* One who gabbles or jabbers; one who talks loudly, rapidly, and without meaning; a prater.

Gā'bi-on, *n.* [From Lat. *cavea*. See CAGE.] (*Fort.*) A hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defenses.

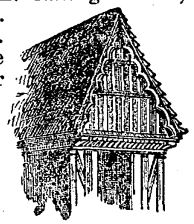


Gabion.

gā'ble, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gable*, gable, L. Lat. *gabulum*; Lat. *gabulus*, a kind of gallows, O. H. Ger. *gabala*, Icel. *gafl*, fork, O. H. Ger. *gibil*, gable, housetop.] (*Arch.*) The vertical triangular end of a house or other building, from the eaves to the top.



Gable Roof.



Gable.

Gable roof, the sloping roof which forms a gable. — *Gable window*, a window in a gable, or pointed at top like a gable.

Găd, *n.* [A.-S. *gád.*] **1.** The point of a spear, or an arrow-head. **2.** A wedge-shaped instrument of metal. **3.** A goad. **4.** A wedge or ingot of iron or steel.

Găd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GADDING.] [Cf. Ir. *gad*, Gael. *goid*, to steal, orig. to rove, W. *gadaw*, to quit.] To rove or ramble idly.

Găd'-a-bout', *n.* One who roves idly; a gadder.

Găd'dẽr, *n.* A rambler; one who roves about idly.

Găd'flȳ, *n.* [Eng. & A.-S. *gad*, goad, sting, and *fly*, q. v.] (*Entom.*) An insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

Găd'wall, *n.* [Written also *gaddwell*, from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird found in the northern parts of Europe and America, in marshes and along the shores; the duck.

Gāel, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin. **2.** An Irish Celt.

Gāe'lic (gā'lik), *a.* [Gael. *Gdidhealach*, *Gaelach*, from *Gdidheal*, *Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.] Belonging to the Gael, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. [Scotland.

Gāe'lic (gā'lik), *n.* The language of the Highlanders of

Găff, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. & Pg. *gafa*; Ir. & Gael. *gaf*, *gafa*.] **1.** A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

Găf'fer, *n.* [Contracted from *godfather*, A.-S. *gefäder*.] An old fellow; an aged rustic.

☞ *Gaffer* was originally a word of respect, now a term of familiarity or contempt, when addressed to an aged man.

Găf'fle, *n.* [D., Sw., & Dan. *gaffel*, Icel. *gáffall*, fork, H. Ger. *gabel*, W. *gafl*, fork, angle, Ir. & Gael. *gabhal*, fork.] An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.

Găg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAGGING.] [L. Lat. *gaggare*; A.-S. *căggian*, to lock, shut, *cág*, key, W. *cegian*, to choke or strangle, *ceg*, mouth, opening.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking; hence, to silence. **2.** To cause to heave with nausea.

Găg, *v. i.* To heave with nausea. [hinder speaking.

Găg, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth or throat to

Gāge, *n.* [Fr., Sp., & Pg. *gage*, It. *gaggio*, L. Lat. *gadium*, *vadium*, *wadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, pledge, earnest, from *vidan*, to bind, A.-S. *wedd*, pledge, promise.] **1.** A pledge or pawn; security. **2.** A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge.

Gāge, *n.* A measure or standard. See GAUGE.

Gāge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAGING.] To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

Găg'ger, *n.* One who gags.

Gāi'e-ty, *n.* The same as *Gayety*. See GAYETY.

Gāi'ly, *adv.* See GAYLY.

Gāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAINING.] [L. Lat. *gainare*, to plow, till, from O. H. Ger. *weidanon*, *weidanjan*, to feed, hunt, *weida*, pasture.] **1.** To get, as a profit or advantage; to acquire; to win. **2.** To be successful in. **3.** To win to one's side; to conciliate. **4.** To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

To gain the wind (*Naut.*), to reach the windward side of another ship.

Syn. — To obtain; acquire; get; procure; win; achieve; earn. — *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion; *win*, that we do it in competition with others. A person *gains* knowledge, or *gains* a prize, simply by striving for it; he *wins* a victory, or *wins* a prize, by taking it from others in a struggle between them.

Gāin, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

To gain on or *upon*, to encroach on; to win ground upon, in a race; hence, to get the better of.

Gāin, *n.* **1.** That which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning. **2.** Acquisition; accumulation.

Gāin, *n.* [W. *gân*, a mortise.] (*Arch.*) A beveled shoulder of a binding joist, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below.

Gāin'er, *n.* One who gains or obtains profit.

Gāin'ful, *a.* **1.** Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous. **2.** Productive of wealth; lucrative.

Gāin'ful-ly, *adv.* In a gainful manner; profitably.

Gāin'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being gainful.

Gāin'less, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable.

Gāin-sāy', or **Gāin'sāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINSAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAINSAYING.] [A.-S. *geán*, against, and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to controvert; to dispute.

Gāin-sāy'er, or **Gāin'sāy-er**, *n.* One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies; an opposer.

Gâir'ish, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *gearn*, ready, prepared, *gare*, and Scot. *gair*, *gare*, stripe, streak, *gaired*, *gairy*, striped, and O. Eng. *gare*, *gaure*, to stare.] [Written also *garish*.] **1.** Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine. **2.** Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Gāit, *n.* [See GATE.] **1.** Walk; march; way. **2.** Manner of walking or stepping.

Gāi'ter, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *guêtre*, Armor. *gweltren*, *geltren*, pl. *gweltron*, *geltron*.] **1.** A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. **2.** A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle.

Gā'là, *n.* [Fr. *gala*, show, pomp; It. *gala*, finery; O. Fr. *gale*, magnificence, banquet, from O. H. Ger. *geil*, glad, wanton; A.-S. *gâl*, wanton; merry; O. H. Ger. *geili*, pride, boasting, wantonness.] Pomp, show, or festivity. [*Rare.*]

Gala day, a day of mirth and festivity; a holiday.

Găl'ac-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk, by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

Găl'ax-y, *n.* [Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος), from γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The Milky Way. **2.** An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Gāle, *n.* [Ir. *gal*, gale, blast of wind; Icel. *gióla*, *gola*, cool wind; allied to Lat. *gelu*, cold; Skr. *djala*, cold; Prov. Eng. *gale*, to ache with cold; A.-S. *galan*, to congeal, as with fear.] **1.** A wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest. **2.** A moderate current of air; a breeze. **3.** A state of excitement, of hilarity, or passion.

Gāle, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To sail, or sail fast.

Găl'e-as, *n.* [See GALLEY.] A form of galley used by the Venetians and Spaniards, propelled by sails and oars.

Gā'le-ate, **Gā'le-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *galeatus*, p. p. of *galeare*, to cover with a helmet, *galea*, helmet.] **1.** Covered, as with a helmet. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a flower like a helmet.

Ga-lē'nà, *n.* [Lat., lead-ore, lead.] Sulphuret of lead; the principal ore from which the metal lead is extracted.

Găl'i-mā'tias (-mā'shà), *n.* [Fr. *galimatias*, — so called because a French lawyer, who pleaded, in Latin before a court, the cause of a certain Matthias, from whom a cock had been stolen, often changed the words *gallus Matthiæ*, the cock of Matthew, into *galli Matthias*, the Matthew of the cock.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk.

Găl'i-ot, *n.* [O. Fr. *galiot*, N. Fr. *galiote*, Sp. *galeota*, It. *galeotta*. See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small galley or sort of brigantine, built for chase. (*b.*) A Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff-main-sail.

Găl'i-pŏt, *n.* [Fr. *galipot*, Sp. *galipodio*, O. Fr. *garipot*, the wild pine or pitch tree. Cf. GALLIPOT.] A white resinous juice, which flows from pine or fir trees.

Gall, *n.* [A.-S. *gealla*, Icel. *gall*, allied to Gr. χολή, Lat. *fel*, for *hel*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The bitter, alkaline, viscid liquid found in the gall-bladder, beneath the liver. **2.** Any thing bitter; bitterness; spite; malignity.

Gall, *n.* [Lat. *galla*.] A vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak-apple, &c.

Gall, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLING.] [Fr. *galer*, to scratch, *gale*, scurf, scab; Ger. *galle*, a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses. See GALL, *supra*.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to chafe. **2.** To tease; to vex; to chagrin. **3.** To injure; to harass; to annoy.

Gall, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

Găl'lant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*, It. *galante*, Sp. *galante*, *galan*, *galano*, from Fr., It., & Sp. *gala*. See GALA.] **1.** Showy; splendid; magnificent; gay. **2.** Noble in bear-

ing or spirit; high-spirited; heroic. **3.** (Pron. *gal-lănt'*.) Polite and attentive to ladies.

Syn. — Courageous; brave. — *Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure. A *courageous* man is ready for battle; a *brave* man courts it; a *gallant* man dashes into the midst of the conflict.

Gal-lănt' (116), *n.* **1.** A gay, courtly, or fashionable man; one fond of paying attention to ladies. **2.** One who wooes; a lover; a suitor.

Gal-lănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLANTING.] To attend or wait on, as a lady.

Găl'lant-ly, *adv.* In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; gayly; nobly; bravely.

Gal-lănt'ly, *adv.* In a polite or courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer.

Găl'lant-ness, *n.* [nobleness; bravery. The state of being gallant; gayety;

Găl'lant-ry, *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*, It. & Sp. *galanteria*. See GALLANT.] **1.** Bravery; courageousness; intrepidity. **2.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

Gall'-blăd'der, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small, membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and containing gall.

Găl'le-on, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*, Fr. *galion*, L. Lat. *galeo*, *galio*. See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in commerce.

Găl'ler-y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*, Sp. *galeria*, It. *galleria*, L. Lat. *galeria*, *galleria*, a gallery, orig. a banqueting hall, O. Fr. *galerie*, a rejoicing, festival, from *gale*, magnificence, feast. See GALA.] **1.** A long and narrow corridor, or connecting passage-way. **2.** A room for the exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, &c. **3.** A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns. **4.** (*Naut.*) A frame like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship.

Găl'ley, *n.*; *pl.* GĂL'LEYS. [O. Fr. *galie*, *galée*, It. & O. Sp. *galea*, L. Lat. *galea*, *galeida*, M. H. Ger. *galê*, *galîe*, *galeide*. Cf. Lat. *galea*, helmet, dim. *galeola*, a hollow vessel, shaped like a helmet, and Ar. *khalîyah*, beehive, a large ship.] **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars. (*b.*) A light open boat, used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. (*c.*) The cook-room of a ship of war. **2.** (*Chem.*) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. **3.** (*Print.*) A thin, flat strip of wood or metal with a raised edge, used for holding type that has been set up.

Găl'ley-slāve, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Gall'-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect that punctures plants and occasions galls. [rived from galls.

Găl'lic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging to galls or oak-apples; de-

Găl'lic, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Găl'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic.

Găl'li-çĭsm, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

Găl'li-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLICIZING.] To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

Găl'li-găs'kins, *n. pl.* [Either for *Gallogascoins*, because these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, or corrupted from Lat. *caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon hose.] **1.** Large, open hose or trowsers. **2.** Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Găl'li-maų'fry, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats. Cf. GALIMATIAS and Pr. *Matfre*, Manfred.] **1.** A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout. **2.** Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. **3.** A woman. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Găl'li-nā'cean, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family which includes the common hen.

Găl'li-nā'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, hen, *gallus*, cock.] (*Ornith.*) Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

Găl'li-nĭp'per, *n.* [Prob. from *gall*, Lat. *galla*, gall-nut, and *nip*, q. v.] A large musquito.

Găl'li-nūle, *n.* [Lat. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, hen.] (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird which inhabits rivers, ponds, sedgy spots, and marshy places.

Găl'li-pŏt, *n.* [Prop. a fine painted pot, from Fr., It., & Sp. *gala*, show, pomp, finery. See GALA, and cf. GALIPOT.] A small, glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

Gall'-nŭt, *n.* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c. See GALL.

Găl'lon, *n.* [O. Fr. *galon*, *jalon*, L. Lat. *galo*, *galona*.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

Ga-lōōn', *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*, It. *galone*, from *gala*, pomp, show, finery. See GALA.] **1.** A ribbon-like tissue thickly woven, used for binding garments, &c. **2.** A tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding hats, shoes, and for other purposes.

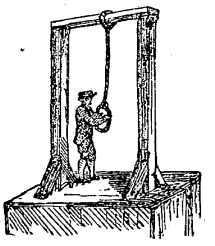
Găl'lop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLOPED (găl'lupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLOPING.] [From Goth. *ga-hlaupan*, O. H. Ger. *gahlaufan*, A.-S. *gehleápan*, N. H. Ger. *laufen*, D. *loopen*. See LEAP.] **1.** To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse. **2.** To move very rapidly.

Găl'lop, *n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet together, in successive leaps or bounds.

Găl'lop-er, *n.* One who, or that which gallops.

Găl'lo-wāy, *n.* A horse, or a species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland, characterized by great spirit, endurance, and easiness of gait.

Găl'lows (găl'lus), *n. sing.*; *pl.* GĂL'LOWS-ES. [A.-S. *galga*, *gealga*, Goth. *galga*, Icel. *gâlgi*.] **1.** An instrument of punishment consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck; also, a like instrument for suspending any thing. **2.** *pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces. [*Colloq.*]



Gallows.

Găl'lows-bĭtts (găl'lus-), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) A strong frame in the center of a ship's deck for supporting spare spars while in

Găl'ly, *n.* See GALLEY. [port.

Găl'ly-găs'kins, *n. pl.* See GALLIGASKINS.

Ga-lŏçhe' (ga-lŏsh'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *galliba* (sc. *solea*, or *crepida*), a Gallic shoe.] **1.** An overshoe. **2.** A gaiter to cover the leg and upper part of the foot.

Gal-văn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.

Galvanic battery, an apparatus for generating galvanism. — *Galvanic pile*, an apparatus used to produce a current of dynamical electricity. It consists of a *pile* of alternate silver (or copper) and zinc disks, laid up with disks of paper or cloth between them, moistened with brine or acid water.

Găl'va-nĭsm, *n.* [From *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] **1.** Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction. **2.** That branch of physical science which treats of galvanic electricity.

Găl'va-nĭst, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

Găl'va-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALVANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALVANIZING.] **1.** To affect with galvanism. **2.** To plate or coat with metal, by means of galvanism. **3.** To restore to consciousness by galvanic action.

Galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition; more commonly by a peculiar process, in which the coating is not produced by galvanism.

Găl'va-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From *galvanism* and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

Gal-văn'o-scōpe, *n.* [From *galvanism* and Gr. σκοπός, viewing, from σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] An apparatus for detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

Gam-bā'do, *n.*; *pl.* GAM-BĀ'DŌES. [It. & Sp. *gamba*, leg, of Celtic origin.] A case of leather, formerly used to defend the leg from mud, and in riding on horseback.

Găm'bit, *n.* [Fr. *gambit*, *gambis*, from O. Fr. *gambier*, *gamboier*, to march, walk, *gambeer*, *jambeer*, to trip, from *gambet*, *jambet*, a tripping, from *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] (*Chess-playing.*) A mode of opening the game.

Găm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMBLING.] [Diminutive of *game*, q. v.] To play or game for money or other stake.

Găm'ble, *v. t.* To lose or squander by gaming.

Găm'bler, *n.* One who gambles.

Gam-bŏġe', or **Gam-bōġe'**, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum-resin, of a beautiful reddish-yellow color, produced by several species of trees growing in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar. It is brought in masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia*, or *Cambogia*, whence its name. It is used chiefly as a pigment.

Găm'bol, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMBOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

n. GAMBOLING.] [See *infra.*] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk.

Găm'bol, *n.* [O. Eng. *gambolde*, *gambald*, from Fr. *gambade*, gambol, *gambader*, to gambol, frisk, from O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

Găm'brel, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] **1.** The hind leg of a horse. **2.** A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

Gambrel roof, a hipped roof; a mansard or curb roof. [*Amer.*]

Gam-brōōn', *n.* (*Manuf.*) A kind of twilled linen cloth for lining.

Gāme, *n.* [A.-S. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, joke, Icel. *gaman*, joke, O. H. Ger. *gaman*, joy, jest, allied to Skr. *kam*, to love.] **1.** Sport of any kind; jest; frolic. **2.** A contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to furnish sport, recreation, or amusement. **3.** Use or practice of such a game; a single match at play; a single contest. **4.** That which is gained, as the stake in a game. **5.** Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen. **6.** Scheme pursued; plan; project.

To make game of, to make sport of; to mock; to ridicule.

Gāme, *a.* **1.** Ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock; courageous; brave; resolute. **2.** Pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game.

To die game, to maintain a bold, unyielding spirit to the last.

Gāme, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMING.] **1.** To play at any sport or diversion. **2.** To play for a stake or prize. **3.** To practice playing for money or some other stake; to gamble.

Gāme'-ĕŏck, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight.

Gāme'keep-er, *n.* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve.

Gāme'-lĕg, *n.* [W. *cam*, or *gam*, crooked, wry, wrong.] A lame or crooked leg. [*Colloq.*]

Gāme'sŏme, *a.* Gay; sportive; frolicsome.

Gāme'ster, *n.* [Eng. *game* and the suffix *ster*.] A person who plays at games; *especially*, one accustomed to play for money or other stake; a gambler.

Găm'mer, *n.* [Contracted from *godmother*, A.-S. *gemêder*, Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife; — correlative of *gaffer*, as applied to an old man.

Găm'mon, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambon*, N. Fr. *jambon*, from *gambe*, *jambe*, leg; Sp. *jamon*, ham; It. *gambone*, a big leg.] **1.** The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. **2.** Backgammon. **3.** An imposition or hoax; humbug.

Găm'mon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMMONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMMONING.] **1.** To make bacon of. **2.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as a bowsprit to the stem of a ship.

Găm'mon, *v. t.* **1.** To beat in the game of backgammon, by withdrawing all one's counters from the board, before an antagonist has been able to withdraw any of his. **2.** To impose on by improbable stories; to humbug.

Găm'ut, *n.* [Gr. γάμμα, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ut*, the name of a musical note.] (*Mus.*) The scale; — so called from the first tone of the model scale of Guido, which was represented by *gamma*.

Gām'y, *a.* **1.** (*Cookery.*) Having the flavor of dead game when kept uncooked until it verges on the state of being tainted, which is considered its highest excellence. **2.** (*Sporting.*) Showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

Găn'der, *n.* [A.-S. *gandra*, *ganra*, N. H. Ger. *ganser*, from Ger. & D. *gans*, Icel. *gâs*, A.-S. *gôs*, Eng. *goose*, q. v.] The male of the goose.

Găng, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., D., & Ger. *gang*, Sw. *gång*, a going pace, gait, way, gallery; Ger. also a metallic vein; Goth. *gaggs*, *gagg*, way, street, from *gaggan*, to go, A.-S. *gangan*.] **1.** A number going in company; hence, a company; — ordinarily used in respect to persons in low or servile positions. **2.** A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor. **3.** (*Mining.*) A gangue. See GANGUE.

Găng'-bōard, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. (*b.*) A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on.

Găng'-cāsk, *n.* A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.

Găn'gli-on, *n.* [Lat., Gr. γαγγλίον, a sort of swelling, a tumor under the skin.] **1.** (*Compar. Anat.*) (*a.*) A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers are given off in one or more directions. (*b.*) (*Human Anat.*) A small mass of vesicular neurine in the course of a nerve, distinct from the brain and spinal cord; also, a lymphatic gland. **2.** (*Surg.*) A globular, hard, indolent tumor, always situated somewhere on a tendon.

Lymphatic ganglion, a lymphatic gland.

Găn'gli-ŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

Găn'grene, *n.* [Lat. *gangræna*, Gr. γάγγραινα, from γρᾶν, γραίνειν, to gnaw, eat.] (*Med.*) The first stage of mortification of living flesh; — so termed from its eating away the flesh.

Găn'grene, *v. t.* To mortify.

Găn'grene, *v. i.* To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality.

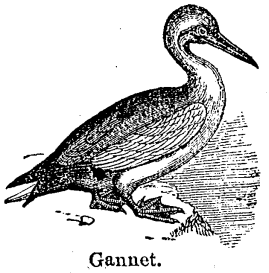
Găn'gre-noŭs, *a.* Mortified; putrified; — said of flesh.

Găngue (găng) *n.* [Fr. *gangue*, equiv. to Ger. *gang*, a metallic vein. See GANG.] (*Mining.*) The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.

Găng'wāy, *n.* [See GANG.] **1.** A passage or way, into or out of any inclosed place. **2.** (*Naut.*) The waist.

To bring to the gangway, to punish, as a seaman, by tying up and flogging at the gangway, the usual place of punishment.

Găn'net, *n.* [A.-S. *ganet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl, a fen-duck; D. *gent*, O. H. Ger. *ganazzo*, *ganzo*, *gans*, Lat. *ganta*, goose; O. H. Ger. *horgans*, coot. See GANDER.] (*Ornith.*) The Solan goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican.



Gannet.

Gănt'let, } *n.* [*Gantlet*, for
Gănt'lope, } *gauntlet*, an iron glove, corrupted from *gantlope; gantlope*, for *gate-lope*, Ger. *gassen-laufen*, from L. Ger. *gate*, H. Ger. *gasse*, a little street, lane, and L. Ger. *lopen*, H. Ger. *laufen*, to run. See GATE.] A military punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes.

Gāol (jāl), *n.* A place of confinement. See JAIL.

Gāol'er (jāl'er), *n.* See JAILER.

Găp, *n.* [Icel. *gap*, mouth, opening. See GAB and GAPE.] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; an opening which is irreparable.

Gāpe (in England commonly pronounced *gāp*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAPED (gāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAPING.] [A.-S. *geapan*, to open, Icel. *gap*, to open, Dan. *gabe*, D. *gapen*. Ger. *gaffen*.] **1.** To open the mouth wide; as, (*a.*) Expressing a desire for food. (*b.*) Indicating sleepiness, indifference, dullness; to yawn. (*c.*) Showing surprise, astonishment, expectation, &c. (*d.*) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome. **2.** To open as a gap.

Syn. — To gaze; stare; yawn. See GAZE.

Gāpe, *n.* **1.** The act of gaping. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.

The gapes, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.

Gär, *n.* [A.-S. *gar*, dart, spear, lance. The name is applied to the fish on account of its long and slender body and pointed head.] (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head. (*b.*) A fish having a similar general form to the above, but with rhombic scales, found in fresh waters, as those of America.

Gärb, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *garbs*, clothes, dress, from O. H. Ger. *garawî*, *garwî*, ornament, dress.] **1.** Clothing; *especially*, official or appropriate dress. **2.** Fashion, or mode of dress; hence, exterior appearance; looks.

Gär'baġe, *n.* [O. Eng. also *garbash*, properly that which is purged or cleansed away, from O. Fr. *garber*, to make fine, neat, from O. H. Ger. *garawan*, A.-S. *gearwian*, to make ready, prepare.] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, the refuse matter from a kitchen.

Gär'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARBLING.] [O. Fr. *grabeler*, for *garbeler*, to examine, to garble spices, &c., from Lat. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, sieve, allied to *cernere*, to separate, sift.] **1.** To sift or bolt. **2.** To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.

Gär'bler, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, selects.

Gär'bles (gär'blz), *n. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth, separated from good spices, drugs, &c.

Gär'bōard, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.

Gär'den (gär'dn, 72), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *garto*, *karto*, whence also Fr. & Sp. *jardin*, It. *giardino*, from A.-S. *geard*, O. Sax. *gard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Icel. *gardr*, Sw. *gård*, Dan. *gaard*, an inclosed place, W. *gardd*, Gael. *gart*; allied to Lat. *hortus*, garden, Gr. χόρτος, an inclosed place, Russ. *górod*, a town or city. See GIRD, *v.*] **1.** A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits,

flowers, or vegetables. **2.** A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

Gär'den, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARDENING.] To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to labor in a garden.

Gär'den-er (gär'dn-er,), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

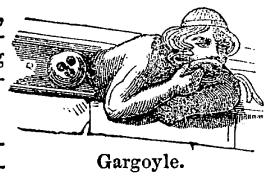
Gär'den-ing, *n.* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gär'gĕt, *n.* **1.** A disease in the udders of cows. **2.** A disease in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant known commonly as *poke*, or *poke*-weed, having emetic and cathartic qualities.

Gär'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARGLING.] [Ger. *gurgel*, throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle. See GURGLE.] To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat.

Gär'gle, *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gär'goyle, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*, from *gargouiller*. See GARGLE.] (*Arch.*) A projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.



Gargoyle.

Gâr'ish, *a.* [See GAIRISH.]

Gär'land, *n.* [O. Sp. *guarlanda*, It. *ghirlanda*, Sp. *guirnalda*, from O. H. Ger. *wiara*, *wiera*, crown, M. H. Ger. *wieren*, to twist, dim. of hypoth. *wierelen*, with the suffix *anda*.] **1.** A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, &c.; a coronal. **2.** The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized. **3.** A collection of little printed pieces; an anthology. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A sort of bag, used by sailors to keep provisions in. (*b.*) A ring of rope lashed on a mast.

Gär'land, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARLANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARLANDING.] To crown or deck with a garland.

Gär'lic, *n.* [A.-S. *gârleác*, from *gâr*, spear, lance, and *leak*, leek, from the leaves rising like lances or spears.] (*Bot.*) A plant, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

Gär'ment, *n.* [O. Eng. & Norm. Fr. *garnement*, from *garnir*, to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.

Gär'ner, *n.* [Lat. *granarium*, from *granum*. See GRAIN.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored.

Gär'ner, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARNERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARNERING.] To store in a granary.

Gär'net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, L. Lat. *granatus* (sc. *lapis*), from Lat. *granatum* (sc. *malum*), pomegranate, from *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral of a deep-red color. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

Gär'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARNISHED (gär'nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARNISHING.] [Fr. *garnir*, O. Fr. *guarnir*, *warnir*, to warn, protect, from A.-S. *warnian*, to take care, beware, to warn, O. H. Ger. *warnôn*, to fortify, admonish.] **1.** To adorn; to embellish. **2.** To ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; to furnish, as a fort with troops. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Law.*) To warn; to give notice to. See GARNISHEE.

Gär'nish, *n.* **1.** Decoration; ornament; also, garments, especially such as are showy or decorated. **2.** (*Cookery.*) Something set round a dish as an embellishment. **3.** (*Jails.*) (*a.*) Fetters. (*b.*) An entrance-fee demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail. [*Cant.*]

Gär'nish-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One in whose hands the property of another has been attached; a trustee.

Gär'nish-ment, *n.* **1.** Ornament; decoration. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Warning, or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court on any matter. (*b.*) Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods, but to appear in court and give information as garnishee. **3.** A fee.

Gär'ni-tūre (53), *n.* [See GARNISH.] That which garnishes; embellishment.

Găr'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *garite*, N. Fr. *guérite*, Sp. *garita*, a place of refuge; dungeon of a fortress, whither the beleaguered soldiers make their last retreat, sentinel-box, from O. Fr. *garir*, to preserve, save, from Goth. *varjan*.] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

Găr'ret-eer', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

Găr'ri-son (găr'rĭ-sn), *n.* [O. Eng. *garneson*, *garnisoun*, Fr. *garnison*, garrison, from *garnir*, to garnish. See GARNISH.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A body of troops in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection. (*b.*) A strong place, in which troops are quartered for its security.

Găr'ri-son, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARRISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARRISONING.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) To place troops in, as in a fortress, for its defense. (*b.*) To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

Gar-rōte', *n.* [Sp. *garrote*; Fr. *garrot*, a bending lever, a stick for packing, from Sp. *garra*, claw, talon, Armor. & W. *gar*, leg, ham, shank.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument by means of which the punishment is inflicted.

Gar-rōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARROTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob.

Gar-rōt'er, *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob him.

Gar-rụ'li-ty, *n.* [See *infra.*] Quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

Găr'rụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus*, from *garrire*, to chatter, talk.] Indulging in, or characterized by, long, prosy talk, with repetition and excessive detail.

Syn.— Talkative; loquacious.— A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetitions and lengthened details; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk; and *loquacious* a great flow of words at command. A child is *talkative;* a lively woman is *loquacious;* an old man in his dotage is *garrulous.*

Gär'ter, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière*, Sp. *jarretera*, from O. Fr. *garret*, Sp. *jarrete*, It. *garretto*, bend of the knee, from Sp. *garra*, claw. See GARROTE.] **1.** A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. **2.** The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III.; hence, also, the order itself.

Gär'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARTERING.] **1.** To bind with a garter. **2.** To invest with the order of the Garter.

Gärth, *n.* [W. *gardd*, inclosure, garden. See GARDEN.] **1.** A close; a yard; a croft; a garden. **2.** A dam or wear for catching fish.

Găs (pron. *găz* to some extent), *n.* [Fr. *gaz;* a word invented by the chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644. Cf. D. *geest*, A.-S. *gâst*, Ger. *geist*, spirit, ghost; M. H. Ger. *gist*, *gest*, N. H. Ger. *gischt*, *gascht*, yeast, froth, *gischen*, *gäschen*, to foam, froth, ferment.] **1.** An aëriform elastic fluid. **2.** (*Popular Usage.*) A mixture of carbureted hydrogen and olefiant gas or bi-carbureted hydrogen, commonly used for illuminating purposes.

Găs'-bûrn'er, *n.* That part of a gas-fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

Găs'con-āde', *n.* [Fr., from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado.

Găs'con-āde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASCONADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASCONADING.] To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

Găs'e-oŭs, *a.* **1.** In the form of gas, or an aëriform fluid. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

Gas'-fĭxt'ūre, *n.* A bracket or chandelier for gas, including a stop-cock and burner.

Găsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASHED (găsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASHING.] [Prob. from Fr. *hacher*, to hew, chop, from *hache*, hatchet, ax, from Ger. & D. *hacke*, hatchet, pick-ax.] To make a gash, or long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh.

Găsh, *n.* [From the verb.] A deep and long cut: particularly in flesh.

Găs'-hōld'er, *n.* A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer.

Găs'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.

Găs'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASIFYING.] [Eng. *gas* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

Găs'ket, *n.* [Fr. *garcette*, Sp. *caxeta.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A flat, plaited cord used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled. **2.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The platted hemp used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps. (*b.*) Any ring or washer of packing.

Găs'-māin, *n.* One of the principal pipes for conveying gas from the works.

Găs'-mē'ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given time, at a particular place.

Gas-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [See GAS and METER.] A gas-holder or reservoir.

Gas-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Art or practice of measuring gases.

Gåsp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASPED (gåspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASPING.] [Icel. *geispa*, Sw. *gaspa*, Dan. *gispe*, to gape, yawn.] **1.** To labor for breath; to respire convulsively or violently. **2.** To pant with eagerness.

Gåsp, *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. [breath.

Gåsp, *n.* A labored respiration; a painful catching of the

Găs'sy, *a.* Full of gas; hence, inflated; exhilarated; full of ambitious or deceitful talk. [*Colloq.*]

Găs'ter-o-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

Găs'tric, *a.* [From Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, stomach.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the stomach.

Gas-trĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* [Fr. *gastriloque*, from Gr. γαστήρ, belly, and Lat. *loqui*, to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach; a ventriloquist.

Gas-trĭl'o-quy, *n.* A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the stomach; ventriloquy.

Gas-trī'tis, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, stomach.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γαστρολογία; γαστήρ, stomach, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the stomach.

Gas-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, belly, and νόμος, law, νέμειν, to distribute.] One who is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton.

Găs'tro-nŏm'ic, **Găs'tro-nŏm'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

Gas-trŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* One who is fond of good living; a gastronomer.

Gas-trŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. γαστρονομία.] The art or science of good eating; epicurism.

Gāte, *n.* [A.-S. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door, Icel. *gata*, Goth. *gatvo*, path, from Goth. *gitan*, A.-S. *getan*, *gitan*, Icel. *geta*, Eng. *get*. Cf. GAIT.] **1.** A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; also, the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage. **2.** A frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock; an avenue; a means of entrance.

Gāte'-wāy, *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

Găth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GATHERING.] [A.-S. *gaderian*, *gadrian*, *gadherian*, from *gador*, at the same time, together.] **1.** To bring together; to collect; to assemble; to congregate. **2.** To harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck. **3.** To amass in large quantity or numbers. **4.** To make compact; to consolidate; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait. **5.** To derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude.

Găth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to collect; to congregate. **2.** To increase. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore. **4.** To draw an inference.

Găth'er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through it.

Găth'er-er, *n.* One who gathers or collects.

Găth'er-ing, *n.* That which is gathered or brought together; as, (*a.*) A crowd; an assembly. (*b.*) A tumor, suppurated or maturated; an abscess.

Gąud, *n.* [Lat. *gaudium*, joy, gladness.] A piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

Gąud'i-ly, *adv.* In a gaudy manner; ostentatiously.

Gąud'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being gaudy; showiness.

Gąud'y, *a.* [*compar.* GAUDIER; *superl.* GAUDIEST.] **1.** Ostentatiously fine; showy. **2.** Gay; merry; festal.

Gąuf'fer, *v. t.* [Fr. *gaufrer*, to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from *gaufre*, Eng. *waffle*, q. v.] To plait, crimp, or flute; to goffer, as lace. See GOFFER.

Gāuġe (gāj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAUGING.] [O. Fr. *gauger*, *gaugier*, prob. from a hypoth. Lat. word *qualificare*, to determine the qualities of a thing, O. Fr. *gauger*, for *galger*.] **1.** To measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, or the like. **2.** To measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate.

Gāuġe (gāj), *n.* **1.** An instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind. **2.** Dimensions; estimate. **3.** (*Physics.*) Any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon, or for ascertaining its numerical elements at any moment. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Position with reference to a vessel and to the wind. (*b.*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. **5.** The distance between the rails of a railway.

☞ When the gauge is four feet, eight and one half inches, it is called *narrow gauge*. *Wide*, or *broad gauge*, in the United States, is six feet; in England, seven feet.

6. (*Plastering.*) (*a.*) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to hasten its setting. (*b.*) The composition made of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, &c.

Gāu'ġer, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gąult, *n.* (*Geol.*) A series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and lower green-sand.

Gäunt (gänt), *a.* [Perhaps contracted from A.-S. *gewaned*, p. p. of *gewanian*, to diminish, to wane, q. v. Cf. also W. *gwan*, weak, poor.] Lean; meager; pinched and grim.

Gäunt'let, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, glove, L. Lat. *wantus*, D. *want*, Icel. *vöttr*, for *vantr*.] **1.** A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armor in ancient times. **2.** A long glove, covering the wrist.

To take up the gauntlet, to accept a challenge. — *To throw down the gauntlet*, to offer or send a challenge.

Gąuze, *n.* [So called because it was first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. [gauze.

Gąuz'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin as

Gāve, *imp.* of *give*. See GIVE.

Găv'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *gavelle*, N. Fr. *javelle*, *javeau*, dim. from Lat. *capulus*, handle, *capere*, to lay hold of, seize. Cf. W. *gafael*, a hold, grasp.] **1.** A small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up. **2.** The mallet of a presiding officer.

Găv'el-kĭnd, *n.* [W. *gafael cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family, from *gafael*, a hold, and *cenedl*, a kindred, clan, family.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers.

Gā'vi-al, *n.* [The East Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of crocodile, found in India.

Gąwk, *n.* [A.-S. *geác*, *gác*, cuckoo, simpleton, Icel. *gaukr*, allied to Lat. *cuculus*.] **1.** A cuckoo. **2.** A simpleton; a booby.

Gąwk'y, *a.* [*compar.* GAWKIER; *superl.* GAWKIEST.] [See *supra*, and cf. AWK.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy and clownish.

Gąwk'y, *n.* A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown, or from silly stupidity.

Gāy, *a.* [*compar.* GAYER; *superl.* GAYEST.] [From O H. Ger. *gâhi*, headlong, swift, rapid, excellent.] **1.** Excited with merriment or delight. **2.** Having many or showy colors.

Syn. — Merry; gleeful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial; vivacious.

Gāy'e-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — used often in the plural. **2.** Finery; show.

Syn. — Liveliness; mirth; animation; vivacity; glee; blithesomeness; sprightliness; jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

Gāy'ly, *adv.* **1.** With mirth and frolic; merrily. **2.** Splendidly; showily.

Gāy'ness, *n.* Gayety; finery. [*Rare.*]

Gāze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAZING.] [Cf. Gr. ἀγάζεσθαι, to be astonished, and A.-S. *gâsan*, Goth. *geisan*, *gaisjan*, to smite, *usgaisjan*, to terrify, *us-geisnan*, to be terrified.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look.

Syn. — To gape; stare; look. — To *gaze* is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to *gape* is to look fixedly, with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder; to *stare* is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy. The lover of nature *gazes* with delight on the beauties of the landscape; the rustic *gapes* with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot *stares* on those around with a vacant look.

Gāze, *n.* **1.** A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. **2.** The object gazed on.

Gazelle.

Gāze'hound, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

Ga-zĕlle', *n.* [From Ar. *gâzal*, a wild goat.] (*Zool.*) A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the luster and soft expression of its eyes. It is found in Northern Africa.

Gāz'er, *n.* One who gazes, or looks steadfastly.

Ga-zĕtte′, *n.* [From *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin, worth about three farthings. The first newspaper published at Venice was sold for this sum, whence the name.] A newspaper; *especially*, an official newspaper or journal.

Ga-zĕtte′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAZETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAZETTING.] To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce officially.

Găz′et-teer′, *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. **2.** A geographical dictionary. **3.** An alphabetical descriptive list of any thing.

Gāz′ing-stŏck, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn.

Gēar, *n.* [A.-S. *geara*, *gearwa*, provision, furniture, *gearo*, *gearu*, *gearaw*, ready, yare, *gearwian*, *gerwan*, *girian*, to prepare.] **1.** Manufactured stuff or material; goods. **2.** Clothing; ornaments; dress. **3.** Horse-trappings. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively; (*b.*) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing.

Gēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEARING.] To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

Gēar′ing, *n.* **1.** Harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) The parts by which motion communicated to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another, considered collectively; *especially*, a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

Gĕck′o, *n.*; *pl.* GĔCK′OĒS. [So called from the sound which the animal utters.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal lizard, having flattened toes, and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings.

Gee, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEEING.] [Prob. from A.-S. *gegan*, to go. Cf., however, Fr. *dia*, gee.] To turn to the off-side, or from the driver; said of cattle, or a team; — used in the imperative.

Ge-hĕn′nȧ, *n.* [Lat. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gê Hinnôm*.] (*Jewish Hist.*) The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia; hence the name is used in the New Testament for hell.

Gĕl′a-ble (jĕl′a-bl), *a.* [From Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] Capable of being congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

Ge-lăt′i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELATINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GELATINATING.] To convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly.

Ge-lăt′i-nāte, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatine.

Ge-lăt′i-nā′tion, *n.* Act or process of converting, or being turned, into gelatine.

Gĕl′a-tĭne, *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*, Sp. & It. *gelatina*, fr. Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] (*Chem.*) An animal substance whose distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling.

Ge-lăt′i-nīze, *v. t.* or *i.* The same as GELATINATE.

Ge-lăt′i-noŭs, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous.

Gĕld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELDED, or GELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GELDING.] [Icel. *gelda*, A.-S. *gylte*, castrated.] **1.** To castrate; to emasculate. **2.** To deprive of any thing essential. **3.** To deprive of any thing exceptionable; to expurgate.

Gĕld′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of castrating. **2.** A castrated animal, *especially*, a horse.

Gĕl′id, *a.* [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold; [very cold.

Gĕl′ly (jel′lў), *n.* See JELLY.

Ge-lŏs′co-py, *n.* [Gr. γελᾶν, to laugh, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] (*Antiq.*) Divination by means of laughter.

Gĕm, *n.* [Lat. *gemma*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bud. **2.** A precious stone of any kind, especially when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.

Gĕm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEMMING.] **1.** To adorn with gems or precious stones. **2.** To embellish, as with gems.

Gĕm′i-nī, *n. pl.* [Lat., twins, pl. of *geminus*] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux*. (*b.*) The third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 25th of May.

Gĕm′mate, *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus*, p. p. of *gemmare*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, bud.] Having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gem-mā′tion, *n.* **1.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Formation of a new individual by the protrusion of any part of an animal or plant, which may then become free or remain connected with the parent stalk. **2.** (*Bot.*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk. **3.** The period of the expansion of buds.

Gĕm′me-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmeus*. See GEM.] Pertaining to, or resembling, gems; of the nature of gems.

Gĕm-mĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmifer*, from *gemma*, bud, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing gems or buds; multiplying by buds.

Gem-mĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemma*, bud, and *parere*, to produce.] Producing buds; reproducing by buds.

Gĕm′my, *a.* **1.** Full of gems; bright; glittering. **2.** Sparkling like a gem.

Gendarme (zhong-därm′), *n.*; *pl.* ***GENS-D'ARMES***, or ***GENDARMES***. [Fr., from the plural, *gens d'armes*, men at arms.] An armed policeman. [*France*].

Gĕn′der, *n.* [Lat. *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born.] **1.** Sex, male or female. **2.** (*Gram.*) A difference in words to express distinction of sex.

Gĕn′der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENDERING.] To beget; to engender.

Gĕn′e-a-lŏg′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to genealogy, or the descent of persons or families. **2.** Exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

Gĕn′e-ăl′o-gĭst, *n.* One who traces the descent of persons or families.

Gĕn′e-ăl′o-gīze, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents.

Gĕn′e-ăl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά, birth, race, descent, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree. **2.** Regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; lineage.

Gĕn′er-ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* of *genus*. See GENUS.

Gĕn′er-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *generabilis*, *generare*, to beget.] Capable of being generated or produced.

Gĕn′er-al, *a.* [Lat. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order. **2.** Comprehending many species or individuals. **3.** Not restrained or limited to a precise or detailed import; lax in signification. **4.** Widely spread; prevalent; extensive, though not universal. **5.** Having a relation to all; common to the whole.

General assembly, an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation; hence, a legislature. — *General court*. See COURT. — *General issue* (*Law*), an issue made by a general plea, which traverses the whole declaration or indictment at once, without offering any special matter to evade it. — *General officer* (*Mil.*), an officer having a rank above that of colonel. — *General ship*, a ship employed as a general carrier. — *General term* (*Logic*), a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

☞ The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes chief or superior; as, a *commissary-general*, *quartermaster-general*.

Syn. — Common; universal. — *Common* denotes that a thing is very *often* met with; *general* is stronger, denoting that it pertains to a *majority* of the individuals which compose a *genus* or whole; *universal*, that it pertains to *all* without exception. To be able to read and write is so *common* an attainment in this country that we may pronounce it *general*, though by no means *universal*.

Gĕn′er-al, *n.* **1.** The whole; the total; — used in the pl., or in the sing. with the definite article. **2.** The chief or superior officer in an administration; *especially*, one of the chief military officers of a government or country.

In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

Gĕn′er-al-ĭs′si-mo, *n.* [It., Sp. *generalisimo*, Fr. *généralissime*. See *supra*.] The chief commander of an army or military force; *especially*, the commander-in-chief of an army which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders.

Gĕn′er-ăl′i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being general. **2.** That which is general; a general or vague statement or phrase. **3.** The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

Gĕn′er-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of generalizing, or of bringing individuals or particulars under genera or classes.

Gĕn′er-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERALIZING.] **1.** To bring under a genus or under genera. **2.** To use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule. **3.** To derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or general principle.

Gĕn′er-al-īze, *v. i.* To form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.

Gĕn′er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally. **2.** In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Gĕn′er-al-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being general; frequency; commonness.

Gĕn′er-al-shĭp, *n.* **1.** Office of a general. **2.** Exercise of the functions of a general. **3.** Skill and conduct of a general officer.

Gĕn′er-ant, *n.* [Lat. *generans*, p. pr. of *generare*. See *infra*.] **1.** That which generates. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line,

surface, or solid, generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface, called the *generatrix*, according to mathematical laws.

Ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERATING.] [Lat. *genĕrare*, *generatum*. See GENDER.] **1.** To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to engender. **2.** To cause to be: to bring into life. **3.** To originate, especially by a vital or chemical process; to produce; to cause.

Ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of generating or begetting. **2.** Origination by some process, mathematical, chemical, or vital; production; formation. **3.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring. **4.** A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; hence, the mass of beings living at one period; also, the ordinary interval of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. **5.** Race; kind; breed; stock. **6.** (*Geom.*) Formation or production of any geometrical magnitude, by the motion of a point or other magnitude. **7.** (*Physiol.*) The aggregate of the functions and phenomena which attend reproduction.

Ġĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

Ġĕn'er-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, generates. **2.** A vessel in which steam is generated. **3.** (*Mus.*) The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced.

Ġĕn'er-ā'trix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Geom.*) The point, or the mathematical magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

Ġe-nĕr'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or kind.
Ġe-nĕr'ic-al, } **2.** Very comprehensive.

Ġe-nĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With regard to a genus, or an extensive class.

Ġĕn'er-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *generositas*.] **1.** Quality of being generous; nobleness of birth or of soul. **2.** Liberality in giving.

Syn. — Magnanimity; liberality; munificence.

Ġĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *generosus*. See GENDER.] **1.** Exhibiting those qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; spirited; courageous. **2.** Open-handed; munificent. **3.** Characterized by generosity; abundant. **4.** Exciting feeling, or spirited feelings; strong; exciting.

Syn. — Liberal; magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

Ġĕn'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a generous manner.

Ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. γένεσις, from γένειν, γείνειν, γίνεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, to beget, be born.] **1.** Act of producing, or giving birth or origin to any thing; production; formation; origination. **2.** The first book of the Old Testament. **3.** (*Geom.*) The same as GENERATION.

Ġĕn'et, *n.* [Sp. *ginete*, a horse-soldier, O. Sp., horse, Gr. γίννος, a dwarfed horse or mule.] **1.** A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet. **2.** [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, N. Lat. *genetta*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray color, spotted and banded with black or brown, and found in the south of Europe and in Africa. **3.** The same as GENETTE, q. v.

Ġe-nĕt', } *n.* Cat-skin, when made into muffs and
Ġe-nĕtte', } tippets, as if they were skins of the genet.

Ġe-nĕt'ic, } *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pertaining or re-
Ġe-nĕt'ic-al, } lated to, concerned with, or determined by, the genesis of any thing.

Ġe-nĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In reference to origin.

Ġe-nē'vȧ, *n.* [Fr. *genèvre*, *genièvre*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, from Lat. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree.] **1.** A strongly alcoholic, and powerfully stimulating, fermented liquor, obtained from the berries of juniper. **2.** A spirit distilled from grain, and flavored with juniper-berries.

Ġē'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; generative; productive. **2.** Sympathetically cheerful and cheering; exciting pleasure and sympathy.

Ġē'ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being genial; gayety; sympathetic cheerfulness.

Ġe-nĭc'u-late, } *a.* [Lat. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*,
Ġe-nĭc'u-lā-ted, } a little knee, dim. of *genu*, knee.] (*Bot.*) Bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee.

Ġe-nĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* State of being bent abruptly at an angle.

Ġē'nĭe, *n.* [See JINNEE.] One of a fabulous class of beings, regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible, at pleasure.

Ġĕn'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *genitalis*, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation.

Ġĕn'i-tals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *genitalia*, pl. of *genitale*, sc. *membrum*. See *supra*.] The sexual organs; the privates.

Ġĕn'i-tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *genitivus*, from *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget.] (*Gram.*) A case in the declension of nouns, expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of*.

Ġĕn'i-tĭve, *a.* (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or indicating, source, origin, possession, and the like.

Ġĕn'i-tor, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Ġĕn'ius (jēn'yus), *n.*; *pl.* ĠĒN'IUS-ES. [Lat. *genius*, prop. the divine nature which is innate in every thing, tutelar deity or genius of a person or place, talent, genius, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, bring forth.] **1.** The peculiar structure of mind with which each individual is endowed by nature; special taste, inclination, or disposition. **2.** Distinguished mental superiority; *especially*, superior power of invention or origination of any kind. **3.** A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind. **4.** Peculiar constitution or character.

Syn. — Talent. — *Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exereise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy. Among English orators, Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius;* William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivaled *talent* for reply.

Ġē'ni-ŭs, *n.*; *pl.* ĠĒ'NI-Ī. [See *supra*.] **1.** A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; hence, a supernatural being; a spirit good or evil. **2.** The animating spirit of a people or period.

Ġen-teel', *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *gentil*, It. *gentile*, Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same race, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble, or at least respectable, birth, as we say, *birth* and *family*.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; well bred; easy in manners. **2.** Elegant in appearance, dress, or manner.

Syn. — Polite; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.

Ġen-teel'ly (109), *adv.* In a genteel manner.

Ġen-teel'ness, *n.* Quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

Ġĕn'tian (jĕn'shan), *n.* [Lat. *gentiana*, so called after the Illyrian king *Gentius*, who is said to have first discovered the properties of this plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose root has a yellowish-brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters.

Ġĕn'tīle, *n.* [Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner; in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen. See GENTEEL.] One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshiper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan.

Ġĕn'tīle, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews*; of pagan or heathen people. **2.** (*Gram.*) Denoting a race or country.

Ġĕn'til-ĭsm, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; worship of [false gods.

Ġen-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *gentilitas*, relationship of those who belong to the same clan. See GENTEEL.] Politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behavior; state or quality of being genteel.

Ġĕn'tle (jĕn'tl), *a.* [*compar.* GENTLER; *superl.* GENTLEST.] [Lat. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.] **1.** Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth. **2.** Soft and refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or severe. **3.** Quiet and docile. **4.** Soothing.

The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking.

Syn. — Mild; meek; placid; dove-like; quiet; peaceful; pacific; bland; soft; tame; tractable; docile. — *Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper which is, by nature, not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering. The lamb is *gentle;* the domestic fowl is *tame;* John, the apostle, was *mild;* Moses was *meek*.

Ġĕn'tle-fōlk (-fōk), or **Ġĕn'tle-fōlks** (-fōks), *n. pl.* [*gentle* and *folk*, q. v.] Persons of good breeding and family.

Ġĕn'tle-man, *n.*; *pl.* ĠĔN'TLE-MEN. [See GENTEEL.] **1.** A man who is well born; one who is of good family. **2.** One of gentle or refined manners. **3.** (*Her.*) One who bears arms, but has no title. **4.** *pl.* Citizens: people; — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.

Gentleman commoner, the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford. — *Gentleman usher*, one who ushers visitors into the presence of a sovereign. — *Gentlemen at arms*, a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on occasions

of solemnity, as to chapel, &c.; formerly called *gentlemen pensioners*. [*Eng.*]

Ġĕn'tle-man-līke, } *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or
Ġĕn'tle-man-ly, } becoming a gentleman; polite; complaisant. [ly; well-bred behavior.

Ġĕn'tle-man-li-ness, *n.* The act of being gentleman-

Ġĕn'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle, mild, benevolent, docile, and the like.

Ġĕn'tle-wŏm'an, *n.*; *pl.* ĠĔN'TLE-WOM'EN (-wĭm'-en). **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding. **2.** A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

Ġĕn'tly, *adv.* In a gentle manner; softly; meekly.

Ġĕn'try, *n.* [For *gentlery*, from *gentle*, q. v.] People of education and good breeding; in England, in a restricted sense, the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

Ġē'nu-flĕc'tion, or **Ġĕn'u-flĕc'tion,** *n.* [Lat. *genu*, knee, and *flexio*, a bending; *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Ġĕn'u-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus*, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born.] Belonging to or proceeding from, the original stock; hence, not spurious, false, or adulterated.

Syn. — Authentic; real; true; pure; unalloyed; unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.

Ġĕn'u-ĭne-ly, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

Ġĕn'u-ĭne-ness, *n.* State or quality of being genuine; not altered or corrupted; purity; reality; sincerity.

Ġē'nus, *n.*; *pl.* ĠĒN'E-RĀ. [Lat.; Gr. γένος, from Lat. *genere*, *gignere*, to engender, Gr. γένειν, Skr. *djan*.] **1.** (*Logic.*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate species. **2.** (*Science.*) An assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *tribe* and *sub-tribe*.

Ġē'o-çĕn'tric, } *a.* [Gr. γέα, or γῆ, earth, and κέν-
Ġē'o-çĕn'tric-al, } τρον, center.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Having reference to the earth as center; in relation to or seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun. (*b.*) Having reference to the center of the earth.

Ġē'ode, *n.* [Gr. γείοδης, γαιώδης, earth-like; γέα, γῆ, or γαῖα, earth, and εἶδος, form.] (*Min.*) A rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals.

Ġe-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία, from γέα, γῆ, earth, and δαίειν, to divide.] (*Math.*) That branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account, as in the surveys of states, or of long lines of coast.

Ġe-ŏg'no-sy, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and γνῶσις, knowing, knowledge, from γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, to know.] The subject matter of speculative geology. [*Rare.*]

Ġe-ŏg'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and γονή, generation, birth, from γένειν, to beget.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Ġe-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who is versed in geography.

Ġē'o-grăph'ic, }
Ġē'o-grăph'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to geography.

Ġe-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γεωγραφία; γέα, γῆ, the earth, and γραφή, description; γράφειν, to write, describe.] The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth.

Ġe-ŏl'o-ġer, *n.* One devoted to geology; a geologist.

Ġē'o-lŏġ'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to geology, or the sci-
Ġē'o-lŏġ'ic-al, } ence of the earth.

Ġe-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

Ġe-ŏl'o-ġīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEOLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEOLOGIZING.] To study geology; to make geological investigations.

Ġe-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and λόγος, discourse; λέγειν, to speak.] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features and its history.

Ġē'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and afterward on paper.

Ġē'o-măn'tic, } *a.* Pertaining or belonging to geo-
Ġē'o-măn'tic-al, } mancy.

Ġe-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. γεωμέτρης, from γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μετρεῖν, to measure, from μέτρον, measure.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

Ġē'o-mĕt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining to, or according to,
Ġē'o-mĕt'ric-al, } the rules or principles of geometry; determined by geometry.

☞ *Geometrical* is often used in a limited or strictly technical sense, as opposed to *mechanical*.

Ġē'o-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Ġe-ŏm'e-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Ġe-ŏm'e-trīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEOMETRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEOMETRIZING.] To recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws; to proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry.

Ġe-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρία, from γεωμετρεῖν, to measure land, from γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μετρεῖν, to measure; — so called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface.] That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

Ġē'o-pŏn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. γεωπονικός, from γέα, γῆ, the
Ġē'o-pŏn'ic-al, } earth, and πόνος, labor, πονικός, toilsome.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

Ġē'o-pŏn'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. τὰ γεωπονικά.] The art or science of cultivating the earth. See Note under MATHEMATICS.

Ġē'o-rä'mà, or **Ġē'o-rā'mà,** *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and ὅραμα, sight, view.] An invention for exhibiting, on the inner surface of a large, hollow sphere, a general view of the geography of the earth's surface.

Ġeôr'ġic, *n.* [Lat. *georgicum*, (sc. *carmen*), and *georgica*, pl., Gr. βίβλιον γεωργικόν, and τὰ γεωργικά. See *infra*.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.

Ġeôr'ġic, } *a.* [Lat. *georgicus*, Gr. γεωργικός, belong-
Ġeŏr'ġic-al, } ing to tillage, from γεωργία, tillage, agriculture; γέα, γῆ, the earth.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

Ġe-ŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look about, to view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

Ġe-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. γεράνιον, from γέρανος, crane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a beak-like torus or receptacle. Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odor.

Ġĕrm (14), *n.* [Lat. *germen*, for *gerimen*, from *gerere*, to bear, produce.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) That which is to develop an embryo; an ovary; a bud. **2.** That from which any thing springs; origin; first principle.

Ġer-māin', *a.* The same as GERMANE.

Ġĕr'man, *a.* [Lat. *germanus*, full, own, of brothers and sisters who have the same parents.] Nearly related; closely akin.

Cousins german, cousins having the same grandfather.

Ġĕr'man, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Germany.

German sausage, a polony, or gut stuffed with meat partly cooked. — *German silver*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, in different proportions for different uses. — *German steel*, a metal made of white iron in forges where charcoal is employed; the ores being either bog-iron or the sparry carbonate. — *German tinder*. See AMADOU.

Ġĕr'man, *n.*; *pl.* ĠĔR'MANS. [Lat. *Germanus*, of Celtic origin, and signifying *neighbor*, i. e., of the Gauls.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Germany. **2.** The German language.

Ġer-măn'der, *n.* [Fr. *germandrée*, Lat. *chamædrys*, Gr. χαμαίδρυς, from χαμαί, on the earth or ground, and δρῦς, Skr. *dru*, tree, especially the oak.] (*Bot.*) A plant of different genera and species, formerly much used, in Europe, for medicine and in brewing.

Ġer-māne', *a.* [Lat. *germanus*. See GERMAN.] Literally, near akin; hence, closely allied; appropriate or fitting; relevant.

Ġĕr'man-ĭsm, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

Ġĕr'mi-nal, *a.* [Lat. *germen*. See GERM.] Pertaining or belonging to a germ.

Ġĕr'mi-nant, *a.* [Lat. *germinans*, p. pr. of *germinare*.] Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

Ġĕr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GERMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GERMINATING.] [Lat. *germinare*, *germinatum*. See GERM.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot.

Ġĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To cause to sprout.

Ġĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of sprouting. **2.** The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown.

Ġe'ro-cō'mi-à, *n.* The same as GEROCOMY.

Ġĕr'und, *n.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.] (*Lat. Gram.*) A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing cases like a participle. [ticiple.

Ġe-rŭnd'ĭve, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) The future passive par-

Ges-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *gestatio*, from *gestare*, to bear, to carry, intens. form of *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear.] **1.** The act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy. **2.**

Exercise in which one is borne or carried about; passive exercise. [nancy.

Ġĕs'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

Ġĕs'tic, *a.* [From Fr. *geste*, Lat. *gestus*, carriage, motion, gesture, from *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear. See GESTURE.] **1.** Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; legendary. **2.** Relating to bodily motion; — said especially with reference to dancing.

Ġes-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GESTICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GESTICULATING.] [Lat. *gesticulari*, *gesticulatum*; *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture, gesticulation, dim. of *gestus*, gesture.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking.

Ġes-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act.

Ġes-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of gesticulating. **2.** A gesture. **3.** Antic tricks or motions.

Ġes-tĭc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who gesticulates.

Ġes-tĭc'u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

Ġĕst'ūre (jĕst'yŭr, 53), *n.* [L. Lat. *gestura*, from Lat. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.

Ġĕst'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GESTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GESTURING.] To accompany with gesture or action; to gesticulate.

Ġĕst'ūre, *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.

Gĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT (GAT, *obs.*); *p. p.* GOT (GOTTEN, *obsolescent*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GETTING.] [A.-S. *getan*, *gitan*, Icel. *geta*, to produce, obtain, Goth. *gitan*, to obtain.] **1.** To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to come by; to win, by almost any means. **2.** To have; to possess; — only in the forms compounded with *have* and *had*. **3.** To beget; to procreate. **4.** To learn; to commit to memory. **5.** To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. **6.** To procure to be, or to occur; — with a following participle. **7.** To betake; to carry; — in a reflexive use.

Gĕt, *v. i.* **1.** To make acquisition; to gain. **2.** To fall or bring one's self into a state or condition; to come to be; to become; — with a following adjective belonging to the subject of the verb.

To get ahead, to advance; to prosper. — *To get along*, to proceed; to advance. — *To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling. — *To get up*, to make ready; to prepare; also, to write, print, or publish.

☞ *Get*, as an intransitive verb, is used with a following preposition, or adverb of motion, to indicate movement or action on the part of the subject of the act, of the kind signified by the preposition or adverb; or, in the general sense, to move, to stir, to make one's way, to advance, to arrive, and the like.

Ġew'ġaw, *n.* [O. Eng *gigawe*, *gugawe*, *gewgaude*. Cf. Fr. *joujou*, plaything, and Eng. *gaud*, ornament.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

Ġeȳ'ser (gī'ser), *n.* [Icel. *géysa*, to be impelled, *géysilegr*, vehement.] (*Geog.*) A fountain common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.

Ghȧst'li-ness (gȧst'-), *n.* State of being ghastly; a death-like look.

Ghȧst'ly, *a.* [*compar.* GHASTLIER; *superl.* GHASTLIEST.] [A.-S. *gâstlîc*, ghostly, spiritual, from *gâst*, ghost, spirit.] **1.** Ghost-like; death-like; pale; dismal. **2.** Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

Ghȧst'ly, *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Ghąt } (gawt), *n.* [Hind. *ghât*.] **1.** A pass through a
Ghąut } mountain. [*India*.] **2.** A range or chain of mountains. [*India*.]

Ghĕr'kin, *n.* [Ger. *gurke*, O. Ger. & Dan. *agurke*, D. *agurkje*, dim.; Russ. *ogurétz*, Ar. *al-khiyâr*, Hind. *khîrâ*, *kakrî*, *khiyâr*.] A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghōst (gōst), *n.* [O. Eng. *gast*, A.-S. *gâst*, breath, spirit, mind, genius.] **1.** The spirit; the soul of man. **2.** The soul of a deceased person; an apparition.

Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit; the Paraclete; the Comforter; (*Theol.*) the third person in the Trinity. — *To give up the ghost*, to die; to expire.

Ghōst'ly (gōst'lў), *a.* **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions.

Ghǫul (gōōl), *n.* [Per. *ghôl*, an imaginary sylvan demon, supposed to devour men and animals, *ghul*, a mountain demon, *ghuwal*, a demon of the woods.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which was supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Ġī'ant, *n.* [O. Eng. *geant*, from Fr. *géant*, A.-S. *gigant*, from Lat. *gigas*, *gigantis*, Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, properly i. q. γηγενής, earth-born, *gena*, from γῆ, the earth, and γένειν. See GENESIS. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground, and to be of enormous size.] **1.** A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. **2.** A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

Ġī'ant, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.

Ġī'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.

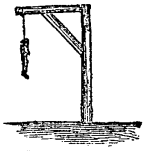
Ġiaour (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giâour*, Per. *gâwr*.] An infidel; — a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet.

Gĭb, *n.* A piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place, — usually held in its place by a wedge or key, or by a screw.

Gĭb'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBBERING.] [Allied to *jabber* and *gabble*, q. v.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

Gĭb'ber-ĭsh, *n.* [From *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

Gĭb'ber-ĭsh, *a.* Unmeaning, as words.



Gibbet (1).

Gĭb'bet, *n.* [It. *giubbetto*, *giubetta*, dim. of *giubba*; Prov. It. *gibba*, an under waistcoat, doublet, mane; so that it probably originally signified a halter, a rope round the neck of malefactors; or perhaps from Lat. *gibbus*, hunched, humped, convex.] **1.** A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top. **2.** The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.

Gĭb'bet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBBETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBBETING.] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment. **2.** To expose to infamy.

Gĭb'bon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of ape remarkable for the length of its arms, which, when the animal is standing, reach to the ankle joints.

Gĭb-bŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* State of being gibbous; gibbousness.

Gĭb'boŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, *gibba*, hunch, hump.] Protuberant; convex.

Gĭb'boŭs-ness, *n.* Protuberance; convexity.

Gībe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBING.] [O. Fr. *gaber*, to deride. See GABBLE.] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Gībe, *v. t.* To deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Gībe, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing.

Gĭb'lets, *n.; pl.* [O. Fr. *giblet*, *gibelet*, equivalent to *gibier*, game.] Those parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

Gĭb'stâff, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *gib*, a hooked stick.] A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat. [stantly.

Gĭd'di-ly, *adv.* In a giddy, unsteady manner; incon-

Gĭd'di-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being giddy. **2.** Quality of being inconstant; levity.

Gĭd'dy, *a.* [*compar.* GIDDIER; *superl.* GIDDIEST.] [A.-S. *gîdig*. Cf. A.-S. *gâd*, point of a weapon, goad.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy. **2.** Promoting or inducing giddiness. **3.** Bewildering on account of rapidity; gyratory. **4.** Inconstant; unstable; changeable. **5.** Wild; thoughtless; excited.

Gĭd'dy, *v. i.* To turn rapidly; to reel.

Gĭd'dy, *v. t.* To make dizzy; to render unsteady.

Ġiēr'-ēa'gle, *n.* [Ger. *geieradler*, i. e., vulture-eagle, from D. *gier*, N. H. Ger. *geier*, O. H. Ger. *gîr*, vulture.] A bird of the eagle kind mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

Gĭft, *n.* [A.-S. *gift*, from *gifan*, to give.] **1.** Any thing given or bestowed. **2.** Some quality or endowment given to man by God. **3.** (*Law.*) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, from one to another, without any consideration.

Syn. — Present; donation; grant; largess; benefaction; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty.

Gĭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIFTING.] To endow with some power or faculty.

Gĭg, *n.* [It. & O. Sp. *giga*, Fr. *gigue*, a string, instrument, N. Sp. *giga*, N. Fr. *gigue*, jig, romp, from M. H. Ger. *gige*, fiddle, *gigen*, to fiddle, Icel. *geiga*, to tremble.] **1.** A top or whirligig. **2.** A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse. **3.** (*Naut.*) A ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion. **4.** A playful or wanton person. **5.** A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teaseling woolen cloth. **6.** A dart or harpoon. See FISHGIG.

Ġī'gan-tē'an, *a.* [Lat. *giganteus*, from *gigas*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

Ġī-găn'tic (110), *a.* [Lat. *gigas*, *gigantis*. See GIANT.] **1.** Of extraordinary size; very large; huge. **2.** Enormous; very great or mighty.

Gĭg'gle, *n.* [From the verb. See *infra.*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

Gĭg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIGGLING.] [D. *gigchelen*, Ger. *kicheln*, *kichern*, from M. H. Ger. *kachen*, equiv. to Lat. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud.] To laugh in a light, frolicsome, or silly manner; to titter.

Gĭg'gler, *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Gĭld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GILDED or GILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GILDING.] [A.-S. *gildan*, *gyldan*, from *gold*, gold, *gylden*, golden.] **1.** To overlay or overspread with a thin covering of gold; hence, to cover or color with a gold-like color. **2.** To illuminate; to brighten. **3.** To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

Gĭld'er, *n.* One who gilds.

Gĭld'ing, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold. **2.** A thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

Gĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *geágl*, *geáhl*, jaw, Dan. *gialle*, *gälle*, *gelle*, gill of a fish.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A ciliated organ of respiration, in fishes and other water animals. **2.** The flap below the beak of a fowl or bird. **3.** The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin.

Gĭll (jĭl), *n.* [L. Lat. *gillo*, *gello*, *guillo*, flask, O. Fr. *gaille*, an earthen vessel. Cf. GALLON.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gĭll, *n.* [Abbreviated from *Gillian.* See *infra.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The ground-ivy. **2.** Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gĭll, *n.* [From *Gillian*, a woman's name.] A young woman; a sportive or wanton girl.

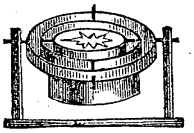
Gĭl'ly-flow'er, *n.* [O. Eng. *jereflour*, *gillofre*, *gillofer*, *girofer*, from Fr. *giroflée*, from *girofle*, clove, from N. Lat. *caryophyllum*, Gr. καρυόφυλλον.] (*Bot.*) A plant called also stock.

Gĭlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *gild.* See GILD.

Gĭlt, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gĭlt'-hĕad, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; — so named from a golden-colored space over the eye-brows.

Gĭm'bal, *n.* [See GIMMEL.] A combination of rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it may keep a constant position.



Gimbal.

Gĭm'-crăck (jĭm'krak), *n.* [O. Eng. a spruce and pert pretender, also a spruce girl, from *jim* and *crack*, lad, boaster.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

Gĭm'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimbelet*, from O. D. *wimpel*, *weme*, a bore, *wemelen*, to bore, Eng. *wimple*, q. v.] A small instrument for boring holes by turning it with the hand.

Gĭm'mal, *n.* [Lat. *gemellus.*] **1.** Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings. **2.** A quaint piece of machinery.

Gĭmp, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimpe*, *guimple*, the pennon of a lance, from O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, a summer garment, N. H. Ger. *wimpel*, pennon, pendant.] A kind of silk, woolen, or cotton twist or edging, used as trimming for dresses, &c.

Gĭn (jĭn), *n.* [Contracted and corrupted from *Geneva.* See GENEVA.] A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, manufactured from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries and sometimes with hops.

Gĭn, *n.* [A contraction of *engine.*] **1.** A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; *especially*, a machine consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, for raising or moving heavy weights, &c. **2.** A machine for separating the seeds from cotton.

Gĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GINNING.] To clear of seeds by a machine.

Gĭn'ger, *n.* [O. Eng. *gingiber*, *gingiver*, from Lat. *zingiber*, *zingiberi*, Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ζιγγίβερι, Ar. & Pers. *zendjebîl*, from Skr. *sringa-wêra*, i. e., horn-shaped, from *sringa*, horn, and *wêra*, shape.] (*Bot.*) A plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine.

Gĭn'ger-brĕad, *n.* A kind of plain sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Ginger-bread work, work cut or carved, in various fanciful shapes, like gingerbread. [*Colloq.*]

Gĭn'ger-ly, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. *ginger*, brittle, tender. Cf. Ger. *zimperlich*, coy, cautious.] Nicely; cautiously; fastidiously; daintily.

Gĭng'ham, *n.* [Fr. *guingan*, Jav. *ginggang.*] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gĭn'gi-val, *a.* [Lat. *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to [the gums.

Gĭn'seng, *n.* [Prob. a Chinese word; said by Grosier to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. By others it is said to be from the Chinese word *gin-seng*, first of plants.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

Gĭp, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of; — said of herrings.

Gĭp'sy, *n.* & *a.* See GYPSY.

Gĭ-răffe', *n.* [From Ar. *zirâfah*, *zorâfeh*, Egypt. *soraphé*, i. e. long-neck.] (*Zoöl.*) An African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones; the camelopard. It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet in height.

Giraffe.

Gĭr'an-dōle, *n.* [Fr. *girandole*, from Sp. *girar*, Lat. *gyrare*, to turn round in a circle; *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, circle.] A chandelier.

Gĭr'a-sōle, } *n.* [From It. *girare*,
Gĭr'a-sōl, } and *sole*, Lat. *sol*, the sun. See *supra.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant; the heliotrope. **2.** (*Min.*) A mineral, which, when turned toward the sun, or any bright light, constantly reflects a reddish color.

Gīrd (18), *n.* [A.-S. *geard*, *gerd*, *gird*, *gyrd*, rod, stick, twig; Eng. *yard*, allied to Goth. *gazds*, goad; Gr. κέντρον, Icel. *gaddr*, nail; Lat. *hasta*, lance, spear.] **1.** The stroke of a rod; hence, a severe twitch or pang. **2.** A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe.

Gīrd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDED, or GIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDING.] [A.-S. *gyrdan*, Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *girda.*] **1.** To encircle with any flexible band; hence, to make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, bandage, or the like. **2.** To surround; to encircle; to inclose. **3.** To dress; to invest. **4.** [See GIRD, *n.*] To strike; hence, to gibe.

Gīrd, *v. i.* [See GIRD, *v. t.*, 4.] To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Gīrd'er, *n.* **1.** One who girds; a satirist. **2.** (*Arch.*) The principal piece of timber in a floor, girding or binding the others together. **3.** (*Engin.*) Any simple or compound beam supported at both ends.

Gīrd'le, *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan.* See GIRD, *v. t.*] That which girds or encircles; *especially*, a band which encircles the body, and binds together the clothing.

Gīrd'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDLING.] **1.** To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. **2.** To inclose; to environ. **3.** To make a circular incision through, as through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it.

Gīrd'ler, *n.* **1.** One who girdles. **2.** A maker of girdles.

Gīrl (72), *n.* [In O. Eng. applied to a male as well as a female. Cf. A.-S. *ceorl*, man, husband, churl; Icel. *karlinna*, married woman; L. Ger. *gör*, *göhr*, *göhre*, child. See CHURL.] A female child, or young woman.

Gīrl'hŏod, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.

Gīrl'ish, *a.* **1.** Like or befitting a girl. **2.** Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

Gīrl'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl.

Gīrt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *gird.* See GIRD.

Gīrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRTING.] To gird; to surround.

Gīrt, } *n.* [A.-S. *gyrd.* See GIRD, *v. t.*] **1.** A band
Gīrth, } or strap which encircles the body; *especially*, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse. **2.** The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of any thing.

Gĭst, *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, abode, lodgings, *gist*, situated, placed, from *gésir*, to lie, Lat. *jacēre.*] (Sometimes pronounced *jĭt.*) The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter.

Gĭve (57), *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE; *p. p.* GIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIVING.] [A.-S. *gifan*, Icel. *gefa*, Goth. *giban.*] **1.** To bestow without receiving a return; to impart, as a possession; to grant, as authority or permission. **2.** To yield possession of; to pay. **3.** To communicate or announce, as tidings; to render or utter, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, a shout, and the like. **4.** To permit; to allow; to license. **5.** To exhibit as a product or result; to produce. **6.** To devote; to apply.

To give chase, to pursue. — *To give ear*, to listen. — *To give in*, (*a.*) To allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; (*b.*) To declare; to make known. — *To give one's self up*, (*a.*) To despair of one's recovery, (*b.*) To resign or devote. — *To give over*, to yield completely; to quit; to abandon. — *To give*

place, to withdraw. — *To give way*, (*a.*) To withdraw; to give place. (*b.*) To yield to force or pressure. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) To begin to row; or to row with increased energy.

Syn. — To confer; grant. — To *give* is generic. To *confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges, as to *confer* the order of knighthood; and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld, as to *confer* a favor. To *grant* is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior.

Give, *v. i.* **1.** To yield to force or pressure. **2.** To move; to recede.

To give in to, (*a.*) To yield assent; to adopt. (*b.*) To acknowledge inferiority; to yield. — *To give on or upon*, to have a view of; to be in sight of; to overlook; to look toward. — *To give out*, to expend all one's strength; hence, to cease from exertion; to yield. — *To give over*, to cease; to desist. — *To give up*, to cease from effort; to yield.

Giv'er, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower.

Giz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, allied to *gosier*, throat, from O. Fr. *gueuse*, *geuse*, throat.] An enlarged part of the alimentary canal in birds, having strong muscular walls.

To fret the gizzard, to harrass; to vex one's self.

Glā'brate, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] (*Bot.*) Becoming smooth or glabrous from age.

Glā'brous, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Glā'cial, *a.* [Lat. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] **1.** Pertaining to ice or its action; icy; *especially*, pertaining to glaciers. **2.** (*Chem.*) Having a glassy appearance, as crystals.

Glā'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act of freezing. **2.** That which is formed by freezing; ice. **3.** Process of becoming covered with glaciers.

Glā'çier (glā'seer *or* glăs'ĭ-er), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies*, ice.] An immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glā'çis, or **Gla-çis'**, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *glatia*, smoothness, from Ger. *glatt*, smooth, even.] An easy, insensible slope; *especially*, (*Fort.*), one serving as a parapet to the covered way.

Glăd, *a.* [*compar.* GLADDER; *superl.* GLADDEST.] [A.-S. *glæd*, glad, Icel. *gladhr*; O. H. Ger. *glat*, smooth, even.] **1.** Well contented; joyous; pleased. **2.** Wearing a gay or bright appearance; expressing or exciting joy.

Syn. — Gratified; exhilarated; animated; delighted; cheerful; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating. — *Delighted* expresses a much higher degree of pleasure than *glad*. *Gratified* always refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent, and the feeling is modified by the consideration that we owe it in part to another. A person may be *glad* or *delighted* to see a friend, and *gratified* at the attention shown by his visits.

Glăd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDING.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden.

Glăd'den (glăd'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDENING.] [A.-S. *gladian*. See *supra*.] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.

Glăd'den (glăd'dn), *v. i.* To be or become glad.

Glāde, *n.* [Cf. W. *golead*, *goleuad*, a lightning, illumination, from *goleu*, light, clear, bright; O. Eng. *glade*, shining, bright.] An open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.

Glăd'i-ate, *a.* [Lat. *gladius*, sword.] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in form, as the legume of a plant.

Glăd'i-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *gladius*, sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter; *especially*, in ancient Rome, one who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the people.

Glăd'i-a-tō'ri-al, } *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to
Glăd'i-a-tō'ri-an, } combats for the entertainment of the Roman people.

Glăd'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to gladiators; gladiatorial.

Gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *gladius*, sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots, some species of which are cultivated for their beauty.

Glăd'ly, *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully.

Glăd'ness, *n.* State or quality of being glad; joy; cheerfulness.

Glăd'sŏme, *a.* **1.** Pleased; joyful; cheerful. **2.** Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Glăd'sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a gladsome manner; with joy.

Glâir, *n.* [From A.-S. *glære*, amber, glare, L. Lat. *glaria*, any thing sticky.] **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** Any similar viscous, transparent substance.

Glâir, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLAIRING.] To smear with the white of an egg.

Glâir'y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

Glânçe, *n.* [Ger. *glanz*, luster, brightness, glimpse, glance, D. & Icel. *glans*, shining, lightning, Icel. *glana*, to grow light.] **1.** A sudden shoot of light or splendor. **2.** A sudden look or darting of the sight.

Glânçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLANCED (glânst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLANCING.] **1.** To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor. **2.** To fly off in an oblique direction. **3.** To snatch a momentary or hasty view. **4.** To make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude. **5.** To be visible only for an instant at a time; to twinkle.

Glânçe, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

Glânçe, *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-colored, metallic sulphuret, as the sulphuret of silver or copper.

Glănd, *n.* [Lat. *glans*, acorn, and *glandula*, gland, lit. a little acorn.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A small cellular spot or prominence which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange-peel. (*b.*) Any very small prominence. **3.** (*Steam-mach.*) The cover of a stuffing-box. **4.** (*Mach.*) A cross-piece or clutch for engaging and disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

Glănd'ers, *n.* [From *gland.*] (*Far.*) A contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses.

Glan-dĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandifer*, from *glans*, acorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing acorns, or other nuts.

Glănd'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *glans*, acorn, and *forma*, shape.] In the shape of a gland or nut.

Glănd'u-lar, *a.* Containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands.

Glănd'ule (glănd'yūl), *n.* [Fr. *glandule*, Lat. *glandula*.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

Glăn'du-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus*.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

Glăns, *n.* [Lat. See GLAND.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular body which forms the apex of the penis. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, known also as *bronchocele* and *goiter*. (*b.*) A pessary.

Glâre, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *clarus*, clear, bright, shining, A.-S. *glære*, amber, glare, any thing transparent.] **1.** A bright dazzling light. **2.** A fierce, piercing look.

Glâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLARING.] **1.** To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light. **2.** To look with fierce, piercing eyes. **3.** To be ostentatiously splendid.

Glâre, *v. t.* To shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light.

Glâre, *a.* Polished so as to reflect light brightly or clearly; hence, smooth; slippery; glib.

Glâr'e-oŭs, *a.* [See GLAIR.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

Glâr'ing, *p. a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

Glăss, *n.* [A.-S. *glăs*, Ger., D., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *glas*, O. H. Ger. *clas*, also amber, A.-S. *glære*, Lat. *glesum*, *glessum*, *glæsum*.] **1.** A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies. **2.** Any thing made of glass; *especially*, (*a.*) A looking-glass; a mirror. (*b.*) A glass filled with running sand for measuring time; and hence the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand. (*c.*) A drinking-glass; a tumbler. (*d.*) An optical glass; a lens; a spy-glass; — in the pl. spectacles. (*e.*) A barometer.

Glăss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLASSED (glăst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLASSING.] **1.** To see, as in a glass. **2.** To reflect, as in a mirror; to mirror. **3.** To cover with glass; to glaze.

Glăss'-blōw'er, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

Glăss'fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* GLĂSS'FŬLS. The contents of a glass.

Glăss'-fûr'naçe, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

Glăss'-house, *n.* A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.

Glăss'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being glassy or smooth.

Glăss'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* GLĂSS'-MĔN. One who sells glass.

Glăss'-work (-wûrk), *n.* **1.** Manufacture of glass. **2.** *pl.* The place or buildings where glass is made; a glass-house.

Glăss'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, so called from the fact that, when burned, it yields soda, which is used in the manufacture of glass.

Glăss'y, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous. **2.** Resembling glass in its properties.

Glau'ber's-salt, *n.* [From *Glauber*, a distinguished German chemist (1604–1668) who discovered it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

Glau-çĕs'çent, } *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός, blue-
Glau'çine, } gray.] Having something of a bluish-hoary appearance.

Glau-cō'mȧ, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. γλαύκωμα, from γλαυκοῦν, to make grayish; γλαυκός, light-gray, blue-gray, Lat. *glaucus*.] A disease of the eye, giving it a bluish or greenish tinge.

Glȧu'coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] **1.** Of a sea-green color. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum, or on a cabbage-leaf.

Glāve, *n.* [Fr. *glaive*, Lat. *gladius*.] **1.** A broadsword. **2.** A curved cutting weapon used by infantry in repelling cavalry, having its edge on the outer curve, and fastened to the end of a pole.

Glāze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLAZING.] [O. Eng. *glase*, glass, from *glass*, q. v.] **1.** To furnish with glass, as a window. **2.** To cover or overlay with a thin surface like glass; hence, to render smooth or glossy.

Glāze, *n.* The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing.

Glāz'er, *n.* **1.** A workman who glazes pottery, &c.; also, a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, &c. **2.** A wooden wheel covered with emery or with an alloy-ring of lead and tin, for polishing cutlery, &c.

Glā'zier (glā'zhur), *n.* [From *glaze* or *glass*.] One whose business is to set glass.

Glāz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy. **2.** The glass or glass-like substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid. **3.** (*Paint.*) Transparent, or semi-transparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect.

Glēam, *n.* [A.-S. *gleam*, *glām*, from *glâwan*, to shine, gleam.] **1.** A shoot of light; a beam; a ray. **2.** Brightness; splendor.

Glēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEAMING.] **1.** To shoot, or dart, as rays of light. **2.** To shine; to cast light.

Syn. — To glimmer, glitter. — To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light. To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady light. To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying. The morning light *gleams* upon the earth; a distant taper *glimmers* through the mist; a dew-drop *glitters* in the sun.

Glēam'y, *a.* Darting beams of light; flashing.

Glēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEANING.] [Fr. *glaner*, to glean, L. Lat. *glenare*, Fr. *glane*, handful, cluster.] **1.** To gather after a reaper, as grain. **2.** To collect with patient and minute labor.

Glēan, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

Glēan'er, *n.* One who gleans or gathers after reapers.

Glēbe, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*, Lat. *gleba*, clod, land, soil.] **1.** Turf; soil; ground. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Glēb'y, *a.* Pertaining to the glebe; turfy; cloddy.

Glēde, *n.* [A.-S. *glida*, *glioda*, probably from *glîdan*, to glide.] (*Ornith.*) The common kite of Europe, a rapacious bird.

Glee, *n.* [O. Eng. *glê*, *glew*, A.-S. *glie*, *gleó*, *gleov*, *gliv*, *glig*, joy, song, *gleówian*, *gliówian*, *gliwian*, to jest, sing.] **1.** Joy; merriment; mirth; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition for three or more voices, generally of a light and secular character.

Glee'fụl, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

Gleet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glata*, to close, and A.-S. *glidan*, to glide.] (*Med.*) A transparent mucous discharge from the membrane of the urethra, an effect of gonorrhea.

Gleet, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in a thin, limpid humor. **2.** To flow slowly, as water.

Gleet'y, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

Glĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *glen*, from W. *glyn*.] A secluded and narrow valley; a dale.

Glē'noid, *n.* [Gr. γληνοειδής, from γλήνη, socket, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) A part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, and the like.

Glĭb, *a.* [*compar.* GLIBBER; *superl.* GLIBBEST.] [Fr. *glib*, slippery, Gael. *glib*, sleet, D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glipperig*, glib, slippery. Cf. A.-S. *glid*, slippery.] **1.** Smooth; slippery. **2.** Voluble; easily moving.

Syn. — Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.

Glĭb'ly, *adv.* In a glib manner.

Glĭb'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being glib.

Glīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIDING.] [A.-S. *glidan*, D. *glyden* or *glijden*, M. H. Ger. *gliten*.] To move gently or smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface.

Glīd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, glides.

Glĭm, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *glim*, glowing, a spark. See *infra*.] A light or candle.

Douse the glim, put out the light. [*Slang.*]

Glĭm'mer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIMMERING.] [Ger. *glimmer*, a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern*, to glimmer, *glimmen*, to shine faintly, glow.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly.

Syn. — To gleam; to glitter. See GLEAM.

Glĭm'mer, *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.

Glĭmpse, *n.* [D. *glimpen* and *glimmen*, to shine faintly. See *supra*.] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster. **2.** A short, hurried view.

Glĭmpse, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses.

Glĭmpse, *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses.

Glĭs'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLISTENING.] [O. Eng. *glissen*, A.-S. *glisian*, *glisnian*, O. H. Ger. *glizan*, N. H. Ger. *gleiszen*.] To sparkle or shine; *especially*, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful luster.

Glĭs'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLISTERING.] [Ger. *glistern*, *glinstern*, *glitzern*.] To be bright; to sparkle; to shine; to glisten.

Glĭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLITTERING.] [Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra*, *glita*, A.-S. *glitan*, *glitian*, *glitnian*.] **1.** To sparkle with light. **2.** To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive.

Syn. — To gleam; to glisten; to shine; to sparkle; to glare. See GLEAM.

Glĭt'ter, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliancy.

Glōat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOATING.] [Ger. *glotzen*, Icel. *glotta*, to smile indignantly.] To look steadfastly; — usually in a bad sense, to gaze with malignant satisfaction, or passionate desire.

Glō'bāte, **Glō'bā-ted**, } *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, p. p. of *globare*, to make into a ball, *globus*, ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

Glōbe, *n.* [Lat. *globus*.] **1.** A round or spherical body; a ball; a sphere. **2.** Any thing which is nearly spherical in shape. **3.** The earth.

Syn. — Sphere; orb; ball. — *Globe* denotes a round (and usually a solid) body; *sphere* is the mathematical term for such a body; *orb* is used in the same sense, and also (contracted from *orbit*) for the pathway of a heavenly body; *ball* is applied to a heavenly body conceived of as thrown or impelled through space.

Globe-fish.

Glōbe'-fīsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape.

Glo-bōse', *a.* Round; spherical; globular, or nearly so.

Glo-bŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity.

Glō'boŭs, *a.* Round; spherical; globose.

Glŏb'u-lar, *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so.

Glŏb'ule, *n.* [Lat. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] A little globe; a small particle of matter, of a spherical form.

Glŏb'u-loŭs, *a.* Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular; spherical; orbicular.

Glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOMERATING.] [Lat. *glomerare*, *glomeratus*, from *glomus*, ball.] To gather or wind into a ball.

Glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of gathering, or forming into a ball or spherical body. **2.** That which is formed into a ball.

Glōom, *n.* [A.-S. *glôm*.] **1.** Partial or total darkness. **2.** Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; aspect of sorrow.

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; obscurity; heaviness; dullness; depression; melancholy; dejection; sadness. See DARKNESS.

Glōom, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOOMING.] **1.** To shine obscurely; to glimmer. **2.** To appear dark, dismal, or gloomy.

Glōom, *v. t.* **1.** To render gloomy or dark. **2.** To make sad, dismal, or sullen.

Glōom'ĭ-ly, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; dismally.

Glōom'i-ness, *n.* State of being gloomy; obscurity.

Glōom'y, *a.* [*compar.* GLOOMIER; *superl.* GLOOMIEST.] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated. **2.** Affected with, or expressing, gloom; heavy of heart.

Syn. — Dark; dim; dusky; dismal; cloudy; moody; sullen; morose; melancholy; sad; downcast; depressed; dejected; disheartened.

Glō'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of giving glory. **2.** State of being glorified.

Glō'ri-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLORIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

n. GLORIFYING.] [Lat. *glorificare; gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to render illustrious or worthy of praise. **2.** To render homage to; to worship; to adore.

Glō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* [See GLORY, *n.*] **1.** Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of, or receive glory. **2.** Eager for glory or distinction.

Syn.—Eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid.

Glō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a glorious manner.

Glō'ry (89), *n.* [Lat. *gloria*, allied to *clarus*, bright, clear.] **1.** High reputation; honorable fame. **2.** An object of pride or boast; the occasion of praise. **3.** Pride; boastfulness. **4.** The presence of the divine Being; celestial honor; heaven. **5.** (*Paint.*) A circle of rays round a head or entire figure.

Syn.—Renown; celebrity; distinction; luster; dignity; grandeur; nobleness.

Glō'ry, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLORIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLORYING.] **1.** To exult with joy; to rejoice. **2.** To boast; to be proud of.

Glŏss, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *gleiszen*, to shine, glitter; Lat. *glossa*, Gr. γλῶσσα, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation.] **1.** Brightness or luster from a smooth surface; polish. **2.** A specious appearance, representation, and interpretation. **3.** Comment; explanation.

Glŏss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOSSED (glŏst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOSSING.] **1.** To make smooth and shining. **2.** To render specious and plausible. **3.** To illustrate; to explain.

Glŏss, *v. i.* **1.** To comment; to make explanatory remarks. **2.** To make sly remarks.

Glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Containing explanation.

Glŏss'a-rĭst, *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary.

Glŏss'a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *glossarium*, from *glossa*. See GLOSS, 3.] A vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation.

Glŏss'er, *n.* A writer of glosses; a commentator.

Glŏss'i-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being glossy.

Gloss-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα, and γράφειν, to write. See GLOSS, 3.] The writing of glossaries or glosses.

Gloss-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who defines and explains terms.

Gloss-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα and λόγος, discourse. See GLOSS, 3.] **1.** Definition and explanation of terms. **2.** Science of language; comparative philology; linguistics.

Glŏss'y, *a.* [*compar.* GLOSSIER; *superl.* GLOSSIEST.] **1.** Smooth and shining. **2.** Specious; plausible.

Glŏt'tis, *n.* [Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, from γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

Glot-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Comparative philology; glossology.

Glŏve (glŭv), *n.* [A.-S. *glôf*, Icel. *glôfi*.] A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.

Glŏve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOVING.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glŏv'er, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.

Glōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOWING.] [A.-S. *glôwan*, Icel. *glôa*, to shine.] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To be bright or red with animation, blushes, or the like. **3.** To feel hot, as the skin. **4.** To feel the heat of passion.

Glōw, *n.* **1.** Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence. **2.** Brightness of color; redness. **3.** Intense excitement or earnestness.

Glōw'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect. The female, which is wingless, emits, in the nighttime, a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen.

Glōze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOZING.] [A.-S. *glôse*, gloss, interpretation, *glêsan*, to gloze.] **1.** To flatter; to wheedle. **2.** To misinterpret.

Glōze, *v. t.* To smooth over; to palliate or extenuate.

Glōze, *n.* Flattery; adulation.

Glūe, *n.* [Lat. *glus*, *glutis*, i. e., *gluten; gluere*, to draw together.] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals. When heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement.

Glume.

Glūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLUING.] **1.** To join with glue. **2.** To hold together; to unite.

Glū'ey, *a.* Viscous; glutinous. [lent.

Glŭm, *a.* [See GLOOM.] Sullen; moody; si-

Glūme, *n.* [Lat. *gluma*, hull, husk, from *glubere*, to bark or peel.] (*Bot.*) The floral covering of grain or grasses.

Glŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLUTTING.] [Lat. *glutire.*] **1.** To swallow greedily; to gorge. **2.** To satiate; to sate.

Glŭt, *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed down. **2.** Full supply; hence, often, supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing. **3.** A large wooden wedge used in splitting blocks.

Glū'ten, *n.* [Lat. See GLUE.] (*Chem.*) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough.

Glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLUTINATING.] [Lat. *glutinare, glutinatum*, from *gluten*.] To unite with glue.

Glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.

Glū'ti-na-tĭve, *a.* Tenacious; viscous; glutinous.

Glū'ti-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glutinosus*, from *gluten*, q. v.] Resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Glū'ti-noŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity.

Glŭt'ton (glŭt'tn), *n.* [Lat. *glutto, gluto.*] **1.** One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; hence, one eager for any thing to excess. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine.

Glutton (2).

Glŭt'ton-oŭs, *a.* Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating.

Glŭt'ton-y (glŭt'tn-ў), *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Glўç'er-ĭne, *n.* [From Gr. γλυκερός, equiv. to γλυκύς, sweet.] (*Chem.*) A sweet viscid liquid, formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Glўph, *n.* [Gr. γλυφή; γλύφειν, to hollow out, carve.] (*Arch.*) A sunken channel, usually vertical.

Glў-phŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν, to engrave, and γραφή, drawing.] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.

Glўp'tic, } *n. sing.* [See *supra.*] The art of engraving
Glўp'tics, } figures on precious stones. [See NOTE under MATHEMATICS.]

Glyp-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός, carved, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

Gnärl (närl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNARLING.] [A.-S. *gnyrran*, N. H. Ger. *knarren, knurren.*] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

Gnärl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood.

Gnärled (närld), }
Gnärl'y (närl'-), } *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Gnăsh (năsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNASHED (năsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNASHING.] [O. Eng. *gnaste, gnayste*, Icel. *gnista.*] To strike together, as in anger or pain.

Gnăsh (năsh), *v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth.

Gnăt (năt), *n.* [A.-S. *gnât*, from A.-S. *gnîdan*, to rub.] (*Entom.*) A delicate blood-sucking fly.

Gnąw (naw), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNAWING.] [A.-S. *gnagan*, Icel. *gnaga.*] **1.** To bite, or wear away by scraping with the teeth. **2.** To corrode; to fret away.

Gnąw (naw), *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.

Gnąw'er (naw'er), *n.* One who, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

Gneĭss (nīs), *n.* [Ger. *gneis* or *gneisz.*] (*Geol.*) A crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Gneĭs'soid (nīs'soid), *a.* [Eng. *gneĭss* and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

Gnōme (nōm), *n.* [Gr. γνώμων, one that knows, a guardian, i. e., of the treasures in the earth.] **1.** An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. **2.** A dwarf; a goblin.

Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* [Gr. γνώμων, from γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] (*Dialing.*) **1.** The style or pin of a sun-dial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day. **2.** The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

Gnŏs'tic (nŏs'tik), *n.* [Gr. γνωστικός, sagacious, a man who claims to have a deeper wisdom, from γιγνώσκειν, to know.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity. Their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity.

Gnu.

Gnŏs'tic (nŏs'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

Gnŏs'ti-çĭsm (nŏs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

Gnū (nū), *n.* [Hottentot *gnu*,

or *nju.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOING. *Went* comes from the A.-S. *wendan*, a different word.] [A.-S. *gangan, gân.* Cf. GANG, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to proceed; to advance; — employed in the most various applications of the movement of both animate and inanimate beings, by whatever means, and also of the movements of the mind; also figuratively applied to every thing conceived to have being or life. **2.** To walk; also, to walk step by step, or leisurely. **3.** To pass; to circulate. **4.** To be with young; to be pregnant; to gestate. **5.** To pass away; to leave; to depart. **6.** To be lost or ruined; to perish; to die.

Go to, come; move; begin; — a phrase of exhortation, serious or scornful. [*Obs.*]

Gō, *v. t.* To take, as a share in an enterprise; to bear or enjoy a part in.

To go it, to behave in a wild manner; to be uproarious, to carry on; also, to proceed; to make progress. [*Colloq.*]

Gō, *n.* **1.** A circumstance or occurrence. **2.** The fashion or mode. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Noisy merriment. [*Colloq.*]

Gōad (20), *n.* [A.-S. *gâd, gaed.* See GAD.] A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; hence, any thing that stimulates.

Gōad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOADING.] To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge forward; to stimulate.

Syn. — To excite; arouse; irritate; incite; instigate.

Gōal, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, pole; Prov. Fr. *waule*, fr. Goth. *valus*, staff, stick, rod; Armor. *gwalen*, staff; W. *gwyal*, goal.] **1.** The point set to bound a race; the mark. **2.** The end or final purpose.

Goat's head.

Gōat, *n.* [A.-S. *gât*, Goth. *gaitei, gaitsa*, allied to Lat. *hœdus, hædus*, a young goat; kid.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud. It is allied to the sheep.

Gōat-ee′, *n.* Part of the beard depending from the lower lips or chin, resembling the beard of a goat.

Gōat′-hĕrd, *n.* One who tends goats.

Gōat′ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.

Goat-sucker.

Gōat′-sŭck′er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A nocturnal swallow something like the owl in appearance; — so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats.

Gŏb, *n.* [O. Fr. *gob*, morsel; Gael. & Ir. *gob*, mouth, snout.] **1.** A small quantity; a mouthful. [*Low.*] **2.** The mouth; also, the spittle or saliva. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gŏb′ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOBBLING.] [See GOB, *n.*] To swallow hastily; to eat down voraciously.

Gŏb′ble, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

Gŏb′bler, *n.* **1.** A greedy eater; a gormandizer. **2.** A turkey-cock. [*Colloq.*]

Gō′-be-tween′, *n.* An interposer; a broker.

Gŏb′let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, Sp. *cubilete*, from Lat. *cupa*, tub, cask.] A drinking vessel without a handle.

Gŏb′lin, *n.* [Fr. *goblin, gobelin*, Lat. *gobelinus*, from Gr. κόβαλος, knave, a mischievous goblin; Ger. *kobold.*] An evil spirit; a frightful phantom; a gnome; an elf; a spirit.

Gō′by, *n.* [Lat. *gobius* and *gobio*, Gr. κωβιός.] (*Ichth.*) A spiny-finned fish, having the ventral fins on the breast capable of forming a funnel-shaped sucker.

Gō′-by, *n.* **1.** Evasion; escape by artifice. **2.** A thrusting away.

Gō′-cärt, *n.* A small machine moving on castors, to support children while learning to walk.

Gŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *god*, Icel. *gudh, godh*, O. H. Ger. *got*, Goth. *guth*, allied to Pers. *khodâ*, Hind. *khudâ.*] **1.** An object of worship; a divinity; a deity. **2.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Gŏd′child, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

Gŏd′daugh-ter (-daw-ter), *n.* A girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

Gŏd′dess, *n.* A female god.

Gŏd′fā-ther, *n.* [A.-S. *godfader.* Cf. GOSSIP.] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Gŏd′hĕad, *n.* [Eng. *god*, and suffix *head*, from A.-S. *hâd*, person, sex, habit, order.] **1.** Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. **2.** A god or goddess. **3.** The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

Gŏd′less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

Gŏd′lĭke, *a.* Resembling a god or God; divine.

Gŏd′ly, *a.* **1.** Reverencing God, and his character and laws. **2.** Formed or influenced by a regard for God.

Syn. — Pious; holy; devout; religious; righteous.

Gŏd′mŏth-er (-mŭth-er), *n.* [A.-S *godmôdor.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

Gŏd′sĕnd, *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

Gŏd′shĭp, *n.* Deity; divinity; a god or goddess.

Gŏd′sŏn (-sŭn), *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

Gŏd′speed, *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — a contraction of the phrase, "I wish that *God* may *speed* you." [Written also as two separate words.]

Gŏd′ward, *adv.* Toward God.

Gŏd′wĭt, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *gôd*, good, and *wiht*, creature, wight.] (*Ornith.*) A European and North African bird, having long legs, and a long, flexible bill.

Gō′er, *n.* One who, or that which, goes; a runner or walker.

Gŏf′fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOFFERING.] To plait or flute, as lace, &c.

Gŏg′gle (gŏg′gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOGGLING.] [Scot. *gogge*, to blindfold. Cf. Lat. *cocles*, surname of a person blind with one eye.] To strain or roll the eyes.

Gŏg′gle, *a.* Full and rolling or staring; — said of the eyes.

Gŏg′gle, *n.* [See GOGGLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A strained or affected rolling of the eye. **2.** *pl.* A kind of spectacles to protect the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or to cure squinting.

Gō′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of moving in any manner. **2.** Departure. **3.** Pregnancy. **4.** Course of life.

Goi′ter, } *n.* [Fr. *goître*, from Lat.
Goi′tre, } *guttur*, throat.] (*Med.*) Bronchocele; an enlargement of the thyroid gland. See CRETINISM.

Goiter.

Gōld, *n.* [A.-S. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulth.*] **1.** A precious metal of a reddish yellow color, and metallic luster, remarkable for its ductility and malleability. **2.** Money; riches; wealth. **3.** A yellow color like that of the metal.

Gōld′-bēat′er, *n.* One who beats or foliates gold for gilding.

Gold-beater's skin, the outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in beating.

Gōld′-dŭst, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

Gōld′en (gōld′n), *a.* **1.** Made of gold; consisting of gold. **2.** Having the color of gold. **3.** Very precious.

Golden age, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments. — *Golden number* (*Chronol.*), a number showing the year of the lunar cycle; — so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. — *Golden rule*, the rule of doing as we would have others do to us. See *Luke*, vi. 31.

Goldfinch.

Gōld′finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful singing-bird — so named from the color of its wings.

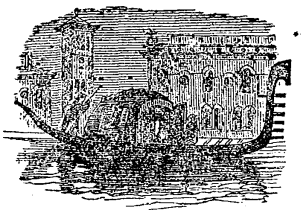
Gōld′-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish so named from its color, being like that of gold. It is a native of China.

Gōld′-lēaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Gōld′smĭth, *n.* One who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.

Gōld′-stĭck, *n.* The colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions; — so called from the gold rod presented to him by the sovereign when he receives his commission as colonel of the regiment. [*Eng.*]

Gŏlf, *n.* [D. *kolf*, club or bat, Icel. *kôlfr.*] A game played with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end.


Gondola.

Gŏn'do-lâ, *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda*, id.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice, on the canals. **2.** A kind of flat-bottomed boat. [*Amer.*] **3.** A long platform car, used on railways.

Gŏn'do-liēr', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

Gone (21), *p. p.* of *go*. See GO.

Gŏn'fa-lŏn, } *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *gundfano*, war-flag,
Gŏn'fa-nŏn, } from *gund*, war, and *fano*, cloth, flag, A.-S. *gudhfana*.] An ensign or standard; colors.

Gŏng, *n.* [Malayan (Jav.) *gong*.] A circular instrument of copper and tin, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.

Gō'ni-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, angle, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

Gō'ni-o-mĕt'rie, } *a.* Pertaining to, or determined
Gō'ni-o-mĕt'ric al, } by means of, a goniometer.

Gō'ni-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

Gŏn'or-rhē'â (-rē'à), *n.* [Gr. *γονόῤῥοια*, from *γονή*, semen, and *ῥέειν*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A contagious inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the genital organs.

Gŏŏd, *a.* [*compar.* BETTER; *superl.* BEST.] [A.-S. *god*, Goth. *gods*, Icel. *godr*, allied to Gr. *ἀγαθός*.] **1.** Possessing desirable qualities; adapted to answer the end designed. **2.** Possessing moral excellence or virtue. **3.** Kind; benevolent. **4.** Serviceable; suited; adapted. **5.** Clever; skillful; followed especially by *at*. **6.** Adequate; sufficient; in a commercial sense, having pecuniary ability. **7.** Considerable. **8.** Full; complete. **9.** Fair; honorable.

As good as, not less than. — *As good as one's word*, performing to the extent promised. — *To make good*, to fulfill; to establish; to maintain. — *To think good*, to regard as expedient or proper.

Gŏŏd, *n.* **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like. **2.** Welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit. **3.** *pl.* Wares, commodities, chattels.

For good, or *for good and all*, for the rest of the time; finally; permanently.

Gŏŏd, *adv.* **1.** Well; equally well. **2.** To a good degree; quite; considerably.

As good as, in effect; virtually.

Gŏŏd'-breed'ing, *n.* Polite manners or education.

Gŏŏd-bȳ', } *n.* or *interj.* [Either a contr. of *God be*
Gŏŏd-bȳe', } *with ye*, or compounded with *by*, *bye*, way, journey. See BY.] Farewell; — a form of address used at parting.

Gŏŏd-dāy', *n.* or *interj.* Farewell; — a term of salutation at meeting or parting.

Gŏŏd-Frī'day, *n.* A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the Friday of passion-week.

Gŏŏd-hū'mored, *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-natured; good-tempered.

Gŏŏd'li-ness, *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Gŏŏd'ly, *a.* [*compar.* GOODLIER; *superl.* GOODLIEST.] **1.** Pleasant; agreeable. **2.** Comely; graceful. **3.** Large; swelling.

Gŏŏd'măn, *n.* **1.** A familiar appellation of civility. **2.** A husband; master of a house or family.

Gŏŏd'-nāt'ūred, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

Syn. — Good-tempered; kind. — *Good-natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased; *good-tempered*, a spirit which is not easily ruffled by provocation or other disturbing influences; *kind*, a disposition to make others happy by supplying their wants and granting their requests.

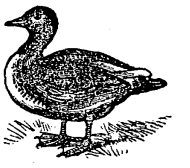
Gŏŏd'ness, *n.* The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

Gŏŏd'-tĕm'pered, *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed.

Gŏŏd-wĭll', *n.* **1.** Benevolence. **2.** (*Law.*) The custom of any trade or business.

Gŏŏd'y, *n.* **1.** [Probably contracted from *good-wife*.] Good-wife; good-woman; — a low term. **2.** *pl.* Bonbons, and the like. [*Colloq.*]

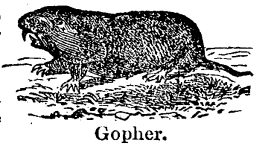
Gŏŏs'an-der, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossander*, a tautological word, formed from *goose* and *gander*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A migratory duck, an inhabitant of the northern regions, and feeding chiefly on fish.


Goose.

Gōōse, *n.*; *pl.* GEESE. [A.-S. *gôs*, Icel. *gâs*, Ger. *gans*, allied to W. *gwydd*, Ir. *geadh*, Lat. *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr. *χήν*, Slav. *gûsj* and *gonsj*, Skr. *hangsa*.] **1.** A well-known aquatic fowl. **2.** A tailor's smoothing iron, the handle of which resembles the neck of a goose. **3.** A simpleton. **4.** A game of chance, formerly common in England.

Gōōse'bĕr-ry, *n.* [Corrupted for *gossberry*, or *gorseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub, for *goss*, or *gorse*, has prickles like the gooseberry bush.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions of the world.

Gōōse'-flĕsh, *n.* A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear.


Gopher.

Gō'pher, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, waffle, honeycomb. Cf. GAUFFERING.] A burrowing animal of several different kinds.

Gō'pher, *n.* [Heb. *gôpher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

Gôr'-cŏck, *n.* [Either from *gore*, blood, *i. e.*, red, or from *gorse*, furze or heath.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird; the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gôr'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great; hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gōre, *n.* [A.-S. *gor*, gore, dirt, dung, W. *gor*, gore, pus, *gwyar*, gore.] Blood; thick or clotted blood.

Gōre, *n.* [From A.-S. *gâr*, Icel. *geir*, Ger. *ger*, dart, lance.] **1.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part. **2.** A triangular piece of land.

Gōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GORING.] [A.-S. *gâr*, spear.] To pierce; to stab.

Gōre, *v. t.* To cut in a triangular form.

Gôrge, *n.* [From Lat. *gurges*, whirlpool, gulf, abyss.] **1.** The throat; the gullet. **2.** A narrow passage or entrance; as, (*a.*) A defile between mountains. (*b.*) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. **3.** That which is swallowed, especially by a hawk.

Gôrge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GORGING.] **1.** To swallow; *especially*, to swallow with greediness. **2.** To glut; to satiate.

Gôrge, *v. i.* To feed greedily.

Gôr'geoŭs (gôr'jus), *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias*, *gorgiais*, *gorgiase*, beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious, from *gorgias*, ruff, neck-handkerchief.] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent.

Gôr'geoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; splendidly.

Gôr'geoŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being gorgeous; splendor; magnificence.

Gôr'get (gôr'jet), *n.* [O. Fr. *gorgeite*, *gorgerette*, equiv. to *gorgerin*, neck-armor. See GORGE.] **1.** A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck. **2.** (*Mil.*) A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Surg.*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

Gorilla.

Gôr'gon, *n.* [Lat. *Gorgo*, *Gorgon*, Gr. Γοργώ, Γοργών.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabled monster, of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. **2.** Any thing very ugly or horrid.

Gor-gō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon.

Go-rĭl'lâ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey, inhabiting the western shores of Africa. It is as large as man, and is remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

Gôr'mand, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Fr. *gourmer*, to sip, to lap, *gourme*, mumps, glanders, Prov. Eng. *gorm*, to smear, to daub.] A glutton; a gourmand.

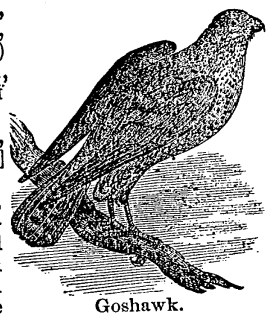
Gôr'man-dīze, *v. i.* or *t.* [Fr. *gourmandise*, gluttony.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Gôr'mand-īz'er, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.

Gôrse, *n.* [A. S. *gorst*, *gost*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *grast*, hay, equivalent to *gras*, A.-S. *gears*, *gärs*, grass. See GRASS.] (*Bot.*) A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers in winter; furze; whin.

Gōr'y, *a.* **1.** Covered with gore. **2.** Bloody; murderous.

Gŏs'hạwk, *n.* [A.-S. *goshafuc*, i. e., goosehawk; *gôs*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.] (*Ornith.*) A short-winged, slender hawk, found in the temperate part of both hemispheres.



Goshawk.

Gŏs'ling, *n.* [A.-S. *gôs*, a goose, and the dim. termination *ling*.] A young goose.

Gŏs'pel, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, from *gôd*, good, and *spell*, history, story, tidings.] **1.** Glad tidings; *especially*, the good news concerning Christ and his salvation. **2.** One of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ. **3.** Any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gŏs'pel-er, *n.* **1.** An evangelist. **2.** A follower of Wyckliffe; hence, a Puritan. [*Obs.*] **3.** A priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

Gŏs'sa-mer, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossomer*, *gossamere*, *gossamore*, prob. from *gorse* and *summer*, as this web is frequently seen on gorse or furze and other low bushes.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air.

Gŏs'sa-mĕr'y, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Gŏs'sip, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossib*, *godsib*, A.-S. *godsibb*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance, relation.] **1.** A sponsor. [*Obs.*] **2.** A friend or comrade. [*Obs.*] **3.** An idle tattler. **4.** Talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumor.

Gŏs'sip, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSSIPED (gŏs'sipt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSSIPING.] **1.** To prate; to talk much. **2.** To run about and tattle.

Gŏt, *imp.* of *get*. See GET.

Gŏt, **Gŏt'ten**, } *p. p.* of *get*. See GET.

Gŏth, *n.* [Goth. *guthans*, Lat. *gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι.] **1.** One of an ancient tribe or nation, of Asiatic origin, who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire. **2.** A barbarian; a rude, ignorant person.

Gŏth'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Goths. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c. **3.** Rude; barbarous.

Gŏth'ic, *n.* The language of the Goths.

Gŏth'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Conformity to the Gothic style of building. **3.** Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Gŏth'i-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOTHICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOTHICIZING.] To make Gothic or barbarous.

Gouge (gowj; in most Eng. authorities, *gooj*), *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, Lat. *gubia*. Cf. Biscayan *gubia*, bow, *gubioa*, throat.] A chisel, with a semi-cylindrical blade.

Gouge (gowj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOUGING.] **1.** To scoop out with a gouge. **2.** To force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger. [*Amer.*] **3.** To cheat. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Gōurd, *n.* [Fr. *gourde*, also *courge*, from Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit. The *bottle-gourd* has a hard outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, &c.

Gourmand (gōōr'mänd), *n.* [Fr.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. See GORMAND.

Gout, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion; from Lat. *gutta*, drop.] (*Med.*) A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints.

Goût (gōō), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *gustus*, taste.] Taste, relish.

Gout'i-ness, *n.* State of being gouty; gout.

Gout'y, *a.* **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout. **2.** Pertaining to the gout.

Gŏv'ern (gŭv'ern), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOVERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOVERNING.] [Fr. *gouverner*, Lat. *gubernare*, Gr. κυβερνᾶν.] **1.** To regulate by authority. **2.** To regulate; to influence; to direct; to manage. **3.** (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case.

Gŏv'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control.

Gŏv'ern-a-ble (gŭv'ern-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

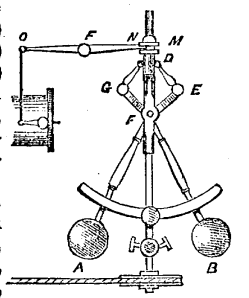
Gŏv'ern-ănte' (110), *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young women; a governess.

Gŏv'ern-ess, *n.* A female governor; an instructress.

Gŏv'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of governing; exercise of authority; restraint; regulation. **2.** The system of polity in a state; established form of law. **3.** Right or power of governing; authority. **4.** The ruling power; the administration. **5.** A commonwealth; a state. **6.** (*Gram.*) The influence of a word in regard to construction. [by government.

Gŏv'ern-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to government; made

Gŏv'ern-or (gŭv'ern-ur), *n.* One who governs; *especially*, (*a.*) A chief ruler or magistrate. (*b.*) A tutor; a guardian. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) A pilot. [*Rare.*] (*d.*) (*Mach.*) A contrivance connected with mills, steam-engines, or other machinery, for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.



Governor.

Gown, *n.* [O. Eng. *gonne*, Lat. *gunna*, Late Gr. γοῦνα, a leathern garment, Albanian *gunë*, cloak, coat, W. *gwn*, gown.] A loose, flowing upper garment; *especially*, (*a.*) The ordinary outer dress of a woman. (*b.*) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars; hence, civil officers, in distinction from military. (*c.*) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors.

Gowns'man, *n.*; *pl.* GOWNS'MEN. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier.

Grăb, *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure.

Grăb, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRABBING.] [Sw. *grappa*, to grasp, O. Ger. *grabben*, *grappen*, for *gerappen*, from L. Ger. *rappen*, H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch.

Grāçe, *n.* [Lat. *gratia*, from *gratus*, beloved, dear, agreeable.] **1.** Exercise of love, kindness, or good-will; favor bestowed. **2.** The divine favor toward man; enjoyment of the divine favor. **3.** Inherent excellence. **4.** Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; commonly, easy elegance of manners. **5.** *pl.* (*Myth.*) Graceful and beautiful females, represented as the attendants of Venus. **6.** The title of a duke or an archbishop of England. **7.** A short prayer before or after meat. **8.** *pl.* (*Mus.*) Ornamental tones. **9.** (*Eng. Universities.*) An act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. **10.** *pl.* A play consisting in throwing a small hoop by means of two sticks.

Days of grace (*Com.*), the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—*Good graces*, favor; friendship.

Syn.—Mercy.—*Grace* is free, spontaneous favor to the undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of *mercy* toward men.

Grāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRACED (grāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRACING.] **1.** To adorn; to decorate. **2.** To dignify; to honor. [grace.

Grāçe'-cŭp, *n.* The cup or health drank after saying

Grāçe'fụl, *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance.

Grāçe'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.

Grāçe'fụl-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

Grāçe'less, *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence, *especially* divine grace; hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

Grāçe'less-ly, *adv.* In a graceless manner.

Grā'cioŭs (grā'shus), *a.* **1.** Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace. **2.** Winning regard or favor; acceptable. **3.** Beautiful; graceful. **4.** Produced by divine grace.

Syn.—Favorable; kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

Grā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a gracious manner; kindly.

Grā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

Grăck'le, **Grăk'le** (grăk'kl), *n.* [Lat. *graculus*, jack-daw, so called from its note *gra*, *gra*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the black-bird.

Gra-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *gradatio*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded, or arranged in ranks. **2.** Any degree in an order or series. **3.** The gradual blending of one tint with another.

Grād'a-to-ry (50), *a.* [See GRADE.] **1.** Proceeding step by step; gradual. **2.** Adapted for progressive motion. [church.

Grăd'a-to-ry, *n.* A step from the cloisters into the

Grāde, *n.* [Lat. *gradus*, from *gradi*, to step, go.] **1.** A step or degree in any series, rank, or order. **2.** (*a.*) In a

railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent. (*b.*) A graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient.

Grāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRADING.] To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.

Grā'di-ent, *a.* [Lat. *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi*, to step, to go.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking. **2.** Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.

Grā'di-ent, *n.* **1.** Rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c.; grade. **2.** A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade. [sive; slow.

Grăd'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; progres-

Grăd'u-al, *n.* **1.** An order of steps. **2.** An ancient book of hymns and prayers; so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit.

Grăd'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a gradual manner; step by step.

Grăd'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRADUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRADUATING.] [L. Lat. *graduare*, *graduatum*, from Lat. *gradus*, a step.] **1.** To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals. **2.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; *especially* to admit to an academical degree. **3.** To prepare gradually.

Grăd'u-āte, *v. i.* **1.** To pass to, or to receive, an academical degree. **2.** To pass by degrees; to change gradually.

Grăd'u-ate (45), *n.* One who has been admitted to an academical degree. [graduated.

Grăd'u-ate, *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees;

Grăd'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of graduating. **2.** Art of dividing into degrees, or other definite parts. **3.** Marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees, &c.

Grăd'u-ā'tor, *n.* [N. Lat., from L. Lat. *graduare*. See GRADUATE, *v.*] **1.** One who graduates. **2.** An instrument for dividing any line, right, or curve, into small regular intervals.

Grā'dus, *n.* [Abbrev. from Lat. *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody.

Gråff, *n.* & *v.* Same as GRAFT, q. v.

Gråft (6), *n.* [Lat. *graphium*, Gr. γραφίον, γραφεῖον, pencil, from γράφειν, to write; from the resemblance of a scion to a pointed pencil.] A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree.

Gråft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAFTING.] To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; hence, to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem.

Gråft, *v. i.* To insert scions from one tree into another.

Gråft'er, *n.* One who inserts scions on foreign stocks.

Grāil, *n.* [O. Fr. *greel*, contracted from L. Lat. *gradale*, *graduale*. See GRADUAL, *n.*] **1.** A gradual. **2.** A broad, open dish, or cup; also, a chalice. [*Obs.*]

Grāin, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel.] **1.** A kernel; *especially* of corn, wheat, &c. **2.** The fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like; — used collectively. **3.** Any small, hard particle; hence, any small portion. **4.** A small weight, being the 20th part of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy. **5.** A reddish-colored dye from the coccus insect or kermes; hence, a red color of any tint or hue, esp. (*Poet.*) Tyrian purple. **6.** That arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; texture. **7.** Arrangement or direction of the veins or fibers of wood. **8.** *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation; hence, any residuum.

Against the grain, against the fibers of wood; hence, unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly; with difficulty. — *To dye in grain*, to dye with the tint made from grain [see No. 5]; hence, to dye firmly; hence also, to dye in the wool.

Grāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAINING.] **1.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood. **2.** To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.

Grāin, *v. i.* To form grains, or assume a granular form.

Grāined *a.* **1.** Divided into small particles or grains. **2.** Roughened. [*Obs.*] **3.** Dyed in grain; ingrained **4.** (*Bot.*) Having tubercles or grain-like processes.

Grăl'la-tō'ri-al, } *a.* [N. Lat. *grallatorius*, from *gral-*
Grăl'la-to-ry (50), } *lator*, *grallæ*, stilts, contracted for *gradula*, from *gradus*. See GRADE.] Pertaining to the grallatores or waders.

Gra-mĕr'çy (14), *interj.* [Fr. *gran'-merci*, great thanks.] A word formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise.

Grăm'i-nā'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *gramen*, *graminis*.] Pertaining to the grasses; gramineous.

Gra-mĭn'e-al, } *a.* [Lat. *gramineus*; *gramen*, grass.]
Gra-mĭn'e-oŭs, } (*Bot.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy.

Grăm'i-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.) Feeding on grass and the like food.

Grăm'mar, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*, from a hypoth. Lat. word *grammaticaria*.] **1.** The science of language. **2.** The art of speaking or writing with propriety or correctness, according to established usage. **3.** A treatise on the principles of language. **4.** A treatise on the elements or principles of any science.

Gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* [O. Fr. *gramaire*, from a hypoth. Lat. word *grammaticarius*, from *grammaticus*, grammarian, Gr. γραμματικός, from γράμμα, letter, γράφειν, to write.] **1.** A philologist. **2.** One who teaches grammar.

Grăm'mar Schōol (-skōōl). A school in which grammar, or the science of language, is taught; *especially*, a school in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught.

Gram-măt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Belonging to grammar. **2.**
Gram-măt'ic-al, } According to the rules of grammar.

Gram-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

Gram-măt'i-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAMMATICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAMMATICIZING.] To render grammatical.

Gramme (grăm), *n.* [Fr. *gramme*, from Gr. γράμμα, that which is written, a letter, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce; γράφειν, to write.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

Grăm'pus, *n.* [Probably corrupted from Fr. *grand poisson*, great fish.] (*Ichth.*) A fish having socketed, conical teeth, and breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head, as whales do.

Grampus.

Grăn'a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain.] A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

Grănd, *a.* [*compar.* GRANDER; *superl.* GRANDEST.] [Lat. *grandis*.] **1.** Of large size or extent; great; extensive; hence, relatively great; greatest; chief; principal. **2.** Great in size and fine or imposing in appearance. **3.** Holding an elevated or advanced rank, as in years or station.

Grand juror, one of a grand jury. — *Grand jury*, (*Law*), jury of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three, whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court; — called also *grand inquest*. — *Grand vizier*, the chief member or head of the Turkish council of state.

Syn. — Magnificent; sublime; majestic; dignified; elevated; stately; august; pompous; lofty; exalted; noble. — *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to any thing which is imposing from its splendor; *sublime* describes that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand;* a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent;* an overhanging precipice is *sublime*.

Grăn'dam, *n.* [See *supra* and DAME.] An old woman; *specifically*, a grandmother.

Grănd'chīld, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

Grănd'daugh'ter (-daw'ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

Gran-dee', *n.* [Sp. *grande*. See GRAND.] A man of rank; a nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

Grănd'eūr (grand'yŭr), *n.* [Fr., from *grand*. See GRAND.] The quality of being grand; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment; nobility of action.

Syn. — Sublimity; majesty; stateliness; augustness; loftiness; magnificence.

Grănd'fä-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Gran-dĭl'o-quençe, *n.* Lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech.

Gran-dĭl'o-quent, *a.* [Lat. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous; bombastic.

Gran-dĭl'o-quoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*, from *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic.

Grănd'i-ōse' (125), *a.* [Lat. *grandis*, grand.] **1.** Imposing; striking. **2.** Flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

Grănd'ly, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly.

Grănd'mŏth-er (-mŭth-er), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

Grănd'sīre, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor.

Grănd'sŏn (-sŭn), *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Grānge, *n.* [L. Lat. *grangia*, from Lat. *granum*, Eng. *grain*.] A granary; a barn; also, a farm, with its stables, &c.

Grăn'ĭte, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Gra-nĭt'ĭc, } *a.* **1.** Like granite in composition,
Gra-nĭt'ĭc-al, } color, &c. **2.** Consisting of granite.

Gra-nĭt'i-fôrm, *a.* [Eng. *granite* and Lat. *forma*, form.] (*Geol.*) Resembling granite in structure or shape.

Grăn'i-tīne, *n.* [See GRANITE.] (*Geol.*) A rock containing three species of minerals, some of which differ from those which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and shorl.

Gra-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Eating grain or seeds.

Grăn'nam, } *n.* [For *grandam*.] A grandmother; a
Grăn'ny, } grandam. [*Low.*]

Grânt (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRANTING.] [O. Fr. *granter*, *creanter*, *cranter*, to promise, yield, from a hypoth. Lat. word *credentare*, to make believe, from *credere*, to believe.] **1.** To allow; to yield; to concede. **2.** To bestow or confer, in answer to prayer or request. **3.** To make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of.

Syn.—To give; confer; bestow; convey; transfer; admit; allow; concede.

Grânt, *n.* **1.** Act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; admission of something as true. **2.** The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon. **3.** (*Law.*) A transfer of property by deed or writing; *especially*, an appropriation or conveyance by the government.

Grânt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being granted.

Grânt-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a grant is made.

Grânt'er, *n.* One who grants.

Grânt'or (127), *n.* (*Law.*) The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Grăn'u-lar, } *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, grains
Grăn'u-la-ry, } or granules.

Grăn'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a granular form.

Grăn'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRANULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRANULATING.] **1.** To form into grains or small masses. **2.** To raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

Grăn'u-lāte, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.

Grăn'u-late, } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling,
Grăn'u-lā'ted, } grains. **2.** Having numerous small elevations, as shagreen.

Grăn'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a sore, serving to fill up the cavity and unite the sides.

Grăn'ule, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain. See GRAIN.] A little grain; a small particle.

Grăn'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of grains or granular substances; granular.

Grāpe, *n.* [Fr. *grappe*, It. *grappo*, *grappolo*, D. *grappe*, *krappe*, allied to It. *grappa*, Sp. *grapa*, a cramp-iron, crochet, grapling, from O. H. Ger. *krapfo*, hook.] **1.** The fruit of the vine; commonly a single berry of the vine. **2.** (*Mil.*) Grape-shot.

Grāp'er-y, *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes.

Grāpe'-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of iron balls, put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting pin and nut.

Grāpe'-stōne, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

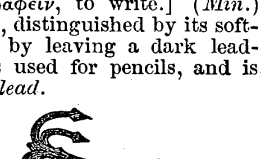
Grāpe'-vīne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A vine, having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit called *grapes*, growing in clusters.

Grăph'ĭc, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to writing. **2.** Writ-
Grăph'ĭc-al, } ten; inscribed. **3.** Well delineated or described.

Grăph'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a graphic or picturesque manner.

Grăph'ĭte, *n.* [From Gr. γράφειν, to write.] (*Min.*) Carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its softness, its metallic luster, and by leaving a dark lead-colored trace on paper. It is used for pencils, and is often called *plumbago* or *black-lead*.

Grăp'lĭne, } *n.* [From Eng.
Grăp'nel, } *grapple*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A small anchor, with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; hence, any instrument designed to grapple or hold.



Grapnel.

Grăp'ple (grăp'pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAPPLING.] [Diminutive of *grap*, for *grab*.] To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks.

Grăp'ple, *v. i.* To contend in close fight.

Grăp'ple, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. CRAPLE.] **1.** A seizing; close hug in contest. **2.** (*Naut.*) A hook by which one ship may fasten on another.

Grăp'pling-īrons (-ī'urnz), *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

Grâsp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRASPED (grâspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRASPING.] [L. Ger. *grapsen*, from O. Ger. *grappen*, *grabben*. See GRAB.] To seize and hold; to catch; to take possession of.

Grâsp, *n.* **1.** Gripe of the hand; a seizure by embrace. **2.** The power of seizing and holding. **3.** Wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects.

Grâsp'er, *n.* One who grasps or seizes.

Grâss (6), *n.* [A.-S. *gras*, *gärs*, Goth. & Icel. *gras*. Cf. GORSE, and Lat. *gramen*, grass, Skr. *gras*, to devour, and Gr. γράειν, γραίνειν, to gnaw, eat.] **1.** Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts. **2.** (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.

Grâss, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

Grâss'-clŏth, *n.* A fine, light quality of cloth, resembling linen.

Grâss'hŏp-per, *n.* (*Entom.*) A well-known jumping orthopterous insect, which feeds on grass or leaves.

Grâss'i-ness, *n.* State of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

Grâss'-plŏt, *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn.

Grâss'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

Grāte, *n.* [From Lat. *crates*, hurdle.] **1.** A kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. **2.** A frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel.

Grāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATING.] To furnish with grates or cross-bars.

Grāte, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter*, O. Fr. *grater*, to scrape, scratch, L. Lat. *gratare*, *cratare*, from O. H. Ger. *krazôn*.] **1.** To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another. **2.** To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough. **3.** To fret; to vex; to irritate.

Grāte, *v. i.* **1.** To rub hard, so as to offend. **2.** To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

Grāte'fŭl, *a.* [From Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, grateful, and Eng. termination, *ful*.] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits. **2.** Affording pleasure; pleasing to the taste.

Syn.—Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.

Grāte'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a grateful manner.

Grāte'fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness to the mind or to the taste.

Grāt'er, *n.* [See GRATE.] He who, or that which, grates; *especially*, an instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body.

Grăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of gratifying, or pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. **2.** That which affords pleasure.

Grăt'i-fī'er, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

Grăt'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATIFYING.] [Lat. *gratificari*; *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] To please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to.

Syn.—To indulge; humor; please; delight; requite; recompense.—*Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps, have been spared. To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods, and, perhaps, caprices, of others. We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city; we *indulge* him in some extra expense on such an occasion; we *humor* him, if he is taken ill when away from home.

Grāt'ing, *n.* [See GRATE.] **1.** A harsh sound of rubbing. **2.** A partition of parallel or cross bars.

Grā'tis, *adv.* [Lat., contr. from *gratiis*, out of favor or kindness, without recompense, from *gratia*, favor.] For nothing; freely; gratuitously.

Grăt'i-tūde (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *gratitudo*, from Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful or thankful; kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

Gra-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratiis*, *gratis*, q. v.] **1.** Given without an equivalent or recompense. **2.** Without reason, cause, or proof.

Gra-tū'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; without claim or merit; without proof.

Gra-tū'i-ty, *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

Grăt'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATULATING.] [Lat. *gratulari*, *gratulatum*,

from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

Grăt/u-lā'tion, *n.* The act of gratulating or felicitating; a rejoicing with another on account of his prosperity, &c.; congratulation.

Grăt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

Gra-vā'men, *n.* [Lat., from *gravis*, heavy, weighty.] (*Law.*) The grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.

Grāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVEN, or GRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVING.] [Fr. *graver*, from O. H. Ger. & Goth. *graban*, Icel. *grafa*, A.-S. *grafan*, allied to Gr. γράφειν, to grave, scratch, write.] **1.** To carve or cut; to engrave. **2.** To give shape to, by cutting with a chisel. **3.** (*Naut.*) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

Grāve, *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

Grāve, *n.* [A.-S. *gráf*, from *grafan*, to dig, grave, carve. See *supra*.] **1.** An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; hence, also, any place of interment; tomb; sepulcher. **2.** Death, or destruction. **3.** *pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

Grāve, *a.* [*compar.* GRAVER; *superl.* GRAVEST.] [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Of importance; influential; serious; — said of character, relations, &c. **2.** Not light or gay; solemn; sober; plain. **3.** (*Mus.*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep.

Syn. — Solemn; sober; serious; sage; staid; demure; thoughtful; sedate; weighty; momentous; important. — *Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *flighty;* as, *sober* thought. *Serious* implies considerateness or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive;* as, *serious* and important concerns. *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, &c., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner; as, a *grave* remark, *grave* attire. *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point; as, a *solemn* admonition, a *solemn* promise.

Grāve'-clŏthes, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grăv'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *gravele*, equiv. to N. Fr. *gravier*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** Small stones, or fragments of stone. **2.** (*Med.*) A disease produced by small, calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

Grăv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVELING.] **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To stick in the sand; hence, to puzzle; to embarrass. **3.** To hurt, as the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

Grăv'el-ly, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

Grāve'ly, *adv.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly.

Grāve'ness, *n.* Quality of being grave; seriousness.

Grāv'er, *n.* [See GRAVE.] **1.** One who carves or engraves; a sculptor. **2.** An engraving tool; a burin. **3.** A tool for turning metals.

Grāve'-stōne, *n.* A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.

Grāve'-yārd, *n.* A yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

Grăv'id, *a.* [Lat. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy, loaded.] Being with child; pregnant.

Gra-vĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

Grāv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who graves or cuts figures in hard substances. **2.** That which is graved or carved. **3.** The act of cleaning a ship's bottom. **4.** Impression, as upon the mind or heart.

Grāv'ing-dŏck, *n.* A dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms examined, cleaned, and the like.

Grăv'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVITATING.] [See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the center.

Grăv'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of gravitating. **2.** (*Physics.*) That species of attraction or force by which all bodies or particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other.

Grăv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Sobriety of character or demeanor. **2.** Relative importance, significance, dignity, &c. **3.** (*Physics.*) The tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction; *especially*, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth. **4.** (*Mus.*) Lowness of sound.

Specific gravity, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases.

Grā'vy, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *greofa*, *greoua*, pot, or allied to W. *crau*, gore, blood.] The juices obtained from meat in cooking, made into a dressing.

Grāy, *a.* [*compar.* GRAYER; *superl.* GRAYEST.] [A.-S. *grag*, *grêg*, *grîg*, Icel. *grár*, allied to Gr. γραῖος, aged, gray.] **1.** Hoary; hence, also, white mixed with black. **2.** Old; mature.

Grāy, *n.* **1.** Any mixture of white and black. **2.** An animal of gray color.

Grāy'-bēard, *n.* An old man.

Grāy'hound, *n.* See GREYHOUND.

Grāy'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray; moderately gray.

Grāy'ling, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the trout, found in the north of Europe.

Grayling.

Grāy'ness, *n.* The quality of being gray.

Grāy'wăcke, *n.* [Ger. *grauwacke; grau*, gray, and *wacke*, wacke.] (*Geol.*) A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Grāze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAZING.] [A.-S. *grasian*, from *gras*, grass.] **1.** To rub or touch lightly in passing. **2.** To feed or supply, as cattle, with grass. **3.** To eat from the ground, as growing herbage. **4.** To tend grazing cattle. [grass.

Grāze, *v. i.* **1.** To eat grass or herbage. **2.** To supply

Grā'z'er, *n.* One who grazes or feeds on herbage.

Grā'zier (grā'zher), *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market.

Grāz'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of feeding on grass. **2.** A pasture. **3.** A light touch in passing.

Grĕase, *n.* [From Lat. *crassus*, L. Lat. *grassus*, thick, fat, gross.] **1.** Animal fat in a soft state; *especially*, the fatty matter of land animals. **2.** (*Far.*) An inflammation of the heels of a horse.

Grēase, or **Grēase**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GREASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GREASING.] **1.** To smear or anoint with grease. **2.** To bribe. **3.** To cheat or cozen.

Grēaş'i-ly, or **Grēas'i-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With grease, or an appearance of it. **2.** Grossly; indelicately.

Grēaş'i-ness, or **Grēas'i-ness**, *n.* State of being greasy; oiliness.

Grēaş'y, or **Grēas'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GREASIER; *superl.* GREASIEST.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; fat; unctuous. **2.** Smeared with grease. **3.** Like grease or oil; smooth. **4.** (*Far.*) Affected with the disease called *grease*.

Grēat, *a.* [*compar.* GREATER; *superl.* GREATEST.] [A.-S. *greát*, O. H. Ger. *grôz*, *crôz*, allied to Lat. *grandis*, with insertion of *n*, and perhaps also to Lat. *grossus* and *crassus*, thick.] **1.** Large in solidity, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded. **2.** Large in number; numerous. **3.** Long continued. **4.** Superior; admirable; commanding. **5.** Endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble. **6.** Holding a chief position; eminent; distinguished. **7.** Weighty; important. **8.** (*Genealogy.*) Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation.

Grēat'-cōat, *n.* An over-coat. [illustriously.

Grēat'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great degree; much. **2.** Nobly;

Syn. — Badly. — In some parts of this country, not by the vulgar alone, but by educated persons, the word *badly* is used for *greatly*. Instead of saying, "I wish *greatly* to see him," they say, "I wish to see him *very badly*." This is a gross error, and often becomes ridiculous, because the words seem to say of a friend, "I wish to see him in a *very bad* state of health."

Grēat'ness, *n.* **1.** Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, or the like. **2.** High rank or place. **3.** Magnanimity; nobleness. **4.** Strength or extent of intellectual faculties. **5.** Force; intensity.

Grēaves, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Ancient armor for the legs. **2.** The sediment of melted tallow.

Grēbe, *n.* [From Armor. *krîb*, comb, *kribel*, *kriben*, crest, W. *crib*, comb, crest, because one variety of it is called the *crested grebe*.] (*Ornith.*) A marine bird, having a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes, and very short wings, and expert at diving.

Grē'cian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Greece.

Grē'cian, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native of Greece; a Greek. **2.** One well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history. [guage; a Hellenism.

Grē'çism, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek lan-

Grē'çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRECIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRECIZING.] **1.** To render Grecian. **2.** To translate into Greek.

Greed, *n.* [Goth. *grêdus*, hunger, Icel. *grâd*, avidity.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

Greed'i-ly, *adv.* In a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

Greed'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being greedy.

Syn. — Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

Greed'y, *a.* [*compar.* GREEDIER; *superl.* GREEDIEST.] [A.-S. *gradig*, *grêdig*, Icel. *grâdugr*, Goth. *gredags*; A.-S. *grâdan*, to cry, call, Goth. *grêdon*, to be hungry.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry. **2.** Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.

Grecian.

Greek, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or belonging to Greece;

Greek church (*Eccl. Hist.*), the eastern church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. — *Greek fire*, a combustible composition which burns under water.

Greek, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian. **2.** The language of Greece.

Green, *a.* [*compar.* GREENER; *superl.* GREENEST.] [A.-S. *grêne*, Icel. *grönn*, from A.-S. *grôwan*, Eng. *grow*, Icel. *grôa*.] **1.** Having the color of grass when fresh and growing; having a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; emerald. **2.** Full of life and vigor; new; recent. **3.** Not ripe; not fully grown or perfect. **4.** Immature in age or experience; young; raw; awkward. **5.** Not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices.

Green, *n.* **1.** The color of growing plants. **2.** A grassy plain or plat. **3.** *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths. **4.** *pl.* (*Cookery.*) Leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food.

Green, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GREENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GREENING.] To make green.

Green'finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird; — called also *grosbeak.*

Green'-grō'çer, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Green'hôrn, *n.* A raw youth. [*Low.*]

Green'house, *n.*; *pl.* GREEN'HOUSES. A house to preserve tender plants in during the winter or cold weather.

Green'ing, *n.* A sort of apple, of a green color.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; tinged with green.

Green'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

Green'ly, *adv.* With a green color; newly; immaturely.

Green'ness (109), *n.* **1.** Quality of being green; viridity. **2.** Freshness; vigor; newness. **3.** Immaturity; rawness; unripeness.

Green'rōom, *n.* The retiring-room of play-actors in a theater.

Green'shănk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to a species of snipe.

Green'-sĭck'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of young women, in which the complexion is pale and unhealthy, the blood depraved, and the nervous system disordered.

Green'stōne, *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.] (*Geol.*) A rock sometimes call *trap.*

Green'sward, *n.* Turf green with grass.

Greet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GREETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GREETING.] [A.-S. *grêtan*, O. H. Ger. *gruozan*.] To salute; to hail; to address; to accost.

Greet, *v. i.* To give salutations.

Greet'er, *n.* One who greets.

Greet'ing, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

Gre-gā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, from *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Having the habit of living in a flock or herd.

Gre-gā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a gregarious manner.

Gre-gā'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious.

Gre-gō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to, or established by, Gregory, as, the *Gregorian* chants, calendar, &c.

Gre-nāde', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, pomegranate and grenade, so called from the resemblance of its shape and size to a pomegranate.] (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse.

Grĕn'a-dēr', *n.* (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; now, one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, which takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every attack.

Grĕn'a-dīne, *n.* A thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Gre-nā'do, *n.* The same as GRENADE, q. v.

Grew (grụ), *imp.* of *grow.* See GROW.

Grey, *a.* See GRAY, the correct orthography.

Grey'hound, *n.* [A.-S. *grâghund*, *greghund*, *grîghund*; *grâg*, *grêg*, or *grîg*, gray, and *hund*, hound.] A slender, graceful variety of dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness. [Written also *grayhound.*]

Greyhound.

Grĭd'dle, *n.* [Scot. *girdle*, W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, scorch, parch.] **1.** A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes. **2.** A cover, or detached iron plate, which closes an opening in the top of a stove. **3.** A sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

Grĭd'i-ron (-ī-urn), *n.* [Cf. W. *greidiaw*. See *supra.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish.

Griēf, *n.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Pain of mind on account of something in the past; a painful sense of loss. **2.** Cause of sorrow or pain.

Syn. — Sorrow; sadness. — *Sorrow* is generic; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause — one which *commenced*, at least, in the past; *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases; but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favorite child too often turns into habitual *sadness.*

Griēv'ançe, *n.* **1.** A cause of grief or uneasiness; wrong done and suffered. **2.** Grief; affliction.

Syn. — Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble; injury.

Griēve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIEVING.] To occasion grief to; to inflict mental pain upon; to make sorrowful.

Griēve, *v. i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn.

Griēv'oŭs, *a.* [See GRIEF.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear. **2.** Characterized by great atrocity; heinous; flagitious. **3.** Full of grief.

Griēv'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a grievous manner; painfully.

Griēv'oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being grievous; atrocity; enormity.

Grĭf'fin, } *n.* [From Lat. *gryphus*, equiv. to *gryps*, Gr.
Grĭf'fon, } γρύψ, γρυπός, from γρυπός, curved, hook-nosed, because of their hooked beak.] **1.** (*Myth.*) An imaginary animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe, North Africa, and Turkey.

Griffin.

Grĭg, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *kricke*, Sw. *kräcka*, a wild little duck.] **1.** The sand eel. **2.** Heath.

Grĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRILLING.] [Fr. *griller*, from *gril*, gridiron, L. Lat. *graticula*, Lat. *craticula*, fine hurdle-work, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, hurdle.] **1.** To broil on a grate or gridiron. **2.** To torment as if by broiling.

Grilled.

Gril-lāde', *n.* The act of grilling, or that which is grilled.

Grĭm, *a.* [*compar.* GRIMMER; *superl.* GRIMMEST.] [A.-S. *grim*, *grimm*, from *grimman*, to rage.] Of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect.

Syn. — Fierce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible; frightful; ghastly; grisly; hideous; stern; sullen; sour; surly.

Grĭ-māçe', *n.* [Fr., from A.-S. & Icel. *grîma*, O. H. Ger. *crîma*, mask, ghost.] A distortion of the countenance, to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, or the like; a smirk; a made-up face.

Grĭ-măl'kin, *n.* [Corrupted from *graymalkin*, from *grey* or *gray*, and *malkin*, q. v.] An old cat.

Grīme, *n.* [A.-S. *hryme*, *hrîm*, soot, Icel. *hrîm.*] Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated.

Grīme, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

Grĭm'ly, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look.

Grĭm'ly, *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely; sullenly.

Grĭm'ness, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness.

Grīm'y, *a.* [*compar.* GRIMIER; *superl.* GRIMIEST.] Full of grime; dirty; foul.

Grĭn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRINNING.] [A.-S. *grinnian*, *grennian.*] To open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

Grĭn, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them.

Grĭn, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

Grīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRINDING.] [A.-S. *grindan.*] **1.** To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction. **3.** To prepare for examination. [*Eng. Universities.*] **4.** To oppress by severe exactions; to harass.

Grīnd, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding something. **2.** To become ground or pulverized by friction. **3.** To become polished or sharpened by friction. **4.** To drudge.

Grīnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grinds. **2.**

One of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar.

Grĭnd'er-y, *n.* Shoemakers' materials. [*Eng.*]

Grĭnd'stōne (*colloq.* grĭn'ston), *n.* A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

Grĭn'ner, *n.* One who grins.

Grĭp, *n.* [See GRIPE.] **1.** A grasp; a holding fast. **2.** A peculiar mode of clasping the hand. **3.** That by which any thing is grasped.

Grĭp, *v. t.* To give a grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

Grīpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRIPED (grīpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIPING.] [A.-S. *gripan*, Goth. *greipan*, Icel. *grîpa*, *greipa*, allied to Slav. *grabiti*, Lith. *graibyti*. Cf. GRAB.] **1.** To catch with the hand; to clutch. **2.** To seize and hold fast. **3.** To give pain to the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction. **4.** To pinch; to distress.

Grīpe, *v. i.* **1.** To hold or pinch as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions. **2.** To suffer griping pains. **3.** (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship.

Grīpe, *n.* **1.** Grasp; seizure; clutch. **2.** That on which the grasp is put; a handle. **3.** Oppression; cruel exaction; pinching distress. **4.** Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines; — chiefly used in the plural. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The fore-foot. (*b.*) Sharpness of a ship's stern under the water. (*c.*) *pl.* Ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, to secure the boats to the deck.

Grīp'er, *n.* One who gripes; an extortioner.

Grisette (gre-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr., from *grisette*, a gray woolen cloth, from *gris*, gray, because women of the inferior classes wore gray gowns made of this stuff.] A young, laboring French woman who is fond of gallantry; *especially*, one who is kept as a servant and mistress.

Grĭs'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being grisly.

Grĭs'ly (grĭz'lў), *a.* [A.-S. *grislîc*, *gryslîk*, from *grîsan*, *agrîsan*, to dread.] Frightful; horrible; terrible.

Grĭ'son, *n.* [Fr., from *grison*, gray, gray-haired, from *gris*, gray.] A South American animal, the glutton, which is a little larger than a weasel.

Grĭst, *n.* [A.-S. *grist*, *gerst*, pearled barley, allied to Gr. κριθή, Lat. *hordeum*, barley.] **1.** That which is ground at one time. **2.** Supply; provision.

Grĭs'tle (grĭs'l), *n.* [A.-S. *gristl*, O. H. Ger. *krustila*, *krostela*, *krosel*.] (*Anat.*) A smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. [cartilaginous.

Grĭst'ly (grĭs'ly), *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle;

Grĭst'-mĭll, *n.* A mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers. [*Amer.*]

Grĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *grytt*, *grytte*, bran, dust, *grût*, barley; O. H. Ger. *gruzi*, *gruzzi*, from *kriozan*, allied to Lith. *grudas*, grain.] **1.** The coarse part of meal. **2.** Oats or wheat hulled, or coarsely ground. **3.** Sand or gravel. **4.** (*Geol.*) A hard, coarse-grained silicious sand-stone. **5.** Structure adapted to grind or sharpen well. **6.** Spirit; resolution; spunk. [*Colloq.*]

Grĭt, *v. i.* To give forth a sound as of sand under the feet; to grind.

Grĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRITTING.] To grind; to grate. [*Colloq.*]

Grĭt'stōne, *n.* See GRIT, 4.

Grĭt'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.

Grĭt'ty, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, sand or grit. **2.** Spirited and resolute.

Grĭz'zle, *n.* [From Fr. *gris*, gray.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

Grĭz'zled, *a.* Gray; of a mixed white and black.

Grĭz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Grizzly bear (*Zoöl.*), a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Grōan, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROANING.] [O. Eng. *grane*, *grain*, A.-S. *grânian*, to groan. See GRIN, and cf. GRUNT.] **1.** To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow. **2.** To strive after earnestly, as with groans.

Grōan, *n.* A low, moaning sound; — usually uttered in pain; sometimes, in derision.

Groat (grawt,) *n.* [D. *groot*, that is, a *great* piece of coin, from D. *groot*, Ger. *grosz*, great.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to four pence.

Groats (grawts), *n.; pl.* [A.-S. *grât*. See GRIT.] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.

Grō'çer, *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, originally one who sells by the *gross*, who deals by wholesale. See GROSS.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

Grō'çer-y, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The commodities sold by grocers. **2.** A grocer's store. [*Amer.*]

Grŏg, *n.* [So called from Admiral Vernon (nicknamed "Old *Grog*," because he wore a *grogram* cloak), who first introduced rum, diluted with water, as a beverage, on board a ship.] A mixture of spirit and water, usually not sweetened.

Grŏg'ġer-y, *n.* A grog-shop.

Grŏg'ġi-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being groggy. **2.** Tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse.

Grŏg'ġy, *a.* **1.** Overcome with grog; tipsy. **2.** Weakened in a fight so as to stagger. **3.** Moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet; — said of a horse.

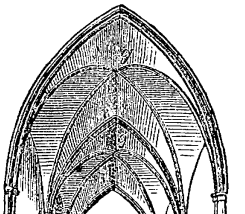
Grŏg'ram, } *n.* [O. Fr. *gros-grain*, i. e., gross-grain, or
Grŏg'ran, } of a coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

Grŏg'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed.

Groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, distinction, division, branch.] **1.** The depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh. **2.** (*Arch.*) The angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

Groin, *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.

Groined, *a.* [From *groin*.] (*Arch.*) Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.



Groined Arch.

Grŏm'met, *n.* [Fr. *gourmette*, curb, curb-chain, from *gourmer*, to curb, thump, beat.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round by others in a particular manner. **2.** (*Mil.*) A wad for cannon, made of rope.

Grōōm, *n.* [O. D. *grom*, boy, youth; A.-S. & Goth. *guma*, man, allied to Lat. *homo*.] **1.** A servant; *especially*, a man or boy who has the charge of horses. **2.** One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department. **3.** A man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.

Grōōm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROOMING.] To tend or care for, as a horse.

Grōōmṣ'man, *n.; pl.* GROOMS'MEN. An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Grōōve, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *grôf*, ditch, pool, Goth. *grôba*, from A.-S. *grafan*, Icel. *grafa*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *graban*, to dig.] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.

Grōōve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROOVING.] [See *supra*.] To cut a groove or channel in; to form into channels or grooves; to furrow.

Grōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROPED (grōpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROPING.] [Prov. Eng. *grape*, A.-S. *grapian*, *gropian*, allied to *gripe*. See GRIPE.] To attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way.

Grōpe, *v. t.* To search out by feeling in the dark.

Grōss, *a.* [*compar.* GROSSER; *superl.* GROSSEST.] [Fr. *gros*, L. Lat. *grossus*, from Lat. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat. See GREAT.] **1.** Great; large; excessively or disproportionately large; bulky. **2.** Coarse; rough. **3.** Not easily aroused or excited; stupid. **4.** Vulgar; indelicate; low; obscene; impure. **5.** Thick; dense. **6.** Great; palpable. **7.** Whole; entire; total.

Grōss, *n.* **1.** The main body; the bulk; the mass. **2.** The number of twelve dozen.

A great gross, twelve gross; one hundred and forty-four dozen. — *In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

Grōss'bēak, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, allied to the finch and linnet. The bill is convex above, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance they take their name.

Grossbeak.

Grōss'ly, *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely.

Grōss'ness, *n.* State or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness.

Grŏt, *n.* A grotto. See GROTTO.

Gro-tĕsque', *a.* [See GROTTO.] Like the figures found in grottoes; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; ludicrous; antic.

Gro-tĕsque'ly, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.
Gro-tĕsque'ness, *n.* State of being grotesque.
Grŏt'to, *n.*; *pl.* GRŎT'TŌES. [Fr. *grotte*, L. Lat. *grupta*, A.-S. *grut*, from Lat. *crypta*, Gr. κρύπτη, a concealed subterranean passage; κρυπτός, concealed; κρύπτειν, to conceal.] A natural cavern; also, an ornamental, artificial cave or cavern-like apartment.
Ground, *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus*, originally dust, earth, gravel, from A.-S. *grindan*, Eng. *grind*.] **1.** The surface of the earth; hence, the surface of a floor or pavement. **2.** Region; territory; land; estate; field. **3.** The basis on which any thing rests; foundation; hence, a premise, reason, or datum; originating force, agency, or agent. **4.** (*Paint.*) The surface on which a figure or object is represented; also, that portion of manufactured articles, of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. **5.** *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees. **6.** *pl.* (*Arch.*) Pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, &c., are attached. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. (*b.*) The tune on which descants are raised.

To gain ground, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success. — *To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage. — *To lose ground*, to retire; to retreat; hence, to lose advantage, credit, or reputation.

Ground, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUNDING.] **1.** To lay or set on the ground. **2.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation; to fix firmly. **3.** To instruct in elements or first principles.
Ground, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed.
Ground, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *grind*. See GRIND.
Ground'age, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the ground or space it occupies while in port.
Ground'-ăsh, *n.* A sapling of ash.
Ground'-bāit, *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.
Ground'-flōor, *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.
Ground'-hŏg, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The American marmot, usually called, in New England, *woodchuck*. **2.** A certain animal of Australia.
Ground'less, *a.* Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; false.
Ground'less-ly, *adv.* In a groundless manner.
Ground'less-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.
Ground'ling, *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; the spined loach. **2.** A spectator in the pit of the theater, which was formerly on the ground.
Ground'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The peanut. (*b.*) A leguminous, twining plant, producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. (*c.*) The dwarf ginseng. [*Amer.*] (*d.*) A European plant, having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste.
Ground'-plăn, *n.* The surface representation of the divisions of a building.
Ground'-plāte, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the outermost pieces of framing placed on or near the ground; a ground-sill.
Ground'-plŏt, *n.* **1.** The ground on which a building is placed. **2.** The plan of the lower part of a building.
Ground'-rĕnt, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.
Ground'sel, **Ground'sĭll**, *n.* [Eng. *ground*, A.-S. *grund*, and *syl*, sill, q. v.] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.
Ground'-squir'rel (-skwĭr-rel *or* -skwŭr-rel), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of squirrel that burrows in the ground; a chipmunk.
Ground'swell, *n.* A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased.
Ground'work (-wûrk), *n.* **1.** Foundation; basis. **2.** The essential part; the ground. **3.** First principle; original reason.
Group (grōōp), *n* [Fr. *groupe*, *grouppe*, cluster, bunch. Cf. A.-S. *crop*, crop, top, bunch.] **1.** A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things. **2.** An assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A number of eighth, sixteenth, &c., notes tied together. (*b.*) Any musical ornament consisting of several short tones.
Group, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUPED (grōōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUPING.] To form a group of; to form an assemblage.
Grouse, *n.* [Perhaps from *gorse*, furze or heath, whence *gor-cock*, for *gorse-cock*, the red grouse. Cf. Per. *khurôs*, or *khorôs*, a dunghill cock.] (*Ornith.*) A stout-legged rasorial bird, having feathered feet and a very short bill, and highly prized for food.

Grouse.

Grout, *n.* [A.-S. *grût*, Icel. *grautr*. See GROAT and GRIT.] **1.** Coarse meal; pollard. **2.** A kind of thick ale. **3.** Lees; grounds; dregs; sediment. **4.** A thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings. **5.** A kind of wild apple.
Grout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUTING.] To fill up with grout, as the joints between stones.
Grout'y, *a.* Cross; sulky; surly; sullen. [*Colloq.*]
Grōve, *n.* [A.-S. *grâf*, grave, cave, grove, from *grafan*, to dig; because an avenue or grove is cut out or hollowed out of a thicket of trees. See GROOVE.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent.
Grŏv'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROVELING.] [Cf. L. & H. Ger. *krabbeln*, D. *grabbelen*, *krabbelen*, to crawl, Icel. *grufa*, to lie prostrate on the ground.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture. **2.** To be low or mean.
Grŏv'el-er, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.
Grōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROWING.] [A.-S. *growan*, Icel. *gróa*.] **1.** To increase in size by a natural and organic process. **2.** To increase in any way; to be augmented. **3.** To thrive; to flourish. **4.** To result as an effect from a cause; to become. **5.** To become attached or fixed; to adhere.

Syn. — To become; increase; enlarge; augment; improve.

Grōw, *v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise.
Grōw'er, *n.* One who grows, cultivates, or produces.
Growl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROWLING.] [D. *grollen*, to grunt, murmur, be angry.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.
Growl, *v. t.* To express by growling.
Growl, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.
Growl'er, *n.* One who growls.
Grōwn, *p. p.* of *grow*. See GROW.
Grōwth, *n.* **1.** Process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; augmentation; production. **2.** That which has grown; product; consequence; effect; result.
Grŭb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUBBING.] [Goth. *graban*, to dig, imp. *grôf*, for *grôb*. A.-S. *grafan*, imp. *grôf*.] **1.** To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging. **2.** To beg, especially food. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Grŭb, *v. t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots.
Grŭb, *n.* [So called from *grubbing* or mining. See *supra*.] **1.** A fleshy, dingy-colored larve; *especially*, a larve of a beetle or weevil. **2.** A short, thick man; a dwarf. **3.** That which is grubbed up for food; victuals. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Grŭb'ber, *n.* **1.** One who grubs. **2.** An instrument for grubbing.
Grŭdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUDGING.] [O. Eng. *grutche*, *gruiche*, from Ger. *grunzen*, Eng. *grunt*.] To part with reluctantly; to desire to get back again.
Grŭdge, *v. i.* To be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant.
Grŭdge, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill will; envy; secret enmity.

Syn. — Pique; aversion; dislike; hatred; spite.

Grŭdg'er, *n.* One who grudges; a murmurer.
Grŭdg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grudging manner.
Grų'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel*, from A.-S. *grût*. See GRIT.] A kind of light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.
Grŭff, *a.* [*compar.* GRUFFER; *superl.* GRUFFEST.] [D. *graf*, N. H. Ger. *grob*, O. H. Ger. *gerób*, probably from A.-S. *reófan*, Icel. *riúfa*, to loose, break, split.] Of

a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

Grŭff'ly, *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Grŭff'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gruff.

Grŭm, *a.* [A.-S. *grum*, *grom*, *gram*, *grim*. See GRIM.] **1.** Morose; severe of countenance; glum; grim. **2.** Low; deep in the throat; guttural.

Grŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUMBLING.] [L. Ger. *grummeln*, *grumen*, D. *grommelen*, *grommen*. Cf. W. *grwm*, murmur, grumble, surly.] **1.** To murmur with discontent. **2.** To growl; to snarl. **3.** To rumble; to roar.

Grŭm'ble, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

Grŭm'bler, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs.

Grume, *n.* [From Lat. *grumus*, a little heap.] A clot, [as of blood.

Grŭm'ly, *adv.* In a grum manner.

Grŭ'mous, *a.* [See *supra*.] Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted.

Grŭnt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUNTING.] [Ger. *grunzen*, A.-S. *grunan*, allied to Lat. *grundire*, *grunnire*.] To make a deep guttural noise, like [a hog.

Grŭnt, *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

Grŭnt'er, *n.* One that grunts.

Grŭnt'ling, *n.* A young hog.

Grўph'on, *n.* A griffin. See GRIFFIN.

Guā'ia-cŭm (gwā'ya-kŭm), *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*, from the language of Hayti.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West India islands. **2.** The resin of the lignumvitæ, or boxwood, found in the West Indies and Central America. It is much used in medicine.

Guä'no (gwä'no), *n.* [Sp. *guano*, or *huano*, from Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] The excrement of certain sea-fowls;—used as a manure.

Guăr'an-tee' (găr'an-tee'), *n.* (*Law.*) **1.** A promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; a warranty; a security. **2.** A guarantor. **3.** The person to whom a guaranty is made.

Guăr'an-tee' (găr'an-tee'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARANTEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARANTEEING.] (*Law.*) To undertake or engage for the payment of a debt, or the performance of a duty, by another person; to make sure; to warrant.

Guăr'an-tôr' (găr'an-tôr'), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) One who makes or gives a guaranty; a warrantor; a surety. (*b.*) One who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

Guăr'an-ty (găr'an-tў), *n.* [O. Fr. *guarantie*, N. Fr. *garantie*, from O. Fr. *guarant*, N. Fr. *garant*, L. Lat. *warens*, O. H. Ger. *werênt*, a warranter, from O. H. Ger. *werên*, to warrant, guard, keep.] (*Law.*) An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some contract or duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform; a warranty; a security.

Guăr'an-ty (găr'an-tў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARANTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARANTYING.] **1.** (*Law.*) To undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. **2.** To undertake to secure to another, at all events. **3.** To indemnify; to save harmless.

☞ *Guaranty* is the prevalent form of writing the word among legal writers and in law-books, in the United States, both for the verb and the substantive. *Guarantee* is the form most commonly used in England.

Guärd (gärd, 72), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARDING.] [O. Fr. *guarder*, *warder*, N. Fr. *garder*, from O. H. Ger. *wartên*, to see, look, observe, guard, A.-S. *weardian*, Eng. *ward*.] **1.** To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection. **2.** To protect the edge of, especially, with an ornamental border.

Syn.—To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.

Guärd (gärd), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state of defense or safety.

Guärd (gärd), *n.* **1.** That which guards or secures; as, (*a.*) A man or body of men stationed to protect a person or position; a watch; a sentinel. (*b.*) One who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train; a conductor. [*Eng.*] (*c.*) An expression or admission to secure against objections or censure. **2.** Any fixture or attachment to protect against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss; as, (*a.*) Part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. (*b.*) Ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment. (*c.*) A chain or cord for fastening a timepiece to one's person. (*d.*) A fence to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel. (*e.*) A widening of the deck of a steamboat by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision. **3.** (*Fencing.*) A posture of defense.

Syn.—Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; attention; watch; heed.

Guärd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being guarded.

Guärd'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Having the face turned toward the spectator.

Guärd'ed-ly, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

Guärd'ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being guarded.

Guärd'er, *n.* One who guards.

Guärd'i-an (gärd'ĭ-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *guardain*, *gardian*, N. Fr. *gardien*. See GUARD, *v.*] **1.** One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden. **2.** (*Law.*) One who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

Guärd'i-an, *a.* Guarding; protecting.

Guärd'i-an-shĭp, *n.* The office of a guardian.

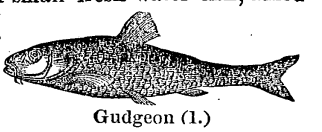
Guärd'-room, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

Guärd'-shĭp, *n.* A vessel of war to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen.

Guä'và (gwä'và), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba*, *guayabo*.] A tropical tree, or its fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

Gū'ber-na-tō'ri-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *gubernator*, governor.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

Gŭd'ġeon (gŭd'jun), *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, from Lat. *gobio*, or *gobius*, Gr. κωβιός.] **1.** A small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp. It is easily caught, and often used for bait. **2.** A person easily cheated or insnared. **3.** A bait; allurement. **4.** (*Mach.*) The piece of iron in the end of a wooden shaft on which it turns in a collar or on a gudgeon-block; formerly, the part of any horizontal shaft on which it runs. **5.** (*Naut.*) An eye or clamp fastened to the stern-post to hang the rudder on.



Gudgeon (1.)

Guē'ber, } *n.* A fire-worshiper; a follower of Zoroas-
Guē'bre, } ter; a Parsee.

Guĕr'don (ġĕr'don, 14), *n.* [O. Fr. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, L. Lat. *widerdonum*, from O. H. Ger. *widar*, N. H. Ger. *wider*, again, against, and Lat. *donum*, gift, present, or corrupted from O. H. Ger. *widarlôn*, recompense, A.-S. *widherlean*.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Guer-rĭl'là (ġer-rĭl'là), *n.* [Sp., literally, little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra*, war, Eng. *war*.] **1.** An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. **2.** One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare.

Guĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUESSED (ġĕst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUESSING.] [Allied to A.-S. *gitan*, Eng. *get*, to obtain.] **1.** To judge of at random. **2.** To form an opinion of, from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive. **3.** To conjecture rightly. **4.** To hit upon by accident.

Syn.—To think; reckon.—It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess*, not in its true and specific sense, but simply for *think* or *believe*, as, "I *guess* the mail has arrived;" "I *guess* he is at home." It is equally vulgar to use *reckon* in the same way, as, "I *reckon* the mail has arrived;" "I *reckon* he is at home." These words are the *shibboleth* of the North and the South in this country. It would be better for each (in order to avoid so gross a vulgarism) to drop *entirely* its peculiar and abused term, substituting therefor some such word as *think*, *believe*, *imagine*, *fancy*, &c.

Guĕss, *v. i.* To make a guess or random judgment; to conjecture.

Guĕss, *n.* Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjecture.

Guĕss'er, *n.* One who guesses.

Guĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *gest*, Icel. *gestr*, Goth. *gasts*, allied to Lat. *hostis*, or *fostis*, stranger, enemy, Slav. *gostj*, guest, orig. one that is entertained, from Skr. *ghas*, to eat up.] A visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging or boarding house.

Guf-faw', *n.* A loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Guīd'a-ble (gīd'-), *a.* Capable of being guided.

Guīd'age, *n.* **1.** Reward given to a guide. **2.** Guidance.

Guīd'ançe (gīd'anss), *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

Guīde (gīd, 72) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUIDING.] [Fr. *guider*, from Goth. *vitan*, to watch over, give heed to, A.-S. *witan*.] **1.** To lead or

direct; to conduct in a course or path; to pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; to train; to influence.

Guīde, *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another in his way; a conductor. **2.** A director; a regulator. **3.** (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, whose chief duty is to keep at the proper distance from the one in front, the men of the company, when dressing a line.

Guīde′-pōst, *n.* A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guī′don (gī′don), *n.* [Fr. *guidon*. See GUIDE, *v.*] **1.** A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, or that used to make signals at sea; also, the flag of a guild or fraternity. **2.** One who carries a flag.

Guīld (gĭld), *n.* [A.-S. *gild*, *geld*, tribute, a society, from A.-S. *gildan*, *geldan*, to pay.] An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection.

Guīld′hạll (gĭld′hawl), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble.

Guīle (gīl, 72), *n.* [O. Fr. *guile*, from A.-S. *wīle*, Eng. *wile*, Icel. *vîl*.] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Guīle′fụl, *a.* Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery; guilty.

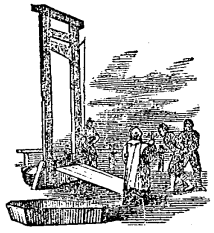
Guīle′less (109), *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless.

Guīle′less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit.

Guillemot.

Guĭl′le-mŏt′ (gĭl′le-mŏt′), *n.* [Fr.; W. *chwilawg*.] A marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Guĭl′lo-tīne′ (gĭl′lo-teen′), *n.* [Fr., from *Guillotin*, a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish the usual mode of decapitation, and use machinery which would dispense with the ax or sword.] A machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy ax or cutter.



Guillotine.

Guĭl′lo-tīne′ (gĭl′lo-teen′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUILLOTINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUILLOTINING.] To behead with the guillotine.

Guĭlt (gĭlt), *n.* [A.-S. *gylt*, crime, from A.-S. *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay; prob. orig. signifying the fine paid for an offense, and afterward the offense itself.] **1.** Criminality and consequent exposure to punishment; offense against right. **2.** Exposure to any legal penalty or forfeiture.

Guĭlt′i-ly, *adv.* In a guilty manner.

Guĭlt′i-ness, *n.* State of being guilty; criminality.

Guĭlt′less, *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Without experience or trial.

Guĭlt′less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being guiltless.

Guĭlt′y (gĭlt′y), *a.* [*compar.* GUILTIER; *superl.* GUILTIEST.] Evincing guilt; criminal and ill-deserving; wicked.

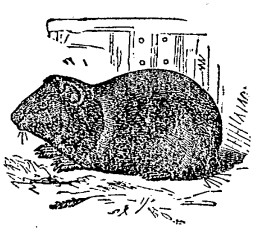
Guinea-fowl.

Guĭn′ea (gĭn′e), *n.* [From *Guinea*, in Africa, abounding in gold.] An old gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling, or about five dollars.

Guĭn′ea-drŏp′per (gĭn′e-) *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Guĭn′ea-fowl (gĭn′e-), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl closely allied to the peacocks and to the turkeys, orig. brought from Africa.

Guĭn′ea-hĕn (gĭn′e-), *n.* See GUINEA-FOWL.

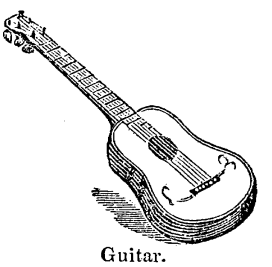


Guinea-pig.

Guĭn′ea-pĭg (gĭn′e-), *n.* [Probably a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small Brazilian rodent, of a white color, with spots of orange and black.

Guīṣe (gīz, 72), *n.* [Fr. *guise*, from O. H. Ger. *wisa*, A.-S., & Eng. *wise*.] **1.** External appearance in manner or dress; garb; behavior; mien. **2.** Custom; mode; practice.

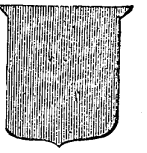
Gui-tär′ (gĭ-tär′), *n.* [Fr. *guitarre*, from Gr. κιθάρα, Lat. *cithara*.] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, played upon with the fingers.



Guitar.

Gŭlch, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gull*, mouthful.] **1.** A glutton. [*Obs.*] **2.** A ravine; a gully.

Gūleṣ (gūlz), *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, from L. Lat. *gula*, reddened skin.] (*Her.*) A red color; red; —indicated in engraving by straight perpendicular lines.



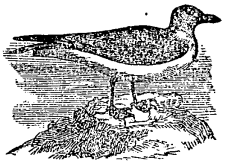
Gules.

Gŭlf, *n.* [From Gr. κόλπος, bosom, bay, gulf, Mod. Gr. κόλφος.] **1.** An abyss; a deep chasm or basin. **2.** (*Geog.*) A large bay; an open sea.

Gŭlf′y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GULLING.] [O. Sw. *gylla*, to deceive, D. *kullen*. Cf. GUILE, and GULL, a sea-fowl.] To deceive; to cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Gŭll, *n.* **1.** A trick; fraud. **2.** One easily cheated; a dupe.



Gull.

Gŭll, *n.* [W. *gwylan*. Cf. *supra*.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings, and with a straight beak hooked at the tip.

Gŭl′let, *n.* [From Lat. *gula*, gullet, throat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The esophagus. **2.** Something shaped like the food-passage, or performing similar functions.

Gŭl′li-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being gullible. [*Colloq.*]

Gŭl′li-ble, *a.* Easily gulled. [*Colloq.*]

Gŭl′ly, *n.* [See GULLET.] A channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a gulch.

Gŭl′ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GULLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GULLYING.] To wear into a gully or into gullies.

Gu-lōs′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *gulosus*, gluttonous, from *gula*, gullet, throat.] Greediness; voracity. [*Rare.*]

Gŭlp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GULPED (gŭlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GULPING.] [D. *gulpen*, *golpen*, from *golpe*, whirlpool, gulf. See GULF.] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up.

To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

Gŭlp, *n.* **1.** A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. **2.** A disgorging.

Gŭm, *n.* [A.-S. *gôma*, palate, Icel. *gômr*, O. H. Ger. *giumo*, *goumo*.] The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth.

Gŭm, *n.* [A.-S. *gôma*, Ger. *gummi*, Lat. *gummi* and *commis*, Gr. κόμμι; Russ. *kamedj*, from Gr. κομμίσιον, diminutive of κόμμι.] A vegetable secretion in the juices of many plants which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water; also, with less propriety, exudations that are not soluble in water.

Gum arabic, a gum which flows from trees of several species of the genus *Acacia*. — *Gum elastic*, or *elastic gum*, caoutchouc or India rubber. — *Gum lac*. See LAC. — *Gum senegal*, a gum resembling gum arabic, brought from near the River Senegal, in Africa. — *Gum tragacanth*. See TRAGACANTH.

Gŭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUMMING.] To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum.

Gŭm′bo, *n.* [Written also *gombo*; i. q. okra, and a soup into which this plant enters largely as an ingredient.] A dish composed of okra, tomatoes, and a little mustard together.

Gŭm′-boil, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Gum-mĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gum.

Gŭm′mi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

Gŭm′moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gummosus*.] Gum-like, or composed of gum; gummy.

Gŭm′my, *a.* [*compar.* GUMMIER; *superl.* GUMMIEST.] **1.** Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive. **2.** Productive of gum. **3.** Covered with gum.

Gŭmp, *n.* [Cf. Sw. & Dan. *gump*, buttocks, rump.] A foolish person; a dolt; a dunce. [*Low.*]

Gŭmp′tion (84), *n.* [Cf. O. & Prov. Eng. *gaum*, to understand, *goam*, to look after.] **1.** Capacity; shrewdness; address. **2.** (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The art of preparing colors. (*b.*) Magilp. See MAGILP.

Gŭm′-răsh, *n.* (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease.

Gŭm'-rĕş'in, *n.* The milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air; one of certain inspissated saps.

Gŭm'-tree, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The black gum, one of the largest trees of the Southern States. (*b.*) A tree found in Australia, having a straight, branchless stem from one to two hundred feet in height. **2.** A hollow tree. [*Southern States.*]

Gŭn, *n.* [Prob. like *cannon*, from Lat. *canna*, reed, tube, or abbrev. from L. Lat. *mangona*, *mangonus*, *mango*, *manganum*, Gr. *μάγγανον*, a machine for defending fortifications; or, perhaps from O. Eng. *gyn*, *gynne*, *gin*, abbrev. of *engine*.] **1.** Any fire-arm or instrument, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder. **2.** (*Mil.*) A heavy cannon distinguished from others by its great weight and strength, and the absence of a chamber.

Gŭn, *v. i.* To practice fowling or hunting small game; — used chiefly in the participial form.

Gŭn'-bōat, *n.* (*Mil.*) A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

Gŭn'-ĕŏt'ton, *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Gŭn'-dĕck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is.

Gŭn'-mĕt'al, *n.* An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c. [*Amer.*]

Gŭn'nel, *n.* **1.** A gunwale. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A little spotted fish, found on the Northern Atlantic shores.

Gŭn'ner, *n.* One who works a gun; also, a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance.

Gŭn'ner-y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

Gŭn'ning, *n.* The act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

Gŭn'ny, *n.* [Hind. & Bengal. *gon*, a coarse sack or bag for grain.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Gŭn'pow-der, *n.* A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated and dried.

Gŭn'rēach, *n.* The distance to which a gun will shoot; gunshot

Gŭn'-rōom (28), *n.* (*Naut.*) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied by the gunner or as a mess-room by the lieutenants.

Gŭn'shŏt, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. **2.** The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun, so as to be effective.

Gŭn'smĭth, *n.* A maker of small arms; an armorer.

Gŭn'stŏck, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gŭn'ter's Chāin. [From Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods, or 66 feet, long.

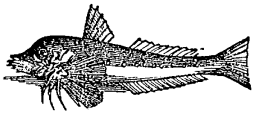
Gŭn'ter's Scāle. A rule, two feet long marked with graduated lines for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, &c.

Gŭn'wale (commonly pron. *gŭn'nel*), *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*, because the upper guns are pointed from it.] (*Naut.*) The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.

Gûr'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GURGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GURGLING.] [Ger. *gurgeln*, to gargle. Cf. GARGLE.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

Gûr'gle, *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.

Gûr'nard, } *n.* [O. Fr. *gournal*, *gournauld*,
Gûr'net, } Ir. *guirnead*.] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks.



Gurnard.

Gŭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUSHED (gŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUSHING.] [D. *gudsen*, allied to O. H. Ger. *giozan*, *giuzan*, Goth. *giutan*, A.-S. *geotan*, to pour out.] **1.** To flow copiously; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. **2.** To act with a sudden and rapid impulse.

Syn. — To flow. — To *gush* is to break forth with violence; to *flow* is to move on gently with little or no opposition. The fountain *gushes* from beneath the rocks, and *flows* quietly away in a winding stream.

Gŭsh, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

Gŭsh'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid. **2.** Emitting copiously, as tears; hence, soft-hearted; sentimental. [*Colloq.*]

Gŭs'set, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, arm-pit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse*, pod, husk.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

Gŭst, *n.* [Lat. *gustus*, Pr. *gost*, O. Fr. *goust*, N. Fr. *goût*.] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish. **2.** Gratification of any kind; enjoyment. **3.** A capacity for any form of such enjoyment; taste.

Gŭst, *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, *gióstr*, a cool breeze, *gusta*, *giósta*, to blow cold.] **1.** A sudden squall. **2.** A sudden, violent burst of passion.

Gŭst'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.

Gŭs'to, *n.* [It. & Sp. See GUST.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; fancy. [pestuous.

Gŭst'y, *a.* Subject to, or attended by, gusts; tem-

Gŭt, *n.* [Allied to Goth. *qvithus*, belly, womb; A.-S. *cwidh*, womb.] **1.** The intestinal canal of an animal. **2.** *pl.* The whole mass of intestines.

Gŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUTTING.] **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate. **2.** To destroy the interior of.

Gŭt'tă-pĕr'chă, *n.* [From the Malay. *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the particular tree from which it is procured.] An inspissated sap obtained from various trees found in the Malayan archipelago. In many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc.

Gŭt'tæ Se-rē'næ. [Lat., literally serene or clear drop.] (*Med.*) Blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

Gŭt'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *gutta*, drop.] **1.** A channel for conveying away the rain from a roof. **2.** A small channel at the road side or elsewhere.

Gŭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* GUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUTTERING.] To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels.

Gŭt'ter, *v. i.* To become hollowed or channeled.

Gŭt'tle, *v. i.* [From *gut*, q. v.] To swallow greedily. [*Obs.*]

Gŭt'tler, *n.* A greedy eater.

Gŭt'tur-al, *a.* [Lat. *guttur*, throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. [Greek χ.

Gŭt'tur-al, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the

Gŭt'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In a guttural manner.

Gŭt'tur-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Guȳ (gī), *n.* [See GUIDE.] A rope or rod attached to any thing to steady it.

Gŭz'zle (gŭz'zl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUZZLING.] [A modification of *guttle*, q. v.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently.

Gŭz'zle, *v. t.* To swallow much or often.

Gŭz'zle, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

Gŭz'zler, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Gȳbe, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GYBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GYBING.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other.

Gym-nā'şi-ärch, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασιάρχης*, and *γυμνασίαρχος*; *γυμνάσιον* and *ἄρχειν*, to govern.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasium.

Gym-nā'şi-um, *n.*; *pl.* GYM-NĀ'ŞI-Ȧ. [Lat. *gymnasium*, Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, from *γυμνάζειν*, to exercise, from *γυμνός*, naked.] **1.** A place where athletic exercises are performed. **2.** A school for the higher branches of literature and science.

Gym'nast (jĭm'nast), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasiun.

Gym-năs'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises
Gym-năs'tic-al, } of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

Gym-năs'tic, *n.* **1.** Athletic exercise. **2.** One who practices or teaches athletic exercises.

Gym-năs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner.

Gym-năs'tics, *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gym-nŏs'o-phĭst, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνοσοφιστής*; *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφιστής*, philosopher.] One of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

Gym'no-spĕrm, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, seed, *σπείρειν*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) A plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock.

Gȳn'ar-chy, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, woman, and *ἄρχειν*, to rule, govern.] Government by a female.

Gȳn'e-ŏe'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, genitive *γυναικός*, woman, and *κρατεῖν*, to rule.] Government administered by a woman.

Gȳp'se-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gypseus*. See GYPSUM.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyp-sŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Lat. *gypsum* and Gr. *γραφή*, writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.] The act or art of engraving upon gypsum.

Gȳp'sum, *n.* [Lat. *gypsum*, Gr. *γύψος*, Ar. *djibsîn*, Per. *djabsin*, Chald. *gîphês*.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent. of water. When burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms *plaster of Paris*.

Gȳp'sy, *n.*; *pl.* GȲP'SIES. [O. Eng. *Gyptian*, from Fr.

Egyptien, an Egyptian, a gypsy.] [Also spelled *gipsy* and *gypsey*.] **1.** One of a vagabond race, coming originally from India, and now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune-telling, tinkering, &c. **2.** A cunning or crafty person. [*Colloq.*]

Gȳ'ral (jī'ral), *a.* [See GYRE.] Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

Gȳ'rāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GYRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GYRATING.] [Lat. *gyrare*, *gyratum*. See GYRE.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally.

Gȳ-rā'tion, *n.* Act of turning or whirling around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; rotation.

Gȳ'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally.

Gȳre (jīr), *n.* [Lat. *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, from γυρός, round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body.

Gyr'fal-con (jĕr'faw-kn), *n.* [L. Lat. *gyrofalco*, *gyrofalcus*, *à gyrando*, from its circling around before descending on the prey.] (*Ornith.*) The peregrine falcon. See FALCON.

Gȳr'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. γῦρος, ring, circle, and μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it.

Gȳ'ro-scō**pe**, *n.* [Gr. γῦρος, ring, circle, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, &c.

Gȳve (jīv), *n.* [W. *gefyn*, Ir. *geibhion*.] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs; a fetter.

Gȳve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GYVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H (aitch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, is commonly classed among the consonants, but without sufficient reason, as no articulation or contact of the mouth-organs is necessary or possible in its formation. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 76. — (*Mus.*) H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural.

☞ It is supposed that *h* was originally called *ech*, after the analogy of *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c., the *ch* having a guttural sound, like *ch* in Scotch and German, and representing the Anglo-Saxon *h*, which had a stronger sound than our English *h*, and was uttered not only at the beginning but also at the end of words, in which latter position it is with us always silent. This guttural sound was afterward corrupted, it is thought, into that of *ch* in *church* (a change of which etymology furnishes many examples), and the short vowel ĕ was replaced by its corresponding long sound ā.

Hä, *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

Hā'be-as Cȯr'pus. [Lat., you may have the body.] (*Law.*) A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; *especially*, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty.

Hăb'er-dăsh'er, *n.* [Either from Ger. *habt ihr das, herr?* i. e., have you that, sir? (cf. O. Eng. *haberdash* ware) or, less probably, from *berdash*, a kind of neck-dress, formerly worn; or from O. Fr. *aver*, *avoir*, property, goods, and D. *tuischer*, Ger. *tauscher*, a barterer.] A seller of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, &c.

Hăb'er-dăsh'er-y, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Hăb'er-dīne', or **Hăb'er-dīne**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Aberdeen-fish*.] A dried salt cod.

Ha-bĕr'ġe-on, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, a small hauberk, dim. of O. Fr. *hauberc*, *halberc*. See HAUBERK.] Defensive armor descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

Ha-bĭl'i-ment, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, clothe, from a hypoth. Lat. word, *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] A garment; clothing.

Hăb'it, *n.* [Lat. *habitus*, from *habere*, to have, be in a condition.] **1.** The usual condition of a person or thing; ordinary state; *especially*, physical temperament. **2.** Fixed or established custom; hence, the involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition; also, moral character. **3.** Attire; dress; habiliment; hence, a garment; *especially*, a closely fitting coat worn by ladies.

Syn. — Practice; mode; manner; way; custom. — *Habit* is an internal principle which leads us to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often: *custom* is external, being habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act. The two operate reciprocally on each other. The *custom* of giving produces a *habit* of liberality: *habits* of devotion promote the *custom* of going to church. *Custom* also supposes an act of the will, selecting given modes of procedure; *habit* is a law of our being, a kind of "second nature" which grows up within us.

Hăb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HABITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HABITING.] To dress; to clothe; to array.

Hăb'it-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Habitableness.

Hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habitare*, to dwell.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in.

Hăb'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

Hăb'it-an-çy, *n.* [See *supra*.] The same as INHABITANCY.

Hăb'it-ant, *n.* An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; *specifically*, *pl.* (ä'bē-tōng') a farmer of French descent or origin in Lower Canada. [of a plant or animal.

Hăb'i-tăt, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The natural abode or locality

Hăb'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. **2.** Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a residence. **3.** (*Bot.*) A habitat.

Ha-bĭt'u-al, *a.* **1.** Formed or acquired by habit. **2.** According to habit. **3.** Rendered permanent by continued causes.

Syn. — Customary; accustomed; usual; common.

Ha-bĭt'u-al-ly, *adv.* In an habitual manner; customarily; usually; commonly.

Ha-bĭt'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HABITUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HABITUATING.] To make accustomed; to accustom; to familiarize.

Ha-bĭt'u-ā'tion, *n.* The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Hăb'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *habitudo*. See HABIT.] Frequent repetition of an act or feeling, and its resulting tendency or consequence; customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting.

Hacienda (ä'the-ĉn'dä), *n.* [Sp., employment, estate, from Lat. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum*, what is to be done, from *facere*, to make, do.] An isolated farm or farmhouse.

Hăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HACKED (hăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HACKING.] [A.-S. *haccan*, D. *hakken*, Ger. *hacken*.] **1.** To cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch. **2.** To speak with stops or hesitation.

Hăck, *v. i.* **1.** To be exposed to common use for hire. **2.** To make an effort to raise phlegm; to hawk.

Hăck, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut. **2.** Hesitating or faltering speech.

Hăck, *n.* [O. Fr. *haque*. Cf. Icel. *fäkr*, horse. See HACKNEY.] **1.** A horse, or coach, or other carriage, let out for common hire; also, a family horse used in all kinds of work. **2.** A man who hires himself out for any literary work; a drudge. **3.** A large pick for working stone. **4.** A rack for feeding cattle. **5.** A frame for drying fish, or cheeses. **6.** A place where bricks are dried before burning. **7.** The wooden frame in the tail-race of a mill.

Hăck, *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.

Hăck'bĕr-ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree, having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet, edible fruits about the size of a cherry.

Hăck'le (hăk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HACKLING.] [See *infra*. Written also *heckle*.] **1.** To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel. **2.** To tear rudely asunder.

Hăck'le (hăk'l), *n.* [Allied to Ger. *haken*, Eng. *hook*, q. v.] **1.** An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine. **2.** Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. **3.** A fly for angling.

Hăck'ly, *a.* Rough or broken, as if hacked.

Hăck'ma-tăck', *n.* [A name of Indian origin.] The tamarack tree. See TAMARACK.

Hăck'ney, *n.*; *pl.* HĂCK'NEYS. [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse, an ambling nag. Cf. HACK.] **1.** A horse for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a pony. **2.** A horse or pony kept for hire; hence, a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack. **3.** A person worn by hired drudgery; a hireling; a prostitute.

Hăck'ney, *a.* **1.** Let out for hire. **2.** Prostitute; vicious for hire. **3.** Much used; common; trite.

Hăck'ney, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HACKNEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HACKNEYING.] To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse or coach; to make trite or commonplace.

Hăck'ney-cōach, *n.* A coach kept for hire; hack.

Hăd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *have.* [Contracted from A.-S. *hafde*, *häfed*, *häfd*, that is, *haved.*] See HAVE.

Hăd'dock, *n.* [W. *hadog*, *hadawg*, from *hadawg*, having seed, seedy.] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish a little smaller than the cod, which it much resembles.

Haddock.

Hā'dēs, *n.* [Gr. ᾅδης, αἵδης, usually derived from ἀ priv. and ἰδεῖν, to see, but this is doubtful.] The habitation of the dead.

Hăft, *n.* [A.-S. *häft*, haft, *häftan*, to take, seize, from Goth. *hafts*, sticking to, allied to Lat. *captus*, p. p. of *capere*, to take, seize.] A handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger; hilt.

Hăg, *n.* [A.-S. *häges*, *hägesse*, prob. from Ger. *hag*, hedge, bush, wood; orig. wood-woman, wild woman.] **1.** An ugly old woman; a fury; a she-monster. **2.** A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress.

Hăg'gard, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, Ger. *hagart*, from O. Eng. *hauke*, now *hawk*, and the suffix *ard.*] **1.** Wild or intractable. **2.** Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering.

Hăg'gard, *n.* **1.** An untrained or refractory hawk. **2.** Any thing wild and intractable. **3.** A hag.

Hăg'gard-ly, *adv.* In a haggard manner.

Hăg'gess, } *n.* [Scot. *hag*, to hack, to chop; Gael. *tai-*
Hăg'gis, } *geis.*] A pudding containing the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. [*Scot.*]

Hăg'gish, *a.* Like a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

Hăg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAGGLING.] [Dim. of Scot. *hag*, for *hack.*] **1.** To cut into small pieces; to notch or make rough by cutting. **2.** To tease; to worry.

Hăg'gle, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgle.

Hăg'gler, *n.* **1.** One who haggles. **2.** One who forestalls. [Obs.]

Hā/ĝi-ŏg'ra-phà, *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία,) from ἁγιόγραφος, written by inspiration, from ἅγιος, sacred, holy, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** That part of the Old Testament not embraced by the Law and the Prophets. **2.** The lives of the saints.

Hā/ĝi-ŏg'ra-phal, *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

Hā/ĝi-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa.

Hā/ĝi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The same as HAGIOGRAPHA.

Hā/ĝi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος, sacred, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A narrative of the lives of the saints.

Hăg'ship, *n.* The state or title of a hag.

Hăgue'but (hăg'but), or **Hăg'ue-bŭt** (hăg'e-bŭt), *n.* Same as ARQUEBUSE, q. v.

Hăh, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort; [ha. See HA.

Hä-hä', *n.* [Probably from *haw-haw*, a reduplication of *haw*, hedge. See HAW.] A fence or bank sunk in a slope so as not to be seen until one is close upon it.

Hāik, *n.* [Ar. *hâïk*, from *hâka*, to weave.] A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic.

Hāil, *n.* [A.-S. *hagal*, *hägel*, Icel. *hagall*, *hagl.*] Frozen rain, or grains and lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds.

Hāil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAILING.] To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapor.

Hāil, *v. t.* To pour down, as hail.

Hāil, *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

Hāil, *interj.* [See *infra.*] An exclamation, usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation.

Hāil, *n.* [A.-S. *häl*, *hälo*, *hälu*, safety. See HALE, *a.* and *n.*] A wish of health; a salutation.

Hāil, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *halôn*, *holôn*, to call; allied to Lat. *calare*, Gr. καλεῖν, to call. See CALL.] **1.** To call after loudly; to salute. **2.** To name; to call.

Hāil, *v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea; especially in the phrase *to hail from*, to report as one's home.

Hāil'-fĕl'low, *n.* An intimate companion.

Hāil'stōne, *n.* A frozen rain-drop.

Hāil'y, *a.* Full of hail; consisting of hail.

Hâir, *n.* [A.-S. *här*, Icel. *här*, allied to Skr. *kêça*, and Lat. *cæs* in *cæsaries.*] **1.** A small animal filament growing from the skin, or a mass of such. **2.** (*Bot.*) A filament on the surface of plants. **3.** (*Mech.*) A spring in a rifle or pistol lock, to unlock the tumbler.

To split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety. — *Not worth a hair*, of no value. — *To a hair*, with the nicest distinction.

Hâir'-brĕadth, *n.* [See BREADTH.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

Hâir'-brĕadth, *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

Hâir'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair.

Hâir'-clŏth, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair.

Hâir'-drĕss'er, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair.

Hâir'i-ness, *n.* The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

Hâir'less, *a.* Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

Hâir'-pĭn, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

Hâir'-spring, *n.* A fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance-wheel.

Hâir'-strōke, *n.* A delicate stroke in writing.

Hâir'y, *a.* Made of, covered with, or resembling hair.

Hāke, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *hake*, hook; Ger. *hecht*, pike.] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins.

Hake.

Hal'berd (hŏl'berd), *n.* [From M. H. Ger. *helmbart*, *helmbarte*, i. e., an ax to split a helmet, fr. Ger. *barte*, a broad ax, and *helm*, helmet.] (*Mil.*) A pole having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

Hal'berd-ier', *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Halberd.

Hăl'çy-on (hăl'sĭ-on), *n.* [Lat. *halcyon*, or *alcyon*, Gr. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών.] The kingfisher.

Hăl'çy-on, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice. **2.** Hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Hāle, *a.* [A.-S. *hâl*, sound, whole; Ger. *heil*, Icel. *heill*, Goth. *hails*. See WHOLE.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust.

Hāle, or **Hąle,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALING.] [See HAUL.] To drag; to haul.

Hälf (häf), *n.; pl.* HÄLVES (hävz). [A.-S. *healf*, *half*, Icel. *hâlfr*, Goth. *halbs.*] One of two equal parts of a thing.

To go halves, to have an equal share.

Hälf (häf), *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half.

Hälf (häf), *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Hälf'-and-Hälf' (häf'-and-häf', 128), *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

Hälf'-bīnd'ing (häf'-), *n.* A style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

Hälf'-blōod (häf'blŭd), *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

Hälf'-blōod'ed, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races. **2.** Hence, degenerate; mean.

Hälf'-breed, *n.* A person who is half-blooded; *especially*, the offspring of Indians and whites.

Hälf'-brŏth'er (häf'-brŭth-er), *n.* A brother by one parent only.

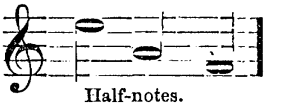
Hälf'-cāste (häf'-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

Hälf'-cŏck (häf'-), *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

Hälf'-heärt'ed (häf'-), *a.* Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind.

Hälf'-mōon (häf'-), *n.* **1.** The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. **2.** Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. **3.** (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle.

Hälf'-nōte (häf'nōt), *n.* (*Mus.*) A minim, in value one half of a semibreve, or whole note, and represented thus: —



Half-notes.

Hälf'-pāy (häf'pā), *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; more commonly, diminished or reduced pay.

Hälf'-pĕn-ny (häf'pĕn-nў, hăp'pen-nў, *or* hā'pen-nў), *n.; pl.* HÄLF'-PENÇE (häf'-). An English coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

Hälf'-sēas-ō'ver (häf'-), *a.* Half drunk. [*Colloq.*]

Hälf'-sĭs'ter (häf'-), *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

Hälf'-stĕp (häf'-), *n.* (*Mus.*) A semitone.

Hälf'-wāy (häf'wā), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially.

Hälf'-wāy (häf'wā), *a.* Equally distant from the extremes. [ish.

Hälf'-wĭt'ted (häf'-), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; fool-

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-but), *n.* [D. *heilbot*, *helbut*, Ger. *heilbutt*.] (*Ichth.*) A large sea-fish, of the flat-fish kind, having a dark back, and a white belly.

Halibut.

Hăl'i-măs, *n.* [A.-S. *hâlig*, holy, and *masse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All Souls; Hallowmass.

Hall, *n.* [A.-S. *heal*, *heall*, O. H. Ger. *halla*, Icel. *höll*, Goth. *alhs*, Lat. *aula*, Gr. *αὐλή*, palace.] **1.** A covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions, devoted to public business or domestic convenience; *especially*, (*a.*) A passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers. (*b.*) A manor-house. (*c.*) A large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. (*d.*) A place of public assembly. **2.** A college in an English university.

Hăl'le-lū'iah } (hăl'le-lū'yà), *n.* & *interj.* [See ALLE-
Hăl'le-lū'jah } LUIAH.] Praise ye Jehovah; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise and in thanksgiving to God.

Hal-lōō', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALLOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALLOOING.] [From *halloo*, an exclamation, allied to Fr. *haler*, to set or excite a dog.] To cry out; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*.

Hal-lōō', *v. t.* **1.** To encourage with shouts. **2.** To chase with shouts. **3.** To call or shout to.

Hal-lōō', *n.* An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; a shout; a call.

Hal-lōō', *interj.* Ho, there! ho! — an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.

Hăl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALLOWED (60); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALLOWING.] [A.-S. *hâlgian*, *hâligan*, from *hâlig*, holy.] To make holy; to consecrate; to treat as sacred.

Hăl'lōw-een', *n.* The evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day. [*Scot.*]

Hăl'lōw-măs, *n.* [See MASS.] The feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows.

Hal-lū'çi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *hallucinatio*, fr. *hallucinari*, or *alucinari*, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.] **1.** Error; delusion; mistake. **2.** An error or illusion of sensible perception, occasioned by some bodily or organic disorder or affection.

Hā'lō, *n.*; *pl.* HĀ'LŌS. [Lat. *halos*, acc. *halo*; Gr. *ἅλως*, a threshing-floor, and from its round shape also the disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it.] **1.** A circle of light; *especially*, (*Paint.*) a glory. **2.** A luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Hā'lō, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALOING.] To form, or surround with, a halo.

Hā'loid, *a.* [Gr. *ἅλς*, *ἁλος*, salt, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Chem.*) Resembling a salt; — applied to binary compounds, such as chloride of sodium, or common salt.

Hā'lo-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *ἅλως*, halo, and *σκόπειν*, to view.] An instrument for exhibition, illustration, or explanation of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like.

Hals'er (hawz'er), *n.* [Ger. *halse*, a collar of hounds, halser, from *hals*, neck; Ger. also *haltseil*, halser, from *halten*, to hold, and *seil*, rope.] A hawser. See HAWSER.

Halt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALTING.] [A.-S. *healtian*, to limp, Icel. *helta*; Ger. *halten*, to hold, to stop, Icel. *halda*, A.-S. *healdan*.] **1.** To stop in walking or marching. **2.** To step with lameness; to limp. **3.** To hesitate. **4.** To have an irregular rhythm.

Halt, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to cease marching; to stop.

Halt, *a.* Halting or stopping in walking; lame.

Halt, *n.* **1.** A stop in marching; a stopping. **2.** Act of limping; lameness.

Halt'er, *n.* One who halts or limps.

Hăl'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *halfter*, halter, noose.] A strong strap or cord; *especially*, (*a.*) A rope or strap and head-stall for a horse. (*b.*) A rope for hanging malefactors.

Hal'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALTERING.] To put a halter on.

Hälve (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALVING.] [From *half*.] To divide into two equal parts.

Hälves (hävz), *n.*; *pl.* of *half*. See HALF.

Hăl'yard, *n.* [From *hale*, or *haul*, and *yard*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails. [Written also *halliard*.]

Hăm, *n.* [A.-S. *ham*, from O. H. Ger. *ham*, crooked, bent, Celt. *cam*.] **1.** The inner or hind part of the knee. **2.** The thigh of any animal; *especially*, the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

Hăm'a-drȳ'ad, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* HĂM'A-DRȲ'ADS; Lat. *pl.* *HĂM'A-DRȲ'A-DĒS*. [Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς, from ἅμα, together, and δρῦς, δρυός, oak, tree.] (*Antiq.*) A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached.

Hāmes, *n.* [Allied to O. H. Ger. *ham*, Celt. *cam*, crooked, curved.] The curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar.

Ham-ĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Ham or his descendants.

Hăm'let, *n.* [A.-S. *hâm*, home, house, and *let*, a diminutive termination.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

Hăm'mer, *n.* [A.-S. *hamer*.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. **2.** Something which in form or action resembles the common hammer.

Hăm'mer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAMMERING.] **1.** To beat with a hammer. **2.** To form or forge with a hammer. **3.** To contrive by intellectual labor.

Hăm'mer, *v. i.* **1.** To be busy. **2.** To be working or in agitation.

Hăm'mer-clŏth, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box; — so called either from the old practice of carrying a *hammer*, nails, &c., in a pocket hid by this cloth, or as being a corruption of *armor*, *hammock*, or *hamper-cloth*.

Hăm'mer-er, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Hăm'mer-härd'en, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMMER-HARDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAMMER-HARDENING.] To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.

Hăm'mer-hĕad, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A shark, having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape.

Hăm'mock, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*. A word of Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed.

Hammock.

Hā-mōse', } *a.* [Lat. *hamus*,
Hā'mŏŭs, } hook.] (*Bot.*) Having the end hooked or curved.

Hăm'per, *n.* [Contracted from *hanaper*, q. v.] A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.

Hăm'per, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hanpr*, hemp.] An instrument that shackles; a fetter.

Hăm'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAMPERING.] [See the noun.] **1.** To put in a hamper. **2.** To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber.

Hăm'-shăck'le (-shăk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAM-SHACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAM-SHACKLING.] [Eng. *ham* and *shackle*, q. v.] To fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs; hence, to bind or restrain.

Hăm'ster, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hámistro*, *hámastro*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of rat; remarkable for having a bag on each side of the jaw, under the skin, and for its migrations.

Hăm'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.

Hăm'string, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMSTRUNG, or HAMSTRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* HAMSTRINGING.] To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hăn'a-per, *n.* [L. Lat. *hanaperium*, a large vase, *hanapus*, vase, bowl, cup, from O. Fr. *hanap*, O. H. Ger. *hnapf*, A.-S. *hnap*, cup, bowl.] **1.** A kind of basket, usually of wicker-work. **2.** A bag or basket, in the English chancery, used to receive fees due the king; hence, the exchequer of the chancery.

Hănd, *n.* [A.-S. *hand*, *hond*, Icel. *hand*, *hönd*, Goth. *handus*.] **1.** The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers. **2.** That which resembles, or to some extent performs the office of, a human hand; as, (*a.*) A limb of certain animals. (*b.*) An index or pointer of a dial. **3.** A measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; a palm; — applied to the measurement of a horse's height. **4.** Side; part; direction. **5.** Power of performance; skill; dexterity. **6.** Actual performance; deed; act; hence, manner of performance. **7.** An agent, servant, or laborer. **8.** Style of handwriting; penmanship; chirography. **9.** Possession; ownership; course of performance or execution; — usually in the pl. **10.** Agency in the transmission from one person to another. **11.** That which is, or may be, held in a hand at once.

At all hands, or *on all hands*, from those in every direction; by all parties. — *At hand*, near in time or place. — *By hand*, with the hands, in distinction from instrumentality of tools,

engines, or animals. — *From hand to hand*, from one person to another. — *Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly. — *Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*. — *Hand to hand*, in close union; close in fight. — *Hand to mouth*, precariously; from day to day. — *Laying on of hands*, a form used in consecrating to office and in blessing persons. — *Off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty. — *Off one's hand*, out of one's possession or care. — *On hand*, in present possession. — *To bear a hand* (*Naut.*), to give help quickly; to hasten. — *To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates. — *To be on the mending hand*, to be convalescent or improving. — *To change hands*, to change sides, or change owners. — *To come to hand*, to be received. — *To have a hand in*, to be concerned in. — *To have in hand*, to undertake; to be engaged upon. — *To lend a hand*, to give assistance. — *To put the hand to*, or *lay hands on*, to seize. — *To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. — *To take in hand*, (*a.*) To attempt; to undertake. (*b.*) To seize and deal with. — *To wash the hands*, to profess innocence. — *Under the hand of*, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of.

Hănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANDING.] **1.** To give or transmit with the hand. **2.** To lead, guide, and lift with the hand.

Hănd'-băr'rōw, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

Hănd'-bĕll, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand.

Hănd'bĭll, *n.* A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.

Hănd'-bo͝ok, *n.* A small book of reference; a manual.

Hănd'-brĕadth, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Hănd'cŭff, *n.* A fastening consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.

Hănd'cŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANDCUFFED (hănd'-kŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANDCUFFING.] To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

Hănd'-er, *n.* One who hands or transmits.

Hănd'fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* HĂND'FŬLS. **1.** As much as the hand will grasp or contain. **2.** A small quantity or number.

Hănd'-găl'lop, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Hănd'i-căp, *n.* **1.** A race in which the horses carry different weights, according to their age and character for speed, &c., with a view to equalize the chances as much as possible. **2.** An allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing inferior advantages.

Hănd'i-crăft, *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Hănd'i-crăfts'man, *n.*; *pl.* HĂND'I-CRĂFTS'MEN. A man skilled in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

Hănd'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner.

Hănd'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being handy.

Hănd'i-work (-wûrk), *n.* [A corruption of *handwork*.] Work done by the hands.

Hănd'ker-chief (hăng'er-chĭf), *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*, q. v.] **1.** A cloth, for the purpose of wiping the face, &c. **2.** A neckerchief; a neckcloth.

Hănd'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANDLING.] [From *hand*; A.-S. *handelian*, *handlian*, to touch.] **1.** To touch; to use or hold with the hand. **2.** To manage or wield; often, to manage skillfully. **3.** To make familiar by frequent touching. **4.** To deal with; to practice. **5.** To treat. **6.** To practice on; to transact with. **7.** To discourse on; to discuss.

Hănd'le, *n.* That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used.

To give a handle, to furnish an occasion.

Hănd'ling, *n.* **1.** A touching or use by the hand; action. **2.** (*Paint.*) The mode of using the pencil.

Hănd'māid, } *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a fe-
Hănd'māid-en, } male servant or attendant.

Hănd'-ôr'gan, *n.* A portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank.

Hănd'-rāil, *n.* A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.

Hănd'sa͡w, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

☞ In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a handsaw," denoting great ignorance, *handsaw* is a corruption of *heronshaw*, that is, the *heron*.

Hănd'sel, *n.* [A.-S. *handselen*, *handsylen*, a giving into hands, *handsellan*, *handsyllan*, to deliver up.] A sale, gift, or delivery which is the first of a series; a first installment.

Hănd'sel, *v. t.* To give a handsel to.

Hand'sŏme (hăn'sum), *a.* [*compar.* HANDSOMER; *superl.* HANDSOMEST.] [D. *handzaam*, dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, from *hand* and the termination *zaam*, equiv. to Eng. *some*.] **1.** Having a pleasing appearance or expression; comely; good-looking. **2.** Marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate. **3.** Liberal; generous; ample; moderately large.

Syn. — Pretty; elegant; graceful.

Hănd'sŏme-ly (hăn'sum-), *adv.* In a handsome manner.

Hănd'sŏme-ness (hăn'sum-), *n.* The quality or state of being handsome.

Hănd'spīke, *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes.

Hănd'wrīt'ing (-rīt'ing), *n.* **1.** The form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography. **2.** That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Hănd'y, *a.* [*compar.* HANDIER; *superl.* HANDIEST.] **1.** Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit. **2.** Ready to the hand; convenient.

Hăng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANGED, or HUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANGING. The use of *hanged* is preferable to that of *hung*, when reference is had to death or execution by suspension, and it is also more common.] [A.-S. *hangan*, *hangian*, Icel. *hánga*, *hengia*, Goth. *hahan*.] **1.** To suspend. **2.** To fasten, so as to allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension. **3.** To put to death by suspending. **4.** To decorate or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like. **5.** To droop.

To hang fire (*Mil.*), to be slow in discharging or communicating fire through the vent to the charge; to be slow in exploding. — *To hang a scythe*, to fasten it to the snath at the proper angle.

Hăng, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended; to dangle; to depend. **2.** To be fastened so as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension. **3.** To rest for support; to depend. **4.** To be a weight. **5.** To hover; to impend. **6.** To incline downward; to lean or incline.

To hang by the eyelids, to be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete. — *To hang on* (with the emphasis on the preposition), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick. — *To hang together*, (*a.*) To remain united. (*b.*) To be self-consistent. [*Colloq.*]

Hăng, *n.* The manner in which one part hangs upon another; connection; arrangement; plan. [*Colloq.*]

To get the hang of, to learn the arrangement of; hence, to become accustomed to.

Hăng'-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the Baltimore oriole; — so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

Hăng'dŏg, *n.* A base and degraded man, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

Hăng'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hangs; *specifically*, a short, broad sword, incurvated toward the point. **2.** That by which a thing is suspended.

Hăng'er-ŏn, *n.* One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or plan; a dependent.

Hăng'ing, *n.* **1.** Death by suspension. **2.** That which is hung as lining or drapery for a room; —used chiefly in the plural.

Hăng'ing-bŭt'tress, *n.* (*Arch.*) A buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation.

Hăng'man, *n.*; *pl.* HĂNG'MEN. One who hangs another; a public executioner.

Hăng'nāil, *n.* [Cf. AGNAIL.] A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail.

Hănk, *n.* [Dan. *hank*, handle, hook, clasp; Icel. *hânki*, cord.] **1.** A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ring fixed to a stay to confine the sails when hoisted.

Hănk'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HANKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANKERING.] [D. *hunkeren*, allied to Eng. *hunger*, q. v.] To desire vehemently.

Hăp, *n.* [Icel. *happ*, unexpected good fortune; W. *hap*, *hab*, luck, chance, fortune.] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; lot.

Hăp, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

Hăp'-hăz'ard, *n.* [This is tautological. See HAZARD.] Extra hazard; chance; accident.

Hăp'less, *a.* Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Hăp'ly, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps.

Hăp'pen (hăp'pn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAPPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAPPENING.] [Eng. *hap*.] **1.** To come by chance; to fall out. **2.** To take place; to occur.

To happen on, to meet with; to fall or light upon.

Hăp'pi-ly, *adv.* **1.** By good fortune. **2.** In a happy manner, state, or circumstances. **3.** With address or dexterity.

Syn. — Fortunately; luckily; successfully; prosperously; dexterously; felicitously; gracefully.

Hăp'pi-ness, *n.* **1.** An agreeable feeling or condition of the soul arising from good of any kind; the state of being happy. **2.** Good luck; good fortune. **3.** Unstudied grace.

Syn.—Felicity; blessedness; bliss.—*Happiness* is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites; *felicity* is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections; *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately to the joy anticipated in heaven.

Hăp'py, *a.* [*compar.* HAPPIER; *superl.* HAPPIEST.] [Eng. *hap.*] **1.** Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful. **2.** Enjoying good of any kind; delighted; satisfied. **3.** Secure of good; prosperous; blessed. **4.** Furnishing enjoyment; supplying happiness. **5.** Propitious; favorable.

Ha-răngue' (-răng'), *n.* [Literally, speech before a multitude or on the hustings, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, N. H. Ger. *ring*, arena, lists, ring.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; declamation; ranting.

Syn.—Speech; oration.—*Speech* is generic; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared speech; an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address. A general makes an *harangue* to his troops on the eve of a battle; a demagogue *harangues* the populace on the subject of their wrongs.

Ha-răngue' (ha-răng'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARANGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARANGUING.] To make an address or speech to a large assembly.

Ha-răngue' (ha-răng'), *v. t.* To address by an harangue.

Ha-răng'uer (ha-răng'er), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing.

Hăr'ass, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARASSED (hăr'ast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARASSING.] [Fr. *harasser*, prob. from O. Fr. *harasse*, a very heavy and large shield, which fatigued the bearer of it.] **1.** To fatigue to excess. **2.** To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity. **3.** To annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy.

Syn.—To weary; jade; tire; perplex; distress; tease; vex; molest; trouble; disturb.

Hăr'ass-er, *n.* One who harasses.

Här'bin-ger, *n.* [Ger. *herberger*, D. *herbergier*, one who provides or gives lodging.] **1.** An officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when traveling, to provide lodgings, &c. **2.** A forerunner; a precursor.

Här'bor, *n.* [O. Eng. *herbour*, *herbergh*, from A.-S. *hereberga*, a military station, a station where an army rests, from A.-S. *here*, army, and *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan*, to shelter, defend, protect.] **1.** A place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum. **2.** A refuge for ships; a port or haven.

Här'bor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARBORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARBORING.] **1.** To entertain as a guest; to shelter. **2.** To protect, as a ship from storms.

Här'bor, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter.

Här'bor-er, *n.* One who harbors.

Här'bor-less, *a.* Without a harbor.

Här'bor-mās'ter, *n.* An officer who executes the regulations respecting harbors.

Härd, *a.* [*compar.* HARDER; *superl.* HARDEST.] [A.-S. *heard*, Icel. *hardr*, Goth. *hardus*, allied to Gr. κάρτος, for κράτος, strength, vigor.] **1.** Not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. **2.** Difficult to penetrate with the understanding. **3.** Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles. **4.** Difficult to resist or control. **5.** Difficult to bear or endure; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; unreasonable; unjust. **6.** Difficult to please or touch; not easy to influence; hence, proceeding from, or expressive of, such a disposition. **7.** Not agreeable to the taste. **8.** Rough; acid; sour, as liquors. **9.** (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance.

Hard money, coin or specie, as distinguished from paper money.—*Hard pan*, the hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil.—*Hard water*, water which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

Syn.—Firm; compact; solid; arduous; powerful; trying; unyielding; stubborn; stern; laborious; fatiguing; distressing; unfeeling; cruel; rough; harsh; abusive; coarse.

Härd, *adv.* **1.** With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly. **2.** With difficulty. **3.** Uneasily; vexatiously. **4.** Vehemently; vigorously; energetically; hence, rapidly; nimbly. **5.** Forcibly; violently.

Hard by, near by; close at hand; not far off.—*Hard up*, without money or resources. [*Colloq.*]

Härd'en (härd'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARDENING.] [Eng. *hard*; A.-S. *heardian.*] **1.** To make hard or more hard; to indurate. **2.** To strengthen; to inure; also, to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.

Härd'en (härd'n), *v. i.* **1** To become hard, or more hard; to acquire solidity. **2.** To become confirmed or strengthened.

Härd'en-er (härd'n-er), *n.* One who hardens.

Härd'-fā'vored, *a.* Having coarse or harsh features.

Härd'-fist'ed, *a.* **1.** Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer. **2.** Covetous; niggardly.

Härd'-fought (-fawt), *a.* Vigorously contested.

Härd'hăck, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very astringent plant, common in pastures.

Härd'-hănd'ed, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer.

Härd'-heärt'ed, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

Härd'i-hood, *n.* [Eng. *hardy* and the termination *hood.*] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind.

Syn.—Intrepidity; courage; stoutness; audacity; effrontery; impudence.

Härd'i-ly, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

Härd'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being hardy. **2.** Hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

Härd'ish, *a.* Somewhat hard.

Härd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a hard or difficult manner. **2.** Scarcely; barely. **3.** Severely; harshly; roughly.

Härd'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word.

Härd'ship, *n.* That which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, and the like.

Härd'-tăck, *n.* (*Naut.*) Sea-bread.

Härd'wâre, *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

Härd'y, *a.* [*compar.* HARDIER; *superl.* HARDIEST.] [From A.-S. *heardian*, Eng. *harden.* See HARD.] **1.** Bold; brave; stout; intrepid. **2.** Full of assurance; impudent. **3.** Strong; firm; compact. **4.** Inured to fatigue. **5.** Able to bear exposure to cold weather.

Hâre, *n.* [A.-S. *hara*, allied to Skr. *çaça*, from *çaç*, to leap, spring.] (*Zoöl.*) A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

Hare.

Hâre'bĕll, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having blue, bell-shaped flowers, and an edible root.

Hâre'-brāined, *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless.

Hâre'lĭp, *n.* A lip, more commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare.

Hā'rem, *n.* [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden or sacred, from *harama*, to forbid, prohibit.] **1.** The apartments allotted to females in the East. **2.** The wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Hăr'i-cot (hăr'e-ko), *n.* [Fr. *haricot*, kidney-bean, prob. of Iberian origin.] **1.** A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables. **2.** The kidney-bean.

Hăr'i-er, *n.* A harrier. See HARRIER.

Härk, *v. i.* [From *hearken*, q. v.] To listen; to hearken. [*Obs.*, except in the imperative.]

Här'le-quĭn (-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, from D. & O. Ger. *helle*, hell.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry-andrew; a zany.

Här'le-quin-ād' (-kĭn- *or* -kwĭn-), *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

Här'lot, *n.* [Old Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot*, from O. H. Ger. *harl*, for *karl*, man, husband, A.-S. *carl*, male, *ceorl*, man, husband, churl.] A prostitute; a common woman; a strumpet.

Här'lot-ry, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; prostitution.

Härm, *n.* [A.-S. *harm*, *hearm*, Icel. *harmr*, allied to O. Slav. *sramiti*, to shame, confound, Skr. *hrî*, to be ashamed, to blush.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

Syn.—Mischief; evil; loss; wickedness.

Härm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARMING.] To hurt; to injure; to damage.

Har-măt'tan, *n.* [An Arabic word.] A dry, and generally very hot wind, from the interior of Africa.

Härm'fụl, *n.* Full of harm; injurious.

Härm'less, *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt. **2.** Free from power or disposition to harm.

Syn.—Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

Härm'less-ly, *adv.* In a harmless manner.

Härm'less-ness, *n.* State of being harmless.

Har-mŏn'ic, **Har-mŏn'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Concordant; musical; consonant. **2.** (*Mus.*) Relating to harmony or music; harmonious. **3.** (*Math.*) Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances.

Har-mŏn'ie, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.

Har-mŏn'i-eă, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of glasses. **2.** A small, flat, wind instrument of music; — used as a toy for children.

Har-mŏn'ie-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an harmonical manner. **2.** In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody*.

Har-mŏn'ies, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** *sing.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds. **2.** *pl.* (*Mus.*) Secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone, as the octave, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth.

Har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. **2.** Agreeing in action or feeling. **3.** Vocally or musically concordant; symphonious. [relation.

Har-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an harmonious manner or

Här'mo-nīst, *n.* **1.** One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists. **2.** (*Mus.*) A musical composer.

Här-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [See HARMONY.] A keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

Här'mo-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARMONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARMONIZING.] **1.** To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind. **2.** To be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families. **3.** To agree in vocal or musical effect.

Här'mo-nīze, *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree. **2.** (*Mus.*) To accompany with harmony.

Här'mo-nīz'er, *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist.

Här'mo-ny, *n.* [Lat. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία, joint proportion, concord, from ἁρμόζειν, to fit together, from ἁρμός, a fitting or joining, from ἁ, for ἅμα, copula, and ἄρειν, to join, fit.] **1.** Just adaptation of parts to each other. **2.** Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, &c. **3.** A literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation. (*b.*) The science which treats of their construction and progression.

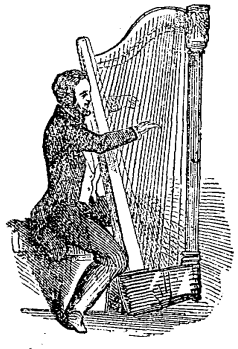
Syn. — Melody. — *Harmony* results from the concord of two or more musical strains which differ in pitch and quality; the term may also be applied to sounds which are not musical. *Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain. "*Harmonious* accents greet my ear;" "Sing me some *melodious* measure."

Här'ness, *n.* [W. *harnais*, *haiarnaez*, from W. *haiarn*, iron, L. Lat. *harnascha*, *harnesium*.] **1.** The iron covering or dress which a soldier formerly wore; also the armor of a horse. **2.** The equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tackling. **3.** The part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion.

Här'ness, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARNESSED (här'nest); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARNESSING.] **1.** To dress in armor. **2.** To equip or furnish for defense. **3.** To make ready for draught.

Här'ness-er, *n.* One who harnesses.

Härp, *n.* [A.-S. *hearpe*, O. H. Ger. *harpha*, Lat. *harpa*, allied to Gr. ἅρπη, sickle.] A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers.



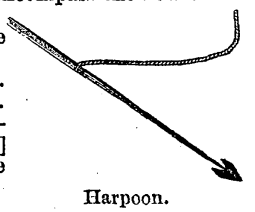
Harp.

Härp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARPED (härpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARPING.] **1.** To play on the harp. **2.** To dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing.

Härp'er, *n.* A player on the harp.

Härp'ing-i'ron (-ī'urn), *n.* [Fr. *harper*, to take and grasp strongly.] A harpoon.

Härp'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship.



Harpoon.

Härp'ist, *n.* A player on the harp; a harper.

Här'po-neer', *n.* An harpooner.

Har-pōōn', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, L. Lat. *harpo*, from Pr. *arpa*, griffin, allied to Gr. ἅρπη, sickle.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales.

Har-pōōn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARPOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARPOONING.] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

Har-pōōn'er, *n.* One who throws the harpoon.

Härp'si-chôrd, *n.* [See HARP and CHORD.] (*Mus.*) A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the piano-forte.

Här'py, *n.*; *pl.* HÄR'PIES. [Lat. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, fr. ἅρπειν, for ἁρπάζειν, to snatch, to seize.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. **2.** One who is rapacious; an extortioner; a plunderer. **3.** (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A European buzzard. (*b.*) A crested, short-winged eagle inhabiting Mexico and New Granada.

Här'que-bŭse, *n.* An arquebuse. See ARQUEBUSE.

Hăr'ri-dan, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, jade.] A decayed strumpet.

Hăr'ri-er, *n.* [From *hare*.] **1.** A kind of hound for hunting hares. **2.** [From *harry*.] (*Ornith.*) A European buzzard.

Hăr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *herewe*, *hyrwe*.] An iron-toothed instrument drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

Hăr'rōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARROWING.] [A.-S. *hyrwian*, *herewian*, to vex, afflict, O. H. Ger. *harawan*, to exasperate. See *supra*.] **1.** To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface or for covering seed sown. **2.** To lacerate; to torment; to harass.

Hăr'rōw-er, *n.* **1.** One who harrows. **2.** A hawk; a harrier.

Hăr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARRYING.] [A.-S. *herian*, *hergian*, to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, from *here*, army.] **1.** To strip; to pillage. **2.** To worry; to harrow.

Härsh, *a.* [*compar.* HARSHER; *superl.* HARSHEST.] [Ger. *harsch*, O. D. *haersch*, hoarse.] Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.

Syn. — Disagreeable; grating; austere; crabbed; abusive; severe.

Härsh'ly, *adv.* In a harsh manner; gratingly.

Härsh'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being harsh.

Syn. — Acrimony; roughness; sternness; asperity; tartness. — See ACRIMONY.

Härt, *n.* [A.-S. *heort*, Icel. *hiörtr*, allied to Lat. *cervus*.] A stag; the male of the red deer.

Härts'hôrn, *n.* The horn of the hart, or male deer.

Salt of hartshorn, an impure solid carbonate of ammonia. — *Spirit of hartshorn*, a solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Hâr'um-scâr'um, *a.* [Cf. *hare*, to fright, and *scare*, to terrify suddenly.] Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash. [*Colloq.*]

Ha-rŭs'pĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *haruspex*, *haruspicis*, prob. from *haruga*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look, view.] A person in ancient Rome who professed to interpret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer.

Här'vest, *n.* [A.-S. *hærefest*, *hærfest*, *harfest*, harvest, autumn, O. H. Ger. *herbist*, allied to Gr. καρπός, fruit.] **1.** The season of gathering a crop of any kind. **2.** That which is reaped. **3.** The product of any labor; gain.

Här'vest, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARVESTING.] To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast.

Här'vest-er, *n.* One who harvests.

Här'vest-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) An hemipterous insect, often called *locust*, *seventeen-year-locust*, &c. The males of several species are remarkable for their loud buzzing noise.

Här'vest-hōme, *n.* **1.** The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. **2.** The time of harvest.

Hăr'vest-mōōn, *n.* The moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Hăs. *Third person singular of the verb have.* See HAVE.

Hăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HASHED (hăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HASHING.] [See HACK, v.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

Hăsh, *n.* **1.** That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced. **2.** A second preparation or exhibition.

Hăsh'eesh, Hăsh'ish, *n.* A slightly acrid gum-resin produced by the common hemp when cultivated in a warm climate. It is narcotic and intoxicating.

Hăs'let, *n.* Inwards of a beast, especially of a hog, used for food.

Hăsp, *n.* [A.-S. *häspe* or *häps*, Icel. *hespa.*] **1.** A clasp, *especially*, one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. **2.** A spindle to wind thread or silk on.

Hăsp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HASPED (hăspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HASPING.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Hăs'sock, *n.* [Scot. *hassock*, *hassick*, a besom, any thing bushy, a large round turf used as a seat, W. *hesgog*, sedgy, *hesg*, sedge, rushes, *hesor*, a hassock.] A thick mat for kneeling in church.

Hăst, *v.* The second person singular of *have;* I have, thou *hast;* — contracted from *havest.*

Hăs'tate, Hăs'tā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, spear.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like the head of a halberd.

Hāste, *n.* [Ger. *hast*, Icel. *hastr*, whence O. Fr. *haste*, N. Fr. *hâte.*] **1.** Celerity of motion; — applied only to men and other animals. **2.** State of being urged or pressed by business; sudden excitement of feeling or passion.

Syn. — Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste; speed* denotes the actual progress which is made; *dispatch*, the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done. A man may properly be in *haste*, but never in a *hurry*. *Speed* usually secures *dispatch.*

Hāste, Hās'ten (hās'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HASTED, HASTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HASTING, HASTENING.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry.

Hāste, Hās'ten (hās'n), *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

Hās'ten-er (hās'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, hastens or urges forward.

Hāst'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In haste; speedily; nimbly. **2.** Precipitately; rashly. **3.** Passionately; impatiently.

Hāst'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being hasty; haste; precipitation; rashness; irritability.

Hāst'y, *a.* [*compar.* HASTIER; *superl.* HASTIEST.] [See HASTE.] **1.** Quick; speedy; expeditious; forward. **2.** Eager; precipitate; rash. **3.** Caused by, or indicating, passion.

Hāst'y-pud'ding, *n.* **1.** A pudding made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush. [*Amer.*] **2.** A batter or pudding of flour stirred into boiling water or milk till it becomes stiff. [*Eng.*]

Hăt, *n.* [A.-S. *hat*, *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*, *höttr.* Cf. HOOD.] A covering for the head, worn by men or women.

Hăt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

Hăt'-băn̆d, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

Hătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HATCHED (hătcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HATCHING.] [Ger. *hecken*, *aushecken*, allied to M. H. Ger. *hage*, bull.] **1.** To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. **2.** To contrive or plot.

Hătch, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.

Hătch, *n.* **1.** As many chickens as are produced at once; a brood. **2.** Act of exclusion from the egg. **3.** Disclosure; discovery.

Hătch, *v. i.* [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, hack. See HASH.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving.

Hătch, *n.* [Cf. HEDGE.] **1.** A door with an opening over it. **2.** A weir for catching fish. **3.** A floodgate. **4.** A bed-frame. **5.** The frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the lid or cover of the opening in a deck or floor, or into a cellar. **6.** The opening in a ship's deck; the hatchway.

To be under the hatches, to be confined below; to be in distress.

Hătch'el, *n.* [Ger. *hechel*, whence the common pron. in America, *hetchel.*] An instrument with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp.

Hătch'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HATCHELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HATCHELING.] **1.** To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp. **2.** To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches.

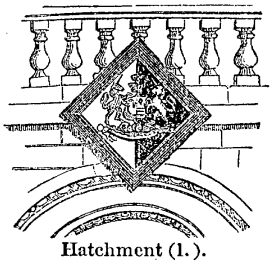
Hătch'el-er, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

Hătch'er, *n.* One who hatches, or that which hatches.

Hătch'et, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, dim. of *hache.* See HASH, *v. t.*] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace. — *To take up the hatchet*, to make war; — phrases derived from the practice of the American Indians.

Hătch'ment, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement.*] **1.** (*Her.*) A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church. **2.** An ornament on the hilt of a sword.



Hatchment (1.).

Hătch'wāy, *n.* An opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another.

Hāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HATING.] [A.-S. *hatian*, Goth. *hatan*, *hatjan*, Icel. *hata*, allied to Lat. *odisse*, for *codisse.*] To have a great aversion to; to dislike; to regard with ill-will.

Syn. — To abhor; detest; loathe. — *Hate* is generic; to *loathe* is to regard with deep disgust; to *abhor* is to contemplate with horror; to *detest* is to reject utterly, as if *testifying* against.

Hāte, *n.* Strong or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

Hāte'ful, *a.* **1.** Manifesting hate or hatred. **2.** Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust.

Syn. — Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malignant; malevolent.

Hāte'ful-ly, *adv.* In a hateful manner.

Hāte'ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being hateful.

Hāt'er, *n.* One who hates.

Hā'tred, *n.* [From *hate.*] Very great dislike or aversion.

Syn. — Odium; ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.

Hăt'ter, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Hau'berk, *n.* [O. Fr. *hauberc*, *halberc*, from O. H. Ger. *halsberg*, A.-S. *healsbeorg*, orig. an armor protecting the neck, from Ger. *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to defend, protect.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; an habergeon.

Haugh'ti-ly (haw'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

Haugh'ti-ness (haw'-), *n.* Quality of being haughty.

Syn. — Arrogance; disdain; contemptuousness; superciliousness; loftiness. — *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanor; *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference; *disdainful* even in accepting the deference which his *haughtiness* leads him *arrogantly* to exact.

Haugh'ty (haw'tў), *a.* [*compar.* HAUGHTIER; *superl.* HAUGHTIEST.] [From O. Eng. *haught*, *haulte*, O. Fr. *hault*, *halt*, Fr. *haut*, high, *hautain*, haughty, from Lat. *altus*, high.] **1.** High; lofty. **2.** Having a high opinion of one's self with contempt for others. **3.** Expressing or indicating haughtiness.

Syn. — Proud; disdainful; arrogant; scornful; imperious.

Haul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAULING.] [Icel. *hala*, O. H. Ger. *halôn*, *holôn*, Fr. *haler.*] To pull or draw with force; to drag.

Haul, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) **1.** To change the direction of a ship; to sail with changed course. **2.** To pull apart, as badly trained oxen, when yoked.

Haul, *n.* **1.** A pulling with force; a violent pull. **2.** A draught of a net. **3.** That which is taken at once, as by hauling a net, and the like.

Haul'er, *n.* One who hauls.

Haulm (hawm), *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *halm*, Icel. *hálmr*, allied to Lat. *calamus*, Gr. κάλαμος, reed.] The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds.

Haunch (hänch), *n.* [Fr. *hanche*, from O. D. *hancke*, *hencke*, O. H. Ger. *ancha.*] The hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh.

Haunches of an arch (*Arch.*), the parts between the crown and the springing.

Haunt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAUNTING.] [Fr. *hanter*, from A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, go after.] **1.** To frequent; to resort to frequently; also,

to visit pertinaciously or intrusively. **2.** To visit as a ghost or apparition.

Häunt, *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting.

Häunt, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.

Häunt'er, *n.* One who haunts a place.

Haut'boy (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr. *hautbois*, i. e., high wood, *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, on account of the high tone of the instrument; It. *oboè*.] **1.** A wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to the clarionet, only thinner. **2.** (*Bot.*) A sort of strawberry.

Hauteur (ō-tûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *haut*, high.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride.

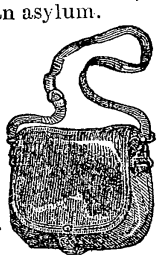
Hăve (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAVING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*.] [A.-S. *habban*, *habban*, Goth. *haban*, Icel. *hafa*, allied to Lat. *habere*.] **1.** To own; to hold in possession. **2.** To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects one. **3.** To hold, regard, or esteem. **4.** To accept possession of. **5.** To obtain; hence, to beget or bear, as young. **6.** To cause or procure to be; to effect; to require. **7.** To cause or force to go; to take. **8.** To take or hold one's self. **9.** To be under necessity or obligation.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle to form preterit tenses; as, I *have* loved, I shall *have* eaten. *Had rather*, *had as lief*, *had better*, are probably formed by corruption for *would rather*, &c., when contracted; as, *I'd rather*.

Hăv'e-lock, *n.* [From *Havelock*, an English general.] A light cloth covering for the head and neck, used by soldiers.

Hā'ven, *n.* [A.-S. *häfen*, Icel. *höfn*.] **1.** A harbor; a port. **2.** A place of safety; a shelter; an asylum.

Hăv'er-săck, *n.* [From Ger. *habersack*, sack for oats, *haber*, *hafer*, Prov. Eng. *haver*, oats. See *supra*.] **1.** A bag or case, in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march. **2.** A gunner's case for ordnance.



Haversack.

Hăv'oc, *n.* [W. *hafog*, devastation, havoc, *hafawg*, abundant, common; A.-S. *hafoc*, hawk, being a cruel and rapacious bird.] Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

Hăv'oc, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Hăv'oc, *interj.* [See *supra*.] A cry originally used in hunting, but afterward in war as the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

Hạw, *n.* [A.-S. *hág*, hedge, inclosure, *haga*, hedge, haw, garden, field, fruit of the haw.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard. **2.** The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Hạw, *n.* An hesitation or intermission of speech.

Hạw, *v. i.* [Cf. *ha*, an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with hesitation.

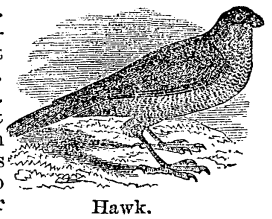
Hạw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAWING.] [Written also *hoi*.] [Perhaps connected with *here*, *hither*. Cf. however, Fr. *huhau*, *hurhau*, haw.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver; — said of cattle or a team.

Hạw, *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver.

Hạw'fĭnch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird; the grossbeak.

Hạw'-hạw, *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank sunk between slopes, so that it is not perceived till approached. See HA-HA.

Hạwk, *n.* [A.-S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird resembling the falcons, except in the shortness of its wings.



Hawk.

Hạwk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAWKED (hawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAWKING.] **1.** To catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practice falconry. **2.** To soar or strike like a hawk.

Hạwk, *v. i.* [Scot. *hawgh*, W. *hochi*.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.

Hạwk, *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm.

Hạwk, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hạwk, *v. t.* [Ger. *höken*, *höcken*, to higgle, to retail, from *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, *hocke*, *hucke*, the back.] To sell by outcry; to cry. [falconer.

Hạwk'er, *n.* **1.** One who hawks; a peddler. **2.** A

Hạwk'-ēyed (-īd), *a.* Having a keen eye or acute sight.

Hạwse (hawz), *n.* [See HALSER.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow. (*b.*) The distance ahead to which the cables usually extend.

Hạwse'-hōle, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

Hạws'er, *n.* [See HALSER.] (*Naut.*) A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Hạw'thôrn, *n.* [A.-S. *hagathorn*, *hagthorn*, from *haga*, *hág*, hedge, haw, fruit of the haw, and *thorn*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or tree having a fruit called *haw*. It is much used in Europe for hedges.

Hāy, *n.* [A.-S. *hêg*, *hîg*, Icel. *hey*, *ha*, Goth. *havi*, from A.-S. *heávan*, to cut, hew.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.

Hāy, *v. i.* To dry grass for preservation.

Hāy'-cŏck, *n.* A conical pile of hay, in the field.

Hāy'-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

Hāy'-lŏft, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hāy'-māk'er, *n.* One who cuts and dries hay.

Hāy'-māk'ing, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

Hāy'mow (-mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

Hāy'-rĭck, *n.* A rick of hay; usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air.

Hāy'-stăck, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

Hăz'ard, *n.* [From Ar. *sehâr*, *sâr*, a die, with the article *al*, the; *assehâr*, *assâr*, from *sahara*, to be white, shine.] **1.** That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance, accident; casualty. **2.** Danger; peril; risk.

Syn. — See DANGER.

Hăz'ard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAZARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAZARDING.] **1.** To expose to chance or evil. **2.** To venture to incur, or bring on.

Syn. — To venture; adventure; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

Hăz'ard, *v. i.* To encounter risk or danger.

Hăz'ard-a-ble, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance.

Hăz'ard-er, *n.* One who hazards.

Hăz'ard-oŭs, *a.* Exposed to hazard; risky.

Syn. — Perilous; dangerous; bold; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

Hăz'ard-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

Hāze, *n.* [Armor. *aéz*, warm vapor, zephyr. Cf. also A.-S. *hasu*, livid, russet, dusky.] A slight lack of transparency in the air; hence, obscurity, dimness.

Hāze, *v. i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze.

Hāze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAZING.] [Cf. Sw. *hasa*, to hamstring, from *has*, tendon, O. D. *hæssen*, ham.] To vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon.

Hā'zel (hā'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *häsl*, *häsel*, Icel. *hasl*, allied to Lat. *corylus*, for *cosylus*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert. [nut.

Hā'zel, (hā'zl), *a.* Of a light brown color, like the hazel-

Hā'zel-ly (hā'zl-lȳ), *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

Hā'zel-nŭt (hā'zl-), *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

Hā'zi-ness, *n.* The state of being hazy.

Hā'zy, *a.* [See HAZE.] Thick with haze.

Hē, *pron.* [*nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS; *obj.* HIM; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.] [A.-S. *he*, f. *heó* or *hió*, neut. *hit*, pl. *hî* or *hie*, *hig*, Goth. *his*, neut. *hita*.] **1.** The man or male person named before. **2.** Any man; the man or person. **3.** Man; any male person.

Hĕad (hĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *heáfud*, *heáfd*, Icel. *höfudh*, *hafudh*, Goth. *haubith*, allied to Lat. *caput*, Gr. κεφαλή.] **1.** That part of any animal body which contains the collected perceptive organs of sense, and which is therefore foremost or uppermost in the creature's locomotion. **2.** The uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object; often, also, the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity. **3.** The place where the head should go. **4.** The chief; the leader. **5.** The place of honor, or of command. **6.** An individual. **7.** The seat of the intellect, the brain; the understanding. **8.** The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river; hence, the altitude of the source, and also the quantity in reserve, and the pressure resulting from either; also, sometimes, that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet or the sea. **9.** A separate part, or topic, of a discourse. **10.** Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height. **11.** A rounded mass of foam on beer, &c. **12.**

A head-dress; a covering of the head. **13.** Power; armed force.

Head or tail, this side or that side; this thing or that; — a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure, and *tail* the other side. — *To come to a head*, to mature; to suppurate. — *To his head*, before his face. — *To make head*, or *to make head against*, to resist with success; to advance.

Hĕad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEADING.] **1.** To be at the head of; to lead; to direct. **2.** To fit or furnish with a head. **3.** To get into the front of, so as to hinder or stop; hence, to check or restrain. **4.** To set on the head.

To head down, to trim or cut off the branches or tops of trees. — *To head off*, to intercept.

Hĕad, *v. i.* **1.** To originate. **2.** To go or tend. **3.** To form a head.

Hĕad'āche (hĕd'āk) *n.* Pain in the head.

Hĕad'-bănd, *n.* **1.** A fillet; a band for the head. **2.** The band at each end of a book.

Hĕad'-cheese, *n.* A dish made of portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine and pressed into the form of a cheese. [worn on the head.

Hĕad'-drĕss (109), *n.* A dress or ornamental covering

Hĕad'er, *n.* **1.** One who heads nails, pins, or the like. **2.** One who heads a mob or party. **3.** (*Arch.*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall.

Hĕad'-gēar, *n.* Covering or ornament of the head.

Hĕad'i-nĕss, *n.* [See HEADY.] **1.** Rashness; precipitation. **2.** Stubbornness; obstinacy.

Hĕad'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of providing with a head. **2.** That which stands at the head; title. **3.** Material for the heads of casks.

Hĕad'land, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A cape; a promontory. **2.** A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

Hĕad'less, *a.* **1.** Having no head; beheaded. **2.** Destitute of a chief or leader.

Hĕad'-lĭght (hĕd'līt), *n.* (*Engin.*) A light, with a powerful reflector, at the head of a locomotive.

Hĕad'lŏng, *adv.* **1.** With the head foremost. **2.** Rashly; precipitately. **3.** Hastily; without delay or respite.

Hĕad'lŏng, *a.* **1.** Acting without deliberation; rash; precipitate. **2.** Steep; precipitous.

Hĕad'-man, *n.*; *pl.* HĔAD'-MEN. A chief; a leader.

Hĕad'-piēçe, *n.* **1.** Head. **2.** Armor for the head; a helmet. **3.** Understanding.

Hĕad'-quar'ters, *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer; hence, the center of authority or order.

Hĕad'-sēa, *n.* A sea that meets the head of a ship, or rolls against her course.

Hĕad'ship, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place.

Hĕads'man, *n.*; *pl.* HĔADS'MEN. An executioner.

Hĕad'spring, *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

Hĕad'stall, *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

Hĕad'-stŏck, *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments. (*b.*) The part of a planer that supports the cutter.

Hĕad'-stōne, *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone. **2.** The stone placed at the head of a grave.

Hĕad-strŏng, *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained. **2.** Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy.

Syn. — Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome; heady.

Hĕad'-tīre, *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

Hĕad'wāy, *n.* **1.** Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind. **2.** (*Arch.*) Clear space or height under an arch, over a stairway, and the like.

Hĕad'-wind, *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

Hĕad'y, *a.* [See HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash; hasty; hurried on by will or passion. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; inebriating, as spirituous liquors.

Hēal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEALING.] [A.-S. *halan*, from *hâl*, hale, sound, whole. See HALE.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound. **2.** To remove or subdue. **3.** To restore to original purity or integrity. **4.** To reconcile.

Hēal, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

Hēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being healed.

Hēalds (heeldz), *n. pl.* [Cf. HEDDLE.] The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

Hēal'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cures, or restores to soundness.

Hēal'ing, *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

Hĕalth, *n.* [A.-S. *haldh*, from *hâl*, hale, sound, whole. See HALE.] **1.** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; *especially*, the state of being free from physical pain or disease. **2.** A wish of health and happiness.

To drink a health, to drink with the expression of a wish for the health and happiness of some other person.

Hĕalth'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Free from illness or disease; well; healthy. **2.** Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary. **3.** Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health.

Hĕalth'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

Hĕalth'fŭl-ness, *n.* A state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness.

Hĕalth'i-ly, *adv.* In a healthy manner.

Hĕalth'i-ness, *n.* State of being healthy or healthful.

Hĕalth'y, *a.* [*compar.* HEALTHIER; *superl.* HEALTHIEST.] **1.** Being in a state of health. **2.** Conducive to health.

Syn. — Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary.

Hēap, *n.* [A.-S. *heáp*, Icel. *hópr*, O. H. Ger. *houf*, *hûfo*, allied to Slav. *kupa*.] **1.** A pile or mass. **2.** A crowd; a throng. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Hēap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAPED (heept, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEAPING.] **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; to make a heap of; to pile. **2.** To amass; to accumulate.

Hēap'er, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

Hēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEARD (hĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEARING.] [A.-S. *hêran*, *hyran*, Icel. *heyra*, O. H. Ger. *hôran*, *hôren*, Goth. *hausjan*. Cf. EAR.] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To give attention to; to listen to; to heed; to examine; *especially*, to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties. **3.** To listen to and answer favorably; to favor.

Hēar, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen. **3.** To be told; to receive by report.

Hēar'er, *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

Hēar'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** Attention to what is delivered; audience. **3.** A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication. **4.** Extent within which sound may be heard.

Heärk'en (härk'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEARKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEARKENING.] [A.-S. *hêrcnian*, O. H. Ger. *hôrechôn*, from *hôran*, *hôren*, A.-S. *hêran*, *hyran*. See HEAR.] To listen; to give heed; to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

Heärk'en-er, *n.* One who hearkens; a listener.

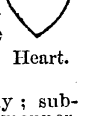
Hēar'sāy, *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk.

Hēarse (14), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hiruz*, *hirz*.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Hēarse, *v. t.* To lay or inclose in a hearse.

Hēarse'-clŏth, *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

Heärt, *n.* [A.-S. *heorte*, Icel. *hiarta*, Goth. *hairtô*, O. H. Ger. *herzâ*, allied to Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, Gr. καρδία, κῆρ, κέαρ, Skr. *hrid*, Slav. *sr'd'ze*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood. **2.** The seat of the affections or sensibilities, collectively or separately; rarely, the seat of the understanding or will; the seat of moral life and character; the individual disposition and character. **3.** The inmost or most essential part of any body or system; the chief or vital portion. **4.** Courage; courageous purpose; spirit. **5.** Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production. **6.** That which resembles a heart in shape; *especially* a roundish or oval figure like that in the margin; hence, one of a series of playing-cards, distinguished by that figure.


Heart.

At heart, in the true character or disposition; really; substantially. — *By heart*, in the closest or most thorough manner. — *To break the heart of*, to bring to despair or hopeless grief. — *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be much frightened. — *To set the heart at rest*, to put one's self at ease. — *To set the heart upon*, to long for earnestly.

Heärt'-āche (härt'āk), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

Heärt'-brōk'en, *a.* Deeply affected or grieved.

Heärt'-bûrn, *n.* (*Med.*) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach.

Heärt'-bûrn'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The same as HEARTBURN. **2.** Discontent; secret enmity.

Heärt'en, *v. t.* [A.-S. *hiertan*. See HEART.] To en-

courage; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

Heärth (härth, 5), *n.* [A.-S. *heordh*, O. H. Ger. *hert*, gen. *herdes*, ground, altar, allied to *hero*, ground.] **1.** The floor of a fire-place. **2.** The house itself, considered as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers. [side.

Heärth'-stōne, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fire-

Heärt'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** From the heart; with all the heart. **2.** With zeal or earnestness. **3.** With eagerness; freely; largely.

Syn.—Really; sincerely; fully; cordially; zealously; vigorously; actively; warmly; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

Heärt'i-ness, *n.* The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.

Heärt'less, *a.* **1.** Without a heart. **2.** Destitute of sensibility or courage; unsympathetic; cruel.

Heärt'less-ly, *adv.* In a heartless manner; without courage, spirit, or affection.

Heärt'less-ness, *n.* The state of being heartless.

Heärt'-rĕnd-ing, *a.* Breaking the heart.

Heärt's'-ēase, *n.* **1.** Peace or tranquillity of feeling. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of violet; — called also *pansy*.

Heärt'-sĭck, *a.* Sick at heart; depressed; low-spirited.

Heärt'-sĭck'en-ing, *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

Heärt'-strĭng, *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heärt'-wo͝od, *n.* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers.

Heärt'y, *a.* [*compar.* HEARTIER; *superl.* HEARTIEST.] **1.** Exhibiting the action of the heart; proceeding from the heart. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; firm. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; rich.

Syn.—Sincere; real; unfeigned; undissembled; cordial; earnest; warm; zealous; ardent; eager; active; vigorous; energetic.—*Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners; *cordial* refers to the warmth and liveliness with which the feelings are expressed; *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart. A man should be *hearty* in his attachment to his friends, *cordial* in his reception of them to his house, and *sincere* in his offers to assist them.

Hēat, *n.* [A.-S. *häte*, *häto*, *hätu*, Icel. *hita*, *hiti*, O. H. Ger. *hiza*, *hizea*. Cf. Goth. *heito*, fever-heat.] **1.** Caloric; the force, agent, or principle in nature upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aëriform, and which becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling. **2.** The sensation caused by caloric, when present in excess. **3.** High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold. **4.** Indication of high temperature; redness; high color; flush. **5.** The state of being once heated or hot. **6.** A single effort, as in a race; a course. **7.** Utmost violence; rage; vehemence. **8.** Agitation of mind; exasperation. **9.** Animation in thought or discourse; ardor. **10.** Fermentation.

Hēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEATED, formerly, and still vulgarly, HĔAT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEATING.] To make hot; to communicate heat to; — said (*a.*) Of inanimate objects. (*b.*) Of animals, to excite by action, or to make feverish. (*c.*) Of the passions, to inflame; to excite.

Hēat, *v. i.* **1.** To grow warm or hot by the action of fire. **2.** To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or by chemical action.

Hēat'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heats. **2.** Any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, &c., used to impart heat to something else, or to contain something else to be heated.

Hēath, *n.* [A.-S. *hädh*, Icel. *heidhi*, Goth. *haithi*, O. H. Ger. *heida*, Scot. *haddyr*, *hadder*, *heather*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, bearing beautiful flowers. **2.** A place overgrown with heath. **3.** A desert; a cheerless tract of country.

Hēath'-cock, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse.

Hēa'then (hē'thn, 58), *n.* [A.-S. *hädhen*, Goth. *haithns*, f. *haithnô*, Icel. *heidhinn*, from *heath*, i. e., one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods, as *pagan*, from *pagus*, village.] A pagan; an idolater; an irreligious, unthinking person.

Hēa'then (hē'thn), *a.* Gentile; pagan.

Hēa'then-dŏm, *n.* **1.** That part of the world where heathenism prevails. **2.** The heathen nations considered collectively.

Hēa'then-ĭsh (hē'thn-ish), *a.* **1.** Belonging, or pertaining, to the heathen. **2.** Rude; savage; cruel; inhuman.

Hēa'then-ĭsh-ness, *n.* State of being heathen.

Hēa'then-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism. **2.** The manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country.

Hēa'then-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEATHENIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEATHENIZING.] To render heathen or heathenish.

Hĕath'er (hĕth'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland), *n.* [See HEATH.] Heath. [*Scot.*]

Hĕath'er-y, *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather.

Hēath'-gāme, *n.* See HEATH-COCK.

Hēath'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of perennial grass, having a leafy stem.

Hēath'-hĕn, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird; the female of the black grouse.

Hēath'y, *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath.

Hēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED, or HOVE; *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVED, formerly HOVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEAVING.] [A.-S. *hebban*, *hefan*, Goth. *hafjan*, O. H. Ger. *heffan*, *hevan*, *hepfan*, Icel. *hefia*, allied to Lat. *capere*.] **1.** To move upward; to lift. **2.** To raise; to elevate. **3.** To throw; to cast; to send. **4.** To force from or into any position; also, to throw off. **5.** To raise or force from the breast.

To heave a ship to, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion. — *To heave up*, (*a.*) To relinquish; to give up. (*b.*) To vomit out. [*Colloq.*]

Hēave, *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up; to be raised. **2.** To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, &c.; to swell; to dilate; to expand; to distend; hence, to labor; to pant. **3.** To make an effort to vomit; to retch.

To heave in sight, to come in sight; to appear. — *To heave up*, to vomit. [*Colloq.*]

Hēave, *n.* **1.** An upward motion; swell or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like. **2.** An effort to raise up something, as the contents of the stomach, &c. **3.** (*Geol.*) An horizontal dislocation in a metallic lode, taking place at an intersection with another lode. **4.** *pl.* A disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing.

Hĕav'en (hĕv'n 58), *n.* [A.-S. *heofon*, *heben*, prob. from *hefan*, *hebban*, to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.] **1.** The arch which overhangs the earth; the sky; the atmosphere; — often used in the pl. **2.** The dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed. **3.** The sovereign of heaven; the Omnipotent; Jehovah; God. **4.** Supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss.

Hĕav'en-li-ness, *n.* Supreme excellence.

Hĕav'en-ly (hĕv'n-lў), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial. **2.** Appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed.

Hĕav'en-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner resembling that of heaven. **2.** By the influence or agency of heaven.

Hĕav'en-ly-mīnd'ed, *a.* Having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and heavenly objects.

Hĕav'en-ward, *a.* & *adv.* Toward heaven.

Hēave'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or oblation made to God; — so called because it was to be heaved or elevated. [bar used as a lever.

Hēav'er, *n.* **1.** One who heaves or lifts. **2.** (*Naut.*) A

Hēaves, *n. pl.* See HEAVE, *n.* 4.

Hĕav'i-ly, *adv.* [From *heavy*.] **1.** With great weight. **2.** With great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully. **3.** Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

Hĕav'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses.

Hĕav'y, *a.* [*compar.* HEAVIER; *superl.* HEAVIEST.] [A.-S. *hefig*, *hafig*, lifted with labor, from *hefan*, *hebban*, to lift, heave.] **1.** Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; hence, sometimes large in size, extent or quantity; bulky; also, difficult to move. **2.** Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure. **3.** Laden with that which is weighty; incumbered; burdened; bowed down. **4.** Showing the effects of being laden with burdens; hence, slow, sluggish, dilatory; or lifeless, dull, inanimate, stupid. **5.** Strong; violent; forcible. **6.** Loud; low, or deep. **7.** Clammy; solid. **8.** Not easily digested. **9.** Impeding motion; cloggy; clayey. **10.** Having much body or strength. **11.** Dark with clouds, or ready to rain.

Hĕav'y, *adv.* With great weight; ponderously.

Hēav'y, *a.* Having the heaves.

Hĕav'y-spär, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphate of barytes, often occurring in large crystals remarkable for their great weight.

Heb-dŏm'a-dal, } *a.* [Lat. *hebdomalis*, L. Lat. *heb-*
Heb-dŏm'a-da-ry, } *domadarius*, Gr. ἑβδομάς, the number seven; seven days, ἕβδομος, the seventh, ἑπτά, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

Heb-dŏm'a-da-ry, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors.

Hĕb'e-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEBETATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEBETATING.] To render obtuse; to dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

Hĕb'e-tate (45), *a.* Obtuse; dull.

Hĕb'e-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making blunt, dull, or stupid. **2.** State of being blunted or dulled.

He-brā'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

He-brā'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hē'bra-ĭsm, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

Hē'bra-ĭst (44), *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hē'bra-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

Hē'bra-īze, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic.

Hē'bra-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEBRAIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEBRAIZING.] To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom.

Hē'brew (hē'brŭ), *n.* [Lat. *Hebræus*, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Fr. *Hébreu*, Heb. *ibrhî*, i. e., coming from beyond the Euphrates, from *êbher*, the country beyond the Euphrates, or, according to the conjecture of some, one of the descendants of Eber or Heber, a descendant of Shem.] **1.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew. **2.** The Hebrew language.

Hē'brew (hē'brŭ), *a.* [See *supra.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews, or to their language.

Hĕc'a-tomb (hĕk'a-tōom), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόμβη, from ἑκατόν, hundred, and βοῦς, ox.] (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; hence, any large number of victims.

Hĕck'le (hĕk'l), *n.* & *v. t.* The same as HACKLE.

Hectare (ek-tär'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and Lat. *area*, a piece of level ground.] A French measure of area, or a superficies, containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square *metres*, and equivalent to 2.4711 English acres.

Hĕc'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἑκτικός, habitual, consumptive,
Hĕc'tic-al, } from ἕξις, habit, from ἔχειν, to have.] **1.** Pertaining to hectic; habitual; constant. **2.** Affected with hectic fever.

Hĕc'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) The fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption.

Hĕc'to-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *hectogramme*, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] A French measure of weight, containing a hundred grammes or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hec-tŏl'i-ter, or **Hĕc'to-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *hectolitre*, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and λίτρα, pound.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres;* equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure.

Hec-tŏm'e-ter, or **Hĕc'to-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *hectomètre*, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and μέτρον, measure. See METER.] A French measure of length, equal to a hundred meters. It is equivalent nearly to 328.09 English feet.

Hĕc'tor, *n.* [From *Hector*, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; hence, one who teases or vexes.

Hĕc'tor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HECTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HECTORING.] To bully; to bluster; hence, to tease; to irritate; to vex.

Hĕc-tor, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster.

Hectostère (ĕk'to-stâr'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and στερεός, solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, and equivalent to 3531.66 English or 3531.05 Amer. cubic feet.

Hĕd'dle, *n.*; *pl.* HĔD'DLES (hĕd'dlz). [Cf. HEALDS.] (*Weaving.*) One of the sets of parallel doubled threads which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten; heald.

Hĕd'e-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy.] Pertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy.

Hĕd'e-ral, *a.* Composed of, or pertaining to ivy.

Hĕdge, *n.* [A.-S. *hege*, *hegge*, *häge*, *haga*, *hag*, O. H. Ger. *hegga*, Icel. *hagi.*] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; *especially*, such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land.

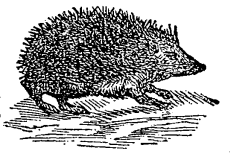
☞ *Hedge* is sometimes prefixed to another word, or used in composition to denote something rustic, outlandish, poor, or mean.

Hĕdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEDGING.] **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge. **2.** To hinder from progress or success. **3.** To surround for defense; to protect; to hem in. **4.** To surround so as to prevent escape.

To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding against great loss, whatever may be the result.

Hĕdge, *v. i.* **1.** To hide as in a hedge; to skulk. **2.** To bet on both sides.

Hĕdge'hŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.



Hedge-hog.

Hĕdge'-priēst, *n.* A low ignorant priest.

Hĕdg'er, *n.* One who makes or mends hedges.

Hĕdge'-rōw, *n.* A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

Hĕdge'-spăr'rōw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A European bird which frequents hedges.

Heed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEEDING.] [A.-S. *hêdan*, O. H. Ger. *huotan*, allied to Lat. *cautum*, *cavitum*, *cavere*, *cautio.*] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

Heed, *n.* **1.** Attention; notice; observation; regard. **2.** Careful; reverential, or fearful attention.

Heed'fŭl, *a.* Full of heed; cautious; circumspect; vigilant; attentive.

Heed'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a heedful manner; attentively.

Heed'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being heedful; caution.

Heed'less, *a.* Without heed; careless; thoughtless.

Heed'less-ly, *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly.

Heed'less-ness, *n.* The state of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

Heel, *n.* [A.-S. *hêl*, pl. *hêla*, Icel. *höll*, *höl*, allied to Lat. *calx.*] **1.** The hinder part of the foot. **2.** The hinder part of any covering for the foot. **3.** The latter or remaining part of any thing. **4.** Something shaped like a human heel; a protuberance. **5.** A spur, as being set on the heel of a boot. **6.** The part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel; *especially*, (*Naut.*) (*a*) The after end of a ship's keel. (*b.*) The lower end of a mast, boom, bowsprit, &c.

Neck and heels, the whole length of the body. — *To be at the heels of*, to pursue closely. — *To be out at the heels*, to have on stockings that are worn out; hence, to be in bad condition. — *To cool the heels*, to wait. — *To go heels over head*, to move in a hasty, inconsiderate, or rash manner. — *To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine. — *To show the heels*, to flee; to run from. — *To take to the heels*, to flee.

Heel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEELING.] **1.** To use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like. **2.** To add a heel to.

Heel, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To incline; to lean, as a ship.

Heel'-piēce, *n.* **1.** Armor for the heels. **2.** A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

Heel'-tăp, *n.* **1.** A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe. **2.** A small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking.

Heel'-tăp, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of, [as of a shoe.

Hĕft, *n.* [From Eng. *heave.*] Weight; ponderousness. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*]

Hĕft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEFTING.] **1.** To heave up; to lift. **2.** To prove or try the weight of by raising. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*]

He-ġĕm'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία, from ἡγεμών, guide, leader, from ἡγεῖσθαι, to go before.] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority, as of a government or state.

He-ġī'rà, or **Hĕġ'i-rà**, *n.* [Ar. *hidjrat*, *hidjrah*, departure, from *hadjara*, to separate, to desert one's country or friends.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622; — from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans; hence, any flight or exodus.

Hĕif'er (hĕf'er), *n.* [A.-S. *heáhfore*, perh. from *heáh*, *heá*, high, chief, and *fear*, bull, ox, O. H. *farri*, *farro*, *far*, bull, allied to Gr. πόρις, πόρτις, calf, heifer.] A young cow.

Heĭgh'-hō (hī'hō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, uneasiness, or weariness.

Heīght } (hīt), *n.* [A.-S. *heáhdho*, *heádho*, *hêhdho*, *hyhd-*
Hīght } *ho*, from *heáh*, *heág*, *heá*, high.] **1.** Condition of being high; elevated position. **2.** The measure of the distance to which any thing rises; altitude. **3.** That which is elevated; an eminence; a hill or mountain. **4.** Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts; also, an advanced degree of social

rank. **5.** Utmost degree in extent or violence. **6.** Progress toward eminence; grade; degree.

Hēīght'en } (hīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEIGHTENED,
Hīght'en } HIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEIGHTENING, HIGHTENING.] **1.** To raise higher; to elevate. **2.** To carry forward; to make better; to increase. **3.** To advance toward a worse state; to intensify. **4.** To set off to advantage by means of contrast.

Hēi'noŭs (hā'nus,) *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred, from *haïr*, to hate, O. Fr. *hadir*, from Goth. *hatan*, A.-S. *hatian*. See HATE.] Hateful; odious; hence, great, enormous.

Syn. — Excessive; aggravated; monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious.

Hēi'noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a heinous manner; hatefully.

Hēi'noŭs-ness, *n.* State of being heinous; odiousness.

Hêir (âr), *n.* [Lat. *hæres.*] **1.** One who receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of any property after the death of its owner. **2.** One who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation.

Heir apparent (*Law.*), one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the person in possession. — *Heir at law*, one who, after the death of an ancestor or relation, has a right to inherit all his intestate estate. — *Heir presumptive*, one who, if the person in possession of an estate should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency.

Hêir'dŏm (âr'dum), *n.* Succession by inheritance.

Hêir'ess (âr'es), *n.* A female heir.

Hêir'lōōm (âr'lōōm), *n.* [Eng. *heir*, and A.-S. *loma*, *geloma*, household stuff. See LOOM.] Any piece of personal property, which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

Hêir'ship (âr'ship), *n.* The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

Hĕld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *hold*. See HOLD.

Hē'li-ac, } *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός, belonging to the sun, from
He-lī'ac-al, } ἥλιος, the sun.] (*Astron.*) Rising or setting at the same, or nearly the same, time as the sun.

He-lī'ac-al-ly, *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

Hĕl'i-cal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a helix; having a spiral form; spiral.

Hĕl'i-coid, *n.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, spiral, and εἶδος, shape.] (*Geom.*) A warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in a certain manner.

Hĕl'i-coid, } *a.* Spiral; spirally curved, like the
Hĕl'i-coid'al, } spire of a univalve shell.

Hē'li-o-çĕn'tric, } *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, sun, and κέντρον,
Hē'li-o-çĕn'tric-al, } center.] (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it.

Hē'li-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and a camera obscura; photography.

Hē'li-ŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and λατρεία, service, worship.] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

Hē'li-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Astron.*) An instrument used for delicate measurements, as the distance between double stars.

Hē'li-o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπεῖν, radix σκεπ, to look carefully, to spy.] (*Astron.*) A telescope fitted for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

Hē'li-o-stăt, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and στατός, placed, standing; ἱστάναι, to place, stand.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and by means of clock-work, kept in a fixed position.

Hē'li-o-trōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn, τρόπος, turn.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole*. **2.** (*Geodesy.*) An instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror. **3.** (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a deep-green color, variegated with blood-red or yellowish spots.

Hĕl'i-sphĕr'ic, } *a.* [For *helicospheric*, from Gr. ἕλιξ,
Hĕl'i-sphĕr'ic-al, } helix, and σφαιρικός, spherical.] Spiral.

Hē'lix, *n.*; *pl.* HĔL'I-CĒS. [Lat. *helix*, Gr. ἕλιξ, twisted, spiral, from ἑλίσσειν, to turn round.] **1.** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. **3.** (*Anat.*) The whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The snail-shell.

Hĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *hell*, O. H. Ger. *hella*, *hellia*, Goth. *halja*, Icel. *hel*, death; originally Icel. *Hel*, A.-S. *Hell*, O. H. Ger. *Hella*, *Hellia*, Goth. *Halja* is the Goddess of Death, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*, O. Eng. *hele*, to conceal.] **1.** The place of the dead; the lower regions, or the grave. **2.** The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. **3.** A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as, (*a.*) A dungeon or prison; also, in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention. (*b.*) A gambling-house. (*c.*) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

Hĕl'le-bōre, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλέβορος, Lat. *helleborus.*] (*Bot.*) A plant used in medicine.

Hel-lĕn'ic, or **Hel-lē'nic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek, Grecian.

Hĕl'len-ĭsm, *n.* A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Grecism.

Hĕl'len-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue. **2.** One skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

Hĕll'-hound, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

Hĕll'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

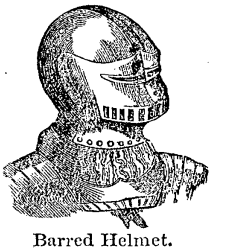
Hĕll'ish-ly, *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally.

Hĕll'ish-ness, *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

Hĕlm, *n.* [A.-S. *helma*, *healma*, rudder. Cf. HELVE.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The instrument by which a ship is steered. **2.** The place of direction or management.

Hĕlm, *v. t.* To cover with a helmet.

Hĕlm, } *n.* [A.-S. *helm*, Goth.
Hĕlm'et, } *hilms*, Icel. *hiálmr*, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*, to hide.] **1.** Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. **2.** That which resembles a helmet in form, position, &c.; as, (*a.*) The upper part of a retort. (*b.*) The hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers.


Barred Helmet.

Hel-mĭn'thic, *a.* [From Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm, especially a tape-worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

Hel-mĭn'thic, *n.* [See *infra.*] A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

Hĕl'min-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm, and λόγος, discourse.] The science or description and natural history of worms.

Hĕlms'man, *n.*; *pl.* HĔLMS'MEN. The man at the helm.

Hē'lot, or **Hĕl'ot**, *n.* [Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης, a bondman of the Spartans, from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perhaps from ἕλειν, ἑλεῖν, to take, conquer, second aor. of αἱρεῖν.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

Hē'lot-ĭsm, or **Hĕl'ot-ĭsm**, *n.* The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery.

Hĕlp, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt) (*imp.* HOLP, *p. p.* HOLPEN, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HELPING.] [A.-S. *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, Icel. *hialpa*, O. H. Ger. *helfan*, allied to Lith. *gelbeti*, and A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*, to hide, cover.] **1.** To aid; to assist. **2.** To furnish with the means of deliverance. **3.** To furnish with relief in pain or disease. **4.** To change for the better; to remedy. **5.** To prevent; to hinder. **6.** To forbear; to avoid.

Hĕlp, *v. i.* To lend aid or assistance.

To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

Hĕlp, *n.* **1.** Aid; assistance. **2.** Remedy; relief. **3.** One who helps; a domestic servant. [*Amer.*]

Hĕlp'er, *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Hĕlp'fŭl, *a.* Furnishing help; useful; wholesome.

Hĕlp'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

Hĕlp'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength; feeble; weak. **2.** Beyond help; irremediable. **3.** Bringing no help.

Hĕlp'less-ly, *adv.* In a helpless manner; irremediably.

Hĕlp'less-ness, *n.* The state of being helpless.

Hĕlp'māte, } *n.* [From *help* and *mate*, or *meet*, cor-
Hĕlp'meet, } rupted for *mate.*] An assistant; a helper; a companion; a consort; a wife.

Hĕl'ter-skĕl'ter, *adv.* [An onomatopoetic word.] In hurry and confusion. [*Colloq.*]

Hĕlve, *n.* [A.-S. *hielfa*, *helf*, *hylf*. Cf. HELM.] The handle of an ax or hatchet; sometimes the head of the ax.

Hĕlve, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* HELVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HELVING.] To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

Hel-vĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants

of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

Hĕm, *n.* [A.-S. *hem, hemn*, W. *hem*, margin.] **1.** The border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it. **2.** A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*. See HEM, interj.

Hĕm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEMMING.] **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of. **2.** To border; to edge.

Hĕm, *interj.* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, often indicative of hesitation or doubt. It would be better expressed by *hm*.

Hĕm, *v. i.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem;* hence, to hesitate in speaking.

Hĕm'a-tīte, *n.* [Lat. *hæmatites;* Gr. αἱματίτης, blood-like, from αἷμα, blood.] (*Min.*) An important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red color of the powder.

Hĕm'i-plē'ġi-a, } *n.* [Gr. ἡμιπληγία, ἡμιπληξία, from
Hĕm'i-plē'ġy, } ἡμι, half, and πλήσσειν, to strike, πλῆξις, πληγή, a stroke.] (*Med.*) A palsy that affects one side only of the body.

He-mĭp'ter, } *n.* [Gr. ἡμι, half, and πτερόν, feather,
He-mĭp'ter-an, } wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent toward the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking-tube.

He-mĭp'ter-al, } *a.* (*Entom.*) Of, or pertaining to,
He-mĭp'ter-oŭs, } the hemipterans.

Hĕm'i-sphēre, *n.* [Lat. *hemisphærium*, Gr. ἡμισφαίριον, from ἡμι, half, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] **1.** A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe. **2.** Half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ic, } *a.* Containing, or pertaining to,
Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ic-al, } a hemisphere.

Hĕm'i-stĭch (-stik), *n.* [Lat. *hemistichium*, Gr. ἡμιστίχιον, from ἡμι, half, and στίχος, row, line, verse, from στείχειν, to go up, to go in line or order.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

He-mĭs'tich-al (-mĭs'tik-), *a.* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs; by, according to, or into, hemistichs.

Hĕm'i-tōne, *n.* [Lat. *hemitonium*, Gr. ἡμιτόνιον, from ἡμι, half, and τόνος, tone.] Same as SEMITONE.

Hĕm'lock, *n.* [A.-S. *hemleác, hemlyc.*] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An umbelliferous plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous. (*b.*) An evergreen tree common in North America; hemlock spruce.

Hĕm'or-rhaġe, *n.* [Gr. αἱμορραγία, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to break, burst; Lat. *hæmorrhagia.*] (*Med.*) Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

Hĕm'or-rhoid'al, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

Hĕm'or-rhoids, *n. pl.* [Gr. αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες), veins liable to discharge blood, the piles, from αἱμόρροος, flowing with blood, αἷμα, blood, and ῥέειν, to flow; Lat. *hæmorrhois.*] (*Med.*) Tubercles around the anus, from which blood or mucus is discharged; piles.

Hĕmp, *n.* [A.-S. *henep, hánep*, Icel. *hanpr*, O. H. Ger. *hanaf*, allied to Lat. *cannabis, cannabum*, Gr. κάνναβις, κάνναβος, Pol. *konopj*, Per. *kunnap*, Skr. *çana.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. **2.** The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

Hĕmp'en (hĕmp'n), *a.* Made of hemp.

Hĕm'stĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEMSTITCHED (hĕm'stĭcht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEMSTITCHING.] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads, and fastening the cross-threads in successive small clusters.

Hĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *henn, hen*, O. H. Ger. *hennâ*, Icel. *hæna*, from A.-S. & Goth. *hana*, O. H. Ger. *hano*, Icel. *hani*, a cock, orig. the singer, allied to Lat. *canere*, to sing.] The female of any kind of fowl; *especially*, the female of the domestic fowl.

Hĕn'bāne, *n.* [Eng. *hen* and *bane.*] A plant which is poisonous to domestic fowls. All parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium.

Hĕnçe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *hennes, hens*, and *henen, henne*, A.-S. *hinan, hinane, heonane, heonan, heonun, heonon*, hence, thither; N. H. Ger. *hin*, orig. acc. of Goth. *his*, this, accusative *hina;* Eng. *hennes, hens, hence*, is the termination of a genitive.] **1.** From this place. **2.** From this time. **3.** From this cause or reason. **4.** From this source, origin, or cause.

☞ *From hence*, though a pleonasm, is authorized by the usage of good writers.

Hĕnçe-fōrth', or **Hĕnçe'fōrth**, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforward.

Hĕnce-fôr'ward, *adv.* From this time forward; hence-forth.

Hĕnch'man, *n.; pl.* HĔNCH'MEN. [For *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master.] A page; a servant.

Hen-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hen-dī'a-dys, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. ἐν διὰ δυοῖν, one by two.] (*Gram.*) A figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

Hĕn'-hăr'ri-er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon or kite, found in many parts of Europe and North America.

Hĕn'-heärt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

Hĕn'nà, *n.* [Ar. *hinnâ-a*, the dyeing or coloring shrub, cyprus.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia.* **2.** A paste made of the pounded leaves of the henna-tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c., of an orange hue.

Hĕn'ner-y, *n.* An inclosed place for hens. [*Amer.*]

Hĕn'-pĕcked (-pĕkt), *a.* Governed by one's wife.

Hĕn'-rōost, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

He-păt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἡπατικός, from ἧπαρ, the liver;
He-păt'ic-al, } Lat. *hepaticus.*] **1.** Pertaining to the liver. **2.** Having the color of the liver.

Hĕp'a-ti-zā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Conversion of the lungs into a substance resembling the liver.

Hĕp'ta-chôrd (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάχορδος, seven-stringed; ἑπτά, seven, and χορδή, chord.] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) (*a.*) A system of seven sounds. (*b.*) A lyre with seven chords. **2.** (*Anc. Poet.*) A composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

Hĕp'ta-glŏt, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγλωττος, from ἑπτα, seven, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] A book in seven languages.

Hĕp'ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγωνος, seven-cornered, from ἕπτα, seven, and γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

Hep-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

Hep-tăn'gu-lar, *a.* [From Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and Eng. *angular.*] Having seven angles.

Hĕp'tarch-y, *n.* [Gr. ἕπτα, seven, and ἀρχή, sovereignty, rule, ἄρχειν, to be first, to lead, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.

Hēr, *pron.* & *a.* [O. Eng. *hire, here, hir, hure*, A.-S. *hire, heore*, gen., acc., and dat. sing. of *héo*, she.] **1.** The objective case of the personal pronoun *she.* **2.** Belonging to a female, or a noun in the feminine gender; being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she.*

☞ Some grammarians call *her*, when thus used, an adjective pronoun agreeing with the following noun. It is written *hers* when the noun which it governs, or with which it agrees, is not given, but implied. By some it is said to be used absolutely, or as a substantive.

Hĕr'ald, *n.* [L. Lat. *heraldus, haraldus*, Ger. *herold*, from a hypoth. O. H. Ger. *hâriwalto, heriwalt, hariowalt*, a (civil) officer who serves the army, from *hari, heri*, army, and *waltan*, to manage, govern.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. **2.** An officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry. [*Eng.*] **3.** A proclaimer; a publisher. **4.** A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

Hĕr'ald, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HERALDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HERALDING.] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.

He-răl'dic, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

Hĕr'ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

Hĕr'ald-shĭp, *n.* The office of a herald.

Hĕrb (ĕrb, 14), *n.* [Lat. *herba.*] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year.

Her-bā'ceoŭs (her-bā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

Hĕrb'aġe (ĕrb'ej *or* hĕrb'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. **2.** (*Law.*) Liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

Hĕrb'al (hĕrb'al), *n.* **1.** A book containing the names and descriptions of plants. **2.** A collection of dried plants; a hortus siccus; an herbarium.

Hĕrb'al (hĕrb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

Hĕrb'al-ĭst (hĕrb'al-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

Her-bā'ri-ŭm, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* HER-BĀ'RI-ŬMS; Lat. pl.

HER-BĀ'RI-Ȧ. [L. Lat., from Lat. *herba*. See HERB.] **1.** A collection of dried plants. **2.** A book for preserving plants; a hortus siccus.

Hĕrb'a-ry, *n.* A garden of herbs; a cottage garden.

Her-bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere*, to grow into herbs.] Growing into herbs.

Her-bĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *herbifer*, from *herba*, herb, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing herbs.

Her-bĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *herba*, herb, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables.

Hĕrb'o-ri-zā'tion (hĕrb'-), *n.* **1.** Act of seeking plants in the field. **2.** The figure of plants in mineral substances. See ARBORIZATION.

Hĕrb'o-rize (hĕrb'-), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HERBORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HERBORIZING.] To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants.

Her-bōse', } *a.* [Lat. *herbosus*.] Abounding with
Hĕrb'oŭs, } herbs. [ered with, herbs

Hĕrb'y, *a.* Having the nature of, pertaining to, or cov-

Her-eū'le-an (124), *a.* [Lat. *Herculeus*, from *Hercules*, the most famous of the Greek heroes, celebrated for his strength, and especially for twelve difficult labors.] **1.** Very great, difficult, or dangerous. **2.** Having extraordinary strength and size.

Hĕrd (14), *n.* [A.-S. *heord*, O. H. Ger. *herta*, Icel. *hiördh*, Goth. *hairda*, allied to Slav. *tshrieda*.] **1.** A number of beasts assembled together. **2.** A company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble.

Hĕrd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HERDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HERDING.] **1.** To unite or associate in a herd, as beasts. **2.** To unite in a company by custom or incli-

Hĕrd, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. [nation.

Hĕrd'man, } *n.; pl.* HĔRD'MEN, HĔRDS'MEN. The
Hĕrds'man, } owner or keeper of herds.

Hĕrds'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of grass which are highly esteemed for hay, especially in New England that species called timothy, and in Pennsylvania that called red-top.

Hēre, *adv.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *hêr*, O. H. Ger. *hiar*, *hear*, from Goth. *his*, *hija*, *hita*, this.] **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there*. **2.** In the present life or state.

Hēre'a-bout', } *adv.* About this place; in this vicin-
Hēre'a-bouts', } ity or neighborhood.

Hēre-äft'er, *adv.* In time to come; in some future state.

Hēre-äft'er, *n.* A future existence or state.

Hēre-ăt', *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

Hēre-by', *adv.* By means of this.

He-rĕd'i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. Lat. *hereditabilis*, from *hereditare*, to inherit, Lat. *hereditas*, heirship, inheritance, *heres*, *heredis*, heir.] Capable of being inherited.

Hĕr'e-dĭt'a-ment, *n.* (*Law.*) Any species of property that may be inherited.

He-rĕd'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* By inheritance.

He-rĕd'i-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *hereditarius*, from *hereditas*.] **1.** Descended by inheritance. **2.** Capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir. **3.** Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

Syn. — Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

Hēre-ĭn', *adv.* In this.

Hēre-ĭn'to, *adv.* Into this.

Hēre-ŏf' (heer-ŏff' *or* heer-ŏv', 71), *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this.

Hēre-ŏn', *adv.* On this; hereupon.

Hĕr'e-si-ärch, or **He-rē'si-ärch**, *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης, αἱρεσίαρχος, from αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχός, leader, ἄρχειν, to lead; Lat. *hæresiarcha*.] A leader in heresy; chief heretic.

Hĕr'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, a taking, a choosing, a sect, a heresy, from αἱρεῖν, to take, choose; Lat. *hæresis*.] An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine; *especially* (*Theol.*), a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy.

Hĕr'e-tic (123), *n.* **1.** One who holds to a heresy; one who believes some doctrine contrary to the Christian religion. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A Protestant.

Syn. — Schismatic; sectarian. — A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A *schismatic* is one who creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, &c., usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement. A *sectarian* is one who originates or promotes a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers. Hence the expression "a *sectarian* spirit" has a slightly bad sense, which does not attach to "denominational."

He-rĕt'ic-al, *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy.

He-rĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an heretical manner.

Hēre-tō', *adv.* To this. [merly.

Hēre'to-fōre', *adv.* In times before the present; for-

Hēre'un-tō', *adv.* Unto this or this time; hereto.

Hēre'up-ŏn', *adv.* On this; hereon.

Hēre-with', or **Hēre-with'**, *adv.* With this.

Hĕr'i-ot, *n.* [L. Lat. *heriotum*, arms of war, A.-S. *here-geatu*, *heregeatve*, what was given the lord of the manor to prepare for war, from *here*, army, and *geatu*, *geatve*, provision, supply, from *getan*, *gitan*, to get.] (*Eng. Law.*) A payment of arms or military accouterments, or the best beast; or, in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

Hĕr'it-a-ble, *a.* [See HEREDITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting.

Hĕr'it-ağe, *n.* That which is inherited; inheritance.

Hĕr-măph'ro-dīte, *n.* [From *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes, or Mercury, and Aphrodite, or Venus, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis, a nymph, into one person.] **1.** An animal or human being having both the male and the female generative organs. **2.** (*Bot.*) A flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle.

Hermaphrodite brig (*Naut.*), a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

Her-măph'ro-dĭt'ic, } *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
Her-măph'ro-dit-ĭc-al, }

Her-măph'ro-dit-ĭşm, *n.* Union of two sexes in the same individual.

Hĕr'me-neū'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, from Ἑρ-
Hĕr'me-neū'tic-al, } μῆς, Mercury, the tutelary god of all skill and accomplishment.] Pertaining to interpretation; exegetical.

Hĕr'me-neū'tics, *n. sing.* Science of interpretation; exegesis; — especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Her-mĕt'ic, } *a.* [From the Egyptian *Hermes Tris-*
Her-mĕt'ic-al, } *megistus*, the fabled inventor of alchemy.] **1.** Pertaining to chemistry; chemical. **2.** Pertaining to that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury. **3.** Pertaining to the system which explains the causes of diseases, &c., on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid. **4.** Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape. [chemically.

Her-mĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an hermetical manner;

Hĕr'mit, *n.* [Lat. *eremita*, Gr. ἐρημίτης, from ἐρῆμος, lonely, solitary.] A recluse; an anchoret; *especially*, one who lives in solitude from religious motives.

Hĕr'mit-ağe, *n.* The habitation of a hermit.

Hĕr'mit-ess, *n.* A female hermit.

Hĕrn, *n.* The same as HERON. See HERON.

Hĕr'ni-ȧ, *n.* [Lat., probably from Gr. ἔρνος, a young sprout, shoot.] (*Surg.*) An external tumor formed by the protrusion of any internal part through a natural or accidental opening in the enclosing membrane.

Hĕr'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

Hē'ro (89), *n.; pl.* HĒ'RŌES. [Lat. *heros*, Gr. ἥρως.] **1.** A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; hence, a great or extraordinary person. **2.** The principal personage in a poem, story, and the like. **3.** (*Myth.*) An illustrious man, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.

He-rō'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes. **2.** Becoming a hero.

Heroic age, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived. — *Heroic poetry*, that in which the life of a hero is celebrated; epic poetry. — *Heroic treatment*, *remedies* (*Med.*), those of a violent character. — *Heroic verse* (*Pros.*), the verse of heroic poetry, being in English the iambic of ten syllables.

Syn. — Brave; intrepid; courageous; daring; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; enterprising; noble; magnanimous; illustrious.

He-rō'ic-al, *a.* The same as HEROIC. [*Rare.*]

He-rō'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

Hē'ro-i-kŏm'ic, } *a.* [See HEROIC and COMIC.]
Hē'ro-i-kŏm'ic-al, } Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous.

Hĕr'o-ĭne, *n.* [Lat. *heroina*, Gr. ἡρωΐνη, fem. of ἥρως. See HERO.] A female hero.

Hĕr'o-ĭşm, *n.* The qualities or character of a hero.

Syn. — Courage; fortitude; bravery; valor; intrepidity; gallantry. — *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness of danger; *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of *bearing up* nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* and *valor* are courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is *firm* courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage. It is a contempt of danger, not

from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devotion to some great cause, and a just confidence of being able to meet danger in the spirit of such a cause.

Hĕr'on, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *heigir, heigero, heigro*, heron, Icel. *hegri.*] (*Ornith.*) A wading bird with long legs and neck. It is remarkable for its directly ascending flight, and was formerly hunted by hawks.

Heron.

Hĕr'on-ry, *n.* A place where herons breed.

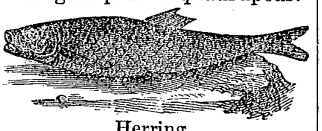
Hĕr'pēs, *n.* [Lat., Gr. ἕρπης, from ἕρπειν, to creep, from its tendency to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another.] (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin; *especially*, an eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, and the like. [or cutaneous eruptions.

Her-pĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes.

Hĕr'pe-tŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

Hĕr'pe-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, reptile, from ἕρπειν, to creep, and λόγος, discourse.] The natural history or description of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds.

Hĕr'ring, *n.* [A.-S. *haring, hering*, O. H. Ger. *herinch, harinc*, probably from O. H. Ger. *heri, hari*, A.-S. *here*, Goth. *harjis*, army, multitude, because they usually appear in large numbers.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish. Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.



Herring.

Hĕrş, *pron.* Belonging to her; of her. See HER.

Hĕr'şchel (hĕr'shel), *n.* (*Astron.*) A planet discovered by, and named for, Dr. *Herschel*, in 1781; — now called *Uranus.*

Hĕrse (14), *n.* [L. Lat. *hercia, hersia*, from Lat. *hirpex*, gen. *hirpicis*, harrow; also a kind of candlestick in the form of a harrow, placed at the head of graves; whence *herse* came to be used for the grave, coffin, or chest containing the dead.] **1.** (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow. (*b.*) A harrow used instead of a cheval-de-frise. **2.** The same as HEARSE. See HEARSE.

Her-sĕlf', *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun *she.* **2.** In her ordinary, true, or real character; hence, in her right mind; sane.

By herself, alone; apart; unaccompanied.

Hĕş'i-tan-çy, *n.* **1.** The act of hesitating or doubting; doubt. **2.** Action or manner of one who hesitates; indecision.

Hĕş'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HESITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HESITATING.] [Lat. *hæsitare, hæsitatum*, intens. form of *hærere*, to hang or hold fast.] **1.** To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty. **2.** To stop in speaking.

Syn. — To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; demur; falter; stammer.

Hĕş'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. **2.** A stopping in speech; stammering.

Hĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; Hesperus.

Hes-pē'ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *hesperius*, from *hesperus*, the evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος, Lat. *vesper*, evening, ἕσπερος ἀστήρ, the evening star.] Western; occidental.

Hĕs'pe-rŭs, *n.* [Lat.] The evening star, especially Venus; Hesper.

Hes'sian Fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small, two-winged fly, or midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat; — so called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution.

Hĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *hās*, from *hâtan*, to call, bid.] Command; precept; injunction; order.

Hĕtch'el, *v. t.* Same as HATCHEL, q. v.

Hĕt'er-o-clīte, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** (*Gram.*) A word which is irregular or anomalous; *especially*, a noun which is irregular in declension. **2.** Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

Hĕt'er-o-clīte, **Hĕt'er-o-clĭt'ic**, **Hĕt'er-o-clĭt'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος, otherwise (*i. e.*, irregularly) declined, from ἕτερος, other, and κλιτός, inflecting, from κλίνειν, to lean, incline, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

Hĕt'er-o-dŏx, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος, from ἕτερος, other, and δόξα, opinion.] **1.** Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, and the like; not orthodox. **2.** Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard.

Hĕt'er-o-dŏx'y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, &c.

Hĕt'er-o-ġē'ne-al, **Hĕt'er-o-ġē'ne-oŭs**, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερογενής, from ἕτερος, other, and γένος, race, kind, from γένειν, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

Hĕt'er-o-ġe-nē'i-ty, **Hĕt'er-o-ġē'ne-oŭs-ness**, *n.* State of being heterogeneous; dissimilarity.

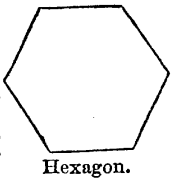
Hĕt'man, *n.*; *pl.* HĔT'MANS. [Pol. *hetman*, Russ. *atamán*, from Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain.] A Cossack commander-in-chief.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, or HEWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEWING.] [A.-S. *heáwan*, O. H. Ger. *houwun*, Icel. *höggva.*] **1.** To cut with an ax. **2.** To form or shape with a sharp instrument. **3.** To chop; to hack.

Hew'er, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

Hĕx'a-chôrd, *n.* [Gr. ἑξάχορδος, from ἕξ, in compos. ἑξα, six, and χορδή, string, chord.] (*Mus.*) A series of notes, consisting of four tones and one semitone.

Hĕx'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. ἑξάγωνος, six-cornered, for ἕξ, six, and γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of six sides and six angles.



Hexagon.

Hex-ăg'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

Hĕx'a-hē'dral, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides or faces; cubic.

Hĕx'a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι, to sit.] A regular solid body of six equal sides or faces; a cube.

Hex-ăm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἑξάμετρος, of six meters, from ἕξ, six, and μέτρον, measure; Lat. *hexameter.*] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondees. [dactyls and spondees.

Hex-ăm'e-ter, *a.* Having six metrical feet, especially

Hĕx'a-mĕt'rĭc, **Hex'a-mĕt'rĭc-al**, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hex-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and Lat. *angularis*, angular.] Having six angles or corners.

Hĕx'a-plā, *n.* [Gr. ἑξαπλᾶ, from ἑξαπλόος, contracted ἑξαπλοῦς, six fold.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.

Hĕx'a-plar, *a.* Sextuple; containing six columns.

Hey (hā), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of joy or mutual exhortation.

Hey'dāy (hā'dā), *interj.* [Ger. *heida*, or *hei da.*] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Hī-ā'tus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* id.; Eng. *pl.* HĪ-Ā'TUS-ES. [Lat., from *hiare*, to gape.] **1.** An opening; a gap; a chasm. **2.** A chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. **3.** (*Gram.*) Concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.

Hī-bĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *hibernus*, from *hiems*, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry; wintrish.

Hī'ber-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIBERNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIBERNATING.] To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

Hī'ber-nā'tion, *n.* The act of hibernating.

Hī-bĕr'nĭ-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Milesian. [a Milesian.

Hī-bĕr'ni-an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; an Irishman.

Hī-bĕr'ni-an-ĭşm, **Hī-bĕr'ni-çĭşm**, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

Hī-bĭs'cus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some species of which have large, showy flowers; rose-mallow.

Hĭc'cough (hĭk'kup), *n.* [O. Eng. *hicket*, L. Ger. *hick, hickup*, W. *ig, igiad*, Fr. *hoquet.*] A spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; also, the sound itself.

Hĭc'cough (-kup), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HICCOUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HICCOUGHING.] To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound.

Hĭck'o-ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of several species.

Hĭck'up, *n.* & *v. i.* See HICCOUGH.

Hĭd, **Hĭd'den**, *p. p.* of *hide.* **1.** Concealed. **2.** *p. a.* Secret; not seen or known; mysterious.

Syn. — Secret; covert. — Hidden may denote either "known to no one," as a *hidden* disease, or "intentionally concealed," as a *hidden* purpose of revenge. A *secret* must be known to

some one, but only to the party or parties concerned; as, a *secret* conspiracy. *Covert* (covered) means not *open* or avowed; as, a *covert* plan; the word, however, is often applied to what we mean to be understood without openly expressing it; as, a *covert* allusion. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *concealed*.

Hĭd'a|ge, *n.* A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

Hĭ-dăl'go, *n.* [Sp., contr. from *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something; *hijo*, O. Sp. *figo*, from Lat. *filius*.] A nobleman of the lowest class. [*Spain.*]

Hīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIDING.] [A.-S. *hydan*; Icel. *hyda*, to spread skins over.] **1.** To withhold, or withdraw from sight. **2.** To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret. **3.** To protect from danger; to defend.

Syn.— To conceal; disguise; dissemble; cover; screen; shelter; protect; secrete.

Hīde, *v. i.* To lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view.

Hide-and-seek, a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

Hīde, *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*. Cf. Icel. *haudhr*, uncultivated land.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A house or dwelling. (*b.*) A certain portion of land, differently estimated at 60, 80, or 100 acres.

Hīde, *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, *hûd*, Icel. *hydi*, O. H. Ger. *hût*, allied to Lat. *cutis*.] **1.** The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed. **2.** The human skin; — so called in contempt.

Hīde'-bound, *a.* **1.** Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised. **2.** Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

Hĭd'e-oŭs (77), *a.* [O. Fr. *hidous*, *hidus*, *hideus*, N. Fr. *hideux*, from O. Fr. *hide*, *hisde*, fright, from Armor. *heûz*, *eûz*, horror, terror, Ir. *uadh*, *uath*, dread, fear.] **1.** Frightful or shocking to the eye. **2.** Distressing to the ear. **3.** Detestable; hateful.

Syn.— Frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

Hĭd'e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a hideous manner; dreadfully.

Hĭd'e-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being hideous.

Hīd'er, *n.* One who hides or conceals.

Hīe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYING.] [O. Eng. *highe*, *hieghe*, A.-S. *higan*, *hiegian*, to strive, make haste, *hige*, *hyge*, mind, thought, study, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, *hugs*, mind, thought.] To hasten. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

Hī'e-rärch, *n.* [Gr. ἱεράρχης, from ἱερός, sacred, and ἀρχός, leader, ruler.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Hī'e-rärch'al, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch.

Hī'e-rärch'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

Hī'e-rärch'y, *n.* **1.** Dominion or authority in sacred things. **2.** The body of persons having ecclesiastical authority. **3.** A form of government administered solely by the priesthood.

Hī'e-răt'ie, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικός, ἱερατεύειν, to be a priest; ἱερός, sacred; Lat. *hieraticus*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; — applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, being the sacerdotal character.

Hī'e-ro-glўph, } *n.* [See *infra.*]
Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie, } **1.** A sacred character; — *specifically*, the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. **2.** Any character or figure having a mysterious significance.

Hieroglyphics.

Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie, } *a.* [Gr. ἱερο-
Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie-al, } γλυφικός, hieroglyphic, ἱερογλυφικόν, (sc. γράμμα), an hieroglyphic character; ἱερός, sacred, and γλύφειν, to hollow out, carve.] **1.** Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures. **2.** Obscure; enigmatical. [ner.

Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In an hieroglyphic man-

Hī'e-ro-grăm, *n.* [Gr. ἱερός, sacred, and γράμμα, letter, writing.] A species of sacred writing.

Hī'e-ro-grăph'ie, } *a.* [Gr. ἱερογραφικός, from ἱερός,
Hī'e-ro-grăph'ie-al, } sacred, and γράφειν, to write.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hī'e-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἱερολογία, from ἱερός, sacred, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse on sacred things; *especially*, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

Hī'e-ro-măn'cy, *n.* [Gr. ἱερομαντία, from ἱερός, sacred, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

Hī-ĕr'o-phănt, or **Hī'e-ro-phănt**, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφάντης, from ἱερός, sacred, and φαίνειν, to show, make known.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.

Hĭg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIGGLING.] [See HAGGLE and HAWK, to sell by outcry.] **1.** To carry provisions about for sale. **2.** To chaffer. [turvy. [*Colloq.*]

Hĭg'gle-dy-pĭg'gle-dy, *adv.* In confusion; topsy-

Hĭg'gler, *n.* **1.** One who carries about provisions for sale. **2.** One who is tedious and nice in bargaining.

Hīgh (hī), *a.* [*compar.* HIGHER; *superl.* HIGHEST.] [A.-S. *heáh*, *heág*, *heá*, *hêh*, Goth. *hauhs*.] **1.** Elevated; lifted or raised up; lofty; sublime. **2.** Regarded as raised up or elevated; distinguished; remarkable; sometimes equivalent to *great*, used indefinitely; sometimes used in figurative senses, which are understood from the connection. **3.** Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree. **4.** Prominent; eminent; — used in various technical senses; as, (*a.*) (*Fine Arts.*) Wrought so as to be prominent from the surface; also, in an elevated style. (*b.*) (*Law* & *Politics.*) Relating to, or derived from, the sovereignty of a state; as, *high*-treason. (*c.*) (*Chron.*) Remote in time or antiquity. (*d.*) (*Cookery.*) Strong-scented, as tending toward putrefaction. (*e.*) (*Geog.*) Remote from the equator, north or south. (*f.*) (*Mus.*) Acute or sharp.

High day (*Script.*), a holy or festive day. — *High Dutch*, or *High German*, the German language, as spoken in the elevated southern part of Germany; the cultivated German, or language spoken by the educated classes. — *High life*, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — *High living*, a feeding upon rich and costly food. — *High mass* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), that mass which is performed by a choir in a specially formal and solemn manner. — *High noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian. — *High seas*, the waters of the ocean without the boundary of any country. — *High steam*, steam having a high pressure, or a pressure greater than about fifty pounds on the square inch. — *High tide*, the greatest flow of the tide. — *High time*, quite time. — *High treason*, treason against the state, being the highest civil offense. — *High water*, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. — *High wine*, distilled wine; brandy; also, pure or undiluted alcohol.

Syn.— Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; ostentatious; violent; tumultuous; full; dear.

Hīgh (hī), *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully.

Hīgh (hī), *n.* An elevated place; superior region.

Hīgh'-bôrn, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

Hīgh'-brĕd, *a.* Bred in high life.

Hīgh'-chûrch, *a.* Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; — more usually applied to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession. [party.

Hīgh'-chûrch'ĭşm, *n.* Principles of the high-church

Hīgh'-chûrch'man, *n.* One who holds high-church principles. [or manners.

Hīgh'-flī'er, *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions

Hīgh'-flōwn (hī'flōn), *a.* **1.** Elevated; swelled; proud. **2.** Turgid; swelled; extravagant. [arbitrary.

Hīgh'-hănd'ed, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent;

Hīgh'land, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Hīgh'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; *especially* of the *Highlands* of Scotland. [degree.

Hīgh'ly (hī'lў), *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high

Hīgh'-mīnd'ed, *a.* **1.** Proud; arrogant. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.

Hīgh'ness (hī'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being high, in all its various senses. **2.** A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

Hīgh'-prĕss'ūre (hī'prĕsh'ụr), *a.* (*Steam-eng.*) Exceeding about fifty pounds on the square inch.

Hīgh'-rōad, *n.* A highway; a much frequented or traveled road. [or other seasoning.

Hīgh'-sēa'şoned (hī'sē'zṇd), *a.* Enriched with spices

Hīgh'-sound'ing, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

Hīgh'-spĭr'it ed, *a.* **1.** Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. **2.** Bold; daring.

Hīght (hīt), *n.* The same as HEIGHT. [elevated.

Hīgh'-tōned, *a.* High in tone or sound; hence, nobly

Hīgh'wāy, *n.* A public road; a way that is open to all passengers.

Syn.— Way; road; path; course.

Hīgh'wāy-man, *n.*; *pl.* HIGH'WĀY-MEN. One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

High'-wrought (-rawt), *a.* **1.** Wrought with exquisite art or skill. **2.** Inflamed to a high degree.

Hĭ-lā'ri-oŭs, or **Hĭ-lā'ri-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, or. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

Hĭ-lăr'i-ty, or **Hĭ-lăr'i-ty**, *n.* A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.

Syn. — Glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gayety; joyousness; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

Hĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *hill*, *hyll*, *hyl*, allied to Lat. *collis*.] **1.** An eminence less than a mountain. **2.** The earth raised about the root of a plant or cluster of plants. [*Amer.*] **3.** A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them.

Hĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HILLING.] To surround with earth.

Hĭll'i-ness, *n.* The state of being hilly.

Hĭll'ock, *n.* A small hill.

Hĭll'y, *a.* Abounding with hills.

Hĭlt, *n.* [A.-S. *hilt*, *hilte*, *helt*, *hielt*, Icel. *hialt*, hilt, *hialti*, sword.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

Hī'lum, *n.* [Lat., a little thing, trifle.] (*Bot.*) The mark or scar of the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its base.

Hĭm, *pron.* [A.-S.] The objective case of *he*. See HE.

Hĭm-sĕlf', *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun *he*. **2.** Having the command of himself; in his true character.

By himself, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.

Hĭnd, *n.* [A.-S. *hind*, *hinde*, Icel. *hind*, O. H. Ger. *hindâ*, *hintâ*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

Hĭnd, *n.* [O. Eng. *hyne*, *hine*, A.-S. *hîne*, *hîna*, with *d* suffixed.] A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boor; or a husbandman's servant.

Hĭnd, *a.* [*compar.* HINDER; *superl.* HINDMOST, or HINDERMOST.] [A.-S. *hind*, *hindan*, after, back, from *hina*, *heona*, *hin*, thither, hence.] Placed in the rear, and not in front.

Hĭnd'er, *a.* [*compar.* of hind. See HIND.] Of, or belonging to, that part which is in the rear, or which follows.

Hĭn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINDERING.] [A.-S. *hindrian*, from *hinder*, back, after, Goth. *hindar*.] **1.** To prevent from moving forward. **2.** To check or retard in progress or motion. **3.** To embarrass; to shut out.

Syn. — To stop; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; obstruct; debar; arrest; impede; delay.

Hĭn'der, *v. i.* To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments.

Hĭn'der-ançe, *n.* [Written also *hindrance*.] **1.** Act of impeding or restraining motion. **2.** That which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

Syn. — Impediment; obstacle; difficulty; restraint.

Hĭn'der-er, *n.* One who, or that which, hinders.

Hĭnd'er-mōst, **Hĭnd'mōst**, *a.* The superlative of *hind*. See HIND.

Hĭn'doo, **Hĭn'dų**, *n.*; *pl.* HĬN'DOOS or HĬN'DŲS. [Hind. *Hindî*, *Hinduwî*, *Hindûstânî*, an Indian, from *Hind*, *Hindûstân*, India.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hĭn'doo-ĭzm, **Hĭn'dų-ĭzm**, *n.* The doctrines, rites, or religious principles of the Hindoos.

Hĭn'doo-stăn'ee (112), **Hĭn'dų-stăn'ī**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Hindoos or their language.

Hĭn'doo-stăn'ee, **Hĭn'dų-stăn'ī**, *n.* The language of the Hindoos.

Hĭn'drançe, *n.* See HINDERANCE.

Hĭnge, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *ango*, connected with *hang*, v., because the door *hangs* upon it.] **1.** The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns. **2.** That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.

Hĭnge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINGING.] To furnish with hinges.

Hĭnge, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hĭn'ny, *n.* [Lat. *hinnus*, Gr. ἵννος, ἴννος, ὕννος, γίννος, mule.] The produce of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.

Hĭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINTING.] [A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, seize.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to.

Syn. — To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

Hĭnt, *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.

To hint at, to allude to.

Hĭnt, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion.

Hĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *hype*, *hipe*, Goth. *hups*.] **1.** The lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch. **2.** (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof.

To have on the hip, to have the advantage of. [*Colloq. and obs.*] — *To smite hip and thigh*, to defeat utterly.

Hĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *heap*, *hiop*.] The fruit of the dog-rose.

Hĭp'po-cămp, *n.* [Lat. *hippocampus*, Gr. ἱππόκαμπος, ἱπποκάμπη, from ἵππος, horse, and κάμπτειν, to bend.] The sea-horse.

Hĭp'po-çĕn'taur, *n.* [Lat. *hippocentaurus*, Gr. ἱππο-κένταυρος, from ἵππος, horse, and κένταυρος, centaur, q. v.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hĭp'po-crăs, *n.* [i. e., wine of Hippocrates; — so called by the apothecaries because it is supposed to be made according to the prescription of Hippocrates.] (*Med.*) Wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hĭp'po-drōme, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποδρόμος, from ἵππος, horse, and δρόμος, course.] A circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

Hĭp'po-grĭff, *n.* [From Gr. ἵππος, horse, and γρύψ, griffin.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

Hip-pŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἵππος, horse, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on horses.

Hip-pŏph'a-ġy, *n.* The act or practice of feeding on horses.

Hĭp'po-pŏt'a-mŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* HĬP'PO-PŎT'A-MŬS-ES; Lat. *pl.* *HĬP'PO-PŎT'A-MĪ*. [Lat. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἱπποπόταμος, from ἵππος, horse, and ποταμός, river.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail.

Hippopotamus.

Hĭp'-rōof, *n.* A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides.

Hĭp'shŏt, *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

Hīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIRING.] [A.-S. *hyrian*, *hyr*, hire, wage.] **1.** To procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation. **2.** To contract with for wages. **3.** To bribe. **4.** To grant the temporary use of, for compensation; to let; to lease; — usually with *out*.

Hīre, *n.* **1.** Price, reward, or compensation for the temporary use of any thing. **2.** Recompense for personal service. **3.** A bribe.

Syn. — Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

Hīre'ling, *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; a prostitute.

Hīre'ling, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

Hīr'er, *n.* One who hires.

Hir-sūte', *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*, from *hirsus*, a variation of *hirtus*, hairy, shaggy.] Rough with hair; set with bristles; hairy; shaggy.

Hir-sūte'ness, *n.* Hairiness.

Hĭs, *pron.* [A.-S. *his*, or *hys*.] **1.** Of him; the possessive of *he*; — formerly used as the possessive of *it*, for *its*. **2.** Belonging or pertaining to a male person.

Of his, still used as an equivalent for *of him*.

His-păn'i-çĭsm, *n.* A Spanish phrase or idiom.

Hĭs'pid, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

Hĭss, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HISSED (hĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HISSING.] [A.-S. *hysian*.] **1.** To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, especially in contempt or disapprobation. **2.** To make a like sound, as a goose or serpent does, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice. **3.** To glide with a whizzing noise.

Hĭss, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn by hissing. **2.** To procure hisses or disgrace for.

Hĭss, *n.* **1.** The sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as a mark of disapprobation or contempt. **2.** Any sound resembling this; as, (*a.*) The noise made by a serpent. (*b.*) The note of a goose when irritated. (*c.*) The noise made by escaping steam, by water falling on hot metal, &c.

Hĭss'ing, *n.* **1.** A hiss. **2.** Occasion of contempt; object of scorn and derision.

Hĭst, *interj.* [Cf. WHIST.] Hush; be silent; — a word commanding silence.

His-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἱστός, tissue, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, &c.

His-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

His-tŏr'ic, His-tŏr'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Containing history. **2.** Pertaining to history. **3.** Contained or exhibited in history. **4.** Deduced from history. **5.** Representing history.

Historical painting, that branch of painting which represents the events of history with a scrupulous regard to time, place, and accessories, and at the same time with a proper exercise of imaginative art. — *The historic sense,* the capacity vividly to conceive and represent the unity of a past era or age.

His-tŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* [Lat. *historiographus,* Gr. ἱστοριογράφος, from ἱστορία, history, and γράφειν, to write.] An historian; a writer of history; *especially,* an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art or employment of an historian or historiographer.

His'to-ry, *n.* [Lat *historia,* Gr. ἱστορία, from ἱστορεῖν, to learn or know by inquiry, from εἰδέναι, to know.] **1.** A written statement of what is known; a record; a description. **2.** A narrative of events; a true story; a statement of the progress of a nation or an institution, with philosophical inquiries respecting effects and causes.

Natural history, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, &c., and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses.

Syn. — Chronicle; annals; relation; narration. — *History* is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects. A *chronicle* is a record of such events, when it conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature. *Annals* are a chronicle divided out into distinct years.

His'tri-ŏn'ic, His'tri-ŏn'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *histrionicus,* from *histrio,* a player.] Pertaining to a stage-player, or to stage-playing; theatrical; pantomimic.

His'tri-ŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Theatrically.

Hit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HITTING.] [Icel. *hitta,* to hit, find; A.-S. *hettan, hetian,* to pursue, drive, O. H. Ger. *hezan,* orig. to make to hate, from *hazên,* Goth. *hatan,* A.-S. *hatian.*] **1.** To reach with a stroke or blow; *especially,* to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force. **2.** To reach or attain exactly; to accord with; to suit.

To hit off, to describe with hits or characteristic strokes.

Hit, *v. i.* **1.** To meet or come in contact; to strike. **2.** To succeed in an attempt.

To hit on, or *upon,* to light upon; to come to by chance.

Hit, *n.* **1.** A collision; the stroke or blow that touches any thing; — often with implied luck or chance. **2.** A peculiarly apt expression or turn of thought.

Hitch, *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *hitch,* a motion by a jerk, and Prov. Ger. *hiksen,* for *hinken,* to limp, hobble, H. Ger. *haken,* hook.] **1.** To become entangled or caught by a hook, or as by a hook. **2.** To move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook. **3.** To fidget; to move.

Hitch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HITCHED (hĭtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HITCHING.] To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook.

Hitch, *n.* **1.** A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook. **2.** Act of catching, as on a hook, &c. **3.** A sudden halt in walking or moving. **4.** (*Naut.*) A knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

Hĭth'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *hidher,* Goth. *hidre,* Icel. *hedhar, hedhra.*] To this place.

Hĭth'er, *a.* Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer.

Hĭth'er-tō', *adv.* **1.** To this place. **2.** Up to this time; as yet; until now. [hither.

Hĭth'er-ward, *adv.* This way; toward this place;

Hīve, *n.* [A.-S. *hyfe,* hive, *hîw,* family, Goth. *heiva,* family, house, O. H. Ger. *hîwa,* family, marriage.] **1.** A box or chest, for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees. **2.** A swarm of bees. **3.** A company; a crowd.

Hīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIVING.] **1.** To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive. **2.** To collect and lay up in store.

Hīve, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together.

Hīv'er, *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

Hīves, *n.* [Scot., allied to *heave,* q. v.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) A disease; the croup. (*b.*) An eruptive disease, allied to the chicken-pox.

Hō, Hōa, *interj.* [Ger. & Fr. *ho.* Cf. Lat. *eho, ohe, oho.*] **1.** Halloo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. **2.** [Perhaps corrupted from *hold.* Cf., however, Fr. *hau, houoi,* stop!] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams.

Hōar, *a.* [A.-S. *hâr,* hoar, hoary, gray.] **1.** White, or grayish-white. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary.

Hōard, *n.* [A.-S. *hord, heord,* Icel. *hodd, hödd,* Goth. *huzd.*] A store, or large quantity of any thing laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure.

Hōard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOARDING.] To collect and lay up; to store secretly.

Hōard, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store.

Hōard'er, *n.* One who hoards.

Hōar'-frŏst, *n.* The white particles formed by the congelation of dew.

Hōar'hound, *n.* [Also written *horehound;* A.-S. *hune, hârahune,* from *hâr,* hoar, gray.] A plant which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic.

Hōar'i-ness, *n.* State of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

Hōarse, *a.* [*compar.* HOARSER, *superl.* HOARSEST.] [O. H. *haersch,* N. D. *heesch.*] **1.** Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. **2.** Rough; discordant.

Hōarse'ly, *adv.* With a rough, harsh sound.

Hōarse'ness, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asperity of voice; raucity.

Hōar'y, *a.* [See HOAR.] **1.** White or whitish. **2.** White or gray with age; hoar. **3.** (*Bot.*) Covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs.

Hōax, *n.* [A.-S. *hucs, hux, husc, hôh, hôc,* mockery, contempt, or contr. from *hocus,* in *hocus-pocus.*] A trick played off in sport; a practical joke.

Hōax, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOAXED (hōkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOAXING.] To play a trick upon for sport, or without malice.

Hŏb, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *hub,* a heaving, lifting, W. *hob,* any thing which can rise or swell out.] **1.** The nave of a wheel. [See HUB.] **2.** The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm.

Hŏb'ble (hŏb'bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOBBLING,] [Dim. of *hop,* q. v.] **1.** To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp. **2.** To move roughly or irregularly.

Hŏb'ble, *v. t.* To hopple; to clog.

Hŏb'ble, *n.* **1.** An unequal, halting gait. **2.** Difficulty; perplexity.

Hŏb'ble-de-hoy', Hŏb'ble-te-hoy', *n.* [See HOBBLE.] A stripling. (*Colloq.*)

Hŏb'bler, *n.* One who hobbles.

Hŏb'bly, *a.* Full of holes; rough; uneven; hubby; — said of a road.

Hŏb'by, Hŏb'by-hôrse, *n.* [Dan. *hoppe,* a mare, perhaps allied to Gr. ἵππος.] **1.** A strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag. **2.** A stick on which boys ride. **3.** A subject or plan upon which one is constantly setting off; a favorite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

Hŏb'gŏb-lin, *n.* [See HOB and GOBLIN.] A fairy; a frightful apparition; an imp.

Hŏb'nāil, *n.* [Ger. *hufnagel,* hoof-nail.] **1.** A thick-headed nail for shoes. **2.** A clownish person.

Hŏb'nŏb, *adv.* [A.-S. *habban,* to have, and *nabban,* to have not, from *ne,* not, and *habban,* to have.] Take or not take; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

Hŏb'nŏb, *v. i.* To drink familiarly.

Hŏb'son's Choice. A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing.

☞ This expression is said to have had its origin in the name of one *Hobson,* at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable-door.

Hŏck, *n.* See HOUGH.

Hŏck, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.

Hŏck, *n.* [From *Hochheim,* in Germany.] A light-yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

Hŏck'ey, *n.* A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom.

Hō'cus, *v. t.* To deceive or cheat; to adulterate.

Hō'cus, *n.* One who cheats or deceives.

Hō'cus-pō'cus, *n.* [D. *hokus bokus,* O. Ger. *okes boks, ockes bockes.* According to Turner, from *Ochus Bochus,* a magician and demon of the northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus,* uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host.] A juggler; a juggler's trick.

Hō'cus-pō'cus, *v. t.* To cheat.

Hŏd, *n.* [Fr. *hotte,* a basket for the back, Prov. Ger. *hotte, hutte,* id.] **1.** A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick. **2.** A coal-scuttle.

Hŏdge'-pŏdge, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot,* from *hocher,* to shake, and *pot,* pot.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Colloq.*]

Hō'dĭ-ĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus,* from *hodie,* to-day,

contracted from *hoc die*, on this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. [*Rare.*]

Hŏd'man, *n.*; *pl.* HŎD'MEN. A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

Hōe (hō), *n.* [O. Fr. *hoe*, O. H. Ger. *houwa*, *howa*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

Hōe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOEING.] To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a

Hōe, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe. [hoe.

Hōe'-cāke, *n.* A coarse cake, of Indian meal, baked before the fire, and sometimes on a hoe; a johnny-cake.

Hŏg, *n.* [W. *hwch*, swine, sow.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A well-known domesticated animal, of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat, called, respectively, lard and pork, which it furnishes; swine; porker; — *specifically*, a castrated boar. **2.** A mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow. [*Low.*]

Hŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOGGING.] To cut short the hair of.

Hŏg, *v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle.

Hŏg'gĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish; swinish.

Hŏg'-hērd, *n.* A keeper of swine.

Hŏg'-pĕn, *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

Hŏgs'hĕad (hŏgz'hed), *n.* [Either so called from its form or make, or corrupted from D. *okshoofd*, Ger. *oxhoft*, *i. e.* ox-head.] **1.** An English measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons. **2.** A large cask, of indefinite contents. [*Amer.*]

Hŏg'stȳ, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

Hoi'den (hoi'dn), *n.* [O. Eng., also *hoydon*, *hoyd*, applied to youth of either sex; also a leveret; W. *hoeden*, flirt, wanton.] A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Hoi'den (hoi'dn), *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

Hoi'den-ĭsh, *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a hoiden.

Hoist, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOISTING.] [O. Eng. *hoise*, D. *hijzen*, *hijschen*, Icel. *hisa*.] To raise; to lift; *especially*, to raise or lift upwards by means of tackle.

Hoist, *n.* **1.** That by which any thing is hoisted. **2.** The act of hoisting. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) The perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty, *a.* [From *hoit* (*obs.*), to caper.] Thoughtless, giddy, flighty; — used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hōld (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLDING. HOLDEN, *p. p.*, is used in legal language.] [A.-S. *healdan*, Icel. *hallda*, O. H. Ger. *haltan*, to hold, to keep.] **1.** To sustain; to restrain; to keep in the grasp; to retain. **2.** To maintain possession of, or authority over; to keep; to defend. **3.** To be in possession of; to derive title to. **4.** To impose restraint upon. **5.** To keep up in being or action; to carry on; to continue. **6.** To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action. **7.** To contain, as a vessel, any thing put into it; hence, to have capacity for. **8.** To accept, as an opinion; to maintain. **9.** To consider; to regard; to account.

To hold forth, to offer; to put forward. — *To hold in*, to restrain; to curb. — *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. — *To hold one's own*, (*a.*) To keep good one's present condition. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To keep up; not to be left behind. — *To hold out*, (*a.*) To extend; to stretch forth. (*b.*) To continue to suffer; to endure. — *To hold up*, to raise; to lift.

Hōld, *v. i.* **1.** To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed; as, (*a.*) To halt; to stop; — mostly in the imperative. (*b.*) To remain unbroken or unsubdued. (*c.*) To last; to endure. (*d.*) To be valid; to continue on being tested. (*e.*) To remain attached; to cleave. **2.** To derive right or title.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue. — *To hold in*, to restrain one's self. — *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. — *To hold on*, to continue; to go on. — *To hold out*, to last, to endure. — *To hold over*, to remain in office, possession, &c., beyond the regular term. — *To hold to*, or *with*, to take sides with a person or an opinion. — *To hold together*, to remain in union. *To hold up*, (*a.*) To support one's self. (*b.*) To cease raining. (*c.*) To keep up; not to fall behind.

Hōld, *n.* **1.** Act of holding; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe. **2.** Authority or ground to take or keep; claim. **3.** Binding power and influence. **4.** Something which may be seized for support. **5.** A place of confinement; a prison; confinement; custody. **6.** A fortified place; a fort; a castle. **7.** The interior cavity of a vessel in which the cargo, &c., is stowed. **8.** (*Mus.*) A character [thus, 𝄐] placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged.

Hōld'băck, *n.* **1.** Check; hindrance; restraint. **2.** The iron or strap on the thill of a vehicle, to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to hold back the carriage when going down hill, &c.

Hōld'er, *n.* **1.** One who holds, grasps, embraces, confines, restrains, believes, possesses, and the like. **2.** Something by which a thing is held.

Hōld'-fāst, *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a catch, a hook, &c.

Hōld'ing, *n.* **1.** A tenure; any thing that is held. **2.** Hold; influence; power.

Hōle, *n.* [A.-S. *hol*, from *helan*, to conceal, allied to Gr. κοῖλος, hollow.] **1.** A hollow place or cavity. **2.** An excavation in the ground, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal; hence, a low, narrow, or dark lodging.

Syn. — Hollow: concavity; aperture; interstice; perforation; excavation; pit; cave; den; cell.

Hŏl'i-dāy, *n.* [*holy* and *day*.] **1.** A consecrated day; a religious anniversary. **2.** A day of exemption from labor.

Hŏl'i-dāy, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay. [tity.

Hō'li-ly, *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; with sanc-

Hō'li-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being holy; freedom from sin. **2.** State of any thing consecrated to God.

His Holiness, a title of the pope of Rome and also of Greek bishops.

Syn. — Piety; devotion; godliness; religiousness; sanctity; sacredness; righteousness.

Hŏl'lȧ, *interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

Hŏl'lȧ, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLAED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLAING.] To hollo. See HOLLO. [land.

Hŏl'land, *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Hol-

Hŏl'lands, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

Hŏl'lo, } *interj.* & *n.* [Fr. *holà*, from *ho* and *là*, there,
Hŏl'lōa, } from Lat. *illac*, that way, there.] Ho; attend; here. [to halloo.

Hŏl'lo (hŏl'lo *or* hol-lō'), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim;

Hŏl'lōw, *a.* [A.-S. *hol*. See HOLE.] **1.** Containing an empty space, within a solid substance. **2.** Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling such a reverberated sound. **3.** Not sincere or faithful.

Syn. — Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; hollow-hearted.

Hŏl'lōw, *n.* **1.** A cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; an excavation. **2.** A low spot surrounded by elevations; a concavity.

Hŏl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLOWING.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Hŏl'lōw, *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely.

Hŏl'lōw, *interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

Hŏl'lōw, *v. i.* To shout; to hollo. [sound and true.

Hŏl'lōw-heärt'ed, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; false; not

Hŏl'lōw-ness, *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; excavation. **2.** Insincerity; deceitfulness.

Hŏl'ly, *n.* [A.-S. *holen*, *holegn*, from W. *celyn*, *celynen*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas. **2.** (*Bot.*) The holm oak, an evergreen oak.

Hŏl'ly-hŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *holihôc*; *hôc*, hook, *hôcleáf*, mallows, hollyhock.] (*Bot.*) A plant bearing flowers of various colors; — called also *rose-mallow*.

Hōlm (hōm), *n.* [From A.-S. *holen*, holly, as the holly is also called *holm*, and the leaves of one sort of the evergreen oak is called *holly*-leaved. (*Bot.*) The evergreen oak; the ilex.

Hōlm (hōm), *n.* [A.-S. *holm*, Icel. *hôlmi*, allied to Russ. *cholm*, Slav. *chlom*, *chlum*, hill.] **1.** An islet, or river isle. **2.** A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

Hŏl'o-caust, *n.* [Lat. *holocaustum*, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, from ὅλος, whole, and καυστός, burnt, καίειν, to burn.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire.

Hŏl'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ὁλόγραφος, wholly written, from ὅλος, whole, and γράφειν, to write.] Any writing, as a letter, deed, will, &c., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

Hŏl'o-grăph'ic, *a.* Of the nature of a holograph; pertaining to holographs.

Hōl'ster (20), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *hulst*, *hulft*, covering, saddle, Icel. *hulstr*, case, Goth. *hulistr*, covering, veil.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

Hōlt, *n.* [A.-S. *holt*, grove, wood, allied to Gael. & Ir. *coil*, *coille*, pl. *coillte*, wood, W. *cel*, *celt*, shelter, covert.] A wood, or piece of woodland; *especially*, a woody hill. [*Obs.*, *except in poetry.*]

Hō'ly, *a.* [*compar.* HOLIER; *superl.* HOLIEST.] [A.-S.

hâlig, *hâlic*, *hâli*, from *hâl*, *hâlo*, *hâlu*, safety, salvation, from *hâl*, sound, safe, whole.] **1.** Set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred. **2.** Acceptable to God; hence, free from sinful affections; pure; irreproachable; guiltless.

Holy office, the Inquisition. — *Holy of holies* (*Script.*), the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year. — *Holy One*, the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. — *Holy Water* (*Gr. & Rom. Cath. Churches*), water which has been consecrated by the priest. — *Holy week* (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — *Holy Writ*, the Sacred Scriptures.

Hō'ly-dāy, *n.* **1.** A religious festival. **2.** A festival of any kind; a holiday. [*Rare.*]

☞ In the latter sense, *holiday* is the preferable spelling.

Hō'ly-stōne, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

Hŏm'ăġe, *n.* [L. Lat. *homagium*, from Lat. *homo*, a man, L. Lat. client, servant, vassal.] **1.** (*Feud. Law.*) An acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his *man*, or vassal. **2.** Respect or reverential regard; *especially*, respect paid by external action; obeisance. **3.** Reverential worship; devout affection.

Syn. — Fealty. — *Homage* was originally the act of a feudal tenant by which he declared himself, on his knees, to be the man (homo) or bondsman of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission or respect. *Fealty* was originally the fidelity of such a tenant to his lord, and hence the term denotes a faithful and solemn adherence to the obligations we owe to superior power or authority. We pay our *homage* to men of pre-eminent usefulness and virtue, and profess our *fealty* to the principles by which they have been guided.

Hōme (20), *n.* [A.-S. *hâm*, Icel. *heimr*, Goth. *haims*, allied to Gr. κώμη, Lith. *kaimas*, village.] **1.** The house in which one resides; residence. **2.** The place or country in which one dwells; and, also, all that pertains to a dwelling-place.

To be at home on any subject, to be conversant or familiar with it.

Syn. — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode.

Hōme, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic. **2.** Close; severe.

Hōme, *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** Close; closely; to the point.

To come home (*Naut.*), to become loosened from the ground by the violence of the wind or current; — said of an anchor.

Hōme'-brĕd, *a.* **1.** Bred at home; native; domestic. **2.** Rude; uncultivated.

Hōme'less, *a.* Destitute of a home.

Hōme'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Plainness of features; want of beauty. **2.** Rudeness; coarseness.

Hōme'ly (20), *a.* [*compar.* HOMELIER; *superl.* HOMELIEST.] [From *home*.] **1.** Belonging to home; domestic; familiar. **2.** Plain; rude in appearance; unpolished. **3.** Of plain features; not handsome.

Hōme'-mādе (109), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Hō'me-o-păth'ie (110), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, homeopathy.

Hō'me-ŏp'a-thĭst, *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

Hō'me-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπαθεία, likeness of condition or feeling] (*Med.*) The theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

Hō'mer, *n.* [Heb. *khômer*, from *khâmar*, to move to and fro, to swell.] A Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five wine gallons, and, as a dry measure, eleven and one ninth bushels.

Ho-mĕr'ie, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

Hōme'sick, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

Hōme'sick-ness, *n.* A morbid and uncontrollable sorrowing for home when absent.

Hōme'spun, *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. **2.** Plain in manner or style; rude.

Hōme'spun, *n.* Cloth made at home.

Hōme'stĕad, *n.* **1.** The inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion. **2.** The home or seat of a family. **3.** (*Law.*) A person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property which is about and contiguous to it.

Hōme'ward, *adv.* Toward home.

Hŏm'i-çī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Hŏm'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *homicidium*, from *homo*, man, and *cædere*, to cut, kill.] **1.** The killing of any human being by the act of man; manslaughter. **2.** A person who kills another; a manslayer.

Hŏm'i-lĕt'ie, **Hŏm'i-lĕt'ie-al**, *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός, from ὁμιλεῖν, to be together, to converse, ὅμιλος, an assembled crowd, ὁμός, one and the same, common, and ἴλη, crowd.] Pertaining to homiletics.

Hŏm'i-lĕt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of preaching or of preparing and delivering homilies or sermons.

Hŏm'i-lĭst, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

Hŏm'i-ly, *n.* [Gr. ὁμιλία, communion, assembly, converse, sermon. See HOMILETIC.] A plain and familiar sermon; a serious discourse.

Hŏm'i-ny, *n.* [Written also *homony*.] [From Indian *auhúminea*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. [*Amer.*]

Hŏm'mock, *n.* [Probably an Indian word.] A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form.

Hō'mo-çĕn'trie, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόκεντρος; ὁμός, one and the same, and κέντρον, center.] Having the same center.

Hō'mœ-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* The same as HOMEOPATHY.

Hō'mo-ġē'ne-al, **Hō'mo-ġē'ne-oŭs**, *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένειν, to beget.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature.

Hō'mo-ġe-nē'i-ty, **Hō'mo-ġē'ne-oŭs-ness**, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

Hō'moi-ou'şi-an, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος, ὁμοιοούσιος, of like substance, from ὅμοιος, like, and οὐσία, substance, being, essence, from εἶναι, to be, p. pr. ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence with the Father.

Ho-mŏl'o-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος, agreeing, from ὁμός, the same, and λόγος, speech, discourse, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure.

Hŏm'o-ny, *n.* See HOMINY.

Hŏm'o-nym, *n.* [See *infra*.] A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*.

Ho-mŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος, from ὁμός, the same, and ὄνομα, Eolic ὄννμα, name.] Having different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

Ho-mŏn'y-my, *n.* Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

Hō'mo-ou'şi-an, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος, from ὁμός, the same, and οὐσία, being, essence.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the fourth century, who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

Ho-mŏph'o-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος, from ὁμός, the same, and φωνή, sound, tone.] **1.** Of the same pitch; unisonous. **2.** Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

Ho-mŏph'o-ny, *n.* **1.** Sameness of sound. **2.** Singing in unison.

Hōne, *n.* [A.-S. *hanan*, to stone; probably allied to Gr. ἀκόνη, whetstone, Syr. *'akana*.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

Hōne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HONING.] To rub and sharpen on a hone.

Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *a.* [Lat. *honestus*, from *honos*, *honor*, honor; as if furnished or clothed with honor.] **1.** Decent; honorable. **2.** Fair; good; unimpeached. **3.** Fair in dealing with others; upright; just. **4.** Free from fraud; equitable. **5.** According to truth. **6.** Proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object. **7.** Chaste; virtuous.

Syn. — Trusty; faithful; rightful; sincere; frank; candid; unreserved.

Hŏn'est-ly (ŏn'est-lў), *adv.* In an honest manner.

Syn. — Justly; fairly; equitably; faithfully; truly; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

Hŏn'es-ty (ŏn'es-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; upright disposition or conduct.

Syn. — Integrity; probity; uprightness; trustiness; faithfulness; honor; justice; equity; fairness; candor; plain dealing; veracity.

Hŏn'ey (hŭn'ў), *n.* [A.-S. *hunig*, O. H. Ger. *honic*, *honag*.] **1.** A sweet, thick fluid, collected by bees from flowers. **2.** That which is sweet or pleasant. **3.** Sweet one; darling.

Hŏn'ey, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HONEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HONEYING.] To use endearments; also, to practice servile flattery; to fawn.

Hŏn'ey, *v. t.* To make luscious; to sweeten.

Hŏn'ey-băg (hŭn'ў-băg), *n.* The receptacle for honey in a bee.

Hŏn'ey-cōmb (hŭn'ў-kōm), *n.* **1.** A mass of cells, formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey.

2. Any substance, perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb.

Hŏn'ey-dew (hŭn'ў-dū), *n.* **1.** A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. **2.** A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

Hŏn'ey-guide (72), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An African bird allied to the cuckoo, which, by its motions and cries, conducts persons to hives of wild honey.

Hŏn'ey-lō'cust, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American tree, having long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds.

Hŏn'ey-mōon, *n.* The first month after marriage.

Hŏn'ey-sŭck'le, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance.

Hŏng, *n.* [Chinese *hang*, or *hong*, a mercantile house, factory.] A large factory or mercantile house in Canton, where each nation has a separate department, which is likewise called *hong*.

Hŏn'or (ŏn'ur), *n.* [Lat. *honor*, *honos*.] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; — when said of the Supreme Being, reverence; veneration. **2.** That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration; — *especially*, excellence of character; — and more particularly, in men, integrity; in women, chastity. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with a course of life correspondent thereto. **4.** Dignity; high rank; sometimes, reputation. **5.** A mark of respect. **6.** *pl.* Academic or university prizes or distinctions. **7.** *pl.* (*Card-playing.*) The four highest cards — the ace, king, queen, and jack.

Honors of war (*Mil.*), distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. — *Law or code of honor*, certain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion. — *On one's honor*, on the stake of one's reputation for integrity. — *To do the honors*, to show civility or attention to a guest.

Hŏn'or (ŏn'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HONORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HONORING.] **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect, when said respecting the Supreme Being; to adore; to worship. **2.** To dignify; to elevate in rank or station. **3.** (*Com.*) To accept and pay when due.

Hŏn'or-a-ble (ŏn'ur-), *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; estimable. **2.** Actuated by principles of honor, or noble motives. **3.** Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause. **4.** Conferring honor. **5.** Performed or accompanied with marks of honor. **6.** An epithet of respect or distinction. **7.** Becoming men of rank and character. [orable.

Hŏn'or-a-ble-ness (ŏn'ur-), *n.* The state of being hon-

Hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'ur-), *adv.* In a manner conferring, or consistent with honor.

Syn. — Magnanimously; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

Hŏn'o-rā'ri-ŭm, } *n.* [Lat. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*,)
Hŏn'or-a-ry (ŏn'-), } from *honorarius*, honorary, from *honor*.] A fee offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen. [*Europe*.]

Hŏn'or-a-ry (ŏn'ur-a-rў), *a.* **1.** Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor. **2.** Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a re-

Hŏn'or-er (ŏn'ur-er,) *n.* One who honors. [ward.

Hood, *n.* [A.-S. *hôd*, hat, Dan. *hatte*, hood, cowl, from A.-S. *hêdan*, O. H. Ger. *huotan*, to heed, take care of. Cf. HAT.] **1.** A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders. **2.** Any thing resembling a hood in form or uses; as, (*a.*) The top or head of a carriage. (*b.*) A chimney-top, often movable on a pivot.

Hood, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOODING.] **1.** To cover or furnish with a hood. **2.** To cover; to hide.

Hood'wĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOODWINKED (-wĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* HOODWINKING.] [From *hood* and *wink*.] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To cover; to hide. **3.** To impose on.

Hoof, *n.*; *pl.* HOOFS, very rarely HOOVES. [A.-S. *hôf*, Icel. *hôfr*, O. H. Ger. *huof*.] **1.** The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c. **2.** An animal; a beast.

Hoof'-bound, *a.* (*Far.*) Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, occasioning pain and lameness.

Hook (27), *n.* [A.-S. *hôc*, allied to *hâcce*, hook, crook.] **1.** Some hard material, bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing. **2.** [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A scythe or sickle.

By hook or by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. — *On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility. [*Amer.*]

Hook, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOOKED (hookt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOOKING.] **1.** To catch or fasten with a hook; to seize or draw as with a hook. **2.** To draw or obtain by artifice; to insnare. **3.** To steal or rob. [*Colloq.*]

Hook, *v. i.* To bend; to be curved.

Hook'ah, *n.* A pipe.

Hookah.

Hook'ed (hook'ed *or* hookt, 60), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook; curvated. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks.

Hook'ed-ness, *n.* State of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

Hoop, or **Hoop**, *n.* [A.-S. *hôp*.] **1.** A ring of wood or metal, for holding together the staves of casks, &c. **2.** Something resembling a hoop; any thing circular. **3.** A circle, or combination of rings of whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in the plural. **4.** A quart pot; — so called because originally bound with hoops, like a barrel.

Hoop, or **Hoop**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOOPED (hoopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOOPING.] **1.** To bind or fasten with hoops. **2.** To clasp; to encircle.

Hoop, *v. i.* See WHOOP.

Hoop'er, or **Hoop'er**, *n.* **1.** One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A wild swan, which utters a note like *hoop*.

Hoop'ing-cough (-kawf), *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops, or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath. [Written also *whooping-cough*.]

Hoop'oe, } *n.* [Also *whoop*;
Hoop'oo, } so called from its cry.] (*Ornith.*) A bird, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. It is found in Europe and Northern Africa.

Hoopoe.

Hoop'-skirt (hoop'- *or* hoop'-), *n.* A frame-work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress.

Hoo'sier (hoo'zher), *n.* [Either from *husher*, because they were considered as bullies, or from their rough exclamation when one knocks at a door, "*Who's yere?*"] A citizen of the State of Indiana. [*Amer.*]

Hoot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOOTING.] [Prov. Fr. *houter*; *hutier*, to call, cry. Cf. W. *hwt*, off! off with it! away!] **1.** To cry out or shout in contempt. **2.** To cry as an owl.

Hoot, *v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Hoot, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

Hoove, } *n.* [Allied to *heave*, *hove*.] A disease in cattle
Hōv'en, } consisting in the excessive inflation of the stomach by gas.

Hŏp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOPPED (hŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOPPING.] [A.-S. *hoppan*, Icel. *hoppa*.] To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip, as birds do.

Hŏp, *n.* **1.** A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. **2.** An informal dance; also, any dance. [*Colloq.*]

Hŏp, *n.* [D. *hop*, *hoppe*, O. H. Ger. *hopfo*, L. Lat. *hupa*, W. *hopez*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a long, twining stalk. The aromatic flower-scales and fruit are largely used in brewing and in medicine.

Hŏp'-bĭnd, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

Hōpe (20), *n.* [A.-S. *hopa*.] **1.** A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. **2.** That which gives hope or furnishes ground of expectation. **3.** That which is hoped for.

Syn. — Confidence; expectation; anticipation; trust; belief.

Hōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOPED (hōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOPING.] **1.** To entertain or indulge hope. **2.** To place confidence.

Hōpe, *v. t.* To desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining.

Hōpe'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of hope. **2.** Having qualities which excite hope; promising. [hope; with hope.

Hōpe'ful-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite or encourage

Hōpe'ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being hopeful.

Hōpe'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; despairing. **2.** Giving no ground of hope; desperate. **3.** Unhoped for; [unexpected.

Hōpe'less-ly, *adv.* Without hope.

Hōpe'less-ness, *n.* A state of being hopeless; despair.

Hŏp'per, *n.* [See HOP.] **1.** One who hops. **2.** A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking. **3.** A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Hŏp'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOPPLING.] [From *hop*. Cf. HOBBLE.] To tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping.

Hŏp'ple, *n.* A fetter for horses, or other animals, when turned out to graze.

Hŏp'-scŏtch, *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by the foot of the player from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground.

Hō'ral, *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, *hora*, hour. See HOUR.] Relating to an hour, or to hours.

Hō'ra-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *horarius*, from Lat. *hora*, hour.] **1.** Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly.

Hōrde, *n.* [From Turk. *ordû*, *ordi*, camp; Per. *ordû*, court, palace, camp, a horde of Tartars; Hind. *urdû*, army, camp, market.] A wandering troop or gang; *especially*, a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations.

Hōre'hound, *n.* See HOARHOUND.

Ho-rī'zon (118), *n.* [Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος), the bounding line, horizon; from ὁρίζειν, to bound, from ὅρος, boundary, limit.] **1.** The apparent junction of the earth and sky. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; — called the *sensible horizon*. (*b.*) A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center; — called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*.

Artificial horizon, a level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially. — *Dip of the horizon*, the vertical angle contained between the visible horizon and the sensible horizon.

Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or near, the horizon. **2.** Parallel to the horizon; on a level. **3.** Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon.

Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal-ly, *adv.* In an horizontal direction or position; on a level.

Hôrn, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *horn*, Goth. *haurn*, allied to W. *corn*, Lat. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας.] **1.** A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals. **2.** Hence, something made of a horn, or resembling a horn in form, use, and the like; as, (*a.*) A wind instrument of music. (*b.*) A drinking-cup, or beaker. (*c.*) A utensil for holding powder. **3.** Something resembling a horn in position or projection. **4.** The material of which horns are composed. **5.** (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, exaltation. **6.** An emblem of a cuckold; — used chiefly in the plural.

To draw, pull, or haul in the horns, to repress one's ardor; to restrain one's pride; to withdraw from pretension; to take back arrogant or boastful words; — so used in allusion to the behavior of a snail or some insects, in retracting the feelers when alarmed. — *To take a horn*, to take a drink. [*Colloq and low.*]

Hôrn, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to. **2.** To cuckold.

Hôrn'bēam, *n.* [See BEAM.] (*Bot.*) A tree having a smooth gray bark and a ridged trunk, the wood being white and very hard.

Hôrn'bĭll, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird, found in Africa and Asia, having a large bill curving downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward.

Hornbill.

Hôrn'blĕnde, *n.* [Ger., from *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende, q. v.] (*Min.*) A common mineral, occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors. It consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron.

Hôrn'-bo͝ok, *n.* **1.** A primer; — so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it. **2.** Any elementary text-book; a hand-book.

Hôrned (hôrnd, 60), *a.* **1.** Furnished with horns. **2.** Shaped like a horn.

Hôr'net, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrnet*, *hirnet*, from *hyrne*, *horn*, horn; so called from its antennæ or horns.] (*Entom.*) A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow color.

Hôrn'-măd, *a.* Mad as one who has been horned or cuckolded; hence, stark mad; raving crazy.

Hôrn'-owl, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

Hôrn'pīpe, *n.* [W. *pib-gorn*.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An instrument of music consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes, and a horn at each end. (*b.*) A lively air or tune, of compound triple time. (*c.*) A characteristic British dance.

Hôrn'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious stone closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

Hôrn'work (-wûrk), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long wings.

Hôrn'y, *a.* [*compar.* HORNIER; *superl.* HORNIEST.] **1.** Consisting of horn or horns. **2.** Composed of horn, or of a substance like horn. **3.** Hard; callous.

Ho-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, hour, and γράφειν, to describe.] **1.** An account of the hours. **2.** Art of constructing dials; dialing.

Hŏr'o-lōģe, *n.* [Lat. *horologium*, Gr. ὡρολόγιον, from ὥρα, hour, and λέγειν, to say, tell.] A time-piece of any kind.

Hŏr'o-lŏģ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a horologe, or to horology.

Ho-rŏl'o-ģĭst, *n.* One versed in horology.

Ho-rŏl'o-ģy, *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time.

Ho-rŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, hour, and μέτρον, measure.] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Hŏr'o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὡροσκόπος, observing hours or times, esp. observing the hour of birth, from ὥρα, hour, and σκόπος, observing.] (*Astrol.*) (*a.*) An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life. (*b.*) The scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune.

Ho-rŏs'co-py, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets. **2.** Aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

Hŏr'rent, *a.* [Lat. *horrens*, p. pr. of *horrere*, to bristle.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristled.

Hŏr'ri-ble, *a.* [Lat. *horribilis*. See *supra*.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror.

Syn. — Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

Hŏr'ri-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being horrible.

Hŏr'ri-bly, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

Hŏr'rid, *a.* **1.** Rough; ragged; bristling; prickly. **2.** Fitted to excite horror; hence, very offensive or disagreeable.

Syn. — Frightful; hideous; alarming; shocking; dreadful; awful; terrific; terrible; horrible.

Hŏr'rid-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

Hŏr'rid-ness, *n.* Quality of being horrid; hideousness.

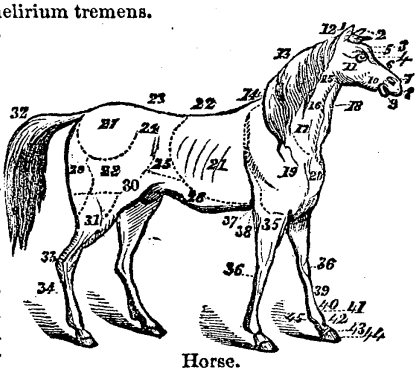
Hor-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horror* and *facere*, to make.] Causing horror; frightful.

Hŏr'ri-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HORRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HORRIFYING.] To make horrible; to strike with horror.

Hŏr'ror, *n.* [Lat. *horror*, from *horrere*, to bristle, to shiver, to be dreadful.] **1.** A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. **2.** A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence. **3.** That which excites horror or dread.

The horrors, delirium tremens.

Hôrse, *n.* [A.-S. *hors*, for *hros*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *hros*. Cf. Skr. *hrêsh*, to neigh.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A well-known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle. **2.** The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female. **3.** Mounted soldiery; cavalry; — used without the pl. termination. **4.** A frame with legs used for supporting something. **5.** (*Mining.*)



Horse.

1, ears; 2, forelock; 3, forehead; 4, eye; 5, eye-pits; 6, nose; 7, nostril; 8, point of nose; 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands; 16, throat; 17, neck; 18, jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, chest; 21, ribs; 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip; 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock; 30, stifle; 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock or ham; 34, cannon or shank-bone; 35, arms; 36, knees; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39, shank; 40, bullet; 41, pasterns; 42, coronet; 43, foot; 44, hoof; 45, fetlock.

A mass of earthy matter inclosed between branches of a vein. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A foot-rope from the middle of a yard to its extremity. (*b.*) A thick rope near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.

Hôrse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HORSED (hôrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HORSING.] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses. **2.** To ride or sit on any thing astride. **3.** To cover, as a mare; — said of the male.

Hôrse'băck, *n.* **1.** The back of a horse. **2.** State or condition of being mounted on the back of a horse.

Hôrse'-bēan, *n.* A kind of small bean usually given to horses.

Hôrse'-blŏck, *n.* A block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

Hôrse'-bōat, *n.* **1.** A boat for conveying horses over water. **2.** A boat moved by horses.

Hôrse'-breāk'er, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

Hôrse'-car, *n.* A railroad car drawn by horses.

Hôrse'-chĕst'nut (-chĕs'nut), *n.* [So called because the nut was formerly ground and given to horses.] (*Bot.*) A large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres.

Hôrse'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

Hôrse'-dŏc'tor, *n.* One whose business is to cure sick horses; a farrier.

Hôrse'-flȳ, *n.* A large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood.

Hôrse'-guārds (-gärdz, 72), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry for guards.

Hôrse'-hâir, *n.* The hair of horses, especially that of the mane and tail.

Hôrse'-jŏck'ey, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.

Hôrse'-läugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

Hôrse'-leech, *n.* **1.** A large leech. **2.** A farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

Hôrse'-lĭt'ter, *n.* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.

Hôrse'-măck'er-el, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A spiny, finned fish, about the size of the mackerel, distinguished by having a lateral line of larger keeled scales.

Hôrse'man, *n.*; *pl.* HÔRSE'MEN. **1.** A rider on horseback. **2.** (*Mil.*) A mounted soldier.

Hôrse'man-shĭp, *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.

Hôrse'-mär'ten, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of large bee.

Hôrse'-mill, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

Hôrse'-plāy, *n.* Rough, rude play.

Hôrse'-pow'er, *n.* **1.** The power which a horse is capable of exerting. **2.** (*Mach.*) A standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime-movers are measured; estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. **3.** A machine operated by one or more horses.

Hôrse'-rāçe, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Hôrse'-răd'ish, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, much used, when grated, as a condiment.

Hôrse'-rāke, *n.* A rake worked by horse-power.

Hôrse'-rāil'road, *n.* A railroad running through the streets of a town or city, on which the cars are drawn by horses.

Hôrse'shoe (-shōō), *n.* **1.** An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U. **2.** Any thing shaped like a horseshoe.

Hôrse'-wāy, **Hôrse'-rōad**, *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.

Hôrse'whip, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

Hôrse'whip, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HORSEWHIPPED (-hwĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HORSEWHIPPING.] To strike with a horsewhip.

Hôrse'wŏm-an, *n.*; *pl.* HÔRSE'WOM-EN (-wĭm-en). A woman who rides on horseback.

Hor-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *hortatio*, from *hortari*, to incite, exhort.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice.

Hôr'ta-tĭve, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

Hôr'ta-tĭve, *n.* A precept; exhortation.

Hôr'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Giving exhortation or advice.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ŭr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūre (-kŭlt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [N. Lat. *horticultura*, from *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture, *colere*, to cultivate.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ur-ist, *n.* One who practices the art of cultivating gardens.

Hôrt'u-lan, *a.* [Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, garden.] Belonging to a garden.

Hôr'tus Sĭc'cus. [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; an herbarium.

Ho-şăn'nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* HO-ŞĂN'NÁŞ. [Gr. *ὡσαννά*, from Heb. *hôshiâhnnâ*, save now, save, we pray.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Hōşe, *n.*; *pl.* HŌŞE, formerly HŌ'ŞEN (hō'zn). [A.-S. *hose*, hose, O. H. Ger. *hosâ*, Icel. *hosa*, stocking, boot.] **1.** Close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee. **2.** Stockings. **3.** A flexible pipe for conveying water to extinguish fires.

Hō'şier (hō'zher), *n.* One who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

Hō'şier-y (hō'zher-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier. **2.** Stockings in general.

Hŏs'pïçe (hŏs'pees), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, hospitality, from *hospes*, stranger, guest.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travelers among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent.

Hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest.] **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers and guests. **2.** Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests.

Hŏs'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Hŏs'pi-tal (76), *n.* [From Lat. *hospitalis*, relating to a guest, *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, from *hospes*, guest.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated.

Hŏs'pi-tal-er, *n.* **1.** One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. **2.** One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims.

Hŏs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* The act or practice of one who is hospitable.

Hŏs'po-där', *n.* [O. Slav. & Russ. *gospodarj*, *gospodj*, *gospodin*, lord, master, allied to Gr. δεσπότης.] A title of a prince or Turkish governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.

Hōst, *n.* [Fr. *hoste*, from Lat. *hospes*, a stranger treated as a guest, a host.] One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord.

Hōst, *n.* [Lat. *hostis*, enemy, L. Lat. army.] **1.** An army. **2.** Any great number or multitude.

Hōst, *n.* [Lat. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim, from *hostire*, to strike.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice.

Hŏs'tăġe, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostage*, L. Lat. *hostagium*, *hostaticum*, as if contracted from a Lat. word *obsidaticum*, from *obsidatus*; *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hŏs'tel, **Hŏs'tel-ry**, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostel*, *hostellerie*, from Lat. *hospitalis*, *hospitalia*. See HOSPITAL, and cf. HOTEL.] An inn. [*Rare.*]

Hōst'ess, *n.* **1.** A female host. **2.** A female innkeeper.

Hŏs'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging, or appropriate to, an enemy.

Syn. — Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.

Hŏs'tĭle-ly (109), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

Hos-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being hostile. **2.** An act of an open enemy; *especially*, in the plural, acts of warfare.

Syn. — Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.

Hŏs'tler (hŏs'ler *or* ŏs'ler), *n.* [See HOSTEL.] **1.** One who has the care of horses at an inn. **2.** A stable-boy; a groom.

Hŏt, *a.* [*compar.* HOTTER; *superl.* HOTTEST.] [A.-S. *hât*, Icel. *heitr*, O. H. Ger. *heiz*, allied to Gr. *καίειν*, to burn.] **1.** Having much sensible heat. **2.** Characterized by heat, ardor, or animation. **3.** Lustful; lewd. **4.** Acrid; biting; pungent.

Syn. — Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious.

Hŏt'-bĕd, *n.* **1.** (*Gardening.*) A bed of earth well manured, and covered with glass, for raising early plants. **2.** A place which favors rapid development.

Hŏt'-brāined, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash.

Hŏtch'pŏtch, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake. See HODGEPODGE.] **1.** A confused mixture of ingredients. **2.** (*Law.*) A blending of property for equality of division.

Hŏt'-cŏck'les (kŏk'lz), *n.* [Eng. *hot* and *cockle*; *cockle* perhaps corrupted from *knuckle*.] A childish play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

Ho-tĕl', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for O. Fr. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.]

An inn or public house; *especially*, one of some style or pretensions. [town house.

Hôtel-de-ville (ō-tĕl′dŭ-veel), *n.* [Fr.] City hall or

Hôtel-Dieu (ō-tĕl′deû′), *n.* [Fr.] A hospital.

Hŏt′-hĕad′ed, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement.

Hŏt′-house, *n.*; *pl.* HŎT′-HOUS-ES. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.

Hŏt′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently. **2.** Lustfully.

Hŏt′ness, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being hot. **2.** Violence; vehemence; fury.

Hŏt′-prĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOT-PRESSED (-prĕst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOT-PRESSING.] To press between hot plates for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

Hŏt′spur, *n.* [*hot* and *spur*.] A man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate.

Hou′dah, *n.* See HOWDAH.

Hŏugh (hŏk), *n.* [A.-S. *hôh*, *hô*, the heel or the hough.] **1.** The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock. **2.** The posterior part of the knee-joint in man.

Hŏugh (hŏk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

Hound, *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, Icel. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*, allied to Lat. *canis*, Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, Skr. *çvâ*, gen. *çunâs*.] A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

Hound, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOUNDING.] **1.** To incite, as a hound, to pursuit. **2.** To hunt; to chase. **3.** To urge on, as by hounds; to incite or spur on.

Hour (our), *n.* [Lat. *hora*, Gr. *ὥρα*, a season, time of day, an hour.] **1.** Sixty minutes. **2.** The time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. **3.** Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture.

Hour-glass.

Hour′-glăss (our′glăs), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of a glass vessel.

Hour′-hănd (our′-), *n.* The hand or index which shows the hour on a chronometer.

Hou′ri (hour′ĭ), *n.* [Per. *hûrî*, *hûrâ*, *hûr*, from Ar. *hûr*, pl. of *ahwar*, beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise; — so called by the Mohammedans.

Hour′ly (our′lў), *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

Hour′ly (our′lў), *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

Hour′-plāte (our′plāt), *n.* The dial of a timepiece.

House, *n.*; *pl.* HOUS-ES. [A.-S., Goth., Icel., & O. H. Ger. *hûs*.] **1.** A building used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; *especially*, one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion; tenement. **2.** Household affairs; domestic concerns. **3.** A household; a family. **4.** A race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; *especially*, a noble or illustrious race. **5.** A body of men united in their legislative capacity. **6.** (*Com.*) A firm or commercial establishment. **7.** (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens. **8.** An inn; a hotel.

House of correction, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c. — *House of God*, a temple or church. — *Religious house*, a monastery or convent. — *To bring down the whole house*, to draw forth a burst of applause from a whole audience.

Houṣe (houz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOUSING.] To shelter; to protect by covering.

Houṣe (houz), *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell. [a house.

House′-breāk′er, *n.* One who feloniously breaks into

House′-breāk′ing, *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into a house.

House′hōld, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. [domestic.

House′hōld, *a.* Belonging to the house and family;

House′hōld-er, *n.* The master of a family.

House′keep-er, *n.* **1.** One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. **2.** A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

House′keep-ing, *n.* **1.** Care of domestic concerns. **2.** Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

House′leek, *n.* [See LEEK.] (*Bot.*) A succulent plant found very generally on old walls and roofs.

House′less, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

House′māid, *n.* A female servant.

House′-rōom (28), *n.* Room or place in a house.

House′-wărm′ing, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

House′wīfe (*or* hŭz′wif), *n.* **1.** The mistress of a family. **2.** A little case or bag for materials used in sewing, &c.

House′wīfe-ly (*or* hŭz′wif-lў), *a.* Pertaining to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs; like a housewife.

House′wīfe-ry (hŭz′wif-rў), *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

Houṣ′ing, *n.* [From *house*, v. t.] **1.** A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth. **2.** The act of putting under shelter. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another. (*b.*) A niche for a statue. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place. (*b.*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

Hōve, *imp.* of *heave*. See HEAVE.

Hŏv′el, *n.* [Cf. W. *hogyl*, *hogl*, hovel, shed, A.-S. *hôf*, palace, house, cave, den.] **1.** An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather. **2.** A small, mean house.

Hŏv′el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOVELING.] To put in a hovel; to shelter.

Hōv′en (hōv′n), *a.* Swelled or puffed out; — applied mostly to cattle when distended with gas from eating too much green food.

Hŏv′er (hŭv′er), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOVERING.] [W. *hofian*, *hofiaw*, to hang over, hover.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing. **2.** To move to and fro in the neighborhood of.

How, *adv.* [A.-S. *hû*, *hwû*, prop. instrum. of *wha*, *whât*, who, what, pron. interrog., Goth. *hvaiva*.] **1.** In what manner or way; by what means. **2.** To what degree or extent; in what proportion. **3.** For what reason. **4.** In what state, condition, or plight.

☞ *How* is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively; it is often employed by itself, as an interrogation, interjection, or exclamation. With a following *that*, it is superfluous, and no longer in good use.

How-ădj′ĭ (hou-ăj′ў), *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A traveler. **2.** A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

How-bē′it, *conj.* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; nothwithstanding; yet; but; however.

How′dah, *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *haudah* or *haudadj*.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel, to ride in.

How′el, *n.* A tool used by coopers for smoothing their work, especially the inside of a cask.

How-ĕv′er, *adv.* **1.** In whatever manner or degree. **2.** At all events; at least. [still; though.

How-ĕv′er, *conj.* Nevertheless; nothwithstanding; yet;

Syn. — At least; nevertheless; yet. — *However*, signifies that in whatever way a truth or fact may be viewed, certain other facts are true, as "*However*, we shall perform our duty." *At least*, indicates the lowest estimate or concession, as, "This, *at least*, must be done." *Nevertheless*, denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no effect on the question, as, "*Nevertheless*, we must go forward." *Yet* signifies that, admitting every thing supposed down to the present moment, the expected consequence can not be drawn, as, "Though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him."

How′itz-er (hou′its-er, 109), *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] (*Mil.*) A short, light cannon, having a chamber, intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges.

Howl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOWLING.] [O. H. Ger. *hiuwilôn*, Icel. *yla*, Lat. *ululare*, Gr *ὑλᾶν*.] **1.** To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound. **2.** To utter a sound expressive of distress; to wail. **3.** To roar, as a tempest.

Howl, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Howl, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

Howl′et, *n.* [Equivalent to *owlet*, diminutive of *owl*.] An owl; an owlet.

How′so-ĕv′er, *adv.* [Compounded of *how*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however.

Hoy, *n.* [D. *heu*, *heude*, *hode*, Ger. & Fr. *heu*.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel for passengers and goods, usually rigged as a sloop.

Hŭb, *n.* [See HOB.] **1.** The central part or nave of a wheel. **2.** The hilt of a weapon. **3.** A projecting obstruction. [*Amer.*] **4.** A goal or mark at which quoits, &c., are cast. **5.** A projection on a wheel for a pin.

Hŭb′ble-bŭb′ble, *n.* A tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise; hence its name.

Hŭb'bŭb, *n.* [Cf. WHOOP, and HOOP.] A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Hŭck'a-băck, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

Hŭck'le-băcked (hŭk'l-băkt), *a.* [*Huckle*, a dim. of Ger. *hucke*, the back.] Having round shoulders.

Hŭck'le-bĕr'ry (hŭk'l-), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *puckelbeere*, *pückelbeere*, *pikelbeere*, *bickelbeere*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A low branching shrub, with very stiff and crooked branches, and producing a small, black, edible berry, of pleasant flavor. (*b.*) The fruit of this shrub. [Written also *whortleberry*.]

Hăck'ster, *n.* [From Eng. *huck*, to haggle. Cf. HAWK, *v.*] **1.** A retailer of small articles; a peddler; a hawker. **2.** A mean, trickish fellow. [bargains.

Hŭck'ster, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty

Hŭd'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUDDLING.] [Ger. *hudeln*, to bungle, O. Ger. *hudel*, *huddel*, rag, trash.] To press or hurry in disorder; to crowd.

Hŭd'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To hurry and slight. **2.** To put on; to do in haste or roughly.

Hŭd'dle, *n.* A crowd; tumult; confusion. [a bungler.

Hŭd'dler, *n.* One who throws things into confusion;

Hū'di-brăs'tic, *a.* Similar in manner to Hudibras, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

Hūe, *n.* [A.-S. *hiw*, *hiow*, *heow*, appearance, form, color, Goth. *hiwi*, shape, form, color.] Color; tint; dye.

Hūe, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *hue*, cry, clamor. Cf. AHOY.] A shouting or vociferation.

Hue and cry (*Law*), a loud outcry with which a felon was anciently pursued; in later usage, a written proclamation requiring all persons to aid in retaking him.

Hŭff, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A fit of disappointment and anger. **2.** A boaster.

Hŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUFFED (hŭft, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUFFING.] [A modification of O. Eng. *hoove*, *hove*, equiv. to *heave*, q. v.] **1.** To swell; to puff up. **2.** To treat with insolence and arrogance; to bully.

Hŭff, *v. i.* **1.** To dilate; to swell up. **2.** To bluster; to storm.

Hŭff'ish, *a.* Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or bullyish airs; arrogant.

Hŭff'ish-ness, *n.* Arrogance; noisy bluster.

Hŭff'y, *a.* **1.** Puffed up; swelled. **2.** Characterized by arrogance, bluster, or petulance.

Hŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUGGING.] [A.-S. *hogian*, to meditate, think, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, Icel. *huga*, to think, care, *hugga*, to console, A.-S. *hêgan*, *hêgian*, to wall in, guard, *hege*, *haga*, hedge. See HEDGE.] **1.** To embrace closely; to clasp to the bosom. **2.** To hold fast; to treat with fondness. **3.** (*Naut.*) To keep close to.

Hŭg, *n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe.

Hūġe, *a.* [*compar.* HUGER; *superl.* HUGEST.] [See HIGH.] **1.** Very large or great; monstrous; immense. **2.** Extended; carried to a high degree.

Syn.—Enormous; gigantic; colossal; prodigious; vast.

Hūġe'ly, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Hūġe'ness, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.

Hŭg'ġer-mŭg'ġer, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *hugger*, to lie in ambush, to lurk, *mug*, fog, *muggard*, sullen.] Privacy; secrecy. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Hŭg'ġer-mŭg'ġer, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; close; sly. **2.** Confused; disorderly; mean; contemptible.

Hū'gue-not (hū'ġe-not), *n.* [Fr., prop. dim. of *Hugon*, *Hugo*, and orig. a heretic and conspirator of this name.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

Hū'gue-not-ĭşm, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.

Hŭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *hulce*, a light, swift ship, *hulc*, a cabin, cottage, den, O. H. Ger. *holcho*, a swift ship, from Gr. ὁλκάς.] **1.** The body of a ship or vessel; *especially* the body of an old ship or vessel laid by as unfit for service. **2.** Any thing bulky or unwieldy.

Hŭll, *n.* [A.-S. *hule*, *hulu*, the hard shell, hull, or crust of a thing, from Goth. *huljan*, to cover, O. H. Ger. & A.-S. *hëlan*, to conceal.] **1.** The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk. **2.** (*Naut.*) The frame or body of a vessel.

Hŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HULLING.] **1.** To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of. **2.** To pierce the hull of, as of a ship.

Hŭll-gŭll', *n.* A play or game of children.

Hŭm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMMING.] [Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*, D. *hommelen*.] **1.** To make a dull, prolonged, nasal sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz. **2.** To make as if speaking, but without opening the mouth, or articulating; to mumble.

Hŭm, *v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation.

Hŭm, *n.* **1.** The noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like. **2.** Any inarticulate and buzzing sound. **3.** An imposition or hoax.

Hŭm, *interj.* [Cf. HEM.] Ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation. See HEM.

Hū'man, *a.* [Lat. *humanus*, from *homo*, man.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man.

Hu-māne', *a.* [Lat. *humanus*. See HUMAN.] **1.** Pertaining to man; human. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man, and a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness.

Syn.—Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; tender; merciful.

Hu-māne'ly, *adv.* In a humane manner; kindly.

Hu-māne'ness (109), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

Hū'maṇ-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who pursues the study of the *humanities* or polite literature. **2.** One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Hu-măn'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man.

Hu-măn'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to humanitarians.

Hu-măn'i-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of the humanitarians.

Hu-măn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being human. **2.** Mankind collectively. **3.** The quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence. **4.** Mental cultivation; liberal education. **5.** *pl.* The branches of polite or elegant learning; belles-lettres.

Hū'man-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMANIZING.] To render human or humane.

Hū'man-īze, *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.

Hū'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

Hŭm'ble (76), *a.* [*compar.* HUMBLER; *superl.* HUMBLEST.] [From Lat. *humilis*, on the ground, low, from *humus*, the earth, ground.] **1.** Low; unpretending; mean. **2.** Thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; lowly; meek.

To eat humble pie, to take up with mean fare, and hence, to submit tamely to insult or injury;—said to be derived from pie made of the entrails or *humbles* of a deer. See HUMBLES.

Hŭm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBLING.] **1.** To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to bring down. **2.** To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of.

Syn.—To abase; lower; depress; humiliate; disgrace; degrade; sink.

Hŭm'ble-bee, *n.* [Prob. from *hum*, q. v. Cf. BUMBLE-BEE.] (*Entom.*) A large, hairy bee, of a black color, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblebee.

Hŭm'ble-ness, *n.* State of being or feeling humble.

Hŭm'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, humbles.

Hŭm'bleş (-blz), *n. pl.* [See UMBLES and NOMBLES.] Entrails of a deer.

Hŭm'bly, *adv.* In a humble manner; with humility.

Hŭm'bŭg, *n.* [Probably from *hum*, to impose on, deceive, and *bug*, a frightful object, bugbear.] [*Colloq.*] **1.** A piece of trickery; a hoax. **2.** Trickishness. **3.** One who deceives or hoaxes.

Hŭm'bŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBUGGING.] To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax. [*Colloq.*]

Hŭm'bŭg-ġer-y, *n.* The practice of imposition.

Hŭm'drŭm, *a.* [Probably from *hum* and *drum*, for *drone*, q. v.] Dull; stupid.

Hū'mer-al, *a.* [Lat. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

Hū'mid, *a.* [Lat. *humidus*, from *humere*, to be moist.] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist.

Hu-mĭd'i-ty, *n.* Moisture; dampness.

Hu-mĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMILIATING.] [Lat. *humiliare*, *humiliatum*. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position; to humble; to depress; to abase.

Hu-mĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification. **2.** State of being humiliated.

Hu-mĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind.

Syn.—Modesty; diffidence.—*Diffidence* is a distrust of one's powers, and, as it may be carried too far, is not always (like modesty and humility) a virtue; *modesty*, without supposing self-distrust, implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of all over-confidence in our own powers; *humility* consists in rating our *claims* low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due. It does not require us to underrate *ourselves*. The *humility* of our Savior was perfect, and yet he had a true sense of his own greatness.

Hŭm'mer, *n.* One who hums; an applauder.

Hŭm'ming-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A very small bird remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Humming-bird.

Hŭm'mock, *n.* [Prob. an Ind. word.] **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge or pile of ice on an ice-field. **3.** Timbered land. [*Florida.*]

Hū'mor (*or* yŭ'mur, 76), *n.* [Lat., from *humere*, to be moist, allied to Gr. χυμός, liquid, juice.] **1.** Moisture; *especially*, the moisture or fluids of animal bodies. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin. (*b.*) An eruptive affection of the skin; a rash. **3.** State of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); disposition; temper. **4.** *pl.* Changing and uncertain states of mind. **5.** That quality of the imagination which tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations.

Syn.—Wit; satire; pleasantry; temper; disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice. See WIT.

Hū'mor (*or* yŭ'mur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMORING.] **1.** To comply with the humor of; to indulge by gentle and skillful adaptation. **2.** To help on by indulgence.

Syn.—To gratify; indulge; favor. See GRATIFY.

Hū'mor-al (*or* yŭ'mur-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors.

Hū'mor-al-ĭşm (*or* yŭ'mur-al-ĭzm), *n.* **1.** State of being humoral. **2.** The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors or fluids of the body.

Hū'mor-ĭşm (*or* yŭ'mur-ĭzm), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) Humoralism. **2.** Humorousness.

Hū'mor-ĭst (*or* yŭ'mur-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humors. **2.** One who has some strong peculiarity of character, which he indulges in ways that are odd or whimsical. **3.** One who has a playful fancy or genius; also, a wag; a droll.

Hū'mor-ŏŭs (*or* yŭ'mur-us), *a.* **1.** Subject to be governed by humor or caprice. **2.** Full of humor; exciting laughter.

Syn.—Jocose; jocular; playful; witty; pleasant; merry; capricious; whimsical.

Hū'mor-ŏŭs-ly (*or* yŭ'mur-us-lў), *adv.* In a humorous manner; capriciously; jocosely.

Hū'mor-ŏŭs-ness (*or* yŭ'mur-), *n.* State or quality of being humorous.

Hū'mor-sŏme (*or* yŭ'mur-), *a.* Influenced by humor.

Hŭmp, *n.* [Prob. allied to Lat. *umbo*, any convex elevation, boss of a shield.] A protuberance; a bunch; *especially*, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch.

Hŭmp'băck, *n.* **1.** A crooked back; a hunchback. **2.** A humpbacked person.

Hū'mus, *n.* [Lat., earth, ground, soil.] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter.

Hŭnch (66), *n.* [Ger. *hucke*, *hocke*, back, bunch, heap, with an *n* inserted. Cf. BUNCH and HUMP.] **1.** A hump; a protuberance. **2.** A thick piece; a hunk. **3.** A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

Hŭnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUNCHED (hŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUNCHING.] **1.** To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk. **2.** To crook, as the back.

Hŭnch'băck, *n.* A humpback.

Hŭn'dred, *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, hundred, *hundred*, century, O. H. Ger. *hunt*, *huntari*, *hundert*, Goth. *hund*, allied to Lat. *centum*, Gr. ἑκατόν, Skr. *çatám*, Per. *szad*, Ir. *cead*.] **1.** The number of ten times ten. **2.** A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or freemen.

Hundred-weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *cwt.*, containing 112 pounds avoirdupois, according to the usual legal standard. But often in practice, and sometimes by legislative enactment, it is 100 pounds avoirdupois.

Hŭn'dred, *a.* Ten times ten; ninety and ten.

Hŭn'dredth (108), *a.* **1.** Next following in order the ninety-ninth. **2.** Forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided.

Hŭn'dredth, *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided.

Hŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *hang*. See HANG.

Hŭng'-beef, *n.* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

Hŭn'ger, *n.* [A.-S. *hungur*, *hunger*, Goth. *huhrus*, hunger, *huggrjan*, to hunger.] **1.** A craving or desire for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire.

Hŭn'ger, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUNGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUNGERING.] **1.** To crave food. **2.** To long for.

Hŭn'ger, *v. t.* To make hungry; to famish.

Hŭn'gri-ly, *adv.* In a hungry manner; voraciously.

Hŭn'gry, *a.* [*compar.* HUNGRIER; *superl.* HUNGRIEST.] **1.** Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; hence, having an eager desire. **2.** Showing hunger or a craving desire. **3.** Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

Hŭnk, *n.* A large lump or piece; a hunch. [*Prov. Eng. and colloq. Amer.*]

Hŭnk'er, *n.* One opposed to progress in politics; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a conservative; a fogy. [*Amer.*]

Hŭnks, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *hunk*, hunch, hump.] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Hŭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUNTING.] [A.-S. *huntian*, to hunt, allied to *hentan*, to follow, pursue.] **1.** To follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase. **2.** To search diligently after; to pursue.

Hŭnt, *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game. **2.** To seek by close pursuit; to search.

Hŭnt, *n.* **1.** A chase of wild animals for catching them; chase; hence, pursuit; search. **2.** An association of huntsmen.

Hŭnt'er, *n.* **1.** One who pursues wild animals; a huntsman. **2.** A dog that is employed in the chase. **3.** A horse used in the chase. **4.** A watch which has the crystal protected by a metallic cover.

Hŭnt'ing-hôrn, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

Hŭnt'ress, *n.* A female hunter.

Hŭnts'man, *n.*; *pl.* HŬNTS'MEN. **1.** One who hunts, or who practices hunting. **2.** A servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Hûr'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrdel*, *hyrdhil*, allied to Lat. *crates*.] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms and used for various purposes.

Hûr'dy-gûr'dy, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.

Hurdy-gurdy.

Hûrl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HURLING.] [Probably from Lat. *ululare*, to howl, transferred from the voice to a noisy and tumultuous throwing; but perhaps *hurl* is only a modification of *whirl*.] To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence.

Hûrl, *n.* Act of hurling; a cast; a fling.

Hûrl'-bōne, *n.* (*Far.*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

Hûrl'er, *n.* One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

Hûrl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing with force. **2.** A certain game of ball.

Hûr'ly, **Hûr'ly-bûr'ly**, *n.* [Eng. *hurl*, and Prov. Eng. *burly*, big, strong.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hur-rä', **Hur-räh'** (hu-rä'), *interj.* [Cf. HUZZA.] Huzza! a shout of joy or exultation.

Hŭr'ri-cāne, *n.* [Originally a Carib word, signifying a high wind.] A violent storm, characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hurricane deck (*Naut.*), the upper deck of steamboats.

Hŭr'ri-er, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Hŭr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HURRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HURRYING.] [M. H. Ger. *hurren*, to move hastily, Icel. *hurra*, to rattle over hardened snow, or frozen ground, *hurr*, noise of sledges.] **1.** To hasten; to urge onward. **2.** To impel to violent or thoughtless action.

Syn.—To precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate.

Hŭr'ry, *v. i.* To move or act with haste or precipitation.

Hŭr'ry, *n.* The act of hurrying; the act of driving or pressing forward.

Syn.—Haste; speed; dispatch; expedition; pressure; urgency; precipitation; bustle.

Hûrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HURT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HURTING.] [A.-S. *hyrt*, hurt, wounded, W. *hwrdd*, thrust, *hyrddu*, *hyrddiaw*, to push, drive, assault.] **1.** To wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; to injure; to harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve.

Hûrt, *n.* **1.** A physical injury causing pain. **2.** Damage; detriment.

Syn.—Wound; bruise; injury; harm; loss; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

Hûrt'er, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

Hûrt'fụl, *a.* Tending to impair or destroy.

Syn.—Pernicious; destructive; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; mischievous; injurious; noxious; unwholesome.

Hŭrt'fụl-ly, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

Hûrt'fụl-ness, *n.* Injuriousness; mischievousness.

Hûr'tle (hûr'tl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *hurt*.] **1.** To clash; to jostle. **2.** To move rapidly; to skirmish. **3.** To make a clashing, terrifying, or threatening sound.

Hûr'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To brandish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To push forcibly.

Hûr'tle-bĕr'ry, *n.* [A.-S. *heort-berie*, *heorot-berie*, i. e., *hart-berry*.] The same as HUCKLEBERRY and WHORTLEBERRY.

Hûrt'less, *a.* Doing no injury; innoxious; harmless; innocuous; innocent.

Hŭs'band (hŭz'band), *n.* [A.-S. *hûsbonda*, the master of the house or family, from *hûs*, house, and *bonda*, boor, peasant, *bûan* to dwell.] A married man.

A ship's husband (*Naut.*), the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.

Hûs'band, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSBANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSBANDING.] **1.** To direct and manage with frugality. **2.** To cultivate, as land; to till.

Hûs'band-man, *n.*; *pl.* HŬS'BAND-MEN. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

Hŭs'band-ry, *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy. **2.** The business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture; tillage.

Hŭsh, *a.* [An onomatopoetic word.] Silent; still; quiet.

Hŭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSHED (hŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSHING.] **1.** To still; to silence; to calm. **2.** To calm, as commotion or agitation.

Hŭsh, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent; — *especially*, used in the imperative, as an exclamation.

Hŭsh'-mŏn'ey, *n.* A bribe to secure silence.

Hŭsk, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hulsa*, from O. H. Ger. & A.-S. *hëlan*, to conceal, cover.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

Hŭsk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSKED (hŭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSKING.] To strip off the external covering of.

Hŭsk'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being husky. **2.** Roughness of sound; harshness; hoarseness.

Hŭsk'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of stripping off husks, as from Indian corn. **2.** A meeting of neighbors or friends, to assist in husking Indian corn. [*Amer.*]

Hŭsk'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks. **2.** Rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

Hụs-şär' (hŏoz-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, from *husz*, twenty, because under King Matthias I., in the fifteenth century, every twenty houses were to furnish one horse-soldier.] (*Mil.*) Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hŭş'şy, *n.* [Contr. from *huswife*, housewife.] **1.** An ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade. **2.** A pert girl. **3.** A case or bag containing thread, needles, &c. See HOUSEWIFE.

Hŭs'tingş, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *husting*, a place of council, fr. *hûs*, house, and *thing*, thing, cause, council.] **1.** The principal court of the city of London, held before the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen. **2.** The place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; hence, the platform on which candidates stand.

Hŭs'tle (hŭs'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSTLING.] [D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

Hŭş'wife (hŭz'zif *or* hŭz'wīf), *n.* [From *house-wife*.] **1.** A female economist or housekeeper. **2.** A worthless woman. [See HUSSY.] **3.** A case for sewing materials See HOUSEWIFE.

Hŭş'wife-ry (hŭz'zif-rў *or* hŭz'wīf-rў), *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female.

Hŭt, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hutta*; Goth. *hethjo*, store-room; allied to Gr. κεύθειν, to hide, conceal.] A small house, hovel, or cabin.

Hŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUTTING.] To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters.

Hŭtch, *n.* [O. Eng. *hucche*. Cf. A.-S. *hwecca*, chest, hutch.] A chest, box, or other place in which things may be stored, or animals confined.

Hụz-zä', *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *hou ça*, an exclamation in hurling.] A shout of joy. [ultation.

Hụz-zä', *interj.* Hurrah; — an expression of joy or ex-

Hụz-zä', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUZZAED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUZZAING.] To utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise.

Hȳ'a-çinth, *n.* [Lat. *hyacinthus*, Gr. ὑάκινθος, orig. a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of his quoit, from whose blood the flower of the same name is said to have sprung up.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers. (*b.*) A plant called also *Eastern quamash*; wild hyacinth. (*c.*) The name is also given to an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers. **2.** (*Min.*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

Hȳ'a-çinth'ine, *a.* Made of, or resembling hyacinth; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown color.

Hȳ'a-dēş, } *n. pl.* [Lat. *Hyades*, Gr. Ὑάδες, i. e., the
Hȳ'adş, } Rainers, from ὕειν, to rain.] (*Astron.*) A cluster of five stars in the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather, when they rose with the sun.

Hȳ'a-lĭne, *a.* [Lat. *hyalinus*, Gr. ὑάλινος, from ὕαλος, glass.] Glassy; crystalline; transparent.

Hȳ'brid, or **Hўb'rid**, *n.* [Lat. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, prob. allied to Gr. ὕβρις, wantonness (as if unbridled, lawless, unnatural).] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mongrel; a mule.

Hȳ'brid, or **Hўb'rid**, *a.* Produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel.

Hўd'a-tĭd, *n.* [Gr. ὑδατίς, -ίδος, a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid, from ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water.] (*Zoöl.*) A parasitic membranous sac filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the body of organized beings.

Hȳ'drȧ, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* HȲ'DRȦS, Lat. *pl.* *HY'DRÆ*. [Lat. *hydra*, Gr. ὕδρα, ὕδωρ, water.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** Hence, a multifarious evil, or one not to be repressed by a single effort.

Hȳ-drăn'ġe-ȧ, *n.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγγεῖον, vessel, capsule.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby genus of plants bearing opposite leaves and large heads of showy flowers of a rose color naturally, but varying in color with the soil.

Hȳ'drant, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραίνειν, to irrigate; ὕδωρ, water.] A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct; a water-plug.

Hȳ-drär'ġy-rŭm, *n.* [Lat. *hydrargyrus*, Gr. ὑδράργυρος, fluid silver, quicksilver, from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver.] Quicksilver; mercury.

Hȳ'drate, *n.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral salt.

Hȳ-drąu'lic, } *a.* [Lat. *hydraulicus*, Gr. ὑδραυλικός,
Hȳ-drąu'lic-al, } from ὕδραυλις, or ὕδραυλος, a water-organ, from ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλός, flute, pipe.] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.

Hydraulic cement, a cement or mortar made of hydraulic lime, to be used under water. — *Hydraulic press*, a press in which great power is obtained from a small forcing-pump which forces water into a large cylinder. — *Hydraulic ram*, a machine for raising water by means of the momentum of the water of which a portion is to be raised.

Hȳ-drąu'lics, *n. sing.* That branch of science or of engineering which treats of fluids, especially water in motion.

Hȳ'dro-çēle, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκήλη, from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, tumor.] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or the coverings of the testicles or spermatic cord.

Hȳ'dro-çĕph'a-lŭs, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος, and ὑδροκέφαλον, water in the head, from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, head.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the brain.

Hȳ'dro-dў-năm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water.

Hȳ'dro-dў-năm'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and *dynamics*, q. v.] The principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids.

Hȳ'dro-ġen, *n.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γένειν, to

beget, generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.] (*Chem.*) An inflammable colorless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water.

Hȳ′dro-ġen-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYDROGENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYDROGENATING.] (*Chem.*) To combine with hydrogen.

Hȳ′dro-ġen-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYDROGENIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYDROGENIZING.] To combine with hydrogen; to hydrogenate. [ing hydrogen.

Hȳ-drŏġ′e-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen; contain-

Hȳ-drŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores.

Hȳ′dro-grăph′ic, **Hȳ′dro-grăph′ic-al,** *a.* Relating to hydrography.

Hȳ-drŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γράφειν, to write, describe.] Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.

Hȳ-drŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution in lakes, rivers, &c., over the earth's surface.

Hȳ′dro-măn′çy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μαντεία, divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water.

Hȳ′dro-mel, *n.* [Lat. *hydromel*, Gr. ὑδρόμελι, from ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

Hȳ-drŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, measure.] **1.** An instrument for determining the specific gravities and thence the strength of liquids. **2.** An instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c.

Hȳ′dro-mĕt′ric, **Hȳ′dro-mĕt′ric-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an hydrometer. **2.** Made by means of an hydrometer.

Hȳ-drŏm′e-try, *n.* **1.** The determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength, of liquids. **2.** The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

Hȳ′dro-păth′ic, **Hȳ′dro-păth′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy, or the water-cure.

Hȳ-drŏp′a-thĭst, *n.* One who practices hydropathy; a water-cure doctor.

Hȳ-drŏp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, suffering.] The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water.

Hȳ′dro-phō′bi-ȧ, *n.* [Lat. *hydrophobia*, Gr. ὑδροφοβία, from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear.] (*Med.*) A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness; hence, the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

Hȳ′dro-phŏb′ic, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

Hȳ-drŏp′ic, **Hȳ-drŏp′ic-al,** *a.* [Lat. *hydropicus*, Gr. ὑδρωπικός. See DROPSY.] **1.** Dropsical. **2.** Resembling dropsy.

Hȳ′dro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπός, spying; viewing.] **1.** An instrument to mark the presence of water in air. **2.** A kind of water-clock used by the ancients.

Hȳ′dro-stăt′ic, **Hȳ′dro-stăt′ic-al,** *a.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and στατικός, causing to stand, skilled in weighing, from ἱστάναι, to stand.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

Hȳ′dro-stăt′ics, *n. sing.* That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

Hȳ′dro-thō′rax, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and θώραξ, chest.] (*Med.*) Dropsy in the chest.

Hȳ′droŭs, *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hȳ-ē′mal, *a.* [Lat. *hyemalis*, *hiemalis*, from *hyems*, or *hiems*, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

Hȳ-ē′nȧ, *n.; pl.* HȲ-Ē′NÆ. [Lat. *hyæna*, Gr. ὕαινα, orig. a sow, but usually a Libyan wild beast, prob. the modern hyena, which has a bristly mane like the hog, from ὗς, hog.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog. Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion.

Hyena.

Hȳ-ġē′ian, *a.* [Gr. ὑγιεινός, ὑγιής, sound, healthy, Ὑγίεια, Ὑγεία, health, the goddess of health, Lat. *Hygiea*, *Hygea*, *Hygeia*.] Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health or its preservation.

Hȳ′ġi-ēne′, *n.* That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health. [tory.

Hȳ′ġi-ĕn′ic, *a.* Pertaining to health or hygiene; sana-

Hȳ-grŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the fluids of the body.

Hȳ-grŏm′e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hȳ′gro-mĕt′ric, **Hȳ′gro-mĕt′ric-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, made by, or according to, the hygrometer. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hȳ-grŏm′e-try, *n.* That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

Hȳ′gro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and σκοπός, spying, viewing.] (*Physics.*) An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount.

Hȳ′lo-thē′ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter, and Θεός, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God. See MATERIALISM.

Hȳ′lo-zō′ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter, and ζωή, life, from ζᾷν, to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

Hȳ′men, *n.* [Lat., Gr. Ὑμήν, the god of marriage, ὑμήν, skin, membrane.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities. **2.** (*Anat.*) The virginal membrane.

Hȳ′men-ē′al (124), **Hȳ′men-ē′an,** *a.* Pertaining to marriage or a wedding; nuptial.

Hȳ′men-ē′al, **Hȳ′men-ē′an,** *n.* A marriage song; an epithalamium.

Hȳ′men-ŏp′ter-al, **Hȳ′men-ŏp′ter-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ὑμενόπτερος, membrane-winged, from ὑμήν, skin, membrane, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] Belonging, or pertaining, to an order of insects having four membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp, &c.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *n.* [Lat. *hymnus*, Gr. ὕμνος, a festive song, a song of praise.] An ode or song of praise; *especially*, a religious ode; a sacred lyric.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYMNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYMNING.] To worship or extol by singing hymns; [sing.

Hȳm′nal, *n.* A sacred lyric; a hymn. [*Rare.*]

Hȳm′nic, *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hym-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, hymn, and γράφειν, to write.] The science which treats of the writing of hymns; hymnology.

Hym-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. ὕμνος, hymn, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** A body or collection of hymns. **2.** The science pertaining to hymns; also, a treatise on hymns.

Hȳ′oid, **Hȳ-oid′e-an,** *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, from letter υ, and εἶδος, form.] Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [υ].

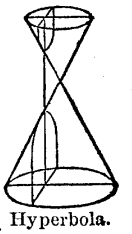
Hȳp, *n.* [Contraction of *hypochondria*, q. v.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy.

Hȳp, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits of.

Hȳ-păl′la-ġe, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, prop. interchange, exchange, from ὑπαλλάσσειν, to interchange.] (*Gram.*) A figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

Hȳ-pēr′ba-ton, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρβατον, prop. neut., from ὑπερβατός, transposed, inverted, from ὑπερβαίνειν, to step over or beyond.] (*Gram.*) A figurative construction, changing the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

Hȳ-pēr′bo-lȧ, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, overshooting, excess, from ὑπερβάλλειν, to throw over or beyond, from ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and βάλλειν, to throw.] (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.



Hyperbola.

Hȳ-pēr′bo-le, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

Hȳ′per-bŏl′ic, **Hȳ′per-bŏl′ic-al,** *a.* **1.** (*Math.*) Belonging to or having the nature of the hyperbola. **2.** Relating to, or containing, hyperbole.

Hȳ′per-bŏl′ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the form of an hyperbola. **2.** With exaggeration.

Hȳ′per-bŏl′i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

Hȳ-pēr′bo-list, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

Hȳ′per-bō′re-an (89, 124), *a.* [Lat. *hyperboreus*, Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος, beyond Boreas, *i. e.*, in the extreme north.] Northern; very far north; arctic; hence very cold; frigid.

Hȳ'per-bō're-an, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

Hȳ'per-eăt'a-lĕc'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερκαταληκτικός*, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *καταληκτικός*; Lat. *hypercatalecticus*. See CATALECTIC.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

Hȳ'per-crĭt'ic, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *κριτικός*, critical, critic.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor.

Hȳ'per-crĭt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Over-critical; critical be-
Hȳ'per-crĭt'ic-al, } yond use or reason. **2.** Excessively nice or exact. [zoilism.

Hȳ'per-crĭt'i-çĭsm, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism; zoilism.

Hȳ-pĕr'me-ter, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond all measure, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An hypercatalectic verse; hence, any thing exceeding the ordinary standard of measure.

Hȳ-pĕr'tro-phy, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *τροφή*, nourishment.] (*Med.*) State of an organ or part of the body in which, from increased nutrition, its bulk is augmented.

Hȳ'phen, *n.* [Gr. *ὑφέν*, for, *ὑφ' ἕν*, under one, into one, together, a sign for joining two syllables.] (*Print.*) A mark, thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

Hyp-nŏt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, from *ὑπνοῦν*, to lull to sleep, from *ὕπνος*, sleep.] **1.** Tending to produce sleep; soporific. **2.** Characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.

Hȳp'no-tĭsm, *n.* A kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism; also a similar condition produced by gazing at a very bright object.

Hȳ'po, *n.* [A contraction of *hypochondria*.] A morbid depression of spirits; hyp. [*Colloq.*]

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri-ȧ, *n.* (*Med.*) A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about his own health.

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri-ăc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypochondrium, or the parts of the body so called. **2.** Affected, characterized, or produced by, hypochondria. **3.** Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri-ăc, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri-ŭm, *n.; pl.* HYP'O-CHŎN'DRI-Ȧ. [Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, from *ὑποχονδριός*, under the cartilage of the breast-bone, from *ὑπό*, under, and *χονδρός*, gristle, cartilage.] (*Anat.*) That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

Hȳ-pŏc'ri-sy, *n.* [Lat. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, simulation, outward show, from *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, to play a part, from *ὑπό*, under, and *κρίνειν*, to decide, question.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; simulation, or dissimulation; *especially*, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion. [deceiver; a cheat.

Hȳp'o-crīte, *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety; a

Hȳp'o-crĭt'ic, } *a.* Belonging to a hypocrite; ex-
Hȳp'o-crĭt'ic-al, } hibiting hypocrisy.

Hȳp'o-crĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an hypocritical manner.

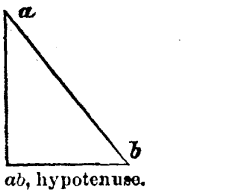
Hȳp'o-găs'tric, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπογάστριος*, from *ὑπό*, under, and *γαστήρ*, belly.] (*Anat.*) Relating to, or situated in, the lower part of the abdomen.

Hȳ-pŏs'ta-sĭs, or **Hȳ-pŏs'ta-sĭs**, *n.; pl.* HY-POS'TA-SĒS (hȳ- *or* hȳ-). [Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, subsistence, substance, from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἵστασθαι*, to stand; Lat. *hypostasis*.] Substance, or subsistence; hence, each of the three subdivisions of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Hȳ'po-stăt'ic, or **Hȳp'o-stăt'ic** } (110), *a.* **1.**
Hȳ'po-stăt'ic-al, or **Hȳp'o-stăt'ic-al** } Relating to hypostasis, or substance; hence, constitutive, or elementary. **2.** Personal, or distinctly personal.

Hȳ'po-stăt'ic-al-ly, or **Hȳp'o-stăt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an hypostatical manner.

Hȳ-pŏt'e-nūse, or **Hȳ-pŏt'e-nūse**, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, subtending (sc. *γραμμή*), from *ὑποτείνειν*, to subtend; from *ὑπό*, under, and *τείνειν*, to stretch.] (*Geom.*) The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.



ab, hypotenuse.

Hȳ-pŏth'e-cāte, or **Hȳ-pŏth'e-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HYPOTHECATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYPOTHECATING.] [L. Lat. *hypothecare*, *hypothecatum*, from Lat. *hypotheca*, Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, support, base, pledge, security.] (*Law.*) To confer on — said of one's creditor — a right in or to a thing, by which the creditor obtains the power to cause that thing to be sold for the discharge of a debt or engagement out of the proceeds; to subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title.

Hȳ-pŏth'e-cā'tion, or **Hȳ-pŏth'e-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Civ. Law.*) The act or contract by which property is hypothecated. **2.** (*Law of Shipping.*) A contract whereby, in consideration of money advanced for the necessities of the ship, the vessel, freight, or cargo is made liable for its repayment.

☞ This term is often applied to mortgages of ships.

Hȳ-pŏth'e-nūse, or **Hȳ-pŏth'e-nūse**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The side of a right-angled triangle, opposite the right angle. See HYPOTENUSE.

Hȳ-pŏth'e-sĭs, or **Hȳ-pŏth'e-sĭs**, *n.; pl.* HY-PŎTH'E-SĒS (hī- *or* hĭ-). [Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, foundation, supposition, from *ὑποτιθέναι*, to place under.] **1.** A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. **2.** A theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.

Hȳ'po-thĕt'ic, or **Hȳp'o-thĕt'ic**, } *a.* Char-
Hȳ'po-thĕt'ic-al, or **Hȳp'o-thĕt'ic-al**, } acterised by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

Hȳ'po-thĕt'ic-al-ly, or **Hȳp'o-thĕt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an hypothetical manner; conditionally.

Hȳ'son, *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, i. e., lit., first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant species of green tea.

Hyson skin, the refuse portion of the fine tea called Hyson. *Skin* is a Chinese word meaning *refuse*.

Hȳs'sop (hĭs'sup *or* hī'zup), *n.* [Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, from Heb. *ēsôbh*, Ar. *sûfā*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

Hys-tē'ri-ȧ, *n.* [N. Lat. from Gr. *τὰ ὑστερικά* (sc. *πάθη*), from *ὑστέρα*, womb.] (*Med.*) A species of nervous affection, the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation.

Hys-tĕr'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, hysterics; af-
Hys-tĕr'ic-al, } fected, or troubled, with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

Hys-tĕr'ics, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See HYSTERIA.

Hȳs'te-ron-prŏt'e-ron, *n.* [Gr. *ὕστερος*, the latter, following, and *πρότερος*, before others, sooner.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) A figure in which the word that should follow comes first. (*b.*) An inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

Hȳs'ter-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [From Gr. *ὑστέρα*, womb, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus; the cesarean section.

I.

I (ī), the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds: the long sound, as in *pīne*, *fīne*, *īce*; and the short sound, as in *pĭn*, *fĭn*, *gĭft*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 15–18, 48, 49. *I* and *J* were formerly regarded as the same character, and in many English dictionaries words containing these letters were, till quite recently, classed together.

I, *pron.* [*poss.* MY or MINE; *objective* ME; *pl.*, *nom.* WE; *poss.* OUR, or OURS; *objective* US.] [A.-S. *ic*, Goth. *ik*, Icel. *ek*, *eg*, O. H. Ger. *ih*, N. H. Ger. *ich*, allied to Lat. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, Skr. *ahám*, for *agam*, Slav. *az'*, Russ. *ia*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; — the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

Ī'amb, *n.* [See IAMBUS.] An iambus or iambic.

Ī-ăm'bĭc, } *a.* **1.** Consisting of a short or an unac-
Ī-ăm'bĭc-al, } cented syllable followed by a long or an accented one. **2.** Pertaining to, or composed of, iambics.

Ī-ăm'bĭc, *n.* [See IAMBUS.] **1.** (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long,

or the first unaccented and the second accented. **2.** A verse composed of such feet. **3.** *pl.* A satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse; a satire.

Ī-ăm'bus, *n.; Lat. pl. Ī-ĂM'BĪ; Eng. pl.* Ī-ĂM'BUS-ĘS. [Lat.; Gr. ἴαμβος.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one; an iambic.

Ibex.

Ī'bex, *n.* [Lat., a kind of goat, the chamois.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of goat, found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.

Ī-bī'dem, *adv.* [Lat.] In the same place; — abbreviated *ibid.*

Ibis.

Ī'bis, *n.* [Lat. *ibis*, Gr. ἴβις, Coptic *hibôi.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of grallatory birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.

Ī-cā'ri-an, *a.* [From *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos; but his flight, being too high, was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety.

Īçe, *n.* [A.-S., O. H. Ger., & Icel. *ís*, from an hypoth. A.-S. root *ísan*, Goth. *eisan*, to shine, and allied to Ger. *eisen*, iron, and Lat. *æs*, brass, copper.] **1.** Water in a solid state. **2.** Concreted sugar. **3.** Frozen cream or milk sweetened.

To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way.

Īçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ICED (īst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ICING.] **1.** To cover with ice; to convert into ice. **2.** To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. **3.** To freeze.

Īçe'bĕrg, *n.* [Ger. *eisberg*, from *eis*, ice, and *berg*, mountain.] A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

Īçe'-blĭnk, *n.* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen.

Īçe'-crēam, *n.* Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

Īçe'-flōe, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

Īçe'-house, *n.; pl.* IÇE'-HOUS-ĘS. A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

Īçe-lănd'ic, *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland. It is of Scandinavian origin, and is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other language now spoken.

Īçe'land-mŏss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of lichen, found in the mountainous districts of Europe.

Īçe'-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice. It is a native of South Africa.

Ichneumon.

Ich-neū'mon, *n.* [Gr. ἰχνεύμων, strictly the tracker, because it tracks or hunts out the eggs of the crocodile; from ἰχνεύειν, to track or hunt after, from ἴχνος, track, footstep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile, and of poultry. **2.** A genus of hymenopterous insects whose larves are parasitic in other insects.

Ich-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἰχνογραφία, from ἴχνος, track, footstep, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Drawing.*) An horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground-plan.

Ī'chor (ī'kor), *n.* [N. Lat. *ichor*, Gr. ἰχώρ.] **1.** (*Myth.*) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods. **2.** Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

Ī'chor-oŭs, *a.* Composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin; watery.

Ĭch'thy-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, fish, and λογός, discourse.] The science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes.

Ĭch'thy-ŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος, from ἰχθύς, fish, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on fish.

Ĭch'thy-o-saur', **Ĭch'thy-o-saur'us**, *n.* [From Gr. ἰχθύς, fish, and σαῦρος, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct carnivorous reptile of enormous size, lizard-like both in shape and habits. The vertebræ resemble much those of fishes; hence the name.

Ī'çi-cle (ī'sĭ-kl), *n.* [A.-S. *îsgicel*, or *îses-gicel*, fr. *îs*, ice, and *gicel*, icicle; D. *ijskegel*, from *ijs*, ice, and *kegel*, a cone or ninepin.] A pendent conical mass of ice.

Ī'çi-ness, *n.* State of being icy, or very cold.

Ī'çing, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar; frosting.

Ī-cŏn'o-clăst, *n.* [Gr. εἰκονοκλάστης, from εἰκών, image, and κλάστης, a breaker, from κλᾶν, to break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of images or idols. **2.** One who exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

Ī-cŏn'o-clăst'ic, *a.* Breaking images.

Ī'con-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία, from εἰκών, an image, and γράφειν, to describe.] The description of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

Ī'con-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. εἰκονολογία, from εἰκών, image, and λογός, discourse.] **1.** Pictorial or emblematical representation. **2.** A description of pictures or statues.

Ī'co-sa-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it.

Ic-tĕr'ic, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

Ic-tĕr'ic, **Ic-tĕr'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἰκτερικός, from ἴκτερος, jaundice.] **1.** Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice. **2.** Good against the jaundice.

Ĭc'tus, *n.* [Lat., from *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] (*Pros.*) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word.

Ī'cy, *a.* [*compar.* ICIER; *superl.* ICIEST.] [From *ice.*] **1.** Pertaining to, composed of, resembling, or abounding in ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, &c.; chilling.

Ī'd. A contraction from *I would* or *I had.*

Ī-dē'ȧ, *n.; pl.* Ī-DĒ'ĄS. [Gr. ἰδέα, from ἰδεῖν, to see.] **1.** The image or picture of a visible object, that is formed by the mind; also, a similar image of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual. **2.** A general notion or conception formed by generalization. **3.** Hence, any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought. **4.** A belief, doctrine, or opinion. **5.** A rational conception; the complete conception of an object when thought of in its necessary elements or constituents. **6.** One of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

Ī-dē'al, *n.* A conception proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment.

Ī-dē'al (124), *a.* **1.** Existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental. **2.** Proposed for imitation, realization, or obedience. **3.** Existing in fancy or imagination only. **4.** Teaching the doctrine of idealism.

Syn. — Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal.

Ī-dē'al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas. **2.** The doctrine or theory that teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of any thing but ideas and their relations.

Ī-dē'al-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

Ī'de-ăl'i-ty, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful.

Ī-dē'al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDEALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDEALIZING.] To make ideal; to give an ideal form or value to.

Ī-dē'al-īze, *v. i.* To form ideas.

Ī'dem. [Lat.] The same as above; — abbreviated *id.*

Ī-dĕn'tic-al, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. *identicus*, from *idem*, the same.] **1.** The same; not different. **2.** Uttering sameness or the same truth.

Ī-dĕn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an identical manner.

Ī-dĕn'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of identifying, or proving the same.

Ī-dĕn'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDENTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDENTIFYING.] [From a hypoth. Lat. word, *identicus*, from *idem*, the same, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make to be the same; to treat as being one. **2.** To determine or establish the identity of.

Ī-dĕn'ti-fȳ, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

Ī-dĕn'ti-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being identical, or

the same; sameness. **2.** Condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed.

Ĭ-dē̆/o-grăph'ĭc } (110), *a.* [From Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, and
Ĭ-dē̆/o-grăph'ĭc-al } *γράφειν*, to write.] Standing for and representing a notion or idea, without reference to the name given to it, as by means of figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics.

Ĭ'de-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The science of representing ideas independently, or in an ideographic manner, as in shorthand writing, and the like.

Ĭ'de-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, and *λογός*, discourse.] **1.** The science of ideas. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A view of the formation of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation.

Īdes, *n. pl.* [Lat. *idus.*] (*Anc. Rom. Calendar.*) The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months.

Ĭd'i-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *κρᾶσις*, a mixture.] Peculiarity of constitution; idiosyncrasy.

Ĭd'i-o-çy, *n.* [See IDIOT, and cf. IDIOTCY.] The condition of being idiotic; natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

Ĭd'i-om, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, from *ἰδιοῦν*, to make one's own, to make proper or peculiar, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar.] **1.** A peculiar mode of expression; a language. **2.** The genius or peculiar cast of a language. **3.** Dialect; peculiar form or variety of language.

Syn. — Dialect. — The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure; its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions. Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions, while the great *idioms* of the language are everywhere the same.

Ĭd'i-o-măt'ĭc, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; con-
Ĭd'i-o-măt'ĭc-al, } formed to the particular genius of a language.

Ĭd'i-o-păth'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

Ĭd'i-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] (*Med.*) A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

Ĭd'i-o-sŷn'cra-sy, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *σύγκρασις*, a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility.

Ĭd'i-ot, *n.* [Lat. *idiota*, from Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, a private, uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar.] **1.** A person in private life. [*Obs.*] **2.** An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person. [*Obs.*] **3.** A natural fool, or fool from birth; a simpleton.

Ĭd'i-ot-çy, *n.* State of being an idiot or idiotic.

Ĭd'i-ŏt'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to, or like an idiot; fool-
Ĭd'i-ŏt'ĭc-al, } ish; sottish.

Ĭd'i-ot-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, way or fashion of a private person, common or vulgar manner of speaking. See IDIOT.] An idiom.

Ī'dle (ī'dl), *a.* [*compar.* IDLER; *superl.* IDLEST.] [A.-S. *îdel*, *ydel.*] **1.** Of no account; useless; vain; unprofitable. **2.** Not called into active service. **3.** Inactive; doing nothing. **4.** Averse to labor or employment.

Syn. — Indolent; lazy. — *Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort; *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes a dislike of *continuous* exertion. An *idle* person may be active in his way, but is reluctant to force himself to what he does not like. *Lazy* is only a stronger and more contemptuous term for *indolent*.

Ī'dle, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume.

Ī'dle-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being idle.

Syn. — Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Ī'dler, *n.* One who idles; a lazy person; a sluggard.

Ī'dly, *adv.* In an idle manner; vainly; lazily; carelessly.

Ī'dol, *n.* [Lat. *idolum*, Gr. *εἴδωλον*, from *εἶδος*, that which is seen, form, figure, from *εἰδειν*, *ἰδεῖν*, to see.] **1.** An image or representation of any thing. **2.** An image of a divinity, made as an object of worship. **3.** Hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly set. **4.** A deceitful image; a phantom.

Ī-dŏl'a-ter, *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλολάτρης*, from *εἴδωλον*, idol, and *λάτρης*, servant, worshiper.] **1.** A worshiper of idols; a pagan. **2.** An adorer; a great admirer.

Ī-dŏl'a-tress, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

Ī-dŏl'a-troŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry. **2.** Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence.

Ī-dŏl'a-try, *n.* **1.** The worship of idols. **2.** Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing.

Ī'dol-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDOLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IDOLIZING.] **1.** To make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to. **2.** To love or reverence to adoration.

Ī'dol-īz'er, *n.* One who idolizes; an idolater.

Ī-dō'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *idoneus.*] Suitable; convenient; fit; proper.

Ĭ'dyl, or **Ĭd'yl**, *n.* [Lat. *idyllium*, Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, dim. of *εἶδος*, form; lit., a little form or image.] A short pastoral poem; also a narrative or descriptive poem, written in an elevated and highly finished style.

Ĭf, *v. t.*, but commonly called a *conj.* [O. Eng. and A.-S. *gif*, commonly explained as the imper. of *gifan*, to give, but this derivation is doubtful; Icel. *ef*, Goth. *iba*, *ibai.*] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that. **2.** Whether.

Ĭg'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; containing fire; resembling fire. **2.** (*Geol.*) Resulting from the action of fire.

Ig-nĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere*, to become fire, or inflamed, from *ignis*, fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

Ig-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ignifer*, from *ignis*, fire, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing fire.

Ig-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat. *ignipotens*, from *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire.

Ĭg'nis-făt'u-ŭs, *n.*; *pl.* ĬG'NĒS-FĂT'U-Ī. [Lat. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish; — so called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers.] A light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas.

Ig-nīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IGNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IGNITING.] [Lat. *ignire*, *ignitum*, from *ignis*, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire.

Ig-nīte', *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

Ig-nīt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ig-nĭ'tion (ig-nĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** The act of igniting. **2.** The state of being ignited.

Ig-nĭv'o-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ignivomus*, from *ignis*, fire, and *vomere*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Ig-nō'ble, *a.* [Lat. *ignobilis*, from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious. **2.** Mean; worthless. **3.** Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base.

Syn. — Degenerate; degraded; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

Ig-nō'ble-nĕss, *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

Ig-nō'bly, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

Ĭg'no-mĭn'i-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; dishonorable; infamous; shameful. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable.

Ĭg'no-mĭn'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

Ĭg'no-mĭn'y, *n.* [Lat. *ignominia*, from, *in*, un-, not, and *nomen*, name, (as if) a deprivation of one's good name.] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor. **2.** An act deserving disgrace.

Syn. — Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor; shame; contempt; infamy.

Ĭg'no-rā'mus, *n.*; *pl.* ĬG'NO-RĀ'MUS-ES. [Lat., we are ignorant, from *ignorare*, to be ignorant of.] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ĭg'no-rançe, *n.* [Lat. *ignorantia.*] The condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ĭg'no-rant, *a.* **1.** Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed. **2.** Unacquainted; unconscious; unaware. **3.** Displaying ignorance; resulting from ignorance.

Syn. — Illiterate. — *Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or to information in general; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study. In the Middle Ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate*, and yet were far from being *ignorant*, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits.

Ĭg'no-rant-ly, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

Ig-nōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IGNORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IGNORING.] [Lat. *ignorare*, from *ignarus*, ignorant, from *in*, un-, not, and *gnarus*, knowing.] **1.** To be ignorant of. **2.** (*Law.*) To throw out as false or ungrounded; — said of a bill. **3.** Hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

Ī'lex, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the common holly.

Ĭl'i-ăc, } *a.* [N. Lat. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, groin, flank,
Ĭl'i-ac-al, } small intestines.] **1.** Pertaining to the ilium or flank bone. **2.** Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

Ĭl'i-ad, *n.* An epic poem, composed by Homer, on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy.

Ĭl'i-ŭm, *n.* [See ILIAC.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the hip-bone; the flank-bone, which in the fetus is a distinct bone from others of the hip.

Ĭlk, *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, *eik*, A.-S. *alc*, *elc*, each, *ylc*, *ylca*, the same. See EACH.] The same; also; each; every.

☞ In Scottish usage, the phrase *of that ilk* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant*. In England and the United States, it is sometimes ignorantly used to signify *of that same kind;* as, others *of that ilk*.

Ĭll, *a.* [The regular comparative and superlative are wanting, their places being supplied by *worse* and *worst*, from another root.] [Contracted from *evil*, O. Eng. *ivele*, *eile*.] **1.** Contrary to good in a physical sense; contrary or opposed to advantage, to happiness, &c. **2.** Contrary to good, in a moral sense. **3.** Sick; indisposed; unwell. **4.** Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety. **5.** Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish.

Syn.—Evil; bad; unfortunate; disagreeable; unfavorable; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; naughty; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant.

Ĭll, *n.* **1.** Evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain. **2.** Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity.

Ĭll, *adv.* **1.** With pain or difficulty; not easily. **2.** Not rightly or perfectly; not well.

Il-lăpse', *n.* [Lat. *illapsus*, from *illabi*, *illapsus;* prefix *il*, for *in*, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] A sliding in; sudden entrance. [trapped. [*Rare.*]

Il-lā'que-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being insnared or en-

Il-lā'que-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLAQUEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLAQUEATING.] [Lat. *illaqueare*, *illaqueatum;* prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laqueare*, to insnare.] To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Rare.*]

Il-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *illatio*, from *inferre*, *illatum*, to carry or bring in.] Act of inferring from premises or reasons; that which is inferred; inference; deduction; conclusion.

Ĭl'la-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Relating to, formed by, or dependent on, illation; inferential. **2.** Denoting an inference or rational connection or justification.

Ĭl'la-tĭve, *n.* An illative particle.

Il-laud'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *illaudabilis*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laudabilis*, laudable.] Not laudable; worthy of censure or dispraise.

Ĭll'-brĕd, *a.* Not well-bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite; uncivil.

Il-lē'gal, *a.* [Lat. prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legalis*, legal.] Not according to law; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.

Ĭl'le-găl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness.

Il-lē'gal-īze, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

Il-lē'gal-ly, *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully.

Il-lĕĝ'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

Il-lĕĝ'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legibilis*, legible.] Incapable of being read; not legible or readable.

Il-lĕĝ'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

Ĭl'le-ĝĭt'i-ma-çy, *n.* **1.** State of being illegitimate; state of bastardy. **2.** State of being not genuine.

Ĭl'le-ĝĭt'i-mate (45), *a.* **1.** Not regular or authorized; unlawful. **2.** Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock. **3.** Illogical. **4.** Not authorized by good usage.

Ĭl'le-ĝĭt'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLEGITIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLEGITIMATING.] To render illegitimate.

Ĭl'le-ĝĭt'i-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of illegitimating. **2.** State of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

Ĭll'-fā'vored, *a.* Ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

Il-lĭb'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *illiberalis*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *liberalis*, liberal.] **1.** Not liberal; not free, generous, or noble, or the like; close; niggardly; mean; base. **2.** Indicating a lack of breeding, culture, and the like.

Il-lĭb'er-al'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being illiberal.

Il-lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Il-lĭç'it, *a.* [Lat. *illicitus*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *licitus*, p. p. of *licere*, to be allowed or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

Il-lĭç'it-ly, *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

Il-lĭç'it-ness, *n.* The quality of being illicit; unlawfulness; illegality.

Il-lĭm'ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *limitable*, q. v.] Incapable of being limited or bounded.

Syn.—Boundless; limitless; unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable; infinite; immense; vast.

Il-lĭt'er-a-çy, *n.* [From *illiterate.*] **1.** State of being illiterate; ignorance. **2.** A literary blunder.

Il-lĭt'er-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *literatus*, learned.] Ignorant of letters or books.

Syn.—Ignorant; untaught; unlearned; unlettered. See IGNORANT.

Il-lĭt'er-ate-ness, *n.* Want of learning.

Ĭll'-nāt'ūred (-nāt'yŭrd), *a.* **1.** Of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious; cross; crabbed; surly. **2.** Dictated by, or indicating, ill-nature. [ly; unkindly.

Ĭll'-nāt'ūred-ly, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; cross-

Ĭll'ness, *n.* [From *ill.*] **1.** Disease; indisposition; malady. **2.** Wrong moral conduct; wickedness; iniquity; unrighteousness.

Syn.—Sickness.—Originally, *sickness* was the English term for a continuous disease, as in our version of the Scriptures, &c. Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* exclusively in this sense, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach;" hence it is there common to say of a friend, "He has been *ill* for some weeks," "He has had a long *illness*." This practice is gaining ground in America to some extent; but as the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and most of the great English writers use "sick" and "sickness" in these cases, it is probable the change will be slow, if ever made.

Il-lŏĝ'ĭe-al, *a.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *logical*, q. v.] **1.** Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic. **2.** Contrary to the rules of logic.

Il-lŏĝ'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In an illogical manner.

Il-lŏĝ'ĭe-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being illogical.

Ĭll'-stärred (-stärd), *a.* [From *ill* and *star.*] Fated to be unfortunate.

Il-lūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUDING.] [Lat. *illudere*, *illusum*, from prefix *il* for *in* and *ludere*, to play.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock.

Il-lūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMING.] [See ILLUMINATE.] To make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten.

Il-lū'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being illuminated.

Il-lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMINATING.] [Lat. *illuminare*, from *il*, for *in*, and *luminare*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light.] **1.** To enlighten; to supply with light; — literally and figuratively. **2.** To light up, as a building or buildings, in token of rejoicing. **3.** To adorn, as a book or page, with colored decorations or illustrations.

Il-lū'mi-nā'tī, *n. pl.* [Lat. *illuminatus*. See *supra.*] Literally, those who are enlightened: — a name assumed by persons claiming a superior light on some subject, particularly by certain philosophers at the commencement of the nineteenth century, who conspired against Christianity.

Il-lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated. **2.** Festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights. **3.** Adornment of books and manuscripts with colored illustrations. **4.** That which is illuminated, as a house; also, an ornamented book or manuscript. **5.** That which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendor. [illustrative.

Il-lū'mi-nā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to illuminate or illustrate;

Il-lū'mi-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who, or that which, illuminates; *especially*, one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books.

Il-lū'mĭne, *v. t.* To illume; to illuminate; to adorn.

Il-lū'mi-nee', *n.* One of the Illuminati. See ILLUMINATI.

Il-lū'şion, *n.* [Lat. *illusio*, from *illudere*, *illusum*, to illude.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision.

Syn.—Delusion; mockery; deception; chimera; fallacy; error; hallucination. See DELUSION.

Il-lū'şion-ĭst, *n.* One given to illusion.

Il-lū'sĭve, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

Il-lū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an illusive manner.

Il-lū'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being illusive.

Il-lū'so-ry, *a.* Deceiving, or tending to deceive, by false appearances; fallacious.

Il-lŭs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUSTRATING.] [Lat. *illustrare*, *illustratum*, from *illustris*, bright.] **1.** To make clear or bright. **2.** To set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly. **3.** To explain; to exemplify, especially by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like. **4.** To ornament and elucidate with pictures or figures.

Ĭl'lus-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of illustrating; explanation; elucidation. **2.** State of being illustrated. **3.** That which illustrates; *especially*, an illustrative engraving, picture, &c. [exemplifying; explaining.

Il-lŭs'tra-tĭve, *a.* Tending, or intended, to illustrate;

Il-lŭs'tra-tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who illustrates.

Il-lus'tri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *illustris*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lustrare*, to purify by means of a propitiatory offering, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice.] **1.** Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy. **2.** Characterized by greatness, nobleness, &c. **3.** Conferring luster or honor; brilliant.

Syn. — Distinguished; famous; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; renowned; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious. See DISTINGUISHED.

Il-lŭs'tri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an illustrious manner.

Ill'-will', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

Ill'ly, *adv.* In an ill or evil manner; not well.

☞ A word sometimes used, though improperly, for *ill*.

Im'a̤ge, *n.* [Lat. *imago*, from the root *im*, whence *imitari*, to imitate.] **1.** A similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; a likeness; an effigy. **2.** Hence, an idol. **3.** Semblance; appearance. **4.** A representation of any thing to the mind. **5.** (*Rhet.*) A picture, example, illustration, or lively description. **6.** (*Opt.*) The figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror, by rays of light; the view of an object by reflection.

Im'a̤ge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMAGING.] **1.** To represent or form an image of. **2.** To represent to the mental vision.

Im'a̤ge-ry, *n.* **1.** Images in general, or in mass. **2.** Hence, unreal show. **3.** Work of the imagination or fancy; false ideas. **4.** Rhetorical decoration; figures in discourse.

Im-ăġ'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being imagined.

Im-ăġ'i-na-ry, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy.

Syn. — Ideal; fanciful; chimerical; visionary; fancied; unreal.

Im-ăġ'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** The power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived, or to recall a mental or spiritual state that has before been experienced. **2.** The power to recombine the materials furnished by experience or direct apprehension; fancy. **3.** The power to recreate or recombine with readiness, under the stimulus of excited feeling, for the accomplishment of an elevated end or purpose.

Syn. — Fancy. — These terms are often confounded, but more properly apply to distinct exercises of the same general power, the plastic or creative faculty. *Imagination* is the higher exercise; it creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character. Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the imagination. *Fancy* moves on a lighter wing; it is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious; it has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, &c. Pope's "Rape of the Lock" is an exhibition of fancy, which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country.

Im-ăġ'i-nā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination. **2.** Given to imagining; full of images, fancies, &c.

Im-ăġ'ĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMAGINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMAGINING.] **1.** To form in the mind a notion or idea of. **2.** To contrive in purpose. **3.** To represent to one's self.

Syn. — To fancy; conceive; apprehend; think; believe; suppose; deem; plan; scheme; devise; frame.

Im-ăġ'ĭne, *v. i.* **1.** To form images or conceptions. **2.** To think; to suppose.

Im-ăġ'in-er, *n.* One who forms ideas or conceptions; one who contrives.

Ī-mäm', **Ī'män**, **Ī-maum'**, *n.* [Ar. *imâm*, from *amma*, to walk before, to preside.] **1.** A minister or priest among the Mohammedans. **2.** A Mohammedan prince who has supreme spiritual and temporal power.

Im-bănk'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding or defending with a bank. **2.** Banks or mounds of earth raised to defend a place, especially against floods. [Written also *embankment*.]

Im-bā̤the', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBATHING.] To bathe all over.

Ĭm'be-çĭle (ĭm'be-sil *or* ĭm'be-seel'), *a.* [Lat. *imbecillis* and *imbecillus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bacillum*, a small staff, because he who is weak or infirm leans upon a staff.] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; decrepit.

Syn. — Weak; debilitated; feeble; infirm; impotent.

Ĭm'be-çĭle (ĭm'be-sil *or* ĭm'be-seel'), *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind. [of body or of mind.

Ĭm'be-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness

Syn. — Debility; infirmity; weakness; feebleness; impotence. See DEBILITY.

Im-bĕd', *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed.

Im-bĕz'zle, *v. t.* See EMBEZZLE.

Im-bībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBIBING.] [Lat. *imbibere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bibere*, to drink.] **1.** To drink in; to absorb. **2.** To receive or admit into the mind and retain.

Ĭm'bĭ-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* The act of imbibing.

Im-bĭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBITTERING.] **1.** To make bitter; hence, to make unhappy or grievous. **2.** To render more violent; [to exasperate.

Im-bŏd'y, *v. i.* See EMBODY.

Im-bōld'en, *v. t.* See EMBOLDEN.

Im-bôr'der, *v. t.* [Cf. EMBORDER.] **1.** To furnish, inclose, or adorn, with a border. **2.** To set as in a border; to form a border of.

Im-bo̤o̤'om, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBOSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBOSOMING.] **1.** To hold in the bosom; to caress; hence, to admit to the heart or affection. **2.** To surround. [vault.

Im-bōw', *v. t.* To make of a circular form; to arch; to

Im-bow'er, *v. t.* & *i.* See EMBOWER.

Ĭm'bri-cate, **Ĭm'bri-cā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *imbricatus*, p. p. of *imbricare*, to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter-tile; *imbrex*, a hollow tile, gutter-tile.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile. **2.** Lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

Ĭm'bri-cā'tion, *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.

Im-brōgl'io (im-brōl'yo), *n.* [It. See BROIL.] **1.** (*Drama.*) An intricate, complicated plot. **2.** A complicated and embarrassing state of things.

Im-brown', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBROWNING.] To make brown; hence, to darken the color of; to tan.

Im-bru̧e' (im-brŋ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBRUING.] [Prefix *im*, for *in*, and O. Eng. *brue*, to imbrue, allied to *brew*.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Im-bru̧te', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBRUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBRUTING.] To degrade to the state of a brute.

Im-bru̧te', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

Im-bū̆e', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMBUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMBUING.] [Lat. *imbuere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and the root *bi*, Skr. *pî*, *pâ*, whence Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] **1.** To tinge deeply; to dye. **2.** To cause to become impressed or penetrated.

Ĭm'i-ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being imitable.

Ĭm'i-ta-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being imitated. **2.** Worthy of imitation.

Ĭm'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMITATING.] [Lat. *imitari*, *imitatus*. Cf. IMAGE.] **1.** To follow as a pattern, model, or example; — to copy. **2.** To produce a likeness of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit. **3.** To produce by imitation.

Ĭm'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of imitating. **2.** That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

Ĭm'i-tā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Inclined to imitate; imitating; exhibiting, or designed to exhibit, an imitation of a pattern or model. **2.** Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

Ĭm'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates, copies, or follows.

Im-măc'u-late, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *macula*, spot.] **1.** Spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure. **2.** Limpid; pure.

Im-măl'le-a-ble, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being extended by hammering.

Ĭm'ma-nençe, **Ĭm'ma-nen-çy**, *n.* Condition of being immanent; inherence; an indwelling.

Ĭm'ma-nent, *a.* [Lat. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere*, to remain in or near.] Remaining within; hence, inherent; internal or subjective; — opposed to *emanent*, or transitive.

Im-măn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *immanitas*, from *immanis*, huge, monstrous.] Monstrosity; atrocity.

Im-măn'u-el, *n.* [Heb., from *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *êl*, God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Savior.

Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. **2.** Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.

Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.

Ĭm'ma-tūre', } *a.* **1.** Not mature or ripe; unripe; not
Ĭm'ma-tūred', } arrived at perfection or completion; crude. **2.** Too early; premature.

Ĭm'ma-tūre'ly, *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; crudely; unseasonably; prematurely.

Ĭm'ma-tūre'ness, } *n.* Condition or quality of being
Ĭm'ma-tū'ri-ty, } immature.

Im-mĕaṣ'ur-a-ble (-mĕzh'ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable. [ured.

Im-mĕaṣ'ur-a-bly, *adv.* To an extent not to be meas-

Im-mē'di-ate, *a.* [L. Lat. *immediatus;* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *medius*, middle, midst.] **1.** Not separated in respect to place by any thing intervening; proximate; close. **2.** Not deferred by an interval of time; present. **3.** Producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly.

Im-mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; without intervention of any thing. **2.** Without interval of time; without delay.

Syn.—Directly; instantly; quickly; presently. See DIRECTLY.

Im-mē'di-ate-ness, *n.* Quality or relation of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes.

Ĭm'me-lō'di-oŭs, *a.* Not melodious; harsh.

Ĭm'me-mō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Beyond memory; out of mind. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) Previous to the reign of Richard I.

Ĭm'me-mō'ri-al-ly, *adv.* Beyond memory.

Im-mĕnse', *a.* [Lat. *immensus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri*, to measure.] Unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge.

Syn.—Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded; interminable; vast; prodigious; enormous; monstrous.

Im-mĕnse'ly, *adv.* Without limits or measure.

Im-mĕn'si-ty, *n.* **1.** Unlimited extension; infinity. **2.** Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness. [surable.

Im-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being immen-

Im-mĕn'su-ra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *mensurabilis*, measurable.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

Im-mĕn'su-rate (45), *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*, to measure.] Unmeasured.

Im-mĕrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMERSED (im-mĕrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMERSING.] [Lat. *immergere*, *immersum*. See IMMERGE.] **1.** To plunge into any thing that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid. **2.** To engage deeply; to involve.

Im-mĕr'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of immersing, or state of being immersed. **2.** State of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged. **3.** (*Astron.*) Disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another, or into its shadow.

Im-mĕsh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMESHED (-mĕsht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMESHING.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web.

Ĭm'me-thŏd'ic-al, *a.* Not methodical; wanting method; without systematic arrangement.

Syn.—Irregular; confused; disorderly.

Ĭm'me-thŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularity.

Ĭm'me-thŏd'ic-al-ness, *n.* Want of method.

Ĭm'mi-grant, *n.* One who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Ĭm'mi-grāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMIGRATING.] [Lat. *immigrare*, *immigratum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Ĭm'mi-grā'tion, *n.* Act of immigrating.

Ĭm'mi-nençe, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being imminent, or threatening. **2.** That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Ĭm'mi-nent, *a.* [Lat. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere*, to project, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *minere*, to jut, project.] Threatening immediately to fall or occur.

Syn.—Impending; threatening; near; at hand.—*Imminent* is the strongest: it denotes that something is ready to fall on the instant; as, in *imminent* danger of one's life. *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely; as, the *impending* evils of war. *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote; as, *threatening* indications for the future.

Im-mĭs'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed.

Im-mĭs'çi-ble, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

Im-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

Im-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMITTING.] [Lat. *immittere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mittere*, to send.] To send in; to inject; to infuse.

Im-mĭt'i-ga-ble, *a.* [Lat. *immitigabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mitigare*, to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated or appeased.

Im-mĭx', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

Ĭm'mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*, immovable, from pref. *im*, for *in*, and *mobilis*, movable, from *movere*, to move.] Condition or quality of being immobile; fixedness. [suitable limits.

Im-mŏd'er-ate, *a.* Not moderate; not confined to

Syn.—Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

Im-mŏd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

Im-mŏd'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

Im-mŏd'est, *a.* **1.** Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant. **2.** Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require.

Syn.—Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; impudent; indecent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

Im-mŏd'est-ly, *adv.* Without due reserve or restraint; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

Im-mŏd'est-y, *n.* **1.** Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. **2.** Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

Ĭm'mo-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMOLATING.] [Lat. *immolare*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice, orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mola*, grits mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim.

Ĭm'mo-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of immolating, or state of being immolated. **2.** That which is immolated; a sacrifice.

Ĭm'mo-lā'tor, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

Im-mŏr'al, *a.* Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law.

Syn.—Wicked; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved; impure; unchaste; profligate; dissolute; abandoned; licentious; lewd; obscene; debauched.

Ĭm'mo-răl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being immoral. **2.** An immoral act or practice.

Syn.—Injustice; dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness; gaming; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity; licentiousness.—All crimes are immoralities, but *crime* expresses more than *immorality*.

Im-mŏr'al-ly, *adv.* In violation of morality.

Im-môr'tal, *a.* [Lat *immortalis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal.] **1.** Not mortal; exempt from liability to die. **2.** Connected with, or terminating in, immortality. **3.** Destined to live in all ages of this world.

Syn.—Eternal; everlasting; never-ending; ceaseless; perpetual; continual; enduring; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless.

Ĭm'mor-tăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being immortal; unending existence. **2.** Exemption from oblivion.

Im-môr'tal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMORTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMORTALIZING.] **1.** To render immortal. **2.** To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate.

Im-môr'tal-ly, *adv.* In an immortal manner; with exemption from death. [immovable.

Im-mọv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being

Im-mọv'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast. **2.** Steadfast; not to be induced to change or alter. **3.** Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable. **4.** Not capable of being easily affected or moved; unimpressible; hard-hearted. **5.** (*Law.*) Permanent in place or tenure; fixed.

Im-mọv'a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which can not be moved. **2.** *pl.* (*Civil Law.*) Lands, and things adherent thereto; by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, &c.; and by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes.

Im-mọv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being immovable.

Im-mọv'a-bly, *adv.* In an immovable manner; unalterably; unchangeably.

Im-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free from a public service; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *munus*, service, duty.] **1.** Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege. **2.** Freedom.

Im-mūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMURING.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison; to incarcerate.

Im-mū'sic-al, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical.

Im-mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness; invariableness.

Im-mū'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *immutabilis;* prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mutabilis*, mutable.] Not mutable; not susceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

Im-mū'ta-ble-ness, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
Im-mū'ta-bly, *adv.* Unchangeably; invariably.
Imp, *n.* [See *infra.*] A young or inferior devil; a little demon.
Imp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPED (ĭmpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPING.] [A.-S. *impan*, *impian*, to imp, ingraft, plant, from Gr. ἐμφυτεύειν, to plant in, from ἐν, in, and φυτεύειν, to plant.] To insert as a feather into a broken wing; hence, to increase, to strengthen, to plume.
Im-păct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPACTING.] [Lat. *impingere*, *impactum*, to push, strike against; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to strike or drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.
Im'pact, *n.* **1.** Collision; force communicated. **2.** (*Mech.*) The single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.
Im-pâir', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPAIRING.] [From a hypoth. Lat. *impejorare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pejorare*, to make worse; *pejor*, worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength.

Syn.—To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble.

Im-pâir'er, *n.* One who, or that which, impairs.
Im-pāle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPALING.] **1.** To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. **2.** To inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades. **3.** (*Her.*) To join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise.
Im-pāle'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of impaling. **2.** A space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like. **3.** (*Her.*) The division of a shield pale-wise, or by a vertical line.
Im-păl'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.
Im-păl'pa-ble, *a.* **1.** Not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch. **2.** Not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind. [apprehended.
Im-păl'pa-bly, *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or
Im'pa-nā'tion, *n.* [From L. Lat. *impanare*, from Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *panis*, bread.] The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of bread, in the eucharist; consubstantiation.
Im-păn'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPANELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPANELING.] To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list; to form, as a list of jurors.
Im-păr'a-dīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARADISED (im-păr'a-dīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARADISING.] To put in a place of supreme felicity.
Im-păr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Inequality; disproportion. **2.** Difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like. **3.** Indivisibility into equal parts.
Im-pärk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARKED (-pärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARKING.] To inclose for a park; hence, to inclose or shut up.
Im-pärt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARTING.] [Lat. *impartire*, *impertire*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *partire*, to part, divide, from *pars*, *partis*, part.] **1.** To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in. **2.** To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Syn.—To communicate; share; yield; confer; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

Im-pärt', *v. i.* To give a part or share.
Im-pärt'er, *n.* One who imparts.
Im-pär'tial, *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just.
Im-pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -par-shăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness.
Im-pär'tial-ly, *adv.* In an impartial manner.
Im-pärt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impartible; indivisibility. **2.** Quality of being imparted or communicable.
Im-pärt'i-ble, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *partible.*] **1.** Not partible; indivisible. **2.** [From *impart.*] Capable of being imparted or communicated.
Im-pass'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed.

Syn.—Impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

Im-păs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being impassible.
Im-păs'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *impassibilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, passible.] Incapable of suffering; without sensation. [passible.
Im-păs'si-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being im-
Im-păs'sion (im-păsh'un), *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.
Im-păs'sion-āte, *v. t.* [Lat., from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *passio*, a suffering, passion.] To affect powerfully.
Im-păs'sioned (-păsh'und), *p. a.* Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited.
Im-păs'sĭve, *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible. [pain.
Im-păs'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being insusceptible of
Im'pas-tā'tion, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Act of making into paste. **2.** That which is formed into paste; *especially*, a combination of different substances by means of cements capable of resisting fire or air.
Im-pāste', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPASTING.] [Prefix *im* and *paste*, q. v.] **1.** To knead; to make into paste. **2.** (*Paint.*) To lay on colors thick and bold.
Im-păt'i-ble, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *patible*, q. v.] Incapable of suffering; impassible.
Im-pā'tience, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impatient; want of patience. **2.** Violence of temper; vehement passion.
Im-pā'tient, *a.* **1.** Not patient; not bearing with composure; intolerant; restless; hasty. **2.** Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience.
Im-pā'tient-ly, *adv.* In an impatient manner.
Im-păt'ron-īze, *v. t.* To gain to one's self the whole power of; — said of a seigniory.
Im-pawn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPAWNING.] To pawn; to pledge.
Im-pēach', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEACHED (im-pēcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEACHING.] [Fr. *empêcher*, to prevent, hinder, bar, It. *impacciare*, freq. form of Lat. *impingere*, *impactum*, to thrust or drive against, hence, to hinder, to stop.] **1.** To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; *especially*, to charge, as an officer, with misbehavior in office. **2.** Hence, to charge with impropriety; to call in question.

Syn.—To accuse; arraign; censure; criminate; indict. See ACCUSE.

Im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-pēach'er, *n.* One who impeaches; an accuser.
Im-pēach'ment, *n.* Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as, (*a.*) A calling to account; arraignment; *especially*, arraignment of a public officer for mal-administration. (*b.*) A calling in question as to purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c.
Im-pēarl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEARLING.] **1.** To form into pearls or their likeness. **2.** To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.
Im-pĕc'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin, error, or offense.
Im-pĕc'ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *impeccabilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *peccare*, to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.
Im-pĕc'can-çy, *n.* Quality of being impeccable; impeccability.
Im'pe-cū'nĭ-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* The want of money.
Im'pe-cūn'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; poor.
Im-pēde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEDING.] [Lat. *impedire*, lit. to entangle the feet, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To hinder; to obstruct. [progress or motion.
Im-pĕd'i-ment, *n.* That which impedes or hinders

Impediment in speech, a defect which prevents distinct utterance.

Syn.—Hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty.—An *impediment* literally strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it. An *obstacle* rises up before us in our path, and we surmount it. A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it. A *hindrance* holds us back for a time, but we break away from it.

Im-pĕd'i-tĭve, *a.* Causing hindrance; impeding.
Im-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPELLING.] [Lat. *impellere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way.

Syn.—To instigate; incite; induce; influence; actuate; move.

Im-pĕl'lent, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.
Im-pĕl'lent, *n.* A power or force that drives forward.
Im-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, impels.
Im-pĕn', *v. t.* To pen; to inclose in a narrow place.
Im-pĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPENDING.] [Lat. *impendēre*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pendēre*, to hang.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent.
Im-pĕnd'ençe, } *n.* The state of impending; near ap-
Im-pĕnd'en-çy, } proach; a menacing attitude.

Im-pĕnd'ent, *a.* Impending; imminent; threatening; pressing closely.

Im-pĕnd'ing, *p. a.* Hanging over; impendent.

Syn. — Imminent; menacing; threatening. See IMMINENT.

Im-pĕn'e-tra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impenetrable. **2.** (*Physics.*) That property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. **3.** Obtuseness; stupidity. **4.** Want of sympathy or susceptibility; coldness.

Im-pĕn'e-tra-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being penetrated or pierced. **2.** Hence, inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, &c.

Im-pĕn'e-tra-ble-ness, *n.* Impenetrability.

Im-pĕn'e-tra-bly, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.

Im-pĕn'i-tençe, } *n.* Condition of being impenitent;
Im-pĕn'i-ten-çy, } obduracy of heart.

Im-pĕn'i-tent, *a.* [Lat. *impœnitens;* prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pœnitens*, penitent.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

Im-pĕn'i-tent, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

Im-pĕn'i-tent-ly, *adv.* Without repentance; obdurately.

Im-pĕr'a-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command.] **1.** Expressive of command; commanding; authoritative. **2.** Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding.

Im-pĕr'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an imperative manner; authoritatively.

Ĭm'per-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Imperceptible. [*Rare.*]

Ĭm'per-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness.

Ĭm'per-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* **1.** Not perceptible; insensible; impalpable; not easily apprehended. **2.** Very small; fine or very slow in progress.

Ĭm'per-çĕp'ti-ble, *n.* That which can not be perceived on account of its smallness.

Ĭm'per-çĕp'ti-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being imperceptible.

Ĭm'per-çĕp'ti-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

Im-pĕr'fect (14), *a.* **1.** Not perfect or complete in all its parts. **2.** Wanting in some essential elementary organ. **3.** Not fulfilling its design; esthetically or morally defective. **4.** Marked by, or subject to, defects or evil.

Imperfect tense (*Gram.*), a tense expressing an action in time past, then present, but not finished.

Ĭm'per-fĕc'tion, *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection.

Syn. — Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; foible; blemish; vice.

Im-pĕr'fect-ly, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree.

Im-pĕr'fo-ra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being perforated.

Im-pĕr'fo-rate, *a.* [Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare*.] Not perforated or pierced.

Im-pĕr'fo-rā'tion, *n.* State of being imperforated, or without aperture.

Im-pē'ri-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *imperialis*, from *imperium*, command, sovereignty, empire, from *imperare*, to command.] **1.** Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. **2.** Belonging to supreme authority, or one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme. **3.** Of superior size or excellence.

Im-pē'ri-al, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of dome, such as is found in Moorish buildings. **2.** A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip. **3.** An outside seat on a diligence. **4.** A case for luggage on top of a coach.

Im-pē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor.

Im-pē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Imperial power. **2.** An imperial right or privilege.

Im-pē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Im-pĕr'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPERILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPERILING.] To bring into peril; to endanger.

Im-pē'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* **1.** Commanding; authoritative; *especially*, in a bad sense, dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Commanding; indicating an imperious temper. **3.** Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

Syn. — Domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; imperative; pressing. — One who is *imperious* exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

Im-pē'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an imperious manner.

Im-pē'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being imperious; authority; arrogance; haughtiness.

Im-pĕr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not perishable; indestructible.

Im-pĕr'me-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being impermeable; impermeableness.

Im-pĕr'me-a-ble, *a.* Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious.

Im-pĕr'son-al, *a.* Not personal; not representing a person; not having personality.

Impersonal verb (*Gram.*), a verb without the inflections appropriate to the first and second persons; one without a definite subject; as, *it rains.*

Im-pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The condition or quality of being impersonal.

Im-pĕr'son-al-ly, *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Im-pĕr'son-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPERSONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPERSONATING.] **1.** To invest with personality. **2.** To ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify. **3.** To represent the person of; to personate.

Im-pĕr'son-ā'tion, } *n.* Act of impersonating;
Ĭm'per-sŏn'i-fi-cā'tion, } personification.

Im-pĕr'spi-cū'i-ty, *n.* Want of perspicuity; vagueness.

Ĭm'per-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* Not perspicuous; obscure; vague.

Ĭm'per-suā'şi-ble (-swā'zĭ-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

Im-pĕr'ti-nençe, } *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being impertinent; irrelevance. **2.** Unbecoming conduct; rudeness; incivility. **3.** That which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value, &c.
Im-pĕr'ti-nen-çy, }

Im-pĕr'ti-nent (14), *a.* [Lat. *impertinens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pertinens*.] **1.** Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable. **2.** Contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good-breeding. **3.** Of no account; trifling; frivolous.

Syn. — Rude; officious; intrusive; saucy; impudent; insolent. — A person is *officious* who obtrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows a want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence.

Im-pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In an impertinent manner; officiously; rudely; foolishly.

Ĭm'per-tûr'ba-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.

Ĭm'per-tûr'ba-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imperturbabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *perturbare*, to disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

Im-pĕr'tur-bā'tion, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude.

Im-pĕr'vi-a-ble, *a.* Not pervious; impervious.

Im-pĕr'vi-oŭs, *a.* Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through.

Syn. — Impassible; pathless; impenetrable; imperviable.

Im-pĕr'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

Im-pĕr'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being impervious.

Im-pĕt'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence. **2.** Vehemence of temper.

Im-pĕt'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence. **2.** Vehement in feeling.

Syn. — Forcible; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious; boisterous; violent; raging; fierce; passionate.

Im-pĕt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an impetuous manner.

Im-pĕt'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being impetuous.

Ĭm'pe-tŭs, *n.* [Lat., from *impetere*, to rush upon, attack, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *petere*, to fall upon.] The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

Ĭm'phee, *n.* (*Bot.*) The African sugar-cane, resembling the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar-cane.

Im-pierçe', *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate.

Im-pī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *impietas*, from *impius*, impious.] **1.** Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being. **2.** An impious act. **3.** Want of reverence, filial affection, or obedience, to parents.

Syn. — Ungodliness; irreligion; unrighteousness; sinfulness; profaneness.

Im-pĭnġe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPINGING.] [Lat. *impingere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to strike; to hit.

Ĭm'pi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impius*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious.] **1.** Not pious; irreligious; profane. **2.** Proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being.

Ĭm'pi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely.

Ĭm'pi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

Im-plā'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being implacable.

Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *implacabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *placabilis*, placable.] Not placable; incapable of being pacified.

Syn.—Unappeasable; inexorable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless.

Im-plā'ca-bly, *adv.* In an implacable manner; with unappeasable enmity; inexorably.

Im-plănt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLANTING.] To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth.

Ĭm'plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart.

Im-plau'si-ble, *a.* Not plausible; not wearing the appearance of truth.

Im-plēad', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLEADING.] (*Law.*) To institute and prosecute a suit against in court; to sue at law.

Im-plēad'er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who prosecutes another.

Ĭm'ple-ment, *n.* [Lat. *implementum*, from *implere*, to fill up; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plere*, to fill.] Whatever may supply a want; *especially*, an instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end.

Im-plē'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of filling; state of being full. **2.** That which fills up; filling.

Ĭm'plex, *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, p. pr. of *implectere*, to infold, entangle.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Ĭm'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLICATING.] [Lat. *implicare*, *implicatum* and *implicitum*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To infold; to connect in many relations. **2.** To bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned.

Ĭm'pli-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement. **2.** That which is implied, but not expressed.

Ĭm'pli-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to implicate.

Ĭm'pli-cā'tĭve-ly, *adv.* By implication.

Im-plĭç'it, *a.* [Lat. *implicitus*. See IMPLICATE.] **1.** Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied. **2.** Trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve.

Im-plĭç'it-ly, *adv.* **1.** By implication; impliedly. **2.** With unreserved confidence.

Im-plĭç'it-ness, *n.* State of trusting without reserve.

Im-plī'ed-ly, *adv.* By implication.

Im-plōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLORING.] [Lat. *implorare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plorare*, to cry aloud, to cry out.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly.

Syn.—To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit.

Im-plōr'er, *n.* One who implores, or prays earnestly.

Im-plūmed', **Im-plū'moŭs**, *a.* [Prefix *im* and *plume*, *plumous*, q. v.] Having no plumes or feathers.

Im-plȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLYING.] [See IMPLICATE.] To contain by implication; to include virtually.

Syn.—To involve; include; comprise; import; mean; denote; signify. See INVOLVE.

Im-poi'son, *v. t.* **1.** To impregnate or affect with poison. **2.** To imbitter; to impair.

Im-pŏl'i-çy, *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy. [*Rare.*]

Ĭm'po-līte', *a.* Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil.

Ĭm'po-līte'ly, *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly.

Ĭm'po-līte'ness, *n.* The quality of being impolite; incivility; want of good manners.

Im-pŏl'i-tic, *a.* Not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; unwise.

Syn.—Indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

Im-pŏl'i-tic-ly, *adv.* In an impolitic manner.

Im-pŏn'der-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being imponderable.

Im-pŏn'der-a-ble, *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

Ĭm'po-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* Want of porosity; compactness that excludes pores.

Im-pō'roŭs, *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid.

Im-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPORTING.] [Lat. *importare*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear.] **1.** To bring in from abroad; *especially*, to bring, as wares or merchandise from another State or country, in the transactions of commerce. **2.** To include, as signification or intention; to imply; to signify. **3.** To be of importance or consequence to.

Syn.—To denote; mean; signify; imply; interest; concern.

Ĭm'pōrt, *n.* **1.** That which is imported, or brought in from abroad. **2.** Purport; meaning; intended significance. **3.** Importance; consequence.

Im-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.

Im-pôr'tançe, *n.* Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance.

Im-pôr'tant, *a.* Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty.

Ĭm'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state. **2.** Goods introduced into a country from abroad.

Im-pōrt'er, *n.* One who imports or brings goods from another country or state.

Im-pôrt'u-na-çy, *n.* Quality of being importunate.

Im-pôrt'u-nate (45), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation.

Im-pôrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* In an importunate manner.

Ĭm'por-tūne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPORTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPORTUNING.] [L. Lat. *importunare*, from Lat. *importunus*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear, (as if) not conducive, not proper.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to tease.

Ĭm'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request.

Im-pōṣ'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imposed.

Im-pōṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOSING.] [Lat. *imponere*, *impositum*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *ponere*, to place.] **1.** To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit. **2.** To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, or the like; to levy. **3.** To pass off; to palm. **4.** (*Eccl.*) To lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination. **5.** (*Print.*) To prepare for printing, as a form, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase.

Im-pōṣ'er, *n.* One who imposes or enjoins.

Im-pōṣ'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding.

Im-pōṣ'ing-stōne, *n.* (*Print.*) A stone on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.

Ĭm'po-ṣĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, &c. **2.** That which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax. **3.** A trick or deception put or laid on others. **4.** (*Eccl.*) Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like.

Syn.—Delusion; deceit; fraud; imposture. See DECEPTION.

Im-pŏs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impossible; impracticability. **2.** An impossible thing.

Im-pŏs'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *impossibilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable.

Syn.—See IMPRACTICABLE.

Ĭm'pōst, *n.* [From Lat. *imponere*, *impositum*. See IMPOSE.] **1.** A tax, tribute, or duty; often a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country. **2.** (*Arch.*) That part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch.

Syn.—Tribute; toll; excise; custom; duty.

Im-pŏst'hu-māte, *v. i.* [See IMPOSTHUME.] To form an abscess; to gather.

Im-pŏst'hu-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOSTHUMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOSTHUMATING.] To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

Im-pŏst'hu-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of forming an abscess. **2.** An abscess.

Im-pŏst'hūme, *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme*. See APOSTEME.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

Im-pŏst'hūme, *v. i.* & *t.* Same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

Im-pŏs'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *imponere*, to impose upon, deceive.] One who imposes upon others.

Syn.—Deceiver; cheat; rogue; pretender.

Im-pŏs'tor-shĭp, *n.* The condition, character, or practice of an impostor.

Im-pŏst'ūre (53), *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception practiced under a false or assumed character.

Syn.—Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

Ĭm'po-tençe, **Ĭm'po-ten-çy**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being impotent; want of strength or power,

animal, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law & Physiol.*) Want of procreative power.

Ĭm'po-tent, *a.* [Lat. *impotens;* prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *potens*, potent, powerful.] **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law.*) Wanting the power of procreation.

Ĭm'po-tent, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Ĭm'po-tent-ly, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

Im-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOUNDING.] To confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits.

Im-pŏv'er-ĭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOVERISHED (im-pŏv'er-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOVERISHING.] [Prefix *im*, not, and O. Fr. *povere*, *povre*, poor. See POOR.] **1.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty. **2.** To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.

Im-pŏv'er-ĭsh-ment, *n.* Act of impoverishing; state of being impoverished; reduction to poverty.

Im-prăc'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; impracticableness.

Im-prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed or at command. **2.** Not easily managed; untractable; stubborn. **3.** Not to be overcome or persuaded by any reasonable method; not capable of being easily dealt with. **4.** Incapable of being passed or traveled.

Syn.—Impossible; infeasible.—A thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed; a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it. The navigation of a river may now be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed.

Im-prăc'ti-ca-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; impracticability.

Im-prăc'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Ĭm'pre-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRECATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRECATING.] [Lat. *imprecari, imprecatum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *precari*, to pray.] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil.

Ĭm'pre-cā'tion, *n.* The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one.

Syn.—Malediction; curse; execration; anathema.

Ĭm'pre-ca-to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of imprecation; maledictory. [actness.

Ĭm'pre-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Want of precision or exa-

Im-prēgn' (-preen'), *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate.

Im-prĕg'na-ble, *a.* **1.** Not to be stormed, or taken by assault. **2.** Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

Im-prĕg'na-bly, *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

Im-prĕg'nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPREGNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPREGNATING.] [L. Lat. *imprægnare, imprægnatum*, from Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *prægnans, prægnas*, pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; to get with child. **2.** To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize. **3.** To infuse particles of another substance into. [nated.

Im-prĕg'nate, *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impreg-

Ĭm'prĕg-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of impregnating; fecundation. **2.** State of being impregnated. **3.** Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.

Ĭm'pre-scrĭp'ti-ble, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. **2.** Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Im-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRESSING.] [Lat. *imprimere, impressum;* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *premere*, to press.] **1.** To press, or stamp, in or upon; to make a mark or figure upon. **2.** To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, &c. **3.** To inculcate; to imprint. **4.** To take by force for public service.

Ĭm'press, *n.* **1.** A mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mold. **2.** Mark of distinction. **3.** Impression or influence wrought on the mind. **4.** The act of impressing for the public service.

Im-prĕss'ĭ-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being impressible.

Im-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being impressed; yielding to an impression; susceptive.

Im-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing or stamping. **2.** That which is produced by pressure;—as, (*a.*) A stamp made by pressure; mark. (*b.*) Sensible result of an influence exerted from without. (*c.*) Influence on the purposes, feelings, or actions. (*d.*) Effect or influence on the organs of sense, which is the condition of sensation or sensible perception; hence, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief. (*e.*) A copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like; hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition. **3.** That which impresses, or exercises an effect, action, or agency. **4.** (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The ground-color. (*b.*) A stratum of a single color laid upon a wall or surface.

Im-prĕs'sion-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being molded; susceptive.

Im-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Making, or tending to make, an impression. **2.** Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [cibly.

Im-prĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an impressive manner; for-

Im-prĕss'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

Im-prĕss'ment, *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service. [to print a book, &c.

Ĭm'pri-mā'tur, *n.* [Lat., let it be printed.] A license

Im-prī'mis, *adv.* [Lat., for *in primis*, among the first, chiefly; *in*, in, and *primus*, first.] In the first place; first in order.

Ĭm'print, *n.* [See *infra.*] Whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; *especially*, the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publishment.

Im-prĭnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRINTING.] **1.** To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of types. **3.** To fix indelibly, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

Im-prĭz'on (im-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRISONING.] **1.** To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail. **2.** To limit, hinder, or restrain in any way.

Syn.—To incarcerate; confine; immure.

Im-prĭz'on-ment, *n.* Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; restraint of liberty.

Syn.—Incarceration; custody; confinement; durance.

Im-prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

Im-prŏb'a-ble, *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true.

Im-prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In an improbable manner.

Im-prŏb'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *improbitas;* prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity.] Absence of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Ĭm'pro-fĭ'ciençe (-fĭsh'ens), **Ĭm'pro-fĭ'cien-çy** (-fĭsh'en-sy), } *n.* Want of proficiency.

Im-prŏmp'tu, *adv.* or *a.* [Lat. *in promptu*, in readiness, at hand, from *promptus*, visibility, readiness, from *promptus*, visible, ready.] Off-hand; without previous study. [position.

Im-prŏmp'tu, *n.* An off-hand or extemporaneous com-

Im-prŏp'er, *a.* Not proper; not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; indecent.

Improper fraction (*Arith.*), a fraction whose denominator is less than its numerator; as, $\frac{4}{3}$.

Im-prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately.

Im-prō'pri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROPRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROPRIATING.] [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *propriare, propriatum*, to appropriate.] **1.** To appropriate to private use. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman.

Im-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of impropriating; *especially*, (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) (*a.*) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation. (*b.*) A benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation. **2.** That which is appropriated, as thanks, or ecclesiastical property.

Im-prō'pri-ā'tor (110), *n.* One who impropriates; *especially*, a layman who has possession of the lands or a living of the church.

Ĭm'pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances. **2.** That which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, or the like.

Im-prọv'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement. **2.** Capable of being used to advantage.

Im-prọv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better.

Im-prọve' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROVING.] [Prefix *im* and O. Fr. *prover*, Lat. *probare*, to esteem as good.] **1.** To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. **2.** To use or employ to good purpose.

Syn.—To better; meliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify.

Im-prove', *v. i.* **1.** To grow better; to make or show improvement. **2.** To grow worse. **3.** To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.

Im-prove'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of improving, or state of being improved; progress toward what is better; melioration. **2.** Act of making profitable use or application of any thing, or the state of being profitably employed; hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse. **3.** That which improves any thing, or is added to it by way of improving it.

Im-prov'er, *n.* One who, or that which, improves.

Im-prŏv'i-dençe, *n.* Quality of being improvident; neglect of foresight.

Im-prŏv'i-dent, *a.* Not provident; wanting forecast.

Syn. — Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless.

Im-prŏv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast.

Im-prŏv'i-sāte, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROVISATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROVISATING.] To compose and utter extemporaneously; to improvise.

Im-prŏv'i-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously. **2.** That which is improvised.

Im-prŏv'i-ṣa-tō're, *n.* See IMPROVVISATORE.

Im-prŏv'i-ṣa-trī'ce (-trē'chā), *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE.

Ĭm'pro-vīṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROVISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROVISING.] [Lat. *improvisus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *provisus*, foreseen, provided.] **1.** To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse. **2.** To bring about on a sudden, off-hand, or without previous preparation.

Ĭm'pro-vīṣe', *v. i.* To utter compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation; hence, to do any thing off-hand.

Ĭm'pro-vīṣ'er, *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

Im-prŏv'vi-ṣa-tō're, *n.* [It. See IMPROVISE.] A man who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously and immediately.

Im-prŏv'vi-ṣa-trī'ce (im-prŏv've-za-trē'chā), *n.* [It. See *supra.*] A woman who composes and sings or recites rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

Im-prū'dençe, *n.* Quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness.

Im-prū'dent, *a.* [Lat. *imprudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *prudens*, prudent.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion.

Syn. — Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; heedless; rash.

Im-prū'dent-ly, *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

Ĭm'pu-dençe, *n.* Quality of being impudent; shamelessness; want of modesty.

Syn. — Effrontery; sauciness. — *Impudence* refers more especially to the feelings; *effrontery* (*lit.*, meeting face to face) to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness; *sauciness*, (from Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp), to a sudden outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior.

Ĭm'pu-dent, *a.* [Lat. *impudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pudens*, ashamed, modest.] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; wanting modesty.

Syn. — Shameless; audacious; brazen; bold-faced; pert; immodest; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

Ĭm'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with indecent assurance; shamelessly.

Ĭm'pu-dĭç'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *impudicitia*, from *impudicus*, immodest, fr. prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pudicus*, shamefaced, modest.] Immodesty.

Im-pūgn' (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPUGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPUGNING.] [Lat. *impugnare*, from Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

Im-pūgn'a-ble (im-pūn'a-bl *or* im-pŭg'na-bl), *a.* Capable of being impugned.

Im-pūgn'er, *n.* One who impugns.

Ĭm'pulse, *n.* [Lat. *impulsus*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling; impulsion; the action of a force so as to produce motion suddenly. **2.** Effect of an impelling force. **3.** Sudden motion exciting to action; hasty inclination; impression; instigation.

Im-pŭl'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of impelling or driving onward. **2.** Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, from without or within; impulse.

Im-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling. **2.** Actuated by impulse. **3.** (*Mech.*) Acting momentarily, or by impulse.

Im-pŭl'sĭve-ly, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

Im-pū'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *impunitas*, from *impunis*, without punishment, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pœna*, punishment.] **1.** Exemption from punishment or penalty. **2.** Exemption from injury or loss; security.

Im-pūre', *a.* **1.** Mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances; not pure; foul. **2.** Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. **3.** Unhallowed; unholy. **4.** Unchaste; lewd; unclean. **5.** Obscene. **6.** (*Old Test.*) Not purified according to the law of Moses; ceremonially unclean.

Im-pūre'ly, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

Im-pūre'ness, **Im-pū'ri-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being impure; want of purity; foulness; pollution; defilement. **2.** That which is impure; foul matter, action, language, &c. **3.** (*Old Test.*) Want of ceremonial purity.

Im-pûr'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPURPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPURPLING.] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

Im-pūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

Im-pūt'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being imputable.

Ĭm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of imputing or charging; any thing imputed or charged. **2.** Charge of evil; censure; reproach. **3.** (*Theol.*) Attribution of personal guilt, or of penal consequences appropriate to the same, to one person or to many on account of an offense committed by another. **4.** Hint; intimation. [*Obs.*]

Im-pūt'a-tĭve, *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

Im-pūt'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By imputation.

Im-pūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPUTING.] [Lat. *imputare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *putare*, to reckon, think.] **1.** To charge; to ascribe; to attribute. **2.** To charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor of. **3.** (*Theol.*) To set to the account of another as the ground of judicial procedure.

Syn. — To ascribe; attribute; charge; reckon. See ASCRIBE.

Im-pūt'er, *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

Ĭm'pu-trĕs'çi-ble, *a.* Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

Ĭn, *prep.* [A.-S., Goth., D. & Ger. *in*, Icel. *i*, allied to Lat. *in*, Gr. ἐν.] Within; inside of; surrounded by; not outside of; — used to indicate a variety of relations. (*a.*) Existence or activity, as a part or constituent of; in respect to, or consideration of; on account of; according to. (*b.*) Entrance with respect to a new state, condition, or sphere of activity.

In the name of, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority; — often used in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like; — *To be* or *keep in with*, (*a.*) To be close or near. (*b.*) To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with. [*Colloq.*]

Ĭn, *adv.* **1.** Not out; within; inside. **2.** (*Law.*) With privilege or possession.

Ĭn, *n.* **1.** A person who is in office; — the opposite of *out*. **2.** A re-entrant angle; a nook or corner.

Ĭn'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unable; lack of ability.

Syn. — Disability; impotence; incapacity; incompetence; weakness. See DISABILITY.

Ĭn'ac-çĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, **Ĭn'ac-çĕss'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

Ĭn'ac-çĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached.

Ĭn'ac-çĕss'i-bly, *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

In-ăc'cu-ra-çy, *n.* Quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness.

Syn. — Mistake; fault; defect; error; blunder.

In-ăc'cu-rate (45), *a.* Not accurate; displaying a want of careful attention; erroneous.

In-ăc'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

In-ăc'tion, *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest.

In-ăct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Not active; having no power to move. **2.** Not disposed to action or effort; not busy; idle. **3.** (*Chem.*) Not exhibiting any action or activity.

Syn. — Inert; dull; sluggish; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy. See INERT.

In-ăct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly.

Ĭn'ac-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being inactive; inertness. **2.** Idleness; sluggishness.

In-ăd'e-qua-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being inadequate; defectiveness; inequality. **2.** Unjust or improper defect.

In-ăd'e-quate (45), *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object.

Syn. — Unequal; incommensurate; disproportionate; insufficient; incompetent; incapable.

In-ăd'e-quate-ly, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently.
In-ăd'e-quate-ness, *n.* Quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.
In'ad-mĭs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.
In'ad-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.
In'ad-vĕrt'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being inadvert-
In'ad-vĕrt'en-çy, } ent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness. **2.** An oversight, mistake, or fault, proceeding from negligence of thought.

Syn. — Inattention; carelessness; heedlessness; thoughtlessness. See INATTENTION.

In'ad-vĕrt'ent, *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter.
In'ad-vĕrt'ent-ly, *adv.* From want of attention.
In-ăf'fa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of affability; reticence.
In-ăf'fa-ble, *a.* Not affable; reserved.
In-āl'ien-a-ble (-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.
In-āl'ien-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being inalienable.
In-āl'ien-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner forbidding alienation.
In-ăm'o-rä'tȧ, *n. f.* } [It. *innamorata*, *innamorato*, p.
In-ăm'o-rä'to, *n. m.* } p. of *innamorare*, to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] One who is enamored or in love; a lover. [parentage.
In-and-in, *a.* (*Breeding.*) From animals of the same
In-āne', *a.* [Lat. *inanis*.] Destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence.
In-ăn'i-mate, *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit.

Syn. — Lifeless; dead; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

In'a-nī'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [See INANE.] Condition of being inane; emptiness; hence, exhaustion from want of food.
In-ăn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Inanition; void space; emptiness. **2.** Deficiency of contents; senselessness; frivolity.
In-ăp'pe-tençe, } *n.* **1.** Want of appetence, or of a
In-ăp'pe-ten-çy, } disposition to seek or imbibe nutriment. **2.** Want of desire or inclination.
In-ăp'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.
In-ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

Syn. — Unsuitable; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite.

In-ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence; indolence.
In-ăp'po-şīte, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.
In'ap-prē'ci-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-, 92), *a.* Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.
In-ăp'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Not apprehensible; unintelligible. [sible.
In'ap-prōach'a-ble, *a.* Not approachable; inacces-
In'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable, as in manners, moral conduct and the like.
In-ăpt'i-tūde (53), *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.
In-ăr'a-ble, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being plowed.
In-ärch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INARCHED (in-ärcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INARCHING.] To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.
In'ar-tĭc'u-late, *a.* **1.** Not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Not jointed or articulated. [indistinctly.
In'ar-tĭc'u-late-ly, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables;
In'ar-tĭc'u-late-ness, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
In'ar-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.
In-är'ti-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Not artificial; not made or performed by the rules of art. **2.** Characterized by artlessness or simplicity.
In'aş-mŭch', *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since; — followed by *as*.
In'at-tĕn'tion, *n.* Want of attention or consideration.

Syn. — Inadvertence; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. — We miss seeing a thing through *inadvertence* when we do *not look* at it; through *inattention* when we give *no heed* to it, though directly before us. The latter is therefore the worse. *Inadvertence* may be an involuntary accident; *inattention* is culpable neglect. A versatile mind is often *inadvertent;* a careless or stupid one is *inattentive.*

In'at-tĕn'tĭve, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object.

Syn. — Careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligent; remiss.

In'at-tĕn'tĭve-ly, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly.
In-ȧud'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Not audible; incapable of being heard. **2.** Making no sound; noiseless; silent.
In-ȧud'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.
In-ȧu'gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.
In-ȧu'gu-ral, *a.* An inaugural address. [*Amer.*]
In-ȧu'gu-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INAUGURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INAUGURATING.] [Lat. *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*, from pref. *in* and *augurare*, *augurari*, to augur.] **1.** To induct into an office in a formal manner. **2.** To cause to begin; to set in motion, or action; also, to make a public exhibition of for the first time.
In-ȧu'gu-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inaugurating, or inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies. **2.** Solemn or formal beginning of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like. [ration.
In-ȧu'gu-ra-to-ry, *a.* Suited or pertaining to inaugu-
In'ȧus-pĭ'cioŭs (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable.
In'ȧus-pĭ'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately; unfavorably. [ness.
In'ȧus-pĭ'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorable-
In-bē'ing, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence.
In'bôrn, *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature.
In-brēathe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INBREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INBREATHING.] To infuse by breathing.
In'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.
In-breed', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INBRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INBREEDING.] To produce or generate within.
In'eȧ, *n.*; *pl.* IN'CAS. A king or prince of Peru, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.
In-eāge', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCAGING.] To confine in a cage; to inclose.
In-căl'cu-la-ble, *a.* Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation.
In'ca-lĕs'çence, } *n.* A growing warm; incipient or
In'ca-lĕs'çen-çy, } increasing heat; calefaction.
In'ca-lĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *incalescens*, p. pr. of *incalescere*, to grow hot; prefix *in* and *calescere*, to grow warm or hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.
In'can-dĕs'çençe, *n.* A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.
In'can-dĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *incandescens*, p. pr. of *incandescere*, to become warm or hot.] White or glowing with heat.
In'can-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *incantatio*, from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] Act of enchanting; enchantment.
In-căn't'a-to-ry, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.
In-cā'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of legal qualifications.
In-cā'pa-ble, *a.* **1.** Not large or wide enough to contain or hold. **2.** Wanting physical strength for an effort or effect. **3.** Mentally insufficient. **4.** Morally weak with respect to a purpose. **5.** Not capable of being brought to do or perform, from being morally strong or secure. **6.** Not in a state to suffer or receive; not admitting. **7.** (*Law.*) Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense.

Syn. — Incompetent; unfit; unable; disqualified. See INCOMPETENT.

In-cā'pa-bly, *adv.* In an incapable manner.
In'ca-păç'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCAPACITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCAPACITATING.] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power. **2.** To disable; to deprive of competent power or ability. **3.** (*Law.*) To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify.
In'ca-păç'i-tā'tion, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification.
In'ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of legal ability or competency.

Syn. — Inability; incapability; incompetency; unfitness; disqualification.

In-cär'çer-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCARCERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARCERATING.] [Lat. prefix *in* and *carcerare*, *carceratum*, to imprison.] **1.** To imprison; to confine in a jail or prison. **2.** To confine; to shut up or inclose.
In-cär'çer-ate (45), *a.* Imprisoned; confined.
In-cär'çer-ā'tion, *n.* Act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.
In-cär'nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCARNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARNATING.] [L. Lat. *incarnare*, *incarnatum*, from Lat. *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.

In-eär'nate (45), *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in a flesh, nature and form.

In'eär-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man. **2.** An incarnate form. **3.** A striking exemplification in person or act; a manifestation.

In-eär'na-tĭve, *a.* Causing new flesh to grow.

In-eāse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCASED (in-kāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCASING.] To inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.

In-eāse'ment, *n.* **1.** Act or process of inclosing with a casement. **2.** Any inclosing or encasing substance.

In-eăt'e-nā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *in* and *catena*, chain.] Act of linking together.

In-eạu'tioŭs, *a.* Not cautious; not circumspect.

Syn.—Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless; improvident.

In-eạu'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an incautious manner.

In-eạu'tioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being incautious; want of caution; unwariness.

In'ea-vā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *incavare*, to make hollow, from prefix *in* and *cavare*, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** The act of making hollow. **2.** A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

In-çĕn'di-a-rĭşm, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

In-çĕn'di-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling-house or other building. **2.** A person who excites or inflames factions; an agitator.

In-çĕn'di-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *incendiarius*, from *incendium*, a fire, conflagration.] **1.** Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling. **2.** Inflammatory; seditious.

In'çense, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCENSED (in'senst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCENSING.] [L. Lat. *incensare*. See *supra*.] To perfume with incense.

In-çĕnse', *v. t.* [Lat. *incendere*, *incensum*, from *in* and *candere*, to glow.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger.

Syn.—To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire.

In'çense, *n.* **1.** Odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites. **2.** A mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume.

In-çĕn'sion, *n.* Act of kindling, or state of being kindled or on fire.

In-çĕn'sĭve, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

In-çĕn'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *incentivus*, from *incinere*, to strike, up or set the tune, from prefix *in* and *canere*, to sing.] Inciting; encouraging or moving.

In-çĕn'tĭve, *n.* That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action.

Syn.—Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

In-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inceptio*, from *incipere*, to begin, from prefix *in* and *capere*, to take.] Beginning; commencement.

In-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning.

In-çĕr'ti-tūde (53), *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

In-çĕs'san-çy, *n.* Quality of being incessant; uninterrupted.

In-çĕs'sant, *a.* [L. Lat. *incessans*, from Lat. prefix *in* and *cessare*, to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption.

Syn.—Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

In-çĕs'sant-ly, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.

In'çest, *n.* [Lat. *incestum*, from *incestus*, unchaste, from prefix *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

In-çĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

In-çĕst'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a manner to involve the crime of incest.

In-çĕst'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

Inch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *ince*, inch, from Latin *uncia*, the twelfth part.] **1.** The twelfth part of a foot. **2.** A small distance or degree.

Inch'-mēal, *n.* A piece an inch long.

By inch-meal, by small degrees.

Inch'-mēal, *adv.* By small degrees; little by little.

In'eho-ate, *a.* [Lat. *inchoatus*, p. p. of *inchoare*, to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; incipient; also, incomplete.

In'eho-ā'tion, *n.* Act of beginning; commencement; inception.

In-ehō'a-tĭve, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.

In'çi-dençe, *n.* **1.** An accident or casualty. **2.** (*Physics.*) Direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

Angle of incidence, the angle which a ray of light, or body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

In'çi-dent, *a.* [Lat. *incidens*, p. pr. of *incidere*, to fall into or upon, from prefix *in* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface. **2.** Coming or happening accidentally; casual; fortuitous. **3.** Liable to happen; hence, naturally happening or appertaining. **4.** (*Law.*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*.

In'çi-dent, *n.* **1.** That which usually falls out or takes place. **2.** That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. **3.** (*Law.*) Something appertaining to, and depending on, another, called the principal.

Syn.—Circumstance; event; fact; adventure; contingency; chance; accident; casualty. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

In'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Happening, as an occasional event, without regularity. **2.** Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

Syn.—Accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent.—*Incidental* should never be confounded with *accidental*. A meeting with a friend is *accidental* when it is simply casual or undesigned; it is *incidental* to a journey which brings us together, whether by design or not. A remark *incidentally* made during a conversation may be taken up by one *accidentally* present, and reported to our disadvantage.

In'çi-dĕnt'al, *n.* An incident.

In'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without intention; accidentally; casually. **2.** Beside the main design.

In-çĭn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCINERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCINERATING.] [Lat. *incinerare*, *incineratum*, from Lat. prefix *in* and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.

In-çĭn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

In-çĭp'i-ençe, **In-çĭp'i-en-çy**, *n.* Beginning; commencement.

In-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *incipiens*, from *incipere*, to begin.] Beginning; commencing.

In-çĭp'i-ent-ly, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

In-çĭr'cum-spĕc'tion, *n.* Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

In-çīşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCISING.] [Lat. *incidere*, *incisum*, from *in* and *cædere*, to cut, to cut off.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave.

In-çĭş'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting into a substance. **2.** Separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

In-çī'sĭve, *a.* Having the quality of cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting.

In-çī'şor, *n.* A cutter; hence, in general, a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates.

In-çī'so-ry, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

In-çĭş'ūre (in-sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* A cut; an incision.

In-çī'tant, *n.* That which incites or causes; a stimulant.

In'çi-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inciting; incitement. **2.** That which incites; incitement; motive; incentive.

In-çīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCITING.] [Lat. *incitare*, from prefix *in* and *citare*, to rouse, stir up, intens. form of *ciere*, *cire*, to put into motion.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on.

Syn.—Excite; stimulate; instigate; goad; urge; rouse; provoke; encourage; prompt; animate. See EXCITE.

In-çīte'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of inciting. **2.** That which incites, or moves to action.

Syn.—Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse; encouragement.

In-çīt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, incites.

In'çi-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being uncivil; want of civility. **2.** Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.

Syn.—Uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect; rudeness; impoliteness.

In-çĭv'işm, *n.* Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country. [*Rare.*]

In-clăsp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCLASPED (in-klăspt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCLASPING.] To clasp within or into; to hold fast to; to embrace or encircle.

In-clĕm'en-çy, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being inclement; want of clemency; harshness; severity. **2.** Physical severity or harshness; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold.

In-clĕm'ent, *a.* **1.** Not clement; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. **2.** Physically severe; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, &c.

In-elīn'a-ble, *a.* Having a propension of will; somewhat disposed.

In-eli-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inclining; leaning. **2.** (*Geom.*) The angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced. **3.** Propension; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. **4.** Love; affection; regard; desire.

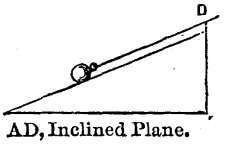
Syn.—Bent; disposition; tendency; proneness; bias; propensity; prepossession; predilection; attachment. See DISPOSITION.

In-elīn'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

In-elīne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCLINING.] [Lat. *inclinare*, from prefix *in* and *clinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, to bend, incline, allied to Eng. *lean*, q. v.] **1.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course toward an object; to learn. **2.** To favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed.

In-elīne', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction. **2.** To give a tendency or propension; to, as to the will or affections; to dispose. **3.** To bend; to cause to stoop or bow.

Inclined plane (*Mech.*), a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the mechanical powers.



AD, Inclined Plane.

In-elīne', *n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade.

In-elīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, inclines.

In-eloist'ter, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.

In-elōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCLOSING.] **1.** To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass. **2.** To put within a case, envelope, or the like.

In-elō'ser, *n.* One who, or that which, incloses.

In-elō'sūre (in-klō'zhyr), *n.* [See INCLOSE.] **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed. **2.** That which is inclosed; a space contained or fenced up. **3.** That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

In-cloud', *v. t.* To envelop in clouds; to darken; to obscure.

In-elūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCLUDING.] [Lat. *includere*, from prefix *in* and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** To confine within; to contain; to shut up. **2.** To comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace. [cluded.

In-elū'sion, *n.* Act of including, or state of being in-

In-elū'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Inclosing; encircling. **2.** Comprehending the stated limit or extremes. [include.

In-elū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to

In-cŏg', *adv.* [Contracted from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

In-cŏg'i-tant, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. [*Rare.*]

In-cŏg'i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Not cogitative; wanting the power of thought.

In-cŏg'ni-to, *a.* or *adv.* [It., Sp., & Fr. *incognito*, from Lat. *incognitus*, unknown.] Unknown; in a disguise; in an assumed character, and under an assumed title.

In-cŏg'ni-to, *n.* **1.** One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character. **2.** The assumption of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise or assumed character.

In'co-hēr'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Want of coherence; want of
In'co-hēr'en-çy, } cohesion or adherence. **2.** Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.

In'co-hēr'ent, *a.* **1.** Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected. **2.** Wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent.

In'co-hēr'ent-ly, *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts. [tible.

In'com-bŭs'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incombus-

In'com-bŭs'ti-ble, *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

In'com-bŭs'ti-ble-ness, *n.* Incombustibility.

In'cŏme (ĭn'kum), *n.* That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; *especially*, the annual receipts of a private person, or a corporation, from property.

In'cŏm-ing (ĭn'kum-ing), *a.* **1.** Coming in; accruing. **2.** Coming in as occupant or possessor.

In Com-mĕn'dam. [Law Lat. See COMMENDAM.] By favor; as, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided. [*Eng.*]

☞ In Louisiana, this term is applied to a kind of limited partnership.

In'com-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

In'com-mĕn'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shu-), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.

In'com-mĕn'su-rate (45), *a.* **1.** Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure. **2.** Not of equal measure or extent.

Syn.—Unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

In'com-mōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCOMMODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCOMMODING.] [Lat. *incommodare*, from *incommodus*, inconvenient, from prefix *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient.] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to.

Syn.—To annoy; disturb; trouble; molest; inconvenience; disquiet; vex.

In'com-mō'di-oŭs (77), *a.* Tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

In'com-mō'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

In'com-mō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable; incommunicableness.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being imparted to others.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Incommunicability.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Not communicative; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial. [mutable.

In'com-mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incom-

In'com-mūt'a-ble, *a.* Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

In-cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.

In-cŏm'pa-ra-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being incomparable. [competition.

In-cŏm'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without

In'com-păs'sion-ate (-păsh'un-), *a.* Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity.

In'com-păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness. [morselessness.

In'com-păs'sion-ate-ness, *n.* Want of pity; re-

In'com-păt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incompatible; inconsistency.

In'com-păt'i-ble, *a.* Not compatible; incapable of co-existence; irreconcilably opposed.

Syn.—Inconsistent; incongruous; dissimilar; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. See INCONSISTENT.

In'com-păt'i-bly, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

In-cŏm'pe-tençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being incom-
In-cŏm'pe-ten-çy, } petent; want of sufficient power, either physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror.

In-cŏm'pe-tent, *a.* **1.** Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like. **2.** Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. **3.** Not lying within one's competency, capacity, or authorized power; unfit.

Syn.—Incapable; unable; inadequate; insufficient; unfit; improper.—*Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, &c.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral. We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a certain task, of an *incompetent* judge, &c. We say of an idiot, that he is *incapable* of learning to read; and of a man distinguished for his honor, that he is *incapable* of a mean action.

In-cŏm'pe-tent-ly, *adv.* In an incompetent manner; inadequately; not suitably.

In'com-plēte', *a.* **1.** Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective. **2.** (*Bot.*) Lacking calyx or corolla, or both.

In'com-plēte'ness, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

In'com-plē'tion, *n.* Incompleteness: defectiveness.

In'com-plĕx', *a.* Not complex; simple.

In'com-plī'ançe, *n.* **1.** Want of compliance; unyielding temper or constitution. **2.** Refusal or failure to comply. [simple.

In'com-pŏs'ite, *n.* Not composite; uncompounded;

In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

In-ĕm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable.

In-ĕm'pre-hĕn'si-ble-ness, *n.* Incomprehensibility.

In-ĕm'pre-hĕn'si-bly, *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; so as not to be intelligible. [ited.

In-ĕm'pre-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Not comprehensive; limi-

In'com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incompressible, or of resisting compression into a smaller space.

In'com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not compressible; resisting compression.

In'com-pūt'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being computed.

In'con-çēal'a-ble, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

In'con-çēiv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Inconceivableness.

In'con-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

In'con-çēiv'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility. [hension.

In'con-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner beyond compre-

In'con-clū'sĭve, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate; or a doubtful question.

In'con-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

In'con-clū'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being inconclu-

In'con-cŭs'si-ble, *a.* Unable to be shaken. [sive.

In'con-dĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Incapable of condensation.

In-cŏn'dĭte, *a.* [Lat. *inconditus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *conditus*, p. p. of *condere*, to put or join together.] Inartificial; rude; unpolished. [*Obs.*]

In'con-ġē'ni-al, *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial.

In-cŏn'grų-ençe, *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement. [*Rare.*] [consistent.

In-cŏn'grų-ent, *a.* Not congruent; unsuitable; in-

In'con-grų'i-ty, *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety.

In-cŏn'grų-ŏŭs, *a.* Not congruous to a standard or end; not reciprocally agreeing.

Syn. — Inconsistent; unsuitable; unsuited; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See INCONSISTENT.

In-cŏn'grų-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.

In-cŏn'se-quençe, *n.* Quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

In-cŏn'se-quent, *a.* **1.** Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical. **2.** Inconsistent.

In-cŏn'se-quĕn'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Not regularly following from the premises. **2.** Not of consequence; of little moment.

In'con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

In'con-sĭd'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inconsiderable; small importance.

In'con-sĭd'er-ate, *a.* **1.** Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety. **2.** Proceeding from heedlessness; rash.

Syn. — Thoughtless; inattentive; inadvertent; heedless; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty.

In'con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due regard to consequences.

In'con-sĭd'er-ate-ness, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences.

Syn. — Carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

In'con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences.

In'con-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being inconsist-
In'con-sĭst'en-çy, } ent; such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together. **2.** Absurdity in argument or narration. **3.** Unsteadiness; changeableness.

In'con-sĭst'ent, *a.* **1.** Not consistent; at variance, especially as regards character, sentiment, or action. **2.** Not exhibiting conformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, &c.

Syn. — Incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they *can not* co-exist, and it is therefore impossible to unite them. Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman; it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness.

In'con-sĭst'ent-ly, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; without steadiness or uniformity.

In'con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Not consolable; not to be consoled.

In'con-sōl'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

In-cŏn'so-nançe, } *n.* **1.** Want of consonance or
In-cŏn'so-nan-çy, } harmony of action or thought. **2.** (*Mus.*) Disagreement of sounds; discord. [cernible.

In'con-spĭc'u-ŏŭs, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly dis-

In-cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being inconstant; want of constancy; mutability; fickleness. **2.** Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

In-cŏn'stant, *a.* **1.** Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose. **2.** Changeable; variable.

Syn. — Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable.

In-cŏn'stant-ly, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

In'con-sūm'a-ble, *a.* Not consumable.

In'con-sŭm'mate, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

In'con-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted.

Syn. — Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

In'con-tĕst'a-bly, *adv.* Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In'con-tĭg'u-ŏŭs, *a.* Not contiguous; separate.

In-cŏn'ti-nençe, } *n.* Quality of being incontinent;
In-cŏn'ti-nen-çy, } want of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness.

In-cŏn'ti-nent, *a.* **1.** Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. **2.** (*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

In-cŏn'ti-nent, *n.* One who is unchaste.

In-cŏn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. **2.** Immediately; at once; suddenly. [*Antiquated.*] [ble.

In'con-trōl'la-ble, *a.* Not controllable; uncontrolla-

In-cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable.

In-cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.

In'con-vēn'iençe, } *n.* **1.** Want of convenience. **2.**
In'con-vēn'ien-çy, } That which gives trouble or uneasiness.

Syn. — Incommodiousness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

In'con-vēn'iençe, *v. t.* To bring to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to incommode.

In'con-vēn'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* **1.** Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. **2.** Giving trouble or uneasiness; incommodious; disadvantageous; inopportune.

In'con-vēn'ient-ly, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably.

In'con-vĕrs'a-ble, *a.* Not conversable; incommunicative; unsocial.

In'con-vĕrt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Not capable of being exchanged for, or converted into, something else.

In'con-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

In'con-vĕrt'i-ble-ness, *n.* Inconvertibility.

In'con-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Not convincible; incapable of being convinced. [conviction.

In'con-vĭn'çi-bly, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of

In-côr'po-rate, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. **2.** United in one body. **3.** Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

In-côr'po-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCORPORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCORPORATING.] [Lat. *incorporare*, *incorporatum*, from prefix *in*, not, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] **1.** To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass. **2.** To give a material form to; to embody. **3.** To unite with a substance or mass already formed or in being. **4.** To combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental. **5.** To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation.

In-côr'po-rāte, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended.

In-côr'po-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated. **2.** Union of different ingredients in one mass. **3.** Combination into a structure or organization. **4.** (*Law.*) The formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals.

In'cor-pō're-al (89), *a.* **1.** Not corporeal; not consisting of matter. **2.** (*Law.*) Existing only in contemplation of law; intangible.

Syn. — Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

In'cor-pō're-al-ly, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

In-côr'po-rē'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incorporeal; immateriality.

In'cor-rĕct', *a.* **1.** Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules. **2.** Not in ac-

cordance with the truth. **3.** Not accordant with the rule of duty or of morality.

Syn. — Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

In-cor-rect'ly, *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

In-cor-rect'ness, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

In-cor-ri-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible; hopeless depravity.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble, *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* Incorrigibility.

In-cor'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

In-cor-rupt', *a.* **1.** Not affected with corruption or decay. **2.** Not defiled or depraved; pure; untainted.

In-cor-rupt-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapability of corruption.

In-cor-rupt'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution. **2.** Inflexibly just and upright.

In-cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. [corruption.

In-cor-rup'tion, *n.* Absence of, or exemption from,

In-cor-rupt'ive, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

In-cor-rupt'ness, *n.* **1.** Exemption from decay or corruption. **2.** Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity.

In-crăs'sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCRASSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCRASSATING.] [Lat. *incrassare*, *incrassatum*, from prefix *in* and *crassus*, thick.] **1.** To make thick or thicker; to thicken. **2.** (*Pharmacy.*) To make thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

In-crăs'sāte, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

In-crăs'sate, } *a.* **1.** Made thick or fat; thickened;
In-crăs'sā-ted, } inspissated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Thickened; becoming thicker.

In-cras-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of thickening, or becoming thick. **2.** State of being incrassated, or made thick; inspissation.

In-crăs'sa-tive, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

In-crăs'sa-tive, *n.* That which has the power to thicken.

In-crēas'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being increased.

In-crēase', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCREASED (-kreest'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCREASING.] [Lat. *increscere*, from prefix *in* and *crescere*, to grow.] **1.** To become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, &c.; to grow; to augment; to advance. **2.** To multiply by the production of young.

Syn. — Enlarge. — *Enlarge* implies a widening of extent; *increase* an accession in point of size, number, strength, &c. A kingdom is *enlarged* by conquest, and the mind by knowledge; a man has *enlarged* views, plans, prospects, &c. Riches, wisdom, appetite, &c., are *increased*.

In-crēase', *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality.

In-crēase', or **In'crēase** (115), *n.* **1.** A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, &c. **2.** That which results from growth; produce; profit; interest. **3.** Progeny; issue; offspring.

Syn. — Augmentation; enlargement; extension; growth; increment; addition; accession.

In'cre-ate, } *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *create*, *created*.]
In'cre-ā-ted, } Uncreated. [*Rare.*]

In-crĕd'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incredible, or surpassing belief. [lieved; not to be credited.

In-crĕd'i-ble, *a.* Not credible; impossible to be be-

In-crĕd'i-ble-ness, *n.* Incredibility.

In-crĕd'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

In'cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; skepticism; unbelief; disbelief.

In-crĕd'u-loŭs (77), *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical.

In-crĕd'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* Incredulity.

In'cre-ment, *n.* [Lat. *incrementum*. See INCREASE.] **1.** Increase; augmentation. **2.** Matter added; increase; produce. **3.** (*Math.*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value. **4.** (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax.

In-crĕs'cent, *a.* Increasing; growing; augmenting.

In-crŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCRUSTING.] To cover with a crust, or with a hard coat.

In'crus-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of incrusting, or state of being incrusted. **2.** A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.

In'cu-bāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCUBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCUBATING.] [Lat. *incubare*, *incubatum*, to lie on, from prefix *in* and *cubare*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching. [pose of hatching young.

In'cu-bā'tion, *n.* Act of sitting on eggs for the pur-

In'cu-bŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* IN'CU-BUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* IN'CU-BĪ. [Lat., from *incubare*. See INCUBATE.] (*Med.*) The nightmare; hence, generally, any oppressive or stupefying influence.

In-cŭl'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCULCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCULCATING.] [Lat. *inculcare*, *inculpatum*, to tread on, from prefix *in* and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to urge on the mind. [peated admonitions.

In'cul-cā'tion, *n.* The action of impressing by re-

In-cŭl'pa-ble, *a.* Without fault; blameless.

In-cŭl'pāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCULPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCULPATING.] [L. Lat. *inculpare*, *inculcatum*, from prefix *in* and *culpa*, fault.] **1.** To blame; to censure. **2.** (*Law.*) To accuse of crime; to impute guilt to.

In'cul-pā'tion, *n.* Blame; censure; crimination.

In-cŭl'pa-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Imputing blame. **2.** (*Law.*) Tending to establish guilt; criminatory.

In-cŭm'ben-cy, *n.* **1.** State of being incumbent. **2.** That which is incumbent; a weight. **3.** That which is imposed, as a rule, a duty, or an obligation. **4.** (*Eccl.*) State of holding a benefice, or office.

In-cŭm'bent, *a.* [Lat. *incumbens*, p. pr. of *incumbere*, to lie down upon, from prefix *in* and *cumbere*, *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** Lying or resting upon. **2.** Supported; buoyed up. **3.** Lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable.

In-cŭm'bent, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or any office.

In-cûr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCURRING (in-kûr'ring).] [Lat. *incurrere*, to run into or toward; from prefix *in* and *currere*, to run.] To meet or fall in with, as something from which inconvenience or harm is to be apprehended; to expose one's self to.

In-cūr'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being incurable.

In-cūr'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not curable; incapable of being cured. **2.** Not admitting remedy or correction.

Syn. — Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; irretrievable.

In-cūr'a-ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure; a sick person who can not be cured.

In-cūr'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of not admitting cure.

In-cūr'a-bly, *adv.* So as to be incurable.

In-cū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; uninquisitive.

In-cûr'sion, *n.* [Lat. *incursio*. See INCUR.] Entering into a territory with hostile intention, a predatory or harassing inroad.

Syn. — Invasion; inroad; raid; foray.

In-cûr'sive, *a.* Making an attack or incursion.

In-cûrv'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCURVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCURVATING.] [Lat. *incurvare*, *incurvatum*, from prefix *in* and *curvus*, bent.] To bend; to crook.

In-cûrv'ate, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

In'cur-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or of being curved. **2.** The state of being bent; curvature. **3.** The act of bowing.

In-cûrve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCURVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCURVING.] To bend; to make crooked.

In-cûrv'i-ty, *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; curvature.

In-dărt', *v. t.* To dart or strike in.

In-dĕbt' (-dĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDEBTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDEBTING.] To bring into debt; to place under obligation.

In-dĕbt'ed (in-dĕt'ed), *a.* **1.** Placed in debt; being under obligation. **2.** Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

In-dĕbt'ed-ness (-dĕt'-), *n.* State of being indebted.

In-dē'çençe, } *n.* **1.** Want of decency; lack of modesty.
In-dē'çen-çy, } **2.** That which is indecent; an indecent word, act, or the like.

Syn. — Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.

In-dē'çent, *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard.

Syn. — Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; unchaste; obscene; filthy.

In-dē'çent-ly, *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy.

In'de-çĭd'u-oŭs, *a.* Not deciduous; evergreen.

In'de-çī'pher-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being deciphered.

In'de-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.

In'de-çī'sive, *a.* **1.** Not decisive; not bringing to a

final close. **2.** Prone to indecision; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.

In'de-çĭ'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being indecisive.

In'de-clĭn'a-ble, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not varied by terminations. [tion.

In'de-clĭn'a-bly, *adv.* Without variation of termina-

In'de-cō'roŭs, or **In-dĕc'o-roŭs**, *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners.

Syn. — Unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.

In'de-cō'roŭs-ly, or **In-dĕc'o-roŭs-ly**, *adv.* In an indecorous or unbecoming manner.

In'de-cō'roŭs-ness, or **In-dĕc'o-roŭs-ness**, *n.* Violation of propriety.

In'de-cō'rum, *n.* **1.** Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. **2.** A breach of decorum.

In-deed', *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact; — sometimes used interjectionally, as an expression of surprise.

In'de-făt'i-ga-ble, *a.* Incapable of being fatigued.

Syn. — Unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.

In'de-făt'i-ga-ble-ness, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. [yielding to fatigue.

In'de-făt'i-ga-bly, *adv.* Without weariness; without

In'de-fē̆a'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.

In'de-fē̆a'si-ble, *a.* Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.

In'de-fĕct'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being indefectible.

In'de-fĕct'i-ble, *a.* Not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

In'de-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

In'de-fĕn'sĭ-ble, *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified.

In'de-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* Having no defense.

In'de-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being defined.

In-dĕf'i-nĭte, *a.* **1.** Not defined; not limited or defined; hence, not precise or certain. **2.** Having no determined or certain limits. **3.** (*Bot.*) More than twelve, especially when the number is not constant; — said of the parts of a flower, and the like. [precisely.

In-dĕf'i-nĭte-ly, *adv.* In an indefinite manner; not

In-dĕf'i-nĭte-ness, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

In'de-hĭs'çence, *n.* (*Bot.*) The property of not opening at maturity. [at maturity.

In'de-hĭs'çent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Not opening spontaneously

In'de-lĭb'er-ate, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation; sudden; unpremeditated.

In-dĕl'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

In-dĕl'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *indelebilis;* prefix *in*, not, and *delebilis*, capable of being destroyed, from *delere*, to destroy, blot out.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten.

In-dĕl'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be effaced.

In-dĕl'i-ca-çy, *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.

In-dĕl'i-cate (45), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

Syn. — Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; impolite; gross; indecent.

In-dĕl'i-cate-ly, *adv.* In an indelicate manner; indecently; coarsely; grossly.

In-dĕm'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty. **2.** That which indemnifies.

In-dĕm'ni-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDEMNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDEMNIFYING.] [L. Lat., from prefix *in*, not, and *damnificare*, from *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To save harmless; to secure against future loss or damage. **2.** To make up for that which is past; to reimburse.

In-dĕm'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured, from prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, damage, loss.] **1.** Security to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come. **2.** Compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

In'de-mŏn'stra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated; not susceptible of proof.

In-dĕn'i-zen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDENIZENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDENIZENING.] To naturalize.

In-dĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDENTING.] [L. Lat. *indentare*, from Lat. *in* and *dens*, tooth.] **1.** To cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth. **2.** To bind out by indenture or contract. **3.** (*Print.*) To begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.

In-dĕnt', *v. i.* **1.** To be cut or notched. **2.** To crook or turn; to wind in and out.

In-dĕnt', *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of any thing.

In'den-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. **2.** A recess or depression in any border. **3.** (*Print.*) Act of beginning the first line of a paragraph farther, or less far, from the margin than the other lines.

In-dĕnt'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Jagged; notched. **2.** Bound out by indented writings.

In-dĕnt'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** Act of indenting, or state of being indented. **2.** (*Law.*) A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a part.

In-dĕnt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDENTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDENTURING.] To bind by indentures.

In'de-pĕnd'ençe, *n.* State or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control from them.

In'de-pĕnd'en-çy, *n.* Independence. [*Obsolescent.*]

In'de-pĕnd'ent, *a.* **1.** Not dependent; not subject to the control of others. **2.** Affording a comfortable livelihood. **3.** Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing. **4.** Expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold. **5.** Separate from; exclusive. **6.** (*Eccl.*) Belonging or pertaining to the Independents.

In'de-pĕnd'ent, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority.

In'de-pĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* Without control.

In'de-scrīb'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being described.

In'de-sĕrt', *n.* Want of merit or worth.

In'de-strŭc'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incapable of destruction. [decomposition.

In'de-strŭc'ti-ble, *a.* Not destructible; incapable of

In'de-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed.

In'de-tĕr'mi-nate (45), *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; not precise.

In'de-tĕr'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits.

In'de-tĕr'mi-nate-ness, *n.* Want of precision; indefiniteness.

In'de-tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. **2.** Want of fixed or stated direction.

In'de-vō'tion, *n.* Want of devotion; impiety.

In'de-vout', *a.* Not having devout affections; undevout.

In'dex, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ĬN'DEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* *ĬN'DI-CĒS.* [Lat., from *indicere*, to proclaim, announce, *indicare*, to point out, indicate, q. v.] **1.** That which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; *especially*, a pointer or a hand that directs to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like. **2.** Any table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book. **3.** (*Anat.*) The fore finger, or pointing finger. **4.** (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. [In this sense, the plural is always *indices.*]

In'dex, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDEXED (in'dekst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDEXING.] To provide with an index or table of references.

In-dĕx'ic-al, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

In'dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* Want of dexterity; awkwardness.

In'diă-man (ĭnd'yă- *or* ĭn'dĭ-ă-), *n.*; *pl.* INDIAMEN. (*Naut.*) A large ship employed in the India trade.

In'dian (ĭnd'yan *or* ĭn'dĭ-an), *a.* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia; Skr. *sindhu*, river.] **1.** (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. **2.** Made of maize or Indian corn. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

In'dian (ĭnd'yan *or* ĭn'dĭ-an), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Indies. **2.** One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America; — so called by the discoverers or early settlers of the country from their fancied resemblance to the people of India.

Indian file, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, &c. — *Indian ink*, a substance brought chiefly from China, used for water colors. It consists of lamp-black and animal glue. — *Indian summer*, a period of warm and pleasant weather occurring late in autumn. See SUMMER.

In'diă Rŭb'ber (ĭnd'yă *or* ĭn'dĭ-ă). See CAOUTCHOUC.

In'di-cant, *a.* Serving to point out, as a remedy; indicating. [out.

In'di-cant, *n.* (*Med.*) That which indicates or points

In'di-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDICATING.] [Lat. *indicare*, *indicatum*, from

prefix *in* and *dicare*, to proclaim.] **1.** To point out; to discover; to show. **2.** (*Med.*) To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

In'di-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of pointing out or indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom.

In-dĭc'a-tĭve, *a.* Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.

Indicative mode (*Gram.*), that mode of the verb which indicates, that is, which affirms or denies. It is also used in asking questions. *Indicative* is also sometimes used substantively to denote this mode.

In-dĭc'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to indicate.

In'di-cā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, shows or points out; *specifically*, an instrument by which the working steam records its working pressure, from which the power of the engine may be calculated.

In'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving to show or make known.

In'dĭ-çēs, *n. pl.* See INDEX.

In-dīct' (in-dīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDICTING.] [Lat. *indicere*, *indictum*, to proclaim, from prefix *in* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] (*Law.*) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury.

In-dīct'a-ble (in-dīt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment.

In-dīct'er (in-dīt'er), *n.* One who indicts.

In-dĭc'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Chron.*) A cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, and afterward made a substitute for Olympiads in reckoning time.

In-dĭc'tĭve, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

In-dīct'ment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of indicting, or state of being indicted. **2.** A written accusation, or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; hence, an accusation in general.

In-dīct'or (-dīt'-), *n.* (*Law.*) One who indicts.

In-dĭf'fer-ençe, *n.* **1.** Quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference. **2.** Passableness; mediocrity. **3.** Impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias. **4.** A state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it.

Syn. — Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

In-dĭf'fer-en-çy, *n.* Absence of interest in, or influence from, any thing; equilibrium; indifferentism.

In-dĭf'fer-ent, *a.* **1.** Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; of no account. **2.** Neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable. **3.** Neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested. **4.** Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting any thing.

In-dĭf'fer-ent-ĭşm, *n.* State of indifference.

In-dĭf'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

In'dĭ-ġençe, } *n.* Want of estate, or means of com-
In'dĭ-ġen-çy, } fortable subsistence.

Syn. — Poverty; penury; destitution; want; need; pauperism. — *Poverty* is generic, denoting a deficiency in the means of living; *indigence* is stronger, implying an absence of the *necessaries* of life. Both express permanent states. *Want* and *need* are applied usually to states which are temporary or occasional, as *want* of clothing, *need* of fuel; but are sometimes used in a more abstract sense, as a state of *want* or of *need*, being then identical with *poverty*.

In-dĭġ'e-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus*, from O. Lat. *indu*, for *in*, and Lat. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, to be born.] **1.** Native; born or originating in, as in a place or country. **2.** Produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

In'dĭ-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *indigens*, p. pr. of *indigere*, to stand in need of; prefix *indu*, for *in*, and *egere*, to be needy.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

In'dĭ-ġĕst'ed, *a.* **1.** Not digested; undigested; crude. **2.** Not regularly disposed and arranged. **3.** (*Med.*) Not brought to suppuration.

In'dĭ-ġĕst'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme. **2.** Not to be received or patiently endured.

In'dĭ-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun, 66), *n.* Want of due digestion; a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion.

In-dĭg'nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*, p. pr. of *indignari*, to be indignant, disdain; prefix *in* and *dignari*, to deem worthy; *dignus*, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

In-dĭg'nant-ly, *adv.* In an indignant manner.

In'dig-nā'tion, *n.* A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

Syn. — Anger; ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage. See ANGER.

In-dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

In'di-go, *n.* [Lat. *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*, India.] A blue coloring matter obtained from woad and other plants.

In'dĭ-rĕct', *a.* **1.** Not direct; not straight or rectilinear. **2.** Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the most plain and direct method or course; by remote means. **3.** Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

In'dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* Oblique course or means; dishonest practices; indirectness.

In'dĭ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* In an indirect manner.

In'dĭş-cĕrn'i-ble (-diz-zĕrn'-), *a.* Incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.

In'dis-çĕrp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of dissolution.

In'dis-çĕrp'ti-ble, *a.* Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution.

In-dĭs'çi-plin-a-ble, *a.* Not disciplinable; incapable of being subjected to discipline.

In'dis-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being discovered.

In'dis-creet', *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion.

Syn. — Imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; incautious; heedless.

In'dis-creet'ly, *adv.* Not discreetly; inconsiderately.

In'dis-crēte', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

In'dis-crĕ'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Want of discretion; imprudence. **2.** An indiscreet act; indiscreet behavior.

In'dis-crĭm'i-nate, *a.* Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

In'dis-crĭm'i-nate-ly, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion.

In'dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

In'dis-pĕn'sa-ble, *a.* **1.** Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary. **2.** Not admitting dispensation; not providing for release or exemption.

In'dis-pĕn'sa-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary.

In'dis-pĕn'sa-bly, *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily.

In'dis-pōşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDISPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDISPOSING.] **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify. **2.** To disqualify for the exercise of proper functions; hence, to make somewhat ill. **3.** To disincline; to render averse or unfavorable. **4.** To make unfavorable or disinclined; — with *toward*.

In'dis-pōş'ed-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition.

In-dĭs'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Condition of wanting adaptation or affinity. **2.** Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body. **3.** Want of fitness in feeling; disinclination; aversion.

In-dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute.

Syn. — Incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; undeniable; irrefragable; indubitable; certain; positive.

In-dĭs'pu-ta-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being indisputable.

In-dĭs'pu-ta-bly, *adv.* Without dispute; unquestionably.

In-dĭs'so-lu-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved. **2.** Perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

In-dĭs'so-lu-ble, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. **2.** Perpetually binding or obligatory.

In-dĭs'so-lu-ble-ness, *n.* Indissolubility.

In-dĭs'so-lu-bly, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; inseparably; firmly.

In'dis-şŏlv'a-ble (-diz-zŏlv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

In'dis-tĭnct', *a.* **1.** Not distinct or distinguishable. **2.** Obscure to the mind; confused. **3.** Not presenting clear and well-defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint.

Syn. — Undefined; undistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain.

In'dis-tĭnc'tion, *n.* **1.** Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; indiscrimination. **2.** Equality of rank or condition.

In'dis-tĭnct'ly, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

In'dis-tĭnct'ness, *n.* **1.** Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty. **2.** Obscurity; faintness.

In'dis-tĭn'guish-a-ble (-tĭng'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished.

In-dīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDITING.] [Lat. *indicere*, *indictum*. Cf. INDICT.] **1.** To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. **2.** To compose; to write; to be author of.

In-dīte'ment, *n.* The act of inditing.

In-dīt'er, *n.* One who indites.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *individuus*, indivisible, from prefix *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible, from *dividere*, to divide.] **1.** Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, one only; hence, peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; distinctive.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-al, *n.* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; *especially*, a human being; a person.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Quality of being individual; individuality. **2.** An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; selfishness.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct nature or existence. **2.** Character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; distinctive character.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-ăl-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of individualizing; state of being individualized.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDIVIDUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDIVIDUALIZING.] To select or mark as an individual.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual manner or relation; separately. **2.** Inseparably; incommunicably.

In'di-vĭd'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDIVIDUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDIVIDUATING.] **1.** To distinguish from others of the species. **2.** To cause to exist as an individual whole.

In'dĭ-vĭd'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making single, or the same, to the exclusion of others. **2.** Act of endowing with individuality. **3.** Act of separating into individuals by analysis.

In'dĭ-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or property of being indivisible; inseparable.

In'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bl), *a.* **1.** Not divisible; not separable into parts. **2.** (*Math.*) Not capable of exact division; incommensurable.

In'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is indivisible. **2.** (*Geom.*) One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

In'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble-ness, *n.* Indivisibility.

In'dĭ-vĭs'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

In-dŏç'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Indocibleness; indocility.

In-dŏç'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed; intractable.

In-dŏç'i-ble-ness, *n.* Indocility.

In-dŏç'ĭle, *a.* Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable.

In'do-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect; intractableness.

In-dŏc'tri-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDOCTRINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDOCTRINATING.] [Lat. prefix *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning.

In-dŏc'tri-nā'tion, *n.* Act of indoctrinating, or the condition of being indoctrinated; information.

In'do-lençe, } *n.* [Lat. *indolentia*, from prefix *in*, and
In'do-len-çy, } *dolere*, to feel pain.] Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness.

In'do-lent, *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; habitually idle.

Indolent tumor (*Med.*), a tumor causing little or no pain.

Syn.—Idle; lazy; sluggish; listless; inactive. See IDLE.

In'do-lent-ly, *adv.* In an indolent manner; lazily.

In-dŏm'i-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *domitare*, intensive form of *domare*, to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

In'-dōor, *a.* Being within doors.

In-dôr'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

In-dôrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDORSED (in-dôrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDORSING.] [L. Lat. *indorsare*, from Lat. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] **1.** To write upon the back or outside of. **2.** (*Law.*) To write one's name upon the back of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c. **3.** Hence, to give one's name or support to; to sanction.

In'dor-see', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

In-dôrse'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. **2.** A writing, usually upon the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. **3.** Sanction or support given.

In-dôrs'er } (-ẽr), *n.* One who indorses; the party by
In-dôrs'or } whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.

In'drawn, *a.* Drawn in.

In-dū'bi-oŭs, *a.* Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

In-dū'bi-ta-ble, *a.* Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt.

Syn.—Unquestionable; evident; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.

In-dū'bi-ta-bly, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

In-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUCED (in-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUCING.] [Lat. *inducere*, from prefix *in* and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To lead in; to introduce. **2.** To prevail on; to move by persuasion or influence. **3.** To effect by persuasion or influence. **4.** (*Physics.*) To cause by proximity without contact or transmission.

Syn.—To move; instigate; urge; impel; incite; press; effect; cause.

In-dūçe'ment, *n.* **1.** That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads on or persuades to action. **2.** (*Law.*) Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction.

Syn.—Motive; reason; incitement; influence.

In-dū'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

In-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being induced.

In-dŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUCTING.] [Lat. *inducere*, *inductum*. See INDUCE.] **1.** To bring in; to introduce. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To introduce, as to a benefice or office.

In-dŭc'tĭle, *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

In-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inducting or bringing in; introduction. **2.** (*Philos.*) Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals. **3.** Introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. **4.** (*Physics.*) The property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact. **5.** (*Math.*) A process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases.

Syn.—Deduction.—In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws. This is the kind of reasoning in physical science. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, and seek to connect it with some individual case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both. Thus we bring down the general into the individual, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. This is the syllogistic method. By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity; by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning-rods.

In-dŭc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive. [*Rare.*]

In-dŭct'ive, *a.* **1.** Leading or drawing; tempting. **2.** Proceeding or derived by induction. **3.** (*Elec.*) (*a.*) Operating by induction. (*b.*) Facilitating induction.

In-dŭct'ive-ly, *adv.* By induction or inference.

In-dŭct'or, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

In-dūe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUING.] [Lat. *induere*, allied to Gr. ἐνδύειν, to put on.] **1.** To put on, as clothes; to draw on. **2.** To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply.

In-dŭlġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDULGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDULGING.] [Lat. *indulgere*, from prefix, *in*, and *dulcis*, sweet, kind.] **1.** To be complacent towards; to give way to; to yield to the desire of. **2.** To grant as by favor.

Syn.—To gratify; humor; cherish; foster; harbor; allow; favor. See GRATIFY.

In-dŭlġe', *v. i.* To give one's self up; to practice a forbidden, or questionable, act without restraint.

In-dŭl'ġençe, } *n.* **1.** The quality of being indulgent;
In-dŭl'ġen-çy, } forbearance of restraint or control. **2.** Favor granted; liberality; gratification. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

In-dŭl'ġent, *a.* Prone to indulge or humor; not opposing or restraining.

In-dŭl'ġent-ly, *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favorably; not severely.

In-dŭl'ġer, *n.* One who indulges.

In'du-rāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDURATING.] [Lat. *indurare, induratum*, from prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, from *durus*, hard.] To grow hard; to harden, or become hard.

In'du-rāte, *v. t.* **1.** To make hard. **2.** To deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

In'du-rate, *a.* **1.** Hardened; not soft; indurated. **2.** Without sensibility; unfeeling; obdurate.

In'du-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of hardening or process of growing hard. **2.** State of being indurated. **3.** Obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy.

In-dŭs'tri-al, *a.* [See INDUSTRY.] Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or the arts of industry.

In-dŭs'tri-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to industry; characterized by diligence. **2.** Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

In-dŭs'tri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently; assiduously.

In'dus-try, *n.* [Lat. *industria.*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental.

Syn. — Diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness. See DILIGENCE.

In-dwĕll', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDWELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDWELLING.] To dwell in; to abide within.

In-dwĕll'er, *n.* An inhabitant.

In-dwĕll'ing, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul; interior abode.

In-ē'bri-ant, *a.* [Lat. *inebrians*, p. pr. of *inebriare*. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

In-ē'bri-ant, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates.

In-ē'bri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INEBRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INEBRIATING.] [Lat. *inebriare, inebriatum*, from prefix *in*, used intensively, and *ebriare*, to make drunk, from *ebrius*, drunk.] **1.** To make drunk; to intoxicate. **2.** To stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to exhilarate.

In-ē'bri-āte, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

In-ē'bri-ate (45), *n.* One who is drunk; *especially*, an habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper.

In-ē'bri-ā'tion, *n.* Condition of being inebriated.

Syn. — Drunkenness; intoxication; inebriety.

In'e-brī'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness; inebriation.

In-ĕd'it-ed, *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

In-ĕf'fa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Unspeakableness. [*Rare.*]

In-ĕf'fa-ble, *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

In-ĕf'fa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being unutterable; unspeakableness.

In-ĕf'fa-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

In'ef-fāçe'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

In'ef-fĕct'ive, *a.* Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended.

Syn. — Useless; inefficient; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; weak.

In'ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.

In'ef-fĕct'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

In'ef-fĕct'u-al-ness, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

In-ĕf'fer-vĕs'çent, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

In-ĕf'fer-vĕs'çi-ble, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

In-ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs, *a.* Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.

In-ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Want of effect, or power to produce the effect.

In-ĕf'fi-ca-çy, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness.

In'ef-fī'cien-çy (-ef-fĭsh'en-sy), *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

In'ef-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious. **2.** Habitually slack or remiss; effecting nothing.

In'e-lăs'tic, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.

In-ĕl'e-gançe, } *n.* Quality of being inelegant; want of
In-ĕl'e-gan-çy, } elegance.

In-ĕl'e-gant, *a.* Not elegant; wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

In-ĕl'e-gant-ly, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

In-ĕl'i-ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Incapacity of being elected to an office. **2.** State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

In-ĕl'i-ġi-ble, *a.* Not eligible; incapable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

In-ĕpt', *a.* [Lat. *ineptus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper. **2.** Foolish; silly; nonsensical.

In-ĕpt'i-tūde (53), *n.* **1.** The quality of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness. **2.** Foolishness; nonsense.

In'e-quăl'i-ty (-kwŏl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity. **2.** Unevenness; want of levelness. **3.** Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. **4.** (*Alg.*) The expression of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality between them. **5.** (*Astron.*) An irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

In-ĕq'ui-ta-ble, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

In-ĕrt' (14), *a.* [Lat. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, idle, from prefix *in*, not, and *ars*, art.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. **2.** Indisposed to move or act; dull. **3.** Powerless for an effect or influence.

Syn. — Inactive; sluggish. — A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort, but one who is *inert* has something in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion. *Sluggish* (from slug) is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action.

In-ẽr'ti-å (in-ẽr'shĭ-å), *n.* **1.** (*Physics.*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. **2.** Indisposition to move.

In-ĕrt'ly, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

In-ĕrt'ness, *n.* **1.** Want of activity or exertion; sluggishness. **2.** Absence or destitution of the power of self-motion.

In-ĕs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Incapable of being estimated or computed; above all price.

Syn. — Incalculable; invaluable.

In-ĕs'ti-ma-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

In-ĕv'i-ta-ble, *a.* **1.** Not evitable; incapable of being avoided; unavoidable. **2.** Not to be withstood or resisted.

In-ĕv'i-ta-ble-ness, *a.* State of being unavoidable.

In-ĕv'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

In'ex-ăct', *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

In'ex-çīt'a-ble, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement.

In'ex-cūs'a-ble, *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification.

In'ex-cūs'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of not being excusable; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

In'ex-cūs'a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.

In'ex-ẽr'tion, *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort.

In'ex-haust'ed, *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent. [emptied.

In'ex-haust'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or

In'ex-haust'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

In'ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* **1.** Want of existence. **2.** Inherence.

In'ex-ĭst'ent, *n.* **1.** Not having being; not existing. **2.** Existing in something else; inherent.

In-ĕx'o-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inexorable, or unyielding to entreaty.

In-ĕx'o-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unchangeable.

In-ĕx'o-ra-bly, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

In'ex-pē'di-ençe, } *n.* Quality of being inexpedient;
In'ex-pē'di-en-çy, } want of fitness; hence, impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

In'ex-pē'di-ent, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to a good end; hence, unfit, improper.

In'ex-pĕn'sĭve, *a.* Not expensive.

In'ex-pē'ri-ençe, *n.* Absence or want of experience.

In'ex-pē'ri-ençed (-pē'rĭ-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

In'ex-pĕrt' (14), *a.* Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

In-ĕx'pi-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction. **2.** Incapable of being appeased by atonement; implacable. [atonement.

In-ĕx'pi-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no

In-ĕx'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inexplicable.

In-ĕx'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not explainable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for.

In-ĕx'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* State of being inexplicable; inexplicability.

In-ĕx'pli-ca-bly, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner.

In'ex-plīç'it, *a.* Not explicit; not clearly stated.

In'ex-plōr'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

In'ex-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not capable of expression; not to be uttered.

Syn. — Unspeakable; unutterable; ineffable; indescribable; untold.

In/ex-prĕss'i-bly, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably.

In/ex-prĕss'ive, *a.* Not expressing or intending to express; inexpressible.

In/ex-pŭg'na-ble, or **In/ex-pūgn'a-ble** (-pūn'-), *a.* Incapable of being subdued by force; impregnable.

In/ex-tĭnct', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

In/ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

In/ex-tīr'pa-ble, *a.* Not capable of being extirpated.

In-ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Not capable of being extricated.

In-ĕx'tri-ca-bly, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

In-eȳe' (in-ī'), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

In-făl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being infallible, or exempt from error.

In-făl'li-ble, *a.* **1.** Not fallible; entirely exempt from liability to mistake. **2.** Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.

In-făl'li-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being infallible.

In-făl'li-bly, *adv.* Certainly; unfailingly.

In'fa-moŭs, *a.* **1.** Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence. **2.** (*Law.*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.

Syn. — Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; shameful; ignominious.

In'fa-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; with open reproach.

In'fa-my, *n.* **1.** Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. **2.** Extreme baseness or vileness. **3.** (*Law.*) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convict incurs, and by which a person is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness.

In'fan-çy, *n.* **1.** State of being an infant. **2.** The first age of any thing. **3.** (*Law.*) State or condition of one under age; nonage; minority.

In'fant, *n.* [Lat. *infans*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] **1.** A young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age. **2.** (*Law.*) A person not of full age; a minor.

In'fant, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to infancy. **2.** Intended for young children.

In-fän'tā, *n.* [Sp. & Pg. See *infra.*] Any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

In-fän'te, *n.* [Sp. & Pg. See INFANT.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

In-fănt'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *infanticidium*, child murder, and *infanticida*, a child-murderer, from *infans*, child, and *cædere*, to kill, murder.] **1.** (*Law.*) The murder of a newly-born child. **2.** *Specifically*, the slaughter of infants by Herod. **3.** A slayer of infants.

In'fan-tīle, or **In'fan-tĭle**, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

In'fan-tīne, or **In'fan-tĭne**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children; infantile.

In'fant-ry, *n.* [Sp. *infanteria*, It. *infanteria*, *fanteria*, from Sp. *infante*, It. *infante*, *fante*, infant, child, boy, servant, foot-soldier.] (*Mil.*) Foot-soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry.*

In-făt'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFATUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFATUATING.] [Lat. *infatuare*, *infatuatum*, from prefix *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.] **1.** To make foolish; to weaken the intellectual powers of. **2.** To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.

Syn. — To besot; stupefy; mislead.

In-făt'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of infatuating. **2.** State of being infatuated; folly.

In-fēa/si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being infeasible; impracticability.

In-fēa/si-ble, *a.* Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable.

In-fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFECTING.] [Lat. *inficere*, *infectum*, to put or dip into, to stain, infect, from prefix *in* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To taint with disease. **2.** To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter. **3.** To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt. **4.** (*Law.*) To contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty.

Syn. — To poison; vitiate; pollute; defile.

In-fĕct'er, *n.* One who, or that which, infects.

In-fĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of infecting. **2.** That which infects. **3.** Result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease. **4.** That which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another. **5.** Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

Syn. — Contagion. — Medical writers in Europe do not, most of them, recognize any difference between *contagion* and *infection.* In America, the distinction referred to under CONTAGION is, to a considerable extent, admitted. In general literature, this distinction is well established. We use *contagion* and *contagious* in respect to things which spread by intercourse or imitation; as, the *contagious* influence of example; while we apply *infection* and *infectious* to a more hidden and diffusive power; as, the *infection* of vice; the *infectious* influence of evil principles.

In-fĕc'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect; pestilential. **2.** Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating. **3.** (*Law.*) Contaminating with illegality. **4.** Capable of being easily diffused or spread.

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

In-fĕc'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* By infection; contagiously.

In-fĕc'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being infectious.

In-fĕct'ive, *a.* Communicating disease; infectious.

In-fĕc'und, *a.* Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

In'fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

In'fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

In'fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Unhappiness; misery; misfortune. **2.** Unfortunate state; unfavorableness.

In-fĕr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFERRING (in-fĕr'ring).] [Lat. *inferre*, from prefix *in* and *ferre*, to carry, bring.] To derive either by deduction or induction; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence.

In-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. [Written also *inferrible.*]

In'fer-ençe, *n.* **1.** Act of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true.

Syn. — Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — An *inference* is literally that which is *brought in;* and hence, a deduction or induction from premises, — something which follows as certainly or probably true. A *conclusion* is stronger than *inference;* it *shuts us up* to the result, and terminates inquiry. In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences*, which lead to the ultimate *conclusion.*

In'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

In-fē'ri-or (89), *a.* [Lat., compar. of *inferus*, that is, below, underneath, the lower.] **1.** Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Between the earth and the sun. (*b.*) Below the horizon. **3.** (*Bot.*) Growing below some other organ.

In-fē'ri-or, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society, than another.

In-fē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

In-fēr'nal (14), *a.* [Lat. *infernalis*, from *infernus*, that which lies beneath, the lower.] **1.** Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead. **2.** Pertaining to hell; resembling hell; inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical.

Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus contrived so as to explode unexpectedly or under certain conditions, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.

Syn. — Tartarean; Stygian; hellish; devilish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.

In-fēr'nal, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

In-fēr'nal-ly, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

In-fēr'rĭ-ble, *a.* The same as INFERABLE, q. v.

In-fēr'tile, *a.* Not fertile or productive; barren.

In'fer-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness.

In-fĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFESTING.] [Lat. *infestare*, from *infestus*, disturbed, hostile, troublesome.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harrass.

In'fes-tā'tion, *n.* Act of infesting; molestation.

In-fĕst'er, *n.* One who infests.

In-fĕs'tĭve, *a.* Having no mirth; dull; cheerless. [*Rare.*]

In'fes-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Want of festivity; dullness; cheerlessness. [*Rare.*]

In'feū-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. **2.** The granting of tithes to laymen.

In-fĭb'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *infibulare*, *infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle, or button together, from prefix *in* and *fibula*, clasp, buckle.] Act of clasping, or confining, as with a buckle or padlock.

In'fi-del, *a.* [Lat. *infidelis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

In'fi-del, *n.* One who is without faith, or unfaithful;

hence, a disbeliever; a freethinker; *especially*, (*a.*) A heathen. (*b.*) A Mohammedan. (*c.*) One who disbelieves in Christ, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

Syn.—Unbeliever; freethinker; deist; atheist; skeptic.—Some have endeavored to widen the sense of *infidel* so as to embrace atheism and every form of unbelief, but this has failed. A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel*. An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a *disbeliever* or infidel, because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind.

In'fi-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of faith or belief. **2.** Disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief. **3.** Unfaithfulness to the marriage contract. **4.** Breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

In-fĭl'ter, *v. t.* or *i.* To filter or sift in.

In-fĭl'trāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFILTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFILTRATING.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

In'fil-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of infiltrating. **2.** The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

In'fi-nīte, *a.* **1.** Unlimited or boundless, in time or space. **2.** Without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect. **3.** Indefinitely large or extensive. **4.** (*Math.*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. **5.** (*Mus.*) Capable of endless repetition.

Syn.—Immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unbounded.

In'fi-nīte, *n.* **1.** Infinite space or extent. **2.** (*Math.*) An infinite quantity or magnitude. **3.** An infinity; an incalculable or very great number.

In'fi-nīte-ly, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

In'fi-nīte-ness, *n.* State of being infinite; infinity.

In'fin-i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

In'fin-i-tĕs'i-mal, *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

In-fĭn'i-tĭve, *a.* Unlimited; not bounded or restricted.

Infinitive mode (*Gram.*), that mode of the verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number; as, *to love*. The word *infinitive* is often used as a noun to denote this mode.

In-fĭn'i-tūde (53), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; infiniteness. **2.** Infinite extent, immensity. **3.** Boundless number; countless multitude.

In-fĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *infinitus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *finis*, boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. **2.** Unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence. **3.** Endless or indefinite number; immense multitude. **4.** (*Math.*) The state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

In-firm' (18), *a.* **1.** Not firm or sound; weak. **2.** weak of mind; irresolute. **3.** Not solid or stable.

Syn.—Debilitated; sickly; feeble; enfeebled; imbecile.

In-firm'a-ry, *n.* A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed.

In-firm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; *especially*, a disease; a malady. **2.** Weakness; feebleness; failing; foible; defect.

Syn.—Debility; imbecility; imperfection.

In-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmity; feebleness; debility.

In-fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFIXED (in-fĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFIXING.] [Lat. *infigere*, *infixum*, from prefix *in* and *figere*, to fix.] **1.** To fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions.

In-flāme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFLAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFLAMING.] [Lat. *inflammare*, from prefix *in*, and *flammare*, to flame, *flamma*, flame.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle. **2.** To excite to an excessive and unnatural action. **3.** To excite, as passion or appetite. **4.** To provoke to anger or rage.

Syn.—To provoke; fire; irritate; exasperate; incense; enrage; anger.

In-flāme', *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful.

In-flām'er, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.

In-flăm'ma-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

In-flăm'ma-ble, *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled.

In-flăm'ma-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

In'flam-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inflaming or setting on fire. **2.** State of being in flame or on fire. **3.** (*Med.* & *Surg.*) A redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. **4.** Violent excitement; heat; passion.

In-flăm'ma-to-ry (50) *a.* **1.** Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat or inflammation. **2.** Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action. **3.** Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious.

In-flāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFLATING.] [Lat. *inflare*, *inflatum*, from prefix *in* and *flare*, to blow.] **1.** To swell or distend with air; to blow into. **2.** To puff up: to elate. **3.** To cause to become unduly expanded or increased.

In-flāte', } *a.* **1.** Filled with air; blown up; distended.
In-flāt'ed, } **2.** Puffed up; turgid; swelling; bombastic. [inflated.

In-flā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inflating. **2.** State of being

In-flĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFLECTING.] [Lat. *inflectere*, *inflexum*, from prefix *in* and *flectere*, to bend.] **1.** To bend; to turn from a direct line or course. **2.** (*Gram.*) To vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate. **3.** To modulate, as the voice.

In-flĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting, or state of being inflected. **2.** A bend; a fold. **3.** A slide or modulation of the voice in speaking. **4.** (*Gram.*) The variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. **5.** (*Mus.*) Any change or modification in the pitch or tone of the voice. **6.** (*Opt.*) The peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body.

In-flĕc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to inflection.

In-flĕct'ĭve, *a.* Capable of inflection.

In-flĕx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being inflexible; unyielding stiffness. **2.** Obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

In-flĕx'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being bent; firm. **2.** Firm in purpose; not to be changed or altered. **3.** Incapable of change.

Syn.—Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.

In-flĕx'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inflexible; inflexibility.

In-flĕx'i-bly, *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly.

In-flĕx'ion, *n.* The same as INFLECTION.

In-flĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFLICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFLICTING.] [Lat. *infligere*, *inflictum*, from prefix *in* and *fligere*, to strike, allied to Eng. *flog*.] To lay, or send, as a punishment, &c.; to apply; to impose.

In-flĭct'er, *n.* One who inflicts.

In-flĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inflicting or imposing. **2.** That which is inflicted or imposed.

In-flĭct'ĭve, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

In'flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom, from prefix *in* and *florescere*, to begin to blossom.] **1.** A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Mode of flowering, or general arrangement and disposition of the flowers. (*b.*) An axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

In'flu-ençe, *n.* [From hypoth. Lat. *influentia*, from *influens*, p. pr. of *influere*, to flow in, from prefix *in* and *fluere*, to flow.] **1.** A flowing in or upon; influx. **2.** Hence, in general, the bringing about of an effect, physical or moral, by a gradual, unobserved, and easy process; controlling power quietly or efficaciously exerted. **3.** Power or authority arising from elevated station, excellence of character, intellect, wealth, and the like.

In'flu-ençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFLUENCED (in'flu-enst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFLUENCING.] To control or move by hidden, but efficacious, power, physical or moral; to persuade; to lead; to direct.

In'flu-ĕn'tial, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies or as moral causes on the mind. [rect.

In'flu-ĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* So as to incline, move, or di-

In'flu-ĕn'zȧ, *n.* [It. See INFLUENCE.] (*Med.*) A violent form of catarrh. Often occurring much in the manner of an epidemic.

In'flux, *n.* [Lat. *influxus*, from *influere*, *influxum*, to flow in.] **1.** Act of flowing in. **2.** Infusion; intromission. **3.** Introduction; importation in abundance.

In-fōld', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFOLDING.] **1.** To wrap up or inwrap; to inclose. **2.** To embrace.

In-fō'li-āte, *v. t.* [From Lat. prefix *in* and *folium*, leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves, or with objects or forms resembling leaves.

In-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

n. INFORMING.] [Lat. *informare*, from Lat. *in* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*, form, shape.] **1.** To give organizing power to; to animate. **2.** To make known to; to advise; to instruct; to tell. **3.** To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

Syn. — To acquaint; apprise; tell; teach; instruct.

In-fôrm', *v. i.* To give intelligence or information.

In-fôr'mal, *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or established form; hence, without ceremony.

In'for-măl'i-ty, *n.* Want of regular or customary form.

In-fôrm'al-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

In-fôrm'ant, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

Syn. — Informer. — These two words should never be confounded. An *informer* is one who, for selfish ends, volunteers accusations with a view to have others punished; an *informant* is one who simply acquaints us with something we had not known before.

In'for-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of informing, or communicating knowledge. **2.** News or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction. **3.** (*Law.*) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government.

In-fôrm'er, *n.* **1.** One who informs, animates, or gives intelligence. **2.** (*Law.*) One who informs against another for the violation of some law. **3.** One who makes a business of informing against others.

Syn. — See INFORMANT.

In-frăc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *infractio*, from *infringere*, *infractum*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break.] Breach; violation; non-observance.

In-frăct'or, *n.* One who infringes; a violator; a breaker.

In'fra-lap-sā'ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *infra*, below, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being already in a fallen and guilty state.

In-frăn'ġi-ble, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts. **2.** Not to be violated.

In-frē'quençe, } *n.* State of rarely occurring; un-
In-frē'quen-çy, } commonness; rareness.

In-frē'quent, *a.* Seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

In-frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Not frequently.

In-frĭnġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFRINGING.] [Lat. *infringere*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break.] **1.** To break, as contracts. **2.** To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey. [croach; to trespass.

In-frĭnġe', *v. i.* **1.** To violate some rule. **2.** To en-

In-frĭnġe'ment, *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment.

In-frĭn'ger, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

In'fun-dĭb'u-lar, } *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum*, a funnel,
In'fun-dĭb'u-late, } from *infundere*, to pour in or into.] Having the form of a funnel.

In'fun-dĭb'u-li-fôrm, or **In-fŭn'di-bū'li-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped. [gry.

In-fū'ri-ate, *a.* Enraged; mad; raging; furiously an-

In-fū'ri-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFURIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFURIATING.] [L. Lat. *infuriare*, *infuriatum*, from Lat. *in* and *furiare*, to enrage, from *furia*, fury, rage.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.

In-fŭs'eāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *infuscare*, *infuscatum*, from prefix *in* and *fuscare*, to make dark, *fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to make black; to obscure.

In'fus-eā'tion, *n.* Act of darkening or blackening.

In-fūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFUSING.] [Lat. *infundere*, *infusum*, from prefix *in* and *fundere*, to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid. **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities. **3.** To inspirit or animate. **4.** To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

In-fū'şi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** [From *infuse*.] Capability of being infused, or poured in. **2.** [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusibility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

In-fū'şi-ble, *a.* **1.** [From *infuse*, v.] Capable of being infused. **2.** [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

In-fū'şion, *n.* **1.** Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; zeal. **2.** That which is infused; suggestion. **3.** (*Pharmacy.*) (*a.*) Act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues. (*b.*) The liquid which is obtained by this process.

In-fū'şive, *a.* Having the power of infusion. [*Rare.*]

In'fu-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from *infundere*, *infusum*. See INFUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids, and multiplying by gemmation.

In'gath-er-ing, *n.* Act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

In-ġel'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being congealed.

In-ġĕm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

In-ġĕn'er-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *generabilis*, that has the power of generating, from *generare*, to engender.] Incapable of being engendered or produced.

In-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGENERATING.] [Lat. *ingenerare*, *ingeneratum*, from prefix *in* and *generare*, to engender.] To generate or produce within.

In-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate.

In-ġēn'ioŭs (in-jēn'yus), *a.* [Lat. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium*, natural capacity, genius, from prefix *in* and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in passive to be born.] **1.** Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent. **2.** Proceeding from, or pertaining to, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity. **3.** Witty; well formed; well adapted. [ner.

In-ġēn'ioŭs-ly (-jēn'yus-), *adv.* In an ingenious man-

In-ġēn'ioŭs-ness (in-jēn'yus-), *n.* The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

In'ġe-nū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations. **2.** Curiousness in design.

Syn. — Inventiveness; ingeniousness; skill. — Cleverness. — *Ingenuity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness* of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution. Sir James Mackintosh remarks, that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness*, applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability. Thus they speak of a *clever* article in a magazine; a *clever* review; a *clever* speech in Parliament; of a book very *cleverly* written; of great *cleverness* in debate; and, in accordance with this use of language, Mr. Macaulay would be called a very *clever* writer of history, and Mr. Fox a very *clever* debater.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs (in-jĕn'yu-us), *a.* [Lat. *ingenuus*, inborn, free-born, noble, frank, from *ingenere*, *ingignere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Of honorable extraction. **2.** Noble; generous. **3.** Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation.

Syn. — Open; frank; unreserved; artless; plain; sincere; candid; fair; noble; generous. — One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness, or dislike of self-restraint; one who is *ingenuous* is actuated by a noble candor and love of truth, which makes him willing to confess his faults, and make known all his sentiments without reserve.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

In-ġĕs'tion (in-jĕst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *ingestio*, from *ingerere*, *ingestum*, to place in, from prefix *in*, and *gerere*, to bear.] Act of throwing into the stomach.

In'gle (ĭng'gl), *n.* [Lat. *igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire; Gael. & Ir. *aingeal*, *eingeal*.] A fire, or fireplace.

In-glō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory. **2.** Shameful; disgraceful.

In-glō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.

In'got, *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, L. Lat. *lingotus*, a mass of gold or silver, extended in the manner of a tongue; Lat. *lingua*, a tongue.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

In-gråft', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRAFTING.] **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; hence, to insert; to introduce. **2.** To subject to the process of grafting. **3.** To set or fix deeply and firmly.

In-gråft'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of ingrafting. **2.** The thing ingrafted; a scion. [as color.

In'grāin, *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought;

Ingrain carpet, a double or two-ply carpet.

In'grāin, or **In-grāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRAINING.] **1.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **2.** To work into the natural texture, as color.

In'grāte, *a.* [Lat. *ingratus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *gratus*, beloved, dear, grateful.] **1.** Ungrateful. **2.** Unpleasing to the sense.

In'grāte, *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-grā'ti-āte (in-grā'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRATIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRATIATING.] [Lat. *in* and *gratia*, favor.] To introduce or commend to the favor of another.

In-grāt'i-tūde (53), *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to favors; unthankfulness.

In-grē'di-ent (77), *n.* [From Lat. *ingrediens*, entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi*, *ingressus*, to enter, from prefix *in* and *gradi*, to walk, go.] That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

In'gress, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Entrance. **2.** Power, liberty, or means, of entrance or access.

In-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of entering; entrance.

In'gui-nal (ĭng'gwĭ-nal), *a.* [Lat. *inguinalis*, from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the groin.

In-gŭlf', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGULFED (in-gŭlft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGULFING.] **1.** To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool. **2.** To cast into a gulf; to overwhelm.

In-gûr'gi-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ingurgitare*, *ingurgitatum*, from prefix *in* and *gurges*, whirlpool, gulf.] **1.** To swallow greedily, or in great quantity. **2.** To swallow up, as in a gulf; to ingulf.

In-hăb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHABITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHABITING.] [Lat. *inhabitare*, from prefix *in* and *habitare*, to dwell.] To live or dwell in.

In-hăb'it, *v. i.* To have residence; to dwell; to live; to abide. [able.

In-hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habit-

In-hăb'it-ançe, } *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; le-

In-hăb'it-an-çy, } gal residence; *especially*, the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town.

In-hăb'it-ant, *n.* **1.** One who dwells or resides permanently in a place. **2.** (*Law.*) One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a resident.

In-hăb'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. **2.** Abode; place of dwelling.

In-hăb'it-a-tĭve-ness, *n.* (*Phrenol.*) An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanence in place or abode.

In-hăb'it-er, *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

In'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Act of inhaling.

In-hāle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHALING.] [Lat. *inhalare*, from prefix *in* and *halare*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

In-hāl'er, *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus for inhaling any vapor or volatile substance, for medicinal purposes. **3.** A contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp or cold air.

In'har-mŏn'ic, } *a.* Not harmonic; unharmoni-

In'har-mŏn'ic-al, } ous.

In'har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

In-hĕarse' (14), *v. t.* To put or place in a hearse; to bury; to inhume.

In-hēre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHERING.] [Lat. *inhærere*, from prefix *in* and *hærere*, to stick, hang.] To be fixed or permanently incorporated.

In-hēr'ençe, } *n.* State of inhering; existence in some-

In-hēr'en-çy, } thing.

In-hēr'ent, *a.* **1.** Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it. **2.** Naturally pertaining to.

Syn. — Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought.

In-hēr'ent-ly, *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

In-hĕr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHERITING.] [Lat. *inhereditare*, *inhæredare*, to appoint as an heir, from *hæres*, heir.] **1.** (*Law.*) To take by descent from an ancestor. **2.** To receive or take by birth; to have by nature. **3.** To become possessed of; to own.

In-hĕr'it, *v. i.* To take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property.

In-hĕr'it-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited. **2.** Capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child. **3.** Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

In-hĕr'it-a-bly, *adv.* By inheritance.

In-hĕr'it-ançe, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) An estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir. **2.** That which is or may be inherited. **3.** A permanent or valuable possession or blessing. **4.** A possession received by gift, or without purchase; also, possession; ownership.

In-hĕr'it-or, *n.* One who inherits, or may inherit; an heir.

In-hĕr'it-ress, } *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits,

In-hĕr'it-rĭx, } or is entitled to inherit.

In-hē'sion, *n.* [Lat. *inhæsio*. See INHERE.] State of existing, or belonging to something; inherence.

In-hĭb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHIBITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHIBITING.] [Lat. *inhibere*, *inhibitum*, from prefix *in*, not, and *habere*, to have.] **1.** To check; to repress; to restrain; to hinder. **2.** To forbid; to prohibit.

In'hi-bī'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint. **2.** Prohibition; embargo. [hibitory.

In-hĭb'i-to-ry, *a.* Tending or serving to inhibit; pro-

In-hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers.

In-hŏs'pi-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers.

In-hŏs'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

In-hŏs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inhospitable; inhospitableness.

In-hū'man, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being. **2.** Characterized by, or attended with, cruelty.

Syn. — Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous.

In'hu-măn'i-ty, *n.* The state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarousness.

In-hū'man-ly, *adv.* Cruelly; barbarously.

In-hū'māte, *v. t.* [Lat. *inhumare*, *inhumatum*, from *in* and *humare*, to cover with earth.] To inhume.

In'hu-mā'tion, *n.* Act of inhumating or burying; interment.

In-hūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INHUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INHUMING.] [See INHUMATE.] To bury; to inter.

In-ĭm'i-cal, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly, from prefix *in* and *amicus*, friendly, from *amare*, to love.] **1.** Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly. **2.** Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; repugnant.

In-ĭm'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In an inimical manner.

In-ĭm'i-ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being inimitable; inimitableness. [copied.

In-ĭm'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not capable of being imitated or

In-ĭm'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Inimitability.

In-ĭm'i-ta-bly, *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

In-ĭq'ui-toŭs, *a.* Characterized by iniquity.

Syn. — Wicked; unjust; unrighteous; nefarious; criminal. — *Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention. *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations.

In-ĭq'ui-toŭs-ly, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

In-ĭq'ui-ty, *n.* [Lat. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unjust, from prefix *in*, not, and *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, equal or just dealing; want of rectitude. **2.** An act of injustice or unrighteousness. **3.** A character in the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another.

Syn. — Injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; sin; crime.

In-ĭ'tial (-ĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *initialis*, from *initium*, entrance, beginning, from *inire*, to go into, enter, begin, from prefix *in* and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the beginning; incipient. **2.** Placed at the beginning or head, as of a list or series.

In-ĭ'tial, *n.* The first letter of a word.

In-ĭ'ti-āte (in-ĭsh'ĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INITIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INITIATING.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; to begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles. **3.** To introduce into a society or organization, or secret ceremonies.

In-ĭ'ti-ate (45), *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete, as a right, and the like; introduced to a knowledge of.

In-ĭ'ti-ā'tion (in-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act or process of initiating. **2.** The form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of any thing unknown or mysterious.

In-ĭ'ti-a-tĭve (-ĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

In-ĭ'ti-a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** An introductory step or movement. **2.** Right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation.

In-ĭ'ti-a-to-ry (in-ĭsh'ĭ-a-to-rў, 50), *a.* **1.** Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory. **2.** Tending or serving to initiate.

In-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INJECTING.] [Lat. *injicere*, *injectum*, from prefix *in* and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in; to dart in.

In-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of injecting or throwing in; — applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or aëriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, &c. **2.** That which is injected; *especially*, a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body. **3.** (*Anat.*) The act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. **4.** A preserved specimen of some part of

an animal body, thus injected. **5.** (*Steam-eng.*) (*a.*) Act of throwing cold water into a condenser. (*b.*) The cold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum.

In-jĕct'or, *n.* A person or thing that injects.

In-join', *v. t.* See ENJOIN.

In'ju-dī'cioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Not judicious; void of judgment. **2.** Not according to sound judgment or discretion.

Syn. — Indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; rash; hasty; imprudent.

In'ju-dī'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

In'ju-dī'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being injudicious.

In-jŭnc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *injunctio*, from *injungere*, to join into, to enjoin, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join.] **1.** Act of enjoining or commanding. **2.** That which is enjoined; an order; a command; a precept. **3.** (*Law.*) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

In'jure (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INJURING.] [Lat. *injuriari*, from *injuria*. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to hurt; to damage; — used in a variety of senses; as, (*a.*) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (*b.*) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (*c.*) To slander, or impair, as reputation or character. (*d.*) To impair or diminish, as happiness. (*e.*) To give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings. (*f.*) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

In'ju-rer, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

In-jū'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* [Lat. *injurius*, from prefix *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Not just; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another. **2.** Tending to injure; pernicious; baneful. **3.** Contumelious; hurting reputation.

In-jū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.

In-jū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

In'ju-ry, *n.* [Lat. *injuria*, from *injurius*, injurious, wrongful, unjust.] That which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage.

In-jŭs'tĭçe, *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong.

Ink, *n.* [O. Eng. *enke*, *inke*, from Lat. *encaustum*, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, from ἔγκαυστος, burnt in, encaustic, from ἐγκαίειν, to burn in, to paint in encaustic, *i. e.*, with colors mixed with wax.] A colored fluid, used in writing, printing, and the like.

Ink, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INKED (ĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INKING.] To black or daub with ink.

Ink'hôrn, *n.* An inkstand; — so called as formerly made of horn.

Ink'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being inky.

Ink'ling, *n.* [Contracted from *inclining*, with the accent on the first syllable.] **1.** Inclination; desire. **2.** Hence, a hint or whisper; an intimation. [terials.

Ink'stănd, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and writing ma-

Ink'y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

In-lāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INLACED (in-lāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INLACING.] To work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace.

In'la-gā'tion, *n.* [L. & Law Lat. *inlagatio*, from *inlagare*, to restore to law, from *in* and A.-S. *lagu*, *lag*, *lah*, law.] (*Law.*) The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law.

In-lāid', *p. p.* of *inlay*. See INLAY.

In'land, *a.* **1.** Within the land; remote from the sea; interior. **2.** Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign. **3.** Drawn and payable in the same country.

In'land, *n.* The interior part of a country. [try.

In'land-er, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a coun-

In-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INLAYING.] To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material.

In'lāy, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. [to inlay.

In-lāy'er, *n.* One who inlays, or whose occupation it is

In'let, *n.* **1.** A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered. **2.** A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

In'ly, *a.* Internal; interior; secret.

In'ly, *adv.* Internally; in the heart; secretly.

In'māte, *n.* [Eng. *inn*, q. v., and *mate*.] One who lives in the same apartment or house with another.

In'mōst (20), *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

Inn, *n.* [A.-S. *inne*, *inn*, house, chamber, inn.] **1.** A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel. **2.** One of the four colleges of students of law, and also one of the buildings in which students at law have their lodgings. [*Eng.*]

Inn, *v. t.* **1.** To put under cover; to shelter. **2.** To afford lodging and entertainment to; to lodge.

In'nate, or **In-nāte'**, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from prefix *in* and *natus*, born, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Inborn; native; natural. **2.** Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opposed to being acquired from experience.

In'nāte-ly, or **In-nāte'ly**, *adv.* Naturally.

In'nāte-ness, or **In-nāte'ness**, *n.* Quality of being innate or inborn.

In-năv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Incapable of being navigated.

In'ner, *a.* **1.** Further in; interior; internal. **2.** Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure. **3.** Pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

In'ner-mōst (20), *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

In'ner-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *in*, and *nervus*, sinew, nerve.] **1.** Act of innerving. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Nervous activity.

In-nĕrve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* INNERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INNERVING.] To give nervous energy or power to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

Inn'hōld-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers.

Inn'ing, *n.* [Eng. *in*, prep. & adv., q. v.] **1.** Ingathering of grain. **2.** (*Cricket Playing.*) Time or turn for using the bat. **3.** *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.

Inn'keep-er, *n.* An innholder.

In'no-çençe, *n.* **1.** State of being innocent; innocuousness. **2.** The state of being not chargeable with guilt or sin; purity of heart. **3.** Ignorance; imbecility.

In'no-çen-çy, *n.* The same as INNOCENCE, but obsolete or antiquated.

In'no-çent, *a.* [Lat. *innocens*, from prefix *in*, not, and *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] **1.** Not harmful; free from that which can injure. **2.** Free from guilt; not tainted with sin. **3.** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. **4.** Lawful; permitted. **5.** Not contraband.

Syn. — Harmless; innoxious; inoffensive; guiltless; spotless; immaculate; pure; unblamable; blameless; faultless; guileless; upright.

In'no-çent, *n.* **1.** One free from guilt or harm. **2.** An ignorant person; hence, an idiot; a dolt; a simpleton.

In'no-çent-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.

In-nŏc'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *in* and *nocuus*, hurtful, *nocere*, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

In-nŏc'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Without injurious effects.

In-nŏc'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being innocuous.

In'no-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INNOVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INNOVATING.] [Lat. *innovare*, *innovatum*, from prefix *in* and *novare*, to make new.] **1.** To change by introducing something new. **2.** To introduce as a nov-

In'no-vāte, *v. i.* To introduce novelties. [elty.

In'no-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change effected by innovating.

In'no-vā'tor, *n.* One who innovates.

In-nŏx'ioŭs (-nŏk'shus), *a.* **1.** Free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent. **2.** Free from crime; guiltless.

In-nŏx'ioŭs-ly (-nŏk'shus-), *adv.* Harmlessly.

In-nŏx'ioŭs-ness (-nŏk'shus-), *n.* State of being innoxious.

In'nu-ĕn'do (52), *n.*; *pl.* IN'NU-ĔN'DŌES. [Lat. from *innuere*, to give a nod, from prefix *in* and an hypothetical *nuere*, to nod.] **1.** An oblique hint; a remote intimation or allusion. **2.** (*Law.*) An averment employed in proceedings for libel or slander, to point the application to persons or subjects, of the alleged libelous or defamatory matter.

Syn. — Insinuation. — An *innuendo* supposes a representation so framed as to point distinctly (*lit.*, by nodding) at something *beyond* which is injurious to the character, &c., of the person aimed at. An *insinuation* turns on no such double use of language; but consists in artfully *winding* into the mind imputations of an injurious nature without making any direct charge, and is therefore justly regarded as one of the basest resorts of malice and falsehood.

In-nū'mer-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being innumerable

In-nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being numbered, for multitude. **2.** Very numerous.

Syn. — Countless; numberless; unnumbered.

In-nū'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being innumerable.
In-nū'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Without number.
In'nu-trī'tion (-nu-trĭsh'un), *n.* Want of nutrition.
In'nu-trī'tioŭs (-nu-trĭsh'us), *a.* Not nutritious, or nourishing; innutritive.
In-nū'tri-tĭve, *a.* Not nourishing; innutritious.
In'ob-ṣẽrv'ançe, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; negligence.
In'ob-ṣẽrv'ant, *a.* Not taking notice; heedless.
In-ŏc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INOCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INOCULATING.] [Lat. *inoculare, inoculatum*, prefix *in* and *oculare*, to furnish with eyes, from *oculus*, an eye.] **1.** To bud; to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of propagation. **2.** To insert a foreign bud into. **3.** (*Med.*) To communicate, as a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh.
In-ŏc'u-lāte, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. **2.** To communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.
In-ŏc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act or art of inoculating.
In-ŏc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who inoculates.
In-ō'dor-oŭs, *a.* Wanting scent; having no smell.
In'of-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Giving no offense, provocation, or disturbance. **2.** Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.
In'of-fĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Without giving offense.
In'of-fĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being inoffensive.
In'of-fĭ'çial (-of-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.
In'of-fĭ'cial-ly (-of-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.
In'of-fĭ'cioŭs (-of-fĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Not civil or attentive. **2.** (*Law.*) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.
In-ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.
In-ŏp'por-tūne', *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable in time. [venient time.
In-ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an incon-
In-ŏp'u-lent, *a.* Not opulent; not wealthy.
In-ôr'di-na-çy, *n.* **1.** Deviation from order or rule prescribed. **2.** Excess, or want of moderation.
In-ôr'di-nate (45), *a.* [Lat. *inordinatus.*] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.

Syn. — Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.

In-ôr'di-nate-ly, *adv.* Irregularly; immoderately.
In-ôr'di-nate-ness, *n.* Quality of being inordinate; want of moderation; inordinacy.
In'or-găn'ĭe, } *a.* **1.** Not organic; devoid of an
In'or-găn'ĭe-al, } organized structure; unorganized. **2.** Pertaining to the department of unorganized substances or species.
In-ôr'gan-īzed, *a.* Not having organic structure.
In-ŏs'eu-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INOSCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INOSCULATING.] [Lat. *in* and *osculari, osculatum*, to kiss.] **1.** To unite, as two vessels at their extremities; to anastomose. **2.** To blend, or become united.
In-ŏs'eu-lāte, *v. t.* **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body. **2.** To unite intimately.
In-ŏs'eu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Junction of different branches of tubular vessels, so that their contents pass from one to the other; anastomosis. **2.** An inherent union or blending.
In'quest, *n.* [Lat. *inquisita*, from *inquisitus*, p. p. of *inquirere*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** Act of inquiring; inquiry; quest. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Judicial inquiry; official examination. (*b.*) A jury, particularly a coroner's jury.
In-quī'e-tūde (53), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.
In-quīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inquired into.
In-quīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INQUIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INQUIRING.] [Lat. *inquirere*, from prefix *in* and *quærere*, to seek.] **1.** To ask a question or questions. **2.** To make examination or investigation.
In-quīre', *v. t.* To ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting.
In-quīr'er, *n.* One who inquires or examines.
In-quīr'y (89) *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring. **2.** Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles. **3.** A question; a query.

Writ of inquiry, a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they can not readily be ascertained by mere calculation.

Syn. — Interrogation; interrogatory; scrutiny; investigation; research.

In'qui-ṣĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; investigation. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Judicial inquiry; inquest. (*b.*) The finding of a jury. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics.
In'qui-ṣĭ'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to inquiry or inquisition; making inquiry. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the Inquisition. [search.
In-quĭṣ'i-tĭve, *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to re-

Syn. — Inquiring; prying; curious. — *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness* when carried to an extreme, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.

In-quĭṣ'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With curiosity to inquire.
In-quĭṣ'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being inquisitive.
In-quĭṣ'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who inquires; *especially*, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition.
In-quĭṣ'i-tō'ri-al (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to inquisition. **2.** Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices.
In-rāil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INRAILING.] To inclose or surround with rails.
In'rōad, *n.* A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; irruption. [unwholesome.
In'sa-lū'bri-oŭs, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful;
In'sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.
In-săn'a-ble, *a.* Not admitting of cure; incurable; irremediable.
In-sāne', *a.* **1.** Unsound in mind. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

Syn. — Crazy; distracted; delirious; demented; frantic; raving; mad.

In-sāne'ly, *adv.* Without reason; madly.
In-săn'i-ty, *n.* The state of being insane; unsoundness of mind; derangement of intellect.

Syn. — Lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; mania; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. — *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease; *derangement, aberration, alienation*, are popular terms for insanity; *delirium, mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease; *dementia* denotes the loss of mental power by this means; *monomania* is insanity upon a single subject.

In-sā'ti-a-ble (in-sā'shĭ-a-bl, 95), *a.* [Lat. *insatiabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *satiare*, to satiate.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased.
In-sā'ti-a-ble-ness (-sā'shĭ-), *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased. [satisfied.
In-sā'ti-a-bly (-sā'shĭ-), *adv.* With greediness not to be
In-sā'ti-ate (in-sā'shĭ-āt, 45, 95), *a.* Not to be satisfied;
In'sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* Insatiableness. [insatiable.
In-săt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Not capable of being saturated.
In'sçi-ent (ĭn'shĭ-ent), or **In-sçī'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *insciens, inscientis*, ignorant, from *in*, not, and *sciens*, from *scire*, to know; also, knowing, from *in*, used intensively, and *sciens*.] **1.** Having little or no knowledge; ignorant. **2.** Having knowledge or insight; intelligent. [*Rare.*]
In-sẽrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSCRIBING.] [Lat. *inscribere*, from prefix *in*, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write or engrave; to imprint. **2.** To mark with letters, characters, or words. **3.** To commend by a short address, less formal than a dedication. **4.** To imprint deeply; to impress. **5.** (*Geom.*) To draw within as one figure within another.
In-sẽrīb'er, *n.* One who inscribes.
In-sẽrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; *especially*, any thing written or engraved on a solid substance for duration. **3.** An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of re-
In-sẽrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Bearing inscription. [spect.
In-sẽrōll', *v. t.* To write on a scroll.
In-sẽrụ'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutableness.
In-sẽrụ'ta-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study. **2.** Incapable of being discovered, or understood by human reason.
In-sẽrụ'ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutability.
In-sẽrụ'ta-bly, *adv.* So as not to be found out.
In-sēam', *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam.
In-sĕc'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *insecabilis*, from prefix, *in*, not, and *secabilis*, that may be cut, from *secare*, to cut.] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument.
In'seet, *n.* [Lat. *insectum*, from *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare*, to cut in, applied to certain small animals, whose

bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An articulate animal that, in its mature state, has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles. **2.** Any thing small or contemptible.

In-sĕct'ile, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

In-sĕc'tion, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

In-sĕc'ti-vō're, *n.; pl.* IN-SĔC'TI-VŌRES. [See *infra.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of plantigrade mammals, of small size, that feed chiefly upon insects.

In'sec-tĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour.] **1.** Feeding or subsisting on insects. **2.** Belonging, or pertaining to the Insectivores.

In'se-cūre', *a.* **1.** Not secure; not safe. **2.** Exposed to danger or loss.

In'se-cūre'ly, *adv.* Without security or safety.

In'se-cū'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition of being insecure; danger; hazard. **2.** Want of confidence in safety. **3.** Want of confidence in one's opinion.

In-sĕn'sate, *a.* Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

In-sĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. **2.** Want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion.

Syn.—Dullness; numbness; unfeelingness; stupidity; torpor; apathy; indifference.

In-sĕn'si-ble, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving. **2.** Void of feeling; wanting tenderness. **3.** Incapable of being perceived by the senses; hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees.

Syn.—Imperceptible; imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; senseless; unfeeling; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous.

In-sĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Imperceptibly; by slow degrees.

In-sĕn'tient, *a.* Not having perception, or the power of perception. [inseparableness.

In-sĕp'a-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inseparable;

In-sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined.

In-sĕp'a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.

In-sĕp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* So as to prevent separation.

In-sĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSERTING.] [Lat. *inserere*, *insertum*, from prefix *in* and *serere*, to join, connect.] To bring into; to introduce.

In-sĕrt'ing, *n.* **1.** A setting in. **2.** Something inserted or set in, as lace, &c., into garments.

In-sĕr'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inserting, or setting or placing in or among other things. **2.** Condition of being inserted; the mode, place or the like, of inserting. **3.** That which is set in, as lace, narrow muslin, or cambric, in narrow strips, and the like.

In'set, *n.* That which is set in; an insertion.

In-shrīne', *v. t.* See ENSHRINE.

In'sīde, *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior; contained within.

In'sīde, *a.* Being within; contained; interior; internal.

In'sīde, *n.* **1.** The part within; interior portion. **2.** *pl.* The inward parts; the entrails; the bowels. **3.** One who, or that which, is within, or inclosed; hence, an *inside* passenger of a coach or carriage.

In-sĭd'i-oŭs (77), *a.* [Lat. *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush.] **1.** Lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap. **2.** Intending or intended to entrap.

Syn.—Crafty; wily; artful; sly; designing; guileful; circumventive; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive.

In-sĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an insidious manner.

In-sĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

In'sīght (ĭn'sīt), *n.* **1.** Sight or view of the interior of any thing; introspection; thorough knowledge. **2.** Power of acute observation and deduction;

In-sĭg'ni-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *insigne*, pl. *insignia*, from *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, from prefix *in*, and *signum*, a mark, sign.] **1.** Badges of office or honor. **2.** Marks or signs by which any thing is known or distinguished.

In'sig-nĭf'i-eançe, } *n.* **1.** Want of significance or
In'sig-nĭf'i-can-çy, } meaning. **2.** Want of force or effect; unimportance. **3.** Want of claim to consideration or notice.

In'sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* **1.** Not significant; destitute of meaning. **2.** Having no weight or effect. **3.** Without weight of character.

Syn.—Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

In'sig-nĭf'i-cant-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without meaning. **2.** Without importance or effect.

In'sin-çēre', *a.* **1.** Not being in truth what one appears to be; not sincere. **2.** Deceitful; hypocritical; false;—said of things. **3.** Not to be trusted or relied upon.

Syn.—Dissembling; hollow; deceptive; disingenuous.

In'sin-çēre'ly, *adv.* Without sincerity.

In'sin-çĕr'i-ty, *n.* Want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

In-sĭn'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSINUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSINUATING.] [Lat. *insinuare*, *insinuatum*, from prefix, *in*, and *sinus*, the bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in. **2.** To introduce artfully; to instill. **3.** To hint; to suggest by remote allusion. **4.** To push or work one's self into favor.

In-sĭn'u-āte, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow, in. **2.** To ingratiate one's self.

In-sĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in. **2.** Act of gaining favor or affection by gentle or artful means. **3.** Art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections. **4.** A hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

Syn.—See INNUENDO.

In-sĭn'u-ā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Stealing on the confidence or affections. **2.** Using insinuations; giving hints.

In-sĭn'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which insinuates.

In-sĭp'id, *a.* [Lat. *insipidus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory, from *sapere*, to taste.] **1.** Destitute of taste. **2.** Wanting spirit, life, or animation.

Syn.—Tasteless; vapid; dull; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat.

In'si-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being insipid; want
In-sĭp'id-ness, } of taste; tastelessness. **2.** Want of interest, life, or spirit.

In-sĭp'id-ly, *adv.* In an insipid manner; without taste.

In-sĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSISTING.] [Lat. *insistere*, from prefix *in* and *sistere*, to stand.] To rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

In-sĭst'ent, *a.* Standing or resting on.

In-sĭ'tion (in-sĭsh'ŭn *or* in-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *insitio*, from *inserere*, *insitum*, to ingraft, from prefix *in* and *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Insertion of a scion in a stock.

In-snâre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSNARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSNARING.] **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap. **2.** To inveigle; to seduce by artifice.

In-snâr'er, *n.* One who insnares.

In'so-brī'e-ty, *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

In-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn.

In'so-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSOLATING.] [Lat. *insolare*, *insolatum*, from prefix *in* and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

In'so-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun. **2.** A stroke of the sun.

In'so-lençe, *n.* Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others.

Syn.—Insult.—*Insolence* is a spirit engendered by bloated pride or unbridled passion; an *insult* is a personal attack (*lit.*, leaping or dancing upon), indicating scorn and triumph. The one leads usually to the other.

In'so-lent, *a.* [Lat. *insolens*, from prefix *in* and *solens*, accustomed, p. pr. of *solere*, to be accustomed.] **1.** Proud and haughty, with contempt of others. **2.** Proceeding from insolence.

Syn.—Overbearing; insulting; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious.

In'so-lent-ly, *adv.* In an insolent manner; unusually; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

In'so-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.

In-sŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid. **2.** Quality of being inexplicable.

In-sŏl'u-ble, *a.* **1.** Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid. **2.** Not to be solved or explained.

In-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication. **2.** Incapable of being paid or discharged.

In-sŏlv'en-çy, *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) The condition of one who is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, or in the usual course of trade and business. (*b.*) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

In-sŏlv'ent, *a.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts. (*b.*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. (*c.*) Respecting persons unable to pay their debts.

In-sŏlv'ent, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is unable to pay his debts; one who is not solvent.

In-sŏm'ni-oŭs, *a.* Restless in sleep, or being without sleep.

In'so-mŭch', *adv.* So; to such a degree; in such [wise.

In-spĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPECTING.] [Lat. *inspicere*, *inspectum*, from prefix *in* and *specere*, to look at, to view.] **1.** To view narrowly and critically. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered for sale, &c.

In-spĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination. **2.** Act of overseeing; superintendence.

In-spĕct'or, *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent.

In-spĕct'or-ate, } *n.* **1.** The office of an inspector.
In-spĕct'or-shĭp, } **2.** The residence of an inspector; the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction.

In-sphēre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSPHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPHERING.] To place in a sphere.

In-spīr'a-ble (89), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

In'spi-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inspiring, breathing in, infusing, and the like; inhalation. **2.** An extraordinary elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul. **3.** The result of such extraordinary elevation in the thoughts, emotions, or purposes inspired. **4.** *Specifically*, a supernatural divine influence on the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate moral or religious truth with authority.

In-spīr'a-to-ry, or **In'spi-ra-to-ry** (50), *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration.

In-spīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPIRING.] [Lat. *inspirare*, from *in* and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs. **2.** To breathe; to blow gently.

In-spīre', *v. t.* **1.** To breathe into; to fill with the breath. **2.** To infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing. **3.** To infuse into the mind; to convey, as by a superior or supernatural influence. **4.** To affect, as with a superior or supernatural influence. **5.** To inhale.

In-spīr'er, *n.* One who inspires.

In-spĭr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSPIRITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPIRITING.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to.

Syn. — To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage.

In-spĭs'sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSPISSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPISSATING.] [Lat. *inspissare*, *inspissatum*, from prefix *in* and *spissare*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.

In-spĭs'sate, *a.* Thick; inspissated.

In'spis-sā'tion, *n.* Act of inspissating, or rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.

In'sta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose.

Syn. — Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; wavering; unsteadiness; unstableness.

In-stā'ble, *a.* Not stable; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; inconstant.

In-stall', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTALLING.] [L. Lat. *installare*, from *in* and O. H. Ger. *stal*, a place, Eng. *stall*, q. v.] **1.** To set in a seat; to give a place to. **2.** To instate in an office, rank, or order, with the usual ceremonies.

In'stal-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies. **2.** Act or ceremony of instating an ordained minister in a parish; institution. [*Amer.*]

In-stall'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of installing. **2.** A part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

In'stançe, *n.* [See INSTANT.] **1.** Quality or act of being instant or pressing. **2.** Occurrence; occasion; order of occurrence. **3.** Something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring.

Syn. — Urgency; solicitation; application; example; case.

In'stançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTANCED (ĭn'stanst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTANCING.] To mention as an example or case.

In'stant, *a.* [Lat. *instans*, p. pr. of *instare*, to stand upon, to press upon, from prefix *in* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. **2.** Closely pressing or impending in respect to time; immediate. **3.** Making no delay; quick. **4.** Present; current.

In'stant, *n.* **1.** A point in duration; a moment. **2.** A particular time. **3.** A day of the present or current month.

In-stăn'ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness.

In'stan-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Done in an instant.

In'stan-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

In'stan-tā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being instantaneous.

In-stăn'ter, *adv.* [Lat.] Immediately; at the present time; without delay; instantly.

In'stant-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without the least delay or interval. **2.** With urgency or importunity.

Syn. — Directly; immediately; at once. See DIRECTLY.

In-stär', *v. t.* To set with stars, or with brilliants.

In-stāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTATING.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

In-stau'rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTAURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTAURATING.] [Lat. *instaurare*, *instauratum*.] To renew or renovate. [*Rare.*]

In'stau-rā'tion, *n.* Restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; renovation.

In-stĕad', *adv.* **1.** In the stead, place, or room. **2.** Equivalent to; equal to.

In-steep', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTEEPED (in-steept'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTEEPING.] To steep or soak; to drench.

In'step, *n.* [Prefix *in* and *step*.] **1.** The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg. **2.** That part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

In'sti-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTIGATING.] [Lat. *instigare*, *instigatum*, from *instinguere*, to incite.] To goad or urge forward; to set on.

Syn. — To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; tempt; incite; impel; encourage; animate.

In'sti-gā'tion, *n.* Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; incitement as to evil or wickedness.

In'sti-gā'tor, *n.* One who instigates; a tempter.

In-stĭll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTILLING.] [Lat. *instillare*, from *in* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop.] [Written also *instil*.] **1.** To pour in by drops. **2.** To infuse slowly, or by degrees.

In'stil-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities. **2.** Act of infusing slowly into the mind. **3.** That which is instilled or infused.

In'stil-lā'tor, *n.* One who instills; an instiller.

In-stĭll'er, *n.* One who instills; an instillator.

In-stĭll'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of instilling; instillation. **2.** That which is instilled.

In-stinct', *a.* [Lat. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere*, to instigate, incite.] Urged from within; moved; animated; excited.

In'stinct, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action; *specifically*, the natural, unreasoning impulse in an animal, by which it is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method.

In-stinct'ĭve, *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience.

In-stinct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* By force of instinct.

In'sti-tūte (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTITUTING.] [Lat. *instituere*, *institutum*, from *in* and *statuere*, to cause to stand, to set, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** To set up; to establish; to appoint; to ordain. **2.** To originate; to found. **3.** To begin; to commence; to set in operation. **4.** (*Eccl. Law.*) To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls.

In'sti-tūte, *n.* **1.** Any thing instituted; established law; settled order. **2.** That which is established as authoritative; precept; maxim; principle. **3.** An institution; a literary and philosophical society. **4.** *pl.* (*a.*) A book of elements or principles; *especially*, a work containing the principles of jurisprudence. (*b.*) Physiology applied to the practice of medicine.

In'sti-tū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of instituting; as, (*a.*) Establishment; foundation; enactment. (*b.*) Instruction; education. (*c.*) (*Eccl. Law.*) Act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice. **2.** That which is instituted or established. (*a.*) Established order, or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance. (*b.*) An established or organized society; a

foundation. **3.** A treatise or text-book; a system of elements or rules.

In'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Instituted by authority. **2.** Elementary; rudimental.

In'sti-tū'tion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Relating to an institution, or to institutions. **2.** Elemental; rudimentary.

In'sti-tū'tive, *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish. **2.** Established; depending on institution.

In'sti-tū'tor, *n.* One who institutes or establishes.

In-străt'i-fīed, *a.* Stratified within something else.

In-strŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSTRUCTING.] [Lat. *instruere*, *instructum*, from prefix *in* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order.] To furnish with requisite outfit or preparation; to make ready; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) To impart information to; to enlighten; to teach. (*b.*) To furnish with directions.

Syn. — To teach; educate; inform; indoctrinate; direct; enjoin; order; command. — The word *instruct* is used as a milder term for *direct* or *command* in issuing orders to officers under the government, as the President has *instructed* ministers at foreign courts so and so.

In-strŭct'er, *n.* See INSTRUCTOR.

In-strŭct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being instructed.

In-strŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of instructing, or teaching. **2.** That which instructs, or with which one is instructed; as, (*a.*) Precept; information; teachings. (*b.*) Direction; order; command.

Syn. — Education; teaching; breeding; indoctrination; information; advice; council; mandate.

In-strŭct'ive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.

In-strŭct'ive-ly, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

In-strŭct'ive-ness, *n.* Quality of being instructive.

In-strŭct'or, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

In-strŭct'ress, *n.* A female instructor; a preceptress.

In'stru-ment, *n.* [Lat. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement. **2.** A contrivance, by which musical sounds are produced. **3.** (*Law.*) A writing, expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding. **4.** One who, or that which, is made a means, or caused to serve a purpose.

In'stru-ment'al, *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; conducive; helpful. **2.** Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments.

In'stru-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being instrumental. **2.** That which is instrumental; agency.

In'stru-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. **2.** With instruments of music.

In'stru-men-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of using, or the subordination of, as an instrument; means; agency. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Instrumental composition. (*b.*) Act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

In'sub-jĕc'tion, *n.* Want of subjection; disobedience to government.

In'sub-ôr'di-nate (45), *a.* Not submissive; mutinous.

In'sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority.

In-sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being suffered, insupportable; unendurable; intolerable. **2.** Disgusting beyond endurance.

In-sŭf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

In'suf-fĭ'cience (-fĭsh'ens), **In'suf-fĭ'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'en-sy), *n.* **1.** Want of sufficiency; deficiency; inadequateness. **2.** Want of power or skill; inability; incapacity.

In'suf-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. **2.** Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill.

Syn. — Inadequate; incommensurate; unequal; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

In'suf-fĭ'cient-ly, *adv.* With want of sufficiency.

In'su-lar, **In'su-la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *insularis*, from *insula*, island.] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.

In'su-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being insular.

In'su-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSULATING.] [Lat. *insulare*, from *insula*, island.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to isolate. **2.** To prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat, by the interposition of non-conductors.

In'su-lā'ted, *p. a.* **1.** Standing by itself. **2.** (*Elec.*) Separated, as a body, from others, by means of non-conductors of electricity. **3.** (*Thermotics.*) Separated, as a heated body, from other bodies, by non-conductors of heat.

In'su-lā'tion, *n.* Act of insulating, or state of being insulated; detachment from other objects.

In'su-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who insulates. **2.** The substance or body that insulates; a non-conductor.

In'sult, *n.* [Lat. *insultus*, from *insilire*, *insultum*, to leap upon, from *in* and *salire*, to leap.] Gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions.

Syn. — Affront; indignity; outrage; contumely. See INSOLENCE.

In-sŭlt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSULTING.] To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions.

In-sŭlt', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

In-sŭlt'er, *n.* One who insults.

In-sū'per-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

In-sū'per-a-ble, *a.* Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

Syn. — Insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible.

In-sū'per-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

In-sū'per-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be overcome.

In'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

In'sup-pōrt'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being insupportable.

In'sup-pōrt'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured.

In'sup-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being supposed; inconceivable.

In'sup-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

In-sŭr'a-ble (-shŭr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

In-sŭr'ançe (-shŭr'-), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against loss by certain risks. **2.** Premium paid for insuring property or life.

In-sŭre' (-shŭr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSURING.] **1.** To make sure or secure. **2.** *Specifically*, to secure against a possible loss on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium.

In-sŭre', *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

In-sŭr'er (-shŭr'-), *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

In-sûr'gent, *a.* [Lat. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere*, to rise up, from prefix *in* and *surgere*, to rise.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; insubordinate; rebellious.

In-sûr'gent, *n.* A person who rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority; a rebel.

In'sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.

In'sur-mount'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

In'sur-mount'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

In'sur-rĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *insurrectio*. See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority.

Syn. — Sedition; revolt; rebellion. — *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state without aiming at open violence against the laws; *insurrection* is a rising up of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms; *revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government with a view to put it down by force; *rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt.

In'sur-rĕc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

In'sur-rĕc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

In'sur-rĕc'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

In'sus-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of susceptibility.

In'sus-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed.

In-tăct', *a.* [Lat. *intactus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere*, to touch.] Untouched, especially by any thing that harms, defiles, or the like.

In-tăgl'io (in-täl'yo), *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to engrave, carve.] A figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like; a stone or gem in which a figure is cut so as to form a depression or hollow.

In-tăn'ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being intangible; intangibleness.

In-tăn'ġi-ble, *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to the touch.

In-tăn'ġi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being intangible.

In-tāst'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being tasted; tasteless; unsavory.

In'te-ġer (in'te-jer), *n.* [Lat., untouched, whole, entire.] A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

In'te-gral, *a.* **1.** Complete; whole; entire; not frac-

tional. **2.** (*Math.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to, or being a whole number. (*b.*) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration.

In'te-gral, *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential.

In'te-gral-ly, *adv.* Wholly; completely.

In'te-grant, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

In'te-grāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTEGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTEGRATING.] **1.** To make entire; to restore. **2.** To give the sum or total. **3.** (*Math.*) To find the integral of.

In'te-grā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making entire. **2.** (*Math.*) Operation of finding the primitive function which has a given function for its differential co-efficient.

In-tĕg'ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *integritas.* See INTEGER.] **1.** State of being entire or complete; wholeness. **2.** Moral soundness; honesty; uprightness. **3.** Unimpaired, or genuine state; purity.

Syn.—Probity; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.

In-tĕg'u-ment, *n.* [Lat. *integumentum*, from *integere*, to cover, from *in* and *tegere*, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; *specifically* (*Anat.*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.

In'tel-lĕct, *n.* [Lat. *intellectus*, from *intelligere*, *intellectum*, to understand, from *inter*, between, and *legere*, to gather, collect.] The part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to judge and comprehend.

In'tel-lĕc'tion, *n.* Act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; intuition.

In'tel-lĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Having power to understand. **2.** Produced by the understanding. **3.** Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

In'tel-lĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With intellection.

In'tel-lĕct'u-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or performed by, the mind; mental. **2.** Formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone. **3.** Having the power of understanding. **4.** Relating to the understanding.

In'tel-lĕct'u-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Intellectual power. **2.** The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In'tel-lĕct'u-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who overrates the understanding. **2.** One who believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In-tĕl'li-ġençe, *n.* [Lat. *intelligentia.*] **1.** Act of knowing. **2.** The intellect as a gift or endowment. **3.** Capacity for the higher functions of the intellect. **4.** Information communicated. **5.** General information. **6.** An intelligent being or spirit.

Intelligence office, a place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

Syn.—Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; notice; notification; news.

In-tĕl'li-ġen-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence.

In-tĕl'li-ġent, *a.* **1.** Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. **2.** Endowed with a good intellect; well informed.

Syn.—Sensible; understanding; skillful.

In-tĕl'li-ġĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intelligence; intellectual. **2.** Consisting of unbodied mind.

In-tĕl'li-ġent-ly, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

In-tĕl'li-ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being intelligible.

In-tĕl'li-ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended.

Syn.—Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

In-tĕl'li-ġi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

In-tĕl'li-ġi-bly, *adv.* In an intelligible manner.

In-tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* **1.** Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. **2.** Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors. **3.** Act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate.

In-tĕm'per-ate, *a.* **1.** Indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance. **2.** Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate. **3.** Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

In-tĕm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

In-tĕm'per-ate-ness, *n.* State of being intemperate.

In-tĕn'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being held; untenable.

In-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTENDING.] [Lat. *intendere*, *intentum* and *intensum*, fr. prefix *in* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out.] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected.

Syn.—To contemplate; meditate; attend to; purpose; design; mean.

In-tĕnd'an-çy, *n.* **1.** Office or employment of an intendant. **2.** The district committed to the charge of an intendant.

In-tĕnd'ant, *n.* One who has the charge of some public business; a superintendent.

In-tend'ed, *n.* One who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

In-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who intends.

In-tĕnd'ment, *n.* **1.** Intention; design. **2.** (*Law.*) The true meaning or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument.

In-tĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of making soft or tender; state of being made tender.

In-tĕn'sa-tĭve, *a.* Adding intensity; intensifying.

In-tĕnse', *a.* [Lat. *intensus*, stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere*, *intensum*, to stretch.] **1.** Strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch. **2.** Extreme in degree; as, (*a.*) Ardent; fervent. (*b.*) Keen; biting. (*c.*) Vehement; earnest. (*d.*) Severe; violent.

In-tĕnse'ly, *adv.* **1.** To an extreme degree. **2.** Attentively.

In-tĕnse'ness, *n.* State of being intense; intensity.

In-tĕn'si-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTENSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTENSIFYING.] [Lat. *intensus* and *facere*, to make.] To render more intense.

In-ten'sĭ-fy, *v. i.* To become intense, or more intense.

In-tĕn'sion, *n.* **1.** A straining, or the state of being strained. **2.** Increase of power or energy of any quality. **3.** (*Logic & Metaph.*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion.

In-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being intense; intenseness; extreme degree. **2.** (*Physics & Mech.*) Effectiveness, as estimated by results produced.

In-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Stretched, or admitting of extension, or increase of degree. **2.** Assiduous; intense. **3.** (*Gram.*) Serving to give force or emphasis.

In-tĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give force.

In-tent', *a.* [See INTEND.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; anxiously diligent.

In-tĕnt', *n.* Act of turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose.

Syn.—Intention; meaning; view; drift; object; end; aim.

In-tĕn'tion, *n.* **1.** A bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application. **2.** Fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or in a particular way of acting. **3.** Object intended. **4.** State of being strained. **5.** (*Logic.*) Any mental apprehension of an object.

To heal by the first intention (*Surg.*), to cicatrize, as a wound without suppuration.

Syn.—Design; purpose; aim; intent; drift. See DESIGN.

In-tĕn'tion-al, *a.* Done by intention or design; intended; designed.

In-tĕn'tion-al-ly, *adv.* With intention; by design.

In-tĕnt'ly, *adv.* In an intent manner; with eagerness.

Syn.—Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; sedulously; diligently; eagerly.

In-tent'ness, *n.* State of being intent; close application.

In-tẽr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERRING.] [L. Lat. & It. *interrare*, from Lat. *in* and *terra*, the earth.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhume.

In'ter-ăct', *n.* [in a play.] A short act or piece between others, as

In-tẽr'ca-lar, } *a.* Inserted or introduced in the midst
In-tẽr'ca-la-ry, } of others; applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29th) inserted in leap-year.

In-tẽr'ca-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCALATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCALATING.] [Lat. *intercalare*, *intercalatum*, from *inter*, between, and *calare*, to call, proclaim.] To insert between others; as, (*a.*) (*Chron.*) To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar. (*b.*) (*Geol.*) To insert, as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks.

In-tẽr'ca-lā'tion, *n.* Insertion of any thing between others; introduction; as, (*a.*) (*Chron.*) Insertion of a day in a calendar. (*b.*) (*Geol.*) Intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.

In'ter-çēde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCEDING.] [Lat. *intercedere*, from *inter*, between, and *cedere*, to pass.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to interpose; to mediate.

In'ter-çēd'ent, *a.* Passing between; mediating.
In'ter-çēd'er, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
In'ter-çĕpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCEPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCEPTING.] [Lat. *intercipere*, *interceptum*, from *inter*, between, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way. **2.** To obstruct the progress of. **3.** To interrupt communication with, or progress toward. **4.** (*Math.*) To take, include, or comprehend between.
In'ter-çĕpt'er, *n.* One who intercepts. [hindrance.
In'ter-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act of intercepting or stopping;
In'ter-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance. **2.** Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of, or, less often, against another.
In'ter-çĕs'sor, *n.* **1.** One who intercedes; a mediator. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.
In'ter-çĕs'so-ry, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.
In'ter-chānġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCHANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCHANGING.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate. **2.** To cause to follow, or to alternate.
In'ter-chānġe', *v. i.* To succeed alternately.
In'ter-chānġe', *n.* **1.** Act of mutually changing; exchange. **2.** State of being mutually changed; alternate succession. **3.** Barter; commerce.
In'ter-chānġe'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.
In'ter-chānġe'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Admitting of exchange. **2.** Following each other in alternate succession.
In'ter-chanġe'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.
In'ter-chānġe'a-bly, *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately.
In'ter-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Intercepting; seizing by the way.
In'ter-clūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCLUDING.] [Lat. *intercludere*, from *inter*, between, and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] To shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt.
In'ter-clū'sion, *n.* Interception; a stopping.
In'ter-co-lō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies.
In'ter-co-lŭm'ni-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) The clear space between two columns, measured at the lower parts of their shafts..
In'ter-com'mon, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERCOMMONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERCOMMONING.] **1.** To share with others; to participate; *especially*, to feed at the same table. **2.** (*O. Law.*) To graze cattle in a common pasture.
In'ter-com'mon-ağe, *n.* (*O. Law.*) Mutual commonage. See INTERCOMMON.
In'ter-com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.
In'ter-com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal communication or intercourse.
In'ter-com-mūn'ion, *n.* Mutual communion.
In'ter-com-mū'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** A mutual communication or community. **2.** Mutual freedom or exercise of religion.
In'ter-cŏs'tal, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *costa*, rib.] (*Anat.*) Placed or lying between the ribs.
In'ter-cōurse, *n.* Connection by concurrent or reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, language, or correspondence; *especially*, interchange of thought and feeling.

Syn. — Communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.

In'ter-cŭr'rençe, *a.* A passing or running between; occurrence.
In'ter-cŭr'rent, *a.* [Lat. *intercurrens*, p. pr. of *intercurrere*, to run between, from *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run.] **1.** Running between or among. **2.** Occurring; intervening.
In'ter-de-pĕnd'ençe, *n.* Mutual dependence.
In'ter-dĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERDICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERDICTING.] [Lat. *interdicere*, *interdictum*, from *inter*, between, and *dicere*, to say, speak.] **1.** To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.
In'ter-dĭct', *n.* **1.** A prohibition. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A prohibition of the pope, by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service, or from administering or enjoying some privileges of the church. [inhibition.
In'ter-dĭc'tion, *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition;
In'ter-dĭct'ive, *a.* Having the design, power, or effect, to prohibit.
In'ter-dĭct'o-ry, *a.*
In'ter-est, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERESTING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing. **2.** To excite in behalf of another, or of some other object; — used reflexively.
In'ter-est, *n.* [From Lat. *interest*, it interests, is of interest; from *interesse*, to be between, to be of importance, from *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Special attention to some object; concern; sympathy. **2.** Excitement of feeling, especially of pleased or gratified feeling, regard, or affection. **3.** Share; portion; part. **4.** Advantage, personal or general; lot. **5.** Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. **6.** Any surplus advantage, or unexpected advance in returning what has been received.

Compound interest, that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest. — *Simple interest*, that which arises from the principal sum only.

In'ter-ĕst-ed, *p. a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.
In'ter-ĕst-ing (110), *p. a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.
In'ter-fēre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERFERING.] [Lat. *inter*, between, and *ferire*, to strike.] **1.** To come in collision; to clash. **2.** To enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. **3.** (*Far.*) To strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh. **4.** (*Physics.*) To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another.

Syn. — To interpose; intermeddle. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-fēr'ençe, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act or state of interfering; interposition. **2.** Collision; clashing. **3.** (*Physics.*) The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two streams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any
In'ter-fēr'er, *n.* One who interferes. [kind.
In'tĕr'flu-ent, *a.*
In-tĕr'flu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *interfluens*, *interfluus*, from *inter*, between, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing between.
In'tĕr-fŭl'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *interfulgens*, p. pr. of *interfulgere*, to shine between.] Shining between.
In'ter-fūsed', *a.* [Lat. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere*, to pour between.] Poured or spread between.
In'ter-fū'sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* A pouring or spreading out between.
In'ter-ĭm, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *im*, contracted from *ipsum* (sc. *tempus*).] The mean time; time intervening.
In-tē'ri-or (89), *a.* [Lat., compar. of *interus*, for *internus*, inward, internal.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner; — opposed to *exterior*, *superficial*. **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland.
In-tē'ri-or, *n.* **1.** Internal part of a thing; the inside. **2.** The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.
In-tē'ri-or-ly, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.
In'ter-jā'çençe, *n.*
In'ter-jā'çen-çy, *n.* That which is interjacent; hence, a space or region between some other known or specified places.
In'ter-jā'çent, *a.* [Lat. *interjacens*, p. pr. of *interjacere*, to lie between, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying or being between; intervening.
In'ter-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERJECTING.] [Lat. *interjicere*, *interjectum*, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in between; to insert.
In'ter-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing between. **2.** A word, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion. See EXCLAMATION.
In'ter-jĕc'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words or phrases. **2.** Having the nature of an interjection.
In'ter-lāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLACED (ĭn'ter-lāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLACING.] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing with another; to intermix.
In'ter-lärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLARDING.] To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture; hence, to interpose; to insert between.

In'ter-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLAYING.] To lay or place among or between.

In'ter-lēaf', *n.* A blank leaf inserted. [tween.

In'ter-lēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLEAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLEAVING.] To insert a leaf into; to insert, as a blank leaf, or blank leaves, in a book, between other leaves.

In'ter-līne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLINING.] **1.** To write in alternate lines. **2.** To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.

In'ter-lĭn'e-al, } *a.* Written or inserted between other
In'ter-lĭn'e-ar, } lines.

In'ter-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of interlining. **2.** A passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

In'ter-lĭnk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLINKED (ĭn'ter-lĭnkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLINKING.] To connect by uniting links.

In'ter-lo-cā'tion, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

In'ter-lŏck', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLOCKED (ĭn'ter-lŏkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLOCKING.] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

In'ter-lŏck', *v. t.* To unite by locking together.

In'ter-lo-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *interlocutio*, from *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between, from *inter*, between, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** Dialogue; conference. **2.** (*Law.*) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. **3.** Hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

In'ter-lŏc'u-tor, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.

In'ter-lŏc'u-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Consisting of dialogue. **2.** (*Law.*) Intermediate; not final or definitive.

In'ter-lōpe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERLOPED (ĭn'ter-lōpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERLOPING.] To traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.

In'ter-lōp'er, *n.* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

In'ter-lū'cent, *a.* [Lat. *interlucens*, p. pr. of *interlucere*, to shine between.] Shining between. [*Rare.*]

In'ter-lūde (53), *n.* [From Lat. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, play, from *ludere*, to play.] **1.** A theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play or between the play and the afterpiece. **2.** (*Mus.*) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

In'ter-lū'nar, } *a.* Belonging to the time when the
In'ter-lū'na-ry, } moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

In'ter-măr'rĭage, *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

In'ter-măr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERMARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERMARRYING.] To become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

In'ter-mĕd'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERMEDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERMEDDLING.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously.

Syn.—To interpose; interfere. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-mĕd'dler, *n.* One who intermeddles with, or intrudes into, business which does not concern him.

In'ter-mē'di-a-çy, *n.* Interposition; intervention; [*Rare.*] [intermediate.

In'ter-mē'di-al (77), *a.* Lying between; intervening;

In'ter-mē'di-a-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *intermedius*, from *inter*, between, and *medius*, the middle or midst.] Lying between; intermediate.

In'ter-mē'di-ate, *a.* Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interjacent.

In'ter-mē'di-āte, *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose.

In'ter-mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* By way of intervention.

In'ter-mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* Intervention; common means.

In'ter-mē'di-ŭm, *n.* **1.** Intermediate space. [*Rare.*] **2.** An intervening agent or instrument.

In-tĕr'ment, *n.* Act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

In'ter-mī-grā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal migration.

In-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Without termination; admitting no limit.

Syn.—Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

In-tĕr'mi-na-bly, *adv.* Without end or limit.

In-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* [Lat. *interminatus*, from *in*, not, and *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare*, to terminate.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

In'ter-mĭn'gle (-mĭng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERMINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERMINGLING.] To mingle or mix together; to put with other things.

In'ter-mĭn'gle, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

In'ter-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *intermissio*. See INTERMIT.] **1.** Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; a temporary pause. **2.** (*Med.*) The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever.

Syn.—Cessation; interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest.

In'ter-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

In'ter-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERMITTING.] [Lat. *intermittere*, from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

In'ter-mĭt', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

In'ter-mĭt'tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.

In'ter-mĭt'tent, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

In'ter-mĭt'ting-ly, *adv.* With intermission.

In'ter-mĭx', *v. t.* To mix together; to intermingle.

In'ter-mĭx', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERMIXED (ĭn'ter-mĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERMIXING.] To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

In'ter-mĭxt'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** A mass formed by mixture. **2.** Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In'ter-mŏn'tāne, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain; from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Between mountains.

In'ter-mŭn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane, from *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb.

In'ter-mū'ral, *a.* [Lat. *intermuralis*, from *inter*, between, and *muralis*.] Lying between walls.

In-tĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *internus*.] **1.** Inward; interior; not external; derived from, or dependent on, the object itself. **2.** Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; said of a country, domestic, as opposed to *foreign*. **3.** Intrinsic; real. **4.** Pertaining to the heart.

In-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; beneath the surface. **2.** Hence, mentally; spiritually.

In'ter-nă'tion-al (-năsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to the the relations of two or more nations.

In'ter-nē'çīne, *a.* [From Lat. *internecare*, to kill, to slaughter, from *inter*, between, and *necare*, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly; destructive.

In'ter-nē'çīve, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

In'ter-nŭn'ci-o (-nŭn'shĭ-o), *n.* [Lat. *internuncius*, from *inter*, between, and *nuncius*, messenger; Sp. *internuncio*.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. **2.** The pope's representative at republics and small courts.

In'ter-ō'ce-ăn'ic (-ō'she-), *a.* Between oceans.

In'ter-pel-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *interpellatio*, from *interpellere*.] **1.** The act of interrupting; interruption. **2.** The act of interfering, interposing, or interceding; interposition; intercession.

In'ter-plēad', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERPLEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERPLEADING.] (*Law.*) To discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

In'ter-plēad'er, *n.* **1.** One who interpleads. **2.** (*Law.*) A proceeding to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.

In'ter-plĕdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERPLEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERPLEDGING.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In-tĕr'po-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERPOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERPOLATING.] [Lat. *interpolare*, *interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polire*, to polish.] **1.** To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to foist in. **2.** To alter or corrupt by the insertion of foreign matter; *especially*, to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author. **3.** (*Math.*) To fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.

In-tĕr'po-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book. **2.** A spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author. **3.** (*Math.*) The operation of finding from a few given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law of the series.

In-tẽr'po-lā'tor, *n.* One who interpolates.
In'ter-pōṣ'al, *n.* **1.** Act of interposing; interposition; interference. **2.** Intervention.
In'ter-pōṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERPOSING.] [Lat. *interponere*, *interpositum*, from *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] **1.** To place between. **2.** To intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. **3.** To offer, as aid or services.

Syn. — To intervene; intercede; mediate; interfere; intermeddle. — A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are interfered with.

In'ter-pōṣe', *v. i.* **1.** To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. **2.** To put in by way of interruption.
In'ter-pōṣ'er, *n.* One who interposes.
In'ter-po-ṣi'tion (-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** A being, placing, or coming between; intervention. **2.** Intervenient agency. **3.** Mediation; agency between parties. **4.** Any thing interposed.
In-tẽr'pret, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERPRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERPRETING.] [Lat. *interpretari*, from *interpres*, interpreter.] **1.** To explain the meaning of; to expound. **2.** To free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unfold.
In-tẽr'pre-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of interpreting; explanation of what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; version; construction. **2.** The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation rendered; meaning; sense. **3.** The power of explaining.
In-tẽr'pre-tā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Designed or fitted to explain. **2.** Collected or known by interpretation.
In-tẽr'pret-er, *n.* One who interprets or explains.
In'ter-pŭnc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *interpunctio*, from *interpungere*, *interpunctum*, to interpoint.] Punctuation.
In'ter-rĕg'num, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, dominion, reign.] **1.** The time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. **2.** Any period during which the executive branch of a government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.
In-tẽr'rer, *n.* [From Eng. *inter*.] One who inters.
In'ter-rĕx, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *rex*, king.] A regent; one who governs during an interregnum.
In-tẽr'ro-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERROGATING.] [Lat. *interrogare*, *interrogatum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogare*, to ask.] To question formally; to examine by asking questions.

Syn. — To question; inquire; ask. See QUESTION.

In-tẽr'ro-gāte, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to ask.
In-tẽr'ro-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of questioning; examination by questions. **2.** A question put; an inquiry. **3.** A point, mark, or sign, thus [?], indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.
In'ter-rŏg'a-tĭve, *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.
In'ter-rŏg'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking [questions.
In'ter-rŏg'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the form of a question.
In-tẽr'ro-gā'tor, *n.* One who asks questions; a questioner.
In'tẽr-rŏg'a-to-ry (50), *n.* A question or inquiry.
In'ter-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing or expressing a question.
In'ter-rŭpt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERRUPTING.] [Lat. *interrumpere*, *interruptum*, from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** To break into or between; to interfere with the current or motion of. **2.** To break the even surface or uniform succession or order of.
In'ter-rŭpt'er, *n.* One who interrupts.
In'ter-rŭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon. **2.** Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; hindrance. **3.** Stop; cessation; intermission.
In'ter-scăp'u-lar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated between the shoulder-blades.
In'ter-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERSCRIBING.] [Lat. *interscribere*, fr. *inter*, between, and *scribere*, to write.] To write between.
In'ter-sē'cant, *a.* [Lat. *intersecans*, p. pr. of *intersecare*. See *infra*.] Dividing into parts; crossing.
In'ter-sĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *intersecare*, *intersectum*, fr. *inter*, between, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut into or between; to divide into parts.
In'ter-sĕct', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERSECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERSECTING.] To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other.
In'ter-sĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or state of intersecting. **2.** (*Geom.*) The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
In'ter-spāçe, *n.* An intervening space.
In'ter-spẽrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERSPERSED (ĭn'ter-spẽrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERSPERSING.] [Lat. *interspergere*, *interspersum*, from *inter*, between, among, and *spargere*, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there.
In'ter-spẽr'sion, *n.* Act of interspersing.
In'ter-stĕl'lar, **In'ter-stĕl'la-ry**, *a.* Situated among the stars.
In'ter-stĭçe, or **In-tẽr'stĭçe**, *n.* [Lat. *interstitium*, fr. *inter*, between, and *sistere*, *stiti*, to stand.] An empty space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. [ing, interstices.
In'ter-stĭ'tial (-stĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containIn'ter-tĕxt'ūre, *n.* The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.
In'ter-trŏp'ĭc-al, *a.* Situated between the tropics.
In'ter-twīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERTWINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERTWINING.] To unite by twining one with another.
In'ter-twīne', *v. i.* To be twined or twisted together.
In'ter-twĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERTWISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERTWISTING.] To twist one with another.
In'ter-val, *n.* [Lat. *intervallum*, fr. *inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen wall set with palisades, from *vallus*, stake, palisade.] **1.** A space between things. **2.** Space of time between any two points or events. **3.** Space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium. **4.** (*Mus.*) Difference in pitch between any two tones. **5.** A fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers. [In this sense written also *intervale*.]
In'ter-vēne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERVENING.] [Lat. *intervenire*, from *inter*, between, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** To come or be between persons or things. **2.** To occur, fall, or come between points of time or events. **3.** To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt. **4.** To interpose or undertake an action voluntarily for another.
In'ter-vēn'er, *n.* One who intervenes.
In'ter-vĕn'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of intervening; interposition. **2.** Any interference that may affect the interests of others, especially of one or more states with the affairs of another. **3.** (*Civil Law.*) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.
In'ter-view, *n.* A mutual sight or view; a meeting for some conference on an important subject; a conference.
In'ter-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTERVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERVOLVING.] [Lat. *inter*, between, among, and *volvere*, to roll.] To involve one within another.
In'ter-wēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* INTERWOVE; *p. p.* INTERWOVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTERWEAVING.] **1.** To weave together; to unite in texture or construction. **2.** To intermix; to set among or together. **3.** To intermingle; to unite intimately; to connect closely.
In-tĕs'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis*, from *in*, not, and *testabilis*, having a right to give testimony, from *testari*, to be a witness, to make a will.] Not legally qualified or competent to make a testament. [made a valid will.
In-tĕs'ta-çy, *n.* The state of one dying without having
In-tĕs'tate, *a.* [Lat. *intestatus*, from *in*, not, and *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*, to make a will.] **1.** Dying without having made a valid will. **2.** Not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will. [valid will.
In-tĕs'tate, *n.* A person who dies without making a
In-tĕs'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.
In-tĕs'tĭne, *a.* [Lat. *intestinus*, from *intus*, on the inside, within.] **1.** Internal; inward. **2.** Depending upon the internal constitution; subjective. **3.** Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; — applied usually to that which is evil.
In-tĕs'tĭne, *n.*; *pl.* IN-TĔS'TĬNEṢ. (*Anat.*) The canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.
In-thrạll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTHRALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTHRALLING.] To reduce to bondage or servitude; to enslave.
In-thrạll'ment, *n.* Act of inthralling, or state of being inthralled; servitude; slavery; bondage.

In-thrōne', *v. t.* Same as *enthrone*. See ENTHRONE.
In'ti-ma-çy, *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.
In'ti-mate (45), *a.* [Lat. *intimus*, from *intus*, within.] **1.** Innermost; inward; internal. **2.** Near; close. **3.** Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.
In'ti-mate, *n.* A familiar friend or associate.
In'ti-māte (45), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTIMATING.] [Lat. *intimare*, *intimatum*, to put, bring, drive, or press into, to make known, from *intimus*, inmost.] To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint.
In'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* In an intimate or close manner.
In'ti-mā'tion, *n.* Act of intimating; that which is intimated; a hint.
In-tĭm'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTIMIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTIMIDATING.] [L. Lat. *intimidare*, *intimidatum*, to frighten, from Lat. *in* and *timidus*, fearful, timid.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; abash; deter; frighten; terrify.

In-tĭm'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making timid or fearful; state of being abashed.
In-tĭt'ule, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTITULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTITULING.] To entitle; to give a title to.
In'to, *prep.* To the inside of; within; — used in a variety of applications.
In-tŏl'er-a-ble, *a.* Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable.
In-tŏl'ĕr-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being not tolerable.
In-tŏl'er-a-bly, *adv.* In an intolerable manner.
In-tŏl'er-ançe, *n.* State of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.
In-tŏl'er-ant, *a.* **1.** Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in relation to religion. **2.** Not able or willing to endure.
In-tŏl'er-ā'tion, *n.* Want of toleration; intolerance.
In-tọmb' (in-tōōm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTOMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.
In'to-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTONATING.] [Lat. *intonare*, *intonatum*, from *in* and *tonare*, to thunder, to make a loud, thundering noise, from *tonus*, sound, tone.] **1.** To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice solmization. **2.** To read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner.
In'to-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b.*) The peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone. **2.** Act or manner of modulating the voice musically; *especially*, the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone.
In-tōne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTONING.] To utter a sound; to give forth a deep, protracted sound.
In-tōne', *v. t.* To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant.
In-tŏx'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTOXICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTOXICATING.] [L. Lat. *intoxicare*, *intoxicatum*, to drug or poison, from Lat. *toxicum*, Gr. τοξικόν (sc. φαρμακόν), a poison in which arrows were dipped, from τόξον, bow, arrow.] **1.** To make drunk; to inebriate. **2.** To excite to a kind of delirium.
In-tŏx'i-cate, *a.* Over-excited, as with joy, grief, and the like.
In-tŏx'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** State of being intoxicated; the act of making drunk. **2.** Elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

Syn. — Drunkenness; inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; infatuation; delirium.

In-trăct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being intractable.
In-trăct'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not tractable, easily governed, managed, or directed. **2.** Indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed.

Syn. — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; refractory; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.

In-trăct'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being not tractable.
In-trăct'a-bly, *adv.* In an intractable manner.
In-trā'dos, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *intra*, within, and Fr. *dos*, equiv. to Lat. *dorsum*, the back.] (*Arch.*) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
In-trăn'si-tĭve, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.
In-trăn'si-tĭve-ly, *adv.* Without an object following.
In'trans-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Not capable of being transmitted.
In'trans-mūt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *a.* Quality of not being transmutable.
In'trans-mūt'a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being transmuted, or changed into another substance.
In-trēat', *v. t.* See ENTREAT.
In-trĕnch' (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRENCHED (in-trĕncht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRENCHING.] **1.** To surround with a trench, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. **2.** To make hollows or trenches in or upon.
In-trĕnch', *v. i.* To invade; to encroach.
In-trĕnch'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of intrenching. **2.** (*Mil.*) A trench or ditch dug out for a defense against an enemy; also, the earth thrown up in making such a ditch; and, hence, a slight fortification or field-work. **3.** Any defense or protection. **4.** Any encroachment on the rights of another.
In-trĕp'id, *a.* [Lat. *intrepidus*.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.
In'tre-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being intrepid; fearless bravery.

Syn. — Courage; heroism; bravery; fortitude; gallantry; valor.

In-trĕp'id-ly, *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.
In'tri-ca-çy, *n.* State of being intricate or entangled.

Syn. — Perplexity; complication; complexity.

In'tri-cate, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare*, *intricatum*, from prefix *in*, and *tricari*, to make hindrances or perplexities, from *tricæ*, hindrances.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

Syn. — Complex; complicated. — A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts; it is *complicated* when those parts are so many or so arranged as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* (*lit.*, having many folds) when it has numerous windings and confused involutions which it is hard to follow out. *Complexity* puzzles; *complication* confounds; *intricacy* bewilders. What is complex must be resolved into its parts; what is *complicated* must be drawn out and developed; what is *intricate* must be *unraveled*.

In'tri-cate-ly, *adv.* In an intricate manner.
In'tri-cate-ness, *n.* The state of being intricate.
In-trĭgue', *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. **2.** The plot of a play or romance. **3.** Secret commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; amour.
In-trĭgue' (in-trēg'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRIGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRIGUING.] [Fr. *intriguer*. See INTRICATE, *v.*] **1.** To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. **2.** To carry on a commerce of forbidden love.
In-trĭgu'er (in-trēg'er), *n.* One who intrigues.
In-trĭgu'er-y, *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.
In-trĭn'sic, **In-trĭn-sic'al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *intrinsicus*, Lat. *intrinsecus*, from *intra*, within, and *secus*, side.] Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.
In-trĭn'sic-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.
In'tro-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *introcedere*, to go in, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] (*Med.*) A depression, or sinking of parts inward.
In'tro-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRODUCED (in'-tro-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRODUCING.] [Lat. *introducere*, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in. **2.** To bring to be acquainted. **3.** To bring into notice or practice. **4.** To produce; to cause to exist. **5.** To open to notice; to begin.
In'tro-dū'çer, *n.* One who introduces.
In'tro-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of introducing, or bringing to notice. **2.** The act of making persons known to each other. **3.** Preliminary matter. **4.** Hence, a formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; *specifically*, a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study.
In'tro-dŭc'tive, *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory.
In'tro-dŭc'to-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; preliminary; prefatory.
In-trō'it, *n.* [Lat. *introitus*, from *introire*, *introitum*, to go into, to enter, from *intro*, within, and *ire*, *itum*, to go.] Any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general.
In'tro-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* The action of sending or conveying in.
In'tro-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTROMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTROMITTING.] [Lat. *intromittere*, *intromis-*

sum, from *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To send in; to let in; to admit. **2.** To allow to enter.

Ĭn'tro-spĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *introspicere*, *introspectum*, fr. *intro*, inward, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.

Ĭn'tro-spĕc'tion, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

Ĭn'tro-spĕc'tĭve, *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

Ĭn'tro-vẽr'sion, *n.* Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

Ĭn'tro-vẽrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTROVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTROVERTING.] [Lat. *intro*, within, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] To turn inward.

In-trụde', *v. i.* [Lat. *intrudere*, from *in* and *trudere*, to thrust.] **1.** To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company. **2.** To enter or force one's self in without permission.

In-trụde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRUDING.] **1.** To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome. **2.** To force or cast in. **3.** (*Geol.*) To force into, as the clefts or fissures of rocks.

Syn. — To obtrude; encroach; infringe; intrench; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

In-trụd'er, *n.* One who intrudes.

In-trụ'sion (-trụ'zhun), *n.* **1.** Act of intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment. **2.** (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks. **3.** (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion.

In-trụ'sion-ĭst, *n.* One who intrudes into the place of another, or who favors such intrusion.

In-trụ'sĭve, *a.* Tending or apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome.

In-trŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRUSTING.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.

Syn. — To commit; consign; confide.

Ĭn'tu-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *intueri*, *intuitus*, to look on, from prefix *in* and *tueri*, to look.] **1.** An act of immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness. **2.** A truth that can not be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience.

Ĭn'tu-ĭ'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, intuition; derived or obtained by intuition; intuitive.

In-tū'i-tĭve (30), *a.* **1.** Seeing clearly. **2.** Knowing by intuition. **3.** Received or obtained by intuition.

In-tū'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; without reasoning.

Ĭn'tu-mĕsçe' (ĭn'tu-mĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTUMESCED (ĭn'tu-mĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTUMESCING.] [Lat. *intumescere*, from prefix *in* and *tumescere*, to swell up.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

Ĭn'tu-mĕs'çençe, *n.* **1.** Action of swelling. **2.** A swelling with bubbles; a tumid state.

Ĭn'tus-sus-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *intus*, within, and *susceptio*, a taking up or in.] **1.** Reception of one part within another. **2.** (*Anat.*) The abnormal reception of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it.

In-twīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTWINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTWINING.] To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe.

In-twĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTWISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTWISTING.] To twist into or together.

In-ŭm'brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *inumbrare*, *inumbratum*, from prefix *in* and *umbrare*, to shade, from *umbra*, shade; It. *inombrare*.] To shade.

In-ŭn'dant, *a.* Overflowing. [*Rare.*]

In-ŭn'dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INUNDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INUNDATING.] [Lat. *inundare*, *inundatum*, from prefix *in* and *undare*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.] **1.** To overflow; to deluge; to flood. **2.** To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

Ĭn'un-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of inundating, or state of being inundated; a flood. **2.** An overflowing or superfluous abundance.

Ĭn'ur-băn'i-ty, *n.* Want of urbanity or courtesy; incivility.

In-ūre' (in-yụr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INURING.] [Prefix *in* and *ure* (obs.), to use, practice, from Lat. *augurium*, augury. Cf. INAUGURATE.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; to habituate; to accustom.

In-ūre', *v. i.* To take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

In-ūre'ment (-yụr'ment), *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.

In-ûrn', *v. t.* **1.** To bury; to inter; to intomb. **2.** To put in an urn.

Ĭn'u-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-vāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVADING.] [Lat. *invadere*, *invasum*, from prefix *in* and *vadere*, to go.] **1.** To enter with hostile intentions; to attack. **2.** To infringe; to encroach on; to violate.

In-vād'er, *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

In-văl'id, *a.* [Lat. *invalidus*, from prefix *in* and *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong, to be in force.] **1.** Of no force, weight, or cogency; weak. **2.** (*Law.*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.

Ĭn'va-lĭd, *a.* In ill health; feeble; infirm.

Ĭn'va-lĭd (110), *n.* A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

Ĭn'va-lĭd, *v. t.* To enroll or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

In-văl'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVALIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVALIDATING.] [See *supra.*] To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of.

In-văl'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act or process of rendering invalid.

Ĭn'va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

In-văl'u-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, used intensively, and *valuable*.] Dear beyond any assignable value; inestimable.

In-văl'u-a-bly, *adv.* Inestimably.

In-vā'ri-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being invariable.

In-vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Not given to variation or change; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; always uniform.

In-vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

In-vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Without alteration or change.

In-vā'sion, *n.* [See INVADE.] **1.** Act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; encroachment. **2.** A warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid. **3.** Approach of any foe, or any thing hurtful or pernicious.

Syn. — Incursion; irruption; inroad. — *Invasion* is generic, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country. *Incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden invasion; *irruption* denotes a particularly violent invasion; *inroad* includes the idea of invasion with a design to occupy.

In-vā'sĭve, *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

In-vĕc'tĭve, *n.* [See *infra.*] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation.

Syn. — Abuse; censure; reproach.

In-vĕc'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *invectivus*, from *invehere*. See INVEIGH.] Satirical; abusive; railing.

In-veigh' (in-vā'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGHED (in-vād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGHING.] [Lat. *invehere*, to carry or bring into or against, to inveigh, from prefix *in* and *vehere*, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

In-veigh'er (in-vā'er), *n.* One who rails; a railer.

In-vēi'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGLING.] [Norm. Fr. *enveogler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler*, from *aveugle*, blind, from Lat. *ab* and *oculus*, eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

In-vēi'gle-ment, *n.* Act of inveigling; that which inveigles; enticement.

In-vēi'gler, *n.* One who inveigles.

In-vent', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTING.] [Lat. *invenire*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find, from prefix *in* and *venire*, to come.] **1.** To discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to find out. **2.** To make; to manufacture; hence, to fabricate; to frame.

Syn. — To discover; contrive; devise; frame. See DISCOVER.

In-vĕnt'ful, *a.* Full of invention.

In-vĕnt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being invented.

In-vĕn'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of finding out; contrivance of that which did not before exist. **2.** That which is invented; an original contrivance. **3.** Power of inventing.

In-vĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

In-vĕnt'or, *n.* One who finds out something new; a contriver.

Ĭn'ven-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an inventory.

Ĭn'ven-to-ry (50), *n.* [Lat. *inventarium*. See INVENT.] **1.** A list of the property of which a person or estate is

found to be possessed. **2.** Any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant, and the like.

Syn. — List; register; roll; schedule; catalogue.

In'ven-to-ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTORIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTORYING.] **1.** To make an inventory of. **2.** To insert or register in an account of goods.

In-vĕnt'ress, *n.* A female who invents.

In-vĕrse' (14), *a.* [Lat. *inversus*, p. p. of *invertere*. See INVERT.] **1.** Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal. **2.** (*Bot.*) Inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. **3.** (*Math.*) Opposite in nature and effect.

In-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In an inverted order or manner.

In-vĕr'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of inverting. **2.** A complete change of order; a reversed position. **3.** (*Gram.*) A change of the usual order of words.

In-vĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVERTING.] [Lat. *invertere*, *inversum*, from prefix *in* and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to. **2.** (*Mus.*) To change the position of; — said of the tones which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.

In-vĕr'te-bral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals; invertebrate.

In-vĕr'te-brate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having no vertebral column.

In-vĕr'te-brate, **In-vĕr'te-brā'ted**, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebræ; invertebral.

In-vert'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Changed in order; reversed. **2.** (*Geol.*) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval and the like.

In-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inverted or turned.

In-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVESTING.] [Lat. *investire*, from prefix *in* and *vestire*, to clothe.] **1.** To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array. **2.** To endow; hence, to confer; to give. **3.** To clothe, as with office or authority; to grace; to bedeck. **4.** (*Mil.*) To inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to. **5.** To place, as property, so that it will be safe and yield a profit.

In-vĕst', *v. i.* To make an investment.

In-vĕs'ti-ga-ble, *a.* Admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

In-vĕs'ti-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVESTIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVESTIGATING.] [Lat. *investigare*, *investigatum*, from prefix *in* and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, footstep, track.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into.

In-vĕs'ti-gā'tion, *n.* Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry.

In-vĕs'ti-gā'tĭve, *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive.

In-vĕs'ti-gā'tor, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

In-vĕst'i-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** (*Feudal Law.*) The action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin. **2.** The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. **3.** That with which any one is invested or clothed.

In-vĕst'ment, *n.* **1.** Action of investing. **2.** That with which any one is invested; a vestment. **3.** (*Mil.*) Act of besieging by an armed force. **4.** The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

In-vĕst'or, *n.* One who invests.

In-vĕt'er-a-çy, *n.* Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

In-vĕt'er-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare*, to render old, from prefix *in*, not, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted. **2.** Having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual.

In-vĕt'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

In-vĕt'er-ate-ness, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.

In-vĭd'i-oŭs (77), *a.* [Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy.] **1.** Enviable; desirable. **2.** Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

In-vĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an invidious manner.

In-vĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

In-vĭg'i-lançe, **In-vĭg'i-lan-çy**, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

In-vĭg'or-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *vb. n.* INVIGORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVIGORATING.] [Lat. prefix *in* and *vigor*, force, strength, vigor.] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate.

In-vĭg'or-ā'tion, *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

In-vĭn'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being invincible; invincibleness.

In-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.

In-vĭn'çi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

In-vĭn'çi-bly, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

In-vī'o-la-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inviolable; inviolableness.

In-vī'o-la-ble, *a.* **1.** Not violable; not capable of being broken or violated; not to be profaned; sacred. **2.** Not susceptible of hurt or wound.

In-vī'o-la-bly, *adv.* Without violation.

In-vī'o-late, **In-vī'o-lā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *inviolatus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *violatus*, p. p. of *violare*, to violate.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

In-vĭş'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being invisible. **2.** That which is invisible.

In-vĭş'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

In-vĭş'i-bly, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight.

In-vi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of inviting; the requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place.

In-vī'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Using or containing invitations.

In-vīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVITING.] [Lat. *invitare*.] **1.** To ask; to request; *especially*, to ask to an entertainment or visit. **2.** To allure; to tempt to come.

Syn. — To solicit; bid; call; summon; attract; entice.

In-vīte', *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

In-vīt'er, *n.* One who invites.

In'vo-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOCATING.] [Lat. *invocare*, *invocatum*, from prefix *in* and *vocare*, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

In'vo-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of addressing in prayer. **2.** The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. **3.** (*Law.*) A call or summons; *especially*, a judicial call, demand, or order.

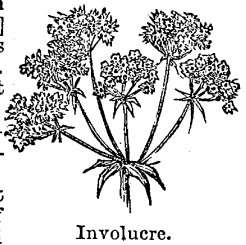
In'voiçe, *n.* [Fr. *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending or things sent, from *envoyer*, to send. See ENVOY.] (*Com.*) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

In'voiçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOICED (ĭn'voist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOICING.] To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

In-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOKED (in-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOKING. See INVOCATE.] **1.** To call for or ask; to invite earnestly or solemnly. **2.** To address in prayer.

In-vŏl'u-çel, or **In'vo-lū'çel**, *n.* [Diminutive of *involucre*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A partial or small involucre.

In'vo-lū'cre, *n.* [Lat., from *involvere*, to wrap up, envelop.] (*Bot.*) A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head.



Involucre.

In-vŏl'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Not by choice; not spontaneously.

In-vŏl'un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being involuntary; unwillingness.

In-vŏl'un-ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Not having will or the power of choice. **2.** Independent of will or choice. **3.** Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly.

In'vo-lūte, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

In'vo-lūte, **In'vo-lū'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *involutus*, p. p. of *involvere*. See INVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges.

In'vo-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *involutio*. See INVOLVE.] **1.** Action of involving. **2.** State of being involved; complication. **3.** That in which any thing is involved; envelope. **4.** (*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more clauses between the agent or subject and the verb, in a way which involves or complicates the construction. **5.**

(*Math.*) The act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned.

In-vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOLVING.] [Lat. *involvere*, *involutum*, to roll about, wrap up, from prefix *in* and *volvere*, to roll.] **1.** To roll up; to wind round. **2.** To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides. **3.** To complicate or make intricate. **4.** To connect by way of natural consequence or effect. **5.** To include by rational or logical construction; to comprise; to contain. **6.** To overwhelm; to embarrass. **7.** To take in; to catch. **8.** (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power.

Syn.— To imply; implicate; complicate; entangle; embarrass; overwhelm.—*Imply* is opposed to *express*, or set forth; thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, *involves* wide-spread misery and death; the premises of a syllogism *involve* the conclusion, so that this kind of reasoning is a simple process of *evolution*.

In-vŏlv'ed-ness, *n.* State of being involved.

In-vŏlve'ment, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved.

In-vŭl'ner-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble-ness, *n.* Invulnerability.

In-wall', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWALLING.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

In'ward, *a.* **1.** Placed or being within; interior. **2.** Seated in the mind or soul.

In'ward, *n.* That which is inward or within; *especially*, in the plural, the inner parts of the body; the viscera.

In'ward, } *adv.* **1.** Toward the inside. **2.** Toward the
In'wards, } center or interior. **3.** Into the mind or thoughts.

In'ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the inner parts; internally. **2.** In the heart; privately; secretly. **3.** Toward the center or interior part.

In'wards, *adv.* See INWARD.

In-wēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE; *p. p.* INWOVEN, INWOVE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWEAVING.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

In-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWORKED (in-wûrkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWORKING.] To work in or within.

In-wrăp' (-răp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWRAPPED (in-răpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWRAPPING.] **1.** To cover by wrapping; to infold. **2.** To involve in difficulty or perplexity.

In-wrēathe' (-rēth'), *v. t.* To surround as with a wreath.

In-wrought' (-rawt'), *p. p.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things.

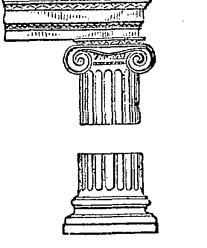
Ī'o, *n.*; *pl.* Ī'ŌS. [Lat., oh! ah! huzza!] An exclamation of joy or triumph; — often used interjectionally.

Ī'o-dāte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of iodic acid with a base.

Ī'o-dīde (49), *n.* (*Chem.*) A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

Ī'o-dīne, *n.* [From Gr. ἰώδης, violet-like, from ἴον, a violet, and εἶδος, form.] (*Chem.*) A grayish or bluish-black solid, of a metallic luster, obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. At 347° of Fahrenheit, it becomes a beautiful violet vapor, whence its name.

Ī-ō'ni-an, } *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining
Ī-ŏn'ic, } to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians.



Ionic Order.

Ionic dialect (*Gr. Gram.*), a dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia.—*Ionic mode* (*Mus.*), an airy kind of ancient music.—*Ionic order* (*Arch.*), an order characterized by a species of column whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital, and so called from Ionia, in Greece.—*Ionic sect*, a sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

Ī-ō'tȧ, *n.* [Gr. Ἰῶτα, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and corresponding to the English *i*.] A tittle; a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

I O U, *n.* [*i. e.*, I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters with a sum named, and duly signed; — in use in England as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof; a due bill.

Ĭp'e-căc, } *n.* [Braz.] (*Bot.* & *Med.*) A low, creeping, perennial plant of Brazil, the root of which is largely used as an emetic.
Ĭp'e-căc'u-ăn'hȧ, }

Ī-răs'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

Ī-răs'çi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *irascibilis*, from *irasci*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

Ī-răs'çi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being irascible; irascibility.

Ī-răs'çi-bly, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

Ī-rāte', *a.* [Lat. *iratus*, angry, from *irasci*, to be angry.] Angry; incensed; enraged.

☞ A recent word, as yet little used by good writers.

Īre, *n.* [Lat. *ira*] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

Īre'ful, *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.

Ĭr'i-dĕs'çençe, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

Ĭr'i-dĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow.

Ī-rĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow, in allusion to the iridescence of some of its solutions.] (*Chem.*) One of the metallic elements, the heaviest of known substances.

Ī'ris (89), *n.*; Eng. *pl.* Ī'RIS-ES; Lat. *pl.* ĬR'I-DĒS. [Lat. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. ἶρις, ἴριδος, the rainbow.] **1.** The rainbow. **2.** An appearance resembling the rainbow. **3.** (*Anat.*) A colored membrane at the anterior part of the eye in the midst of the aqueous humor, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil. **4.** (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, of which the flower-de-luce, orris, and other species of flag, are examples.

Ī'ri-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἶρις, rainbow, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An instrument for exhibiting the colors of thin plates.

Ī'rish (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland.

Ī'rish, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Ireland. **2.** The language of the Irish.

Ī'rish-ĭsm, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

Ī'rish Mŏss. See CARRAGEEN.

Ĭrk (18), *v. t.* [A.-S. *carg*, lazy, timid, evil; Ger. *arg*, bad, orig. avaricious, cowardly, whence *ärgern*, to vex, fret.] To weary; to give pain to; — used impersonally.

Ĭrk'sŏme, *a.* Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness.

Syn.— Tedious.—A task is *irksome* from the kind or severity of the labor it involves; it is rendered *tedious* by the length of time occupied in its performance.

Ĭrk'sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

Ĭrk'sŏme-ness, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

Ī'ron (ī'urn), *n.* [A.-S. *îren*, *îsen*, *îsern*, Goth. *eisarn*, Icel. *jarn*, W. *haiarn*.] **1.** One of the metallic elements. It is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals. **2.** An instrument or utensil made of iron. **3.** *pl.* Fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.

Ī'ron (ī'urn), *a.* **1.** Made of iron. **2.** Resembling iron in color. **3.** Like iron in hardness, strength, &c.

Ī'ron (ī'urn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRONING.] **1.** To smooth with an instrument of iron; *especially*, to smooth with a heated flat-iron. **2.** To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron.

Ī'ron-bound (ī'urn-), *a.* **1.** Bound with iron. **2.** Faced or surrounded with rocks.

Ī'ron-clăd (ī'urn-), *a.* Protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare.

Ī'ron-clăd (ī'urn-), *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron.

Ī-rŏn'ic, } *a.* [See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to, or containing or expressing, irony. **2.** Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.
Ī-rŏn'ic-al, }

Ī-rŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of irony.

Ī'ron-mŏn'gĕr (ī'urn-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in iron wares, or hardware.

Ī'ron-sīdes (ī'urn-), *n.* **1.** A strong man. **2.** A cuirassier; — applied especially to Cromwell's cavalry.

Ī'ron-wood (ī'urn-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of species belonging to several different genera.

Ī'ron-work (ī'urn-wûrk), *n.* **1.** Any thing made of iron. **2.** *pl.* A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundery, where it is made into heavy work.

Ī'ron-y (ī'urn-y), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron. **2.** Resembling iron; hard.

Ī'ron-y, *n.* [Lat. *ironia*, from Gr. εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, from εἴρειν, to speak.] A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

Ir-rā′di-ançe, } *n.* **1.** Emission of rays of light. **2.**
Ir-rā′di-ançy, } That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor.

Ir-rā′di-āte (77), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRADIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRADIATING.] [Lat. *irradiare, irradiatum*, from prefix *ir*, for *in*, and *radiare*, to shine, radiate, from *radius*, beam, ray.] **1.** To cast a bright light upon; to illuminate. **2.** To enlighten intellectually. **3.** To animate by heat or light. [shining.

Ir-rā′di-ate, *a.* Adorned with brightness, or any thing

Ir-rā′di-ā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting beams of light. **2.** That which is irradiated; illumination. **3.** (*Opt.*) An apparent enlargement of brilliant objects beyond their proper bounds.

Ir-rā′tion-al (-răsh′un-al), *a.* **1.** Not rational; void of reason or understanding. **2.** Contrary to reason. **3.** (*Math.*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction.

Syn. — Absurd; foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

Ir-rā′tion-ăl′i-ty (-răsh′un-), *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

Ir-rā′tion-al-ly (-răsh′un-al-lȳ), *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

Ĭr′re-clāim′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed.

Ĭr′re-clāim′a-bly, *adv.* In an irreclaimable manner.

Ir-rĕc′on-çīl′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reconciled, or appeased; implacable. **2.** Incapable of being made to agree or harmonize.

Syn. — Incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

Ir-rĕc′on-çīl′a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

Ir-rĕc′on-çīl′a-bly, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Ir-rec′on-çĭl′i-ā′tion, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

Ĭr′re-cŏv′er-a-ble (-kŭv′er-), *a.* Not capable of being recovered, restored, remedied, or regained.

Syn. — Irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.

Ĭr′re-cŏv′er-a-bly, *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Ĭr′re-deem′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not redeemable. **2.** Not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness.

Ĭr′re-dū′çi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

Ir-rĕf′ra-ga-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being irrefragable.

Ir-rĕf′ra-ga-ble, *a.* Not refragable; not to be refuted.

Syn. — Incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; unquestionable; incontestable; indubitable; undeniable; irrefutable.

Ir-rĕf′ra-ga-bly, *adv.* With certainty beyond refutation; incontrovertibly.

Ir-rĕf′u-ta-ble, or **Ĭr′re-fūt′a-ble,** *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Ir-rĕf′u-ta-bly, or **Ĭr′re-fūt′a-bly,** *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

Ir-rĕg′u-lar, *a.* **1.** Not regular; not according to common form or rules. **2.** Not according to established principles or customs. **3.** Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. **4.** Not according to the rules of art. **5.** Deviating from the rules of moral rectitude. **6.** Not straight. **7.** Not uniform. **8.** (*Gram.*) Deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations.

Syn. — Immethodical; unsystematic; abnormal; anomalous; erratic; devious; eccentric; crooked; unsettled; variable; changeable; mutable; desultory; disorderly; wild; immoderate; intemperate; inordinate; vicious.

Ir-rĕg′u-lăr′i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being irregular; deviation from symmetry, or established form, custom, or rule. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice.

Ir-rĕg′u-lar-ly, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

Ir-rĕl′a-tĭve, *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected.

Ir-rĕl′e-van-çy, *n.* Quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support. [tinent.

Ir-rĕl′e-vant, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or per-

Ir-rĕl′e-vant-ly, *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

Ĭr′re-lĭēv′a-ble, *a.* Not admitting relief.

Ĭr′re-lĭġ′ion, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it.

Syn. — Ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

Ĭr′re-lĭġ′ioŭs (-lĭj′us), *a.* **1.** Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly. **2.** Indicating a want of religion; profane; wicked.

Ĭr′re-lĭġ′ioŭs-ly, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

Ĭr′re-mē′di-a-ble, *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed. [ble.

Ĭr′re-mē′di-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being irremedia-

Ĭr′re-mē′di-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Ĭr′re-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* Not remissible; unpardonable.

Ĭr′re-mĭs′si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be remitted.

Ĭr′re-mov′a-ble, *a.* Not removable; immovable.

Ĭr′re-mov′a-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

Ĭr′re-mū′ner-a-ble, *a.* Not remunerable; not to be rewarded. [arable.

Ir-rĕp′a-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being irrep-

Ir-rĕp′a-ra-ble, *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or regained.

Ir-rĕp′a-ra-bly, *adv.* In an irreparable manner.

Ĭr′re-pēal′a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

Ĭr′re-pĕnt′ançe, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence.

Ĭr′re-plĕv′i-a-ble, } *a.* (*Law.*) Not capable of being
Ĭr′re-plĕv′i-sa-ble, } replevied.

Ir-rĕp′re-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured.

Ĭr′re-prĕss′i-ble, *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

Ĭr′re-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright.

Ĭr′re-prōach′a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

Ĭr′re-prov′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; blameless; upright. [or blame.

Ĭr′re-prov′a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof

Ĭr′re-şĭst′ançe, *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive submission.

Ĭr′re-şĭst′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

Ĭr′re-şĭst′i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted.

Ĭr′re-şĭst′i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

Ĭr′re-şĭst′i-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be successfully resisted or opposed.

Ir-rĕş′o-lu-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved, set free, or released. [doubt.

Ir-rĕş′o-lūte, *a.* Not resolute; not decided; given to

Syn. — Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; undecided; unsettled; unstable; unsteady.

Ir-rĕş′o-lūte-ly, *adv.* Without resolution. [tion.

Ir-rĕş′o-lūte-ness, *n.* Want of resolution; irresolu-

Ir-rĕş′o-lū′tion, *n.* Want of resolution; fluctuation of mind; irresoluteness.

Ĭr′re-şŏlv′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being resolved.

Ĭr′re-spĕct′ĭve, *a.* Not having respect or regard.

Ĭr′re-spĕct′ĭve-ly, *adv.* Without regard; not taking circumstances into consideration.

Ir-rĕs′pi-ra-ble, *a.* Unfit for respiration.

Ĭr′re-spŏn′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Want of responsibility.

Ĭr′re-spŏn′si-ble, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.

Ĭr′re-tĕn′tĭve, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

Ĭr′re-trīēv′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

Syn. — Irremediable; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.

Ĭr′re-trīēv′a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be retrieved; irreparably.

Ir-rĕv′er-ençe, *n.* Absence or defect of reverence.

Ir-rĕv′er-ent, *a.* **1.** Not reverent; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors. **2.** Proceeding from or expressive of irreverence.

Ir-rĕv′er-ent-ly, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

Ĭr′re-vĕrs′i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reversed.

Syn. — Irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable.

Ĭr′re-vĕrs′i-ble-ness, *n.* State of being irreversible.

Ĭr′re-vĕrs′i-bly, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

Ir-rĕv′o-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

Ir-rĕv′o-ca-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked.

Ir-rĕv′o-ca-ble-ness, *n.* State of being irrevocable; irrevocability.

Ir-rĕv′o-ca-bly, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.

Ĭr′ri-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRIGATING.] [Lat. *irrigare, irrigatum*, from prefix *in* and *rigare*, to water.] **1.** To water; to wet; to moisten. **2.** To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it.

Ĭr′ri-gā′tion, *n.* Act of watering or moistening; *especially*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.

Ir-rĭg′u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.] Watered; watery; moist.

Ĭr′ri-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being easily irritated; susceptibility to excitement. **2.** (*Physiol.*) (*a.*) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of nat-

ural, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (*b.*) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (*c.*) The general vital activity of any and every part of the living animal body, whether in health or disease.

Ĭr'ri-ta-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being irritated. **2.** Easily inflamed or exasperated.

Ĭr'ri-ta-bly, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

Ĭr'ri-tant, *a.* **1.** [Lat. *irritans, irritantis*, p. pr. of *irritare*. See IRRITATE.] Irritating. **2.** [From Lat. *irritus*, from *in*, not, and *ratus*, established.] Rendering null and void.

Ĭr'ri-tant, *n.* That which irritates; that which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.

Ĭr'ri-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRITATING.] [Lat. *irritare, irritatum*, allied to Icel. *reita*, to pluck, pull, irritate.] **1.** To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to fret. **2.** To increase the action or violence of. **3.** To excite anger in; to tease. **4.** (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in. See IRRITATION.

Syn. — To provoke; exasperate. — Whatever comes across our feelings *irritates;* whatever excites anger *provokes;* whatever raises anger to a high point *exasperates.*

Ĭr'ri-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of irritating; undue excitement; *especially*, excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger. **2.** (*Physiol.*) (*a.*) A normal and appropriate action of an organized being under appropriate stimulus or conditions of action. (*b.*) A vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. **3.** (*Med.*) Act or process of stimulating muscular fiber.

Ĭr'ri-tā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritatory. **2.** Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation.

Ĭr'ri-ta-to-ry, *a.* Exciting; producing irritation.

Ir-rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *irruptio*, from *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere*, to break in, from prefix *in* and *rumpere*, to break or burst.] **1.** A breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. **2.** A sudden invasion or incursion.

Ir-rŭp'tĭve, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Ĭs, *v. i.* [A.-S. *is*, Goth. *ist*, allied to Lat. *est;* Gr. *ἐστί*, Skr. *asti*, Pol. *jest*, from Skr. *as;* Lat. *esse*, to be.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, in the indicative mood, present tense. See BE.

Ī'sa-gŏn, *n.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *γονία*, angle.] (*Math.*) A figure whose angles are equal.

Ĭs'chi-ăt'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip.] Pertaining to the hip.

Ī'sĭn-glăss (ī'zing-glȧs), *n.* [That is, *iceglass*, from *icing*, ice, and *glass*, q. v.] **1.** A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of various species of sturgeons. **2.** Sheets of mica; — popularly so called.

Ĭs'lam, *n.* [Ar. *islâm*, obedience to the will of God, from *salama*, to submit to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

Ĭs'lam-ĭsm, *n.* The faith or creed of the Mohammedans; Mohammedism; Mahometanism.

Ĭs'lam-ĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Īsl'and (īl'and), *n.* [O. Eng. *iland, yland*, A.-S. *ealand, igland, iegland, ig*, compounded of A.-S. *eá, eáh*, water, river, Goth. *ahva*, and *land*, q. v. The *s* is inserted by corruption, after the analogy of *isle*.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water. **2.** A large, floating mass, resembling an island.

Īsl'and (īl'and), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, as by surrounding with water; hence, to surround; to insulate.

Īsl'and-er (īl'and-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Īsle (īl), *n.* [O. Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*, Lat. *insula*.] An island.

Īsle (īl), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, or like an island. [isle.

Īsl'et (īl'et), *n.* [Diminutive of *isle*. See *supra*.] A little

Ĭsm, *n.* [From the English termination *-ism*, denoting the theory, doctrine, spirit, or abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is appended.] A doctrine or theory; *especially*, used contemptuously or in a bad sense, a specious, but wild or visionary theory.

Ī'so-chro-măt'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Opt.*) Having the same color; — a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint.

Ī-sŏch'ro-nal, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

Ī-sŏch'ro-nĭsm, *n* The state or quality of being isochronous.

Ī-sŏch'ro-nŭs, *a.* The same as ISOCHRONAL.

Ī'so-gē'o-thĕrm, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, *γῆ*, earth, and *θέρμη*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

Ī'so-gē'o-thĕrm'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isogeotherm.

Ĭs'o-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ISOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ISOLATING.] [It. *isolare*, from *isola*, Lat. *insula*, island.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. **2.** (*Chem.*) To separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state.

Ĭs'o-lā'tion, *n.* State of being isolated.

Ī'so-mĕr'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *μέρος*, part.] (*Chem.*) Having the quality of isomerism.

Ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭsm, *n.* (*Chem.*) An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the amount combined in the compound molecule, and of its essential qualities.

Ī'so-mĕt'ric, } *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *μέτρον*, meas-
Ī'so-mĕt'ric-al, } ure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

Isometrical projection, a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used. It is so named from the fact that the projections of three equal lines, parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, are equal to one another.

Ī'so-pĕr'i-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *περίμετρον*, circumference.] Having equal perimeters or circumferences.

Ī'so-pe-rĭm'e-try, *n.* (*Geom.*) The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

Ī'sŏs'çe-lēs (ī-sŏs'se-lēz), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *σκέλος*, leg; Lat. *isosceles*.] (*Geom.*) Having only two legs or sides that are equal; — said of a triangle.

Ī'so-thĕrm, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *θέρμη*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

Ī'so-thĕrm'al, *a.* Having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms. [a Jew.

Ĭs'ra-el-īte (44), *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob;
Ĭs'ra-el-ĭt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; He-
Ĭs'ra-el-ĭt'ish, } brew.

Ĭs'sṳ-a-ble (ĭsh'shṳ-a-bl), *a.* [From *issue*.] Leading to, producing, or relating to an issue.

Ĭs'sṳe (ĭsh'shṳ), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *issir, eissir*, to go out, from Lat. *exire*, to go out, from prefix *ex*, out of, from, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress. **2.** Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery. **3.** That which passes, flows, or is issued or sent out; as, (*a.*) The whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; (*b.*) Ultimate result or end; (*c.*) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; (*d.*) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. **4.** Evacuation; disharge; a flux or running. **5.** (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer designed to promote a secretion of pus. **6.** (*Law.*) In pleading, the close or result of pleadings, by which a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, is presented for determination. **7.** Any point made in debate or controversy; the presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide.

At issue, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing. — *Issue pea* (*Med.*), a pea, or a similar round body, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.

Ĭs'sṳe (ĭsh'shṳ), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ISSUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ISSUING.] **1.** To pass or flow out. **2.** To go out; to rush out. **3.** To proceed, as from a source. **4.** To proceed, as progeny; to spring. **5.** To be produced as an effect or result; to arise; to proceed. **6.** (*Legal Pleadings.*) To come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. **7.** To close; to end; to terminate.

Ĭs'sṳe (ĭsh'shṳ) *v. t.* **1.** To send out; to put into circulation. **2.** To deliver for use. **3.** To send out; to deliver by authority.

Ĭsth'mus (ĭs'mus *or* ĭst'mus, 100), *n.*; *pl.* ĬSTH'MUS-ES (ĭs'mus-ez *or* ĭst'mus-ez). [Lat. *isthmus*, Gr. *ἰσθμός*.] (*Geog.*) A neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

Ĭt, *pron.* [O. Eng. *it, hit*, A.-S. *hit*, Goth. *ita*, allied to Lat.

id, Skr. *it*.] An impersonal or neuter pronoun, usually regarded as a demonstrative, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural. The possessive form *its*, is modern. *It* is used, — **1.** As a demonstrative, pointing to that which is about to be stated, named or mentioned, or referring to that which is apparent or well known. **2.** As a substitute for any noun of neuter gender. **3.** As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the condition of things, and the like. **4.** As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb. **5.** As an indefinite object after some intransitive verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb.

Ĭ-tăl'ian (ĭ-tăl'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Italy, its inhabitants, or their language

Ĭ-tăl'ian (ĭ-tăl'yan), *n.* (*Geog.*) **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy. **2.** The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

Ĭ-tăl'ian-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITALIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITALIANIZING.] To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Ĭ-tăl'ic (110), *a.* Relating to Italy; — applied especially to a kind of type in which the letters do not stand upright but *slope toward the right;* — so called because dedicated to the States of Italy by the inventor, Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500.

Ĭ-tăl'ic, *n.; pl.* Ĭ-TĂL'ICS. (*Print.*) An Italic letter or character, as *the letters in which this clause is printed.*

Ĭ-tăl'i-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITALICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITALICIZING.] To write or print in Italic characters.

Ĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *gictha*, *gicenes*, itching, scab.] **1.** An eruption of small, isolated, acuminated vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic animal, and attended with severe itching. **2.** The sensation in the skin which is occasioned by the disease. **3.** A constant irritating desire.

Ĭtch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITCHED (ĭtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITCHING.] **1.** To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part. **2.** To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

Ĭtch'y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

Ī'tem, *adv.* [Lat.] Also; at the same time.

Ī'tem, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account.

Ī'tem, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITEMING.] To make a note or memorandum of.

Ĭt'er-ant, *a.* Repeating.

Ĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* ITERATING.] [Lat. *iterare*, *iteratum*, from *iterum*, *itero*, again.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.

Ĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Recital or performance a second time; repetition.

Ĭt'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Repeating.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-a-çy, *n* The practice of itinerating.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-an-çy, *n.* **1.** A passing from place to place. **2.** A discharge of official duty by constantly or frequently changing residence; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-ant, *a.* [L. Lat. *itinerans*, p. pr. of *itinerare*, to make a journey, from Lat. *iter*, *itineris*, a walk, way, journey.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-a-ry, *n.* An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers.

Ĭ-tĭn'er a-ry, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

Ĭ-tĭn'er-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITINERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITINERATING.] [L. Lat. *itinerare*, *itinerari*, *itineratum*. See ITINERANT.] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c.

It-sĕlf', *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.

Ī'vo-ry, *n.* [From Lat. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory, from O. Egypt. *ebur*, elephant, Skr. *ibha*.] **1.** The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant. **2.** The tusks themselves of the elephant. **3.** Any white organic structure resembling ivory.

Vegetable ivory. See IVORY-NUT.

Ī'vo-ry-blăck, *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.

Ī'vo-ry-nut, *n.* The nut of a species of palm. When young, the seed contains a fluid which gradually hardens into a whitish, close-grained, albuminous substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color.

Ī'vy, *n.* [A.-S. *ifig*, from Lat. *apium*, parsley, from *apis*, a bee, because it was especially loved by bees.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant common in Europe. Its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed; the flowers yellowish and small; the berries black or yellow.

Ĭz'zard, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *s hard*.] The letter *z*, — formerly so called.

J.

J (jā) is the tenth letter, and seventh articulation or consonant, of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g soft*, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dzh*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 77.

Jăb'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JABBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JABBERING.] [Allied to *gibber* and *gabble*, q. v.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly.

Jăb'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly or indistinctly.

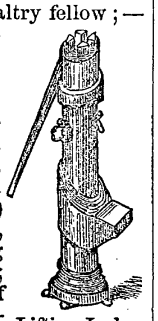
Jăb'ber, *n.* Rapid talk, with indistinct utterance of words.

Jăb'ber-er, *n.* One who jabbers.

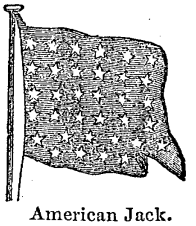
Jā'çent, *a.* [Lat. *jacens*, p. pr. of *jacere*, to lie.] Lying at length.

Jā'çinth, *n.* The same as HYACINTH. See HYACINTH.

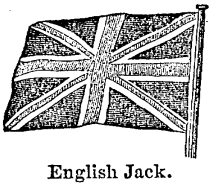
Jăck, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *Jacques*, James.] **1.** A nickname or diminutive of *John;* as, (*a.*) A saucy or paltry fellow; — said in contempt or ridicule. (*b.*) A playing-card marked with the figure of a servant. [See KNAVE.] (*c.*) A sea-faring man. **2.** An instrument that supplies the place of a boy; as, (*a.*) An instrument to pull off boots; a boot-jack. (*b.*) A portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights through a small space. (*c.*) An engine to turn a spit. (*d.*) In general, any appendage to a machine, rendering convenient service. **3.** A young pike. **4.** [Fr. *jaque*, *jacque*.] A buff jerkin; rarely, a coat of mail. **5.** The male of certain animals, as of the ass. **6.** A wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. **7.** (*Mus.*) The quill of the hammer which strikes the strings in a harpsichord, piano, &c. **8.** (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union without the fly.



Lifting Jack
2. (*b.*)



American Jack.

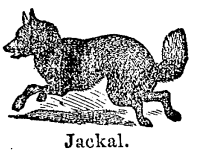


English Jack.

Jack-at-all-trades, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. — *Jack-at-a-pinch*, a person who receives unexpected calls to do any thing. — *Jack-with-a-lantern*, an ignis-fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

Jăck'-a-dăn'dy, *n.* [See DANDY.] A little, foppish, impertinent fellow.

Jăck'al, *n.* [Per. *shagâl*, *shigâl*, Skr. *srigâla*. Cf. Heb. *shûâl*, a fox.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf. It is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail.



Jackal.

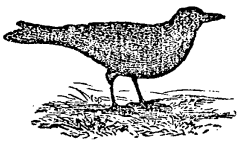
Jăck'a-lĕnt, *n.* [For *Jack of Lent*.] A sort of puppet formerly thrown in at Lent. Hence, a boy, in ridicule.

Jăck'a-nāpes, *n.* [Eng. *jack* and *ape*.] **1.** A monkey; an ape. **2.** A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

Jăck'ass, *n.* **1.** The male of the ass. **2.** A dolt; a blockhead.

Jăck'-bōots, *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

Jăck'daw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example.



Jackdaw.

Jăck'et, *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*.] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

Jăck'knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

Jăck'-plāne, *n.* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work.

Jăck'-pud'ding, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

Jăck'-screw (-skrų), *n.* A portable machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance.

Jăck'-stāys, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship and used to bind the sails to.

Jăck'-straw, *n.* **1.** A low, servile fellow. **2.** One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, bone, &c., for playing a child's game.

Jăck'-tow'el, *n.* A long, endless towel placed upon a roller.

Jăc'o-bĭn, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobines*.] (*Hist.*) One of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789. Hence, a turbulent or factious demagogue.

Jăc'o-bine, *n.* **1.** A Dominican friar. **2.** A pigeon with a high tuft.

Jăc'o-bĭn'ic, **Jăc'o-bĭn'ic-al**, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the Jacobins of France; holding revolutionary principles.

Jăc'o-bĭn-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; violent and factious opposition to legitimate government.

Jăc'o-bīte, *n.* [N. Lat. *Jacobus*, James.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.

Jăc'o-bīte, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second of England.

Jăc'o-bĭt'ic, **Jăc'o-bĭt'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites, or partisans of James II. of England.

Jăc'o-bit-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of the adherents of James the Second.

Jā'cob's-lād'der, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white color, somewhat drooping. **2.** (*Naut.*) A rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

Ja-cō'bus, *n.*; *pl.* JA-CŌ'BUS-ES. [N. Lat. See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin of the value of twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James the First.

Jăc'o-nĕt, *n.* [Fr. *jaconas*.] A thin cotton fabric, for dresses, neck-cloths, and the like.

Jăc'ti-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *jactitare*, to bring forward in public, to utter, frequentative form of *jactare*, to throw, cast, boast.] **1.** Restlessness. **2.** Vain boasting; vaunting.

Jăc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JACULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JACULATING.] [Lat. *jaculari*, *jaculatus*, from *jaculum*, dart, javelin, from *jacere*, to throw.] To throw like a dart; to throw out; to emit.

Jăc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Action of darting or throwing, as missive weapons.

Jăc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out.

Jāde, *n.* [Of Oriental origin.] (*Min.*) A hard stone of a dark-green color, used for ornamental purposes.

Jāde, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *yaud*, Scot. *yade*, *yad*, *yaud*.] **1.** A mean or poor horse. **2.** A mean woman; a wench. **3.** A young woman; — in irony or slight contempt.

Jāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JADING.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out. **2.** To exhaust by excessive labor of any kind.

Syn. — To fatigue; tire; weary; harass. — *Fatigue* is the generic term; *tire*, denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary*, implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort. A little exertion will *tire* a child or a weak person; a severe or protracted task *wearies* equally the body and the mind; the most powerful horse becomes *jaded* on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles.

Jād'ish, *a.* **1.** Vicious; bad; like a jade. **2.** Unchaste; — applied to a woman.

Jăg, *n.* [Scot. *jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket. See JAG, *n.*, *infra*.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw.

Jăg, *n.* [W., Ir., & Gael. *gag*, aperture, cleft, chink.] A notch; a ragged protuberance.

Jăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAGGING.] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.

Jăg'ged (60), *p. a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided.

Jăg'ged-ness, *n.* State of being jagged; unevenness.

Jăg'u-ăr', *n.* [Braz. *jagoára*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal often called the *American tiger*. It is found from Brazil to Texas.

Jaguar.

Jāil, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*, O. Fr. *gaole*, *gaiole*, *jaiole*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

Jāil'-bīrd, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

Jāil'er, *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

Jāil'-fē'vĕr, *n.* (*Med.*) A dangerous fever of the typhoid character, generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

Jăl'ap, *n.* [So called from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first imported in 1610.] (*Med.*) The root of a plant found in Mexico. It is much used in powder as a cathartic.

Jăm, *n.* [Of Oriental origin. Cf. Ar. *jamad*, ice, jelly.] **1.** A mass of people crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd. **2.** A conserve of fruit boiled in mass with sugar and water.

Jăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAMMING.] [Fr. *jambe*, O. Fr. *jame*, a leg. See JAMB.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight.

Jămb (jăm), *n.* [O. Fr. *gambe*, from Celt. *cam*, *camb*, bent, crooked, allied to Gr. καμπή, a bending, winding, bend of a limb.] (*Arch.*) The side-piece of a door, a fireplace, or any other aperture in a building.

Jăn'gle (jăng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JANGLING.] [From L. Ger. & D. *jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel.] **1.** To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune. **2.** To bicker; to wrangle.

Jăn'gle, *v. t.* To cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly.

Jăn'gle, *n.* Discordant sound; contention; prate; babble.

Jăn'gler, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jăn'i-tor, *n.* [Lat., fr. *janua*, a door.] A door-keeper; a porter.

Jăn'i-za-ry, *n.* [Turk. *yeñî-tsheri*, new soldiers or troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

Jăn'sen-ĭsm, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

Jăn'sen-ĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who received certain views of grace similar to those taught by Calvin.

Jănt, *v. i.* See JAUNT.

Jăn'u-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *Januarius*, from *Janus*, an old Italian deity, to whom this month was sacred.] The first month of the year.

Ja-păn', *n.* [From the country in Asia so called.] **1.** Work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. **2.** The peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles.

Ja-păn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAPPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAPANNING.] **1.** To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese. **2.** To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

Jăp'a-nēse' (91), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Japan, or its inhabitants.

Jăp'a-nēse', *n.*; *pl.* JĂP'A-NĒSE'. **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Japan; in the plural, the people of Japan. **2.** The language of the people of Japan.

Ja-păn'ner, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

Ja-phĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe.

Jär, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JARRING.] [Allied to O. H. Ger. *kerran*, to chatter, croak, N. H. Ger. *quarren*, to grumble, and Lat. *garrire*, to chatter, prate.] **1.** To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly. **2.** To clash; to interfere. **3.** To vibrate regularly.

Jär, *v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake.

Jär, *n.* **1.** A rattling vibration of sound. **2.** Clash of interest or opinions; discord. **3.** A vibration of the pendulum of a clock.

On the jar, or *ajar*, not quite closed; — said of a door.

Jär, *n.* [Per. & Ar. *jarrah*, *jar*, ewer.] **1.** A vessel, as

of earth or glass, with a large belly and broad mouth. **2.** The measure of what is contained in a jar.

Jär'gon, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*, It. *gergone*, Sp. *jerga*, *jerigonza*.] **1.** Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish. **2.** Cant language; slang.

Jär'go-nĕlle', *n.* A variety of pear which ripens early.

Jăs'mĭne, or **Jăs'mĭne**, *n.* [From Ar. & Per. *jâsaman*, *jâsmîn*, *jâsamîn*, *jâsamûn*.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor.

Jăs'per, *n.* [Lat. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις, Per. *yashp*, *yashf*, *yashm*, *yashim*, Ar. *yasheb*, *yashef*, Heb. *yâshpheh*. Cf. DIAPER.] (*Min.*) An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface.

Jäun'dĭçe (jän'dis), *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yellow, orig. *jalne*, from Lat. *galbinus*, *galbanus*, yellowish, from *galbus*, yellow.] (*Med.*) A disease, in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

Jäun'dĭçed (jän'dist), *a.* **1.** Affected with the jaundice. **2.** Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

Jäunt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAUNTING.] [Written also *jant*.] [Scot. *jaunder*.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll.

Jäunt, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

Jäun'ti-ly, *adv.* In a jaunty manner. [airiness.

Jäun'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being jaunty; showiness;

Jäun'ty, *a.* [*compar.* JAUNTIER; *superl.* JAUNTIEST.] Airy; showy; finical; hence, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner.

Jăve'lin (jăv'lin), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *gâbilôt*, Ir. *gabhla*, spear, lance, *gabhal*, fork; W. *gaflach*, fork or angle, a barbed or bearded spear, a kind of hunting-pole, *gafl*, fork or angle.] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.

Javelin.

Jaw, *n.* [A modification of *chaw*, formed under the influence of Fr. *joue*, the cheek.] **1.** The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; in the plural, the mouth. **2.** Scolding; abusive clamor. [*Low*.] **3.** Any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action.

Jaw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAWING.] To scold; to clamor. [*Low*.]

Jaw, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Low*.]

Jāy, *n.* [Fr. *geai*, O. Fr. *gai*, *jaie*, Sp. *gayo*, *gaya*.] (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A rather showy bird, common in Europe, of red-brown color above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers. (*b.*) A common American bird, having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue; — called also *blue-jay*.

Jay.

Jĕal'oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *jalous*, L. Lat. *zelosus*, from Lat. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος, emulation, zeal, jealousy.] **1.** Filled with anxious apprehension. **2.** Suspiciously vigilant; solicitous in a matter affecting character or honor. **3.** Pained by suspicions of preference given to another.

Syn. — Suspicious; anxious; envious. — Suspicious. — *Suspicious* is the wider term. We *suspect* a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Iago began by awakening the *suspicions* of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest *jealousy*.

Jĕal'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously.

Jĕal'oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being jealous; suspicion.

Jĕal'oŭs-y, *n.* Quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension; painful apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness.

Jeăn (jān), *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEERING.] [Perhaps a modification of *cheer*, taken in an ironical sense. Cf. *jaw* for *chaw*.] To make a mock of some thing or person.

Syn. — To sneer; scoff; deride; flout; gibe; mock.

Jeer, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision.

Jeer, *n.* A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery.

Jeer'er, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

Je-hō'vah, *n.* [Heb. *hâwâh*, to be.] A Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Je-hō'vist, *n.* **1.** (*Heb. Gram.*) One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. **2.** The supposed writer of the Jehovistic passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch. See ELOHISTIC. [God.

Jē'ho-vĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to Jehovah, as a name of

Je-jūne', *a.* [Lat. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, dry, barren.] **1.** Craving food; hungry; starving. **2.** Wanting contents; empty; void of interest; barren.

Je-jūne'ly, *adv.* In a jejune, barren manner.

Je-jūne'ness (109), *n.* Quality or condition of being jejune; *especially*, want of interest.

Jĕl'lied (jĕl'lid), *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

Jĕl'ly, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, to freeze.] **1.** Something gelatinous; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like. **2.** The inspissated juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar.

Jĕl'ly-fĭsh, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance.

Jĕn'net, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See GENET.

Jĕn'net-ing, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *junetting*, *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.

Jĕn'ny, *n.* [Corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine*.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

Jĕop'ard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEOPARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEOPARDING.] [See *infra*.] To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Syn. — To hazard; risk; peril; endanger; expose.

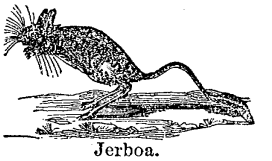
Jĕop'ard-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEOPARDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEOPARDIZING.] To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [ous.

Jĕop'ard-oŭs, *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazard-

Jĕop'ard-y, *n.* [O. Eng. *jupartie*, *juperti*, *jeupertys*, *jeupertye*, from Fr. *jeu parti*, an even game, a game in which the chances are even. It was afterward confounded with the Fr. *jeu perdu*, a lost game.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

Syn. — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See DANGER.

Jĕr'bo-à, or **Jer-bō'à**, *n.* [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yarbûa*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, jumping, rodent animal, having very long hind legs and a long tail. It burrows in the ground.



Jerboa.

Jĕr'e-mī'ad, } *n.* [From
Jĕr'e-mī'ade, } *Jeremiah*, the prophet, and author of the book of "Lamentations."] A tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story.

Jĕrk (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JERKED (jĕrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JERKING.] [Written also *yerk*. Cf. O. Eng. *girk*, a rod, to chastise, to beat; Icel. *jarki*, outside edge of the sole of the foot, a kick.] **1.** To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. **2.** To cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun.

Jĕrk, *v. i.* To make a sudden motion; to start quickly; to move with a start, or by starts.

Jĕrk, *n.* **1.** A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested. **2.** Unsustained or unsteady motion.

Jĕrk'er, *n.* One who moves with a jerk.

Jĕr'kin, *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

Jĕr'sey (jĕr'zy), *n.* [From the island so called.] **1.** The finest of wool separated from the rest; also, fine yarn of wool. **2.** A kind of jacket of coarse woolen cloth.

Je-ru'sa-lem Ar'ti-chōke. [In this name, *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the It. *girasóle*, i. e., sunflower.] (*Bot.*) A plant, cultivated in Europe and the United States. It is a species of sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle.

Jĕss, *n.* [L. Lat. *jactus*, a jess, from Lat. *jacere*, *jactum*, to throw.] A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

Jĕs'sa-mĭne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of certain species of the genus *Jasminum*; jasmine.

Jĕst, *n.* [O. Eng. *jest* and *gest*, deed, action, story, tale.] **1.** Something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant only to excite laughter. **2.** The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Syn. — Joke; fun; burlesque; raillery; sport.

Jĕst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEST-

ING.] To make merriment by words or actions; to talk jokingly; to joke.

Syn.—To joke; sport; rally.—One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* to please himself. A *jest* is always at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object.

Jĕst'er, *n.* **1.** One given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks. **2.** A buffoon; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

Jĕs'u-it, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, under the title of The Society of Jesus. **2.** A crafty person; an intriguer;—an opprobrious use of the word.

Jesuits'-bark, Peruvian bark, or the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*;—so called because its medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to South America.

Jĕs'u-ĭt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Jesuits, or to
Jĕs'u-ĭt'ic-al, } their principles and arts. **2.** Designing; cunning; deceitful;—an opprobrious use of the
Jĕs'u-ĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a jesuitical manner. [word.

Jes'u-it-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits. **2.** Cunning; deceit; deceptive practices to effect a purpose;—an offensive sense.

Jĕt, *n.* [Fr. *jayet*, *jaïet*, *jais*, from Lat. *gagates*, Gr. γαγάτης, πέτρα γαγγῆτις, so called fr. Γάγαι or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] (*Min.*) A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black color, and often wrought into toys, buttons, jewelry, &c.

Jĕt, *n.* [Lat. *jactus*, a throwing, a throw, from *jacere*, *jactum*, to throw.] A sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; also, that which issues in a jet.

Jĕt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JETTING.] To shoot forward; to shoot or stand out; to project; to jut.

Jĕt, *v. t.* To spout forth; to emit in a stream or spout.

Jet-d'eau' (zhā-dō'), *n.* [Fr., a throw of water. See JET, *n.*] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe.

Jĕt'sam, } *n.* [Fr. *jeter*, *jetter*, to throw.] (*Mar. Law.*)
Jĕt'son, } (*a.*) The voluntary throwing of goods overboard, in order to lighten a ship and preserve her. (*b.*) The goods thus thrown away, and which remain under water.

Jĕt'ty, *n.* [Fr. *jetée*, O. Fr. *jettée*, from *jeter*, *jetter*, to throw.] **1.** A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest. **2.** A kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

Jĕt'ty, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jew (jū *or* jo͞o), *n.* [From Lat. *Judæa*, Gr. Ἰουδαία, the country of the Jews, Judea.] A Hebrew, or Israelite.

Jew (jū *or* jo͞o), *v. t.* To cheat or defraud. [*Colloq.*]

Jew'el (jū'el *or* jo͞o'el), *n.* [O. Eng. *juelle*, *jowele*, L. Lat. *jocale*, for *gaudiale*, as if from Lat. *jocare*, *jocari*, to jest, joke, play.] **1.** An ornament of dress in which the precious stones form a principal part. **2.** A precious stone; a gem. **3.** Any object very highly valued; a precious thing.

Jew'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEWELING.] **1.** To dress or adorn with jewels. **2.** To fit or provide with a jewel. [other ornaments.

Jew'el-er, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and
Jew'el-ler-y, *n.* See JEWELRY. [jeweler.

Jew'el-ry, *n.* Jewels in general; the art or trade of a

Jew'ess, *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ĭsh (jū'ish *or* jo͞o'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jew'ry (jū'rў *or* jo͞o'rў), *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, and hence the name of a street in London.

Jew's'-härp (jūz'- *or* jo͞oz'-), *n.* A small musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.

Jĕz'e-bel, *n.* [From *Jezebel*, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

Jĭb, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *jibs*, tatters.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head. **2.** (*Mach.*) The projecting beam of a crane.

Jĭb'-bo͞om, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bow-sprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.

Jĭbe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JIBING.] [Written also *gybe*.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail.

Jĭbe, *v. i.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other. **2.** To agree; to harmonize. [*Low.*]

Jĭf'fy, *n.* [Perhaps derived and corrupted from *gliff*, a transient glance.] A moment; an instant. [*Colloq.*]

Jĭg, *n.* [O. Fr. *gigue*, *gige*, a string-instrument, N. Fr. *gigue*, dance, tune, gig. See GIG.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A light brisk musical movement. **2.** A frolicsome, quick dance, to such a movement. **3.** A piece of sport; a trick; cajolery.

Jĭg, *v. t.* **1.** To sort or separate by shaking, as ore. **2.** To trick, or cheat; to delude.

Jĭg'ger, *n.* [Eng. *jig*, v. t. See *supra*.] **1.** One who, or that which, jigs, as a miner who sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve. **2.** A troublesome insect of tropical regions. **3.** A machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion. **4.** (*Naut.*) A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall.

Jĭg'gle, *v. i.* [From *jig*, n.] To move in an affected or awkward manner; to shake up and down.

Jĭll, *n.* [Equiv. to *Gill*, q. v.] A young woman;—so called in contempt.

Jĭll'-flĭrt, *n.* [Also *gill-flirt*.] A light, wanton woman.

Jĭlt, *n.* [Contracted from Scot. *jillet*, a giddy girl, a jill-flirt, dim. of *jill*, q. v.] A woman who capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt.

Jĭlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JILTING.] To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover.

Jĭlt, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love, and discard lovers. [open doors.

Jĭm'my, *n.* A short bar used by burglars in breaking

Jĭmp, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See GIMP.

Jĭn'gle (jĭng'gl), *v. i.* [See GINGLE and CHINK.] To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.

Jĭn'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JINGLING.] To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

Jĭn'gle, *n.* **1.** A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. **2.** That which makes such a sound. **3.** Correspondence of sound in rhymes.

Jĭn'go (jĭng'go), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *St. Gingoulph*.] A word often used in a vulgar oath.

Jĭn'nee, *n.*; *pl.* JĬNN. [Ar.] (*Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon;—a name applied to genii, angels, or demons, supposed to have transparent bodies, with the power of assuming various forms.

Jŏb, *n.* [A modification of *chop*, to cut off, to cut into small pieces.] **1.** A piece of work; any thing undertaken, or assumed to be done. **2.** An undertaking with a view to profit; a public transaction done for private profit.

Jŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOBBING.] **1.** To hire by the job, or period of use and service. **2.** To do by separate portions or lots. **3.** (*Com.*) To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers for the purpose of selling to retailers.

Jŏb, *v. i.* [Cf. CHOP, to barter, exchange.] **1.** To perform pieces of work; to work by the job. **2.** To seek private gain under the pretense of public service.

Jŏb'ber, *n.* **1.** A worker by the job. **2.** A dealer in the public stocks or funds. **3.** One who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers. **4.** One who turns official actions to private advantage.

Jŏb'ber-nōwl, *n.* [From O. Eng. *jobarde*, a stupid fellow, and *noul*, *nole*, a head, from *knoll*, q. v.] A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*Low.*]

Jŏb'bing-house, *n.* A mercantile establishment which purchases from importers and sells to retailers. [*Amer.*]

Jŏck'ey, *n.*; *pl.* JŎCK'EYS. [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*, diminutive of *John*.] **1.** A man who rides horses in a race. **2.** A dealer in horses. **3.** One who cheats in trade.

Jŏck'ey, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOCKEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOCKEYING.] To play the jockey toward; to cheat; [to trick.

Jŏck'ey, *v. i.* To play or act the jockey.

Jŏck'ey-ĭsm, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

Jo-cōse', *a.* [Lat. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, joke.] **1.** Given to jokes and jestings. **2.** Containing a joke.

Syn.—Jocular; facetious; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive.

Jo-cōse'ly, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game.

Jo-cōse'ness, *n.* Quality of being jocose; merriment.

Jo-cŏs'i-ty, *n.* A jocose act or saying; jocoseness.

Jŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, joke.] **1.** Given to jesting; jocose. **2.** Containing jokes,

Jŏc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Merriment; jesting. [sportive.

Jŏc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

Jŏc'und, *a.* [Lat. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest, joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.
Jo-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* State of being merry; gayety.
Jŏc'und-ly, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.
Jŏc'und-ness, *n.* State of being jocund; jocundity.
Jŏg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOGGING.] [Allied to Ger. *schocken*, to jolt or shake, Eng. *shock*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly.
Jŏg, *v. i.* **1.** To move by jogs, like those of a slow trot. **2.** To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.
Jŏg, *n.* A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

Jog-trot, a slow, regular pace.

Jŏg'ger, *n.* **1.** One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. **2.** One who gives a sudden push.
Jŏg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOGGLING.] [Dim. of *jog*, q. v.] **1.** To shake slightly; to jostle, or cause to move irregularly. **2.** (*Arch.*) To join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart.
Jŏg'gle, *v. i.* To shake or totter.
Jŏg'gle, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other. **2.** (*Masonry.*) A similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it. **3.** *pl.* The pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.
Jo-hăn'nēs, *n.* (*Numis.*) A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; so named from the figure of King John (Lat. *Johannes*) which it bears.
Jŏhn Dō'ry. [Formed from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow; *dorée*, i. e., gilt (sc. *la poisson*, fish).] (*Ichth.*) A small golden-colored sea-fish. See DORY.
Jŏhn'ny-cāke, *n.* A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and originally baked on the hearth. [*Amer.*]
Join (38), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOINING.] [From Lat. *jungere*, to yoke, bind together.] **1.** To bring together, literally or figuratively; to place in contiguity; to league. **2.** To associate one's self to; to be or become connected with. **3.** To effect a union.

Syn. — To add; annex; unite; connect; combine; consociate; couple; link. See ADD.

Join, *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a league or contract together; to unite.
Join'der, *n.* **1.** Act of joining; conjunction. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action. (*b.*) Acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.
Join'er, *n.* **1.** One who joins; a uniter. **2.** A mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.
Join'er-y, *n.* Art of a joiner; the work of a joiner.
Joint, *n.* [See JOIN.] **1.** The place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction. **2.** The part or space included between two joints, knots, or articulations. **3.** (*Geol.*) One of a system of regular and extensive cracks or seams transverse to the stratification.
Joint, *a.* **1.** Joined; united; combined; concerted. **2.** Uniting or sharing with another or with others. **3.** Shared among more than one; held in common.
Joint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOINTING.] **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate. **3.** To separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat; to disjoint.
Joint, *v. i.* To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do.
Joint'er, *n.* **1.** The longest plane used by a joiner. **2.** (*Masonry.*) A bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.
Joint'ly, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.
Joint'ress, *n.* (*Law.*) A woman who has a jointure.
Joint'-stŏck, *n.* Stock held in company.
Joint'-stōōl, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.
Joint'-tĕn'an-çy, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.
Joint'-tĕn'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.
Joint'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *junctura*, from *jungere*, *junctum*, See JOIN and JUNCTURE.] (*Law.*) An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life at least, and in satisfaction of dower.
Joint'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOINTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOINTURING.] To settle a jointure upon.
Joist, *n.* [L. Lat. *gistum*, equiv. to Lat. *jacitum*, p. p. of *jacēre*, to lie.] A small piece of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of ceiling are nailed.
Joist, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOISTING.] To fit or furnish with joists.
Jōke, *n.* [Lat. *jocus*.] **1.** Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism. **2.** What is not in earnest, or actually meant.
Jōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOKED (jōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOKING.] To make merry with; to rally; to banter.
Jōke, *v. i.* To do something for sport, or to make sport.

Syn. — To jest; sport; rally.

Jōk'er, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.
Jŏl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Eng. *jolly* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Noisy festivity and merriment. [*Colloq.*]
Jŏl'li-ly, *adv.* [See JOLLY.] With noisy mirth.
Jŏl'li-ness, **Jŏl'li-ty**, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity; hilarity; jovialty.
Jŏl'ly, *a.* [*compar.* JOLLIER; *superl.* JOLLIEST.] [O. Fr. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry, N. Fr. *joli*, pretty, from Icel. *jol*, Goth. *jiuleis*, Eng. *yule*, Christmas-feast. See YULE.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry. **2.** Expressing mirth, or inspiring it. **3.** Of fine appearance; handsome; plump.
Jŏl'ly-bōat, *n.* [A sailor's corruption of *yawl-boat*. See YAWL.] (*Naut.*) A small boat belonging to a ship.
Jōlt (20), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOLTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOLTING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *jolle*, to beat, to come in collision, Ger. *schollern*, *scholdern*, *scholtern*, to roll down, to bowl.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.
Jōlt, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks.
Jōlt, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.
Jōlt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, jolts.
Jōlt'hĕad, *n.* A great head; a dunce; a blockhead.
Jŏn'quil, **Jŏn'quĭlle**, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*, from Lat. *juncus*, a rush, because it has rush-like leaves.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil. It has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers.
Jō'ram, **Jō'rum**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from O. Eng. *jorden*, an earthen pot.] A large drinking vessel, and also its contents, namely, nut-brown ale and toast, with sugar and spice. [*Colloq. Eng.*]
Jŏss'-stĭck (109), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, deity.] A small cylinder, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.
Jŏs'tle (jŏs'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOSTLING.] [See JUSTLE.] To run against and shake; to crowd against.
Jŏt, *n.* [Gr. ἰῶτα, the name of the letter *i*, Heb. *yod*. See IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.
Jŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOTTING.] To set down; to make a memorandum of.
Jounçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOUNCED (jounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOUNCING.] To jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding.
Jounçe, *n.* A jolt; a shake; a hard trot.
Joûr'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* [L. Lat. *journale*, from Lat. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *diurnus*, belonging to the day, from *dies*, a day.] **1.** An account of daily transactions and events; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Com.*) A book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course and distance, &c. (*c.*) A paper published daily; hence, also, a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, &c. **2.** (*Mach.*) The short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing.
Joûr'nal-bŏx, *n.* The part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves; strictly, a box in two or more parts, so that it can be opened and adjusted.
Joûr'nal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The keeping of a journal. **2.** The profession of editing, or writing for, journals.
Joûr'nal-ĭst, *n.* **1.** The writer of a journal or diary. **2.** The conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.
Joûr'nal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOURNALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOURNALIZING.] To enter in a journal an account of.
Joûr'nal-īze, *v. i.* To aid by writing in carrying on a public journal.
Joûr'ney, *n.; pl.* JOÛR'NEYS. [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from Lat. *diurnus*. See JOURNAL.] Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

Syn. — Tour; excursion; trip; expedition; pilgrimage. —

The word *journey* suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged traveling for a specific object, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a *tour*, we take a round-about course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes on business. An *excursion* is never on business, but always for pleasure, health, &c. In a *pilgrimage*, we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations.

Joûr'ney, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOURNEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place.

Joûr'ney-man, *n.*; *pl.* JOÛR'NEY-MEN. A man hired to work by the day; hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

Joûr'ney-work (-wurk), *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic.

Joŭst, *n.* The same as JUST, q. v.

Jōve, *n.* **1.** The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter. **2.** The planet Jupiter. [*Rare.*]

Jō'vi-al, *a.* [From Lat. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was considered to make those who were born under it joyful or jovial.] **1.** Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet. **2.** Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly.

Jō'vi-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being jovial; jovialness.

Jō'vi-al-ly, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

Jō'vi-al-ness, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

Jō'vi-al-ty, *n.* Merriment; joviality.

Jōwl, *n.* [Fr. *gueule*, mouth, jaws, from Lat. *gula*, throat. Cf. A.-S. *ceole*, *geagl*, the jaw, throat, Ir. & Gael. *giall*, the jaw, cheek.] The cheek.

Cheek by jowl, with the cheeks close together.

Jōwl'er, or **Jowl'er**, *n.* [Eng. *jowl*, or *jole*, the cheek, because it is a thick-jawed dog.] A hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog.

Joy, *n.* [O. Fr. *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, from Lat. *gaudium*, joy, from *gaudere*, to rejoice.] **1.** The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits. **2.** The cause of joy or happiness.

Syn. — Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity; hilarity.

Joy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOYING.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Joy'ançe, *n.* Gayety; festivity.

Joy'fụl, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

Joy'fụl-ly, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joy'fụl-ness, *n.* Great gladness; joy.

Joy'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of joy; wanting joy. **2.** Giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

Joy'less-ly, *adv.* Without joy.

Joy'less-ness, *n.* State of being joyless.

Joy'oŭs, *a.* Full of joy; joyful; glad.

Syn. — Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; sportive; festive; happy; blissful; charming; delightful.

Joy'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

Joy'oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being joyous.

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*, p. pr. of *jubilare*, to shout.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jū'bi-lā'te, or **Jū'bi-lā'te**, *n.* [Lat. *jubilate*, imperative of *jubilare*, to shout for joy.] The third Sunday after Easter; — so called because the church service, in early times, began, on that day, with the words of the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c.

Jū'bi-lā'tion, *n.* Act of declaring triumph.

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* [Lat. *jubilæus*, Gr. ἰωβηλαῖος, from Heb. *yôbêl*, blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.] **1.** (*Jewish Hist.*) Every fiftieth year, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years. **3.** A season of great public festivity and joy. **4.** Joyfulness; exultation.

Ju-dā'ic, **Ju-dā'ic-al**, *a.* [See JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews.

Ju-dā'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Jū'da-ĭsm (44), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. **2.** Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Jū'da-ĭst (44), *n.* One who conforms to, or believes in, the doctrines of Judaism.

Jū'da-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUDAIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUDAIZING.] **1.** To conform to the religious doctrines and rights of the Jews. **2.** To reason and interpret like a Jew.

Jū'da-īz'er, *n.* **1.** One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. **2.** One who reasons like a Jew.

Jŭdġe, *n.* [Lat. *judex*, from *judicare*. See *infra*.] **1.** (*Law.*) A civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal. **2.** The Supreme Being. **3.** One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; a connoisseur; an expert. **4.** (*Jewish Hist.*) A chief magistrate with civil and military powers, such as those who governed the nation more than three hundred years. **5.** *pl.* The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge-Advocate (*Mil.*), a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial.

Syn. — Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment. *Arbitrations* and *references* are sometimes voluntary, and sometimes appointed by a court.

Jŭdġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUDGING.] [Lat. *judicare*, from *jus*, law or right, and *dicare*, to proclaim, pronounce.] **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. **2.** To assume authority to try any thing and pass judgment on it. **3.** To form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish.

Jŭdġe, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court, or a controversy between two parties. **2.** To examine and pass sentence on. **3.** To sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward. **4.** To determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

Jŭdġ'er, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

Jŭdġe'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.

Jŭdġ'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing ideas, to find their mutual relations, and to ascertain truth. **2.** That which is discerned by the mind in judging; opinion; notion. **3.** Facility in judging; correctness; taste. **4.** (*Philos.*) The act or faculty of comparing objects of any kind, and discerning their relations, attributes, or properties; the result of the act thus performed. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The sentence of the law, pronounced by a court, or by a judge thereof. (*b.*) Decision of a court. **6.** A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed. **7.** (*Theol.*) The final punishment of the wicked.

Jŭdġ'ment-dāy, *n.* (*Theol.*) The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

Jŭdġ'ment-sēat, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal.

Jū'di-cā'tĭve, *a.* Having power to judge.

Jū'di-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* Dispensing justice.

Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. **2.** Distribution of justice.

Jū'di-ca-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** Power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. **2.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction. **3.** A court of justice. **4.** Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Ju-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, judgment.] **1.** Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof. **2.** Practiced or employed in the administration of justice. **3.** Proceeding from a court of justice. **4.** Positive or established by statute. **5.** Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

Ju-dĭ'cial-ly (-dĭsh'al-), *adv.* **1.** In the forms of legal justice. **2.** By way of penalty.

Ju-dĭ'ci-a-ry (-dĭsh'ĭ-, 44, 95), *a.* **1.** Passing judgment or sentence. **2.** Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

Ju-dĭ'ci-a-ry, *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

Ju-dĭ'cioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* According to sound judgment.

Syn. — Prudent; rational; wise; skillful; discerning; sagacious.

Ju-dĭ'cioŭs-ly (-dĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; skillfully.

Ju-dĭ'cioŭs-ness (-dĭsh'us-), *n.* Quality of being judicious.

Jŭg, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *cuach*, bowl, cup, pail, A.-S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.] **1.** A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle. **2.** A pitcher; a ewer. [*Eng.*] **3.** A prison; a jail. [*Colloq and low.*]

Jŭg, *v. t.* **1.** To boil or stew, as in a jug. **2.** To commit to jail; to imprison. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Jŭg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUGGLING.] [From Lat. *joculari*, to jest, joke.] **1.** To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture.

Jŭg'gle, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Jŭg'gle, *n.* **1.** A trick by legerdemain. **2.** An imposture; a deception.

Jŭg'gler, *n.* [From Lat. *joculator*, a jester, joker, from *joculari*, to jest, joke.] One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver.

Jŭg'gler-y, *n.* Art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.

Jū'gu-lar, *a.* [N. Lat. *jugularis*, from Lat. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, from *jungere*, to yoke, to join.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the neck or throat.

Jū'gu-lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

Jūice (jūs), *n.* [Fr. & Lat. *jus*, broth, gravy, juice; O. D. *juys*.] The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; hence, also, the fluid part of animal substances.

Jūice'less, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry.

Jūi'çi-ness, *n.* State of being juicy; succulence.

Jūi'çy, *a.* [*compar.* JUCIER; *superl.* JUCIEST.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

Jū'jube, *n.* [From Lat. *zizyphum*, Gr. ζίζυφον, Per. *zîzfûn*, *zîzafûn*, *zayzafûn*, *zîrfûn*, the barren jujube tree; Ar. *zivzûf*, *zufayzaf*.] The fruit of a species of plant, a native of Syria, but now cultivated in the south of Europe; it is of a blood-red or saffron color, and has a sweet, granular pulp.

Jujube paste, the dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; also, an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened.

Jū'lep, *n.* [From Ar. & Per. *julâb*, *jullâb*, from Per. *gulâb*, rose-water and julep, from *gul*, rose, *guli-mukarrar*, sirup of roses, and *âb*, water.] **1.** A sweet drink; *especially* (*Med.*), a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. **2.** A beverage composed of brandy, whisky, or some other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint. [ius Cæsar.

Jūl'ian (jūl'yan), *a.* Belonging to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.

Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days. — *Julian epoch*, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B. C. — *Julian period*, a chronological period of 7980 years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles. — *Julian year*, the year of 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

Ju-lȳ', *n.* The seventh month of the year; — so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Jū'märt, *n.* [Either from Lat. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, or from Lat. *Chimæra*.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jŭm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMBLING.] [Prob. from Fr. *combler*, to heap up, load, overwhelm, from Lat. *cumulare*, to heap.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

Jŭm'ble, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

Jŭm'ble, *n.* **1.** Confused mixture; orderless mass or collection. **2.** A small, sweet cake, often in shape like a ring.

Jŭm'bler, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

Jŭmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMPED (jŭmt) 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMPING.] [O. D. *gumpen*, Prov. Ger. *gumpen*, *jumpen*.] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound.

Jŭmp, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over.

Jŭmp, *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. **2.** (*Geol.*) A dislocation in a mineral stratum; a fault. **3.** (*Arch.*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brick-work or masonry.

Jŭmp, *n.* [From Ar. *al-jubbah*, a cotton waistcoat.] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat worn by females.

Jŭmp'er, *n.* **1.** One who jumps. **2.** A long iron chisel or borer. **3.** A rude kind of sleigh. **4.** One of a certain religious sect, characterized by many remarkable eccentricities.

Jŭmp'-sēat, *n.* A carriage with a movable seat, readily changed from the one-seated to the two-seated form.

Jŭn'cate (jŭnk'et), *n.* [L. Lat. *juncata*, cream-cheese, made in a wicker basket or basket of rushes, from Lat. *juncus*, rush.] **1.** A cheese-cake; hence, any kind of delicate food. **2.** A furtive or private entertainment.

Jŭnc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *junctio*, from *jungere*, to join.] **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition. **2.** Place or point of union; *specifically*, the place where two lines of railway meet.

Jŭnct'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *junctura*, from *jungere*, to join.] **1.** The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation. **2.** A point of time; *especially*, a point rendered critical by a concurrence of circumstances, an exigency; an emergency.

Jūne, *n.* [Lat. *Junius*, from *Juno*, because it was sacred to this goddess.] The sixth month of the year.

Jūne'a-ting, *n.* [See JENNETING.] A kind of early apple, which ripens in June.

Jŭn'gle (jŭng'gl), *n.* [Hind. *jangal*, desert; forest; jungle; Skr. *janggala*, desert.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited.

Jŭn'gly, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with jungles.

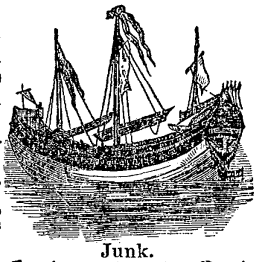
Jūn'ior (jūn'yur), *a.* [Lat., contracted from *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young.] **1.** Less old; younger. **2.** Belonging to a younger person, or to a junior.

Jūn'ior, *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** Hence, of a lower or younger standing; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college. (*b.*) One in the first year of his course at a theological seminary.

Jūn-iŏr'i-ty, *n.* The state of being junior.

Jū'ni-per, *n.* [Lat. *juniperus*. See GENEVA.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

Jŭnk, *n.* [Lat. *juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] **1.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ship used in China. **3.** A thick piece. [See CHUNK.] **4.** (*Naut.*) Hard salted beef supplied to ships.



Junk.

Junk-bottle, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong, for holding liquors, as ale, and the like.

Jŭnk'et, *n.* [See JUNCATE.] **1.** A sweetmeat. **2.** A stolen entertainment.

Jŭnk'et, *v. i.* **1.** To make a private entertainment. **2.** To feast; to banquet.

Jŭnk'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUNKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUNKETING.] To give entertainment to; to feast.

Jŭnk'et-ing, *n.* A private feast or entertainment.

Jŭn'tà, *n.*; *pl.* JŬN'TÀS. [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, joined, p. p. of *jungere*, to join.] A grand council of state in Spain or her possessions.

Jŭn'to, *n.*; *pl.* JŬN'TŌS. [Sp. *junta*. See *supra*.] A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jū'pi-ter, *n.* [Lat., from *Jovis pater*.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity; the son of Saturn; Jove. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest.

Ju-pŏn', } *n.* [Fr. See JUMP.] **1.** A sleeveless jacket
Jup-pŏn', } or overcoat, composed of several thicknesses of material sewed through, and faced with silk or velvet. **2.** A petticoat.

Ju-răs'sic, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the middle secondary, or the oölite and lias; — named from certain rocks of the Jura mountains.

Ju-rĭd'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *juridicus*, relating to the admin-
Ju-rĭd'ic-al, } istration of justice, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] **1.** Pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice. **2.** Used in courts of law.

Ju-rĭd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to forms of law.

Jū'ris-cŏn'sult (110), *n.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, and *consulere*, *consultum*, to consult.] A man learned in the law, and who is consulted thereon; a jurist; a counselor.

Jū'ris-dĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jurisdictio*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] **1.** The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes. **2.** Power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority. **3.** The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jū'ris-dĭc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

Jū'ris-dĭc'tive, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Jū'ris-prụ'dençe, *n.* [Lat. *jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudentia*, a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Medical jurisprudence, the science of the application of anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, to the determination of cases in law.

Jū'ris-prụ'dent, *a.* Understanding law; jurisprudential. [in, law.

Jū'ris-prụ'dent, *n.* One who understands, or is skilled

Jū'ris-prụ-dĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Jū'rist (89), *n.* **1.** One versed in the law; *especially*, one

versed in the civil law; a civil lawyer. **2.** One versed in the law of nations, or any other legal subject.

Jū'ror, *n.* [Lat. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness or magistrate, from *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear.] **1.** (*Law.*) One who serves on a jury; a juryman. **2.** One of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

Jū'ry (89), *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) A body of men, selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them in the case. **2.** A committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition. [*Eng.*]

Jū'ry-man, *n.*; *pl.* JŪ'RY-MEN. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Jū'ry-mast, *n.* [Probably for *injury-mast*, i. e., a mast in the room of one carried away by the *injury* of weather.] (*Naut.*) A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

Jŭst, *a.* [Lat. *justus*, from *jus*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due. **2.** Conformed to fact, to the truth of things, to a proper standard, to reasonable expectations, and the like.

Syn. — Equitable; upright; honest; true; fair; impartial; proper; exact; normal; orderly; regular; tasteful.

Jŭst, *adv.* Precisely; exactly; closely; nearly.

But just, that and no more; barely; scarcely. — *Just now*, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

Jŭst, *n.* [Written also *joust*. See *infra*.] A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

Jŭst, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, from Lat. *juxta*, near to, nigh, L. Lat. *juxtare*, to approach, join.] **1.** To engage in a mock fight on horseback. **2.** To push; to drive; to justle.

Jŭs'tĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.] **1.** Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert. **2.** Conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. **3.** Just treatment; merited reward or punishment. **4.** Agreeableness to right; equity; justness. **5.** [L. Lat. *justiciarius*.] A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice.

Syn.—Equity; law; rectitude; honesty.—*Justice* and *equity* are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly *legal* is at times far from being *equitable* or *just*. Here a court of *equity* comes in to redress the grievances. It does so as distinguished from courts of *law;* and as the latter are often styled courts of *justice*, some have fancied that there is in this case a conflict between *justice* and *equity*. The real conflict is against the *working* of the *law;* this a court of *equity* brings into accordance with the claims of *justice*. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have *justice* on his side while practicing iniquity (*inequity*).

Jŭs'tĭçe-shĭp, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

Jus-tĭ'ci-a-ble (-tĭsh'ĭ-a-bl), *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Jus-tĭ'ci-ar (-tĭsh'ĭ-ar), **Jus-tĭ'ci-a-ry** (-tĭsh'ĭ-, 95), } *n.* **1.** A judge or justice. **2.** A lord chief justice.

Jŭs'ti-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proved to be just.

Syn. — Defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable.

Jŭs'ti-fī'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

Jŭs'ti-fī'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of justifying; vindication; defense. **2.** State of being justified. **3.** (*Law.*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a party charged or accused did what he is called to answer. **4.** (*Theol.*) The treating of sinful man as though he were just.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'tive, *a.* Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'tor, *n.* One who justifies; a justifier.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'to-ry, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory; justificative.

Jŭs'ti-fī'er, *n.* **1.** One who justifies. **2.** One who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Jŭs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUSTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUSTIFYING.] [Lat. *justificare*, from *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame. **3.** (*Theol.*) To treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment. **4.** (*Print.*) To form even or true lines of, as type, by proper spacing; to adjust.

Syn. — To defend; maintain; vindicate; excuse; exculpate; absolve; pardon.

Jŭs'tle (jŭs'l), *v. i.* [Written also *jostle*.] [Diminutive of *just*, v. i., q. v.] To run or strike against; to encounter; to clash.

Jŭs'tle (jus'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUSTLING.] To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; — commonly followed by *off* or *out*.

Jŭs'tle (jŭs'l), *n.* An encounter or shock.

Jŭst'ly, *adv.* In a just manner; fairly; exactly.

Jŭst'ness, *n.* Quality of being just; justice; reasonableness; equity.

Jŭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUTTING.] [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body.

Jŭt, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

Jūte, *n.* A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, and the like; also, the plant which produces it.

Jŭt'ty, *n.* [See JETTEE.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jettee.

Jū've-nĕs'çençe, *n.* A growing young.

Jū've-nĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere*, to grow young again, from *juvenis*, young.] Becoming young.

Jū've-nīle, *a.* [Lat. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young.] **1.** Young; youthful. **2.** Pertaining or suited to youth.

Jū've-nīle, *n.* A young person or youth.

Jū've-nīle-ness, } *n.* **1.** Youthfulness; youthful age. **2.**
Jū've-nĭl'i-ty, } The manners or customs of youth.

Jŭx'ta-pŏs'ĭt, *v. t.* [Lat. *juxta*, near, and Eng. *posit*.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUXTAPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUXTAPOSITING.] To place in close connection or contiguity.

Jŭx'ta-po-sĭ'tĭon (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity.

K.

K (kā), the eleventh letter, and eighth consonant, of the English alphabet, is called a pure mute, because it has no proper sound of its own, but merely gives a certain peculiar abruptness to the sound which precedes or follows it, according as it is final or initial. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 78.

Kāil, *n.* See KALE.

Kaī'ser, *n.* [Ger., from Lat. *Cæsar*.] An emperor.

Kāle, *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, colewort; A.-S. *cal*, *cawl*, *cawel*. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage, having the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head.

Ka-leī'do-sc0̄pe, *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, εἶδος, form, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully.] An instrument which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits its contents in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

Kăl'en-dar, *n.* See CALENDAR.

Kăl'en-der, *n.* A sort of dervis. See CALENDER.

Kăl'ends, *n.* See CALENDS.

Kā'lĭ, *n.* [Ar. *qali*. See ALKALI.] (*Bot.*) A species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

Kā'lif, *n.* The same as CALIF or CALIPH, q. v.

Kā'li-ŭm, *n.* (*Chem.*) Potassium; — so called by the German chemists.

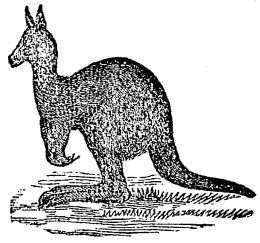
Kăl'mi-ȧ, *n.* [So called by Linnæus, in honor of Peter *Kalm*, 1715 - 1779.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, native to North America, having corymbs of showy flowers; — sometimes called *laurel*.

Ka-loy'er, *n.* See CALOYER.

Kăm'sin, *n.* [Ar. *khamsîn*, from *khamsûn*, fifty, because it blows for about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kăn'ga-rōō', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia and the neighboring islands.

The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, enabling it to make enormous bounds, sometimes a rod at a time.



Kangaroo.

Kā'o-lĭn, } *n.* [Chin. *kao-*
Kā'o-līne, } *ling.*] (*Min.*) A variety of clay used for making porcelain.

Kā'rob, *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Kā'ty-dĭd, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of a pale-green color, closely allied to the grasshoppers.

☞ The katydids are abundant in the United States during the autumn, and at night the males, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a peculiar harsh sound, resembling the combination *ka-ty-did;* whence the name.

Kāy'ak, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light boat used by fishermen in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched upon a frame, and coming close round the body of the oarsman.

Kāyle, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *kegil.*] A nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

Kĕb'lah, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, any thing opposite, the south, from *kabalah*, to be or lie opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Kĕck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KECKED (kĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KECKING.] [Prov. Ger. *köcken, köken.*] To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit.

Kĕck, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

Kĕck'le (kĕk'l), *n.* The same as KECK, q. v.

Kĕck'le (kĕk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KECKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KECKLING.] [Perh. allied to Gr. κύκλος, ring, circle, round.] To wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

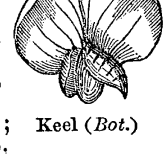
Kĕck'sy, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *cicuta.*] The dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbelliferous plants.

Kĕdġe, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Naut.*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor.

Kĕdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEDGING.] [Scot. *kedge, cadge, cache*, to toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another.] (*Naut.*) To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

Kĕdġ'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kedge.

Keel, *n.* [A.-S. *ceol*, O. H. Ger. *kiol.*] **1.** The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship. **2.** A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers. **3.** A broad, flat vessel, used for cooling liquids; a keeler. **4.** (*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower inclosing the stamens and pistil. **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface.



Keel (*Bot.*)

Keel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEELING.] [A.-S. *cêlan*, O. H. Ger. *chuolan.* See COOL.] **1.** To plow with a keel; to navigate. **2.** To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

Keel'aġe, *n.* The right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbor; the duty so paid.

Keel'-bōat, *n.* **1.** A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight. **2.** A low, flat-bottomed freight-boat.

Keel'er, *n.* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships, or for other uses.

Keel'hąul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEELHAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEELHAULING.] (*Naut.*) To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side.

Keel'ing, *n.* [Icel. *keila.*] (*Ichth.*) A kind of small cod.

Kēel'son (kēl'sun), *n.* [From *keel.* Cf. FLOTSON, JETSON.] (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

Keen, *a.* [*compar.* KEENER; *superl.* KEENEST.] [A.-S. *cêne, cên*, O. H. Ger. *kuoni*, bold, stout, eager.] **1.** Eager; vehement; sharp. **2.** Sharp; having a fine, cutting edge. **3.** Piercing; penetrating; severe. **4.** Bitter; acrimonious. **5.** Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; also expressing mental acuteness.

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly; vehemently; severely; bitterly.

Keen'ness (109), *n.* Quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; asperity; acuteness.

Keep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEEPING.] [O. Eng. *kepen*, A.-S. *cepan*, to intercept; Icel. *kippa*, to seize, pull. Cf. CHEAPEN, CHEAP.] **1.** To cause to remain in a given position, as within one's grasp or control. **2.** To cause to remain in a given situation or condition; to maintain unchanged. **3.** To have in custody; to take care of. **4.** To preserve from discovery or publicity. **5.** To attend upon. **6.** To maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to conduct; to manage. **7.** To supply with necessaries of life; to entertain. **8.** To have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a horse, and the like. **9.** To continue in, as a course or mode of action. **10.** To adhere to; to practice or perform, as duty. **11.** To confine one's self to; to remain in; hence, to haunt; to frequent. **12.** To celebrate; to solemnize.

To keep company with, (*a.*) To frequent the society of. (*b.*) To accompany; to go with; also (*Amer.*), to give or receive attentions, with a view to marriage. [*Colloq.*] — *To keep good* or *bad hours*, to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest. — *To keep school*, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

Syn. — To retain; detain; reserve; preserve; hold; maintain; sustain; support; observe; withhold. — To retain, preserve. — *Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning; as, to *keep* silence, &c. *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things, as against influences which might deprive us of them, or reasons which might lead us to give them up; as, to *retain* vivacity in old age; to *retain* counsel in a lawsuit; to *retain* one's servant after a reverse of fortune. *Preserve* denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon; as, to *preserve* one's health amid many exposures, to *preserve* appearances, &c.

Keep, *v. i.* **1.** To remain in any position or state; to continue; to stay. **2.** To last; to endure. **3.** To reside for a time; to dwell.

Keep, *n.* **1.** State of being kept; hence, resulting condition; case. **2.** Maintenance; support. **3.** That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a castle; *specifically*, the strongest and securest part of a castle; the donjon. **4.** That which is kept or had in charge.

Keep'er, *n.* **1.** One who keeps, or has possession of any thing. **2.** One who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners. **3.** One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing. **4.** One who keeps himself or remains. **5.** A ring which serves to keep another on the finger.

Keep'er-shĭp, *n.* The office of a keeper.

Keep'ing, *n.* **1.** A holding; restraint; custody; guard. **2.** Maintenance; support. **3.** Just proportion; conformity; congruity.

Keep'ing-rōom, *n.* A common parlor or sitting-room. [*New Eng. and Prov. Eng.*]

Keep'sāke, *a.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keeve, *n.* [A.-S. *cyf*, O. H. Ger. *chuofa*, from Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask.] **1.** A large vessel for fermenting liquors. **2.** (*Mining.*) A large vat used in dressing ores.

Keeve, *v. t.* To set in a keeve, or tub, for fermentation.

Kĕg, *n.* [See CAG.] A small cask or barrel; a cag.

Kĕlp, *n.* [O. Eng. *kilpe.*] **1.** The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. **2.** (*Bot.*) The sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

Kĕlp'ĭe, } *n.* [Perhaps allied to Gael. & Ir. *cealg*, to de-
Kĕl'py, } ceive, tempt, or to *ceal*, death, every thing terrible, prophecy.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse, who is vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood. [*Scot.*]

Kĕlt, *n.* The same as CELT, q. v.

Kĕl'ter, *n.* [Written also *kilter.*] [Gael. & Ir. *cealtair*, dress, clothes, spear, castle, cause or matter. Cf. KILT.] Regular order or condition.

Kĕn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KENNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KENNING.] [O. Eng. *kennen, kenne*, to know, know by sight, teach, A.-S. *cunnan*, present tense *cann*, Goth. *kunnan, kannjan.*] **1.** To know; to understand. **2.** To recognize; to descry.

Kĕn, *n.* Cognizance; view; *especially*, reach of sight or knowledge.

Kĕn'nel, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*, It. *canile*, from Lat. *canis*, a dog.] **1.** A house or cot for dogs. **2.** A pack of hounds. **3.** The hole of a fox or other beast.

Kĕn'nel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KENNELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

KENNELING.] To lodge; to lie; to dwell; — as a dog or a fox.

Kĕn'nel, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kĕn'tle (kĕn'tl), *n.* [Eng. *quintal*, q. v.] (*Com.*) A hundred pounds in weight; a quintal.

Kĕnt'ledge, *n.* [D. *kant*, edge, corner, and the termination *ledge*. See CANT.] (*Naut.*) Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *keep*. See KEEP.

Kĕr'chief, *n.* [Contr. from O. Eng. *covercheif*, O. Fr. *couvrechief*, *couvrechef*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, *chef*, the head.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress, especially on the head.

Kĕrf (14), *n.* [A.-S. *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting or sawing.

Kĕr'mēs, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *karmas*, *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *krimidja*, engendered by a worm, from *krimi*, Per. *kirm*, worm, and *dja*, engendered, born.] The dried bodies of the females of an insect found on various species of oaks around the Mediterranean. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing.

Kermes mineral, an artificial sulphuret of mercury, in the state of fine powder. It is of a brilliant red color, whence the name.

Kĕrn, *n.* [O. Gael. & Ir. *cearn*, a man.] **1.** An Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank. **2.** Any kind of boor. **3.** (*Eng. Law.*) An idle person or vagabond.

Kĕrn, *n.* [A.-S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*.] **1.** A hand-mill; a quern. **2.** (*Type-founding.*) That part of a type which hangs over the body, or shank.

Kĕrn (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KERNING.] (*Type-founding.*) To form with a kern.

Kĕr'nel, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnel*, a little corn, grain, kernel, N. H. Ger. & D. *kern*, O. H. Ger. *cherno*, Icel. *kiarni*, allied to Eng. *corn*, and Lat. *granum*, grain, seed. Cf. KERN, *v. i.*] **1.** A little grain or corn; hence, any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument. **2.** A small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; the central part of any thing.

Kĕr'o-sēne, *n.* [From Gr. κηρός, wax, with termination *ene*, as in *camphene*, q. v.] A liquid hydrocarbon, or oil extracted from bituminous coal, used for illumination and other purposes.

Kĕr'sey, *n.* [D. *karsai*, Ger. *kersey*, *kirsei*. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *ceart*, *ceirt*, rag, old garment.] A species of coarse woolen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

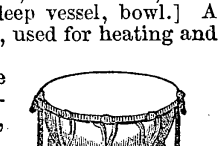
Kĕr'sey-mēre, *n.* A thin woolen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool; cassimere.

Kĕs'trel, *n.* [Fr. *cresserelle*, *cristel*.] (*Ornith.*) A small, slender hawk, of a reddish fawn color, streaked and spotted with white and black.

Kĕtch, *n.* [Fr. *caiche*, *quaiche*, L. Ger. and D. *kits;* allied to Fr. *caïc*, *caïque*, *cague*, N. Gr. *kaïki*, Turk. *kâîk*, D. *caag*, Icel. *kuggr*, *kuggi*, Eng. *cog*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast, usually from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden.

Kĕtch'up, *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Kĕt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *cetel*, *cetil*, *cytel*, Goth. *katils*, from Lat. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep vessel, bowl.] A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.



Kettle-drum,

Kĕt'tle-drŭm, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

Kĕx, *a.* [See KECKSY.] The dry stock of the hemlock, or of other plants; a dry husk or covering.

Key, *n.* [A.-S. *cäg*, *cägе*.] **1.** That which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain. **2.** An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other. **3.** Hence, an instrument which is used by being inserted and turned; as, a watch-*key*, bed-*key*, &c. **4.** That which serves as a means to unlock a secret or mystery, or to disclose any thing difficult; a solution; an explanation. **5.** That which serves to lock up and make fast; as, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping. (*b.*) (*Masonry.*) The highest central stone of an arch; the key-stone. (*c.*) (*Mech.*) A piece of wood or metal, placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together; a cotter. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an organ, piano-forte, &c., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument. (*b.*) The fundamental tone of a movement; key-note.

Key of a position, or *country* (*Mil.*), a point the possession of which gives the control of that position or country.

Key, *n.* [Fr. *quay*, *quai*, D. *kaai*, a bank or wharf on the side of a river, O. Fr. *caye*, Sp. *cayo*, sand-bank, rock, or islet in the sea, of Celtic origin; W. *cae*, an inclosure.] **1.** An island rising little above the surface, as in the West Indies. **2.** A quay.

Key, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEYING.] To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron.

Key'age (45), *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or [quay.

Key'-board, *n.* (*Mus.*) The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

Keyed (keed), *a.* **1.** Furnished with keys. **2.** Set to a key, as a tune.

Key'-hōle, *n.* **1.** A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key. **2.** (*Carp.*) An excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.

Key'-nōte, *n.* (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written.

Key'-sēat, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rectangular groove, especially in a wheel and shaft, to receive a key, so as to prevent one part from turning on the other.

Key'-stōne, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

Khā'lif (kā'lif), *n.* See CALIPH.

Khan (kawn *or* kăn), *n.* [Tart. and Turk. *khân*.] A prince; a king; a chief; — so called among the Tartars, and in countries now or formerly governed by them.

Khăn, *n.* [Per. *khân*, *khânah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khan'ate (kawn'- *or* kăn'-, 45), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Kībe, *n.* [W. *cib*, a vessel, shell, husk, *cibwst*, chilblains, from *cib* and *gwst*, humid, moist, fluid.] An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

Kĭ-bĭt'kà, *n.; pl.* *KĬ-BĬT'KÀS.* [Rus., from Ar. *kubbah*, vault, tent, parasol.] A rude kind of covered wagon, without springs, often used by the Tartars as a movable habitation.

Kĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KICKED (kĭkt; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KICKING.] [W. *ciciaw*, from *cic*, foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.

To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam; — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. — *To kick the bucket*, to lose one's life; to decease; to die; — alluding to a bent piece of wood, locally called a *bucket*, by which a slaughtered pig is hung up, it being passed behind the tendons of the hind legs. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Kĭck, *v. i.* **1.** To practice striking with the foot or feet. **2.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition. **3.** To recoil; — said of a musket, &c.

Kĭck, *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot or feet. **2.** The recoil of a musket or other fire-arm, when discharged.

Kĭck'er, *n.* One who kicks.

Kĭck'shaw, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] **1.** Something fantastical or uncommon, or that has no particular name. **2.** A fantastical dish.

Kĭd, *n.* [Icel. *kidh*, O. H. Ger. *kiz*, *kizzi*, probably not allied to Lat. *hædus*, or Eng. *goat*, q. v.] **1.** A young goat. **2.** A bundle of heath and furze. **3.** A small wooden tub or vessel; — applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food. **4.** A glove of kid leather. [*Colloq.*]

Kĭd'dle, *n.* [L. Lat. *kidellus*.] A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; — corruptly pronounced *kittle*.

Kĭd'dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KIDDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KIDDYING.] To deceive; to hoax; to take advantage of. [*Slang.*]

Kĭd'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *kid*.] A young kid.

Kĭd'năp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KIDNAPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KIDNAPING.] [Ger. *kind*, Prov. Eng. *kid*, child, and Prov. Eng. *nap*, to seize, to grasp. Cf. KNAB, KNAP, and NAB.] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child.

Kĭd'năp-er, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

Kĭd'ney, *n.; pl.* KĬD'NEYS. [Prob. from A.-S. *quidh*, *cwidh*, Icel. *qvidr*, O. H. Ger. *quiti*, Goth. *qvithus*, belly, womb, and Eng. *nigh*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebræ, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue. They constitute the secretory organs of the urine. **2.** Habit; disposition; sort; kind. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A waiting-servant. [*Cant.*]

Kĭd'ney-bēan, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of bean; — so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney.

Kĭl'der-kĭn, *n.* [O. D. *kindekin*, *kinnekin*, Scot. *kinken*, a small barrel.] A small barrel; a liquid measure containing sixteen or eighteen gallons.

Kĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KILLING.] [O. Eng. *quellen*, A.-S. *cwellen*, *cwelian*, to kill, torment, O. H. Ger. *queljan*, to torture, kill. See QUELL.] **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to slay. **2.** To quell; to calm; to still.

Syn. — To murder; assassinate; slay; butcher; destroy. — To *kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. A man may *kill* another by accident or in self-defense, without the imputation of guilt. To *murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. To *assassinate* is to *murder* suddenly and by stealth. The sheriff may *kill* without *murdering*; the duelist *murders*, but does not *assassinate* his antagonist; the assassin *kills* and *murders* in the meanest and most ignoble manner.

Kĭll'er, *n.* One who kills or deprives of life.

Kĭl'li-ki-nĭck', *n.* See KINNIKINIC.

Kĭln (kĭl), *n.* [A.-S. *cyln*, W. *cyl*, *cylyn*.] **1.** A large stove or oven, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing. **2.** A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

Kĭln'-drȳ (kĭl'drī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KILN-DRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KILN-DRYING.] To dry in a kiln.

Kĭl'o-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, from Gr. χίλιον, thousand, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce. See GRAM.] A French measure of weight, being a thousand grammes, equal to 2.67951 pounds troy, or 2.20485 pounds avoirdupois (15442.42 grains).

Kĭ-lŏl'i-ter or **Kĭl'o-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*, from Gr. χίλιον, thousand, and λίτρα, a certain coin and weight. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity equal to a cubic meter, or a thousand liters. It is equivalent to 35.3166 English, or 35.3105 American, cubic feet, and to 220.0967 imperial gallons, or 264.14 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

Kĭ-lŏm'e-ter, or **Kĭl'o-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *kilomètre*, from Gr. χίλιον, thousand, and μέτρον, measure.] A French measure of length, being a thousand meters. It is equal to 3280.899 English, or 3280.709 American, feet, or .62135 of a mile.

Kilostère (kē'lo-stâr'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. χίλιον, thousand, and στερεός, solid.] A French measure of solidity or volume, containing one thousand cubic meters, and equivalent to 35316.6 English, or 35310.5 American cubic feet.

Kĭlt, *n.* [O. Gael. & Ir. *cealt*, clothes, kilt.] A kind of short petticoat, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands.

Kĭl'ter, *n.* See KELTER.

Kĭm'bo, *a.* [Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent, bowed, and Eng. *bow*, to bend, any thing bent.] Crooked; arched; bent.

To set the arms a-kimbo, to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

Kĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, race, offspring, kind, sort; Goth. *kuni*, Icel. *kyn*, allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. γένος, birth, offspring, race, from *genere*, *gignere*, γένειν, to beget.] **1.** Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; kindred. **2.** Relatives; kindred.

Of kin, allied; related by birth or marriage.

Kĭn, *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin.

Kĭnd (72), *n.* [A.-S. *cynd*. See KIND, *a.*] **1.** Race; genus; generic class; *especially*, one fixed by the laws of nature. **2.** Sort; nature; style; manner; character. **3.** Native character.

In kind, in things or property of the same sort.

Kīnd (72), *a.* [*compar.* KINDER; *superl.* KINDEST.] [A.-S. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious. See KIND and KIN, *n.*] Having feelings befitting a common nature; *especially*, showing tenderness or goodness; disposed to do good and confer happiness.

Syn. — Obliging; congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; benign; beneficent; bounteous; gracious; propitious; generous; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; bland; friendly; amicable; affectionate; loving. See GOOD-NATURED.

Kīnd'-heärt'ed, *a.* Having much kindness of nature.

Kĭn'dle (kĭn'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KINDLING.] [Icel. *kinda*, to kindle; W. *cynneu*, allied to Lat. *cendĕre*, *candĕre*, in *accendere*, *incendere*.] **1.** To set on fire; to light. **2.** To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke.

Kĭn'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated.

Kĭn'dler, *n.* One who, or that which, kindles.

Kīnd'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; gentleness; softness.

Kĭn'dling, *n.* **1.** Act of causing to burn, or of exciting. **2.** *pl.* Materials for causing flame.

Kīnd'ly, *a.* [*compar.* KINDLIER; *superl.* KINDLIEST.] [See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to the kind or species; natural; homogeneal; kindred. **2.** Sympathetic; congenial; hence, disposed to do good; benevolent; gracious. **3.** Favorable; mild; gentle.

Kīnd'ly, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will; benevolently.

Kīnd'ness, *n.* [From *kind*, adj.] **1.** Quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; benignity of nature. **2.** A kind act; an act of good will.

Syn. — Good will; benignity; grace; tenderness; compassion; humanity; indulgence; clemency; mildness; gentleness; goodness; generosity; beneficence; favor; affection.

Kĭn'dred, *n.* [O. Eng. *kinrede*, *kynrede*, *kunrede*, with *d* euphonically inserted, from A.-S. *cynn*, offspring, and the termination *ræden*, which orig. signifies a state or condition.] **1.** Relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin. **2.** Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations.

Kĭn'dred, *a.* Related; congenial.

Kīne, *n.*; *pl.* of *cow*. Cows. See COW.

Kĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *cyng*, *cynig*, *cyning*, Icel. *konûngr*, from A.-S. *cyn*, Icel. *kyn*, *konr*, Goth. *kuni*, race, the primary sense being head or chief of the race.] **1.** A sovereign; a monarch. **2.** A playing-card having the picture of a king. **3.** The chief piece in the game of chess. **4.** *pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament.

King at arms, an officer in England whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. — *King's English*, correct or current language of good speakers; pure English. (*Colloq.*)

Kĭng, *v. t.* To supply with a king; to make royal.

Kĭng'-bĭrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, native to North America, noted for its courage and persistency in attacking larger birds.

Kĭng'-crăb, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large crustacean, having the form of a horse's foot; hence often called *horse-foot*, and *horse-shoe*.

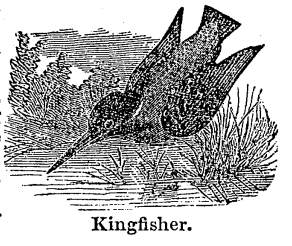
Kĭng'-crăft, *n.* The craft of kings; art of governing.

Kĭng'-cŭp, *n.* The buttercup. See BUTTERCUP.

Kĭng'dŏm, *n.* [Eng. *king* and termination *dom*.] **1.** Quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy. **2.** The territory or country subject to a king. **3.** An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics; a department.

Kĭng'fĭsh, *n.* The opah, a fish having splendid colors.

Kĭng'fĭsh-er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Alcedo*. It has a gay plumage, inhabits the borders of streams, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down on its prey in the water.



Kingfisher.

Kĭng'-kĭll'er, *n.* One who kills a king; a regicide.

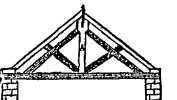
Kĭng'li-ness, *n.* State of being kingly.

Kĭng'ly, *a.* [*compar.* KINGLIER; *superl.* KINGLIEST.] **1.** Directed or administered by a king; monarchical; royal. **2.** Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king.

Syn. — Regal. — *Kingly* is Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office. The former is chiefly used of dispositions, feelings, and purposes, which are *king-like*; the latter of external state, pomp, &c.

Kĭng'ly, *adv.* With an air of royalty; in a king-like manner.

Kĭng'-pōst, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.



A, King-post.

Kĭng's Bĕnch. (*Law.*) The highest court of common law in England; — so called because the king used to sit there in person.

Kĭng's-ē'vĭl (-ē'vl), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

Kĭng'ship, *n.* State, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

Kĭnk, *n.* [D. *kink*, a bend or turn.] **1.** A twist of a rope or thread, spontaneously formed. **2.** A crotchet; a whim.

Kĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KINKED (kĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KINKING.] To twist spontaneously.

Kĭn'ni-ki-nĭc', *n.* [Indian.] A preparation for smoking used by the Indians of North America, consisting of the

bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow. [Sometimes spelled *killikinick*.]

Kī'no, *n.* [Supposed to be an East Indian word.] An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from certain tropical trees. [same family.

Kĭn'fōlk (-fōk), *n.* Relations; kindred; persons of the

Kĭn'ship, *n.* Relationship.

Kĭn'man, *n.; pl.* KĬN'MEN. A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. [female relation.

Kĭn'wŏm-an, *n.; pl.* KĬN'WOM-EN (-wĭm-en). A

Kĭ-ōsk', *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, kiöshk*, from Per. *kûshk*.] A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars.

Kĭp, *n.* The skin of a young beast.

Kĭp'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KIPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KIPPERING.] To cure, as fish, by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up.

Kĭp'per, *n.* **1.** A salmon in the state of spawning. **2.** A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

Kĭp'-skĭn, *n.* [Compounded of *kip*, q. v., and *skin*.] Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

Kĭrk (18), *n.* [A.-S. *circe*. See CHURCH.] **1.** A place of worship; a church. [*Scot.*] **2.** The regular or established church in Scotland. [Scotland.

Kĭrk'man, *n.; pl.* KĬRK'MEN. One of the church of

Kirschwasser (keersh'väs'ser *or* keersh'wŏs-ser), *n.* [Ger., from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] A distilled liquor, obtained by fermenting the small black cherry.

Kĭr'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtell*.] An upper garment; a gown; a short jacket.

Kĭss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KISSED (kĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KISSING.] [A.-S. *cyssan*, Icel. *kyssa*, O. H. Ger. *kussan*, Goth. *kukjan*.] To salute with the lips; to buss.

Kĭss, *v. i.* To salute with the lips.

Kĭss, *n.* **1.** A salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a buss. **2.** A small piece of confectionery.

Kĭss'er, *n.* One who kisses.

Kĭss'ing-cŏm'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *n.* A perfumed sugarplum to sweeten the breath.

Kĭss'ing-crŭst, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A protruding or overhanging portion of the upper crust of a loaf.

Kĭt, *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle, O. D. *kitte*, beaker, decanter.] **1.** A vessel of various kinds and uses; *especially*, a wooden tub or pail. **2.** That which contains or comprises a necessary outfit, as of tools, necessaries, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like; hence, a whole outfit. **3.** A small violin or fiddle.

Kĭt'-căt, *a.* Designating a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, viz., 28 or 29 inches by 36;—so called because that size was adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club, a club to which Addison and Steele belonged, and which was so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies.

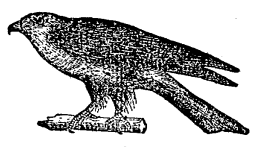
Kĭtch'en (58), *n.* [A.-S. *cycene*, O. H. Ger. *chuhhina, kuchina*, from Lat. *coquina*, equiv. to *culina*, kitchen, from *coquere*, to cook.] **1.** The room of a house appropriated to cookery. **2.** A utensil for roasting meat.

Kĭtch'en-gär'den (-gär'dn), *n.* A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

Kĭtch'en-māid, *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen.

Kĭtch'en-stŭff, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

Kīte, *n.* [A.-S. *cita, cyta*, W. *cud, cut*.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird of the hawk kind, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and by the length of its wings. **2.** One who is rapacious. **3.** A light frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air. **4.** Fictitious commercial paper designed to deceive and delude.



Kite.

Kīte, *v. i.* [Literally, to fly a *kite*.] To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious.

Kĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *cydh, cydhdh*, O. H. Ger. *kundî*.] A person or persons well known; acquaintance. [*Obs.*]

Kith and kin, intimate acquaintance and relationship.

Kĭt'ish, *a.* Resembling the bird called a kite; of, or pertaining to, the kite.

Kĭt'ten (kĭt'tn), *n.* [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

Kĭt'ten (kĭt'tn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KITTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KITTENING.] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Klĕp'to-mā'ni-ȧ, *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης, thief, and μανία, madness.] A morbid impulse or desire to steal; propensity to thievishness.

Klĭck, *v. i.* To click. See CLICK.

Knăb (năb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNABBING.] [Written also *nab*.] [A modification of *knap*, q. v.] To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of or apprehend. [*Vulgar.*]

Knăck (năk), *n.* [Ger. *knacken*, to break; Icel. *gnaka*, to crack, *gnak*, cracking.] **1.** A petty contrivance; a toy. **2.** Something requiring skillful or neat performance. **3.** Habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness. [work.

Knăck'er (năk'er), *n.* A maker of knacks, toys, or small

Knăg (năg), *n.* [Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood, Dan. *knag*, a hook to hang clothes on, Gael. & Ir. *cnag*, peg, knob.] **1.** A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot. **2.** A peg for hanging things on. **3.** A shoot of deer's horn.

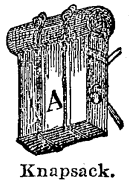
Knăg'gy (năg'gy), *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

Knăp (năp), *n.* [A.-S. *cnäp*, *cnapp*, top, nob, button, Icel. *knappr*, knob, W., Gael., & Ir. *cnap*, knob, button.] **1.** A protuberance; a knob or button. **2.** Rising ground; a summit.

Knăp (năp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNAPPED (năpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNAPPING.] [D. *knappen*, to chew, bite, crack, take hold of; Ger. *knappen*, to knap, crack. Cf. KNAB.] **1.** To bite; to bite off. **2.** To strike with a loud noise; to snap. [snap.

Knăp (năp), *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound; to

Knăp'săck (năp'săk), *n.* [D. *knapzak*, fr. *knappen*, to eat; H. Ger. *schnappsack*.] A frame of leather, for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.



Knapsack.

Knär (när), } *n.* [O. D. *knorre*, Ger. *knorre*,
Knärl (närl), } *knorren*.] A knot in wood.

Knärled (närld), *a.* Knotted. [See GNARLED.]

Knāve (nāv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnapa*, or *cnafa*, offspring, boy, youth, orig. a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.] **1.** A dishonest person; a rascal; a villain. **2.** One of a set of playing-cards marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

Knāv'er-y (nāv'er-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; trickery. **2.** Mischievous tricks or practices.

Knāv'ish (nāv'ish), *a.* Like a knave; fraudulent; villainous.

Knāv'ish-ly (nāv'ish-lỹ), *adv.* In a knavish manner; dishonestly; fraudulently. [knavery; dishonesty.

Knāv'ish-ness (nāv'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or habit of

Knēad (need), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNEADING.] [A.-S. *cnedan*, Icel. *knodha, hnodha*, O. H. Ger. *cnetan*, allied to Slav. *gnesti*.] To work and press into a mass; *especially*, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

Knēad'er (need'-), *n.* One who kneads; hence, a baker.

Knee (nee), *n.* [A.-S. *kneó, kneów*, Goth. *kniu*, Icel. *kné, hnie*, allied to Lat. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jânu*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg. **2.** (*Mech.*) A piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent.

Knee'-deep (nee'deep), *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees. **2.** Sunk to the knees. [the knees.

Knee'-hīgh (nee'hī), *a.* Rising or reaching upward to

Knee'-joint (nee'-), *n.* (*Mach.*) A joint consisting of two pieces butting on each other like the knee bent, so as to thrust with increasing power when pressed into a straight line; a toggle-joint.

Kneel (neel), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNELT or KNEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNEELING.] [A.-S *cneowian*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

Kneel'er (neel'er), *n.* One who kneels.

Knee'-păn (nee'-), *n.* (*Anat.*) The patella, a flattened round bone on the front part of the knee-joint.

Knĕll (nĕl), *n.* [A.-S. *cnyll*, from *cnyllan, cnellan*, to sound a bell.] The stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person; hence, a death-signal.

Knĕll (nĕl), *v. i.* [*inp.* & *p. p.* KNELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNELLING.] To sound as a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.

Knĕlt (nĕlt), *imp.* & *p. p.* from *kneel*. See KNEEL.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of *know*. See KNOW.

Knĭck'knăck (nĭk'năk), *n.* A trifle or toy; a bawble; a gewgaw. [*Colloq.*]

Knīfe (nīf), *n.; pl.* KNĪVES (nīvz). [A.-S. *cnîf*, Icel. *knîfr, hnîfr*.] An instrument usually consisting of a thin blade of steel, having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle, but of many different forms and names for

different uses in household economy and the various trades, &c.

Knight (nīt), *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*, *cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, military follower.] **1.** A military attendant; a follower. **2.** A young man when admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; hence, one of a certain chivalric or feudal rank. **3.** (*a.*) One admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with special and appropriate ceremonies. (*b.*) One on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*. [*Eng.*] **4.** A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head.

Knight (nīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNIGHTING.] To dub or create a knight.

Knight-ĕr'rant (nīt-), *n.* A knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

Knight-ĕr'rant-ry (nīt-), *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

Knight'hŏŏd (nīt'-), *n.* **1.** Character, dignity, or condition of a knight. **2.** The whole body of knights at a particular time.

Knight'li-ness (nīt'lĭ-nes), *n.* Duties of a knight.

Knight'ly (nīt'lў), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.

Knight'ly (nīt'lў), *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNIT or KNITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNITTING.] [A.-S. *cnytan*, *cnyttan*, Icel. *knyta*, *hnyta*.] **1.** To form into a knot or into knots; to lie. **2.** To form, by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots, by means of needles. **3.** To join; to cause to grow together. **4.** To unite closely; to connect. **5.** To draw together; to contract.

Knit (nĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To unite or weave any thing by making knots. **2.** To be united closely.

Knit'ter (nĭt'ter), *n.* One who knits.

Knit'ting (nĭt'ting), *n.* **1.** The work of a knitter. **2.** The net-work formed by knitting.

Knit'ting-nee'dle (nĭt'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A long needle used for knitting threads into stockings, and the like.

Knīves (nīvz), *n. pl.* of *knife*. See KNIFE.

Knŏb (nŏb), *n.* [A modification of *knop*, q. v.] A hard protuberance; a bunch; hence, a round ball at the end of any thing.

Knŏb'bi-ness (nŏb'bĭ-nes), *n.* Quality of having knobs, or protuberances.

Knŏb'by (nŏb'bў), *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances.

Knŏck (nŏk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOCKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOCKING.] [A.-S. *cnocian*, *cnucian*, W. *cnociaw*.] **1.** To strike or beat with something hard or heavy. **2.** To strike against; to clash.

To knock up, to become fatigued; to fail of strength; to become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out.—*To knock off*, to cease; to desist.—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit.

Knŏck (nŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike; to drive against. **2.** To strike for admittance; to rap upon as a door.

To knock down, (*a.*) To strike down; to fell. (*b.*) (*Auctions.*) To assign to a bidder by a blow or knock; to knock off.—*To knock in the head*, or *on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; hence to put an end to; to frustrate. [*Colloq.*]—To *knock off* (*Auctions*), to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—*To knock up*, (*a.*) To arouse by knocking. (*b.*) To beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more. [*Colloq.*]

Knŏck (nŏk), *n.* **1.** A stroke with something thick or heavy. **2.** A stroke on a door; a rap.

Knŏck'down (nŏk'doun), *n.* A blow which strikes a person to the ground.

Knŏck'er (nŏk'er), *n.* One who or that which, knocks; *specifically*, a kind of hammer fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admittance.

Knŏck'-kneed (nŏk'need), *a.* Having the legs bent inward, so that the knees touch in walking.

Knōll (nōl), *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnyllan*, *cnellan*. See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; to knell.

Knōll (nōl), *v. i.* To sound, as a bell.

Knōll (nōl), *n.* The ringing of a bell; knell.

Knōll (nōl), *n.* [A.-S. *cnoll*, Ger. *knolle*, *knollen*, clod, lump, knob, bunch, W. *cnol*.] The top or crown of a hill; *especially*, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

Knŏp (nŏp), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, D. *knop*, *knoop*, button, bud, Icel. *gnöp*, prominence, Ger. *knopf*, button, knob, knot, top. See KNAP and KNOB.] **1.** A knob; a tufted top; a button. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) A round bunch of flowers or leaves; also, the foliage on the capital of a pillar.

Knŏt (nŏt), *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*, *cnotta*, O. H. Ger. *chnodo*, Icel. *knutr*, *hnutr*, allied to Lat. *nodus*, for *gnodus*.] **1.** A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling, which resists *separation* or loosing. **2.** A bond of union; a connection. **3.** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; a perplexity. **4.** A figure, the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven. **5.** A collection; a band; a clique. **6.** A joint in the stem of a plant. **7.** (*Mech.*) The point where cords, ropes, &c., meet from different directions in funicular machines. **8.** (*Naut.*) A division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. **9.** A nautical mile of 6086.7 ft. **10.** (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the snipe.

Knŏt (nŏt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOTTING.] **1.** To form a knot. **2.** To unite closely. **3.** To entangle; to perplex.

Knŏt (nŏt), *v. i.* **1.** To form knots or joints. **2.** To knit knots for fringe.

Knŏt'-grăss (nŏt'grăs), *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed-like plant of several species;—so called from the joints of its stem.

Knŏt'ted (nŏt'ted), *a.* **1.** Full of knots. **2.** Having intersecting lines or figures.

Knŏt'ti-ness (nŏt'tĭ-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being knotty. **2.** Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

Knŏt'ty (nŏt'tў), *a.* [*compar.* KNOTTIER; *superl.* KNOTTIEST.] **1.** Having many knots. **2.** Hard; rugged. **3.** Difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knout (nowt *or* nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut*, Goth. *hnutô*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.

Knout (nowt *or* nōōt), *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

Knōw (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOWING.] [A.-S. *cnâwan*, O. H. Ger. *chnâhan*, to know; allied to Lat. *gnoscere*, *noscere*, Gr. γνῶμι, Slav. *znati*, Skr. *jnâ*.] **1.** To be aware of as true or actual; to have mental cognition of; to perceive or apprehend clearly. **2.** To be acquainted with; to possess experience of. **3.** To recognize. **4.** To acknowledge; to countenance; to approve. **5.** To have sexual commerce with.

To know how, to understand the manner of; to be wise or enlightened enough.

Knōw (nō), *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; to possess information. **2.** To take cognizance.

Knōw'a-ble (nō'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being known.

Knōw'ing (nō'ing), *p. a.* Skillful; well informed; intelligent.

Knōw'ing-ly (nō'ing-lў), *adv.* With knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

Knōwl'edge (nŏl'ej, 39), *n.* [Eng. *know* and the termination *ledge*.] **1.** Act of knowing; certain apprehension. **2.** That which is known; a cognition;—chiefly used in the pl. **3.** Actual acquaintance gained by learning; learning; scholarship. **4.** That familiarity which is gained by actual experience; practical skill. **5.** Information; cognizance; notice. **6.** Sexual intercourse.

Knōwn (nōn), *p. p.* from *know*. See KNOW.

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *cnucl*, allied to Ger. *knochen*, bone.] **1.** The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers. **2.** The knee-joint, especially of a calf.

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNUCKLING.] To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield.

☞ This use of the word is said to be derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument.

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckles.

Knûr (nûr), *n.* A knurl. [*Obs.*]

Knûrl (nûrl), *n.* [See KNAR.] A knot; a hard substance.

Knûrl'y (nûr'lў), *a.* [*compar.* KNURLIER; *superl.* KNURLIEST.] [See KNAR. Cf. GNARLY.] Full of knots; hence, capable of enduring or resisting much.

Kō'bălt, *n.* See COBALT.

Kō'bŏld, or **Kŏb'ŏld**, *n.* [See GOBLIN.] A kind of domestic spirit or elf among the Germans.

Kō'peck, *n.* [Russ. *kopéika*, from *kopyë*, a lance, because there was on it originally a horseman armed with a lance.] A Russian coin of about the value of two-thirds of a cent.

Kō'ran (89), *n.* [See ALCORAN.] The sacred writings of the Mohammedans;—the same as ALCORAN.

Kow'miss, *n.* [Russ. *kumys*, of Mongolian origin.] A liquor made among the Calmucks by fermenting mare's or camel's milk, from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit.

Kow-tow', *n.* A prostration by way of salutation. [*China.*]

Kow-tow', *v. i.* To perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration.

Kräal, or **Krąal** (kräl *or* krąwl), *n.* [D. *kraal*, prob.

from the language of the Hottentots.] A village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut. [*South Africa.*]

Krā'ken, *n.* [Prob. from O. Sw. *krake*, O. Dan. *krage*, trunk or stem of a tree, to which it was compared, from its clumsy form.] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.

Krē'o-sōte, *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Kū'fic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, ancient Arabic; — said of the characters employed in writing it, which were so called from *Kufa*, on the Euphrates.

Kū'miss, *n.* See KOUMISS.

Kȳ'an-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KYANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KYANIZING.] [From *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents.

Kȳr'i-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός, speaking or
Kȳr'i-o-lŏg'ic-al, } describing literally or properly, from κύριος, proper, strict, literal, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] Serving perfectly to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eegl*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 79.

L of a house, a wing, or part attached to the main building; properly, a wing joined at right angles to the main building, giving it the shape of the letter L.

Lä. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

Lạ, *interj.* [A.-S. *lâ*. See LO.] Look; see; behold.

Lăb'a-rŭm, *n.* [Late Lat.; Late Gr. λάβαρον, from the Celt. *lavar*, word, sentence, command (of God), so called in commemoration of Constantine's vision of a flaming cross in the heavens, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces.*] The standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

Lăb'e-făe'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *labefacere*, from *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] Act of making weak; state of being weakened.

Lā'bel, *n.* [Lat. *labellum*, diminutive of *labrum*, lip, edge, margin; hence, tassel, shred, rag.] **1.** A narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c. **2.** Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil. **3.** (*Her.*) A fillet with pendants or points, usually three. **4.** (*Goth. Arch.*) A projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, &c.; dripstone.

Lā'bel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LABELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LABELING.] To affix a label to.

Lā'bent, *a.* [Lat. *labens*, p. pr. of *labi*, to slide, glide.] Sliding; gliding. [*Rare.*]

Lā'bi-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *labialis*, from Lat. *labium*, lip.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the lips. **2.** (*Pron.*) Uttered principally with the lips; as, *b*, *m*, and *p*.

Lā'bi-al, *n.* (*Pron.*) A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips.

Lā'bi-ate, } *a.* [N. Lat. *labiatus*, from Lat. *labium*, lip.]
Lā'bi-ā'ted, } (*Bot.*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth.

Lā'bi-o-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Lat. *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth.] (*Pron.*) Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

Lā'bor, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable. **2.** Intellectual exertion; mental effort. **3.** That which requires hard work for its accomplishment. **4.** Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.

Syn. — Work; toil; drudgery; task; exertion; painstaking.

Lā'bor, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LABORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LABORING.] **1.** To exert muscular strength; to work; to toil. **2.** To exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design. **3.** To be oppressed with difficulties. **4.** To be in travail. **5.** (*Naut.*) To pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.

Lā'bor, *v. t.* **1.** To work at; hence, to attain by labor. **2.** To form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care. **3.** To finish or prosecute with effort; to urge.

Laboring oar, the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends.

Lăb'o-ra-to-ry (50), *n.* [Low Lat. *laboratorium*, from Lat. *laborare*, to labor.] **1.** A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c. **2.** A place where any thing is prepared for use.

Lā'bored, *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution.

Lā'bor-er, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation.

La-bō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* **1.** Requiring or employing labor, perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; tiresome. **2.** Diligent; industrious.

La-bō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With labor or difficulty.

La-bō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being laborious; toilsomeness. **2.** Diligence; assiduity.

Lā'bor-sŏme, *a.* (*Naut.*) Likely or inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Lăb'y-rĭnth, *n.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος, Lat. *labyrinthus.*] **1.** An edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages. **2.** Any intricate or involved inclosure. **3.** Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form. **4.** An inextricable or bewildering difficulty.

Syn. — Maze. — A *labyrinth* among the ancients was a building constructed with a multitude of winding passages, so that a person could hardly avoid being lost. Hence, figuratively, the word denotes any thing extremely intricate, as the *labyrinth* of the human heart. *Maze* (*lit.*, whirlpool) denotes the perplexity and confusion in which the mind is thrown by unexpected or inexplicable events; as, a *maze* of thought.

Lăb'y-rĭnth'i-an, *a.* Winding; intricate.

Lăb'y-rĭnth'ic, } *a.* Like a labyrinth; pertaining
Lăb'y-rĭnth'ĭc-al, } to a labyrinth.

Lăb'y-rĭnth'ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth.

Lăe, *n.* [From Per. *lak*, Skr. *lâkshâ* and *râkschâ*, from *randj*, to dye.] A resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree.

Lăe, *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lâkh*, *laksh*, Skr. *laksha*, mark, sign, a hundred thousand.] One hundred thousand; as, a *lac* of rupees.] [*East Indies.*]

Lāçe, *n.* [From Lat. *laqueus*, noose, snare.] **1.** A string or cord. **2.** A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net.

Lāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACED (lāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACING.] **1.** To fasten with a lace or string. **2.** To adorn or deck with lace. [lace or string.

Lāçe, *v. i.* To have a lace; to be fastened or tied with a

Lăç'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being lacerated.

Lăç'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACERATING.] [Lat. *lacerare*, *laceratum*, from *lacer*, mangled, lacerated.] To tear; to rend; hence, to wound; to injure or afflict.

Lăç'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of tearing or rending. **2.** The breach made by rending.

Lăç'er-ā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to lacerate.

Lăçhe, } *n.* [O. & Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, from Fr. *lache*,
Lăçh'es, } lax, indolent, from Lat. *laxus*, loose, lax.] (*Law.*) Negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lăch'ry-mal, *a.* **1.** Generating or secreting tears. **2.** Pertaining to, or conveying, tears.

Lăch'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *lacrymatorium*, from *lacryma*, a tear.] A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved.

Lăch'ry-mōse', *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

Lā'çing, *n.* **1.** A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet-holes. **2.** A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

Lăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACKED (lăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACKING.] [O. Sw. *lacka*, to fail, lack, O. D. *laecken*, to decrease, fail, O. H. Ger. *lahan*, to reproach.] To be destitute of; to be in need of; to want.

Lăck, *v. i.* **1.** To be in want. **2.** To be wanting.

Lăck, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

Lăck, *n.* See LAC.

Lăck'a-dāy', *interj.* [Abbreviated from *alack-a-day*, q. v.] Alas; — an expression of sorrow or regret.

Lăck'a-dāi'sĭ-cal, } *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimen-
Lăck'a-dāi'sy, } tal.

Lăck'brāin, *n.* One who is deficient in understanding.

Lăck'er, *n.* See LACQUER.

Lăck'ey, *n.*; *pl.* LĂCK'EYS. [From O. Ger. *lăcken*, Goth. *laikan*, to run, jump.] An attending servant; a footman.

Lăck'ey, *v. t.* To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.

Lăck'lŭs'ter, *a.* Wanting luster or brightness.

La-cŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Lacedemonia, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants. **2.** Expressing much in few words; brief; concise.

Syn. — Concise. — The term *laconic* is derived from the *Lacones* or Spartans, who affected to give short, pithy answers. *Laconic*, then, implies few words; *concise*, only the necessary words. A work may be a long one, and yet the language be *concise;* a reply can not be long and yet *laconic*. *Laconic* carries with it the idea of incivility or affectation; *concise* is a term of unmixed praise.

La-cŏn'ic, *n.* **1.** A concise, sententious method of speaking; laconism. **2.** A concise phrase or expression.

La-cŏn'ic-al, *a.* The same as LACONIC. [concisely.

La-cŏn'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a laconic manner; briefly;

La-cŏn'i-çĭşm, *n.* See LACONISM.

Lăc'o-nĭşm, *n.* **1.** A concise manner of expression; laconic style. **2.** A brief, sententious phrase; a laconicism.

Lăc'o-nize, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACONIZING.] To speak in a concise, sententious manner.

Lăc'quer (lăk'er), *n.* [Written also *lacker*. See LAC.] A yellowish varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, and the like.

Lăc'quer (lăk'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACQUERING.] To varnish with lacquer.

Lăc'quer-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of putting on lacquer. **2.** The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

Lăc'tāte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base.

Lac-tā'tion, *n.* Act of giving suck, or time of suckling.

Lăc'te-al, *a.* [See LACTEOUS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky. **2.** (*Anat.*) Conveying chyle.

Lăc'te-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) An absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

Lăc'te-an, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **1.** Milky; resembling, or consisting of, milk. **2.** Conveying chyle. [teal; conveying chyle.

Lăc'te-ŏus, *a.* **1.** Milky; resembling milk. **2.** Lac-

Lac-tĕs'çençe, *n.* **1.** Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. **2.** (*Bot.*) The juice, commonly white, which flows from a plant when wounded.

Lac-tĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *lactescens*, p. pr. of *lactescere*, to turn to milk, inchoative form of *lactere*, to be milky, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **1.** Producing milk or white juice. **2.** Abounding with a thick, colored juice.

Lăc'tic, *a.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.

Lac-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Bearing or conveying milk or white juice. **2.** Producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant.

Lăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer. **2.** A kind of hydrometer for ascertaining the value of milk by noting its specific gravity.

La-cŭs'tral, } *a.* [Lat. *lacus*, lake.] Pertaining to lakes
La-cŭs'trine, } or swamps. [a stripling.

Lăd, *n.* [A.-S. *leód;* W. *llawd.*] A young man, or boy;

Lăd'a-nŭm, *n.* [Lat. *ladanum*, *ledanum*, Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, Per. *lâdan*, *lâden*, Heb. *loth*, the resinous juice obtained from a shrub called *lada*, *leda*, Gr. λήδον, λήδος.] A gum-resin of a dark color and pungent odor, chiefly used as an external stimulant.

Lăd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *hlædder*, O. H. Ger. *hleitar*, *leitra*, *leitera.*] **1.** A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c. **2.** That which resembles a ladder in form or use; hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence.

Lāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LADING.] [A.-S. *hladan*, Goth. *hlathan*, Icel. *hladha.* Cf. LOAD.] **1.** To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. **2.** To throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip.

Lād'ing, *n.* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

Lā'dle (lā'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *hlădle*, from *hladan*, to load, drain. See LADE, *v.*] **1.** A cup with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. **2.** The float of a mill-wheel. **3.** (*Gun.*) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

Lā'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LADLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LADLING.] To use a ladle for dipping or drawing out.

La-drōne', *n.* [Sp.; Lat. *latro*, servant, robber.] A robber; a pirate; hence, loosely, a rogue or rascal.

Lā'dy, *n.* [A.-S. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*, *hlâfdie;* i. e., *hlâfweardige*, bread-keeper, from *hlâf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to take care of.] **1.** A mistress; the female head of a household. **2.** A woman of social distinction or position; the feminine corresponding to *lord*. **3.** A woman of gentle or refined manners. **4.** A wife, or spouse.

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

Lā'dy-bīrd, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small beetle of various brilliant colors, feeding on plant-lice.

Lā'dy-bŭg, *n.* Same as LADY-BIRD, q. v.

Lā'dy-dāy, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

Lā'dy-kĭn, *n.* [Dim. for *lady.*] A little lady; — applied by the writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

Lā'dy-lôve, *n.* A sweetheart or mistress. [as a title.

Lā'dy-shĭp, *n.* The rank or position of a lady; — given

Lā'dy's-slĭp'per, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated for its flowers, the front segment of which resembles a slipper.

Lā'dy's-trĕss'eş, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little herbaceous plant of several species. It has an erect spike about which the white flowers are arranged in a spiral, somewhat resembling a tress of hair, as they bloom.

Lăg, *a.* [Gael. & Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag*, *llac*, slack, loose, sluggish. Cf. LOW.] **1.** Slow; tardy. **2.** Last; long-delayed.

Lăg, *n.* **1.** One who lags; that which comes in last. **2.** The fag-end; the rump; hence, the lowest class. **3.** Amount of retardation of any thing, as a valve in a steam-engine.

Lăg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAGGING.] To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

Syn. — To loiter; linger; saunter; delay. See LOITER.

Lä'ger-beer, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, bed, storehouse, and *bier*, beer. See LAIR.] A German beer; — so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

Lăg'gard, *a.* [Eng. *lag.*] Slow; sluggish; backward.

Lăg'gard, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lăg'ger, *n.* A laggard; a loiterer; an idler.

La-gōōn', *n.* [It. & Sp. *laguna*, from Lat. *laguna*, from Gr. λάκος, hole, pit, tank.] **1.** A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows. **2.** A lake in a coral island.

Lā'ic, *a.* [Lat. *laicus*, Gr. λαϊκός, from λαός, the people.] Belonging to a layman or the laity.

Lā'ic, *n.* A layman.

Lā'ic-al, *n.* The same as *laic*. See LAIC.

Lāid, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *lay*. See LAY.

Laid paper, writing paper having a ribbed surface, as if *inlaid* with lines.

Lāin, *p. p.* of *lie*. See LIE.

Lâir, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, couch, lair; O. H. Ger. *legar*, Goth. *ligrs*, allied to Gr. λέχος, couch, bed, bird's nest.] **1.** A place in which to lie or rest; *especially*, the bed or couch of a wild beast. **2.** Any couch or resting-place.

Lâird, *a.* [Contr. from A.-S. *hlâfweard*, *hlâford*. See LORD.] **1.** A lord. [*Scot.*] **2.** A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [*Scot.*]

Lā'i-ty, *n.* [See LAY, *a.*, and LAIC.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lāke, *n.* [Lat. *lâcus*, A.-S. *lâc*, *lâca*, allied to O. H. Ger. *lach*, *lah*, *lacha*, *lahha*, puddle, pool, lake.] A large collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth.

Lāke, *n.* [See LAC.] **1.** A deep-red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance. **2.** A compound of animal or vegetable coloring matter and a metallic oxide.

Lāke'let, *n.* A little lake.

Lā'kin, *n.* [Abbreviation of *ladykin.*] A little lady. See LADYKIN.

Lal-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla, or lullaby, allied to Gr. λαλεῖν, to chatter, babble, and Ger. *lallen*, to speak imperfectly.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l*.

Lā'mà, *n.* [Thibetan *llama*, pronounced *lama*, a chief, a high priest.] A superior; the name of a Boodhist priest in Thibet, Mongolia, &c.

☞ The *Grand Lama*, or *Delai-Lama*, is the Boodhish pontiff of Thibet, and is supreme ruler in ecclesiastical and secular affairs.

Lămb (lăm), *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *lamb.*] **1.** The young of the sheep kind. **2.** Any person who is as innocent and gentle as a lamb.

Lamb of God (*Script.*), the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

Lămb (lăm), *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.

Lăm'ba-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *lambere,* to lick. See *infra.*] Taken by licking. [tongue.

Lăm'ba-tĭve, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the

Lamb-doid'al (lăm-), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, from λάμβδα, the name of the letter Λ, and εἶδος, shape.] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ).

Lăm'bent, *a.* [Lat. *lambens,* p. pr. of *lambere,* to lick.] **1.** Playing on the surface; gliding over. **2.** Twinkling or gleaming.

Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), *n.* A small lamb.

Lămb's'-wo͝ol (lămz'-), *n.* **1.** The wool of lambs. **2.** [Said to be corrupted fr. the Ir. *la meas ubhall,* day of the apple fruit, but probably called so from the resemblance of the soft pulp of roasted apples to the *wool* of a *lamb.*] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples till the mixture formed a smooth beverage.

Lam-doid'al, *a.* See LAMBDOIDAL.

Lāme, *a.* [*compar.* LAMER; *superl.* LAMEST.] [A.-S., & O. H. Ger. *lam,* Icel. *lama.*] **1.** Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength. **2.** Imperfect; not satisfactory. **3.** Hobbling; not smooth.

Lame duck, a defaulter at the stock exchange. [*Colloq.*]

Lāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMING.] To make lame; to cripple; to render imperfect and unsound.

Lăm'el-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *lamella,* dim. of *lamina,* plate, leaf, layer.] Composed of, or disposed in, thin plates, layers, or scales.

Lăm'el-late, Lăm'el-lā'ted, *a.* Composed of, or covered with, thin plates or scales.

Lāme'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner. **2.** Weakly; unsteadily; feebly.

Lāme'ness, *n.* The condition of being lame.

La-mĕnt', *v. i.* [Lat. *lamentari.*] **1.** To weep or wail; to mourn. **2.** To feel deep regret or sorrow.

La-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMENTING.] To mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail.

La-mĕnt', *n.* [Lat. *lamentum, lamenta.*] **1.** Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation. **2.** An elegy or mournful ballad.

Lăm'ent-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Mourning; sorrowful; expressing grief. **2.** Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable. **3.** Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

Lăm'ent-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner to cause or express sorrow. **2.** Pitifully; despicably. [sorrow.

Lăm'en-tā'tion, *n.* Act of bewailing; expression of

La-mĕnt'er, *n.* One who mourns or laments.

Lăm'i-nȧ, *n.; pl.* LĂM'I-NÆ. [Lat.] **1.** A thin plate or scale, lying over another. **2.** (*Anat.*) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate. **3.** (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf.

Lăm'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates.

Lăm'i-nar, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or layers.

Lăm'i-na-ry, *a.* Composed of plates or layers.

Lăm'i-nate, Lăm'i-nā'ted, *a.* [See LAMINA.] Consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

Lămm, *v. t.* [Icel. *hlemma,* to beat, *hlömm,* club, a beating.] To beat. [*Low.*]

Lăm'mas, *n.* [A.-S. *hlâmmesse, hlâfmæsse,* loaf-mass, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits, from *hlâf,* loaf, and *mæsse,* feast.] The first day of August.

Lăm'mer-ge͡ĭr, Lăm'mer-ge͡ȳ'er, *n.* [Ger. *lämmergeier,* from *lamm,* pl. *lämmer,* lamb, and *geier,* vulture.] (*Ornith.*) A vulture of the Eastern hemisphere, remarkable for having the neck covered with feathers like the true eagles, and like them, seeking for food in a predatory manner, instead of living on carrion.

Lammergeir.

Lămp, *n.* [Lat. *lampas, lampadis,* Gr. λαμπάς, torch, fr. λάμπειν, to give light, to shine.] **1.** A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light. **2.** Whatever resembles a light-giving vessel, as a source of light or cheerfulness.

Lămp'-blăck, *n.* [*lamp* and *black,* being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances.

Lăm'per-eel, *n.* The same as the LAMPREY.

Lam-po͞on', *n.* [O. Fr. *lampon,* a drinking song, from *lampons,* let us drink, the burden of such a song, from *lamper,* to guzzle; probably so called because drinking songs often contain personal slander or satire.] A personal satire in writing.

Syn. — Satire. — The appropriate object of *satire* is found in the vices and follies of the times. It is usually general, and designed to expose and reform. A *lampoon* is a bitter personal satire, dictated by malignant feelings, and intended only to distress and degrade. Most of the pieces published by Pope under the name of *satires* were a string of *lampoons.*

Lam-po͞on', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAMPOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMPOONING.] To abuse in written satire.

Syn. — To libel; defame; slander; calumniate; satirize; lash.

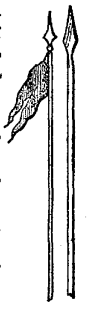
Lam-po͞on'er, *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

Lăm'prey, *n.* [A.-S. *lamprede,* L. Lat. *lampreta,* Late Lat. *lampetra,* from *lambere,* to lick, and *petra,* rock, stone; — so called because these fishes attach themselves with their circular mouths to rocks and stones.] (*Ichth.*) An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth, set with numerous minute teeth.

Lā'na-ry, *n.* [Lat. *lanaria,* from *lanarius,* belonging to wool; *lana,* wool.] A store-place for wool.

Lā'nate, Lā'nā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *lanatus,* from *lana,* wool, down.] **1.** Wooly. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with a substance like curled hairs.

Lånçe, *n.* [Lat. *lancea,* of Celtic origin, allied to Gr. λόγχη.] **1.** A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle, and metal point; a spear. **2.** A soldier armed with a spear; a lancer.



Lances.

Lånçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANCED (lånst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To pierce with a lance, or with any similar weapon. **2.** To open with a lancet; to pierce. **3.** To throw in the manner of a lance. See LANCH.

Lăn'çe-o-late, Lăn'çe-o-lā'ted, *a.* [Lat. *lanceolatus,* from *lanceola,* a little lance, dim. of *lancea,* lance.] (*Bot.*) Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

Lån'çer, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

Lăn'çet, *n.* [Fr. *lancette,* dim. of *lance.*] **1.** A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. **2.** (*Arch.*) A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet.

Lånch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANCHED (låncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCHING.] [Lat. *lanceare,* to wield or handle the lance.] **1.** To throw, as a lance; to dart. **2.** To pierce with a lance, or as with a lance.

Lăn'çi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANCINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCINATING.] [Lat. *lancinare, lancinatum.*] To tear; to lacerate.

Lăn'çi-nā'tion, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

Lănd, *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. land, orig. a Celtic word.] **1.** Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe. **2.** Any portion, large or small, of the solid surface of the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual, or a people. **3.** Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality. **4.** The inhabitants of a country or region. **5.** The main land, in distinction from an adjacent island. **6.** The ground or floor. **7.** (*Law.*) Any earth whatsoever; real estate.

Lănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANDING.] To set on shore; to disembark; to debark.

Lănd, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

Lăn'dam-măn, *n.* [Ger. *landamtmann,* from *land,* land, country, and *amtmann,* bailiff.] **1.** A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons. **2.** The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

Lăn'dau, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; — so called from *Landau,* a town in Germany.

Lănd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land. **2.** Consisting in real estate or land.

Lănd'fall, *n.* **1.** A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner. **2.** (*Naut.*) The first land discovered after a voyage.

Lănd'-flo͝od (-flŭd), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters; a freshet.

Lănd'-fōrçe, *n.* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land.

Lănd'grāve, *n.* [Ger. *landgraf,* from *land,* land, and *graf,* earl, count.] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England and of a count in France.

Lănd-grāv'i-ate, *n.* **1.** The territory held by a land-

grave. **2.** The office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

Lănd'gra-vīne, *n.* The wife of a landgrave.

Lănd'-hōld'er, *a.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

Lănd'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of going or setting on shore from a vessel. **2.** A place for going or setting on shore. **3.** (*Arch.*) The level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another.

Lănd'ing-plāçe, *n.* A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

Lănd'lā-dy, *n.* **1.** A woman who has tenants holding from her. **2.** The mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

Lănd'less, *a.* Having no property in land.

Lănd'lŏck, *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land.

Lănd'lôrd, *n.* [A.-S. *land-hlâford.*] **1.** The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. **2.** The master of an inn or lodging-house.

Lănd'lo͝up-er, *n.* [D. *landlooper*, literally *landrunner*, from *land* and *loopen*, to run or ramble.] A vagabond or vagrant.

Lănd'lŭb-ber, *n.* [Properly from *land* and *lubber*, but prob. corrupted from *landlouper*, q. v.] One who passes his life on land; — so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule.

Lănd'man, *n.; pl.* LĂND'MEN. A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to *seaman*.

Lănd'märk, *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** (*Naut.*) Any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

Lănd'-ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* A government office in which the sales of public land are registered, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. [*Amer.*]

Lănd'scāpe, *n.* [A.-S. *landscipe*, from *land*, land, and the termination *scipe*, equivalent to Eng. *ship*.] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view. **2.** A picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

Lănd'-slīde, } *n.* **1.** The sliding down of a considera-
Lănd'-slĭp, } ble tract of land from a mountain. **2.** The land which slips or slides down.

Lănds'man, *n.; pl.* LĂNDS'MĔN. **1.** One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea.

Lănd'-tăx, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

Lănd'ward, *adv.* Toward the land.

Lāne, *n.* [D. *laan*, O. D. *laen.*] **1.** A narrow way or passage, or a private passage. **2.** A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

Lăn'grage (lăng'grej), } *n.* A kind of shot used at sea
Lăn'grel (lăng'grel), } for tearing sails and rigging. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

Lăn'guage (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *lingaugium*, *langagium*, fr. Lat. *lingua*, the tongue, speech, language.] **1.** Human speech; the expression of ideas by the voice. **2.** The expression of ideas by writing, or any other instrumentality. **3.** The forms of speech peculiar to a particular nation. **4.** The characteristic mode of arranging words peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style. **5.** The ideas suggested by, or associated with, inanimate objects. **6.** A nation, as distinguished by their speech.

Syn. — Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect. — *Language* is generic, denoting any mode of conveying ideas, as the *language* of the deaf and dumb, &c.; *speech* is the language of articulate sounds; *tongue* is the Saxon term for the language of a particular people; as, the English *tongue*. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a language; *dialects* are varieties of expression which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different professions, &c.

Lăn'guid (lăng'gwid), *a.* [Lat. *languidus*, from *languere*, to be faint or languid.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion. **2.** Slow in progress; tardy. **3.** Promoting or indicating weakness.

Syn. — Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; heavy; dull; weary; heartless.

Lăn'guid-ly, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.

Lăn'guid-ness, *n.* **1.** Weakness from exhaustion of strength. **2.** Sluggishness.

Syn. — Feebleness; dullness; languor; heaviness; slowness.

Lăn'guish, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANGUISHED (lăng'gwisht); *p.pr.* & *vb. n.* LANGUISHING.] **1.** To become languid or weak. **2.** To suffer, as from heat or drought. **3.** To grow dull. **4.** To look with softness or tenderness.

Syn. — To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

Lăn'guish (lăng'gwish), *n.* **1.** Act or condition of languishing; languishment. **2.** A soft and tender look or appearance.

Lăn'guish-er, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

Lăn'guish-ment, *n.* **1.** State of languishing. **2.** Softness of look or mien.

Lăn'guor (lăng'gwur), *n.* [Lat.] **1.** State of being languid; lassitude of body. **2.** Dullness of the intellectual faculty.

Syn. — Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness.

Lăn'iard (lăn'yard), *n.* See LANYARD.

Lā'ni-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *laniarius*, from *lanius*, butcher, *laniare*, to tear in pieces.] Lacerating or tearing.

La-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lanifer*, from *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

La-nĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *laniger*, from *lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lănk, *a.* [*compar.* LANKER; *superl.* LANKEST.] [A.-S. *hlanc.* Cf. H. Ger. *schlank*, slender, lank, thin.] **1.** Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure. **2.** Weak and slender; so slender as to appear weak.

Lănk'ly, *adv.* In a lank manner; weakly; thinly.

Lănk'ness, *n.* Condition of being lank; flabbiness.

Lănk'y, *a.* Somewhat lank; slender; slim.

Lăn'ner, *n. f.* } [From Lat. *laniarius*. See LANIARY,
Lăn'ner-et, *n. m.* } *a.*] (*Ornith.*) A long-tailed species of hawk found in Europe.

Läns'que-nĕt (läns'ke-nĕt), *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier, and a game of cards introduced by these foot-soldiers, from *land*, country, and *knecht*, boy, servant.] **1.** A German foot-soldier. **2.** A game at cards.

Lăn'tern, *n.* [Lat. *lanterna*, *laterna.*] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, &c.; — sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little dome over the roof of a building to give light. **3.** (*Mach.*) A kind of pinion.

Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

Lan-thā'ni-ŭm, } *n.* [Gr. λανθάνειν, to lie hid, to be
Lăn'tha-nŭm, } concealed.] (*Min.*) A metal occurring with cerium, and so called because its properties were concealed by those of the latter metal.

La-nū'gi-nōse', } *a.* [Lat. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*,
La-nū'gi-noŭs, } woolly substance, down, from *lana*, wool.] Covered with down, or fine, soft hair; downy.

Lăn'yard, *n.* [From Fr. *lanière*, thong, strap.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships. **2.** (*Mil.*) A piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Lăp, *n.* [A.-S. *læppa*, *lappa*, Icel. *lappi*, O. H. Ger. *lappâ.*] **1.** The loose part of a coat. **2.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered. **3.** That part of any substance or fixture which extends over or lies upon another; hence an edge; a border or hem. **4.** (*Mach.*) A piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass, gems, &c., or in polishing cutlery, &c.

Lăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPPED (lăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPPING.] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay over or on. **2.** To wrap or twist round. **3.** To infold; to involve. **4.** (*Mach.*) To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, &c. **5.** To lay partly over something else.

Lăp, *v. i.* To be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.

Lăp, *v. i.* [A.-S. *lapian*, *lappian*, Icel. *lepia*, allied to Gr. λάπτειν, Lat. *lambere*, W. *llepiaw.*] **1.** To feed or drink by licking. **2.** To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

Lăp, *v. t.* To lick up.

Lăp'-dŏg, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

La-pĕl', *n.* [Eng. *lap.*] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

Lăp'ful, *n.; pl.* LĂP'FULS. As much as the lap can contain.

Lăp'i-dā'ri-an, *a.* Inscribed on stone.

Lăp'i-da-ry (44), *n.* [Lat. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, stone.] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. **2.** A dealer in precious stones. **3.** A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones.

Lăp'i-da-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

Lăp'i-dĕs'çençe, *n.* **1.** A hardening into a stony substance. **2.** A stony concretion.

Lăp'i-dĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *lapidescens*, p. pr. of *lapidescere*, to become stone, fr. *lapis*, *lapidis*, stone.] Growing or turning to stone.

Lăp'i-dĕs'çent, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or of being converted to stone.

Lăp'i-dĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *lapis, lapidis*, stone, and
Lăp'i-dĭf'ic-al, } *facere*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

La-pĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

La-pĭd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPIDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPIDIFYING.] To form into stone.

La-pĭd'i-fȳ, *v. i.* To become stone or stony.

Lăp'i-dist, *n.* A lapidary.

Lăp'per, *n.* **1.** One who wraps or folds. **2.** One who takes up with his tongue.

Lăp'pet, *n.* [Dim. of *lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

Lăps'a-ble, *a.* Capable of lapsing or falling.

Lăpse, *n.* [Lat. *lapsus*, from *labi, lapsus*, to slide, to fall.] **1.** A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; an unobserved progress or passing away. **2.** A slip; an error; a failing in duty. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) Omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.

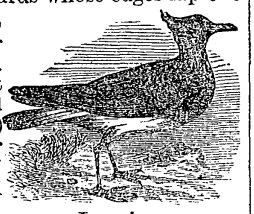
Lăpse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPSED (lăpst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPSING.] **1.** To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees. **2.** To deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. **3.** To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one. **4.** (*Law.*) To become ineffectual or void.

Lap'sĭd-ed (lŏp'sĭd-ed), *a.* Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

Lăp'stōne, *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lăp'-strēak, *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another.

Lăp'-wĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *lepewinc, hleapwince, hleafwinge*, from A.-S. *hleapan*, to leap, jump, and *hlifian*, to arise, soar, because it quickly moves, expands, and flaps its long wings.] (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of the plover family found on the borders of rivers and lakes, on plains and marshes, in England.



Lapwing.

Lär, *n.; pl.* ***LĀ'RĒS***. [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the soul of a deceased ancestor.

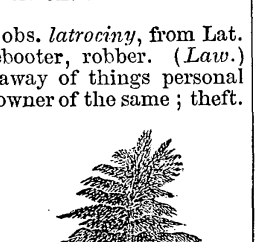
Lär'board (-burd), *n.* [*Lar* seems to be contracted from *lower*, i. e., humbler in rank, because the starboard side is considered by mariners as higher in rank.] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship, when one stands with his face to the head; port.

Lär'çe-ny, *n.* [Contracted from obs. *latrociny*, from Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a freebooter, robber. (*Law.*) Unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft.

Lärch, *n.* [From Lat. *larix, laricis*, Gr. λάριξ.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, having deciduous leaves, in whorls or clusters.

Lärd, *n.* [Lat. *lardum, laridum*, allied to Gr. λαρινός, fattened, fat.] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.

Lärd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LARDING.] **1.** To smear or mix with lard; to grease. **2.** To fatten; to enrich. **3.** To mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.



Larch.

Lar-dā'ceoŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, lard.

Lärd'er, *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked; a pantry.

Lärd'er-er, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

Lā'rēs, *n. pl.* See LAR.

Lärġe, *a.* [*compar.* LARGER; *superl.* LARGEST.] [Lat. *largus.*] Having great size; *specifically*, (*a.*) Wide, extensive, broad; — said of surface or area. (*b.*) Abundant; plentiful; — of quantity; also, with reference to number, numerous; populous. (*c.*) Bulky; huge; — in reference to size. (*d.*) Diffuse; full; — with reference to language, style, &c. (*e.*) Liberal; comprehensive; — of the mind. (*f.*) Generous; noble; — of the heart or affections.

At large, (*a.*) Without restraint or confinement. (*b.*) Diffusely; fully. — *To go* or *sail large* (*Naut.*), to have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sails feel its full force, and the vessel gains its highest speed; *especially*, to have the wind on the beam or the quarter.

Syn. — Big; capacious; ample; copious; diffusive.

Lärġe'ly, *adv.* In a large, abundant, or copious manner; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly.

Lärġe'ness, *n.* The condition of being large.

Syn. — Bigness; magnitude; bulk; greatness; extent; comprehension; amplitude; generosity; liberality.

Lär'ġess, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, equiv. to Lat. *largitio*, from *large.*] A present; a gift or donation.

Larghetto (lar-ġet'to), *a.* [It., dim. of *largo*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

Lär'go, *a.* [It., broad, large.] (*Mus.*) Slowly.

Lăr'i-at, *n.* [Sp. *lariata.*] The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.

Lärk, *n.* [O. Eng. *leverock*, A.-S. *lâwerce, lâwerc, lâferc.*] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, characterized by having a long, straight hind claw, and a rather long bill. It is generally crested. **2.** A frolic; a jolly time. [*Colloq.*]

Lark.

Lärk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LARKED (lärkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LARKING.] **1.** To catch larks. **2.** To make sport; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

Lärk'spûr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue color.

Lăr'mi-er, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, tear or drop, equiv. to Lat. *lacrima.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) The eave or drip of a house. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A membranous pouch, at, or below, the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

Lăr'rup, *v. t.* To beat or flog.

Lăr'um, *n.* [Abbrev. of *alarum*, for *alarm*, q. v.] Any thing used for giving an alarm or notice, as at particular times; an alarm.

Lär'vȧ, *n.; pl.* LÄR/VÆ. [Lat. ghost, specter, mask.] (*Entom.*) An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

Lär'vā-ted, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

Lärve, *n.; pl.* LÄRVEȘ. (*Entom.*) The same as LARVA.

Lăr'yn-ġē'al, or **La-rȳn'ġe-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to
Lăr'yn-ġē'an, or **La-rȳn'ġe-an**, } the larynx.

Lăr'yn-gŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγγοτομία, from λάρυγξ and τέμνειν, to cut, τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies.

Lăr'ynx, *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, constituting the organ of voice.

Lăs'ĕär, or **Las-ĕär'**, *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar*, an army, an inferior artillery-man, a cooly, a camp follower, a native sailor.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels. [*East Indies.*]

Las-çĭv'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lascivia*, wantonness, from *lascivus*, wanton, from *laxus*, loose, lax.] **1.** Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful. **2.** Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions.

Las-çĭv'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.

Las-çĭv'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being lascivious; wantonness; lustfulness.

Lăsh, *n.* [Ger. *lasche*, latchet, *laschen*, to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap; Icel. *laski*, gusset, flap; *laska*, to tear.] **1.** The thong of a whip; a cord; a string. **2.** A stroke with a whip, or any thing similar. **3.** A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut.

Lăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LASHED (lăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LASHING.] **1.** To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge. **2.** To satirize. **3.** To throw up with a sudden jerk. **4.** To dash against. **5.** To tie or bind with a rope or cord.

Lăsh, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to make a severe attack.

Lăsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who whips or lashes. **2.** A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Lăss, *n.* [Contracted for *laddess*, f. of *lad.*] A young woman; a girl.

Lăs'si-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, faint, weary, allied to *laxus*, wide, loose, lax.] State of being relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness.

Lăs'so, *n.; pl.* LĂS/SOȘ. [Sp. *lazo*, from Lat. *laqueus.* See LACE.] A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Làst (6), *a.* [Contracted from *latest*, superl. of *late.*] **1.**

Following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost. **2.** Next before the present. **3.** Incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost. **4.** Most unlikely; having least fitness.

Last, *adv.* **1.** The last time; the time before the present. **2.** In conclusion; finally. **3.** After all others in order or time.

Last, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LASTING.] [A.-S. *læstan*, to perform, follow, last, Goth. *laistyan*, from A.-S. *lást*, *láest*, trace, course, last, Goth. *laists*, track, trace.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure. **2.** To continue unimpaired or unconsumed; to hold out.

Last, *n.* [A.-S. *hlæst*, from *hladan*, to lade.] **1.** A certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying exceedingly as to different articles. **2.** The burden of a ship.

Last, *n.* [A.-S. *last*, *læst*. See LAST, *v. i.*] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

Last'ing, *p. a.* Of long continuance; that may continue [or endure.

Syn. — Durable; permanent. — *Lasting* is more commonly applied to things abstract, which from their very nature endure; as, a *lasting* remembrance, effect, &c. *Permanent* applies chiefly to things established, and designed to remain unchanged; as, a *permanent* situation, a *permanent* change, &c. *Durable* is applied to material substances or fabrics, so far as they resist agencies which tend to destroy them; as, a *durable* foundation, &c.

Last'ing, *n.* A species of very durable woolen stuff.

Last'ing-ly, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

Last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place; in conclusion. **2.** At length; at last; finally.

Lăt'a-kī'ā (-kē'ā), *n.* [Turk.] A superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea.

Lătch, *n.* [See LACE, and cf. LATCHET.] **1.** A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. **2.** (*Naut.*) A latching. See LATCHING.

Lătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATCHED (lătcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATCHING.] To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

Lătch'et, *n.* [Dim. of *latch*. Cf. Fr. *lacet*, plaited string, lace, dim. of *lacs*, a string.] The string that fastens a shoe.

Lătch'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A loop on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is connected with the foot of the sail.

Lāte, *a.* [*compar.* LATER, or LATTER; *superl.* LATTER, or LAST.] [A.-S. *læt*, Goth. *lats*, Icel. *latr*, late, slow, lazy.] **1.** Coming after others, or after the usual or expected time; slow; tardy. **2.** Far advanced towards the end or close. **3.** Existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; out of office. **4.** Happening not long ago; recent.

Lāte, *adv.* **1.** After the usual time, or the time appointed. **2.** Not long ago; lately. **3.** Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.

Of late, in time not long past; lately. — *Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time.

La-teen'-sāil, *n.* [See LATIN.] (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, — used in small boats, feluccas, xebecs, &c., especially in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters.

Lāte'ly, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

Lāte'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time. **2.** Time far advanced in any particular period.

Lā'tent, *a.* [Lat. *latens*, p. pr. of *latere*, to lie hid or concealed, allied to Gr. λάθειν, λανθάνειν.] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.

Latent heat (*Physics.*), that quantity of heat which disappears or becomes concealed in a body, while producing some change in it other than rise of temperature, as fusion, evaporation, or expansion.

Lāt'er, *a.* [Compar. of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.

Lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, side.] **1.** Proceeding from, or attached to, the side. **2.** Directed to the side.

Lăt'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** By the side; sidewise. **2.** In the direction of the side.

Lăt'er-i-fō'li-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latus*, *lateris*, side, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

Lāt'est, *a.* [Superl. of *late*.] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

Lăth, *n.*; *pl.* LĂTHS (lăthz). [A.-S. *lattu*, for *laddu*, O. H. Ger. *latta*, *lata*, whence Fr. *latte*, It. *latta*. Cf. W. *llâth*, a rod, staff, yard.] A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood used to support the tiles, or covering, or the plastering.

Lăth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATHING.] To cover or line with laths.

Lāthe, *n.* [Allied to *lath*, a narrow board.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material. **2.** The movable swing-frame of a loom.

Lăth'er (99), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATHERING.] [See *infra*.] To form a foam with water and soap.

Lăth'er, *v. t.* To spread over with lather.

Lăth'er, *n.* [A.-S. *leadhor*, *leadhur*, niter, *leadhorwyrt*, latherwort, soapwort.] **1.** Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water. **2.** Froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

Lăth'ing, *n.* A covering of laths on a wall; also the act or process of covering with laths.

Lăth'y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

Lăt'i-clāve, *n.* [Lat. *laticlavus*, *laticlavium*, from *latus*, broad and *clavus*, nail, a purple stripe on the tunic.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators, supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic.

Lăt'in, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman. **2.** Pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins.

Lăt'in, *n.* **1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Latium. **2.** The language of the ancient Romans.

Lăt'in-ĭşm, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

Lăt'in-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

La-tĭn'i-ty, *n.* The Latin tongue, style, or idiom, or the use thereof; *specifically*, purity of the Latin style or idiom.

Lăt'in-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATINIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATINIZING.] **1.** To give Latin terminations or forms to, as foreign words, in writing Latin. **2.** To turn or translate into Latin.

Lāt'ish, *a.* [Eng. *late*.] Somewhat late.

Lăt'i-tăt, *n.* [Lat., he lies hid, from *latitare*, intens. form of *latere*, to be or lie hid.] (*Law.*) A writ by which a person was summoned into the King's Bench, to answer, as supposing he lay concealed.

Lăt'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad, wide.] **1.** Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width. **2.** Room; space; hence, looseness; laxity; independence. **3.** Extent or breadth of signification, application, &c.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like. **4.** Extent; size; amplitude; scope. **5.** (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. **6.** (*Geog.*) The distance of any place on the globe north or south of the equator.

Lăt'i-tūd'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Lăt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Not restrained; not confined by precise limits. **2.** Lax in religious principles or views.

Lăt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who indulges freedom in thinking. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

Lăt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* A latitudinarian system or state; freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief.

Lā'tri-à, or **La-trī'à**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. λατρεία, from λατρεύειν, to serve, from λάτρης, λάτρις, servant, worshiper.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God.

Lăt'ten, *n.* [From It. *latta*, a sheet of iron tinned, tinplate. Cf. LATH, a thin slip of wood.] **1.** A fine kind of brass or bronze, used in the middle ages. **2.** Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin. **3.** Milled brass, reduced to different thicknesses.

Lăt'ter, *a.* [An irregular compar. of *late*.] **1.** More late or recent. **2.** Mentioned the last of two. **3.** Lately done or past; modern. **4.** Last; latest; final.

Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* In time not long past; lately; of late.

Lăt'tĭçe (lăt'tĭs), *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, lath-work, from *latte*, lath, q. v.] **1.** Any work made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming a net-work. **2.** Any thing made of, or covered with, strips interwoven so as to form a sort of net-work; *especially*, a window or window-blind.

Lăt'tĭçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATTICED (lăt'tĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATTICING.] **1.** To form into open work. **2.** To furnish with a lattice.

Lạud, *n.* [Lat. *laus*, *laudis*.] **1.** A eulogy; praise; commendation. **2.** That part of divine worship which consists in praise. **3.** Music or singing in honor of any one.

Lạud, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

LAUDING.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol.

Laud'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.

Laud'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness.

Laud'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.

Läu'da-num, *n.* [Orig. the same word as *ladanum*, *labdanum*. See LADANUM.] A preparation of opium, especially in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.

Laud-dā'tion, *n.* Praise; commendation.

Laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing praise; expressing praise.

Laud'a-to-ry, *n.* That which contains praise.

Läugh (läf), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAUGHED (läft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAUGHING.] [A.-S. *hleahhan*, *hlihhan*, Goth. *hlahyan*, Icel. *hlaa*.] **1.** To have the countenance change, so as to express merriment, in connection with a chuckling sound of the voice. **2.** To appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to deride. — *To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at. — *To laugh out of the other corner* or *side*, *of the mouth*, to weep or cry; to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

Läugh, *v. t.* **1.** To express by laughing. **2.** To ridicule or deride.

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery and scorn.

Läugh (läf), *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter.

Läugh'a-ble (läf'a-bl), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter.

Syn. — Droll; ludicrous; mirthful; comical. See LUDICROUS.

Läugh'a-ble-ness (läf'-), *n.* Quality of being laughable.

Läugh'a-bly (läf'-), *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.

Läugh'er (läf'er), *n.* One who laughs, or who is fond of merriment.

Läugh'ing-gas (-läf'ing), *n.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen; — so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled.

Läugh'ing-stŏck (läf'ing-), *n.* An object of ridicule.

Läugh'ter (läf'ter), *n.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

Läunch (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAUNCHED (läncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAUNCHING.] [O. Fr. *lancer*, *lanchier*. Cf. LANCH.] **1.** To cause to slide from the land into the water. **2.** To send forth or dispatch. **3.** To throw, as a spear or dart.

Läunch, *v. i.* **1.** To go forth, as a ship into the water. **2.** To expatiate in language.

Läunch, *n.* **1.** The sliding of a ship from the land into the water. **2.** (*Naut.*) The largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

Läun'der-er (län'der-er), *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

Läun'dress (län'dres), *n.* A female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

Läun'dry (län'dry), *n.* [O. Eng. *lavendry*, O. Fr. *lavanderie*, from Lat. *lavare*, Fr. *laver*, to wash.] **1.** A washing. **2.** The place or room where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate, *a.* [Lat. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, laurel-tree, from *laurus*, laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel.

Poet laureate, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode for the king's birthday, and other suitable occasions. [*Eng.*]

Lau're-ate-shĭp, *n.* Office of a laureate.

Lau're-ā'tion, *n.* Act of crowning with laurel, as in bestowing a degree.

Lau'rel, *n.* [Lat. *laurus*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils. Academic honors were formerly indicated by a crown of laurel.

Läu'res-tĭne, *n.* [N. Lat. *laurus tinus*, from Lat. *laurus* and *tinus*, a plant. See LAUREL.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months.

Lā'vȧ, or **Lä'vȧ**, *n.* [It., from It. & Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lăv'a-to-ry, *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

Lăv'a-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** A place for washing. **2.** A wash or lotion for a diseased part. **3.** A place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAVING.] [Lat. *lavare*, allied to Gr. λούειν.] To wash; to bathe.

Lāve, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

Lăv'en-der, *n.* [L. Lat. *lavendula*, *lavandula*, from Lat. *lavare*, to wash, — so called because it was used in bathing and washing.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant common in the south of Europe. It yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery.

Lavender-color, the color of lavender flowers, being nearly a grayish-blue.

Lā'ver, *n.* [From Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** A vessel for washing. **2.** (*Script. Hist.*) A basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

Lăv'ish, *n.* [Eng. *lave* (*obs.*), to throw out, from Lat. *levare*, to raise.] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely. **2.** Expending excessively and foolishly. **3.** Wild; unrestrained.

Syn. — Profuse; prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; exuberant; immoderate.

Lăv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAVISHED (lăv'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* LAVISHING.] **1.** To expend or bestow with profusion. **2.** To expend prodigally; to squander.

Lăv'ish-ly, *adv.* With profuse expense; wastefully.

Lăv'ish-ment, *n.* The state of being lavish; profuse expenditure; prodigality.

Lăv'ish-ness, *n.* Profusion; prodigality.

Lȧw, *n.* [O. Eng. *lay*, *lagh*, A.-S. *legu*, *lag*, *lah*, from the root of *lie*, *lay*. A law is that which is *laid*, set or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from Lat. *statuere*.] **1.** A rule of order or conduct established by authority. **2.** The appointed rules of a community or state, for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten, or enacted by formal statute. **3.** (*Nature.*) The regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, &c.; a rule for the working of a force; hence, any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired. **4.** (*Morality.*) The will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings. **5.** Established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art. **6.** The Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the *gospel;* hence, the entire Old Testament. **7.** Litigation. **8.** Legal science; jurisprudence.

Syn. — Statute; common law; regulation; edict; decree. — *Law* is generic, and denotes, in this connection, whatever is commanded by one who has a right to require obedience. A *statute* is a particular law drawn out in form, and distinctly enacted and proclaimed. *Common law* is a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. Its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions. A *regulation* is a limited and often temporary law, intended to secure some particular end or object. An *edict* is a command or law issued by a sovereign, and is peculiar to a despotic government. A *decree* is a permanent order either of a court or of the executive government.

Lȧw'-bo͝ok, *n.* A book containing, or treating of, laws.

Lȧw'fụl, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to law; conformable to law; competent. **2.** Constituted by law.

Syn. — Legal; constitutional; allowable; regular; legitimate; rightful.

Lȧw'ful-ly, *adv.* In accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

Lȧw'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being conformable to law; legality.

Lȧw'gĭv-er, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

Lȧw'less, *a.* **1.** Not subject to, or unrestrained by, the law of morality or of society. **2.** Contrary to, or unauthorized by, the civil law. **3.** Not subject to the laws of nature.

Lȧw'less-ly, *adv.* In a lawless manner.

Lȧw'less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

Lȧw'-mā̆k'er, *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

Lȧwn, *n.* [W. *llan*, an open, clear place, *llawnt*, a smooth rising hill, lawn.] An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

Lȧwn, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *linon*, lawn, from Lat. *linum*, flax.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used especially for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop, and hence, generally, the official dress itself.

Lȧwn'y, *a.* **1.** Level, as a plain; like a lawn. **2.** Made of lawn.

Lȧw'sūit, *n.* A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right; an action.

Lȧw'yer, *n.* [From *law*, like *bowyer*, from *bow*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; — a general

term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

Lăx, *a.* [*compar.* LAXER; *superl.* LAXEST.] [Lat. *laxus*.] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; flabby; soft. **2.** Not tight or tense. **3.** Sparse; not crowded. **4.** Not firmly united; of loose texture. **5.** Easy or indulgent in principles or discipline. **6.** Having too frequent alvine discharges.

Syn. — Loose; slack; vague; unconfined; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious.

Lăx, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

Lax-a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *laxatio*, from *laxare*, to loosen, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose, slack.] Act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened.

Lăx'a-tĭve, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines.

Lăx'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

Lăx'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *laxitas*, from *laxus*, loose, slack.] Quality of being lax or loose; as, (*a.*) Slackness, as of a cord. (*b.*) Looseness, as of a texture. (*c.*) Want of exactness or precision. (*d.*) Defect of exactness. (*e.*) Looseness, as of the intestines. (*f.*) Openness.

Lăx'ly, *adv.* In a lax or loose manner; loosely.

Lăx'ness, *n.* The same as *laxity*. See LAXITY.

Lāy, *imp.* of *lie*. See LIE.

Lāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAYING.] [A.-S. *lecgan*, causative form of *licgan*, to lie; Goth. *lagyan*.] **1.** To cause to lie flat; to put down; to establish in a firm or fixed manner; sometimes, to beat down; to prostrate. **2.** To place in order; to arrange with regularity. **3.** To prepare; to make ready; to provide. **4.** To spread on a surface. **5.** To calm; to appease; to allay. **6.** To prevent from manifesting itself, as a spirit. **7.** To deposit, as a wager; to stake; to hazard. **8.** To bring forth and deposit, as eggs. **9.** To apply; to put. **10.** To assess, as a tax; to impose, as a burden, suffering, or punishment. **11.** To charge or ascribe the origin of, or responsibility for. **12.** To enjoin, as a duty. **13.** To present or offer. **14.** (*Naut.*) To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from. **15.** (*Law.*) To state; to allege.

To lay a cable, or *rope* (*Naut.*), to twist or unite the strands. — *To lay heads together*, to consult together; to compare opinions; to deliberate. — *To lay hold of*, or *to lay hold on*, to seize; to catch. — *To lay one's self out*, to exert strength; to strive earnestly. — *To lay to* (*Naut.*), To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary. — *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly; to feel deeply. — *To lay wait for*, to lie in ambush for. — *To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate.

Syn. — See LIE.

Lāy, *v. i.* **1.** To bring or produce eggs. **2.** (*Naut.*) To take a position; to come or go.

To lay about, to strike, or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. — *To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. — *To lay on*, to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.

Lāy, *n.* [Ger *lage*, from *liegen*, to lie.] **1.** That which lies, or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer. **2.** A portion of the proceeds of labor, &c., undertaken on shares. [*Amer.*]

Lāy, *n.* [A.-S. *ley*, *legh*, from W. *llais*, sound, melody, voice; A.-S. *leodh*, *leod*, allied to Goth. *liuthon*, to sing, play.] **1.** A song. **2.** A species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

Lāy, *n.* (*Weaving.*) A swinging frame in a loom, by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other against the cloth previously woven.

Lāy, *a.* [See LAIC.] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical.

Lay figure, a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body, used by artists.

Lāy'er (4), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lays. **2.** That which is laid; as, (*a.*) A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another. (*b.*) A course, as of bricks, stones, and the like. (*c.*) A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.

Lāy'man, *n.*; *pl.* LĀY'MEN. [Eng. *lay* and *man*; O. Eng. *lewdeman* (Selden).] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; sometimes, a man who does not belong to one of the other learned professions, in distinction from one who does.

Lā'zar, *n.* [From *Lazarus*, the leprous beggar. See *Luke* xvi. 20.] A person infected with a foul and pestilential disease.

Lăz'a-rĕt', } *n.* A public building, hospital, or pest-
Lăz'a-rĕt'to, } house for the reception of diseased persons.

Lā'zar-house, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

Lāze, *v. i.* [See LAZY.] To live in idleness; to be idle. [*Colloq.*]

Lāze, *v. t.* To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness. [*Colloq.*]

Lā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

Lā'zi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

Lăz'u-lī, *n.* [L. Lat. *lazulum*, *lazurius*, *lazur*, Sp. *azul*, blue. See AZURE.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a fine azure-blue color, much valued for ornamental work. — Called also *lapis lazuli*.

Lā'zy, *a.* [*compar.* LAZIER; *superl.* LAZIEST.] [O. Eng. *lasie*, *laesie*, from O. H. Ger. *laz*, weary, lazy, from *lâzan*, to leave, permit, cease.] **1.** Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful. **2.** Moving slowly or apparently with labor; sluggish.

Syn. — Idle; indolent; sluggish; slothful.

Lăz'za-rō'nĭ, *n. pl.* [It.] (*Naples.*) The poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; — so called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge.

Lēa, *n.* [A.-S. *leag*, *leah*, *ley*.] A meadow or sward land; a field.

Lēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEACHED (leecht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEACHING.] [See *infra*.] To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

Lēach, *v. i.* To pass through by percolation.

Lēach, *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, Ger. *lauge*. See LYE.] **1.** A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali. **2.** A tub in which ashes are leached.

Lĕad (lĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *lead*, *læd*, Icel. *lôdh*.] **1.** A well-known metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. **2.** An article made of lead; as, (*a.*) A plummet, used in sounding at sea. (*b.*) (*Print.*) A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing. (*c.*) A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils. (*d.*) Sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; hence, a roof covered with lead-sheets.

Lĕad (lĕd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING.] **1.** To cover with lead; to fit with lead. **2.** (*Print.*) To widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads.

Lēad (leed), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING.] [A.-S. *lædan*, Icel. *leidha*, O. H. Ger. *leitan*, prop. causative form of A.-S. *lidhan*, Icel. *lidha*, O. H. Ger. *lîdan*, Goth. *leithan*, to go, to travel.] **1.** To show the way to; to conduct or guide in a way. **2.** To guide by the hand, as a child, or animal. **3.** To direct, as a chief or commander; to govern. **4.** To introduce by going first; to precede. **5.** To draw; to entice; to allure; to influence. **6.** To pass; to spend. **7.** To cause to pass or spend.

To lead the way, to show the way; to act as guide.

Lēad, *v. i.* **1.** To go before and show the way. **2.** To conduct, as a chief or commander. **3.** To put forth, or exercise, a tendency or influence.

Lēad, *n.* **1.** Precedence; guidance. **2.** A navigable opening or lane in an ice-field.

Lĕad'ed (lĕd'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Fitted with lead; set in lead. **2.** (*Print.*) Separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

Lĕad'en (lĕd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead. **2.** Heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

Lēad'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; *especially*, (*a.*) One who goes first. (*b.*) A chief; a commander. (*c.*) The chief of a party or faction. (*d.*) (*Mus.*) A performer who leads a band or choir in music; also, in an orchestra, the performer on the principal violin. (*e.*) The leading editorial article in a newspaper. (*f.*) A horse placed in advance of others to incite them forward; or one of a forward pair. **2.** *pl.* (*Print.*) A row of dots or periods, used in tables of contents, &c., to lead the eye to the end of a line.

Lēad'er-shĭp, *n.* The state, condition or office, of a leader; command; guidance; lead.

Lēad'ing (leed'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Chief; principal; most important or influential. **2.** Showing the way by going first.

Lĕad'ing (lĕd'ing), *n.* Lead, or sheets or articles of lead [collectively.

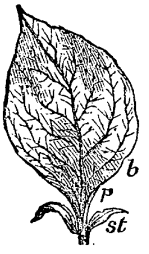
Lēad'ing-strĭngs, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

Lĕad'-pĕn'çil, *n.* An instrument for drawing, made of plumbago or black lead.

Lēaf, *n.*; *pl.* LĒAVES. [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *lauf*, Goth. *laufs*.] **1.** (*a.*) (*Bot.*) One of the three principal parts or organs of vegetation.

☞ Leaves perform various functions, as cotyledons, scales, spines, tendrils. Every part of a plant that is not stem is leaf.

(*b.*) That form of such an organ having a flattened shape and greenish color, and in which the descending sap is elaborated for the nutrition of the plant. **2.** Something which folds, bends over, or otherwise resembles a leaf; as, (*a.*) A part of a book containing two pages. (*b.*) A side, division, or part, as of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. (*c.*) The movable side of a table. (*d.*) A very thin plate, as of gold. (*e.*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (*f.*) A tooth of a pinion-wheel, especially when small.



Leaf (1).

b, blade; *p*, petiole, footstalk, or leafstalk; *st*, stipules.

Lēaf, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAFED (leeft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAFING.] To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

Lēaf'aġe, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

Lēaf'-brĭdġe, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side, which rises and falls.

Lēaf'-bŭd, *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves

Lēafed (leeft), *a.* Having leaves. [called *scales*.

Lēaf'i-ness, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

Lēaf'less, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Lēaf'let, *n.* **1.** A little leaf. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of a compound leaf.

Lēaf'y, *a.* [*compar.* LEAFIER; *superl.* LEAFIEST.] Full of leaves.

Lēague, *n.* [From Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** A combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert. **2.** A national contract or compact.

Syn. — Alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination.

Lēague, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAGUING.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate.

Lēague, *n.* [Low Lat. *lega*, *leuga*, Gr. λεύγη, of Celtic origin, from W. *llech*, a flag, a broad, flat stone.] A measure of length or distance, equal, in England and the United States, to three geographical miles; — used chiefly at sea. [federate.

Lēag'uer (leeg'er), *n.* One who unites in a league; a con-

Lēak, *n.* [A.-S. *hlecc*, leaky, Icel. *lekr*. See *infra*.] **1.** A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. **2.** The oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either *into* it, or *out of* it.

To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water.

Lēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAKED (leekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAKING.] [Icel. *lēka*, to drop; A.-S. *leccan*, to wet, moisten, *leccing*, *leacinc*, a leaking.] To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole, crevice, or other defect.

To leak out, to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way.

Lēak'aġe, *n.* **1.** A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. **2.** (*Com.*) An allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

Lēak'i-ness, *n.* The state of being leaky.

Lēak'y, *a.* [*compar.* LEAKIER; *superl.* LEAKIEST.] **1.** Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out. **2.** Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

Lēal, *a.* [O. Fr. *leal*. See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true.

Lēan, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEANED, sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEANING.] [A.-S. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, *linian*, allied to Lat. *clinare*, *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, Gael. *claon*.] **1.** To deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line; to be in a position thus deviating. **2.** To incline in opinion or inclination; to conform in conduct. **3.** To bend. **4.** To depend for support, comfort, and the like. [rest.

Lēan, *v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or

Lēan, *a.* [*compar.* LEANER; *superl.* LEANEST.] [A.-S. *læne*, allied to Lat. *lenis*, soft, mild, moderate.] **1.** Wanting in flesh. **2.** Deficient in good qualities; bare; barren. **3.** Barren of thoughts; jejune. **4.** Low; poor. [*Rare*.]

Syn. — Slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt.

Lēan, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

Lēan'ness (109), *n.* Condition of being lean; meagerness; hence, poverty; emptiness; want.

Lēan'-tọ, *n.* (*Arch*.) A building whose rafters pitch or lean against another building, or against a wall.

Lēap, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAPED (leept), rarely LEAPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAPING.] [A.-S. *hleapan*, to leap, jump, run, Goth. *hlâupan*, Icel. *hlaupa*, to run.] **1.** To spring from the ground; to jump; to vault. **2.** To make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip. **3.** To manifest joy or vivacity.

Lēap, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by leaping. **2.** To copulate with; to cover.

Lēap, *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound. **2.** Space passed by leaping. **3.** A hazardous or venturesome act. **4.** Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.

Lēap'er, *n.* One that leaps.

Lēap'-frŏg, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

Lēap'-yēar, *n.* Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty-nine days.

Lēarn (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEARNED, or LEARNT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEARNING.] [A.-S. *leornian*, *liornian*, allied to *læran*, to teach, Goth. *laisyan*, causative form of *leisan*, to know, to learn.] **1.** To acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning. **2.** To acquire skill in any thing. **3.** To teach.

Syn. — To teach; instruct; inform. — *Learn* originally had the sense of *teach*, in accordance with the analogy of the French and other languages, and hence we find it with this sense in Shakespeare, Spenser, and other old writers. This usage has now passed away. To *learn* is to receive, and to *teach* is to give, instruction. He who is *taught* learns, not he who *teaches*.

Lĕarn, *v. i.* **1.** To receive information or intelligence. **2.** To gain or receive knowledge.

Lĕarn'ed (60), *a.* **1.** Versed in literature and science; literate. **2.** Well acquainted with arts; knowing; skillful. **3.** Containing or exhibiting learning. **4.** Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

Lĕarn'ed-ly, *adv.* With learning or erudition. [learn.

Lĕarn'er, *n.* One who learns, or is disposed or apt to

Lĕarn'ing (lĕrn'ing), *n.* **1.** The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study. **2.** Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation. **3.** Skill in any thing, good or bad.

Syn. — Literature; erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters. See LITERATURE.

Lēase, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved. **2.** The contract for such letting. **3.** Any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good.

Lēase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEASED (leest); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEASING.] [Fr. *laisser*, to leave, transmit, from Lat. *laxare*, to loose, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose, wide.] To grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let.

Lēase'hōld, *a.* Held by lease.

Lēase'hōld, *n.* A tenure held by lease.

Lēash, *n.* [L. Lat. *laxa*, *lexa*, from Lat. *laxa* (sc. *restis*), a rope, from *laxus*, loose.] **1.** A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. **2.** (*Sporting*.) A brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, the number three in general. **3.** A band wherewith to tie any thing.

Lēash, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEASHED (leesht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEASHING.] To bind; to hold by a string.

Lēast, *a.* [A.-S. *lâst*, *lâsest*, superl. of *lassa*, m., *lasse*, f. and neut., compar. of *lytel*, little.] **1.** Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree. **2.** Of the smallest worth or importance.

At least, or *at the least*, at the lowest estimate, or at the smallest concession or claim.

Syn. — However; nevertheless; yet.

Lēast, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Lēast'wāys, } *adv.* At least; however; at all events.
Lēast'wīse, } [*Colloq. or vulgar*.]

Lĕath'er (lĕth'er, 99), *n.* [A.-S. *ledher*, *lydher*, Icel. *leđhr*, O. H. Ger. *ledar*.] **1.** The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. **2.** Dressed hides collectively.

Lĕath'er-drĕss'er (lĕth'er-), *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.

Lĕath'ern (lĕth'ern), *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

Lĕath'er-y (lĕth'er-ў), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

Lēave, *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *leyfi*.] **1.** Liberty granted; permission; allowance; license. **2.** A formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu.

Syn. — Liberty; permission; license. — *Leave* denotes that he who obtains it may decide whether to use it or not; *liberty*, that all obstructions in the way of his using it are removed and set aside. *Permission* implies a formal consent given by one who had the right to refuse it. *License* denotes that this consent extends to a mode of acting for which special permission is required. An orator asks *leave* to speak; *liberty* is granted him; he construes this *permission* into a *license* to abuse his opponents, and acts accordingly.

Lēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEFT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAVING.] [A.-S. *læfan*, to leave, Icel. *leifa*, to leave, have left, from hypoth. Goth. *leiban*, allied to Lat. *linquere*, *liqui*, and Gr. λείπειν.] **1.** To withdraw or depart from. **2.** To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish. **3.** To suffer to remain. **4.** To have remaining at death; hence, to give by will; to bequeath. **5.** To commit or trust to, as a deposit; to intrust. **6.** To permit or allow; to refer. **7.** To cease or desist from.

Syn. — To quit; commit; give; desist; forbear.

Lēave, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.

Lēave, *v. i.* [Eng. *leaf*.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

Lĕav'en, *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, *levar*, to raise. See LAVE.] **1.** A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; yeast; barm. **2.** Any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass.

Lĕav'en, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAVENING.] **1.** To excite fermentation in. **2.** To taint; to imbue.

Lĕav'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making light by means of leaven. **2.** That which leavens or makes light.

Lēav'er, *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes.

Lēav'ings, *n. pl.* **1.** Things left; remnant; relics. **2.** Refuse; offal.

Lĕch'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecherre*, *lecheur*, gormand, glutton, libertine, parasite, from L. Lat. *lecator*, gluttonous. Cf. A.-S. *liccera*, glutton, flatterer, from *liccian*, to lick.] A man given to lewdness.

Lĕch'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LECHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LECHERING.] To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

Lĕch'er-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Addicted to lewdness; lustful; lewd. **2.** Provoking lust.

Lĕch'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

Lĕch'er-oŭs-ness, *n.* Strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite; lust.

Lĕch'er-y, *n.* Free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

Lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lectio*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] **1.** A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading. **2.** A portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Lĕc'tion-a-ry, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book.

Lĕct'ūre (lĕkt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [L. Lat. *lectura*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] **1.** Act or practice of reading. **2.** A discourse on any subject; *especially*, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. **3.** A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.

Lĕct'ūre (lĕkt'yŭr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LECTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LECTURING.] **1.** To instruct by discourses. **2.** To instruct authoritatively; to reprove.

Lĕct'ure (lĕkt'yŭr), *v. i.* **1.** To read or deliver a formal discourse. **2.** To practice reading lectures for instruction.

Lĕct'ūr-er, *n.* **1.** One who reads or pronounces lectures. **2.** A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

Lĕct'ūre-shĭp, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

Lĕc'turn, *n.* [Lat. *lectrinum*, *lectrum*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A reading-desk, in churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read; hence, a reading-desk.

Lĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *lead*. See LEAD.

Lĕd'-cāp'tain, *n.* [From *led* and *captain*.] An obsequious follower or attendant.

Lĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *licgan*, *liggan*, to lie, p. *læg*, *leac*, *lage*.] **1.** A shelf on which articles may be laid; also, that which resembles such a shelf in form or use. **2.** A shelf of rocks; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. **3.** A layer or stratum. **4.** A small molding. **5.** (*Naut.*) A small piece of timber athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams.

Lĕdġ'er, *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, lying, a lying down, bed, couch, from *licgan*, to lie.] **1.** A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb. (*b.*) One of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

Lĕdġ'er-līne, *n.* See LEGER-LINE.

Lĕd'-hôrse, *n.* [From *led* and *horse*.] A sumpter-horse.

Lee, *n.*; *pl.* LEES. [From Lat. *levare*, to lift up, raise, as Ger. *hefen*, lees, from *heben*, to lift.] The coarser parts of a liquor, which settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.

Lee, *n.* [Icel. *hlie*, A.-S. *hleó*, *hleów*, shelter, refuge, shade; Icel. *hlif*, scutum, Goth. *hlija*, a tent.] (*Naut.*) A place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

Lee, *a.* (*Naut.*) Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.

Leech, *n.* [A.-S. *læce*, *lêce*, physician, leech; Goth. *leikeis*, *lêkeis*, Icel. *lækna*, A.-S. *lâcnian*, *læcnian*, Goth. *leikinon*, *lêkinon*, to heal.] **1.** A physician. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic sucking worm, largely used for the local abstraction of blood; — called also *blood-sucker*.

Leech, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *licium*, a thread of the web, leach.] (*Naut.*) The border or edge of a sail at the sides.

Leech, *v. t.* **1.** To treat with medicine; to heal. **2.** To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leek, *n.* [A.-S. *leác*, Icel. *laukr*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves, which are eatable.

Leer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEERING.] To look obliquely, either in contempt, defiance, or with sly allurement.

Leer, *n.* [A.-S. *hleor*, *hlear*, the cheek, face, countenance, Icel. *hlyr*.] **1.** An oblique view. **2.** An affected cast of countenance.

Lees, *n.* See LEE.

Leet, *n.* [L. Lat. *leta*. Cf. Fr. *lit de justice*, a solemn sitting of the king in parliament, Lat. *lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit.] (*Eng. Law.*) A court of criminal jurisdiction within a township or manor; an assemblage of persons to nominate for some office.

Lee'ward (*or* lų'ard), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (*or* lų'ard), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows.

Lee'wāy, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel.

Lĕft, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *leave*. See LEAVE.

Lĕft, *a.* [Prob. allied to O. Sax. & Fries. *lêf*, weak, infirm, and Slav. *ljev*, Lat. *lævus*, Gr. λαιός, left.] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the *right* of the body.

Lĕft, *n.* **1.** The side opposite to the right. **2.** (*Legislative Bodies.*) The left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sits.

Lĕft'-hănd, *n.* The hand on the left side.

Lĕft'-hănd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right. **2.** Hence, clumsy; awkward. **3.** Unlucky; inauspicious; also, insincere; sinister; malicious.

Lĕg, *n.* [Icel. *leggr*, leg, shin.] **1.** The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body; *especially*, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot. **2.** That which resembles a leg in form or use; *especially*, any long and slender support on which any object rests.

Lĕg'a-çy, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. word, *legatia*, for *legatum*, from *legare*, to bequeath as a legacy.] A gift, by will, of personal property; a bequest.

Lē'gal, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** According to, in conformity with, or relating to, law. **2.** Lawful; permitted by law. **3.** (*Theol.*) (*a.*) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. (*b.*) According to the old or Mosaic dispensation. **4.** (*Law.*) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from the rules of equity.

Syn. — Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized.

Lē'gal-ĭşm, *n.* Strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to law.

Lē'gal-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who desires a strict adherence to law. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.

Le-găl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being legal; conformity to law. **2.** (*Theol.*) An outward conformity to law without the inward principle.

Lē'gal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGALIZING.] **1.** To make lawful; to author-

ize. **2.** To sanction after being done. **3.** (*Theol.*) To interpret or apply in a legal spirit.

Lē'gal-ly, *adv.* According to law; in a manner permitted by law; lawfully.

Lĕg'ate, *n.* [Lat. *legatus*, from *legare*, *legatum*, to send with a commission or charge.] **1.** An embassador or envoy. **2.** The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state.

Lĕg'a-tee', *n.* [See LEGACY.] (*Law.*) One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Lĕg'ate-shĭp, *n.* The office of a legate.

Lĕg'a-tīne, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a legate. **2.** Made by, or proceeding from, a legate.

Le-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another. **2.** A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission. **3.** The official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court. [a legacy.

Lĕg'a-tôr', *n.* (*Law.*) A testator; one who bequeaths

Lĕg'-bāil, *n.* Running away; flight. [*Colloq.*]

To give leg-bail, to escape from custody and run away.

Lē'ġend, or **Lĕġ'end**, *n.* [L. Lat. *legenda*, a book containing the acts of the saints, so called because they were to be read on certain days, from Lat. *legendus*, to be read, from *legere*, to read.] **1.** A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins. **2.** A story respecting saints; especially, one of a marvelous nature. **3.** Hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times; or, less exactly, any story or narrative. **4.** An inscription or motto, as that placed on a shield or coat of arms.

Lĕġ'end-a-ry (110), *a.* **1.** Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous. **2.** Like a legend; exaggerated; extravagant.

Lĕġ'er, *n.* See LEDGER.

Lĕġ'er, *a.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, slight, from a hypoth. Lat. *leviarius*, from *levis*, light in weight.] Light; slender; slight; hence, unimportant; trifling. [*Obs.*]

Leger line (*Mus.*), a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass.

Lĕġ'er-de-māin', *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, *de*, of, and *main*, Lat. *manus*, hand. See *supra.*] A trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation; sleight of hand.

Lĕgged (lĕgd, 60), *a.* [From *leg.*] Having legs; — used in composition; as, a two-*legged* animal.

Lĕġ'ġin, } *n.* [From *leg.*] A cover for the leg, like a
Leg'ġing, } long gaiter.

Lĕġ'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being legible.

Lĕġ'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.] **1.** Capable of being read. **2.** Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

Lĕġ'i-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being legible; legibility.

Lĕġ'i-bly, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.

Lē'ġion (lē'jun), *n.* [Lat. *legio*, from *legere*, to gather, collect.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men. **2.** A military force. **3.** A great number; a multitude.

Lē'ġion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions. **2.** Containing a great number.

Lĕġ'is-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGISLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGISLATING.] [Lat. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, bring forward, propose.] To make or enact a law or laws. [laws.

Lĕġ'is-lā'tion, *n.* The act of legislating, or enacting

Lĕġ'is-lā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Giving or enacting laws. **2.** Pertaining to the enacting of laws. **3.** Done by enacting.

Lĕġ'is-lā'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a legislative manner.

Lĕġ'is-lā'tor, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

Lĕġ'is-lā'tūre (-lāt'yŭr, 53), *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Lē'ġist, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Le-ġĭt'i-ma-ċy, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Accordance with law. **2.** Lawfulness of birth. **3.** Genuineness, or reality. **4.** Logical sequence or validity. **5.** The accordance of an action or institution with established law.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate (45), *a.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Accordant with law. **2.** Lawfully begotten or born. **3.** Genuine; real. **4.** Following by logical or natural sequence. **5.** In accordance with established law. **6.** Acknowledged as requisite, or in accordance with rule.

Le-ġĭt'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMATING.] [L. Lat. *legitimare*, *legitimatum*, from Lat. *legitimus*, lawful, legitimate, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** To make lawful; to legalize. **2.** To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate-ly, *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely. [gality.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate-ness, *n.* State of being legitimate; le-

Le-ġĭt'i-mā'tion, *n.* The act of rendering legitimate.

Le-ġĭt'i-ma-tĭst, *n.* The same as LEGITIMIST.

Le-ġĭt'i-mĭst, *n.* **1.** An adherent of divine or hereditary rights. **2.** *Specifically*, in France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

Le-ġĭt'i-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMIZING.] To legitimate or make lawful.

Lĕġ'ume, or **Le-ġūme'**, *n.* [Lat. *legumen*, from *legere*, to gather; so called because they may be gathered without cutting.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea. **2.** *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legume.

Le-gū'mi-noŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

Lēi'ṣure (lē'zhur), *n.* [O. Eng. *leisere*, *leiser*, from Lat. *licere*, to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. **2.** Convenient opportunity; hence, also, convenience; ease.

Lēi'ṣure-ly, *a.* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; deliberate; slow.

Lēi'ṣure-ly, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly.

Lĕm'mà, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* LĔM'MA-TÀ; Eng. *pl.* LĔM'MĄṢ. [Lat. *lemma*, Gr. λῆμμα, any thing received, an assumption or premise, from λαμβάνειν, to take, assume.] (*Math.*) An auxiliary proposition demonstrated for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

Lĕm'ming, *n.* [Dan. *lemming*, *leming*, Norw. *lemming*, *leman*, Lapp. *lummik.*] (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing animal of the rat family found in the north of Europe, and remarkable for its periodic migrations in great swarms southward.

Lĕm'on, *n.* [From Per. & Turk. *līmūn*, Ar. *laimūn.*] **1.** An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp. **2.** The tree that produces lemons.

Lĕm'on-āde', *n.* A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Lē'mur, *n.* [Lat. *lemur*, pl. *lemures*, ghost, specter, on account of their habit of going abroad by night.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle. They are natives of Madagascar and the neighboring islands.

Lĕm'u-rēṣ, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *supra.*] Spirits or ghosts of the departed; specters.

Lĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LENDING.] [A.-S. *lænan*, *lîhan*, Goth. *leihwan.*] **1.** To grant to another for temporary use or on condition of receiving an equivalent in kind; to loan. **2.** To afford; to grant or furnish in general. **3.** To let for hire or compensation.

Lĕnd'er, *n.* One who lends; *especially*, one who makes a business of lending money.

Lĕngth, *n.* [A.-S. *lengdh*, from *lang*, *long*, long.] **1.** The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*. **2.** A superficial measure; portion of space considered as measured by its length; — used in the plural. **3.** A determined portion of time; long continuance. **4.** Detail or amplification.

At length, (*a.*) At or in the full extent. (*b.*) At last; at the end or conclusion.

Lĕngth'en (lĕngth'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENGTHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LENGTHENING.] **1.** To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. **2.** To extend in time; to protract. **3.** To occupy time with; to expand. **4.** To draw out in pronunciation.

Lĕngth'en, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

Lĕngth'wīṣe, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

Lĕngth'y, *a.* [*compar.* LENGTHIER; *superl.* LENGTHIEST.] Having length; immoderately long; prolix.

Lē'ni-ençe, }
Lē'ni-en-çy, } *n.* Lenity; clemency;

Lē'ni-ent, *a.* [Lat. *leniens*, p. pr. of *lenire*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] **1.** Emollient. **2.** Softening; mitigating. **3.** Acting without rigor or severity; mild; clement; merciful.

Lē'ni-ent, *n.* (*Med.*) That which softens or assuages; an emollient.

Lē'ni-ent-ly, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

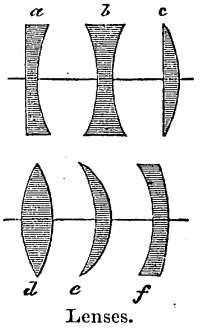
Lĕn'i-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; emollient.

Lĕn'i-tĭve, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain. (*b.*) A mild purgative; a laxative. **2.** That which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

Lĕn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] Mildness of temper; gentleness of treatment.

Syn.—Gentleness; kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy.

Lĕns, *n.; pl.* LĔNS'ĔS. [Lat. *lens*, lentil, on account of the resemblance of shape to the seed of a lentil.] (*Opt.*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.



Lenses.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., *a*, plano-concave; *b*, double-concave; *c*, plano-convex; *d*, double-convex; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex.

Lĕnt, *n.* [O. Eng. *lenten*, *leynte*, A.-S. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, lent, perh. from A.-S. *lencgan*, to lengthen, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] (*Eccl.*) A fast of forty-days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Savior.

Lĕnt'en, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare, plain; not abundant or showy.

Len-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *lenticularis*, from *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentil.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form. **2.** Having the form of a double convex lens.

Len-tĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus*, from *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

Lĕn'til, *n.* [From Lat. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous weed of small size, common in the fields in Europe, and its seed, which is used for food on the continent.

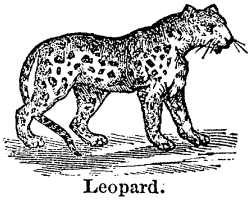
Lĕn-tĭs'cus, } *n.* [Lat. *lentiscus*, *lentiscum*.] (*Bot.*) A
Lĕn'tisk, } tree; the mastich. See MASTICH.

L'envoy (long'vwȧ'), *n.* [Fr. *le*, the, and *envoy*, *envoi*, a sending, from *envoyer*, to send.] **1.** One or more detached verses at the end of a piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person. **2.** A conclusion; result.

Lē'o-nīne, *a.* [Lat. *leoninus*, from *leo*, *leonis*, lion.] Belonging to, or resembling, a lion.

Leonine verse, a kind of verse, the end of which rhymes with the middle;—so named from *Leo*, or *Leoninus*, a Benedictine and canon of Paris in the 12th century, who wrote largely in this measure, though he did not invent it.

Lĕop'ard (lĕp'ard), *n.* [Lat. *leopardus*, Gr. λεόπαρδος, from λέων, lion, and πάρδος, pard.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*. It is of a yellow or fawn color, with black spots along the back and sides. It is found in India and Africa.


Leopard.

Lĕp'er, *n.* [Lat. *lepræ*, *lepra*, Gr. λέπρα, the leprosy, from λεπρός, scaly, from λέπος, λεπίς, scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lĕp'o-rīne, or **Lĕp'o-rĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

Lĕp'ro-sy, *n.* [See LEPER and *infra.*] (*Med.*) (*a.*) A cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, usually of a white color, but sometimes gray or black. (*b.*) A form of elephantiasis. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

☞ The leprosy of the ancients was a cutaneous disease, some species of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. It was an incurable disease.

Lĕp'roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *leprosus*, from *lepra*, *lepræ*, leper, q. v.] Infected with leprosy.

Lĕp'roŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being leprous.

Lē'sion, *n.* [Lat. *læsio*, from *lædere*, *læsum*, to hurt, injure.] A hurt; an injury; *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Loss from failure to fulfill a bargain or contract. (*b.*) (*Med.*) Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

Lĕss, *a.* [A.-S. *lässa*, m., *lässe*, f. and neut., for *läsra*, *läsre.*] Smaller; not so large or great.

Lĕss, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.

Lĕss, *n.* **1.** A smaller portion. **2.** The inferior; the younger.

Les-see', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

Lĕss'en (lĕs'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make less or smaller; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount. **2.** To diminish in quality, state, or degree. **3.** To reduce in dignity.

Syn.—To diminish; reduce; abate; decrease; lower; impair; weaken; degrade.

Lĕss'en (lĕs'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LESSENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LESSENING.] **1.** To become less; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished, **2.** To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

Lĕss'er, *a.* [A.-S. *lässa*, *lässe*, for *läsra*, *läsre*. It is not properly a corruption of *less*, but is rather a return to the primitive A.-S. form *läsra*, *läsre*. See LESS, *a.*] Less; smaller; inferior.

☞ *Lesser* is rarely used for *less*, the comparative of *little*, except in poetry and in certain special instances in which its employment has become established by custom.

Lĕs'son (lĕs'n), *n.* [Fr. *leçon*, Lat. *lectio*. See LECTION.] **1.** Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner. **2.** That which is learned or taught by a specific effort. **3.** A portion of Scripture read in divine service. **4.** Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

Lĕs'son (lĕs'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LESSONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LESSONING.] To teach; to instruct.

Lĕs'sôr, *n.* [See LEASE, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) One who leases, or gives a lease.

Lĕst, *conj.* [O. Eng. *leste*, *least*, from A.-S. *läst*, leastly, *minime*. See LEAST.] That not; for fear that.

Lĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LET (LETTED is obsolete); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LETTING.] [A.-S. *lætan*, Goth. *lêtan*, *leitan*, Icel. *láta*.] **1.** To give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent; to permit; to allow; to suffer. **2.** To grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease; — often followed by *out*.

☞ In the imperative mode, *let* is used as an auxiliary to express, (*a.*) Desire or wish, (*b.*) Command, or permission, (*c.*) Exhortation, (*d.*) Allowance or concession.— *To let alone*, to leave; to suffer to remain without interference.— *To let blood*, to cause blood to flow, as from a vein; to bleed.— *To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.— *To let drive* or *fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.— *To let in* or *into*, (*a.*) To admit. (*b.*) To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose.— *To let loose*, to suffer to go free.— *To let out*, (*a.*) To suffer to escape. (*b.*) To extend or loosen, as a rope, or the folds of a garment.— *To let off*, (*a.*) To discharge; to cause to explode, as a gun. (*b.*) To release, as from an engagement or penalty. [*Colloq.*]

Lĕt, *v. t.* [A.-S. *letian*, *lettan*, to delay, to hinder, from *lät*, late.] To retard; to hinder; to impede.

Lĕt, *n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [*Obs.*]

Lĕtch, *v. t.* To leach. See LEACH.

Lē'thal, *a.* [Lat. *lethalis*, from *lethum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Le-thär'ġic, } *a.* **1.** Given to lethargy; preternat-
Le-thär'ġic-al, } urally inclined to sleep; drowsy. **2.** Pertaining to, resembling, or caused by, lethargy.

Lĕth'ar-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *lethargia*, Gr. ληθαργία, from λήθαργος, forgetful, from λήθη, forgetfulness, and ἀργός, idle, lazy.] **1.** Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness. **2.** Dullness; inaction; inattention.

Lē'the, *n.* [Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness, the river of oblivion.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the rivers of hell, feigned to cause forgetfulness of all that was past to those who drank of its waters. **2.** Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

Le-thē'an, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Le-thĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lethifer*, from *lethum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

Lĕt'ter, *n.* [Eng. *let.*] **1.** One who lets or permits. **2.** One who retards or hinders.

Lĕt'ter, *n.* [Lat. *littera*, *litera*, fr. *linere*, *litum*, to spread or rub over (with wax), for writing with a stylus.] **1.** A mark or character, used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound. **2.** A written or printed message; an epistle. **3.** Mere verbal expression; the literal statement. **4.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) A character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing. (*b.*) Type used for printing;—spoken of in general or collectively. **5.** *pl.* Learning; erudition.

Lĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LETTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LETTERING.] To impress or form letters on.

Lĕt'tered, *a.* **1.** Literate; educated. **2.** Belonging to learning. **3.** Furnished, marked, or designated with letters. [founder.

Lĕt'ter-found'er, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-

Lĕt'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of impressing letters. **2.** The letters impressed.

Lĕt'ter-prĕss, *n.* **1.** Print; reading matter; — in distinction from plates or engravings. **2.** (*Print.*) Any work printed directly from the type; — in distinction from that printed from stereotype or other plates.

Lĕt'tuçe (lĕt'tis), *n.* [Lat. *lactuca*, from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when cut.] (*Bot.*) A composite plant, the leaves of which are used as salad.

Leū'cor-rhœ'â, *n.* [Gr. λευκός, white, and ῥεῖν, to flow.] (*Med.*) A white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, resulting from inflammation or irritation of the membrane lining the genital organ of the female.

Lē'vant, *a.* [See *infra.*] Eastern.

Le-vănt', *n.* [Fr. *levant*, from *lever*, to raise.] The countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

Le-vănt'er, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. **2.** One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost; hence, one who runs away disgracefully. [*Cant. Eng.*]

Le-vănt'ĭne, or **Lĕv'ant-īne**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Levant.

Le-vănt'ĭne, or **Lĕv'ant-īne**, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Levant. **2.** A particular kind of silk cloth.

Lĕv'ee, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, to raise, *se lever*, to rise.] **1.** A morning assembly of visitors; also, any general or somewhat miscellaneous gathering of guests, usually in the evening; as, the president's *levee*.

☞ In this sense, usually but improperly pronounced *le-vee'*, in the United States.

2. A bank or causeway, especially along a river, to prevent inundation.

Lĕv'el, *a.* [See LEVEL, *n.*] **1.** Not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth. **2.** Horizontal. **3.** Even with any thing else; of the same height. **4.** Equal in rank or degree.

Lĕv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEVELING.] **1.** To make smooth or even. **2.** To make horizontal. **3.** To reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane. **4.** To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree. **5.** To point, in taking aim; to aim. **6.** To point; to direct; to utter. **7.** To adapt to the capacity of.

Lĕv'el, *v. i.* **1.** To aim; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. **2.** To direct the view or purpose; to aim; — usually with *at*.

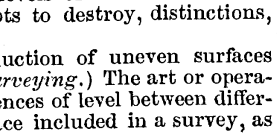
Lĕv'el, *n.* [A.-S. *læfel*, a level, from Lat. *libella*, level, water-level, plummet-level, dim. of *libra*, balance, water-poise, level.] **1.** A line or plane, which is every-where parallel to the surface of still water; — a curve, the center of which coincides with the earth's center. **2.** A horizontal line or surface. **3.** A smooth or even line, plane, or surface. **4.** Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality. **5.** Degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard. **6.** Fixed or quiet condition; a position of rest. **7.** Rule; plan; scheme. **8.** Line of direction in which a missive weapon is aimed. **9.** (*Mech.*) An instrument by which to find an horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to such a line. **10.** (*Mining.*) An horizontal gallery excavated in a mine at different depths.

Lĕv'el-er, *n.* **1.** One who levels or makes even. **2.** One who destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

Lĕv'el-ing, *n.* **1.** The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane. **2.** (*Surveying.*) The art or operation of ascertaining the differences of level between different points of the earth's surface included in a survey, as in finding the descent of a river.

Lĕv'el-ness, *n.* Condition of being level; equality.

Lē'ver, or **Lĕv'er**, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, to raise.] (*Mech.*) A bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*.



Lever.

Lĕv'er-aġe (110), *n.* **1.** The action of a lever. **2.** Mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever.

Lĕv'er-et, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *lievre*, *liepvre*, hare.] A hare in the first year of its age. [sessed and collected.

Lĕv'i-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be levied; capable of being as-

Le-vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *livyáthân*, properly an animal bent, twisted in curves, from Ar. *lawa*, to bend, wind, twist.] **1.** An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, xli. and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. **2.** The whale, or a great whale.

Lĕv'i-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEVIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEVIGATING.] [Lat. *levigare*, *levigatum*, from *levis*, smooth, Gr. λεῖος.] **1.** To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to comminute. **2.** To polish.

Lĕv'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of levigating.

Lē'vīte, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; *especially*, one of those in the tribe employed in various duties connected with the tabernacle first, and afterward the temple.

Le-vĭt'ĭe-al, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Levites.

Levitical degrees, degrees of relationship named in Leviticus, within which marriage is forbidden.

Le-vĭt'ĭ-cŭs, *n.* The third book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews.

Lĕv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *levitas*, from *levis*, light in weight.] **1.** Want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier; lightness. **2.** Ease; buoyancy; hence, frivolity; vanity. **3.** Lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.

Syn. — Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness. — *Levity*, *volatility*, and *flightiness* relate to outward conduct. *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place. *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness.

Lĕv'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEVIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEVYING.] [Fr. *lever*.] **1.** To raise; to collect; — said of troops, to form into an army by enrollment, conscription, &c. **2.** To raise or collect by assessment. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To gather or exact; to erect, build, or set up. (*b.*) To take or seize on execution; to collect by execution.

To levy war, to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.

Lĕv'y, *n.* **1.** The act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c. **2.** That which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, &c. **3.** A small coin, or its value, being twelve and a half cents. [*Local. Amer.*] **4.** (*Law.*) The taking or seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution.

Levy in mass [Fr. *levée en masse*], a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* [*compar.* LEWDER; *superl.* LEWDEST.] [A.-S. *læwed*, *læwd*, *lēwd*, *leáwed*, laical, belonging to the laity. Cf. LAYMAN.] **1.** Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; eager for sexual indulgence. **2.** Proceeding from unlawful lust.

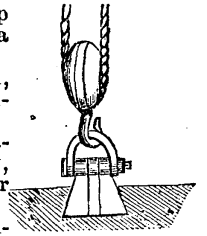
Syn. — Lustful; libidinous; licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious; lecherous.

Lewd'ly (lūd'lỹ), *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

Lewd'ness (lūd'nes), *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery.

Syn. — Lasciviousness; impurity; unchastity; debauchery; lechery; licentiousness; sensuality; profligacy.

Lew'is (lū'is), } *n.* An iron clamp
Lew'is-son, } dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.



Lewis.

Lĕx'ĭe-al, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography; settled by lexicography.

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος, from λεξικόν, dictionary, and γράφειν, to write.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lĕx'i-co-grăph'ĭc, } *a.* Pertain-
Lĕx'i-co-grăph'ĭe-al, } ing to the writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* **1.** Act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. **2.** The principles in accordance with which dictionaries should be constructed.

Lĕx'i-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. λεξικός, λεξικόν, and λόγος, discourse. See LEXICON.] The science of the derivation and signification of words.

Lĕx'i-con, *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν, (sc. βιβλιόν), from λεξικός, of, or belonging to, words, fr. λέξις, speech, a way of speaking, a word or phrase, from λέγειν, to say, to speak.] **1.** A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary. **2.** A dictionary of words in a foreign language.

Ley (lī), *n.* See LYE.

Ley'den-jär } (lī'dn- *or* lā'dn-), *n.* (*Elec.*) A glass jar
Ley'den-phī'al } or bottle used to accumulate electricity; — so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

Lēze-măj'es-ty, *n.* [From *læsus*, f. *læsa*, injured, p. p. of *lædere*, to injure, hurt, and *majestas*, majesty; that is, *crimen læsæ majestatis*.] (*Law.*) Any crime committed against sovereign power.

Lī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. **2.** Tendency; a state of being subject. **3.** *pl.* That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

Lī'a-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** Obliged in law or equity; answerable. **2.** Subject; exposed; — used with reference to evils.

Syn. — Accountable; responsible; answerable; bound; obnoxious; exposed. — *Liable* denotes something external which *may* befall us; *subject* refers to evils which arise chiefly from internal necessity, and are *likely* to do so. Hence the former applies more to what is accidental, the latter to things from which we often or inevitably suffer. Every one, from his temperament, is *subject* to certain diseases, while he is *liable* to be attacked by many others.

Lī'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Liaison (lē'ā-zōng'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] An intimacy; *especially*, a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Lī'ar, *n.* [Eng. *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Lī-bā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *libatio*, from *libare*, to taste, to pour out as an offering, Gr. λείβειν.] **1.** Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. **2.** The wine, or other liquor, poured out in honor of a deity.

Lī'bel, *n.* [From Lat. *libellus*, a little book, pamphlet, dim. of *liber*, a book. The word derived its bad sense from the Latin phrase *libellus famosus*, a defamatory book or pamphlet.] **1.** (*Law.*) A defamatory writing; a published defamation; a lampoon; a satire. **2.** (*Civil Law and Courts of Admiralty.*) A written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. **3.** The crime of publishing a defamatory writing.

Lī'bel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBELING.] **1.** To defame, or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, sign, and the like. **2.** (*Law.*) To proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods.

Lī'bel-ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

Lī'bel-er, *n.* One who libels or defames.

Lī'bel-oŭs, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

Lĭb'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free.] **1.** Free by birth; refined. **2.** Befitting a freeman or gentleman. **3.** Bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted. **4.** Not narrow or contracted in mind; catholic. **5.** Bestowed with a free hand; bountiful; — said of a gift; hence, also, profuse; not confined or restricted. **6.** Not bound by orthodox or established tenets in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government; evincing, or caused by, such a spirit.

Liberal arts, such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, as grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the like.

Syn. — Generous; munificent; beneficent; ample; large; profuse; free. — *Liberal* is *free-born*, and *generous* is *high-born*. The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, &c. The latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank — a spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others. *Generosity* is measured by the extent of the sacrifices it makes; *liberality*, by the warmth of feeling which it manifests.

Lĭb'er-al, *n.* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political or religious matters.

Lĭb'er-al-ĭşm, *n.* Liberal principles or feelings; freedom from narrowness or bigotry; especially in matters of religion or politics.

Lĭb'er-al-ĭst, *n.* A liberal.

Lĭb'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Munificence; bounty. **2.** A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity; — sometimes in the *plural*. **3.** Largeness of mind; catholicism; candor; impartiality.

Lĭb'er-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBERALIZING.] To render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge.

Lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a liberal manner; generously; freely; bountifully. **2.** With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views. **3.** Freely; not literally.

Lĭb'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBERATING.] [Lat. *liberare*, *liberatum*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

Syn. — To deliver; to discharge; to free; to release; to manumit.

Lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

Lĭb'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who liberates or sets free; a deliverer.

Lĭb'er-tĭne, *n.* [Lat. *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one made free, from *liber*, free.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A person manumitted, or set free from servitude; a freedman. **2.** One free from restraint. **3.** One who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee. **4.** A skeptic; a freethinker.

Lĭb'er-tĭne, *a.* **1.** Free from restraint; uncontrolled. **2.** Hence, dissolute; licentious.

Lĭb'er-tĭn-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The conduct of a libertine; debauchery; lewdness. **2.** Licentiousness of principle or opinion.

Lĭb'er-ty, *n.* [Lat. *libertas*, from *liber*, free.] **1.** State of a freeman; ability to do as one pleases; freedom from restraint. **2.** Permission granted; leave. **3.** Privilege; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant. **4.** The place within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. [*Eng.*] **5.** Permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; also, the place or limits within which such freedom or privilege is had. **6.** Freedom from, or neglect of observance of, the laws of etiquette, propriety, or courtesy. **7.** The power of choice; freedom from physical or fatal necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

Syn. — Leave; permission; license, freedom. — *Liberty* and *freedom*, though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications. *Liberty* has reference to previous restraint, *freedom* to the simple, spontaneous exercise of our powers. A slave is set at *liberty;* his master had always been in a state of *freedom*. A prisoner under trial may ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with *freedom* (the spontaneous and bold utterance of his feelings). The *liberty* of the press is our great security for *freedom* of thought.

Lĭ-bĭd'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, from *libet*, it pleases.] Eager for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire.

Syn. — Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; sensual; licentious; lecherous; salacious.

Lĭ-bĭd'i-noŭs-ly, *adv.* With lewd desire; lustfully.

Lĭ-bĭd'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; lasciviousness.

Lī'brȧ, *n.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *librarius*, transcriber of books, bookseller, from *liber*, book.] One who has the care of a library or collection of books.

Lī-brā'ri-aṇ-shĭp, *n.* The office of a librarian.

Lī'bra-ry, *n.* [Lat. *librarium*, book-case, *libraria*, bookseller's shop.] **1.** A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company. **2.** An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

Lī'brāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBRATING.] [Lat. *librare*, *libratum*, from *libra*, a balance.] To poise; to balance; to hold in or bring to an equipoise.

Lī'brāte, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to oscillate; to be poised.

Lī-brā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of librating or balancing, or state of being balanced. **2.** (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

Libration of the moon, any one of certain small periodical changes in the position of the moon's surface relatively to the earth, in consequence of which narrow portions at opposite limbs become visible or invisible alternately.

Lī'bra-to-ry (50), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Lĭ-brĕt'to, *n.; pl.* LĬ-BRĔT'TŌS. [It., diminutive of *libro*. See LIBEL.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music. (*b.*) The words themselves.

Līçe, *n.; pl.* of *louse*. See LOUSE.

Lī'çense, *n.* [Lat. *licentia*, from *licere*, to be permitted.] **1.** Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; *especially*, a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts. **2.** The written document by which a permission is conferred. **3.** Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; permission.

Lī'çense, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LICENSED (lī'senst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LICENSING.] **1.** To permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character. **2.** Hence, to tolerate; to permit.

Lī'çen-see', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a license is given.

Lī'çens-er, *n.* One who grants permission.

Lī-çĕn'ti-ate (-sĕn'shĭ-, 95), *n.* [L. Lat. *licentiatus*, from *licentiare*, to allow to do any thing, from Lat. *licentia*. See *supra*.] One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Lī-çĕn'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Using license; indulging freedom; free. **2.** Unrestrained by law or morality.

Syn. — Unrestrained; uncurbed; uncontrolled; unruly; riotous; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; lax; loose; sensual; impure; unchaste; lascivious; immoral.

Lī-çĕn'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a licentious manner; freely; loosely; dissolutely.

Lī-çĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* State of being licentious; excess of liberty or freedom; dissoluteness.

Lī'chen (lī'ken *or* līch'en), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem, and usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms. **2.** (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption, attended with tingling and pricking.

Lĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LICKED (lĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LICKING.] [A.-S. *liccian*, Goth. *laigon*, allied to Gr. λείχειν, Lat. *lingere*, Slav. *lizati*, Skr. *liz.*] **1.** To pass or draw the tongue over. **2.** To lap; to take in by the tongue.

Lĭck, *n.* [Properly a stroke with the tongue; hence, a stroke, as with the hand or a whip.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. (*Colloq.*) **2.** A place where salt is deposited from springs, resorted to by animals, which lick the surface to obtain the salt. [*Western States.*]

Lĭck, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to beat; to whip; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

Lĭck'er-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *licker*, *n.* Cf. LECHER.] **1.** Nice in the choice of food; dainty. **2.** Eager or greedy to swallow or taste. **3.** Tempting the appetite.

Lĭck'ing, *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue. **2.** A flogging or castigation. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Lĭck'-spĭt'tle, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Lĭc'o-rĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *liquiritia*, corrupted from *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύῤῥιζα, from γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, root.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions. **2.** A dark-colored, sweet substance, consisting of the inspissated juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lĭc'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *ligare*, to bind.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

Lĭd, *n.* [A.-S. *hlid*, from *hlīdan*, to cover.] **1.** A cover of a vessel or box. **2.** The cover of the eye; the eyelid.

Līe, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See LYE.

Līe, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth. **2.** Any thing which misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like.

To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood.

Syn. — Untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. — A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception; but to say he *lies*, is to charge him with the highest dishonor. Hence the word *untruth* is sometimes used as a softened expression when we do not wish to make the charge of *lying* in the grossest form.

Līe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYING.] [O. Eng. *lee*, A.-S. *leógan*, Goth. *liugan*, Icel. *liúga*.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to exhibit a false representation.

Līe, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY; *p. p.* LAIN (LIEN, obs.); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYING.] [A.-S. *licgan*, *ligean*, *liggan*, Goth. *ligan*, Icel. *liggia*.] **1.** To be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in an horizontal position, or nearly so. **2.** To be situated. **3.** To abide; to remain. **4.** To belong, or pertain; to consist. **5.** To lodge; to sleep. **6.** (*Law.*) To be capable of being maintained.

To lie at the heart, to be fixed, as an object of affection or anxious desire. — *To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground, or other level place; also, to go to rest. — *To lie in*, to be in child-bed; to bring forth young. — *To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. — *To lie to* (*Naut.*), to be checked or stopped, either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail; — said of a vessel.

Syn. — To lay. — *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*; as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*; as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, &c. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers from a gross error, which seems to be increasing among us.

Liēf (leef), *adv.* [See *supra*.] Gladly; willingly; freely; — used in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not.

☞ *Had*, in this phrase, is probably a corruption of *would*.

Liēġe, *a.* [L. Lat. *ligius*, *legius*, perhaps from Lat. *ligare*, to bind; but more probably from Ger. *ledig*, free from bonds and obstacles.] **1.** Bound by a feudal tenure; subject. **2.** Enforcing allegiance; sovereign.

Liēġe, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** One who owes allegiance; a vassal; a liegeman. **2.** A lord or superior; a sovereign.

Liēġe'man, *n.; pl.* LIĒĠE'MEN. A vassal; a subject.

Li'en (lē'en *or* lī'en), *n.* [From Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligare*, to bind.] (*Law.*) A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Lī'en-ter-y, *n.* [Gr. λειεντερία, from λεῖος, smooth, soft, and ἔντερον, an intestine.] (*Med.*) A diarrhea, in which the food is discharged only half digested.

Lī'er, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

Lieū (lū), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead.

Lieū-tĕn'an-cy (lū- *or* lef-), *n.* **1.** The office or commission of a lieutenant. **2.** The body of lieutenants.

Lieū-tĕn'ant (lū- *or* lef-), *n.* [Fr., from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, p. pr. of *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** An officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. **2.** (*a.*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b.*) A commissioned officer in the navy, next in rank below commander.

Lieutenant-colonel, an officer next in rank above major, and below colonel. — *Lieutenant-general*, an officer next in rank above major-general. — *Lieutenant-governor*, (*a.*) An officer of a State, being next in rank to the governor, and, in case of the death or resignation of the latter, himself acting as governor. [*Amer.*] (*b.*) A deputy-governor. [*Eng.*]

Lieū-tĕn'ant-shĭp, *n.* The same as LIEUTENANCY.

Liēve, *a.* The same as *lief*. See LIEF.

Līfe, *n.; pl.* LĪVES. [A.-S. *lĭf*, Icel. *lif*, Goth. *libains*. See LIVE.] **1.** Animate existence; vitality: also, the time during which this state continues. **2.** The present state of existence; sometimes, the perpetual existence of the soul in the present and future state. **3.** External manifestation of life; manner of living, as morally good or bad; conduct. **4.** A person or thing which imparts or excites spirit, vigor, or enjoyment. **5.** Animation; spirit; vivacity; energy. **6.** The living form; real person or state. **7.** A living being, usually or always a human being. **8.** Animals in general, or considered collectively. **9.** Narrative of a past life; biographical narration. **10.** Happiness in the favor of God: heavenly felicity, in distinction from eternal death. **11.** Position in society: social state. **12.** Course of things: human affairs. **13.** That which is dear as one's existence; a darling.

Līfe'-blŏod (-blŭd), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life; vital blood. **2.** That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Līfe'-bōat, *n.* A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction of a vessel at sea.

Līfe'-es-tāte', *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

Līfe'-gĭv'ing, *a.* Giving life or spirit; inspiriting; invigorating.

Līfe'-guärd, *n.* A guard that attends the person of a prince or other high officer; a body-guard.

Līfe'-in-sŭr'ance (-shŭr'-), *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.

Līfe'less, *a.* **1.** Dead; deprived of life. **2.** Destitute of life. **3.** Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit. **4.** Void of spirit; insipid; tasteless, as liquor. **5.** Wanting physical energy; sluggish.

Syn.—Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; inactive; dull; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; vapid; flat; tasteless.—In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes a want of vital energy; *inanimate*, a want of *expression* as to any feeling that may be possessed; *dull* implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity; *dead* supposes a destitution of feeling. A person is said to be *lifeless* who has lost the spirits which he once had; he is said to be *inanimate* when he is naturally wanting in spirits; one is *dull* from an original deficiency of mental power; he who is *dead* to moral sentiment is wholly bereft of the highest attribute of his nature.

Līfe'less-ly, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.

Līfe'less-ness, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

Līfe'-līke, *a.* Like a living person; resembling life.

Līfe'-pre-sĕrv'er, *n.* An apparatus for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck.

Līfe'-tīme, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

Lĭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIFTING.] [Icel. *lypta*, O. H. Ger. *luftan*, to lift up, prop. to raise into the air, from A.-S. *lyft*, Icel. *lopt*, Goth. *luftus*, air.] **1.** To raise; to elevate; to bring up from a lower place to a higher. **2.** To exalt; to improve in estimation or rank. **3.** To cause to swell, as with pride; to elate. **4.** To take and carry away; to remove by stealing.

To lift up the eyes, to look; to raise the eyes.—*To lift up the face*, to look with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy.

Lĭft, *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something heavy. **2.** To rise; to be raised; to seem to rise.

Lĭft, *n.* **1.** Act of raising or lifting. **2.** That which is to be raised. **3.** Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general. [*Colloq.*] **4.** An elevator; a lifter. **5.** A rise; a degree of elevation.

Dead lift, a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme emergency.

Lĭft'er, *n.* One who, or that which, lifts or raises.

Lĭg'a-ment, *n.* [Lat. *ligamentum*, from *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bond. **2.** (*Anat.*) A strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

Lĭg'a-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Composing a ligament; of the
Lĭg'a-mĕnt'oŭs, } nature of a ligament.

Lĭ'gan, *n.* [Lat. *ligare*, to bind, to tie, *ligamen*, band, bandage.] (*Law.*) Goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.

Lī-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ligatio*, from *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** Act of binding, or state of being bound. **2.** That which binds; bond; ligature.

Lĭg'a-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. **2.** Act of binding. **3.** State of being bound; stiffness. **4.** (*Mus.*) A band or line connecting notes. **5.** (*Print.*) A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united. **6.** (*Surg.*) (*a.*) A string for tying the blood-vessels, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b.*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, &c.

Līght (līt), *n.* [A.-S. *leóht*, *lyht*, Goth. *liuhath*, from *liuhan*, equivalent to Lat. *lucere*.] **1.** That agent or force in nature by the action of which upon the organs of sight, objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible. **2.** That which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a star, a candle, a light-house, and the like. **3.** The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or window-pane. **4.** Life; existence. **5.** That which illumines or makes clear to the intellect; hence, also, mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; instruction; information; *especially*, the source of moral or religious enlightenment. **6.** The dawn of day. **7.** Open view; a visible state or condition; publicity. **8.** A time of prosperity and happiness. **9.** (*Paint.*) The manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; also, the illuminated part of a picture. **10.** The point of view or position in which any thing is seen, or from which instruction or illustration is supposed to be derived. **11.** One who is conspicuous or noteworthy.

Līght (līt), *a.* [*compar.* LIGHTER; *superl.* LIGHTEST.] **1.** Not dark or obscure; bright; clear. **2.** White or whitish; not intense or very marked.

Līght (līt), *a.* [*compar.* LIGHTER; *superl.* LIGHTEST.] [A.-S. *liht*, *leóht*, *lêht*, Icel. *lettr*, Goth. *leihts*, lightness; allied to Skr. *laghu*, Gr. ἐλαχύς, Lat. *levis*.] **1.** Having little weight; not heavy. **2.** Easy to be lifted, borne, or carried. **3.** Easy to be suffered or performed. **4.** Easy to be digested; also, containing little nutriment. **5.** Armed with weapons of little weight. **6.** Clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble. **7.** Not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. **8.** Slight; trifling; not important. **9.** Not dense; not gross; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement. **10.** Not strong; not violent; moderate. **11.** Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; unsteady; unsettled; volatile. **12.** Wanting dignity or solidity; trifling; gay; airy. **13.** Wanton; unchaste. **14.** Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished. **15.** Loose; sandy; easily pulverized.

☞ *Light* is used in the formation of many compounds of very obvious signification; as, *light-armed*, *light-bodied*, *light-colored*, *light-complexioned*, *light-haired*, *light-spirited*, *light-winged*, and the like.

To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

Līght (līt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTING. See LIGHT, *n.*] **1.** To set fire to; to kindle; to inflame;—sometimes with *up*. **2.** To give light to; to illuminate. **3.** To attend or conduct with a light.

Līght (līt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTING.] [A.-S. *lîhtan*, to raise, lighten, *âlihtan*, to leap out. Cf. ALIGHT.] **1.** To come to by chance; to happen to find; to fall. **2.** To stoop from flight; to settle; to rest. **3.** To alight.

Līght'-brāin (līt-), *n.* An empty-headed or weak-minded person.

Līght'en (līt'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTENING.] [A.-S. *leóhtan*, *lyhtan*, to shine.] **1.** To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash. **2.** To grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering.

Līght'en (līt'n), *v. t.* [See LIGHT, *v. t.*] **1.** To make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten. **2.** To illuminate with knowledge. **3.** To free from trouble and fill with joy.

Līght'en (līt'n), *v. t.* [A.-S. *lihtan*, to lift, *gelihtan*, to alleviate. See LIGHT, not heavy.] **1.** To make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight. **2.** To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate. **3.** To cheer; to exhilarate.

Līght'er (līt'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lights. **2.** (*Naut.*) A large, open boat or barge, used in lightening or unloading ships; sometimes, also, in loading them.

Līght'er-man (līt'er-măn), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT'ER-MEN. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

Līght'-fĭn'gĕred (līt'-), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; addicted to petty thefts.

Līght'-fōōt'ed (līt'-), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing.

Līght'-hănd'ed (līt'-), *a.* (*Naut.*) Not having a full complement of men.

Līght'-hĕad'ed (līt'-), *a.* [See HEAD.] **1.** Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious. **2.** Thoughtless; heedless; volatile.

Līght'-heärt'ed (līt'-), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Līght'-house (līt'-), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT'-HOUS'ES. A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night.

Līght'-ĭn'fant-ry (līt'-), *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions.

Līght'ly (līt'ly), *adv.* **1.** With little weight. **2.** Without deep impression. **3.** Without dejection; cheerfully. **4.** With little effort or difficulty; easily; readily. **5.** Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. **6.** Wantonly. **7.** Nimbly; with agility. **8.** With levity; without heed or care.

Līght'-mīnd'ed (līt'-), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile.

Līght'ness (līt'nes), *n.* **1.** Want of weight. **2.** Inconstancy; unsteadiness. **3.** Levity; wantonness; lewdness. **4.** Agility; nimbleness.

Syn.—Levity; volatility; instability; giddiness; flightiness; airiness; gayety; liveliness; sprightliness; briskness; swiftness; ease; facility.

Līght'ning (līt'ning), *n.* [For *lightening*, from *lighten*, v. i.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.

Lĭght'ning-rŏd (līt'-), *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

Lĭghts (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*] The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals.

Lĭght'sŏme (līt'sum), *a.* Luminous; not dark.

Lĭgn-ăl'ōes (līn-ăl'ōz *or* lig-năl'ōz), *n.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and Eng. *aloes*, q. v.] Aloes-wood, or agallochum, a sweet-scented tree allied to sandal-wood.

Lĭg'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody.

Lĭg'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Lĭg'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.

Lĭg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make.] To convert or change into wood.

Lĭg'ni-fȳ, *v. i.* To become wood.

Lĭg'nĭne, *n.* (*Chem.*) An essential constituent of the ligneous fiber in plants.

Lĭg'nīte, *n.* [From Lat. *lignum*, wood.] (*Min.*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.

Lĭg'num-vī'tæ, *n.* [Lat., wood of life.] (*Bot.*) A tree found in the warm latitudes of America, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured. Its wood, from its hardness, is used for various mechanical purposes.

Lī'gure, or **Lĭg'ūre**, *n.* [Gr. λιγύριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον, a hard, transparent gem, from λυγκός οὖρον, as, according to the opinion of the ancients, it was formed of lynxes' urine.] A kind of precious stone.

Līke, *a.* [*compar.* LIKER; *superl.* LIKEST.] [A.-S. *līc*, *gelīc*, Icel. *líkr*, Goth. *leiks*, *galeiks*, from A.-S. *līc*, Icel. *líkr*, Goth. *leik*, body, flesh, kind, form.] **1.** Equal in quantity, quality or degree. **2.** Nearly equal; having resemblance; similar. **3.** Likely.

Had like, had nearly; came little short of.

Līke, *n.* A counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy.

Līke, *n.* A liking; fancy, or inclination.

Līke, *adv.* **1.** In a like manner. **2.** In a manner becoming. **3.** Likely; probably.

Līke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIKED (līkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIKING.] [A.-S. *līcian*, *gelīcian*, Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan*, Icel. *líka*.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy.

Līke, *v. i.* **1.** To be pleased; to choose. **2.** To come near; to escape narrowly. [*Colloq.*]

Līke'li-hŏŏd, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

Līke'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Probability. **2.** The qualities that please. See LIKELY.

Līke'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LIKELIER; *superl.* LIKELIEST.] [That is *like-like.*] **1.** Worthy of belief; probable; credible. **2.** Having or giving reason to expect; — followed by an infinitive. **3.** Such as may be liked; of honorable or excellent qualities.

☞ The English and their descendants in America differ in the application of this word, when used in the third sense. The English apply the word to external appearances, and with them *likely* is equivalent to *handsome, well-formed;* as, a *likely* man; a *likely* horse. In America, the word is often applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. A *likely* man is a man of good character, and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.

Līk'en (līk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIKENING.] To represent as like or similar; to compare.

Līke'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being like; resemblance. **2.** That which resembles or copies; *especially*, a portrait of a person, or a picture of an animal or thing.

Syn. — Similarity; parallel; similitude; representation; effigy.

Līke'wīse, *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Syn. — Also; too. — *Likewise* (*like* and *wise*) always signifies (with greater or less obviousness) *in like manner. Also* (*all* and *so*) implies that what is thus subjoined may be said with [all] the same truth and propriety as that which preceded. *Too* (to) signifies that what follows may be added *to* what was said before. Hence *too* gives a slighter and more familiar connection than *also*, and *likewise* a more marked one, as in the following sentence: "I may add, *too*, that there were *also* others present who *likewise* shared in the commission of the act.

Līk'ing, *n.* **1.** Inclination; pleasure. **2.** Pleasure; a feeling of satisfaction in, or of attraction toward, some object.

Lī'lac, *n.* [Turk. *leilâk*. Cf. Per. *lîlaj*, *lîlanj*, or *lîlang*, the indigo-plant.] (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia.

Lĭl'i-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

Lĭl'ied (lĭl'id), *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lĭl'i-pū'tian, *n.* **1.** One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Liliput." **2.** Hence, a person of very small size.

Lĭl'i-pū'tian, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the imaginary island of Liliput described by Swift, or to its pigmy inhabitants. **2.** Hence, of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed.

Lĭl'y, *n.* [Lat. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous, bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six colored pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary. The flowers are generally very showy, and some are very fragrant.

Lī-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *limare*, *limatum*, to file, from *lima*, file.] Act of filing or polishing.

Lī'ma-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *limatura*, from *limare*, to file.] **1.** Act of filing. **2.** That which is filed off; filings.

Lĭmb (lĭm), *n.* [A.-S. *lim*, *leom*, Icel. *limr*, *lim*.] **1.** Edge or border; extremity. **2.** An extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member. **3.** The branch of a tree larger than a twig. **4.** Any thing or person regarded as a part or member of something else. **5.** (*Bot.*) The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. **6.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, especially of the sun and moon. (*b.*) The edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

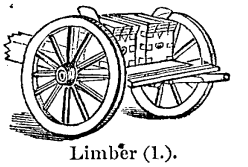
Syn. — Member. — A *member* of the body is any part capable of performing a distinct office, as the *eye*, *ear*, &c.; a *limb* (as shown above) is one of the *extremities*, and hence the term is restricted to the legs and arms. So, in reference to public bodies, we speak of their *members*, though an attorney is sometimes sportively called a *limb* of the law."

Lĭmb (lĭm), *v. t.* **1.** To supply with limbs. **2.** To dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Lĭm'ber, *a.* [Eng. *limp*, a., q. v.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant.

Lĭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMBERING.] **1.** To attach to a limber. **2.** [From the *a.*] To cause to become limber.

Lĭm'ber, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) The forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached (unlimbered) when in action. **2.** A shaft of a carriage. **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Holes cut through the floor timbers, to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.



Limber (1.).

Lĭm'ber-ness, *n.* Quality of being limber; flexibleness; pliancy.

Lĭm'bo, *n.* [Lat. *limbus*, border, edge.] **1.** (*Scholastic Theol.*) A region bordering on hell.

☞ The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the *limbus fatuorum*, or fools' paradise, regarded as a receptacle of all vanity and nonsense.

2. Hence, any real or imaginary place of restraint or confinement.

Līme, *n.* [A.-S. *līm*, Icel. *lím*.] **1.** A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds. **2.** (*Chem.*) Oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, &c., by heat. **3.** (*Bot.*) The linden-tree. See LINDEN.

Līme, *n.* [Per. *līmū*, *līmūn*. Cf. LEMON.] A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour.

Lime.

Līme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To smear with a viscous substance. **2.** To entangle; to insnare. **3.** To manure with lime. **4.** To cement.

Līme'kĭln (līm'kĭl), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime.

Līme'stōne, *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained.

Līme'-wa'ter, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

Lĭm'it, *n.* [Lat. *limes*, *limitis*.] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, or edge. **2.** (*Logic.* & *Metaph.*) A distinguishing characteristic; a differential. **3.** (*Math.*) A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never go beyond it.

Syn. — Boundary. — A *limit* (from *limes*, a landmark) is a prescribed termination; a *boundary* is something which *binds*

or hems us in. The former arises from the nature of the case or from some established restriction; thus we speak of the *limits* of the human understanding; a *limited* monarchy, &c. The latter is a line (either real or imaginary), which circumscribes and restrains, as the *boundaries* of an empire, of knowledge, &c. "Providence," says Johnson, "has fixed the *limits* of human enjoyment by immovable *boundaries*."

Lĭm'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMITING.] **1.** To bound; to set bounds to. **2.** To confine within certain bounds. **3.** To restrain or confine the signification of; to define exactly.

Lĭm'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being limited.

Lĭm'it-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Placed at the limit, as a guard. **2.** Confined within limits; limited in extent, authority, power, &c.

Lĭm'it-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of bounding or circumscribing. **2.** Condition of being limited, restricted, or circumscribed. **3.** Means of limiting or circumscribing, qualifying or restricting; hence, restraining conditions; defining circumstances. **4.** (*Law.*) A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

Lĭm'it-ed, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed.

Lĭm'it-er, *n.* One who, or that which limits or confines.

Lĭm'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

Lĭmn (lĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMNING.] [Abbrev. from Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn.] To draw or paint; *especially*, to paint in water colors; to illumine, as books or parchments.

Lĭm'ner, *n.* **1.** One who limns, or decorates books with initial pictures. **2.** A portrait or miniature painter.

Lĭmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMPED (lĭmt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMPING.] [Cf. A.-S. *limp-healt*, lame, O. H. Ger. *limfan*, *limphen*, to limp, be weak, allied to A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *lam*, lame.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Lĭmp, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Lĭmp, *a.* [See *supra.*] Lacking stiffness; flexible; limpsy.

Lĭmp'er, *n.* One who limps.

Lĭm'pet, *n.* [Lat. *lepas*, *lepadis*, Gr. λεπάς, λεπάδος.] (*Conch.*) (*a.*) A certain univalve shell found adhering to rocks. (*b.*) A certain fresh-water mollusk.

Lĭm'pid, *a.* [Lat. *limpidus*, allied to Gr. λάμπειν, to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency.

Syn. — Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent.

Lĭm-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being limpid or clear; clearness; purity.

Lĭm'pid-ness, *n.* Limpidity; clearness.

Lĭmp'sy, **Lĭm'sy**, *a.* [See LIMP, *a.* W. *llymsi*, having a fickle motion, weak, vain. Cf. FLIMSY.] Weak; flexible; flimsy. [*Local. Amer.*]

Lĭm'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or bedaubed with lime; viscous. **2.** Containing lime. **3.** Resembling lime.

Lĭnch'pĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *lynis*, the axle-tree.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Lĭn'den, *n.* [A.-S. and Icel. *lind*, O. H. Ger. *lintâ*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves, common in Europe. (*b.*) In America, the bass-wood.

Līne, *n.* [Lat. *linea*, a linen thread, string, line, from *linum*, flax, lint.] **1.** A linen thread or string; a slender cord. **2.** A thread-like mark of the pen; an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked. **3.** (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness. **4.** The exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; outline. **5.** A long thread-like mark upon the face or hand; lineament; hence, characteristic mark. **6.** A straight row; a continued series or rank. **7.** A short letter; a note. **8.** (*Poet.*) A verse. **9.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as direction toward an end or object; department. **10.** A series or succession of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor. **11.** A connected series of public conveyances; and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandize. **12.** (*Geog.*) The equator; — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line*. **13.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) That which is measured by a line or cord; boundary; hence, place of abode. (*b.*) Instruction; doctrine. **14.** (*Mach.*) The proper position or adjustment of parts, with reference to smooth working. **15.** (*Mil.*) The regular infantry of an army. **16.** (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A trench or rampart. (*b.*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy. **17.** The twelfth of an inch.

Līne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINING.] [See *supra* and LINEN.] **1.** To mark out or cover with lines. **2.** To cover or put in the inside of. **3.** To place along the side of for security or defense. **4.** To read or repeat line by line.

Lĭn'e-āge, *n.* [From Lat. *linea*, line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Lĭn'e-al (124), *a.* [Lat. *linealis*, from *linea*, line, q. v.] **1.** Composed of lines. **2.** Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors. **3.** In the direction of a line; pertaining to, or ascertained by, a line or lines.

Lĭn'e-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct line.

Lĭn'e-a-ment, *n.* [Lat. *lineamentum*, from *linea*, line, q. v.] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; mark.

Lĭn'e-ar, *a.* [Lat. *linearis*, *linearius*, from *linea*, line, q. v.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

Lĭn'e-ate, **Lĭn'e-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare*, to reduce to a straight line, from *linea*, line, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Lĭn'en, *n.* [A.-S. *lîn*, flax, *lînen*, made of flax, Goth. *lein*, linen, from Lat. *linum*, flax, Gr. λίνον. See LINE.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp. **2.** The under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen.

Lĭn'en, *a.* **1.** Made of linen. **2.** Resembling linen cloth.

Lĭn'er, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

Lĭng, *n.* [From A.-S. *lang*, long.] (*Ichth.*) A marine fish, something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins.

Lĭn'gĕr, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LINGERING.] [A.-S. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long.] **1.** To delay; to loiter. **2.** To be in suspense; to hesitate. **3.** To remain long in any state.

Syn. — To lag; saunter; tarry; stop.

Lĭn'gĕr-er, *n.* One who lingers.

Lĭn'gĕr-ing, *n.* A delaying; tardiness; protraction.

Lĭn'go, *n.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] Language; speech. [Vulgar.]

Lĭn'gua-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, tooth.] (*Pron.*) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth.

Lĭn'gua-dĕnt'al, *n.* (*Pron.*) An articulation pronounced by aid or use of the tongue and teeth.

Lĭn'gual (lĭng'gwal), *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

Lĭn'gual (lĭng'gwal), *a.* A letter pronounced with the tongue.

Lĭn'gui-fôrm (lĭng'gwĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of the tongue.

Lĭn'guist (lĭng'gwist), *n.* [From Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] One skilled in languages.

Lin-guĭst'ic, **Lin-guĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

Lin-guĭst'ics, *n. sing.* The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.

Lĭn'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *linimentum*, from *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint.] A species of soft ointment.

Lĭn'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of any thing.

Lĭnk, *n.* [Sw. *länk*, ring of a chain, Icel. *hleckr*, chain, Ger. *gelenk*, joint, link, ring of a chain, from Ger. *lenken*, to bend.] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain. **2.** Any thing doubled and closed like a link. **3.** (*Mech.*) Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. **4.** Any thing connecting or binding together; hence, any constituent part of a connected series. **5.** (*Surveying.*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being 7.92 inches.

Lĭnk, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *lychnus*, Gr. λύχνος, light, lamp.] A torch made of tow and pitch.

Lĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINKED (lĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINKING.] **1.** To complicate. **2.** To unite or connect by means of something intervening.

Lĭnk, *v. i.* To be connected.

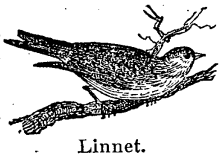
Lĭnk'boy, **Lĭnk'man**, *n.* A boy or man who carried a link or torch to light passengers.

Lĭnk'-mō'tion, *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) A valve gear consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, connected by an adjustable piece, called the *link*, to the valve, in such a way as to reverse the steam when the engine is in motion.

Lin-næ'an, **Lin-nē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist.

Linnæan system (*Bot.*), the system in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

Lĭn'net, *n.* [Lat. *linum*, flax, so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp.] (*Ornith.*) A small European singing bird.



Linnet.

Lĭn'seed, *n.* [Eng. *line*, *lint*, flax, and *seed;* A.-S. *lînsæd.*] Flax-seed.

Lĭn'sey-wo͝ol'sey, *n.* Made of linen and wool; hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean. [mixed.

Lĭn'sey-wo͝ol'sey, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool,

Lĭn'stock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *luntstock*, Ger. *luntenstock*, from *lunte*, lunt, and *stock*, stock, stick.] A pointed or forked staff, to hold a lighted match;—used in firing cannon.

Lĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *lînet*, flax, hemp, Lat. *linteum*, a linen cloth, linen, from *linteus*, linen, *a.*, from *linum*, flax, lint.] **1.** Flax. **2.** Linen raveled, or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lĭn'tel, *n.* [Low Lat. *lintellus*, as if from a Lat. word *limentellum*, from *limentum*, for *limen*, a threshold.] (*Arch.*) An horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

Lī'on, *n.* [Lat. *leo*, *leonis*, Gr. λέων.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, characterized by great size and strength. It is found in Asia, and all over Africa. **2.** (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac; Leo. **3.** An object of interest and curiosity.

Lion.

Lī'on-ess, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

Lī'on-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIONIZING.] To treat as a lion, or object of interest.

Lĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *lippa*, allied to Lat. *labium*, *labrum*, Per. *lab*, *leb*, Lith. *lúpa.*] **1.** One of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. Hence, the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. **2.** The edge of any thing.

Lĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIPPED (lĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIPPING.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss.

Lĭp'o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, to leave, omit, and γράμμα, letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Lĭ-pŏth'y-my, *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία, swoon, from λείπειν, to leave, to lack, and θυμός, soul, life.] A fainting; a swoon.

Lĭp'pi-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleareyed.] Soreness of eyes; bleariedness.

Lĭq'ua-ble (lĭk'wa-bl), *a.* [Lat. *liquabilis*, fr. *liquare*, *liquatum*, fr. *liquere*, to be fluid.] Capable of being melted.

Lĭ-quā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of melting. **2.** Capacity of being melted. **3.** (*Metal.*) The process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible.

Lĭq'ue-fā'cient, *n.* That which serves to liquefy.

Lĭq'ue-făc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of melting or dissolving, &c. **2.** The state of being melted.

Lĭq'ue-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

Lĭq'ue-fȳ (lĭk'we-fȳ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIQUEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIQUEFYING.] [Lat. *liquefacere*, from *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] To melt; to dissolve; *technically*, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

Lĭq'ue-fȳ, *v. i.* To become liquid. [to melt.

Lĭ-quĕs'çen-çy, *n.* State of being liquescent; aptness

Lĭ-quĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *liquescens*, p. pr. of *liquescere*, to become liquid, inchoative form of *liquere*, to be liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

Liqueur' (le-kûr'), *n.* [Fr. See LIQUOR.] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

Lĭq'uid (lĭk'wid), *a.* [Lat. *liquidus*, from *liquere*, to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Having liquidity. **2.** Flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear. **3.** Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

Lĭq'uid (lĭk'wid), *n.* **1.** A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aëriform. **2.** (*Gram.*) A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; one of the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Lĭq'uid-ăm'bar, } *n.* [From *liquid* and *amber*, q. v.]
Lĭq'uid-ăm'ber, } (*Bot.*) A genus of trees growing in tropical regions, several species of which produce a transparent, balsamic juice, whence the name; also, the juice itself.

Lĭq'ui-dāte (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIQUIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIQUIDATING.] [Low Lat. *liquidare*, *liquidatum*, fr. Lat. *liquidus*, liquid, clear.] **1.** To make liquid. **2.** To make clear or transparent, as by melting. **3.** To reduce in amount, as if by melting down; to settle; to adjust; to pay.

Lĭq'ui-dā'tion, *n.* Act of liquidating; act of settling and adjusting debts.

Lĭ-quĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or condition of being liquid; fluidity. **2.** Quality of being smooth and flowing; agreeableness of sound.

Lĭq'uor (lĭk'ur), *n.* [Lat., from *liquere*, to be liquid]. **1.** Any liquid or fluid substance. **2.** *Especially*, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture.

Lĭq'uor-içe (lĭk'ur-), *n.* See LICORICE.

Lĭsp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISPED (lĭspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISPING.] [A.-S. *wlisp*, *wlips*, stammering, lisping; O. H. Ger. *lispian*, *lispên*, to lisp.] **1.** To give *s* the sound of *th* in *thin*, and *z* that of *th* in *this*. **2.** To speak imperfectly; hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts.

Lĭsp, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.

Lĭsp, *n.* Habit or act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*, and a vocalized *th* for *z*.

Lĭsp'er, *n.* One who lisps.

Lĭst, *n.* [A.-S. *list*, a list of cloth; Icel. *listi*, fillet; O. H. Ger. *lîstâ*, border, fringe.] **1.** The outer edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border. **2.** A limit or boundary; a border. **3.** A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. **4.** (*Arch.*) A little square molding; a fillet.

Syn.—Roll; catalogue; register; inventory.—A *list* is properly a simple series of names, &c., in a brief form, such as might naturally be entered in a narrow strip of paper. A *roll* was originally a list containing the names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, &c.), which was *rolled* up and laid aside among its archives. A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order, and usually containing some description of the same, more or less extended. A *register* (*lit.*, a setting down) is designed for record or preservation. An *inventory* (*lit.*, what is *found*) is a list of articles, &c., found on hand in a store of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person, or under similar circumstances.

Lĭst, *n.* [L. Lat. *liciæ*, from Lat. *licium*, thread, girdle.] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a field of combat; hence, in the plural, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.

To enter the lists, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.

Lĭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTING.] [From *list*, a roll.] **1.** To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-colored show, or to form a border. **2.** To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; hence, to mark as if with list. **3.** To inclose for combat. **4.** To enroll; to enlist. **5.** To engage in the public service, as soldiers. **6.** To listen to.

Lĭst, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

Lĭst, *v. i.* [A.-S. *lystan*, *lustan*. See LUST. The primary sense seems to be, to lean, incline.] **1.** To lean or incline; hence, to desire, or choose; to please. **2.** [See LISTEN.] To hearken; to attend; to listen.

Lĭst, *n.* (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side.

Lĭst'el, *n.* [See LIST.] (*Arch.*) A list or fillet. See LIST.

Lĭs'en (lĭs'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTENING.] [A.-S. *hlystan*, Icel. *hlusta*, to hear, listen; Lat. *cluere*, Gr. κλύειν, Goth. *hliuth*, *hliuma*, attention.] **1.** To attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken. **2.** To yield to advice; to obey.

Lĭs'en-er, *n.* One who listens; a harkener.

Lĭst'less, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing.

Syn.—Heedless; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; indifferent; vacant; uninterested; languid; weary; supine; indolent.

Lĭst'less-ly, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

Lĭst'less-ness, *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; indifference.

Lĭt'a-ny, *n.* [Lat. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, from λιτανεύειν, to pray, allied to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, to pray.] A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

Lī'ter, *n.* [Fr. *litre*, from Gr. λίτρα, a silver coin, also equiv. to Lat. *libra*, a pound of 12 ounces.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.016 cubic inches, or 2.113 American pints, or 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 English pints.

Lĭt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *literalis*, from *litera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical. **2.** Following the letter or exact words; not free. **3.** Consisting of, or expressed by, letters.

Lĭt'er-al-ĭşm, *n.* A mode of interpreting literally.

Lĭt'er-al-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

Lĭt'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being literal.

Lĭt'er-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITERALIZING.] To interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words.

Lĭt'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the primary and natural import of words. **2.** Word by word.

Lĭt'er-a-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *literarius*, from *litera*, a letter.] **1.** Pertaining to letters or literature. **2.** Versed in, or acquainted with, literature. **3.** Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

Lĭt'er-ate, *a.* [Lat. *literatus*, from *litera*, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered.

Lĭt'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One educated, but not having taken a university degree. [*Eng.*] **2.** A literary man.

Lĭt'er-ā'tim, *adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *litera*, letter.] Letter for letter.

Lĭt'er-a-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *literatura*, from *litera*, a letter.] **1.** Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. **2.** The collective body of literary productions. **3.** The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history.

Syn. — Science; learning; erudition; belles-lettres. See SCIENCE. — *Literature*, in its widest sense, embraces all compositions except those on the positive sciences, mathematics, &c. It is usually confined, however, to the *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, &c., excluding abstract discussions and mere erudition. A man of *literature* is one who is versed in the *belles-lettres;* a man of *learning* excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge, especially in respect to the past; a man of *erudition* is one who is skilled in the more recondite branches of learned inquiry.

Lĭt'er-ā'tus, *n.; pl.* ***LĬT'ER-Ā'TĪ***. [Lat.] A learned man; a man of erudition; — chiefly used in the plural.

Lĭth'arġe, *n.* [Lat. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος, scum or foam of silver, from λίθος, stone, and ἄργυρος, silver.] (*Chem.*) Protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

Līthe, *a.* [A.-S. *lîdhe*, for *lindhe*, tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Līthe'ness, *n.* State of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Līthe'sŏme, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lĭth'ic, *a.* [Gr. λιθικός, of, or belonging to, stones, from λίθος, stone.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to the stone in the bladder; uric.

Lĭth'i-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. λίθος, stone.] (*Chem.*) One of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known.

Lĭth'o-grăph, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITHOGRAPHED (lĭth'o-grăft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITHOGRAPHING.] [Gr. λίθος, stone, and γράφειν, to write, engrave.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing.

Lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

Lĭ-thŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who practices lithography.

Lĭth'o-grăph'ic, **Lĭth'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon, or printed from, stone.

Lĭ-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made with a greasy material upon stone.

Lĭth'o-lŏġ'ic, **Lĭth'o-lŏġ'ic-al**, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents.

Lĭ-thŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in the science of stones.

Lĭ-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks. **2.** (*Med.*) A treatise on stones found in the body.

Lĭth'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

Lĭth'on-trĭp'tic, *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and τρίβειν, to rub, grind.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Lĭth'on-trĭp'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Lĭth'on-trĭp'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

Lĭth'o-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and φυτόν, plant.] (*Zoöl.*) A production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans. They are now known to be either animals or plants.

Lĭ-thŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lĭ-thŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. λιθοτομία, from λίθος, stone, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lĭth'o-trĭp'sy, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and τρῖψις, a rubbing, grinding.] (*Surg.*) The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

Lĭ-thŏt'ri-ty, *n.* [From Gr. λίθος, stone, and Lat. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.] (*Surg.*) The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

Lĭt'i-gant, *a.* [Lat. *litigans*, p. pr. of *litigare*. See LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.

Lĭt'i-gant, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Lĭt'i-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITIGATING.] [Lat. *litigare*, *litigatum*, from *lis*, *litis*, dispute, contest, lawsuit, and *agere*, to carry on.] To contest in law.

Lĭt'i-gāte, *v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

Lĭt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

Lĭ-tĭġ'ioŭs (lĭ-tĭj'us), *a.* [Lat. *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, dispute, quarrel.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. **2.** Subject to contention; disputable; controvertible. **3.** Pertaining to legal disputes.

Lĭ-tĭġ'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a litigious manner.

Li-tĭġ'ioŭs-ness, *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits.

Lĭt'mus, *n.* [H. Ger. *lackmus*, from *lack*, lacker, and *mus*, a thick preparation of fruit, pap.] A purple dye obtained from a lichen, the archil, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe. It turns blue with alkalies and red with acids.

Litre (lī'ter *or* lē'tr), *n.* The same as LITER.

Lĭt'ter, *n.* [Low Lat. *lectaria*, from Lat. *lectus*, couch, bed.] **1.** A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it. **2.** A coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; also, a covering of straw for plants. **3.** A confused mass of objects little valued; rubbish. **4.** A condition of disorder or confusion. **5.** The number of pigs or other small brutes born at once.

Lĭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITTERING.] **1.** To supply with litter. **2.** To put into a confused or disordered condition. **3.** To give birth to; to bear.

Lĭt'ter, *v. i.* To produce a litter.

Littérateur (lē-tā'rā-tûr'), *n.* [Fr.] One versed in literature; a literary man.

Lĭt'tle, *a.* [*compar.* LESS; *superl.* LEAST.] [A.-S. *lytel*, *litel*, *lyt*, Icel. *litill*, Goth. *leitils*.] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive. **2.** Short in duration; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or amount. **4.** Small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible. **5.** Small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable. **6.** Small in generosity; mean.

Lĭt'tle, *n.* **1.** A small quantity, amount, space, and the like. **2.** Small degree or scale; miniature.

A little, by a small degree; to a limited extent; somewhat; for a short time.

Lĭt'tle, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Lĭt'tle-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; want of grandeur.

Syn. — Smallness; slightness; inconsiderableness; insignificance; meanness; penuriousness.

Lĭt'to-ral, *a.* [Lat. *littoralis*, *litoralis*, from *littus*, *litus*, the sea-shore.] **1.** Belonging to a shore, as of the sea. **2.** Pertaining to the interval or zone on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

Lĭ-tûr'ġic, **Lĭ-tûr'ġic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship.

Lĭt'ur-ġĭst, *n.* One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Lĭt'ur-ġy, *n.* [Gr. λειτουργία, a public service, public worship, from λεῖτος, λεῖτος, belonging to the people, public, and the root ἔργειν, to work.] **1.** The established formulas or entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The mass, or entire ritual.

Lĭve (lĭv), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIVING.] [A.-S. *libban*, *lifian*, *leofian*, Goth. *liban*, Icel. *lifa*, allied to *leave*, q. v.] **1.** To have life; to be animated. **2.** To pass one's life or time as to habits or constitution. **3.** To abide; to dwell; to reside. **4.** To continue in existence; to remain; to last. **5.** To live, emphatically; to enjoy life. **6.** To feed; to subsist; to

be nourished. **7.** To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood. **8.** (*Script*) (*a.*) To be exempt from spiritual death. (*b.*) To be inwardly quickened, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

Līve (līv), *v. t.* **1.** To spend, as one's life. **2.** To act habitually in conformity to.

Līve, *a.* **1.** Having life. **2.** Full of earnestness; active; wide awake. **3.** Containing fire; ignited. **4.** Vivid; bright; glowing, as color.

Līve'li-hood, *n.* [A.-S. *līflâdu*, course of life, maintenance, from *līf*, life, and *lâdu*, way, journey.] Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

Līve'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit. **2.** An appearance of life, animation, or spirit. **3.** Effervescence, as of liquors.

Syn.— Sprightliness; gayety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity.— *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest; gayety refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of something which strongly affects the mind; *vivacity* is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other. *Liveliness* of imagination; *gayety* of heart; *animation* of countenance; *vivacity* of gesture or conversation.

Līve'lŏng (līv'lŏng), *a.* Long in passing.

Līve'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LIVELIER; *superl.* LIVELIEST.] **1.** Endowed with or manifesting life; living. **2.** Brisk; vivacious; active. **3.** Gay; animated; spirited. **4.** Representing life; life-like. **5.** Strong; bright; vivid; glowing.

Syn.— Vigorous; quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; sprightly; prompt; energetic; vivacious; blithe; gleeful; airy; jocund.

Līve'ly, *adv.* With strong resemblance of life.

Līve'-ōak, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of oak growing in the Southern States, of great durability.

Līv'er, *n.* **1.** One who lives. **2.** A resident; a dweller. **3.** An eater or provider of food, &c.

Līv'er, *n.* [A.-S. *lifer*, Icel. *lifur*.] (*Anat.*) The largest gland of the body, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It secretes the bile.

Līv'er-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant between the lichens and mosses, of a loose cellular texture, found in moist places, on rocks, &c.

Līv'er-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *livrée*, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop. a thing delivered, from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver. See DELIVER.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. (*b.*) The writ by which possession is obtained. **2.** Deliverance. **3.** That which is delivered out statedly or formally, as clothing, food, &c.; *especially*, (*a.*) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished. (*b.*) The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; also, the whole body or company of those wearing such a garb. (*c.*) Any characteristic dress or outward appearance. (*d.*) An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.

Līv'er-y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

Līv'er-y-man, *n.*; *pl.* LĪV'ER-Y-MEN. **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant. **2.** A freeman of the city, in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs.

Līv'er-y-stā'ble, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided. See LIVERY, *n.*, No. 3 (*d.*).

Līv'id, *a.* [Lat. *lividus*, from *livere*, to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

Lī-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* A dark or black and blue color, like that

Līv'id-ness, *n.* Lividity. [of bruised flesh.

Līv'ing, *a.* **1.** Having life; active; lively. **2.** Issuing continually from the earth; flowing. **3.** Producing action, animation, and vigor.

Līv'ing, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** Act of living, or living comfortably. **3.** The benefice of a clergyman. [*Eng.*] **4.** One who is alive, or those who are alive.

Lī'vre (lī'ver *or* lē'vr), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *libra*, a pound of 12 oz.] A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous, or 18½ cents. It is not now in use.

Lix-ĭv'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *lixivius*, from *lix*, ashes, lye.] **1.** Obtained by lixiviation. **2.** Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. **3.** Of the color of lye; resembling lye. **4.** Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lix-ĭv'i-ate, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to lye or lixivium:
Lix-ĭv'i-ā'ted, } **2.** Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

Lix-ĭv'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIXIVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIXIVIATING.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; to leach.

Lix-ĭv'i-ā'tion, *n.* Operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes.

Lix-ĭv'i-ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *lixivium* and *lixivia*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.

Lĭz'ard, *n.* [Lat. *lacerta* and *lacertus*.] (*Zoöl.*) A four-footed reptile, having an elongate, round body, a very long, round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a free tongue, more or less divided at the end. The lizards are found in most of the warm parts of the world.

Lizard.

Llämä (lä'mà *or* lā'mà), *n.* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) An ungulate ruminating mammal allied to the camel. It is found in South America.

Llama.

Lō, *interj.* [A.-S. *lâ*. See LA.] Look; see; behold; observe.

Lōach, *n.* [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

Lōad (20), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance; a weight. **2.** Amount or quantity which one can carry; contents of a cart, barrow, or vessel; hence, a heavy burden. **3.** That which oppresses or grieves the mind or spirits. **4.** A particular measure for certain articles, being as much as can be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used for the article measured. **5.** The charge of a fire-arm.

Syn.— Burden; lading; weight; cargo.

Lōad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOADING.] [A.-S. *hladan*. See LADE.] **1.** To lay a burden on; to cause to bear; to furnish with a lading or cargo. **2.** Hence, to weigh down; to encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance. **3.** To add to the weight of, by some heavy, extraneous addition. **4.** To charge, as a gun, with powder, or with powder and shot or ball.

Lōad'stär, *n.* [A.-S. *lâdu*, *lâd*, course, a leading, from *lîdhan*, to go, *lædan*, to lead.] The star that leads; the polestar. [Written also *lodestar*.]

Lōad'stōne, *n.* [A.-S. *lâdu*, *lâd*, course, conduct.] (*Min.*) A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. [Written also *lodestone*.]

Lōaf, *n.*; *pl.* LŌAVES. [A.-S. *hlâf*, *lâf*, Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*.] Any thick lump or mass; *especially*, a large regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.

Lōaf, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAFED (lōft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAFING.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter.

Lōaf, *v. t.* To pass or spend in idleness; to waste lazily.

Lōaf'er, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *laufer*, Prov. Ger. *laufer*, *lofer*, from *laufen*, *lofen*, *lopen*, to run.] An idle man; a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients.

Lōam, *n.* [A.-S. *lâm*, allied to Lat. *limus*, slime, mud.] A rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, and carbonate of lime.

Lōam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAMING.] To cover with loam.

Lōam'y, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

Lōan, *n.* [A.-S. *læn*, for *læhen*, from *lîhen*, to lend. See LEND.] **1.** Act of lending. **2.** That which is lent; any thing lent on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind. **3.** A permission to use; grant of the use.

Lōan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOANING.] To lend.

Lōan, *v. i.* To lend money or other valuable property; to negotiate a loan; — said of the lender.

Lōath, *a.* [A.-S. *lâdh*, hostile, odious. Cf. LOTH.] Filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant. See LOTH.

Lōathe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOATHING.] **1.** To have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink. **2.** To dislike greatly.

Syn.— To hate; abhor; detest; abominate. See DETEST.

Lōath'er, *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

Lōath'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of loathing. **2.** Awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting. [tion.

Lōath'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence; detesta-

Lōath'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LOATHLIER; *superl.* LOATHLIEST.] Loathsome.

Lōath'sŏme (lōth'sum), *a.* **1.** Causing to loathe; exciting disgust. **2.** Exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; odious.

Lōath'sŏme'ness, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme [disgust or abhorrence.

Lōaveş (lōvz), *n.; pl.* of *loaf.* See LOAF.

Lŏb, *n.* [W. *llŏb,* an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, a blockhead. Cf. LUBBER.] **1.** A dull, heavy, sluggish person. **2.** Something thick and heavy.

Lŏb, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

Lō'bate, } *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Consisting of, or having
Lō'bā-ted, } lobes; lobed.

Lŏb'by, *n.* [Low Lat. *lobium, lobia, lobbia,* a covered portico fit for walking, from Ger. *laub,* foliage, because places of this kind are often covered with leaves and boughs; N. H. Ger. *laube,* arbor, bower.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An inclosed place surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room. **2.** That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, the men who frequent such a place for the sake of business with the legislators. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) An apartment close before the captain's cabin.

Lŏb'by, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOBBIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOBBYING.] To solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere away from the House, with a view to influence their votes. [*Amer.*]

Lōbe, *n.* [Lat. *lobus,* from Gr. λοβός, from λέπειν, to peel.] Any projection or division, especially of a somewhat rounded form.

Lōbed, *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

Lo-bē'li-ȧ, *n.* [From *Lobel,* botanist to King James I.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including a great number of species, one of which is used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, &c.

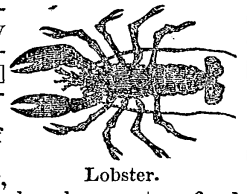
Lŏb'lol-ly, *n.* [From *lob* and *loll,* q. v.] Water-gruel, or spoon-meat; — so called among seamen.

Lŏb'lol-ly-boy, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

Lŏb'lol-ly-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian tree growing to the height of about thirty feet, and producing a fruit which is sometimes eaten.

Lŏb'scouse, *n.* [From *lob* and *course,* q. v.] (*Naut.*) A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

Lŏb'ster, *n.* [A.-S. *loppestre, lopystre, lopustre,* most probably corrupted from Lat. *locusta, locusta marina,* a marine shell-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, long-tailed crustacean, used for food.



Lobster.

Lŏb'ule, *n.* [Lat. *lobulus,* dim. of *lobus.* See LOBE.] A small lobe.

Lō'cal, *a.* [Lat. *localis,* from *locus,* place.] **1.** Pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. **2.** Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.

Lō'cal-işm, *n.* **1.** State of being local. **2.** A local idiom, phrase, or custom.

Lo-căl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space. **2.** Position; situation; place. **3.** Limitation to a county, district, or place.

Lō'cal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOCALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCALIZING.] To fix in, or assign to a definite place.

Lō'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

Lō'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCATING.] [Lat. *locare, locatum,* from *locus,* place.] **1.** To place; to set in a particular spot or position. **2.** To designate the site or place of. **3.** To select or determine the bounds or place of. [*Amer.*]

Lo-cā'tion (110), *n.* **1.** Act of placing, or of designating a place. **2.** The place where something spoken of is located or permanently fixed. **3.** A tract of land designated in place. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Civil Law.*) A leasing on rent. (*b.*) (*Amer. Law.*) The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the place or site, of a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, and the like.

Lō'ca-tīve, (*a.*) (*Gram.*) Indicating place, or the place [where, or wherein.

Lŏch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch,* W. *llwch,* A.-S. *luh,* allied to N. H. Ger. *lache,* Lat. *lacus.* See LAKE.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [*Scot.*]

Lŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *loc,* inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, *locan, lūcan,* to lock, fasten, *locc,* lock of hair, *loca,* a flock of wool, *lyccan, luccan, lucian, locian,* to pluck up.] **1.** Any thing that fastens; *specifically,* a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a separate piece, called a *key.* **2.** A fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable. **3.** A place which is locked up. **4.** The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal. **5.** An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. **6.** That part of a fire-arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece. **7.** A tuft of hair; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

Lŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOCKED (lŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCKING.] [See LOCK, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a lock and key. **2.** To fasten so as to impede motion. **3.** To shut up or confine, as with a lock. **4.** To close fast. **5.** To encircle or inclose. **6.** To furnish with locks, as a canal.

Lŏck, *v. i.* **1.** To become fast. **2.** To unite closely by mutual insertion.

Lŏck'ȧge, *n.* **1.** Materials for locks in a canal. **2.** Toll paid for passing the locks. **3.** Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks.

Lŏcked'-jȧw (lŏkt'jȧw), *n.* (*Med.*) A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

Lŏck'er, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

Lŏck'et, *n.* [Fr. *loquet,* dim. of O. Fr. *loc,* latch, lock, from A.-S. *loc.* See LOCK, *n.*] **1.** A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. **2.** A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature.

Lŏck'-jȧw, *n.* See LOCKED-JAW.

Lŏck'-smĭth, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Lŏck'-ŭp, *n.* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest; a watch-house.

Lō'co-fō'co, *n.* [From a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, called *loco-foco cigar,* a word coined in imitation of the word *locomotive,* which by the vulgar was supposed to mean self-moving.] **1.** A friction match. [*Amer.*] **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [*Amer.*]

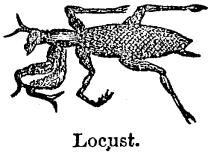
Lō'co-mō'tion, *n.* [Lat. *locus,* place, and *motio,* motion, from *movere, motum,* to move.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

Lō'co-mō'tīve (110), *a.* **1.** Changing place, or able to change place. **2.** Occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place.

Lō'co-mō'tīve, } *n.* A wheel-carriage sup-
Lō'co-mō'tīve-ĕn'ġĭne, } porting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to convey goods or passengers, or to draw railway carriages or cars.

Lō'co-mo-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* The power of changing place.

Lō'cust, *n.* [Lat. *locusta,* locust, grasshopper.] **1.** (*Entom.*) A jumping, orthopterous insect, closely resembling the grasshopper. **2.** (*Bot.*) The locust-tree.



Locust.

Lō'cust-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North American tree, producing large, slender racemes of white, fragrant flowers, and often cultivated as an ornamental tree.

Lo-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *locutio,* from *loqui,* to speak.] Speech, or discourse.

Lōde, *n.* [A.-S. *lād, lādu,* course, conduct, *lādhan,* to be borne, to go, *lædan,* to lead.] **1.** (*Mining.*) A metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not. **2.** A cut or reach of water.

Lōde'stär, *n.* See LOADSTAR.

Lōde'stōne, *n.* See LOADSTONE.

Lŏdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LODGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LODGING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To lay or deposit for keeping or preservation. **2.** To infix, to throw in; to place; to plant. **3.** To fix in the heart, mind, or memory. **4.** To furnish with a temporary habitation; hence, to harbor; to cover.

Lŏdge, *v. i.* **1.** To reside; to dwell; to rest. **2.** To rest or dwell for a time.

Lŏdġe, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *lauba,* L. Lat. *laubia,* N. H. Ger. *laube,* arbor, bower, from *laub,* foliage.] A place in which one may lodge or find shelter; as, (*a.*) A small house in a park or forest. (*b.*) The house of the gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate. (*c.*) A secret association, as of the Freemasons, &c.; also, the place in which they assemble.

Lŏdġ'er, *n.* **1.** One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. **2.** One who resides in any place for a time.

Lŏdġ'ing, *n.* **1.** A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time. **2.** Place of residence or rest; harbor; cover.

Lŏdġ'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of lodging, or state of being lodged. **2.** A lodging-place; room. **3.** Accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest. **4.** (*Mil.*) Occupation of a position, by a besieging party, and the

formation of an intrenchment thereon to maintain it against recapture.

Lŏft (21), *n.* [Icel. *lopt*, air, heaven, height; A.-S. *lyft*, air, cloud, allied to *lift*, q. v.] That which is lifted up; an elevation; hence, *especially*, (*a.*) The room or space under a roof. (*b.*) A gallery or raised apartment in a church, hall, &c. (*c.*) A floor or room placed above another.

Lŏft'i-ly, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.

Lŏft'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Condition of being lofty; elevation; height. **2.** Grandeur; sublimity. **3.** Haughtiness; arrogance.

Lŏft'y, *a.* [*compar.* LOFTIER; *superl.* LOFTIEST.] [Ger. *luftig*, airy, aërial, lofty; A.-S. *loften*, airy, high.] **1.** Lifted high up; much elevated in position; towering. **2.** Elevated in character or rank. **3.** Characterized by pride. **4.** Elevated in language or style.

Syn. — Tall; high; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; sublime; proud; haughty. See TALL.

Lŏg, *n.* [Cf. *clog* and D. *log*, heavy, dull.] **1.** A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber. **2.** (*Naut.*) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. **3.** Hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

Log, Line, and Glass.

Lŏg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOGGING.] To cut and get out logs. [*Amer.*]

Lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, account, proportion, and ἀριθμός, number.] (*Math.*) One of a class of auxiliary numbers, designed to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division; the exponent of a power to which another given invariable number, called the *base*, must be raised in order to produce that given number.

Lŏg'a-rĭth'mic, } *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; con-
Lŏg'a-rĭth'mic-al, } sisting of logarithms.

Lŏg'-book, *n.* (*Naut.*) A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, &c.

Lŏg'-căb'in, *n.* A log-house.

Lŏg'ger, *n.* One engaged in getting timber.

Lŏg'ger-hĕad, *n.* [From *log* and *head*.] **1.** A blockhead; a dunce. **2.** A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. **3.** (*Naut.*) A piece of round timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to make it run more slowly.

To be at loggerheads, to fall to loggerheads, or *to go to loggerheads*, to come to blows; to be at strife.

Loggia (lŏd'jà), *n.* [It., from Lat. *locus*, place.] A gallery or portico ornamented with paintings, &c.

Lŏg'-house, } *n.* A house or hut whose walls are com-
Lŏg'-hŭt, } posed of logs laid on one another.

Lŏg'ic, *n.* [Lat. *logica*, *logice*, Gr. λογική, (sc. τέχνη, fr. λογικός, belonging to speaking or reason; λόγος, speech, reason.] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

Lŏg'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to logic; used in logic. **2.** According to the rules of logic. **3.** Skilled in logic.

Lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a logical manner.

Lo-gĭ'cian (lo-jĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

Lŏg'-līne, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

Lŏg'man, *n.*; *pl.* LŎG'MEN. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [*Local. Amer.*]

Lŏg'o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, and γράμμα, letter.] A word-letter; a character, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, |, i. e., *t*, for *it*.

Lŏg'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to logography.
Lŏg'o-grăph'ic-al, }

Lo-gŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία, from λόγος, word, speech, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters. **2.** A mode of reporting speeches by a number of reporters, each of whom in succession takes down three or four words.

Lo-gŏm'a-chĭst, *n.* One who contends about words.

Lo-gŏm'a-chy, *n.* [Gr. λογομαχία, from λόγος, word, and μάχη, fight, battle, contest.] Contention in words merely; a war of words.

Lŏg'o-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, and τύπος, type.] (*Print.*) A single piece, or type, containing two or more letters; as, æ, *fi*, *fl*, *ffl*, and the like.

Lŏg'-rōll, *v. i.* **1.** To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. **2.** Hence, to help another in expectation or consideration of help from him to carry a point or scheme, especially in matters of legislative action. [*Cant. Amer.*]

Lŏg'wood, *n.* [So called from being imported in *logs*.] The heart-wood of a tree found in South America. It is a red, heavy wood, containing a crystalline yellow substance, used largely in red dyes.

Loin, *n.* [From Lat. *lumbus*, loin.] **1.** That part of an animal just above the hip-bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs. **2.** *pl.* A corresponding part of the human body; — called also the *reins*.

Loi'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOITERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOITERING.] [D. *leuteren*, *loteren*, to delay, loiter, O. H. Ger. *lotar*.] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

Syn. — To linger; delay; lag; saunter; tarry. — *Loiter* and *lag* have a bad sense, denoting that a person is *dilatory* through laziness, or *remains behind* while others are advancing. One may *linger* or *lengthen out* his time or stay from a regret to leave scenes which had been dear to him. To *saunter* is the act of a mere idler, who moves about carelessly with no definite end or object.

Loi'ter-er, *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

Lŏll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOLLING.] [Icel. *lolla*, to act lazily.] **1.** To act lazily or indolently; hence, to throw one's self down; to lie at ease. **2.** To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog. **3.** To put out the tongue, as an ox, dog, &c.

Lŏll, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Lŏl'lard, *n.* [From Walter *Lollhardus*, a German. Cf. L. Ger. and D. *lollen*, to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a.*) One of a sect of early reformers in Germany. (*b.*) One of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lŏl'li-pŏp, *n.* [Perhaps from Prov. Eng. *loll*, to fondle, soothe, and *pope*, a mixed liquor.] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

Lō'ment, *n.* [Lat. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean meal and rice, used by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] (*Bot.*) An elongated pod, consisting of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

Lōne, *a.* [Abbreviated from *alone*, q. v.] **1.** Having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented. **2.** Standing by itself; single. **3.** Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

Lōne'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Condition of being lonely. **2.** Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Syn. — Solitude; retirement; seclusion. See SOLITUDE.

Lōne'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LONELIER; *superl.* LONELIEST.] **1.** Sequestered from company or neighbors. **2.** Alone, or in want of company.

Syn. — Solitary; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded.

Lōne'sŏme, *a.* [*compar.* LONESOMER; *superl.* LONESOMEST.] Secluded from society; solitary.

Lōne'sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

Lōne'sŏme-ness, *n.* State of being solitary; solitude.

Lŏng (21), *a.* [*compar.* LONGER (lŏng'gẽr, 82); *superl.* LONGEST (lŏng'gẽst, 82).] [A.-S. *long*, *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Goth. *laggs*, allied to Lat. *longus*.] **1.** Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended. **2.** Drawn out or extended in time. **3.** Far away; distant. **4.** Extended to any specified measure. **5.** Slow in coming; dilatory. **6.** Continued through a considerable time, or to a great length, as a look, a sound, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like. **7.** Far-reaching; extensive.

In the long run, the whole course of things taken together; and hence, in the ultimate result. — *Long dozen*, one more than a dozen; thirteen. — *Long home*, the grave, or death.

Lŏng, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent in space. **2.** To a great extent in time. **3.** At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. **4.** Through the whole extent or duration.

Lŏng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LONGING.] [A.-S. *langian*, to lengthen, to stretch out the mind after, to crave, from *lang*, long.] **1.** To desire earnestly or eagerly. **2.** To have an eager, preternatural, or craving appetite.

Lŏng'-bōat, *n.* (*Naut.*) The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Lŏnġe, *n.* [Abbreviated from *allonge*, q. v.] A thrust. See LUNGE.

Lon-ġē'val, *a.* [See LONGEVOUS.] Long-lived; longevous. [*Rare.*]

Lon-ġĕv'i-ty, *n.* Length or duration of life; *especially*, uncommonly long duration of life.

Lon-ġē'voŭs, *a.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus*, long, and *ævum*, lifetime, age.] Living a long time; of great age.

Lŏng'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a great extent of thought; of penetrating mind; discerning.

Lŏng'ing, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite; an earnest wish; an aspiration.

Lŏn'ġi-rŏs'ter, *n.* [Lat. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak.] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of grallatory birds, having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, &c.

Lŏn'ġi-rŏs'tral, *a.* Having a long bill.

Lŏng'ish, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Lŏn'ġi-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] **1.** Length; measure or distance along the longest line. **2.** (*Geog.*) The arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned. **3.** (*Astron.*) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated.

Lŏn'ġi-tūd'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Running lengthwise.

Lŏn'ġi-tūd'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Lŏng'-mĕas'ure (-mĕzh'ur), *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

Lŏng'-prīm'er, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is printed in *long-primer*.

Lŏng'shōre-man, *n.* [Abbreviated from *along shore man*.] One of a class of laborers employed about the wharves of a seaport, especially in loading and unloading vessels.

Lŏng'-sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* **1.** Able to see at a great distance; hence, of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing. **2.** Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand.

Lŏng'-sīght'ed-ness (sīt'-), *n.* **1.** Faculty of seeing objects at a great distance. **2.** (*Med.*) A defect of sight, in consequence of which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

Lŏng'-sŭf'fer-ançe, *n.* Forbearance to punish.

Lŏng'-sŭf'fer-ing, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

Lŏng'-sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

Lŏng'-wĭnd'ed, *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Lōō, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *lot* (pronounced *lō*), a lot, a prize.] A game at cards.

Lōō, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOING.] To beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game.

Lōō'by, *n.* [L. Ger. *lubbe*, Icel. *lubbi*. Cf. LOB.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Lōōf, or **Lôof**, *n.* [Also written *luff*.] [D. *loef*, Ger. *luf*, *luv*, allied to A.-S. *lyft*, Ger. *luft*, Goth. *luftus*, the air.] (*Naut.*) The after part of a ship's bow.

Lōōf, or **Lôof**, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) The same as LUFF.

Lo͝ok (27), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOKED (lo͝okt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOKING.] [A.-S. *lôcian*, O. H. Ger. *luogên*, *luokên*, allied to Skr. *lôk* and *lôtsh*, to see.] **1.** To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it. **2.** To direct the attention to; to consider. **3.** To make an effort to see; hence, to wait for expectantly. **4.** To penetrate; to solve, as a mystery. **5.** To direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch. **6.** To observe narrowly; to examine. **7.** To examine one by one; to scrutinize. **8.** To seem; to appear. **9.** To face; to front. **10.** In the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe.

Lo͝ok, *v. t.* **1.** To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence. **2.** To express or manifest by a look.

To look out, to search for and discover; to choose; to select. — *To look up a thing*, to search for it and find it.

Lo͝ok, *n.* **1.** Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect. **2.** Act of looking or seeing. **3.** View; watch.

Lo͝ok'er, *n.* One who looks.

Lo͝ok'ing-glăss, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

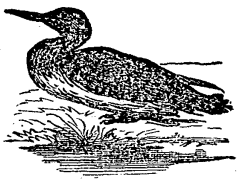
Lo͝ok'out, *n.* **1.** A careful looking for any object or event. **2.** The place from which such observation is made. **3.** A person engaged in watching.

Lōōm, *n.* [A.-S. *lôma*, *gelôma*, pl. *lôman*, household stuff, furniture, utensils.] **1.** A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread. **2.** The indistinct appearance of any thing, as land, whose outline only is visible.

Lōōm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOMING.] [A.-S. *leómian*, *lyman*, to shine.] **1.** To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. **2.** To rise and to be eminent.

Lo͝on, *n.* [A.-S. *lun*, poor, needy.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.

Lo͝on, *n.* [A modification of O. Eng. *loom*, Icel. *lômr*, Ger. *lohme*, *lomme*.] (*Ornith.*) A swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed. It is found in the arctic regions.



Loon.

Lo͝op, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub*, *luba*, loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, *lub*, *lubaim*, to bend, incline.] **1.** A doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening. **2.** A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.

Lo͝op, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOPED (lo͝opt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOPING.] To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop, or of loops.

Lo͝op'-hōle, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy. **2.** A hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

Lo͝ose, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOSED (lo͝ost); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOSING.] [A.-S. *lêsan*, *lysan*, Icel. *leysa*, Goth. *láusjan*.] **1.** To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to relieve. **2.** To release from any thing obligatory or burdensome; hence, to absolve; to remit. **3.** To relax; to loosen. **4.** To unfasten; to undo; to unlock.

Lo͝ose, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Lo͝ose, *a.* [*compar.* LOOSER; *superl.* LOOSEST.] [A.-S. *leás*, Icel. & Goth. *laus*, allied to *lose*, q. v.] **1.** Unbound; untied; unsewed. **2.** Free from obligation; disengaged. **3.** Not tight or close. **4.** Not crowded, close, or compact. **5.** Not concise; not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. **6.** Not strict or rigid. **7.** Unconnected; rambling. **8.** Having lax bowels. **9.** Dissolute; wanton; unchaste. **10.** Containing unchaste language.

Lo͝ose'ly, *adv.* **1.** Not fast; not firmly. **2.** Without confinement. **3.** Without order, union, or connection. **4.** Wantonly; unchastely. **5.** Negligently; heedlessly.

Lo͝os'en (lo͝os'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOSENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOSENING.] [A.-S. *lêsan*, *lysan*. See LOOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness. **2.** To render less dense or compact. **3.** To free from restraint. **4.** To remove costiveness from.

Lo͝os'en (lo͝os'n), *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Lo͝ose'ness, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed.

Lo͝ose'strīfe (109), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of several species, having small, star-shaped flowers, usually of a yellow color. (*b.*) A plant having purple, or, in some species, crimson flowers.

Lo͝ot, *n.* [Hind.] Act of plundering in a conquered or sacked city; also, plunder. [*Recent.*]

Lo͝ot, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOTING.] To plunder; to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war. [*Recent.*]

Lŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOPPED (lŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOPPING.] [D. *lubben*, to cut, geld, allied to Gr. λωβάν, to mutilate.] **1.** To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing. **2.** To cut partly off and bend down. **3.** To let fall.

Lŏp, *v. i.* To fall or hang downward; to be pendent.

Lŏp, *n.* **1.** That which is cut off, as from trees. **2.** That which lops or falls over.

Lŏp'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOPPERING.] [O. H. Ger. *liberen*, *liberôn*, *giliberôn*, to curdle, coagulate.] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

Lŏp'ping, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings.

Lŏp'sīd-ed, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

Lo-quā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *loquax*, *loquacis*, talkative, from *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** Given to continual talking. **2.** Speaking; noisy.

Syn. — Garrulous; talkative; babbling. See GARRULOUS.

Lo-quā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Loquacity.

Lo-quăç'i-ty, *n.* The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Syn. — Talkativeness; garrulity; babbling.

Lôrd, *n.* [O. Eng. *laverd*, *loverd*, A.-S. *hlâford*, *lâford*, for *hlâfweard*, i. e., bread-keeper, from *hlâf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to look after, take care of. Cf. LADY.] **1.** A superior; a master; a ruler; a governor. **2.** A nobleman of any rank above that of a baronet; hence, by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; and also a bishop, if a member of Parliament. [*Eng.*] **3.** A title bestowed on the persons above named; and also, for honor, on certain official characters, attendants, or representatives of majesty. **4.** A husband. **5.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Lôrd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LORDING.] To play the lord; to domineer.

Lôrd'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Dignity; high station. **2.** Pride; haughtiness.

Lôrd'ling, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

Lôrd'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LORDLIER; *superl.* LORDLIEST.] [From *lord* and termination *ly*.] **1.** Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord. **2.** Proud; haughty; imperious.

Syn. — Overbearing; tyrannical; despotic; domineering; arrogant; insolent.

Lôrd'shĭp, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being a lord; hence (with *his*, *your*, or *their*), a title applied to a lord, except to an archbishop or duke. **2.** Territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor. **3.** Dominion; power; authority.

Lōre, *n.* [A.-S. *lâr*, from *læran*, to teach.] **1.** Erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study. **2.** Instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel.

Lo-rĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] One of a certain class of females in Paris devoted to intrigue and gaining their support by prostitution; — so called from the church of Notre Dame de *Lorette*, near which many of them reside.

Lorgnette (lorn-yĕt'), *n.* [Fr.] An opera-glass.

Lŏr'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LORICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LORICATING.] [Lat. *loricare*, *loricatum*, to clothe in mail, *lorica*, a leather cuirass, from *lorum*, thong.] **1.** To plate over. **2.** To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

Lŏr'i-cate, *a.* Covered with a shell or hard exterior made of plates somewhat like a coat of mail.

Lŏr'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of loricating. **2.** A surface covered with plates like mail; also, the covering thus put on.

Lôrn, *a.* [A.-S. *loren*, p. p. of *leósan*, to lose.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

Lo̱s'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

Lo̱se (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOSING.] [A.-S. *leósan*, *forleósan*, Goth. *liusan*.] **1.** To be rid of unintentionally. **2.** To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. **3.** To part with; to be deprived of. **4.** To throw away; to employ ineffectually; to waste; to squander. **5.** To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find. **6.** To perplex or bewilder. **7.** To ruin; to destroy. **8.** To cease to view. **9.** To fail to obtain.

Lo̱se, *v. i.* **1.** To forfeit any thing in contest. **2.** To suffer loss by comparison.

Lo̱s'er, *n.* One who loses, or is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

Lŏss (21), *n.* [A.-S. *los*, loss, losing. See LOSE.] **1.** Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation. **2.** State of having lost or having been deprived of. **3.** That which is lost; waste. **4.** (*Mil.*) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property.

Syn. — Privation; detriment; injury; damage; disadvantage.

Lŏst (21), *a.* [From *lose*.] **1.** Parted from unwillingly; unintentionally rid of; missing. **2.** Forfeited in an unsuccessful contest. **3.** Deprived of; no longer held or possessed. **4.** Thrown away; employed ineffectually; wasted; squandered. **5.** Bewildered; perplexed. **6.** Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally. **7.** Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery. **8.** Not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

Lŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *hlot*, lot, Goth. *hlauts*, Icel. *hlutr*, from A.-S. *hleótan*, O. H. Ger. *hliozan*, to draw lots.] **1.** That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune. **2.** A contrivance to determine a question by chance, or without the action of man's choice or will. **3.** The part, or fate, which falls to one by chance, or without his planning. **4.** The separate portion belonging to one person; hence, a distinct parcel; a separate part. **5.** A quantity or large number. [*Colloq. Amer.*] **6.** Any distinct portion of land. [*Amer.*]

Lŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOTTING.] **1.** To allot; to assign. **2.** To separate into lots or parcels; to assort.

Lōte, *n.* [Lat. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] (*Bot.*) A large, hard-wooded tree, found in the south of Europe, which bears a cherry-like fruit.

Lōth, *a.* [See LOATH, the more correct and usual orthography.] **1.** Hating; detesting. **2.** Unwilling; disliking; reluctant.

Lō'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lotio*, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] **1.** A washing, especially of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. **2.** A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body. **3.** (*Med.*) A healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

Lō'tos, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LOTUS.

Lŏt'ter-y, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*, from *lot*, a lot, prize. See LOT.] A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Lō'tus, *n.* [Lat. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several genera; as, (*a.*) The Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant, something like the water-lily. (*b.*) The *lotus* of the *lotus-eaters*, probably a tree found in Northern Africa, the fruit of which was fabled to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country, or lose all desire to return to it. (*c.*) The lote, or nettle-tree. [See LOTE.] **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.

Loud, *a.* [*compar.* LOUDER; *superl.* LOUDEST.] [A.-S. *hlûd*, allied to Lat. *clutus*, *clytus*, in *inclutus*, *inclytus*, celebrated, renowned, and Gr. κλυτός, heard, loud, famous.] **1.** Making a great sound. **2.** Clamorous; boisterous. **3.** Emphatical; impressive.

Syn. — Noisy; vociferous; obstreperous; tumultuous; turbulent; blustering; vehement.

Loud, *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Loud'ly, *adv.* In a loud manner; clamorously; noisily.

Loud'ness, *n.* **1.** Great sound or noise. **2.** Clamor; turbulence; uproar.

Lŏugh (lŏk), *n.* [Celt. *loch*, *llwch*, A.-S. *luh*. See LOCH.] A loch. See LOCH.

Louis-d'or (lōō'e-dōr'), *n.* [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in the reign of Louis XIII., equivalent in value to twenty shillings sterling, equal to about $4.84.

Lounge, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOUNGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOUNGING.] [Lat. *longe*, long, for a long time; hence, O. Eng. *lungis*, a slow, heavy, awkward fellow.] **1.** To spend time lazily; to move idly about. **2.** To recline at ease; to loll.

Lounge, *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll. **2.** Act of reclining at ease. **3.** A place for lounging. **4.** A piece of furniture on which one may recline.

Loun'ger, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time.

Louse, *n.*; *pl.* LĪÇE. [A.-S. *lûs*, pl. *lys*, O. H. Ger. *lûs*, pl. *liusî*, from Goth. *liusan*, to destroy, devour.] (*Entom.*) A wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth. It is found parasitic upon mammals.

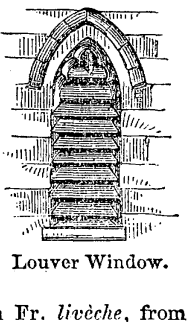
Lou̱s'i-ness, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

Lou̱s'y, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

Lout, *n.* [From A.-S. *lûtan*, to bow, lie hid.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

Lou̱'ver (lōō'ver), *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert*, the opening, prop. p. p. of *ouvrir*, to open, from Lat. *deoperire*, with *a* prefixed, from *operire*, to cover, to shut.] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.



Louver Window.

Louver window (*Arch.*), an opening in a bell-tower or church steeple, crossed by a series of slats or sloping boards.

Lou̱'ver

Lou̱'vre

Lôv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

Lôv'a̱ge (lŭv'ej), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *livèche*, from Lat. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Lôve (lŭv), *n.* [A.-S. *lufe*, *lufu*.] **1.** Act of loving. **2.** Pre-eminent kindness or devotion to another; affection. **3.** Courtship. **4.** Devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex. **5.** Fondness; satisfaction; devotion. **6.**

The object of affection. **7.** Moral good-will; benevolence; kindness; charity. **8.** Cupid, the god of love.

Lŏve (lŭv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOVING.] [A.-S. *lufian*, O. H. Ger. *liuban*, *liupan*, allied to Lat. *libere*, *lubere*, Skr. *lubh*, to desire.] **1.** To be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like. **2.** To have benevolence or good-will toward. **3.** To delight in, with pre-eminent or exclusive affection.

Lŏve, *v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.

Lŏve'-ăp'ple, *n.* The tomato. See TOMATO.

Lŏve'-fēast, *n.* A religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations.

Lŏve'-knŏt (lŭv'nŏt), *n.* An intricate kind of knot; — so called from being used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection.

Lŏve'less, *a.* **1.** Void of love. **2.** Not attracting love.

Lŏve'-lĕt'ter, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

Lŏve'li-ness, *n.* State of being lovely; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.; amiableness.

Lŏve'-lŏck, *n.* A curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear.

Lŏve'-lŏrn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

Lŏve'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LOVELIER; *superl.* LOVELIEST.] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love.

Syn. — Amiable; pleasing; charming; delectable; delightful; enchanting.

Lŏv'er, *n.* **1.** One who loves; a friend. **2.** *Especially*, one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex. **3.** One who likes or is pleased.

Lŏve'-sĭck, *a.* **1.** Sick or languishing with love. **2.** Expressive of languishing love.

Lŏve'-sĭck'ness, *n.* State of being love-sick; languishing and amorous desire. [riage.

Lŏve'-sūit, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in mar-

Lŏv'ing-kĭnd'ness, *n.* (*Script.*) Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Lō̆w (lō), *a.* [*compar.* LOWER; *superl.* LOWEST.] [Icel. *lâgr*, D. *laag*, allied to Eng. *lie*, A.-S. *licgan*.] **1.** Occupying an inferior position or place. **2.** Not rising to the usual height. **3.** Near the horizon. **4.** Descending far below the adjacent ground; deep. **5.** Sunk down to, or below, the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. **6.** Below the usual rate, amount, or value. **7.** Not high or loud. **8.** (*Mus.*) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. **9.** (*Geog.*) Near, or not very distant from the equator. **10.** Late in time; modern. **11.** Depressed; dejected. **12.** Humble in rank; mean in condition. **13.** Abject; groveling; vulgar; base; dishonorable. **14.** Not elevated or sublime. **15.** Submissive; humble; reverent. **16.** Feeble; weak. **17.** Moderate; not intense. **18.** In reduced circumstances; impoverished. **19.** Moderate; reasonable. **20.** Not high seasoned or nourishing; plain; simple.

Low Dutch, or *Low German*, the German language as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. — *Low life*, life among the poorer or uneducated classes of a country. — *Low steam*, steam pressing less than fifty pounds on the square inch. — *Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter, — popularly so called. — *Low tide*, the tide at its lowest point. — *Low water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide. — *Low wine*, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol.

Lō̆w (lō), *adv.* **1.** In a low position or manner. **2.** Under the usual price; cheaply. **3.** Near the ground. **4.** In a mean condition; humbly; meanly. **5.** In time approaching our own. **6.** With a depressed voice. **7.** In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **8.** (*Astron.*) In a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small.

Lō̆w, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWING.] [A.-S. *hlôwan*, O. H. Ger. *hlôjan*, *hluojan*, *hlôôn*.] To bellow as an ox or cow

Lō̆w, *n.* The noise made by a bull, ox, cow, &c.

Lō̆w'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWERING.] [Eng. *lower*, compar. of *low*.] **1.** To cause to descend; to let down; to take down. **2.** To bring down; to humble. **3.** To reduce in value, amount, &c. [crease.

Lō̆w'er, *v. i.* To fall; to grow less; to diminish; to de-

Lŏw'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOWERING.] [N. H. Ger. *lauern*, to lurk; be on the watch, M. H. Ger. *lûren*, D. *loeren*, Icel. *hlera*, lurking, lurking-place, ambush.] **1.** To be clouded; to threaten a storm. **2.** To frown; to look sullen.

Lō̆w'er-cāse, *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; — used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals.

Lō̆w'er-mōst, *a.* [Irreg. *superl.* of *low*.] Lowest.

Low'er-y (lou'er-ў), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Lō̆w'ing, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lō̆w'land, *n.* A low or level country.

Lō̆w'li-ness, *n.* State of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.

Lō̆w'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LOWLIER; *superl.* LOWLIEST.] [Eng. *low*, and termination *ly*.] **1.** Not high; not elevated in place. **2.** Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank. **3.** Humble. **4.** Meek; free from pride.

Lō̆w'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low condition; meanly.

Lō̆w'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being low or depressed. **2.** Meanness of condition. **3.** Meanness of mind or character. **4.** Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. **5.** Submissiveness; modesty; humility. **6.** Want of courage or fortitude; dejection. **7.** A state of poverty. **8.** Depression in strength or intensity. **9.** Depression in cost or worth. **10.** Graveness of sound. **11.** Mildness or gentleness of utterance.

Lō̆w'-prĕss'ūre, *a.* Having, employing, or exerting a low degree of pressure; *especially*, in a restricted sense, employing or exerting a pressure of less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

Lō̆w'-spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed.

Lō̆w'-stŭd'ded, *a.* Furnished or built with short studs.

Lŏx'o-drŏm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.

Lŏx'o-drŏm'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, and δρόμος, a running, course.] The art or method of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb line.

Loy'al, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law. Cf. LEAL.] **1.** Devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to the lawful government, whether parental, civil, or divine. **2.** Faithful to the sovereign. **3.** Faithful to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances.

Loy'al-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolt or revolution.

Loy'al-ly, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loy'al-ty, *n.* State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, &c.

Lŏz'enge, *n.* [Prob. from Gr. λοξός, oblique, and Lat. *angulus*.] **1.** A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. **2.** (*Confectionery.*) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge, but now usually round.

Lozenge.

Lŭb'ber, *n.* [See LOOBY and LOB.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

Lŭb'ber-ly, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.

Lū'bric, } *a.* [Lat. *lubricus*.] **1.** Having a smooth
Lū'bric-al, } surface; slippery. **2.** Wavering; unsteady. **3.** Lascivious; lewd.

Lū'bri-cant, *n.* That which lubricates.

Lū'bri-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *lubricare*, *lubricatum*. See LUBRIC.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lū'bri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of lubricating or making slippery.

Lū'bri-cā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, lubricates.

Lu-brĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being slippery; slipperiness. **2.** Aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. **3.** Instability. **4.** Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; incontinency. [unstable.

Lū'bri-coŭs, *a.* **1.** Smooth; slippery. **2.** Wavering;

Lū'bri-fi-cā'tion, } *n.* [Lat. *lubricus*, lubric, and *fa-*
Lū'bri-fĭ-cā'tion, } *cere*, to make.] Act of lubricating, or making smooth.

Lūçe, *n.* [Lat. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] (*Ichth.*) A pike when full grown.

Lū'çent, *a.* [Lat. *lucens*, p. pr. of *lucere*, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

Lū'çern, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne*, of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *llysian*, herbs, plants.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Lu-çĕr'nal, *a.* [From Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to shine.] Of, or pertaining to, a lamp.

Lū'çid, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear; transparent. **3.** Easily understood; clear; distinct. **4.** Bright with the radiance of intellect.

Syn. — Luminous; sane; reasonable. See LUMINOUS.

Lū'çid-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being lucid.

Lū'çi-fer, *n.* [Lat., light-bringing, the morning star, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — applied, in Isaiah, by a bold metaphor, to a king of Baby-

lon. **2.** Hence, Satan. **3.** A match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction.

Lu-çĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.

Lu-çĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *lucificus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *facere*, to make.] Producing light.

Lū'çi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of light; resembling light.

Lŭck, *n.* [Icel. *lukka*, D. *luk*, *geluk*, M. H. Ger. *gelücke*, N. H. Ger. *glück*, allied to O. H. Ger. *lokôn*, N. H. Ger. *locken*, to favor, entice.] **1.** That which happens to a person; chance; hap; fate; fortune. **2.** Good fortune.

Lŭck'i-ly, *adv.* In a lucky manner; by good fortune.

Lŭck'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fortunate. **2.** Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

Lŭck'less, *a.* Without luck; unpropitious; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

Lŭck'y, *a.* [*compar.* LUCKIER; *superl.* LUCKIEST.] **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good by chance, or unexpectedly.

Syn. — Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

Lū'era-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *lucrativus*, from *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucre, gainful; profitable.

Lū'ere (lū'ker), *n.* [Lat. *lucrum*.] Gain in money or goods; profit.

Lū'eu-brāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUCUBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUCUBRATING.] [Lat. *lucubrare*, *lucubratum*, to work by lamp-light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp.

Lū'eu-brā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of studying by candle-light; nocturnal study. **2.** That which is composed by night.

Lū'eu-brā'to-ry, *a.* Composed by candle-light, or by night.

Lū'eu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** Lucid; clear; transparent. **2.** Clear; evident.

Lū'di-croŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, play, sport, from *ludere*, to play.] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

Syn. — Laughable; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous. — We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; as *laughable* when the impression is stronger, resulting in a hearty laugh; as *ridiculous* when contempt is more or less mingled with the merriment created; as, his stories were highly *ludicrous*, representing his friends, some in a *laughable*, and some in a *ridiculous* point of view.

Lū'di-croŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Lū'di-croŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ludicrous.

Lū'ēs (lū'eez), *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Poison; pestilence.

Lŭff, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUFFED (lŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUFFING.] [D. *loeven*.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

Lŭff, *n.* [See LOOF.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b.*) Act of sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c.*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d.*) The forward or weather leech of a sail.

Lŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUGGING.] [A.-S. *lyccan*, *luccan*, to pluck out. Cf. PLUCK.] **1.** To pull with force; to haul; to drag. **2.** To carry or convey with labor.

Lŭg, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. Sw. *lugg*, *logg*, a flock of wool.] **1.** Any thing drawn or carried with difficulty; a weight; also, the effort of drawing or carrying any thing heavy. **2.** The ear, especially its lobe. [*Scot and Prov. Eng.*] **3.** That which projects like an ear, as the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion, &c.; *especially*, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

Lŭg'gaġe, *n.* [From *lug*.] **1.** That which is lugged or carried with difficulty; any thing cumbrous and heavy to be carried; *especially*, a traveler's trunks, baggage, &c. **2.** Something of more weight than value.

Lŭg'ġer, *n.* [From Eng. *lug*, v. t.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and long or lug sails.

Lŭg'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lu-gū'bri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lugubris*, from *lugere*, to mourn; Mournful; indicating sorrow.

Lūke'wȧrm, *a.* [A.-S. *wlæc*, warm, warmish, remiss.] **1.** Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid. **2.** Not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

Lūke'wȧrm-ly, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner; indifferently.

Lūke'wȧrm-ness, *n.* State of being lukewarm; indifference.

Lŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LULLING.] [Ger. *lullen*, D. *lollen*, *lullen*, to cry like a cat, to sing badly. Cf. Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla or lullaby.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet.

Lŭll, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside.

Lŭll, *n.* **1.** Power or quality of soothing. **2.** A season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

Lŭll'a-bȳ, *n.* [From *lull*, q. v.] A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.

Lum-băġ'i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

Lum-bā'go, *n.* [O. Lat., from *lumbus*, loin.] (*Med.*) A rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

Lŭm'bar, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, loin.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or near the loins.

Lŭm'ber, *n.* [Probably from *Lombard*, q. v., the Lombards being the money-lenders and pawnbrokers of the middle ages. But cf. also D. *lomp*, Ger. *lumpe*, *lumpen*; *lumperei*, trifles, trumpery.] **1.** A pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pledge or pawn. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any thing useless and cumbrous, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use. **3.** Timber sawed or split for use. [*Amer.*]

Lŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUMBERING.] **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To fill with lumber.

Lŭm'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To move heavily, as if burdened with bulk. **2.** To rumble. **3.** To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. [*Amer.*]

Lŭm'ber-er, *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. [*Amer.*]

Lŭm'ber-rōōm, *n.* A room for lumber or useless things.

Lŭm-brĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *lumbricus*, a worm.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a worm.

Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* [Lat. *luminar*, *luminaris*, a light or lamp, lighted in the churches in honor of the martyrs, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] **1.** Any body that gives light; *especially*, one of the heavenly bodies. **2.** One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

Lū'mi-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing light; yielding light.

Lū'mi-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being luminous; luminousness.

Lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*, from *lumen*, light.] **1.** Shining; emitting light. **2.** Bright. **3.** Clear, as if illuminated.

Syn. — Lucid. — A thing is lucid when pervaded by light, as a *lucid* stream; it is *luminous* when it sends forth light to surrounding objects, as, a *luminous* body. Hence, we speak of an argument as *lucid*, when it is remarkably clear, and as *luminous*, when it pours upon a subject the mingled light of reasoning and illustration.

Lū'mi-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a luminous manner.

Lū'mi-noŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.

Lŭmp, *n.* [O. D. *lompe*, piece, mass, allied to Eng. *clump*, q. v.] **1.** A small mass of matter, of no definite shape. **2.** A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction.

Lŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUMPED (lŭmpt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUMPING.] **1.** To throw into a mass. **2.** To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Lŭmp'-fĭsh, *n.* [Eng. *lump*, — so called on account of its bulkiness.] (*Ichth.*) A certain sea-fish. Its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk.

Lŭmp'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a lump; bulky; gross. **2.** Dull; inactive; stupid.

Lŭmp'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being lumpish.

Lŭmp'y, *a.* [*compar.* LUMPIER; *superl.* LUMPIEST.] Full of lumps, or small, compact masses.

Lū'na-çy, *n.* [See LUNATIC.] A species of insanity or madness; properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon.

Syn. — Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania.

Lū'nar, *a.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] **1.** Pertaining to the moon. **2.** Resembling the moon; orbed. **3.** Measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunar caustic (*Chem.*), fused nitrate of silver; — so named because silver was called *luna* by the old chemists. — *Lunar cycle*, the same as the *cycle* of the *Golden Number*, q. v. — *Lunar month*. See MONTH. — *Lunar year*, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34.28 seconds.

Lū'nate, **Lū'nā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *lunatus*, from *luna*, the moon.] (*Bot.*) Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lū'na-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lunaticus*, from *luna*, the moon.] **1.** Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. **2.** Exhibiting lunacy.

Lū'na-tĭc, *n.* A person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

Lu-nā'tion, *n.* The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

Lŭnch (66), *n.* [Prov. Eng., a large lump of bread or other edible, *nunc*, a thick lump. Cf. W. *llwnc*, *llwng*, *llwngc*, a gulp, a swallowing, the gullet, *llynou*, *llyngou*, to swallow.] **1.** A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. **2.** A place for taking a luncheon.

Lŭnch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUNCHED (lŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUNCHING.] To take a lunch.

Lŭnch'eon (lŭnch'un), *n.* [Prov. Eng. *luncheon*, *lunchion*, *lunshin*, a large lump of food, from *lunch*.] A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lūne, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, moon.] **1.** Any thing in the shape of a half moon. **2.** (*Geom.*) A figure in the form of a crescent.

Lu-nĕtte', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. & It. *luna*, Fr. *lune*, the moon.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A detached bastion. **2.** (*Far.*) A half horse-shoe. **3.** A kind of watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the center; also, a species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **4.** A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. **5.** (*Arch.*) An aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling.

Lŭng, *n.* [A.-S. *lunge*, pl. *lungen*.] (*Anat.*) One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

Lŭnge, *n.* [Also *longe*, q. v.] A sudden push or thrust.

Lū'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon.

Lū'ni-sō'lar, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon, and *solaris*, belonging to the sun, from *sol*, the sun.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of the sun and moon.

Lū'nu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] (*Bot.*) Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a crescent.

Lū'nu-late, **Lū'nu-lā'ted**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a small crescent.

Lu-pĕr'cal, *n. sing.* ***Lū'per-cā'li-a***, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lupercalis*, from *Lupercal*, a grotto, sacred to *Lupercus*, the Lycean Pan.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A feast of the Romans in honor of Pan.

Lū'pĭne, *n.* [Lat. *lupinus*, *lupinum*, from *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, from *lupus*, wolf; so called because it eagerly penetrates into the soil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, having showy racemes of flowers.

Lū'pu-lĭne, *n.* [From *lupulus*, dim. of Lat. *lupus*, hop, hops.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of hops. **2.** The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle.

Lûrch, *n.* [W. *llerch*, or *llerc*, a frisking, a loitering, a lurking.] (*Naut.*) A sudden roll of a ship to one side.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state, or without help.

Lûrch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LURCHED (lûrcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LURCHING.] [See *supra*.] **1.** To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush; to lurk. **2.** To dodge; to play tricks. **3.** To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Lûrch'er, *n.* [See *supra* and LURK.] **1.** One that lurches or lies in wait. **2.** *Especially*, a dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as hares, rabbits, and the like. **3.** [Lat. *lurco*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

Lūre, *n.* [From M. H. Ger. *luoder*, N. H. Ger. *luder*, lure, decoy.] **1.** An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk. **2.** Any enticement; a decoy.

Lūre, *v. i.* To call a hawk or other animal.

Lūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LURING.] **1.** To draw to the lure. **2.** Hence, to entice; to attract.

Lū'rid (89), *a.* [Lat. *luridus*.] Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

Lûrk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LURKED (lûrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LURKING. See LURCH, *n.*] **1.** To lie hid; to lie in wait. **2.** To keep out of sight.

Lûrk'er, *n.* One who lurks or keeps out of sight.

Lûrk'ing-plāçe, *n.* A place in which one lurks.

Lŭs'cioŭs (lŭsh'us), *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *luxurious*.] **1.** Sweet; delicious. **2.** Sweet or rich so as to cloy; hence, fulsome.

Lŭs'cioŭs-ly (lŭsh'us-), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

Lŭs'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being luscious.

Lŭsh, *a.* [Probably an abbreviation of *luscious*, q. v.] Full of juice or succulence.

Lŭst, *n.* [A.-S. *lust*, *lyst*, Icel. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, from Icel. *liósta*, to strike, beat; Goth. *liustan*.] **1.** Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy. **2.** Carnal appetite; concupiscence.

Lŭst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUSTING.] **1.** To desire eagerly; to long. **2.** To desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite. **3.** To have irregular or inordinate desires.

Lŭs'ter, **Lŭs'tre**, *n.* [Lat. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from *lucere*, to be light or clear, to shine.] **1.** A sacrifice. [*Rare.*] **2.** That which is purified or polished; that which shines or is brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; brightness. **3.** Renown; splendor; distinction. **4.** A candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. **5.** [Lat. *lustrum*.] The space of five years. See LUSTRUM.

Lŭst'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification. **2.** Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Syn. — Sensual; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

Lŭst'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a lustful manner.

Lŭst'fŭl-ness, *n.* The state of being lustful.

Lŭs'ti-ly, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner.

Lŭs'ti-ness, *n.* State of being lusty; vigor; strength.

Lŭs'tral, *a.* [Lat. *lustralis*, from *lustrum*. See LUSTER.] **1.** Used in purification. **2.** Pertaining to purification.

Lus-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of purifying. **2.** (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice, or ceremony, by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.

Lŭs'tring, *n.* [Eng. *luster*, *lustre*, q. v.] A species of glossy silk cloth.

Lŭs'troŭs, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Lŭs'trum, *n.* [Lat., a lustration or purification, especially the purification of the whole Roman people, which was made once in five years.] (*Anc. Rome.*) The space of five years.

Lŭs'ty, *a.* [*compar.* LUSTIER; *superl.* LUSTIEST.] [From Eng. *lust*; N. H. Ger. & D. *lustig*.] **1.** Exhibiting vigor; able of body. **2.** Bulky; large; of great size.

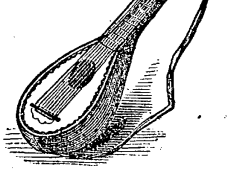
Syn. — Robust; stout; strong; vigorous; healthful; large; bulky; corpulent.

Lūt'an-ĭst, *n.* [Lat. *lutanista*, from *lutana*, *lutina*, a lute. See LUTE.] A person that plays on the lute.

Lu-tā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.] **1.** Pertaining to mud; living in mud. **2.** Of the color of mud.

Lu-tā'tion, *n.* Act or method of luting vessels.

Lūte, *n.* [From Ar. *al'ûd*, i. e., *'ûd*, with the article *al* prefixed, wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, lute or harp.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.



Lute.

Lūte, *n.* [Lat. *lutum*, mud, clay.] (*Chem.*) A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making the joints air-tight when exposed to heat.

Lūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUTING.] To close or coat with lute.

Lū'te-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luteus*, from *lutum*, yellow-weed, dyer's-weed, weld.] Of a deep-yellow, golden-yellow, or orange-yellow color.

Lū'ther-an, *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Pertaining to Luther, the reformer.

Lū'ther-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple or follower of Luther; an adherent to the doctrines of Luther.

Lū'ther-an-ĭşm, **Lū'ther-ĭşm**, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

Lū'thern, *n.* [From Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to be light or clear, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] (*Arch.*) A kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story; a dormer.

Lūt'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LUTE.

Lŭx'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUXATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUXATING.] [Lat. *luxare*, *luxatum*, from *luxus*, dislocated, allied to Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique.] To put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lux-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of luxating, or putting out of joint. **2.** That which is luxated.

Lux-ū'ri-ançe, **Lux-ū'ri-an-çy**, (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *n.* State of being luxuriant; rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

Lux-ū'ri-ant (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *a.* **1.** Exuberant in growth. **2.** In great abundance.

Lux-ū'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; very abundantly; exuberantly.

Lux-ū'ri-āte (lugz- *or* luks-), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUXURIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUXURIATING.] [Lat. *luxuriare, luxuriatum.* See LUXURY.] **1.** To grow exuberantly, or to superfluous abundance. **2.** To feed or live luxuriously. **3.** To indulge to excess; to delight greatly.

Lux-ū'ri-ā'tion (lugs- *or* luks-), *n.* Act of luxuriating; process of growing exuberantly.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs (lugz-yu̯'- *or* luks-yu̯'-), *a.* **1.** Given to luxury; voluptuous. **2.** Administering to luxury. **3.** Furnished with luxuries. **4.** Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a luxurious manner.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or condition of being luxurious.

Lŭx'u-ry (lŭk'shu̯-rў), *n.* [Lat. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, excess.] **1.** A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in costly dress and equipage. **2.** Any thing delightful to the senses; a dainty; any delicious food or drink.

Syn.—Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; lasciviousness; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

Lў-căn'thro-py, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπία, fr. λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, man.] A kind of insanity, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated his actions.

Lў-çē'um (118), *n.* [Lat. *lyceum*, Gr. λύκειον, so named after the neighboring temple of Apollo Λύκειος, or the wolf-slayer, from λύκος, wolf.] **1.** A place in Greece near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy. **2.** A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. **3.** A higher school, in Europe, which prepares youths for the university. **4.** An association for literary improvement.

Lўd'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate;—said especially of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character.

Lўe, *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, *læg*, O. H. Ger. *louga*, allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, *lauga*, to wash, bathe.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

Lўmph, *n.* [Lat. *lympha*, prob. allied to Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes.] **1.** Water, or a pure, transparent fluid like water. **2.** A colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.

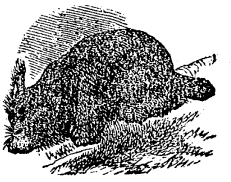
Lym-phăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. **2.** Madly enthusiastic; frantic.

Lym-phăt'ic, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid; an absorbent.

Lўn'çe-an, *a.* [Lat. *lynceus.*] Pertaining to the lynx.

Lўnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LYNCHED (lĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYNCHING.] To inflict pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons. [*Amer.*]

Lўnch'-lạw, *n.* The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses, by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*Amer.*]

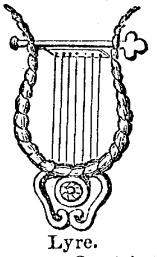


Lynx.

Lўnx, *n.* [Lat. *lynx*, Gr. λύγξ.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of several species, much resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail. The lynx has a brilliant eye, and prowls about at night, and this may have given rise to the notion of its sharp sight.

Lynx'-eўed, *a.* Having acute sight.

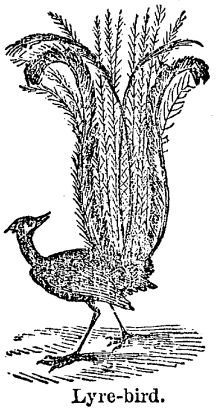
Lў'rà, *n.* [Lat. *lyra*, Gr. λύρα, lyre or lute.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.



Lyre.

Lўre, *n.* [Lat. *lyra.* See LYRA.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the constellations; Lyra. See LYRA.

Lўre'-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre. It is a native of Australia, and is the only known species of the genus to which it belongs.



Lyre-bird.

Lўr'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
Lўr'ic-al, } a lyre or harp. **2.** Fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence, also, appropriate for song.

Lўr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem; a song. **2.** A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry;—chiefly in the *plural*.

Lў'rist, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

M.

M (em), is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and represents a labial articulation. As the closure of the lips by which it is formed is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, it is called the *labial nasal*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 80.—(*Print.*) A quadrat, the face or top of which is a perfect square, as formerly the letter *m* also was. It is the unit of measurement in ascertaining the amount of type in any work. This page in length is equal to 94 lines of nonpareil, in breadth 56; it would therefore measure $56 \times 94 = 5264$ m's. [Written also *em.*]

Mä, *n.* Mother; an abbreviation of *mamma*, a child's title for mother.

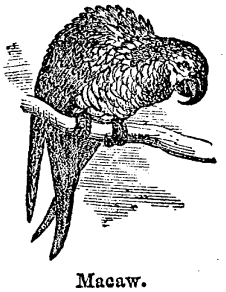
Mä'am, *n.* Madam;—a colloquial and usual contraction of *madam*.

Mac-ăd'am-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACADAMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACADAMIZING.] [From *Mac Adam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

Măc'a-rō'nĭ, *n.* [Prov. It.; It. *maccheroni*, from Gr. μακαρία, prop. happiness, bliss, *i. e.*, a very dainty food, from μάκαρ, μακάριος, blessed, happy.] **1.** An article of food composed of a paste chiefly of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes. **2.** A medley; something extravagant, to please an idle fancy. **3.** A sort of droll or fool; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.

Măc'a-rŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. **2.** Consisting in the addition of Latin terminations to the vernacular roots of some one modern language, combined with the additional use of genuine Latin and vernacular words.

Ma-căw', *n.* [The native name in the Antilles.] (*Ornith.*) A large and very showy bird, allied to the parrots. It is a native of the warmer parts of America.



Macaw.

Măc'ea-bees, *n. pl.* Two apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes.

Măc'ea-boy, } *n.* [So called after
Măc'eo-boy, } a district in the Island of Martinique, where it is cultivated and made.] Rose-flavored snuff.

Māçe, *n.* [O. Fr. *mace*, a club, from a hypoth. Lat. word *matea*, of which the dim. *mateola*, a kind of mallet or beetle, is still existing.] **1.** A heavy staff or club of metal, anciently used as a weapon. **2.** Hence, a staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate as an ensign of his authority, a scepter. **3.** The heavier rod used in billiards.

Mace.

Māçe, *n.* [Lat. *macis*, *macir*, Gr. μάκερ, Cf. Skr. *makar-anda*, the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango.] The second coat or aril which covers the nutmeg. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

Mā'çer, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer of a court.

Măç'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACERATING.] [Lat. *macerare*,

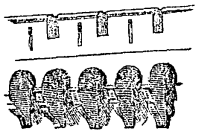
maceratum, from *macer*, lean, meager, thin.] To soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process.

Măç'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

Măch'i-a-vēl'ian (-vēl'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Machiavel, an Italian writer, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; crafty.

Măch'i-a-vēl'i-an-ĭşm, } *n.* Political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.
Măch'i-a-vel-ĭşm, }

Măch'i-co-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *machicoulis*, *machecoulis*, from *mèche*, match, combustible matter, and O. Fr. *coulis*, flowing, from *couler*, to flow, from Lat. *colare*, to filter. See MATCH.] **1.** (*Mil. Arch.*) (*a.*) A parapet projecting from the upper part of the wall of a house or fortification, supported by corbels, and furnished with apertures in the lower part, through which the assailed may fire or hurl missiles down upon their assailants. (*b.*) The apertures themselves. **2.** The act of pouring or hurling missiles, &c., upon assailants through such apertures.


Machicolation.

Măch'i-nal (măk'ī-nal), *a.* [Lat. *machinalis*. See MACHINE.] Pertaining to machines.

Măch'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACHINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACHINATING.] [Lat. *machinari*, *machinatus*. See MACHINE.] To plan; to form, as a plot or a scheme.

Măch'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of machinating, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil one. **2.** A hostile or treacherous scheme formed with deliberation and cunning.

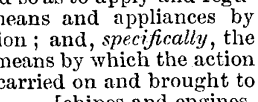
Măch'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who plots with evil designs.

Ma-çhïnė' (ma-sheen'), *n.* [Lat. *machina*, machine, device, Gr. μηχανή, from μῆχος, means, expedient.] **1.** In general, any body or assemblage of bodies used to transmit and modify force and motion, as a lever, pulley, wedge, screw, &c.; *especially*, a construction, more or less complex, in which the several parts unite to produce given results. **2.** Any instrument or organization by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced. **3.** Supernatural agency in a poem.

Ma-çhïn'er-y (ma-sheen'er-ў), *n.* **1.** Machines in general, or collectively. **2.** The working parts of a machine, arranged and constructed so as to apply and regulate force. **3.** Hence, the means and appliances by which any thing is kept in action; and, *specifically*, the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on and brought to a catastrophe. [chines and engines.

Ma-çhïn'ist (ma-sheen'ĭst), *n.* A constructor of ma-

Măck'er-el, *n.* [O. Fr. *maquerel*, from O. Eng. *mackerel*, a pander or pimp, (from O. H. Ger. *mahhari*, broker, agent, *haor-mahhari*, pimp, fr. *mahhôn*, to do, machinate), there being a popular tradition in France that this fish in spring follows the female shads, which are called *vierges*, or maids, and leads them to their mates.] (*Ichth.*) A marine fish, spotted with blue, and largely used for food. It is found in the North Atlantic.


Mackerel.

Mackerel-sky, a sky in which the clouds are broken into fleecy masses usually believed to portend wind and rain.

Măck'in-tŏsh', *n.* A water-proof outer garment; — so called from the name of the inventor.

Măck-le (măk'l), *n.* [Lat. *macula*, a spot, stain, blot.] (*Print.*) A blur causing a part of the impression to appear double.

Măc'ro-cŏşm, or **Mā'ero-cŏşm**, *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great, and κόσμος, the world.] The great world; the universe; — opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

Ma-crŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, and μέτρον, measure, an instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

Mā-c'u-lă, *n.*; *pl.* ***MĀ-C'U-LÆ***. [Lat., spot, stain, blot.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous orb.

Măc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *maculare*, *maculatum*. See *supra*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Măc'u-lā'tion, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish; a stain.

Măc'ule, *v. t.* To maculate; to blur; *especially* (*Print.*) to blur or double an impression from type.

Măc'ule, *n.* [See MACULA.] Same as MACKLE, q. v.

Măd, *a.* [*compar.* MADDER; *superl.* MADDEST.] [A.-S. *gemæd*, *gemād*, man, Goth. *gamāids*, weak, broken.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; distracted; crazy; insane. **2.** Made beside one's self, by a violent mental excitement, as fear, pain, appetite, rage, or the like; *especially*, (*a.*) Excited with violent or unreasonable desire or appetite. (*b.*) Excited with wrath; enraged; angry. **3.** Proceeding from, or indicating, madness or fury.

Măd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MADDING.] To make mad, furious, or angry.

Măd'am, *n.* The same as MADAME.

Madame (mä-dăm'), *n.*; *pl.* ***MESDAMES*** (mā-dăm'). [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, dame, q. v.] My lady; — a complimentary form of address to a lady, especially an elderly or a married lady. [hot-headed person.

Măd'căp, *n.* A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash,

Măd'den (măd'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MADDENING.] To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to enrage.

Măd'den, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

Măd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *mäddre*, *maddere*.] (*Bot.*) A certain plant, cultivated in France and Holland. The root is much used in dyeing red.

Măd'e-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MADEFYING.] [Lat. *madefacere*, from *madere*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [on the Isle of *Madeira*.

Ma-dēi'rà (ma-dē'rà *or* ma-dā'rà), *n.* A rich wine made

Mademoiselle (măd'mwą-zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* ***MESDEMOISELLES*** (mād'mwą-zĕl'). [Fr., from *ma*, my, f. of *mon*, and *demoiselle*, a young lady.] Young woman; miss; girl; — used especially in address.

Măd'-house, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a bedlam.

Măd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a mad manner; rashly; wildly. **2.** With extreme folly. [lunatic; a crazy person.

Măd'man, *n.*; *pl.* MĂD'MEN. A man who is mad; a

Măd'ness, *n.* **1.** Condition of being mad; disorder of intellect. **2.** Wildness of passion.

Syn. — Insanity; distraction; derangement; delirium; craziness; lunacy; mania; frenzy; franticness; rage; fury; aberration; alienation; monomania. See INSANITY.

Ma-dŏn'nà, *n.*; *pl.* MA-DŎN'NĄS. [It., my lady. See DONNA.] **1.** Madam; my lady; a term of address. **2.** A picture of the Virgin Mary, to whom the title *Our Lady* especially belongs.

Măd're-pōre, *n.* [Fr. *madrépore*, from *madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore; *madré*, from O. H. Ger. *masar*, a knot, grain or vein in wood, speck.] (*Min.*) A genus of corals, the species of which usually branch like trees and shrubs, and have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell.

Ma-drïēr', or **Măd'ri-er**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *materia*, stuff, materials, timber.] A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes, especially for supporting the earth in mines.

Măd'ri-gal, *n.* [From Lat. *mandra*, Gr. μάνδρα, stall, herd of cattle, hence, *madrigal*, originally a pastoral song.] A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought.

Mä'es-tō'şo, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Majestic; — a direction to perform a passage or piece of music in a dignified and majestic manner.

Măg'a-zïne' (măg'a-zeen'), *n.* [Fr. *magazin*, *magasin*, from Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar, from prefix *ma*, the place of a thing, and *khazana*, to lay up in a storehouse, cellar, or treasury.] **1.** A warehouse, or storehouse; *especially*, a storehouse for military stores. **2.** The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or ship. **3.** A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

Măg'da-len, *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ. See Luke vii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

Măg'got, *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *madha*, *madhu*, earth-worm, Goth. *matha*, O. H. Ger. *mado*. Cf. Scot. *mauk*, *mach*, maggot, Icel. *madkr*, worm, W. *macai*, a worm or grub; *magu*, to breed.] The larval form of a fly; a grub; a worm.

Măg'got-y, *a.* **1.** Full of maggots; infested with maggots. **2.** Full of whims; capricious; whimsical.

Mā'jĭ, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. μάγος, Ar. *madjûs*, orig. from the Persian, *mag* or *mog* signifying priest.] Holy men or sages of the East.

Mā'ĵi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

Mā'ġi-an, *n.* One of the Magi, or priests of the Zoroastrian religion in Persia. [Magi.

Mā'ġi-an-ĭşm, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the

Măġ'ic, *n.* [Lat. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέκνη). See MAGI.] The science or practice of evoking spirits or educing the occult powers of nature, and performing things wonderful by their aid.

Syn. — Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment.

Măġ'ic, } *a.* Relating to, performed by, or proceeding
Măġ'ic-al, } from, occult and superhuman agencies; done by enchantment or sorcery; hence, imposing or startling in performance. [ment.

Măġ'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the arts of magic; by enchant-

Ma-ġī'cian (ma-jĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

Mā-ġĭlp', } *n.* (*Paint.*) A gelatinous compound of lin-
Mā-ġĭlph', } seed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

Măġ'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *magisterius*, magisterial, from *magister*, master, chief, head.] Pertaining or appropriate to a master.

Syn. — Authoritative; stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; commanding; imperious; lordly; proud; haughty; domineering; despotic; dogmatical; arrogant. — One who is *magisterial*, assumes the air of a master toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority. Those who have long been teachers sometimes acquire, unconsciously, a manner which borders too much on the *magisterial*, and which may be unjustly construed as *dogmatical*, or even *arrogant*.

Măġ'is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With the air of a master.

Măġ'is-tē'ri-al-ness, *n.* Air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

Măġ'is-tra-çy, *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of a magistrate. **2.** The body of magistrates.

Măġ'is-trāte, *n.* [Lat. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master, chief.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

Măġ'na Ċhär'tà (kär'tà). [Lat., great charter.] **1.** The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. **2.** Hence, a fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges.

Măġ'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul.

Syn. — Magnanimity; generosity. In *generosity* there is more of heart, in *magnanimity* more of soul. The former is the virtue of an individual, the latter of one who is elevated by station or influence. *Magnanimity* is shown not only by giving, but by enduring, — by sacrificing one's feelings and interests, or yielding up one's claims for the accomplishment of some noble object. "Strike, but hear me!" has, in like circumstances, been the response of *magnanimity* in every age.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *magnanimus*, from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] **1.** Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty spirit. **2.** Exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

Măġ'nāte, *n.* [L. Lat. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, from Lat. *magnus*, great.] A noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

Mag-nē'si-ȧ (-nē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* nē'zhȧ), *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. λίθος Μαγνήδιος, the magnet, also a mineral that looked like silver, a kind of talc. Cf. MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) An earth; the oxide of magnesium.

Carbonate of magnesia (*Med.*), a white pulverulent earth used as a mild cathartic. — *Sulphate of magnesia*, Epsom salts.

Mag-nē'sian, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia; resembling magnesia.

Mag-nē'si-ŭm (-zhĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Chem.*) The undecomposable metallic base of magnesia.

Măġ'net, *n.* [Lat. *magnes*, *magnetis*, Gr. λίθος Μαγνήτης, or Μαγνήδιος, i. e., Magnesian stone, from *Magnesia*, Gr. Μαγνησία, a country in Thessaly.] **1.** The loadstone; a species of iron ore, which has the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles. **2.** A bar or mass of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means; — called an *artificial magnet*.

Mag-nĕt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the magnet; pos-
Mag-nĕt'ic-al, } sessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties. **2.** Pertaining to the earth's magnetism. **3.** Attractive.

Magnetic battery, a combination of bar or horse-shoe magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together with great power. — *Magnetic equator*, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth at which there is no dip, the dipping-needle being horizontal. — *Magnetic meridian*. See MERIDIAN. — *Magnetic needle*, a slender bar of steel, magnetized and suspended at its center on a sharp-pointed pivot, so that it may take freely the direction of the magnetic meridian. — *Magnetic poles*, the two points in the opposite polar regions of the earth, at which the direction of the dipping needle is vertical.

Mag-nĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of magnetism.

Mag-nĕt'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being magnetic.

Mag-nĕt'ics, *n. sing.* The science or principles of magnetism.

Măġ'net-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The agent or force in nature which gives rise to the phenomena of attraction, polarity, &c., exhibited by the loadstone and other magnetic bodies. **2.** The science which treats of magnetic phenomena. **3.** Power of attraction.

Animal magnetism. See MESMERISM.

Măġ'net-ĭst, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

Măġ'net-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNETIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNETIZING.] **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to. **2.** To attract as if by a magnet; to move; to influence.

Măġ'net-īze, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. [magnetism.

Măġ'net-īz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, imparts

Măġ'net-o-e-lec-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Electricity evolved by the action of magnets. **2.** That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved.

Măġ'net-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. μαγνήτης, magnet, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

Măġ'ni-fī'a-ble, *a.* [See MAGNIFY.] Capable or worthy of being magnified.

Mag-nĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *magnificus*, from *magnus*,
Mag-nĭf'ic-al, } great, and *facere*, to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious; magnificent.

Mag-nĭf'i-căt, *n.* [Lat., it magnifies, from *magnificare*. See *supra.*] The song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46; — so called because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

Mag-nĭf'i-çençe, *n.* Condition or quality of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; pomp.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* **1.** On a grand scale; imposing with splendor; grand in appearance. **2.** Exhibiting grandeur.

Syn. — Splendid; pompous; gorgeous; grand; brilliant; imposing. See GRAND.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Măġ'ni-fī'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, magnifies. **2.** An optical instrument, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

Măġ'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNIFYING.] [Lat. *magnificare*, from *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make great or greater. **2.** To increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of.

Syn. — To enlarge; amplify; augment; exaggerate; exalt; extol; praise.

Măġ'ni-fȳ, *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. [loftiness of speech.

Mag-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* Quality of being magniloquent;

Mag-nĭl'o-quent, *a.* [Lat. *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak, p. pr. *loquens*.] Speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic.

Măġ'ni-tūde, *n.* [Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] **1.** Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size. **2.** (*Geom.*) That which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; any thing of which greater or less can be predicated, as time, angles, as well as weight, and that which possesses extension. **3.** Greatness; grandeur. **4.** Importance.

Mag-nō'li-ȧ, *n.* [Named after Pierre *Magnol*, 1638–1715, professor of botany at Montpellier.] (*Bot.*) A tree having large fragrant flowers, found in the southern parts of the United States.

Măġ'pīe, *n.* [From *Mag*, *Maggot*, equiv. to *Meg*, *Maggie*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and *pie*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird, allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below. It is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak.

Magpie.

Ma-guey' (ma-gwā'), *n.* [Sp.; Mexican *maguei*.] (*Bot.*) A species of aloe, in Mexico, valuable for paper, clothing, cordage, &c.

Ma-hŏg'a-ny, *n.* [The native South American name.] (*Bot.*) A large tree, found in tropical America; also, the wood of the tree, which is of a reddish-brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Ma-hŏm'ed-an, **Ma-hŏm'et-an**, } *n.* See MOHAMMEDAN.

Māid, *n.* [A.-S. *mägedh*, *mägdh*, *mägden*, *mæden*, Goth. *magaths*, from A.-S. *mäg*, Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, boy, son.] **1.** An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maiden. **2.** Hence, a female servant.

Māid'en (mād'n), *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A maid. **2.** An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. **3.** A machine for washing linen.

Māid'en (mād'n), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a young unmarried woman or virgin. **2.** Consisting of virgins. **3.** Fresh; new; pure; virgin.

Maiden assize (*Eng. Law.*), an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution. — *Maiden speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body.

Māid'en-hâir, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, having very slender, graceful stalks. It is found in the United States, and is sometimes used in medicine.

Māid'en-hĕad, **Māid'en-hŏŏd**, } *n.* **1.** State of being a maid or virgin; virginity. **2.** Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

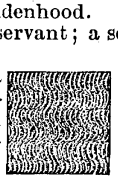
Māid'en-ly (mād'n-ly), *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Māid'hŏŏd, *n.* Virginity; maidenhood.

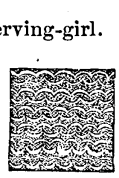
Māid'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A female servant; a serving-girl.

Māi'hem, *n.* See MAIM.

Māil, *n.* [From Lat. *macula*, a spot, a mesh of a net.] **1.** Defensive armor composed of steel rings or plates. **2.** Hence, generally, armor; defensive covering. **3.** (*Naut.*) A square machine composed of rings interwoven, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.



Ring-mail.



Chain-mail.

Māil, *v. t.* To put a coat of mail or armor upon.

Māil, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mala*, bag, budget, or sack, O. H. Ger. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet, allied to Gr. μολγός, hide, skin.] **1.** A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers. **2.** Hence, the contents of such a bag, &c. **3.** The person who carries the mail, or the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

Māil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAILING.] To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post.

Māil'a-ble, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

Māil'-cōach, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

Māim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAIMING.] [L. Lat. *mahamiare*, *mahennare*, probably of Celtic origin. Cf. Armor. *machaña*, to mutilate.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb. **2.** To deprive of a necessary part.

Syn. — To mutilate; mangle; cripple; disable.

Māim, *n.* [Written in law language *maihem*, and *mayhem.*] **1.** Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. **2.** Privation of any necessary part; mutilation; injury.

Māin, *n.* [A.-S. *mägen*, *mägyn*, *mägn*, strength, force, from *magan*, to be able or strong, may, can. See MAY.] **1.** Strength; force; might. **2.** The chief or principal part; *specifically*, (*a.*) The great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c.; the ocean. (*b.*) The continent, as distinguished from an island; the main land. (*c.*) A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; *especially*, a principal pipe leading from a reservoir.

Māin, *a.* **1.** Mighty; powerful; vast. **2.** First in size, rank, importance, &c.

Syn. — Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

Māin'-dĕck, *n.* (*Naut.*) The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours.

Māin'-lănd, *n.* The continent; the principal land; — opposed to *island.*

Māin'ly, *adv.* **1.** Chiefly; principally. **2.** Greatly; mightily.

Māin'mâst, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast in a ship or [other vessel.

Māin'per-nor, *n.* [O. Fr. *main*, hand, and *pernor*, for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] (*Law.*) A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.

Māin'prīse, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, p. p. *pris*, to take, from Lat. *prehendere*, *prehensum.*] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called *mainpernors*, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. (*b.*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Māin'prīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAINPRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAINPRIZING.] (*Law.*) To suffer to go at large, on his finding sureties for his appearance at a day; — said of a prisoner.

Māin'sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail in a ship.

Māin'-sheet, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail.

Māin'spring, *n.* The principal spring in a piece of mechanism; *especially*, the moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the chief or most powerful motive.

Māin'-stāy, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop. **2.** Main support; principal dependence.

Main-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAINTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAINTAINING.] [Fr. *maintenir*, from *main*, Lat. *manus*, hand, and *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up. **2.** To keep possession of: to hold and defend. **3.** To continue. **4.** To bear the expense of; to supply with what is needed. **5.** To support by assertion or argument.

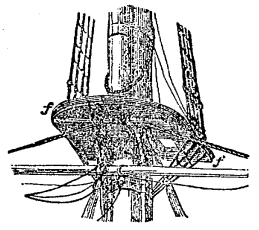
Syn. — To support; sustain; uphold; assert; vindicate; allege.

Main-tāin', *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

Main-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being maintained.

Main-tāin'er, *n.* One who maintains.

Māin'te-nançe, *n.* **1.** Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication. **2.** That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance. **3.** (*Crim. Law.*) An officious intermeddling in a cause depending between others.



Maintop.

Māin'tŏp, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

Māin'yärd, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

Māize, *n.* [From *mahiz* or *mahis*, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

Maize.

Ma-jĕs'tic, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, or imposing grandeur.

Syn. — August; splendid; grand; sublime; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; pompous; stately; lofty; dignified; elevated.

Ma-jĕs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With majesty; with dignity or grandeur.

Ma-jĕs'tic-al-ness, *n.* State or manner of being majestic.

Măj'es-ty, *n.* [Lat. *majestas*, from *majus*, an old word for *magnus*, great.] **1.** Grandeur; exalted dignity; imposing loftiness. **2.** Hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of a king or queen, in this sense taking a plural.

Ma-jŏl'i-cà, *n.* A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures, first made in Italy in the sixteenth century.

☞ The term is said to be derived from Majorca, which was an early seat of this manufacture.

Mā'jor, *a.* [Lat. *major*, comparative of *magnus*, great.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Of greater dignity; more important.

Major interval (*Mus.*), an interval greater by a half-step (semitone) than the *minor* interval of the same denomination. — *Major mode*, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form *major* intervals with the tonic or key-note. — *Major premise* (*Logic*), that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — *Major term*, that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

Mā'jor, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) A person of full age. **3.** (*Logic.*) That premise which contains the major term.

Aid-major (*Mil.*), an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions. — *Drum-major*, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. — *Fife-major*, the first or chief fifer in a military band. — *Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

Mā′jor-dō′mo, *n.* [Low Lat. *majordomus*, from Lat. *major*, greater, and *domus*, house.] A steward; also, a chief minister.

Mā′jor-ĝĕn′er-al, *n.* See GENERAL.

Ma-jŏr′i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *majoritas*, from Lat. *major*, greater.] **1.** Quality or condition of being greater; *specifically*, (*a.*) The military rank of a major. (*b.*) The condition of being of age, to manage one's own concerns. **2.** The greater number; more than half.

Syn.—Plurality.—In elections, he has a *plurality* who has more votes than any other candidate; he has a *majority* who has more than half the votes given for all the candidates.

Ma-jŭs′cūle, *n.* [Lat. *majusculus*, somewhat greater or great, diminutive of *major*, *majus*, greater.] A capital letter used in ancient Latin manuscripts.

Māke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAKING.] [A.-S. *macian*, O. H. Ger. *machôn*, to join, fit, prepare, make.] **1.** To cause to exist; to produce; to frame; to fashion; to create; hence, in various specific uses or applications, (*a.*) To form of materials; to construct; to fabricate. (*b.*) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural, or false. (*c.*) To bring about; to effect, do, perform, or execute, &c. (*d.*) To gain, as the result of one's efforts; rarely, to have result to one as a loss or misfortune; to suffer. (*e.*) To find, as the result of calculation or computation. (*f.*) To pass over the distance of; to travel over. (*g.*) To put in a desired or desirable condition. **2.** To cause to be or become; to constitute. **3.** Hence, to cause to appear to be; to esteem, or represent. **4.** To require; to compel; to force. **5.** To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to form. **6.** Hence, to serve or answer as; to become. **7.** To reach, or arrive at; also, to come near, so as to have within sight.

To make away, to put out of the way; to kill; to destroy.—*To make believe*, to pretend; to act as if.—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom.—*To make good*, (*a.*) To maintain; to defend. (*b.*) To fulfill; to accomplish. (*c.*) To make compensation for.—*To make light of*, to treat with indifference or contempt.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem.—*To make no difference*, to be a matter of indifference.—*To make no doubt*, to have no doubt.—*To make of*, (*a.*) To understand. (*b.*) To produce from; to effect. (*c.*) To consider; to esteem.—*To make out*, (*a.*) To learn; to discover. (*b.*) To prove; to establish by evidence or argument.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey.—*To make sail* (*Naut.*), to increase the quantity of sail already extended.—*To make strange*, to make objection to.—*To make up*, (*a.*)—To collect into a sum or mass. (*b.*) To reconcile; to compose. (*c.*) To supply what is wanting in. (*d.*) To compensate. (*e.*) To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. (*f.*) To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion.—*To make water*, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) To leak. (*b.*) To void the urine; to urinate.—*To make way*, (*a.*) To make progress; to advance. (*b.*) To open a passage; to clear the way.

Māke, *v. i.* **1.** To tend; to proceed; to move. **2.** Hence, to contribute: to have effect. **3.** To increase; to augment; to accrue.

To make as if, to pretend that; to make show that.—*To make away with*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make bold*, to venture; to take liberty.—*To make out*, to succeed; to be able at last.—*To make up*, to become reconciled or friendly.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Māke, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.

Māke′-be-lĭēve′, *n.* A mere pretense.

Māk′er, *n.* **1.** One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; often, *specifically*, the Creator. **2.** (*Law.*) One who signs or makes a promissory note.

Māke′-shĭft, *n.* That with which one makes shift; a temporary expedient.

Māke′-weight (-wāt), *n.* [scale to make weight. That which is thrown into a

Măl′a-chīte (49), *n.* [From Gr. μαλάχη, a mallow, so named from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of copper.

Măl′a-cŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. μαλακός, soft, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks.

Măl′ad-mĭn′is-trā′tion, *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of business.

Măl-a-droit′, *a.* [Fr.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful.

Măl′a-dy, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from Lat. *male aptus*, ill fitted, *i. e.*, indisposed.] **1.** Any sickness or disease of the human body; *especially*, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. **2.** A moral defect or disorder.

Syn.—Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness. See DISEASE.

Măl′a-gà, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

Măl′a-pĕrt′, *a.* [O. Fr. *apert*, open, adroit, intelligent, from Lat. *aperire*, *apertum*, to open; hence, *mal-apert*, unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred.] Inappropriate through pertness; without respect or decency; saucy; bold; forward.

Măl′a-pĕrt′, *n.* A pert, saucy person.

Măl-ăp′ro-pōs′ (măl-ăp′ro-pō′), *adv.* [Fr. *mal à propos*, from *mal*, evil, and *à propos*, to the purpose.] Unseasonably, unsuitably.

Ma-lā′ri-à, *n.* [It., contr. from *mala aria*, bad air, from Lat. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter.

Ma-lā′ri-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Măl-eŏn′for-mā′tion, *n.* Imperfect or disproportionate formation; ill form.

Măl′con-tĕnt′, *n.* One who is discontented; *especially*, a discontented subject of government.

Măl′con-tĕnt′, **Măl′con-tĕnt′ed**, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied with the government.

Māle, *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O. Fr. *masle*, *mascle*, from Lat. *masculus*, male, masculine; dim. of *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** Pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, as distinguished from the female; masculine. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; staminate.

Male screw (*Mech.*), the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding or female screw.

Māle, *n.* **1.** An animal of the male sex; a he. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant which bears only staminate flowers.

Măl′e-dĭc′tion, *n.* Denunciation of evil; declaration of a wish of evil.

Syn.—Curse; imprecation; execration.—*Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is literally the *praying down* of evil upon a person. *Execration* is literally a putting under the *ban* of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God. In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing, *execration* being the strongest.

Măl′e-făc′tor, *n.* [Lat., from *malefacere*, to do evil, from *male*, ill, evil, and *facere*, to make, do.] One who commits a crime.

Syn.—Evil-doer; criminal; culprit; felon; convict.

Ma-lĕv′o-lençe, *n.* Quality of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another. See MALICE.

Ma-lĕv′o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*, from *male*, ill, and *volens*, p. pr. of *velle*, to be willing or disposed, to wish.] Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others.

Syn.—Ill-disposed; envious; mischievous; evil-minded; spiteful; resentful; malicious; malignant; rancorous; wishing ill.

Ma-lĕv′o-lĕnt-ly, *adv.* In a malevolent manner.

Mal-fēa′şançe, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*. See MALEFACTION.] (*Law.*) Evil conduct; illegal deed.

Măl′for-mā′tion, *n.* Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

Măl′ĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *malitia*, from *malus*, bad, ill, evil.] A disposition to injure others without cause; unprovoked malignity or spite.

Syn.—Spite; ill-will; malevolence; grudge; pique; bitterness; malignity; maliciousness; rancor. See SPITE.—There is the same difference between *malevolence* and *malice* as between *wishes* and *intentions*. A *malevolent* man desires to see others unhappy, and rejoices when they are so; a *malicious* man is habitually bent upon injuring others without cause. *Malignity* goes further; it is not only bent on evil, but loves it for its own sake. One who is *malignant* must be both *malevolent* and *malicious*; but a man may be *malicious* without being *malignant*.

Ma-lĭ′cioŭs (ma-lĭsh′us), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; malignant in heart. **2.** Proceeding from hatred or malice.

Syn.—Ill-disposed; evil-minded; mischievous; envious; malevolent; invidious; spiteful; resentful; bitter; malignant; rancorous.

Ma-lĭ′cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With malice, enmity, or ill-will.

Ma-lĭ′cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being malicious; malignity.

Ma-lĭgn′ (ma-līn′), *a.* [Lat. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature, from *malus*, bad, and *genus*, birth, race, kind.] **1.** Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious. **2.** Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure.

Ma-lĭgn′ (ma-līn′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALIGNING.] To speak great evil of; to traduce; to vilify.

Ma-lĭg′nan-cy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; malice. **2.** (*Med.*) Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.

Ma-lĭg′nant, *a.* [Lat. *malignans*, p. pr. of *malignare* or *malignari*, to do or make maliciously. See MALIGN.]

1. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; virulently inimical. **2.** Exerting a pernicious influence; heinous. **3.** (*Med.*) Tending to produce death.

Syn.—Malicious; malevolent; bitter; rancorous; spiteful; resentful; envious; malign.

Ma-lĭg'nant, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. **2.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the adherents of the house of Stuart; a cavalier.

Ma-lĭg'nant-ly, *adv.* **1.** With extreme malevolence. **2.** With pernicious influence.

Ma-lĭgn'er (ma-līn'er), *n.* [a defamer. One who maligns; a traducer;

Ma-lĭg'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being malign; extreme malevolence; virulent enmity. **2.** Deadly quality.

Syn.—Malice; maliciousness; rancor; spite; malevolence; ill-will; virulence; malignancy; animosity.

Ma-lĭgn'ly (ma-līn'lў), *adv.* In a malign manner.

Ma-lĭn'ger, *v. i.*, [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALINGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALINGERING.] [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly, from *mal*, ill, and O. Fr. *heingre*, *haingre*, thin, lean, infirm, from Lat. *æger*, with *n* inserted.] (*Mil.*) To feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.

Măl'i-şon (măl'ĭ-zn), *n.* [O. Fr., contracted from *malédiction*. See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; curse; execration.

Măl'kin (maw'kin), *n.* [Dim. of Mary.] A mop; hence, a [dirty drab.

Măll (mawl), *n.* [Lat. *malleus*.] A large, heavy, wooden beetle; a maul.

Măll (mawl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLING.] To beat with a mall; to maul.

Măll (măl), *n.* [Orig. a walk where they played with *malls* and balls.] A level, shaded public walk.

Măl'lard, *n.* [Fr. *malart*, from *mâle*, male, and termination *art*, *ard*.] **1.** A drake. **2.** (*Ornith.*) The common duck in its wild state.

Măl'lĕ-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being malleable, or susceptible of extension by beating.

Măl'le-a-ble, *a.* [From Low Lat. *malleare*. See *infra*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.

Malleable iron, cast iron, which by a peculiar process has been deprived of its carbon and thus freed from its brittleness.

Măl'le-a-ble-ness, *n.* Malleability.

Măl'le-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLEATING.] [L. Lat. *malleare*, *malleatum*, to beat with a hammer; from Lat. *malleus*, a hammer.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

Măl'le-ā'tion, *n.* Act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal.

Măl'let, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*, a mall. See MALL.] A wooden hammer; particularly used, in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

Măl'lōw, } *n.* [A.-S. *mealwe*, *malu*, from Lat. *malva*,
Măl'lōws, } Gr. μαλάχη, from μαλάσσειν, to soften, μαλακός, soft, either because of its softening or relaxing properties, or its soft, downy leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Malva*;—so called from its emollient qualities.

Mälm'sey (mäm'zў), *n.* [O. Eng. *malvesie*, from *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A sort of grape; also, a kind of strong and sweet wine.

Măl-ō'dor, *n.* [Lat. *malus*, bad, and *odor*, odor.] An [offensive odor.

Mal-prăc'tĭce, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; *especially*, professional misconduct of a physician.

Mąlt, *n.* [A.-S. *mealt*, *malt*, from *meltan*, to melt, dissolve, cook.] Barley, or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

Mąlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALTING.] To make into malt.

Mąlt, *v. i.* To become malt.

Mąlt'man, *n.*; *pl.* MĄLT'MEN. A man whose occupation is to make malt.

Măl-trēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALTREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALTREATING.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Măl-trēat'ment, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

Mąlt'ster, *n.* A maltman.

Măl'ver-sā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *male*, ill, and *versatio*, from *versari*, to move about in a place, to occupy one's self.] Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office.

Măm'a-lūke, } *n.* [Ar. *mamlûk*, a purchased slave or
Măm'e-lūke, } captive properly possessed or in one's power, p. p. of *malaka*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, formed of Circassian slaves; later, the actual or virtual masters of the country until their destruction by Mohammed Ali in 1811.

Mam-mȧ', *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, Gr. μάμμα, μάμμη. Sp. *mama*, breast, pap, mother.] Mother;—a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young children.

Măm'mal, *n.*; *pl.* MĂM'MALS. [Lat. *mammalis*, belonging to the breast, from *mamma*, breast, pap.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, characterized by the female suckling its young.

Mam-mā'li-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *mammalis*. See *supra*.] A class of animals, comprehending the mammals.

Mam-mā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

Mam-măl'o-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, the breast, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The science which relates to mammiferous animals, or mammals.

Măm'ma-ry, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the breasts or paps.

Măm'mi-fēr, *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, the breast, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.

Mam-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

Măm'mi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of paps.

Măm'mil-la-ry, *a.* [Lat. *mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, the breast or pap.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.

Măm'mon, *n.* [Chald. *mammôn*, *mâmôn*, Heb. *matmôn*, a place where something is hid, treasury, from *tâman*, to hide, especially in the earth.] Riches; wealth; also, the god of riches.

Măm'mon-ĭst, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

Măm'moth, *n.* [Russ. *mámont*, *mámant*, from Tartar *mamma*, the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct elephant, of which there are several species.

Măm'moth, *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

Măn, *n.*; *pl.* MĔN. [A.-S. *mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*, Goth. *manna*, *man*, from an hypoth. Goth. *minan*, imp. *man*, Skr. *man*, to think.] **1.** An individual of the human race; a human being. **2.** *Especially*, an adult male person. **3.** The human race; mankind; sometimes, the male part of the race, as distinguished from the female. **4.** One of manly strength or virtue. **5.** A servant of the male sex; a male attendant. **6.** A married man; a husband. **7.** Sir;—used as a familiar term of address. **8.** A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.

Man of straw, one who has no character or influence; also, a candidate; a nominee.—*Man-of-war*, a first class ship of war.

Măn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANNING.] **1.** To supply with men. **2.** To furnish with strength for action; to fortify.

Măn'a-cle, *n.* [Lat. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, the long sleeve of a tunic, handcuff, from *manus*, hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle.

Măn'a-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANACLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANACLING.] To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, for confining the hands; to shackle.

Măn'ȧġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANAGING.] [O. Eng. *menage*, Fr. *ménager*, to keep house, from Lat. *mansio*, habitation, mansion.] **1.** To have under control and direction. **2.** Hence, *especially*, to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to bring around cunningly to one's plans. **3.** To train, as a horse; to exercise in graceful or artful action.

Syn.—To direct; govern; control; wield; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact.

Măn'ȧġe, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs.

Măn'ȧġe-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management. **2.** Easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

Syn.—Governable; tractable; tamable; controllable; docile.

Măn'ȧġe-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being manageable.

Măn'ȧġe-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose. **2.** Cunning practice; conduct directed by art or address. **3.** Board of managers.

Syn.—Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; disposal; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

Măn'a-ġer, *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director. **2.** One who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

Mănch'i-neel' (măntch'-), *n.* [N. Lat. *mancanilla*, *mancinella*, from Lat. *malum Matianum*, a kind of apple, be-

cause its fruit resembles an apple.] (*Bot.*) A lofty tree of the West Indies possessing poisonous properties.

Măn'çi-ple, *n.* [O. Fr. *mancipe*, with *l* inserted, as in *participle*, from *participe*; Lat. *mancipium*, from *manceps*, purchaser at a public auction, fr. *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take, seize.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college.

Man-dā'mus, *n.* [Lat., we command, from *mandare*, to order, command.] (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Măn'da-rĭn', *n.* [Skr. *mantrin*, a counselor, from *mantra*, a counsel, from *man*, to think, know.] A Chinese public officer; a civil or military official in China.

Măn'da-ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *mandatarius*, from *mandatum*, a charge, commission, order, from *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to commission, to order.] **1.** One to whom a command or charge is given; *specifically*, one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice. **2.** (*Law.*) One who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to a thing bailed to him.

Măn'date, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** An official or authoritative command. **2.** (*Canon Law.*) A rescript of the pope, requiring a person therein named to be put in possession of a vacant benefice.

Măn'da-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing a command.

Măn'di-ble, *n.* [Lat. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, from *mandere*, to chew.] (*Zoöl.*) The lower jaw of vertebrates; —also applied to designate both jaws of birds, and the anterior or upper pair of jaws in invertebrates.

Man-dĭb'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the jaw, or mandible.

Măn'drāke, *n.* [A.-S. & Lat. *mandragora*, Gr. μανδραγόρας.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A low plant, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man. It was therefore supposed to have animal life, and to cry out when pulled up. (*b.*) The May-apple.

☞ The mandrake of Scripture was quite a different thing, but what it was is uncertain.

Măn'drel, *n.* [From Gr. μάνδρα, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it as in a lathe. (*b.*) The spindle which carries the center-chuck of a lathe, and communicates motion to the work, and which is usually driven by a pulley. (*c.*) An arbor.

Māne, *n.* [O. D. *mane*, Icel. *mön*, O. H. Ger. *mana.*] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.

Ma-nĕge' (mä-nāzh'), *n.* [Fr. *manège*, from Low. Lat. *managium*, management, conduct, from Lat. *manus*, the hand.] **1.** The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. **2.** A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

Mā'nēs, *n. pl.* [Lat., from O. Lat. *manus*, good.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The benevolent infernal deities; souls of the departed.

Ma-neū'ver, **Ma-nœū'vre**, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*, L. Lat. *manopera*, lit. hand-work, from Lat. *manus*, hand, and *opera*, from *opus*, work, labor.] **1.** Management; dexterous movement; *specifically*, an evolution, or change of position among military or naval bodies. **2.** Adroit proceeding; intrigue; stratagem.

Ma-neū'ver, **Ma-nœū'vre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANEUVERED, or MANŒUVRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANEUVERING, or MANŒUVRING.] **1.** To make an evolution. **2.** To manage with address or art.

Ma-neū'ver, **Ma-nœū'vre**, *v. t.* To change the positions of, as troops or ships.

Ma-neū'ver-er, **Ma-nœū'vrer**, *n.* One who maneuvers.

Măn'fŭl, *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit.

Syn. — Bold; brave; courageous; noble. See MANLY.

Măn'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a manful manner.

Măn'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of being manful; boldness.

Măn'ga-nēse', *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *magnes*, because of its resemblance to the magnet. See MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse.

☞ The name is very often applied to the black oxide of the metal.

Māngе, *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *manducare.* See MANGER.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Măn'gel-wûr'zel (măng'gl-wûr'zl), *n.* [Ger., a corruption from Ger. *mangold*, beet, *mangoldwurzel*, beet-root.] (*Bot.*) A plant, by some considered a mere variety of the ordinary beet.

Mān'ger, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from Fr. *manger*, to eat, Lat *manducare.*] **1.** A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, in a barn or stable. **2.** (*Naut.*) A space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, having a coaming high enough to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

Mān'ġi-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness.

Măn'gle (măng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANGLING.] [A.-S. *be-mancian*, to maim, behead, Icel. *minka*, to lessen, decrease; allied to Lat. *mancus*, maimed, infirm. O. H. Ger. *mangalôn*, to be wanting.] **1.** To cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack; to lacerate; to mutilate. **2.** To curtail; to take by piecemeal.

Măn'gle (măng'gl), *n.* [From O. Fr. *mangonel*, Gr. μάγγανον, a machine for throwing stones; the axis of a pulley.] A rolling press or calender for smoothing linen.

Măn'gle, *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle, as linen.

Măn'gler (măng'gler), *n.* **1.** One who mangles or tears in cutting. **2.** One who smooths linen with a mangle.

Măn'go (măng'go), *n.* [Malay. *mangga.*] **1.** The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies, often pickled. **2.** A green musk-melon pickled.

Măn'go-stăn, **Măn'go-steen**, *n.* [Malay. *mangusta*, *mangis.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies which bears fruit, also called *mangosteen*, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food.

Măn'grōve, *n.* [Malay. *manggimanggi.*] (*Bot.*) A tree found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dense forests even at the verge of the ocean, and below high-water mark.

Mān'ġy, *a.* [*compar.* MANGIER; *superl.* MANGIEST.] [From *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Man-hā'den, *n.* See MENHADEN.

Măn'hood, *n.* [Eng. *man* and the termination *hood*, q. v.] **1.** State of being man, or man as distinguished from other beings. **2.** Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

Mā'ni-ȧ, *n.* [Lat. *mania*, Gr. μανία, from μαίνεσθαι, to rage.] **1.** Violent derangement of mind. **2.** Excessive or unreasonable desire; insane passion.

Syn. — Insanity; derangement; madness; lunacy; alienation; aberration; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. See INSANITY.

Mā'ni-ăc, *a.* Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.

Mā'ni-ăc, *n.* One raving with madness; a madman.

Ma-nī'ac-al, *a.* Affected with madness.

Măn'i-chē'an, **Măn'i-chee**, *n.* A follower of Manes, a Persian, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the first of which, *light*, was held to be the author of all good, the second, *darkness*, the author of all evil.

Măn'i-che-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichees.

Măn'i-fest, *a.* [Lat. *manifestus.*] Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding.

Syn. — Open; clear; apparent; evident; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious. — What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings; what is *plain* can be seen by any man without study or reflection; what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and must be seen by every one; what is *evident* is seen forcibly, and leaves no hesitation on the mind; what is *manifest* is evident in a very high degree, striking upon the mind at once with overpowering conviction.

Măn'i-fest, *n.* [From Lat. *manifestare.*] A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the proper person.

Măn'i-fest, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANIFESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIFESTING.] **1.** To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly. **2.** To exhibit the manifests or prepared invoices of, at the custom-house.

Syn. — To reveal; declare; evince; make known; disclose; discover; display.

Măn'i-fĕst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being manifested.

Măn'i-fes-tā'tion, *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation.

Măn'i-fĕst-ly, *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Măn'i-fĕs'to, *n.*; *pl.* MĂN'I-FĔS'TŌES. [See MANIFEST.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Măn'i-fōld, *a.* [Eng. *many* and *fold*.] **1.** Various in kind or quality; many in number; numerous. **2.** Exhibited at divers times or in various ways.

Măn'i-fōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANIFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIFOLDING.] **1.** To double or fold in many complications or thicknesses. **2.** To take many copies of by a mechanical process.

Măn'i-fōld-ly, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many [ways.

Măn'i-kĭn, *n.* [Eng. *man* and dim. termination *kin*.] An artificial preparation exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body.

Mā'ni-ōc, *n.* [Pg. & Braz. *mandioca*.] **1.** The tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. **2.** The cassava itself.

Măn'i-ple, *n.* [Lat. *manipulus*, *maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers, from *manus*, the hand, and *plere*, to fill, *plenus*, full.] **1.** A handful. **2.** A small band of soldiers; a company. **3.** A kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest; a stole.

Ma-nĭp'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple, or company.

Ma-nĭp'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANIPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIPULATING.] [L. Lat. *manipulare*, *manipulatum*, to lead by the hand, from Lat. *manipulus*. See MANIPLE.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands.

Ma-nĭp'u-lāte, *v. i.* To use the hands; *specifically*, to manage apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry.

Ma-nĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of manipulating; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art.

Ma-nĭp'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who practices manipulation.

Man-kīnd' (72), *n.* **1.** The human race; man taken collectively; man. **2.** Men as distinguished from women.

Măn'li-ness, *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage.

Măn'ly, *a.* [*compar.* MANLIER; *superl.* MANLIEST.] [From Eng. *man*, and the termination *ly*.] Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately.

Syn. — Manful. — *Manful* refers to vigor and resolution as attributes of our race, and is opposed to weak or cowardly; *manly* has reference to maturity of years or elevation of spirit, and is opposed to puerile or mean. Hence we speak of a *manful* endurance of evil, and of *manly* conduct or deportment.

Măn'ly, *adv.* With courage like a man.

Măn'-mĭd'wīfe, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

Măn'nà, *n.* [Heb. *mân*, Ar. *mann*, prop. gift (of heaven), from *manna*, Heb. *mânan*, *mânâh*, to share, bestow.] **1.** (*Script.*) A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness; hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** (*Med.*) A sweetish secretion from many trees, as the manna ash, the European larch, &c.

Măn'ner, *n.* [Lat. *manarius*, for *manuarius*, belonging to the hand, from *manus*, the hand.] **1.** Mode of action; way of performing or effecting any thing. **2.** Characteristic mode of acting, conducting, carrying on one's self, or the like; habitual style; *specifically*, (*a.*) The style of writing or thought in an author. (*b.*) *pl.* Carriage; behavior; deportment; also, decent and respectful deportment. (*c.*) Customary method of acting; habit. **3.** Certain degree or measure. **4.** Sort; kind; style.

To make one's manners, to make a bow or courtesy; to offer salutation.

Syn. — Method; mode; custom; habit; fashion; air; look; mien; aspect; appearance. See METHOD.

Măn'ner-ĭşm, *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess.

Măn'ner-ĭst, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

Măn'ner-li-ness, *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior; civility.

Măn'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

Măn'nish, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of man; human. **2.** Having the appearance or qualities of a man; masculine; bold.

Ma-nœū'vre, *n.* See MANEUVER.

Măn'-of-wăr', *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war; a ship of war; a war vessel.

Man-of-war bird (*Ornith.*), a large, black, tropical sea-fowl, belonging to the pelican family; the frigate-bird.

Măn'or, *n.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir*, *maner*, habitation, village, L. Lat. *manerium*, from O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir*, *maner*, Lat. *manere*, to stay, remain, dwell, because it was the permanent residence of the lord and of his tenants.] (*Eng. Law.*) The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

Măn'or-house, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

Ma-nō'ri-al (89), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Măn'sard-rōōf, *n.* [So called from its inventor, *Mansard*, a French architect, who died in 1666.] (*Arch.*) A kind of roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters, the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the under set; — called also *curb-roof*.

Mănse, *n.* [Low Lat. *mansa*, *massa*, from Lat. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell. Cf. MANSION.] **1.** A house or habitation; *especially*, a parsonage-house. **2.** A farm.

Măn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *mansio*, a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, abide, dwell.] **1.** A house; an abode; *especially*, one of some size or pretension. **2.** The house of the lord of a manor.

Măn'sion-house, *n.* The house in which one resides; *specifically*, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

Măn'slaugh-ter (-slaw-ter), *n.* **1.** The slaying of a man or of men; murder. **2.** (*Law.*) The unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied.

Măn'tel (măn'tl), *n.* (*Arch.*) The work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf above the fire-place.

Măn'tel-et, *n.* [Fr. *mantelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *mantel*. See MANTLE.] **1.** A small cloak worn by women. **2.** (*Fort.*) A musket-proof shield of wood, metal, or rope, sometimes used for the protection of sappers, riflemen, [or gunners.

Măn'tel-piēçe, **Măn'tel-shĕlf**, **Măn'tel-tree**, *n.* See MANTEL.

Man-tĭl'là, *n.* [See MANTLE.] **1.** A lady's cloak of silk or velvet. **2.** A kind of vail covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders.

Măn'tle (măn'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *mentel*, *mæntel*, O. Fr. *mantel*, N. Fr. *manteau*, O. H. Ger. *mantal*, Icel. *möttull*, L. Lat. *mantellus*, from Lat. *mantellum*, *mantelum*.] **1.** A loose garment to be worn over other garments; a cloak; hence, figuratively, a covering or concealing envelope. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) The outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusk. (*b.*) Any free outer membrane. **3.** (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.

Măn'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANTLING.] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; to hide; to disguise.

Măn'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To rise and spread; to expand; to be spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner. **2.** Hence, to revel in pleasure. **3.** To become covered, as a liquid, on the surface.

Măn'tle-piēçe, **Măn'tle-shĕlf**, **Măn'tle-tree**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.

Măn'-trăp, *n.* A machine for catching trespassers.

Măn'tu-à (măn'tu-à *or* măn'tū), *n.* [Either corrupted from It. *manto*, Fr. *manteau*, or from *Mantua*, in Italy. See MANTLE.] A woman's gown or dress.

Măn'tua-māk'er (măn'tu-māk'er), *n.* A ladies' dress-maker; one who makes women's clothes.

Măn'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand.] **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, the hand. **2.** Used or made by hand.

Manual exercise (*Mil.*), the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

Măn'u-al, *n.* **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a hand-book. **2.** *Specifically*, the service-book of the Roman Catholic church. **3.** (*Mus.*) The key-board of an organ or har- [monium.

Măn'u-al-ly, *adv.* By hand.

Măn'u-făc'to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factorium*, a place where something is made, from *factor*, a maker, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

Măn'u-făct'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** The operation of making wares of any kind, by the hands, by art, or machinery. **2.** Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

Măn'u-făct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANUFACTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANUFACTURING.] **1.** To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery. **2.** To work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use.

Măn'u-făct'ūr-er, *n.* One who manufactures.

Măn'u-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage.

Măn'u-mĭt' (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANUMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANUMITTING.] [Lat. *manumittere*, from *manus*, the hand, and *mittere*, *missum*, to send, send off.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave.

Ma-nūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being manured, or of being cultivated.

Ma-nūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANURING.] [Contracted from Fr. *manœuvrer*, to work with the hand. See MANEUVER.] To enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

Ma-nūre', *n.* Any matter which makes land productive; a fertilizing substance.

Ma-nūr'er, *n.* One who manures land.

Măn'u-scrĭpt, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

Măn'u-scrĭpt, *n.* [Low Lat. *manuscriptum*, literally something written with the hand, from Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand.

Man'y (mĕn'ў), *a.* [*compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST; both from a different root.] [A-S. *maneg*, *manig*, *menig*, Goth. *manags*.] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals.

Many a, a large number taken distributively; each one of many.

Syn. — Numerous; multiplied; frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry.

Man'y (mĕn'ў), *n.* A numerous company; a multitude; a great number; a crowd; — chiefly in the phrases *a great many*, *a good many*.

Măp, *n.* [Lat. *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart; — applied also to representations of the celestial sphere.

Măp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAPPED (măpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAPPING.] To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, figuratively, to delineate or describe well.

Mā'ple, **Mā'ple-tree**, *n.* [A.-S. *mapeltréo*, O. H. Ger. *mázaltrâ*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species.

Mär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARRING.] [A.-S. *merran*, *mirran*, *mearrian*, to obstruct, impede, dissipate; Icel. *meria*, Goth. *marzjan*.] **1.** To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to damage; to hurt; to harm; to impair; to spoil. **2.** To impair the good looks of; to disfigure.

Mär, *n.* A mark or blemish made by bruising, scratching, or the like; an injury.

Măr'a-năth'á, or **Măr-a-nā'thà**, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes, or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes.

Măr'as-chĭ'no (-kē'no), *n.* [It., from *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, from Lat. *amarus*, bitter.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

Ma-răs'mus, *n.* [Gr. μαρασμός, from μαραίνειν, to quench, as fire (in the passive), to die away, decay.] (*Med.*) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy; phthisis.

Ma-raud', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARAUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARAUDING.] [Fr. *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue, rascal, Lat. *male ruptus*, badly broken, ruined, debauched.] To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

Ma-raud'er, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

Măr'a-vē'dĭ, *n.* [Sp.; — so called from the *Marâbitîn*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain.] (*Numis.*) A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

Mär'ble, *n.* [Lat. *marmor*, Gr. μάρμαρος, from μαρμαίρειν, to sparkle, flash.] **1.** Any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. **2.** A thing made of, or resembling, marble; as, (*a.*) A work of art, or record, in marble. (*b.*) A little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a plaything by children. (*c.*) *pl.* A collection of antique works of art in marble.

Mär'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARBLING.] To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color.

Mär'bler, *n.* One who paints or stains in imitation of marble.

Märc, *n.* [Fr., probably from Lat. *emarcus*, a kind of wine of middling quality; orig. a Gallic word.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes.

Mar-çĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere*, to wither, pine away, decay, from *marcere*, to wither, droop.] (*Bot.*) Withering without falling off; fading; decaying.

Märch, *n.* [Lat. *Martius mensis*, from *Martius*, belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

Märch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARCHED (märcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARCHING.] [From O. Fr. *marche*, border, boundary, hence, orig., to go to the boundary in order to defend it. See MARCH, *n.*] **1.** To move by steps and in order, as soldiers. **2.** To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Märch, *v. t.* To cause to move in military array, as troops.

Märch, *n.* **1.** Military progress; advance of troops. **2.** Measured and regular advance like that of soldiers moving in order. **3.** A piece of music, designed to accompany and guide the movement of troops. **4.** The distance passed over.

Märch, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, mark, sign, boundary; Goth. *marka*, allied to Lat. *margo*, border, margin. See MARK.] A frontier of a territory; a border; a confine; — used chiefly in the plural.

Mär'çhion-ess (mär'shun-es), *n.* [L. Lat. *marchionissa*, from *marchio*, a marquis, q. v.] The wife or widow of a marquis.

Märch'pāne, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *maza*, Gr. μάζα, frumenty, a barley-cake, from μάσσειν, to knead, and Lat. *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; spice cakes of sugar, nuts, poppy seeds, and Indian corn.

Mär'çid, *a.* [Lat. *marcidus*, from *marcere*, to wither, droop, pine.] Pining; wasted away; lean.

Mar-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of great leanness.

Mâre, *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, *myre*, *merihe*, Icel. *meri*, O. H. Ger. *merhâ*, *merihâ*, from A.-S. *mear*, *mearh*, horse; Icel. *marr*, O. H. Ger. *marah*.] The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.

Mare's-nest, any thing very absurd or ludicrous; as, a person is said to find a *mare's-nest*, when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous or a hoax.

Märe'schal (mär'shal), *n.* [O. Fr.] This word is now written *marshal*, q. v.] A military officer of very high rank; a marshal.

Märge, **Mär'gent**, *n.* [See MARGIN.] A margin.

Mär'ġin, *n.* [Lat. *margo*, *marginis*.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge. **2.** *Specifically*, the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing. **3.** (*Com.*) Difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which leaves room for profit. **4.** Hence, the difference between the outlay, expense, number, or amount of any thing as estimated, and that which is actually required or incurred.

Mär'ġin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARGINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARGINING.] **1.** To furnish with a margin; to border; to leave room to be filled up by anticipated profits, or by the discretion of an agent. **2.** To enter in the margin of a page.

Mär'ġin-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a margin. **2.** Written or printed in the margin.

Mär'ġi-nate, **Mär'ġin-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *marginatus*, p. p. of *marginare*.] Having a margin.

Mär'gra-vate, **Mär-grā'vi-ate**, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Mär'grāve, *n.* [Ger. *markgraf*, i. e., lord chief justice of the march, from *mark*, bound, border, march, and *graf*, earl, count, lord chief justice; O. H. Ger. *marcgrâvo*. See MARK and MARCH.] **1.** Originally, a lord of the borders or marches, in Germany. **2.** A nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English marquis.

Mär'gra-vine, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

Măr'i-gōld, *n.* [From *Mary* and *gold*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name.

Ma-rīne', *a.* [Lat. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] **1.** Pertaining to the sea; relating to the ocean, or to navigation, naval affairs, &c.; naval; nautical. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea.

Syn. — See MARITIME.

Ma-rīne', *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on shipboard. **2.** The sum of naval affairs or interests; naval economy; the collective shipping of a country.

Măr'i-ner, *n.* One who pursues a sea-faring life; a seaman or sailor.

Mā'ri-ŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. Μαρια, Lat. *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and λατρεία, worship.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Măr'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, belonging to marriage, a married man.] Pertaining to a husband.

Măr'i-tĭme, *a.* [Lat. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] **1.** Bordering on the ocean; connected with the sea by site, interest, or power. **2.** Relating to navigation and naval affairs.

Syn. — Marine. — *Maritime* denotes primarily, "bordering on the sea," as a *maritime* town, coast, nation, &c., and secondarily, "belonging to those who border on the sea," as *maritime* laws, rights, pursuits, &c. *Marine* denotes, primarily, "of or pertaining to the sea," as a *marine* shell, *marine* productions, &c.; and secondarily, "transacted at sea," as *marine* service; or "doing duty on the sea," as *marine* forces, &c. Hence, also, *marines* are soldiers who do service in ships; the *marine* of a nation is its shipping taken collectively, and also the entire economy of its naval affairs.

Măr'jo-ram, *n.* [L. Lat. *majoraca*, from Lat. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery.

Märk, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary, Icel. *mark*, O. Fr. *merc*.] **1.** A visible sign, as a line, point, stamp, figure, or the like, made or left upon any thing; a token; a trace. **2.** A significative token; *specifically*, a permanent impression of one's activity or character. **3.** Distinguished pre-eminence. **4.** *Specifically*, a character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write. **5.** A thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach. **6.** (*Logic.*) A characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.

Syn. — Impress; impression; stamp; print; trace; vestige; track; characteristic; evidence; proof; token; badge; indication; symptom.

Märk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKED (märkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKING.] **1.** To make a visible sign upon; to affix a significant mark to. **2.** To notice the marks of; to give attention to; to remark; to regard.

Syn. — To note; notice; observe; heed; show; evince; indicate; point out; betoken; denote; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

Märk, *v. i.* To take particular notice; to note.

Märk'er, *n.* **1.** One who marks, affixes a sign, or takes notice. **2.** One who, or that which, serves to indicate or keep account; *especially*, (*a.*) A counter used in card-playing. (*b.*) One who keeps account of a game played. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment.

Măr'ket, *n.* [Lat. *mercatus*, trade, market-place, from *mercari*, *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. **2.** A building where wares are bought and sold; a market-house. **3.** A town, region, country, &c., where there is a demand for an article, and where it may be disposed of by sale or barter; hence, demand and sale, or exchange.

Măr'ket, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKETING.] To buy or sell; to make bargains.

Măr'ket-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale; salable. **2.** Current in market.

Măr'ket-er, *n.* One who brings any thing to market for sale; one who attends a market.

Măr'ket-town (109), *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

Märks'man, *n.*; *pl.* MÄRKS'MEN. One who is skillful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

Märl, *n.* [From L. Lat. *margila*, dim. of Lat. *marga*, marl. Originally a Celtic word according to Pliny, W. *marl;* Ir. & Gael. *marla*.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.

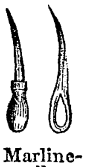
Märl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARLING.] **1.** To overspread or manure with marl. **2.** [See *infra.*] (*Naut.*) To wind or twist a small line or rope round another.

Märl-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Resembling marl, or partaking of its qualities.

Măr'lĭne, *n.* [Perhaps from O. H. Ger. *marrjan*, *marrên*, D. *marren*, to hinder, stop, check, and L. Ger. *lien*, N. H. Ger. *leine*, line, rope.] (*Naut.*) A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Măr'lĭne, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wind marline around.

Măr'lĭne-spĭke, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope, in splicing.



Marline-spike.

Märl'y, *a.* [*compar.* MARLIER; *superl.* MARLIEST.] Consisting or partaking of marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

Măr'ma-lāde, *n.* [From Gr. μελίμηλον, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince, from μέλι, honey, and μῆλον, apple.] A pasty preserve made of the pulp of any of the firmer fruits, as the quince, pear, orange, &c., boiled with sugar, and usually evaporated so as to take form in a mold.

Mar-mō're-al } (124), *a.* [Lat. *marmoreus*, from *mar-*
Mar-mō're-an } *mor*, marble.] Pertaining, to, or resembling, marble; made of marble; having the qualities of marble.

Mär'mo-sĕt', *n.* [Fr. *marmouset*, a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, dim. of *marmot*, a marmoset.] (*Zoöl.*) A small monkey, having soft fur, hooked claws, a long, thick tail, and much resembling a squirrel. It is a native of South America.

Mär'mot, *n.* [From Lat. *mus montanus*, i. e., mountain-mouse, or mountain-rat.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent, of about the size of the rabbit, which inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. The American marmot is the woodchuck.

Marmot.

Ma-rōōn', *n.* [Abbreviated and corrupted from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the summit of a mountain; hence, *negro cimarron*, a runaway negro that lives in the mountains.] A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the West Indies and in Guiana.

Ma-rōōn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAROONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAROONING.] To put ashore on a desolate isle, as a sailor, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.

Ma-rōōn', *a.* [Fr. *marron*, chestnut-colored, from *marron*, a large French chestnut; L. Gr. μάραον, μάραος.] Brownish-crimson; of a claret color.

Ma-rōōn', *n.* A brownish-crimson or claret color.

Măr'plŏt, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Märque (märk), *n.* [Fr. *marque*, mark, sign, landmark. See MARK.] **1.** (*Law.*) A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, for the purpose of making reprisals. **2.** A ship commissioned for making reprisals.

Letters of marque, a license granted by the supreme power of one state to its subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another.

Mar-quee' (mar-kē'), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*.] A large field-tent. [Written also *markee*.]

Mär'quess (-kwess), *n.* A marquis. See MARQUIS.

Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter*, to checker, inlay, from *marque*, mark, sign.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, &c.

Mär'quis (mär'kwis), *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *marchis*, from Ger. *mark*, bound, border, march. See MARGRAVE, MARK, and MARCHES.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke.

Mär'quis-ate, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Mär'rer, *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

Măr'riage (măr'rij), *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, husband.] Act of marrying, or state of being married.

Syn. — Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials. — *Marriage* is properly the *act* which unites the two parties, and *matrimony* the *state* into which they enter. *Marriage* is, however, often used for the state as well as the act. *Wedlock* is the old Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony*.

Măr'riage-a-ble (-rij-), *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage.

Măr'ried (măr'rid), *a.* Formed by marriage; conjugal; connubial.

Mar-rōōn', *n.* & *a.* The same as MAROON.

Măr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *mearg*, *mearh*, Icel. *mergr*, W. *mer.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. **2.** The essence; the best part.

Măr'rōw-bōne, *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** *pl.* [Supposed to be a burlesque corruption of *Marybone*, in allusion to the genuflections made to the Virgin Mary.] The bone of the knee; the knees.

Măr'rōw-făt, *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Măr'rōw-less, *a.* Destitute of marrow or pith.

Măr'rōw-y, *a.* Abounding in marrow or pith; pithy.

Măr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARRYING.] [Lat. *maritare*, from Lat. *maritus*, husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** To unite in wed-

lock or matrimony. **2.** To dispose of in wedlock; to give away as wife. **3.** To take for husband or wife. **4.** Hence, figuratively, to unite in the closest connection.

Măr'ry, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife.

Märs, *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

Märsh, *n.* [A.-S. *mersc*, marsh, bog, L. Lat. *mariscus*, from A.-S. *mere*, *mare*, sea, lake, Goth. *marei*, Icel. *mar*, allied to Lat. *mare*, Russ. *more*.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass.

Mär'shal, *n.* [O. Fr. *mareschal*, from O. H. Ger. *marah-scalc*, *marah-scalh*, from *marah*, horse, and *scalc*, *scalh*, servant.] An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A harbinger; a pursuivant. (*b.*) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like. (*c.*) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. (*d.*) (*France.*) The highest military officer. (*e.*) (*Am. Law.*) A ministerial officer, whose duty it is to execute the process of the courts of the United States. His duties are similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.

Mär'shal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARSHALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARSHALING.] **1.** To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner, as troops or an army. **2.** To lead as a harbinger.

Mär'shal-er, *n.* One who marshals.

Mär'shal-shĭp, *n.* The office of a marshal.

Märsh'-hăr'ri-er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family, found in most of the countries of Europe, and not uncommon in the British Isles.

Märsh'-măl'lōw, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant common in marshes near the sea-shore.

Märsh'y, *a.* **1.** Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. **2.** Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes.

Mar-sū'pi-al, *a.* [From Lat. *marsupium*, Gr. μαρσύπιον, a pouch, bag, purse.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the group of quadrupeds characterized by a pouch or marsupium. (*b.*) Pertaining to the pouch of the marsupials.

Mar-sū'pi-al, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the marsupial animals.

Mar-sū'pi-ate, *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

Märt, *n.* [Contracted from *market*, q. v.] A place of sale or traffic; a market.

Mar-tĕl'lo Tow'er. [It. *martello*, hammer, from Lat. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus*, hammer.] (*Fort.*) A round tower of masonry, erected on the sea-coast, with a gun on the summit capable of being fired in any direction.

Mär'ten (58), *n.* See MARTIN.

Mär'ten, *n.* [A.-S. *meardh*, allied to Lat. *martes*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffs.

Marten.

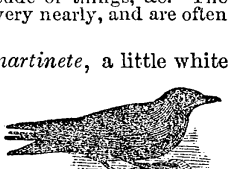
Mär'-tĕxt, *n.* A blundering or ignorant preacher.

Mär'tial (mär'shal), *a.* [Lat. *martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war.] **1.** Pertaining or suited to war; military. **2.** Given to war; brave. **3.** Belonging to war or to an army and navy; — opposed to *civil*.

Martial law, an arbitrary kind of law, extending to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction, and proclaimed only in times of war, insurrection, rebellion or other great emergency. It is quite distinct from *military law*.

Syn. — Warlike. — *Martial* (from Mars, the god of war) refers more to war in *action*, its array, its attendants, &c., as, *martial* music, a *martial* appearance, *martial* array, courts-*martial*, &c. *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as, a *warlike* nation, *warlike* preparations, a *warlike* attitude of things, &c. The two words thus approach each other very nearly, and are often interchanged.

Mär'tin, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*, Sp. *martinete*, a little white heron.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.



Martin.

Mär'tin-ĕt', *n.* [So called from an officer of that name in the French army under Louis XIV.] (*Mil.*) A strict disciplinarian.

Mär'ti-nĕt', *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

Mär'tin-gal, **Mär'tin-gale**, *n.* [Fr. *martingale*, It. *martingala*, a sort of hose, Sp. *martingala*, a greave, cuish.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays.

Mär'tin-mas, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

Märt'let, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*. See MARTIN.] A kind of swallow; a martin.

Mär'tyr, *n.* [Lat. *martyr*, Gr. μάρτυρ, a witness who testifies with his blood, from μάρτυς, a witness.] **1.** One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. **2.** One who sacrifices his life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause.

Mär'tyr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARTYRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARTYRING.] **1.** To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. **2.** To persecute as a martyr; to torment; to torture.

Mär'tyr-dŏm, *n.* The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr.

Mär'tyr-o-lŏğ'ic, **Mär'tyr-o-lŏğ'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to martyrology; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-ğĭst, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. μάρτυρ, martyr, and λόγος, discourse.] A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

Mär'vel, *n.* [From Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, pl. of *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *mirari*, to wonder or marvel at.] That which arrests the attention, and causes admiration or surprise; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle.

Syn. — Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.

Mär'vel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARVELING.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder.

Mär'vel-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Exciting wonder or surprise; prodigious. **2.** Surpassing belief; partaking of the character of miracle.

Syn. — Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. — We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible. The victories of Napoleon were *wonderful*; the sleight-of-hand tricks which are sometimes exhibited are so *marvelous* that they would appear incredible if not publicly performed.

Mär'vel-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a marvelous manner.

Mär'vel-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being marvelous.

Măs'eu-lĭne, *a.* [Lat. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, manly, dim. of *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** Of the male sex; not female. **2.** Having the qualities of a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having inflections, or construed with words, pertaining especially to male beings, as distinguished from feminine and neuter.

Măs'eu-lĭne-ly, *adv.* In a masculine manner; like a man.

Măs'eu-lĭne-ness (109), *n.* The quality or state of being masculine; resemblance to man in qualities.

Măsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASHED (măsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASHING.] [Ger. *meischen*, *maischen*, to mash, mix.] **1.** To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, to mix malt and water together in brewing.

Măsh, *n.* **1.** A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner. **2.** (*Brewing.*) A mixture of ground malt and warm water.

Măsh'y, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

Măsk, *n.* [From Ar. *maskharat*, buffoon, fool, pleasantry, any thing ridiculous or mirthful, from *sakhira*, to ridicule, to laugh at.] **1.** A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor **2.** Hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge. **3.** A festive entertainment in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; a piece of mummery. **4.** A kind of dramatic performance written in a tragic style, introducing such characters that the actors must be masked.

Măsk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASKED (măskt); *p. pr.* &

vb. n. MASKING.] **1.** To conceal with a mask or visor. **2.** To disguise; to cover; to hide.

Mȧsk, *v. i.* **1.** To revel. **2.** To be disguised in any way.

Mȧsk'er, *n.* One who wears a mask.

Mă̈s'lin, *n.* [O. Eng. *missellane*, *meslin*, from *miscellane*. See MISCELLANEOUS.] A mixture of different materials, especially of different sorts of grain.

Mă̈s'lin, *a.* Composed of different sorts; as, *maslin* bread, which is composed or wheat and rye.

Mā'son (mā'sn), *n.* [L. Lat. *macio*, *macerio*, from Lat. *maceria*, inclosure, wall.] **1.** A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones in walls or structures of any kind. **2.** A member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

Ma-sŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Mā'son-ry, *n.* **1.** Art or occupation of a mason. **2.** Work or performance of a mason. **3.** The craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Ma-sō'rȧ, *n.* [N. Heb. *massôrâh*, *massôreth*, i. e. tradition, from *mâsar*, to hand down.] A critical Rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Măs'o-rĕt'ic, **Măs'o-rĕt'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to the Masora, or to its authors, who were the inventors of the Hebrew vowel-points and accents.

Mȧsque (mȧsk), *n.* A mask; a masquerade.

Măs'quer-ȧde' (măs'ker-ȧd'), *n.* [See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, &c. **2.** Intentional or elaborate hiding of what is real or true under a false show; disguise.

Măs'quer-ȧde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASQUERADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASQUERADING.] **1.** To assemble in masks. **2.** To go in disguise.

Măs'quer-ȧd'er (măs'ker-ȧd'er), *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mȧss, *n.* [Lat. *massa*; Ger. *masse*, allied to Gr. *μάζα*, a barley-cake, from *μάσσειν*, to knead.] **1.** A body of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage. **2.** Bulk; magnitude; size. **3.** Chief component portion; principal part; main body. **4.** (*Physics.*) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume.

The masses, the people in general; the populace.

Mȧss, *n.* [A.-S. *mässe*, *messe*, L. Lat. *missa*, from Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, dismiss. In the ancient churches, the public services at which the catechumens were permitted to be present were called *missa catechumenorum*, because at the close of them proclamation was made thus: *Ite*, *missa est*, sc. *ecclesia*. Then followed the communion service, which was called *missa fidelium*.] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches.

Mȧss, *v. t.* To form into a mass; to form into a collective body; to assemble.

Măs'sa-cre (măs'sa-ker), *n.* [From Prov. Ger. *metzgern*, *metzgen*, to kill cattle.] The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life.

Syn. — Butchery; carnage. — *Massacre* denoted originally the killing of victims for sacrifice, and now denotes the promiscuous slaughter of many without restraint or remorse, *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in slaughtering, as if brute beasts. *Carnage* refers to the heaped up bodies of the slain.

Măs'sa-cre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASSACRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASSACRING.] To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

Mas-sē'ter, *n.* [Gr. *μασητήρ*, *μασητήρ*, a chewer, from *μασσᾶσθαι*, *μασᾶσθαι*, to chew.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

Măs'si-cŏt, *n.* [Fr. *massicot*; Eng. *masticot* is a corruption.] (*Chem.*) Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead, which has not been fused.

Mȧss'i-ness, *n.* State of being massy; ponderousness.

Mȧss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy. **2.** (*Min.*) Having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form.

Mȧss'ĭve-ness, *n.* State or quality of being massive.

Măss'-meet'ing, *n.* A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion. [*Amer.*]

Mȧss'y, *a.* [*compar.* MASSIER; *superl.* MASSIEST.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

Mȧst, *n.* [A.-S. *mäst*, Icel. *mastr.*] (*Naut.*) A pole set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, &c.

Mȧst, *n.* [A.-S. *mäst*, from Goth. *matan*, O. H. Ger. *mazan*, to nourish. Cf. MEAT.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Mȧst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASTING.] To furnish with a mast or masts.

Mȧst'ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts; — chiefly used in composition.

Mȧs'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *magister*] **1.** A superior; a leader; a chief; — employed as a title of respectful address, but more usually in a familiar way to an inferior or a boy. **2.** A ruler, governor, director, or manager; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) An owner or possessor; a proprietor. (*b.*) A person having others under his control and authority. (*c.*) The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) The commander of a merchant ship. Also an officer on a ship of war, who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants. **3.** One highly skilled in any occupation, art or science.

Mȧs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASTERING.] **1.** To become the master of; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue. **2.** To become an adept in.

Mȧs'ter-kēy, *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence a general clew to lead out of many difficulties.

Mȧs'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill; most excellent. **2.** Imperious; domineering; arbitrary.

Mȧs'ter-piēçe, *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre.

Mȧs'ter-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The state or office of a master. **2.** Mastery; superiority.

Mȧs'ter-strōke, *n.* Capital performance; a masterly achievement; a consummate action.

Mȧs'ter-y, *n.* **1.** Act of mastering. **2.** Position or authority of a master; supremacy. **3.** Superiority in competition; pre-eminence. **4.** Victory in war. **5.** Eminent skill.

Mȧst'-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top or head of a mast.

Măs'tic, *n.* [Lat. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. *μαστίχη*, from *μασᾶσθαι*, to chew, because of its being used for chewing in the East.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A low, shrubby tree growing upon the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin. **2.** A resin exuding from the mastic-tree. It is used as an ingredient in drying varnishes. **3.** A kind of cement used for plastering walls, &c.

Măs'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being masticated.

Măs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASTICATING.] [Lat. *masticare*, *masticatum*, allied to Gr. *μαστάζειν*.] To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

Măs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of masticating or of chewing solid food.

Măs'ti-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

Măs'ti-ca-to-ry, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

Măs'tich, *n.* See MASTIC.

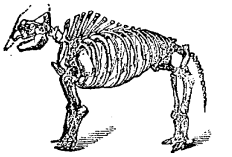
Măs'ti-cŏt, *n.* Yellow oxide of lead. See MASSICOT.

Mȧs'tiff, *n.*; *pl.* MÁS'TIFFS. [L. Lat. *mastivus*, *mastinus*, It. *mastino*, for *masnadino*, from It. *masnada*, as if from a Lat. word *mansionata*, domestics, family, hence N. Lat. *canis familiaris*, s. *domesticus*, house-dog.] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

Mastiff.

Măst'lin (măz'lin *or* măst'lin), *n.* See MASLIN.

Măs'to-don, *n.* [From Gr. *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth; so called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct mammal resembling the elephant, but larger, and having tubercular teeth, whence the name.



Mastodon.

Măs'toid, *a.* [Gr. *μαστοειδής*, from *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the nipple or breast.

Mas-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The natural history of animals which suckle their young.

Măs'tur-bā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *masturbare*, to practice onanism, prob. from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to defile.] Onanism; self-pollution.

Măt, *n.* [A.-S. *mẹatte*, *meatta*, from Lat. *matta*, a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A texture of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for various purposes of cleanliness. **2.** Any similar fabric for various uses; also any thing growing thickly, or closely interwoven.

Măt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATTING.] **1.** To cover or lay with mats. **2.** To twist together; to interweave like a mat.

Măt, *v. i.* To become interwoven like a mat.

Măt'a-çhĭn' (-sheen'), *n.* [Sp.; It. *mattacino*, mimic, puppet, from *matto*, mad, extravagant.] An old dance with swords and bucklers.

Măt'a-dōre', *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, and one of the three cards in the game of omber, from *matar*, to kill, from Lat. *mactare*, to sacrifice, kill.] **1.** One of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille. **2.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

Mătch, *n.* [L. Lat. *myxus*, *mixus*, *mixa*, from Lat. *myxus*, Gr. *μύξα*, a lamp-nozzle.] A combustible substance used for lighting a fire, firing artillery, &c.

Mătch, *n.* [O. Eng. *macche*, A.-S. *maca*, *gemaca*, *gemæcca*, Icel. *maki*. See MAKE.] **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another in quality; an equal; a mate; a companion. **2.** A bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. (*b.*) A marriage. **3.** Hence, a candidate for matrimony.

Mătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATCHED (măcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATCHING.] **1.** To be a mate or match for; to rival successfully. **2.** To furnish with its match; to bring a mate, match, or equal, against. **3.** To set in competition. **4.** To make equal, proportionate, or suitable. **5.** To marry; to give in marriage.

Mătch, *v. i.* **1.** To be united in marriage. **2.** To be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to correspond.

Mătch'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be joined; suitable; equal.

Mătch'er, *n.* One who matches.

Mătch'less, *a.* **1.** Having no equal; unequaled; unrivaled. **2.** Ill-adapted; unsuited.

Mătch'lŏck, *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Mătch'-māk'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes matches for burning. **2.** One who contrives a union by marriage.

Mătch'-māk'ing, *n.* The act of making matches.

Māte, *n.* [Icel. *máti*, equal, companion.] **1.** One who customarily associates with another; a companion. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, a husband or wife. **3.** (*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain. **4.** In general, a subordinate officer; an assistant. **5.** A suitable companion; a match.

Māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATING.] [See MATE, a companion.] **1.** To match; to marry. **2.** To match one's self against; to compete with.

Māte'less, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Ma-tē'ri-ȧ, *n.* [Lat.] Matter; substance.

Materia medica, (*Med.*) (*a.*) All substances used as curative agents in medicine. (*b.*) That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.

Ma-tē'ri-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *materialis*, from *materia*, stuff, matter.] **1.** Consisting of matter; physical. **2.** Hence, pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature. **3.** Of solid or weighty character; of consequence, not to be dispensed with. **4.** (*Logic.*) Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing.

Syn. — Corporeal; bodily; important; weighty; momentous; essential.

Ma-tē'ri-al, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made or to be made.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of materialists. **2.** The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst'ic, **Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to materialism or materialists.

Ma-tē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being material; material existence; corporeity. **2.** Importance.

Ma-tē'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATERIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATERIALIZING.] **1.** To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter. **2.** To consider or explain by the laws or principles appropriate to matter. **3.** To occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the state of matter. **2.** In its essence; substantially. **3.** In an important manner or degree; essentially.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ness, *n.* State of being material; importance.

Matériel (ma-tā're-ĕl'), *n.* [Fr. See MATERIAL.] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, in distinction from the *personnel*, or men.

Ma-tēr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *maternus*, motherly, from *mater*, mother.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.

Syn. — See MOTHERLY.

Ma-tēr'nal-ly, *adv.* In a motherly manner.

Ma-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

Măth'e-măt'ĭc, **Măth'e-măt'ĭc-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *mathematicus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*, disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, from *μάθημα*, pl. *μαθήματα*, learning, science, esp. mathematical science, from *μανθάνειν*, to learn.] **1.** Pertaining to mathematics. **2.** According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise.

Măth'e-măt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science; demonstrably.

Măth'e-ma-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Măth'e-măt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* [Gr. *μαθηματική* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*), science.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from other quantities known or supposed.

☞ The names of sciences ending in *ics*, as *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, &c., are, with respect to their form, nouns in the plural number. The plural form was probably introduced to mark the complex nature of such sciences. Previously to the present century, nouns of this class were construed with a verb or a pronoun in the plural; but it is now generally considered preferable to treat them as singular.

Măt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

Măt'in, *n.* [From Lat. *matutinum*, the morning, from *matutinus*, belonging to the morning.] **1.** Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. **2.** Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic church.

Matinée (mat/e-nā'), *n.* [Fr., from *matin*. See MATIN.] A reception or musical entertainment held in the early part of the day.

Măt'răss, *n.* [From O. Fr. *matras*, large arrow, dart; Lat. *materis*, *mataris*, *matara*, a Celtic javelin, pike; a Celtic word. So called from its narrow, long neck.] A chemical vessel, formerly in use, having the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, and serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.

Măt'ress, *n.* See MATTRESS.

Mā'trĭçe, or **Măt'rĭçe**, *n.* The same as MATRIX, q. v.

Măt'ri-çī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Măt'ri-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *matricidium* and *matricida*, from *mater*, mother, and *cædere*, to kill, slay.] **1.** The killing or murder of a mother. **2.** The killer or murderer of his mother.

Ma-trĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATRICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATRICULATING.] [Lat. *matricula*, a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix*, a mother in respect to propagation, a public register.] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, esp. in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

Ma-trĭc'u-late, *n.* One who is matriculated.

Ma-trĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of matriculating or of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

Măt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to marriage. **2.** Derived from marriage.

Syn. — Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; spousal; nuptial; hymeneal.

Măt'ri-mō'ni-al-ly, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

Măt'ri-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother.] Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state.

Syn. — Marriage; wedlock. See MARRIAGE.

Mā'trix, *n.*: *pl.* MĂT'RI-ÇES. [Lat., from *mater*, mother.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The womb. **2.** Hence, that which gives form or modifies any thing; as, (*a.*) (*Mech.*) A mold. (*b.*) (*Min.*) The earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found. (*c.*) *pl.* (*Dyeing.*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

Mā'tron, *n.* [Lat. *matrona*, from Lat. *mater*, mother.] **1.** An elderly woman; the female head of a household. **2.** *Specifically*, a nurse in a hospital.

Măt'ron-ăge, *n.* **1.** The state of a matron. **2.** The collective body of matrons.

Măt'ron-al, or **Mā'tron-al**, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron; grave; motherly.

Mā'tron-ly, *a.* **1.** Advanced in years; elderly. **2.** Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.

Măt'ter, *n.* [Lat. *materia*, from Lat. *mater*, mother.] **1.** That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; substance. **2.** That of which any thing is composed; material; hence, material or substantial part of any thing. **3.** That with regard to, or about which, any thing takes place. **4.** That which one has to treat, or has to do; concern; affair; business. **5.** Thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment. **6.** Inducing cause or occasion. **7.** Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion. **8.** Pus; purulent substance. **9.** (*Metaph.*) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or logical processes and relations; — opposed to *form*.

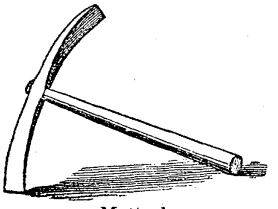
Matter of fact, a real occurrence or existence, as distinguished from any thing fancied or supposed; a verity; a fact.

Măt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATTERING.] **1.** To be of importance; to import; to signify. **2.** To form pus or matter; to maturate.

Măt'ter-of-făct', *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; dry.

Măt'ting, *n.* **1.** Mats in general, or collectively; mat work. **2.** Materials for mats.

Măt'tock, *n.* [A.-S. *mattoc*, W. *matog*.] A kind of pick-ax, having the iron ends broad, instead of pointed.



Mattock.

Măt'tress, *n.* [From Ar. *mathrah*, a place where any thing is thrown, what is thrown under something, from *tharaha*, to throw.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

Măt'u-rant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

Măt'u-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATURATING.] [Lat. *maturare*, *maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, mature.] **1.** To bring to ripeness or maturity. **2.** To promote the perfect suppuration of.

Măt'u-rāte, *v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

Măt'u-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. **2.** Suppuration; the forming of pus.

Măt'u-rā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Conducing to ripeness; ripening. **2.** Conducing to perfect suppuration.

Ma-tūre', *a.* [*compar.* MATURER; *superl.* MATUREST.] [Lat. *maturus*.] **1.** Brought by natural process to completeness or perfection of growth or development. **2.** Completely worked out; fully digested. **3.** Come to suppuration.

Syn.—Ripe; perfect; completed; prepared; digested; ready. — Both *mature* and *ripe* describe *fullness* of growth. *Mature* brings to view the process; *ripe* indicates the result. We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive *stages* through which it has passed; as *ripe*, when our attention is directed to its *ends* or *uses*. A *mature* judgment, *mature* consideration; *ripe* fruit; a *ripe* scholar. A character is *matured* by experience or by time; it is *ripened* for great usefulness or for the enjoyments of heaven.

Ma-tūre', *v. t.* **1.** To bring or hasten to perfection or maturity; to perfect; to ripen. **2.** To make fit or ready for a special use.

Ma-tūre', *v. i.* **1.** To become ripe or perfect. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, to become due, as a note.

Ma-tūre'ly, *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.

Ma-tūre'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mature; maturity.

Măt'u-rĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *maturescens*, p. pr. of *maturescere*, to become ripe, inchoative form of *maturus*. See MATURE.] Approaching to maturity.

Ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being mature; ripeness. **2.** Termination of the period a note has to run.

Măt'u-tī'nal, **Măt'u-tīne**, *a.* [Lat. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*, from *mane*, morning.] Pertaining to the morning; early.

Maud'lin, *a.* [From *Maudlin*, contr. from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] **1.** Drunk; fuddled; stupid. **2.** Weak or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.

Mau'ger, **Mau'gre**, *prep.* [O. Fr. *maugré*, N. Fr. *malgré*, Lat. *male gratum*, something not agreeable, used as an adv. and prep., the prep. *a*, equiv. to Lat. *ad*, being suppressed.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

Maul, *n.* [See MALL.] A heavy wooden hammer.

Maul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAULING.] To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel.

Maul'-stick, *n.* [From Ger. *maler-stock*, from *maler*, a painter, and *stock*, stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

Mäund, or **Maund**, **Mäund'er**, or **Maund'er**, *v. i.* [Fr. *mendier*, to beg. See MENDICATE.] **1.** To mutter; to murmur; to beg. **2.** To talk incoherently or idly.

Mäund'er-er, or **Maund'er-er**, *n.* A grumbler.

Maun'dy-Thûrs'dăy, *n.* [O. Eng. *maund*, a basket, because on that day the King of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, from baskets, in which the gifts are contained.] (*Eccl.*) The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.

Mau'so-lē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mau'so-lē'um (124), *n.* [Lat. *Mausoleum* (sc. *sepulcrum*), from *Mausoleus*; Gr. Μαυσώλειον, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

Mā'vis, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*, Corn. *melhuez*.] (*Ornith.*) The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, *n.* [A.-S. *maga*, Icel. *magi*, O. H. Ger. *mago*, N. H. Ger. *magen*.] A stomach of one of the lower animals, or, in contempt, of a man; in birds, the craw.

Maw'ish, *a.* [See MAGGOT.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

Maw'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Med.*) An intestinal worm.

Măx'il-lar, **Măx'il-la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, jaw-bone, jaw, dim. of *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, from *mandere*, to chew.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the jaw; properly, restricted to the upper jaw.

Măx'im, *n.* [From Lat. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest sentiment, proposition, or axiom, *i. e.*, of the greatest weight.] An established principle or proposition; a condensed proposition of important practical truth.

Syn.—Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying. See AXIOM.

Măx'i-mŭm, *n.; pl.* ***MĂX'I-MĀ***. [Lat., from *maximus*, the greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] (*Math.* & *Physics.*) The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease.

Māy, *v.* [*imp.* MIGHT.] [A.-S. *magan*, to be able, pres. *mag*, pret. *meahte*, *mihte*; Goth. & O. H. Ger. *magan*.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing either, (*a.*) Ability or competency. (*b.*) Moral power, liberty, permission, allowance. (*c.*) Contingency or liability. (*d.*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark. (*e.*) Desire or wish.

Māy, *n.* [A.-S. *mäg*, Icel. *mey*, Goth. *mavi*.] **1.** The early part of life. **2.** The flowers of the hawthorn; — so called because they bloom in the last of May, old style. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Māy, *n.* [So named in honor of the goddess *Maia*, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter, Gr. Μαῖα, i. e., properly, mother.] The fifth month of the year.

Māy, *v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning.

Māy'-ăp'ple, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of an American plant, the mandrake. The leaves and root are dangerously drastic.

Māy'-bŭg, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of beetle; a dor-fly, or cockchafer.

Māy'-dāy, *n.* The first day of May.

Māy'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower that appears in May; in England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

Māy'hem, *n.* (*Law.*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense or protection.

Māy'or (*colloq.* mâr), *n.* [Lat. *major*, greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus*, great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.

Māy'or-al-ty (*colloq.* mâr'al-tў), *n.* The office of a mayor.

Māy'or-ess (*colloq.* mâr'es), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

Māy'-pōle, *n.* A pole to dance round in May.

Māy'-queen, *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.

Măz'ard, *n.* **1.** [Prob. made from *mazer*, q. v., the head being compared to a large goblet.] The head or skull. [*Obs.*] **2.** [Cf. Fr. *merise*, a wild cherry.] A kind of small, black cherry. [Written also *mazzard*.]

Māze, *n.* [A.-S. *mâse*, whirlpool, gulf; Icel. *meis*, winding, curve; O. H. Ger. *meisâ*, pack, coffer.] **1.** A confusing and baffling net-work of paths or passages. **2.** Confusion of thought.

Syn.—Labyrinth; perplexity; intricacy. See LABYRINTH.

Māze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAZING.] To confound with intricacy; to amaze; to bewilder.

Mā'zer, *n.* [O. Fr. *mazarin*, *mazerin*, cup, goblet; L. Lat. *scyphus maserinus*, from O. Fr. *mazre*, *madre*, a kind of knotty wood. Cf. MADREPORE.] A large bowl or goblet of value or fine material.

Ma-zŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μαζός, the breast, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of mammiferous animals.

Mā'zy, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing; perplexing.

Măz'zard, *n.* The same as MAZARD, q. v.

Me, *pron. pers.* [A.-S. *me*, *mec*, Goth. *mik*, Icel. *mik*, allied to Lat. *me*, Gr. μέ, ἐμέ, Skr. *mâ*, *mâm*.] Myself; the person speaking; — objective case of *I*.

Mēad, *n.* [A.-S. *medu*, *medo*, Icel. *miödhr*, Ir. *meadh*, *miodh*, W. *medd*, allied to Slav. *med*, Skr. *madhu*, honey, Gr. μέθυ, wine.] A drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla, or other flavoring extract, and water, sometimes impregnated with carbonic acid gas. [*Amer.*]

Mēad, } *n.* [A.-S. *mæd*, *mâdu*, *madu*, *meadu*, O. H.
Mĕad'ōw, } Ger. *mato*.] A tract of low or level grass land, especially land somewhat wet, but covered with grass.

Mĕad'ōw-lärk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American singing bird, of a dark-brown color above, and yellow below.

Mĕad'ōw-y, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

Mēa'ġer } (mē'ġur), *a.* [A.-S. *mäger*, Icel. *magr*, O. H.
Mēa'gre } Ger. *magar*, Lat. *macer*.] **1.** Having little flesh; thin; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.

Syn.—Thin; lean; lank; gaunt; starved; hungry; poor; emaciated; scanty; barren.

Mēa'ġer-ly, } *adv.* In a meager manner; poorly; thinly.
Mēa'gre-ly, }

Mēa'ġer-ness, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being meager; lean-
Mēa'gre-ness, } ness; want of flesh. **2.** Poorness; barrenness. **3.** Scantiness.

Mēal, *n.* [A.-S. *mæl*, part, portion, repast; Goth. *mêl*.] A portion of food taken at one time; a repast.

Mēal, *n.* [A.-S. *melu*, *melo*, *meolo*; O. H. Ger. *melo*, from Goth. *malan*, to grind in a mill, allied to Lat. *molere*.] Flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of oats or maize.

Mēal'-tīme, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

Mēal'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being mealy.

Mēal'y, *a.* [*compar.* MEALIER; *superl.* MEALIEST.] **1.** Having the qualities of meal, as soft, smooth. **2.** Like meal; farinaceous; dry and friable. **3.** Overspread with something that resembles meal.

Mēal'y-mouthed, *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

Mēan, *a.* [*compar.* MEANER; *superl.* MEANEST.] [A.-S. *mân*, *mæne*, *gemæne*, Goth. *gamains*, allied to Lat. *communis*.] **1.** Destitute of distinction or eminence. **2.** Wanting dignity of mind; destitute of honor. **3.** Of little value or account.

Syn.—Base; ignoble; humble; poor; abject; beggarly; wretched; degraded; degenerate; vulgar; vile; servile; menial; spiritless; groveling; slavish; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; despicable; contemptible; paltry; sordid; penurious; niggardly. See BASE.

Mēan, *a.* [Lat. *medianus*, that is in the middle, from *medius*, id.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; middle; intervening; intermediate. **2.** Intermediate in excellence of any kind. **3.** (*Math.*) Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes.

Mēan, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** That which is intermediate between two extremes; middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium. **2.** (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; average. **3.** Intermediate agency or measure; instrument.

☞ In this sense the word is most usually employed in the plural form *means*, and often with a singular attribute or predicate, as if a singular noun.

4. *pl.* Hence, resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command for effecting any purpose.

By all means, certainly; without fail; at any rate. — *By any means*, in any way; possibly. — *By no means*, or *by no manner of means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

Mēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEANING.] [A.-S. *mænan*, to recite, tell, complain, lament, intend, wish, Goth. *munan*, *minan*.] **1.** To have in view or contemplation; to intend. **2.** To purpose; to design. **3.** To signify; to indicate; to denote.

Me-ăn'der, *n.* [Lat. *Mæander*, Gr. Μαίανδρος, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings.] **1.** A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage. **2.** An intricate or tortuous movement.

Me-ăn'der, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or flow round.

Me-ăn'der, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* MEANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEANDERING.] To wind or turn in a course or passage.

Mēan'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object. **2.** That which is signified, whether by act or language; signification; sense; import.

Mēan'ly, *adv.* [See MEAN.] **1.** In a mean manner; in a manner indicating poverty, low position, churlishness, low tastes, or narrow views. **2.** Dishonorably and unworthily; depreciatingly; disrespectfully.

Mēan'ness (109), *n.* Quality of being mean; poorness; lowness; humility; baseness; sordidness.

Syn.—See LITTLENESS.

Mēans, *n. pl.* See MEAN.

Mĕant (mĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *mean*. See MEAN.

Mēan'tīme, } *adv.* In the intervening time; during
Mēan'whīle, } the interval.

Mēase, or **Mēaşe**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *mez*, measure, from O. H. Ger. *mezzan*, *mezan*, to measure, Goth. *mitan*.] The number of five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings.

Mēa'şles (mē'zlz), *n. pl.* [D. *mazelen*, Ger. *masern*, pl., from *mase*, *masel*, *maser*, a speck, spot, knot in trees, O. H. Ger. *mâsâ*, *masar*.] **1.** (*Med.*) A contagious febrile disorder, marked by the appearance of an eruption of distinct red circular spots. **2.** A disease of swine.

Mēa'şly (mē'zlў), *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.

Mĕaş'ūr-a-ble (mĕzh'yŭr-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being measured. **2.** Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

Mĕaş'ūr-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being measurable.

Mĕaş'ūr-a-bly (mĕzh'yŭr-), *adv.* In a measurable manner; to a limited extent; moderately.

Mĕaş'ūre (mĕzh'yŭr), *n.* [Lat. *mensura*, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] **1.** Dimensions of any thing, reckoned according to some standard. **2.** Limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like. **3.** Hence, moderation; due restraint. **4.** A standard of dimension; hence, a rule by which any thing is adjusted or judged. **5.** An instrument by means of which size or quantity is measured. **6.** The contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured; a stated or limited quantity or amount. **7.** Undefined quantity; extent; degree. **8.** Regulated division of movement; as, (*a.*) (*Dancing.*) A grave, solemn style of dance, with slow and measured steps. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) That division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (*c.*) (*Poetry.*) Meter; rhythm; hence, a foot. **9.** An act, step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object. **10.** *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata.

Lineal or *long measure*, the measure of lines or distances. — *Square measure*, the measure of the superficial area of surfaces in square units, as inches, feet, miles, &c.

Mĕaş'ūre (mĕzh'yŭr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEASURING.] **1.** To take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; to value; to appraise. **2.** To pass through or over in journeying. **3.** To adjust; to proportion. **4.** To allot or distribute by measure.

Mĕaş'ūre (mĕzh'yŭr), *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

Mĕaş'ure-less (mĕzh'yŭr-les), *a.* Without measure.

Syn.—Boundless; limitless; endless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

Mĕaş'ure-ment (mĕzh'yŭr-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of measuring; mensuration. **2.** Amount or quantity ascertained by measuring; the area.

Mĕaş'ur-er (mĕzh'yŭr-er), *n.* One who measures.

Mēat, *n.* [A.-S. *mâte*, *mete*, Icel. *matr*, *mata*, Goth. *mats*.] **1.** Food in general. **2.** The flesh of animals used as food.

Mēat'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* (*Script.*) An offering consisting of meat or food.

Mēat'y, *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy.

Me-chăn'ic, *n.* One who works with machines or instruments; a workman or laborer other than agricultural.

Syn.—Artificer; artisan; operative.

Me-chăn'ic, Me-chăn'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *mechanicus*, Gr. μηχανικός, from μηχανή, a machine. See MACHINE.] **1.** Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; depending upon mechanism or machinery. **2.** Hence, done as if by a machine, or without conscious exertion of will. **3.** Belonging or relating to those who live by hand labor. **4.** Made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action.

Me-chăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a mechanical manner.

Me-chăn'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

Měch'a-nī'cian (-nĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist.

Me-chăn'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. μηχανικά, pl. neut., from μηχανικός. See MECHANIC.] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

Měch'a-nĭsm, *n.* The construction of a machine; the parts of a machine taken collectively.

Měch'a-nĭst (měk'a-nist), *n.* A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.

Me-chō'a-can, or **Me-chō'a-can,** *n.* A species of jalap, of very feeble properties; — so called from *Mechoacan*, in Mexico.

Me-cō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. μηκώνιον, fr. μήκων, poppy.] **1.** (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of the poppy. **2.** The first feces of infants.

Měd'al, *n.* [From Lat. *metallum*, metal; L. Lat. *medalea*, *medalia*, *medalla*, *medala*.] A coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person.

Měd'al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One skilled or curious in medals. **2.** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

Me-dăl'lic, *a.* Pertaining to a medal, or to medals.

Me-dăl'lion, *n.* [See MEDAL.] **1.** A large antique medal or memorial coin. **2.** Any thing resembling in form such a coin.

Měd'dle (měd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDDLING.] [D. *middelen*, to mediate, from *middel*, means, medium.] To mix one's self in an unnecessary, impertinent, or improper manner; to interpose officiously.

Syn. — To interpose; interfere; intermeddle.

Měd'dler, *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

Měd'dle-sŏme, *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive.

Měd'dle-sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality of being meddlesome.

Mē'di-æ'val (110), *a.* [Lat. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Of, or relating to, the middle ages.

Mē'di-al (110), *a.* [Lat. *medialis*, from *medius*, middle.] Pertaining to a mean or average; mean.

Mē'di-an, *a.* [Lat. *medianus*, from *medius*, middle.] Running through the middle.

Mē'di-ant, *n.* [From Lat. *mediare*, to halve, from *medius*, middle.] (*Mus.*) The third above the key-note; — so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Mē'di-ate, *a.* [Lat. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, to halve.] **1.** Being between the two extremes; middle; intervening. **2.** Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

Mē'di-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDIATING.] [See *infra*.] To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to arbitrate; to intercede.

Mē'di-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *mediare*, *mediatum*, to halve, divide in the middle, Low Lat. to mediate, from Lat. *medius*, middle.] To effect by mediation or interposition.

Mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause.

Mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of mediating; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument; interposition; intervention. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.

Mē'di-a-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDIATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDIATIZING.] To render mediate; *specifically*, to make mediately, not immediately, dependent.

Mē'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who mediates; *especially*, one who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them; hence, by way of eminence, Christ is called the *Mediator*.

Syn. — Intercessor; advocate; propitiator; interceder; arbitrator; umpire.

Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator, or to his agency or office.

Mē'di-ā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a mediator.

Měd'i-ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *medicabilis*, from *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal.] Capable of being medicated, cured or healed.

Měd'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *medicus*, belonging to healing, from *mederi*, to heal.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having to do with, medicine, or the art of healing disease. **2.** Tending to cure; medicinal. **3.** Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science.

Měd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical manner; in relation to the healing art.

Měd'i-ca-ment, *n.* [Lat. *medicamentum*, from *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

Měd'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDICATING.] [Lat. *medicare*, *medicari*, p. p. *medicatus*, to heal.] **1.** To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. **2.** To heal; to cure.

Měd'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of medicating. **2.** Use or application of medicine.

Měd'i-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to cure; curing.

Me-dĭç'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease. **2.** Pertaining to medicine.

Me-dĭç'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities.

Měd'i-çĭne (*colloq.* měd'sin *or* mĕd'sn), *n.* [Lat. *medicina* (sc. *ars*), from *medicinus*, medical, from *medicus*, a physician.] **1.** Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; remedy; physic. **2.** That branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease.

Mē'di-ē'val, *a.* Of, or relating to, the middle ages. See MEDIÆVAL.

Mē'di-ō'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kr), *a.* [Lat. *mediocris*, from *medius*, middle.] Of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; common-place.

Mē'di-ō'cre, *n.* One of indifferent talents or ordinary [abilities.

Mē'di-ŏc'ri-ty, *n.* The quality of being mediocre; a moderate degree or rate.

Měd'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDITATING.] [Lat. *meditari*, *meditatus*, allied to Gr. μεδετᾶν.] To dwell on any thing in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind.

Syn. — To contemplate; to intend; to muse; to think; to recollect; to ruminate; to cogitate; to study. See CONTEMPLATE.

Měd'i-tāte, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to intend.

Měd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of meditating; close or continued thought; contemplation; reflection; musing.

Měd'i-tā'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Addicted to meditation. **2.** Expressing, devoted to, or appropriate to, meditation or design.

Měd'i-ter-rā'ne-an (124), *a.* [Lat. *mediterraneus*, from *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land.

Mē'di-ŭm, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* MĒ'DI-Ă, Eng. *pl.* MĒ'DI-ŬMS. [Lat. *medium*, the middle, from *medius*, middle.] **1.** That which lies in the middle; intervening body or quantity; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) Middle place or degree; mean. (*b.*) (*Math.*) See MEAN. (*c.*) (*Logic.*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism. **2.** An intervening or pervading substance; hence, instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission; *specifically*, in animal magnetism, spiritualism, &c., a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted. **3.** A kind of printing paper of middle size.

Měd'lar, *n.* [A.-S. *mäd*, O. Fr. *mesple*, *mesle*, Lat. *mespilum*, *mespilus*, Gr. μέσπιλον, μεσπίλη.] A kind of tree and its fruit, which is eaten only when in a state of decay.

Měd'ley, *n.* [O. Fr. *meslee*, *medlee*, *mellee*, N. Fr. *mêlée*, from Low Lat. *misculare*, from Lat. *miscere*, to mix.] **1.** A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition which consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Me-dŭl'lar, Měd'ul-la-ry, *a.* [Lat. *medullaris*, from *medulla*, marrow, from *medius*, middle.] **1.** Pertaining to marrow; consisting of, or resembling, marrow. **2.** (*Bot.*) Filled with spongy pith; pithy.

Meed, *n.* [A.-S. *mêd*, Goth. *mizdô*, allied to Gr. μισθός.] That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

Meek, *a.* [*compar.* MEEKER; *superl.* MEEKEST.] [Icel. *miúkr*, mild, soft, Goth. *muks*.] **1.** Not easily provoked or irritated. **2.** *Specifically*, submissive to the divine will.

Syn. — Gentle; mild; soft; yielding; pacific; unassuming; humble. See GENTLE.

Meek'ly, *adv.* In a meek manner; mildly; gently.

Meek'ness, *n.* Quality of being meek; forbearance; gentleness.

Meer'schaum (meer'shawm), *n.* [Ger., lit. sea-foam, but it seems orig. rather to be a corruption of the Tartaric name *myrsen.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A fine white clay, consisting of one part each of magnesia, silica, and water. When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather, like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes. **2.** A tobacco-pipe made of this mineral.

Meet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEETING.] [A.-S. *mêtan*, Icel. *mâta*, Goth. *motjan.*] **1.** To come together with from an opposite direction; to fall in with. **2.** To come upon with a hostile object; to encounter. **3.** To have befall one; to light on; to find; to receive.

Meet, *v. i.* **1.** To come together by mutual approach; hence, to converge; to join. **2.** To come together with hostile purpose. **3.** To assemble together; to congregate; to collect. **4.** To agree; to harmonize.

Meet, *a.* [A.-S. *gemêt*, with the prefix *ge*, from *mêtan*, *gemêtan*, to meet, find, that is, to come to.] Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper; convenient.

Meet'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming together; an interview. **2.** A congregation; a collection of people; a convention. **3.** A religious assembly; in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to a congregation of dissenters.

Syn.— Conference; company; auditory; junction; confluence; union.

Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship; a church; in England, a place of worship for dissenters.

Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

Měg'a-lo-saur', } *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and
Měg'a-lo-sau'rus, } *σαῦρος*, *σαύρα*, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A gigantic saurian or lizard, now extinct, whose fossil remains have been found in various places.

Měg'a-thē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *θηρίον*, beast.] An extinct and gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Mē'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, for *hemicraine*, Lat. *hemicranium*, Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, *ἡμι*, half, and *κρανίον*, skull.] **1.** A vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead. **2.** A whim; a freak; a humor.

Meī-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *μείωσις*, from *μειοῦν*, to make smaller, to lessen.] A rhetorical figure, representing a thing less than it is.

Měl'an-chŏl'ic, *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed; [melancholy.

Měl'an-chŏl'i-ness, *n.* State of being melancholy.

Měl'an-chol-y, *n.* [Gr. *μελαγχολία*, fr. *μέλας*, *μέλαν*, black, and *χολή*, *χόλος*, gall, bile.] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression or dejection of spirits.

Měl'an-chol-y, *a.* **1.** Depressed in spirits. **2.** Causing dejection.

Syn.— Gloomy; sad; dispirited; low-spirited; unhappy; hypochondriac; disconsolate; heavy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive.

Mélange (mā-lŏngzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, L. Lat. *miscŭlare*, to mix.] A mixture; a medley.

Mêlée (mā-lā'), *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, to mix. See MELL.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict.

Mēl'ior-āte (mēl'yor-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELIORATING.] [Lat. *meliorare*, *melioratum*, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

Mēl'ior-āte, *v. i.* To grow better.

Mēl'ior-ā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; improvement.

Mel-lĭf'er-ŏŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *mellifer*, from *mel*, *mellis*,
Mel-lĭf'ic, } honey, and *ferre*, to bear. See *infra.*] Producing honey.

Měl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mellificare*, to make honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *facere*, to make.] Production of honey.

Mel-lĭf'lu-ençe, *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow. [mellifluous.

Mel-lĭf'lu-ent, *a.* Flowing as with honey; smooth;

Mel-lĭf'lu-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mellifluus*, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Měl'lōw, *a.* [*compar.* MELLOWER; *superl.* MELLOWEST.] [Cf. A.-S. *milisc*, *milsc*, sweet, pleasant, ripe. Cf. also Lat. *mulsus.*] **1.** Soft; not hard; harsh, tough, or unyielding; as, (*a.*) Soft with ripeness; ripe. (*b.*) Well broken and lying lightly, as soil. (*c.*) Not hard coarse, or rough to the senses; soft; rich; delicate; — said of sound, color, flavor, and the like. **2.** Well matured; genial; jovial. **3.** Jovial with liquor; slightly intoxicated; fuddled.

Měl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELLOWING.] **1.** To make mellow; to ripen; to soften by ripeness or age. **2.** To pulverize.

Měl'lōw, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

Měl'lōw-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit; softness. **2.** Maturity; smoothness from age, as of wine.

Měl'o-co-tŏn' } (-tŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*, a peach-
Měl'o-co-tōn' } tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of that tree; Lat. *malum cotonium*, or *cotoneum*, or *Cydonium*, a quince or quince-apple, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, whence it came.] A quince; also, a large kind of peach.

Me-lō'de-on, *n.* [Gr. *μέλος*, a song, and *ᾠδεῖον*, odeon.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of reed instrument, furnished with a key-board, and bellows moved by pedals worked by the feet. **2.** A music-hall.

Me-lō'di-oŭs (77), *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. [ally.

Me-lō'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a melodious manner; music-

Me-lō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being melodious.

Měl'o-dĭst, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

Měl'o-dīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELODIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELODIZING.] To make melodious.

Měl'o-dīze, *v. i.* To make or compose melodies.

Měl'o-drā'mă, *n.* [From Gr. *μέλος*, song, and *δρᾶμα*, drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation.

Měl'o-dra-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

Měl'o-drāme, *n.* The same as MELODRAMA.

Měl'o-dy, *n.* [Lat. *melodia*, Gr. *μελῳδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song, from *μέλος*, song, tune, and *ᾠδή*, contracted from *ἀοιδή*, song.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole. **2.** The air or tune of a musical piece.

Syn.— See HARMONY.

Měl'on, *n.* [Lat. *melo*, for *melopepo*, an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *μηλοπέπων*, from *μῆλον*, apple, and *πέπων*, Lat. *pepo*, a species of large melon.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw. The plant is also so called.

Mělt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELTING.] [A.-S. *meltan*, *miltan*, Icel. *melta*, allied to Gr. *μέλδειν*. The old participle, *molten*, is used only as an adjective.] **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat. **2.** Hence, to soften, as by a warming or kindly influence.

Syn.— To liquefy; dissolve; fuse; thaw; relax; mollify; soften; subdue.

Mělt, *v. i.* **1.** To become liquid; to dissolve. **2.** Hence, to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like. **3.** To become dissipated or weak.

Mělt'er, *n.* One who melts.

Mĕm'ber, *n.* [Lat. *membrum.*] **1.** A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb. **2.** Hence, a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body; as, (*a.*) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) A subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (*c.*) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like. (*d.*) (*Math.*) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality.

Syn.— See LIMB.

Mĕm'ber-shĭp, *n.* **1.** State of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members.

Mĕm'brane, *n.* [Lat. *membrana*, the skin that covers the members of the body, from Lat. *membrum*, member.] (*Anat.*) A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

Mĕm'bra-nā'ceoŭs, } *a.* Belonging to, or resembling,
Mem-brā'ne-oŭs, } a membrane; consisting of membranes.

Mĕm'bra-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

Mĕm'bra-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse, treatise.] The science which relates to membranes.

Mĕm'bra-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membrane; membraneous.

Me-mĕn'to, *n.; pl.* ME-MĔN'TŌS. [Lat., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse*, to remember.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial, to awaken memory; a souvenir.

Mĕm'oir (mĕm'wor *or* mē'mwor), *n.* [From Lat. *memoria*, memory.] **1.** A memorial account; a species of familiar history composed from personal experience and memory. **2.** A memorial of any individual; a biography. **3.** A record of investigations of any subject; the journals and proceedings of a society.

Mĕm'o-ra-bĭl'i-a, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *memorabilis*, memorable.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

Mĕm'o-ra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *memorabilis*, from *memorare*, to bring to remembrance, from *meminisse*, to remember.] Worthy to be remembered.

Syn.—Illustrious; celebrated; signal; distinguished; extraordinary; remarkable; famous.

Mĕm'o-ra-bly, *adv.* In a memorable manner.

Mĕm'o-răn'dum, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* MĔM'O-RĂN'DUMS, Lat. *pl. MĔM'O-RĂN'DA.* [Lat., something to be remembered, from *memorandus*, p. p. of *memorare*. See *supra.*] **1.** A record of something which it is desired to remember. **2.** (*Law.*) A brief note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument.

Me-mō'ri-al, *n.* **1.** Preservative of memory. **2.** Contained in memory.

Me-mō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like. **2.** A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body. **3.** (*Diplomacy.*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation.

Syn.—Monument; memento; remembrancer.

Me-mō'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.

Me-mō'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEMORIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEMORIALIZING.] To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

Mĕm'o-rīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEMORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEMORIZING.] **1.** To cause to be remembered; *especially*, to record. **2.** To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

Mĕm'o-ry, *n.* [Lat. *memoria*, from *memor*, mindful, from *meminisse*, to remember.] **1.** The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. **2.** The time within which past events can be remembered. **3.** Remembrance of a person, or event, preserved to after-times; state of being remembered.

Syn.—Remembrance; recollection; reminiscence.—*Memory* is generic, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts. In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to *collect again*, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that distinct reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection.*

Mĕn, *n.; pl.* of *man.* See MAN.

Mĕn'açe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENACED (mĕn'est); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENACING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To threaten. **2.** To inspire with apprehension.

Mĕn'açe, *n.* [From Lat. *minaciæ*, for *minæ*, fr. *minax*, projecting, threatening, from *minere*, to jut, project.] The show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

Mĕn'a-çer, *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

Ménage (men-äzh'), *n.* [Fr. a household, for *mesnage*, L. Lat. *mansionaticum.*] **1.** Training of animals, as of horses. **2.** A collection of animals for exhibition; a menagerie.

Men-ăg'e-rie (men-ăzh'e-rў), *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie.* See *supra.*] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained. **2.** *Especially*, a collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

Mĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENDING.] [Abbrev. from *amend*, q. v.] **1.** To repair, as any thing that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like. **2.** To alter for the better; to set right; *specifically*, to quicken; to hasten. **3.** To help; to advance; to further.

Syn.—To improve; better; emend; amend; correct; rectify; reform.

Mĕnd, *v. i.* To grow better; to become improved.

Mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mended.

Men-dā'cious, *a.* [Lat. *mendax*, lying, from *mentiri*, to lie.] Given to deception; lying; false.

Men-dăç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being mendacious; disposition to deceive; a habit of lying. **2.** A falsehood; a lie.

Syn.—Lying; deceit; untruth.

Mĕnd'er, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

Mĕn'di-can-çy, *n.* Condition of being mendicant; [beggary.

Mĕn'di-cant, *a.* [Lat. *mendicans*, p. pr. of *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicus*, beggarly, beggar.] **1.** Begging; poor. **2.** Practicing beggary.

Mĕn'di-cant, *n.* One who makes it his business to beg alms; a beggar; *especially*, one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic church.

Men-dĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

Men-hā'den, *n.* [Written also *manhaden.*] (*Ichth.*) A salt-water fish.

Mē'ni-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *meignial*, from *meignee*, *maisgnee*, *maisnie*, family, household, or company.] **1.** Belonging to a retinue of servants; performing servile office. **2.** Pertaining to servants; servile; low; mean.

Mē'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A domestic servant. **2.** A person of a servile character or disposition.

Me-nĭn'ġēs, *n. pl.* [Gr. μηνιγξ, μήνιγγος, a membrane.] (*Anat.*) The three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.

Me-nĭs'cus, *n.; pl.* ME-NĬS'CUS-ES. [Gr. μηνίσκος, dim. of μήνη, moon, hence, any moon-shaped body.] (*Opt.*) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity.

Mĕn'i-ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *menuver*, *menuveir*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur, from *menu*, small, and *vair*, vair, a kind of fur. See VAIR.] A small, white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine.

Me-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μήν, month, and λόγος, discourse, account.] **1.** A register of months. **2.** (*Gr. Church.*) Martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

Mĕn'sal, *a.* [Lat. *mensis*, month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly.

Mĕn'sēs, *n. pl.* [Lat. *mensis*, month, pl. *menses*, months, and the monthly courses of women.] (*Med.*) The catamenial or menstrual discharges, a periodic flow of blood from the mucous coat of the uterus.

Mĕn'strụ-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly. **2.** Pertaining to a menstruum. **3.** (*Astron.*) Making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

Mĕn'strụ-ant, *a.* Subject to monthly flowing.

Mĕn'strụ-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENSTRUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENSTRUATING.] To discharge the menses.

Mĕn'strụ-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Discharge of the menses. **2.** The state or the period of menstruating.

Mĕn'strụ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis*, month.] **1.** Having the monthly flow or discharge. **2.** Pertaining to the monthly flow; catamenial.

Mĕn'strụ-ŭm, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* MĔN'STRU-ŬMS; Lat. *pl. MĔN'STRU-A.* [Lat. *menstruus.* See *supra.*] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

☞ The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of solvents.

Mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being mensurable.

Mĕn'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shụ-ra-bl), *a.* [Lat. *mensurabilis*, from *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable.

Mĕn'su-ral, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

Mĕn'su-rā'tion (-shụ-), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring. **2.** That branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from certain simple data of lines and angles.

Mĕn'tal, *a.* [Lat. *mentalis*, from *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

Mĕn'tal-ly, *adv.* In the mind; intellectually; in idea.

Mĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember.] A memorial notice; a cursory speaking of any thing.

Mĕn'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENTIONING.] To direct attention to by a simple reference, speaking of a name, or the like; to name.

Mĕn'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mentioned.

Mĕn'tor, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counselor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

Me-phĭt'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *mephiticus*, from *mephitis.*]
Me-phĭt'ic-al, } Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.

Me-phī'tis, } *n.* [Lat. *mephitis.*] Foul, offensive, or
Mĕph'i-tĭsm, } noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, &c.

Mĕr'can-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *mercans*, p. pr. of *mercari*, to traffic.] Pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants.

Syn. — Commercial. — *Commercial* is the wider term, being sometimes used to embrace *mercantile*. In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country (whether external or internal), that is, the exchange of commodities; while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market. As the two employments are to some extent intermingled, the two words are often interchanged.

Mĕr'çe-na-ri-ly, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

Mĕr'çe-na-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being mercenary; venality.

Mĕr'çe-na-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, wages, reward.] **1.** Acting for reward; serving for pay. **2.** Hence, in a bad sense, moved by considerations of pay or profit.

Syn. — Paid; hired; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish.

Mĕr'çe-na-ry, *n.* One who is hired; a hireling; *especially*, a soldier hired into foreign service.

Mĕr'çer, *n.* [From Lat. *merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise.] One who deals in silks and woolen cloths.

Mĕr'çer-y, *n.* The trade of mercers; the goods in which a mercer deals.

Mĕr'chan-dīşe, *n.* [See MERCHANT.] **1.** Act or business of trading; trade; traffic; commerce. **2.** Whatever is usually bought or sold in trade; wares; goods; commodities.

Mĕr'chan-dīşe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERCHANDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERCHANDIZING.] To trade; to carry on commerce.

Mĕr'chant, *n.* [From Lat. *mercans*, p. pr. of *mercari*, to trade, traffic.] One who traffics or carries on trade, especially on a large scale; a trafficker; a trader.

Mĕr'chant, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise.

Merchant service, the mercantile marine of a country. — *Merchant tailor*, a tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments made by him.

Mĕr'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.

Mĕr'chant-man, *n.*; *pl.* MĔR'CHANT-MEN. A trading vessel.

Mĕr'çi-ful, *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy. **2.** Unwilling to give pain; not cruel.

Syn. — Compassionate; tender; humane; gracious; kind; mild; clement; benignant.

Mĕr'çi-ful-ly, *adv.* In a merciful manner; tenderly.

Mĕr'çi-ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; readiness to forgive.

Mĕr'çi-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mercy. **2.** Acting without mercy; unsparing; relentless.

Syn. — Cruel; unfeeling; unmerciful; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless; hard-hearted; severe; barbarous; savage.

Mĕr'çi-less-ly, *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

Mĕr'çi-less-ness, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

Mer-cū'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Having the qualities fabled to belong to Mercury: active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor. **2.** Pertaining to Mercury, as god of trade; hence, money-making. **3.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, mercury.

Mer-cū'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERCURIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERCURIALIZING.] **1.** (*Med.*) To affect with mercury. **2.** (*Photography.*) To expose to the vapor of mercury.

Mĕr'cu-ry, *n.* [Lat. *Mercurius*, said to be formed from *merces*, wares, or *mercari*, to traffic.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger and interpreter of the gods, and the god of eloquence and of commerce. **2.** (*Chem.*) A certain metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver. It acts as a poison, and its compounds are largely used in medicine. **3.** (*Med.*) A salt or preparation of mercury, used as a remedial agent, as calomel, blue-pill, &c. **4.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, being the one nearest the sun. **5.** A news-boy; a messenger; hence, also, a newspaper. **6.** (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are sometimes used for spinach, in Europe.

☞ The name is also applied, in America, to certain climbing plants, some of which are poisonous to the skin, especially to the poison ivy.

Mĕr'çy, *n.* [From Lat. *merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, L. Lat. equivalent to *misericordia*, pity.] **1.** Disposition to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. **2.** An act or exercise of mercy or favor.

Syn. — Clemency; tenderness; pity; compassion; leniency; mildness. See GRACE.

Mĕr'çy-sēat, *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews.

Mēre, *a.* [*superl.* MEREST. The compar. is rarely or never used.] [A.-S. *mære*, Lat. *merus*.] **1.** Unmixed; pure; entire; absolute. **2.** Only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

Mēre, *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, *märe*, Goth. *marei*, Icel. *mar*, allied to Lat. *mare*.] A pool or lake.

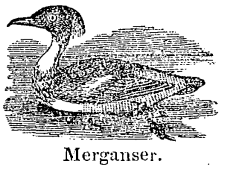
Mēre, *n.* [A.-S. *mære*, *gemære*, Icel. *mæri*.] A boundary.

Mēre'ly, *adv.* **1.** Purely; absolutely; utterly; entirely. **2.** Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely.

Mĕr'e-trī'cioŭs (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Lat. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute, from *merere*, to earn, gain.] **1.** Pertaining to prostitutes; lustful. **2.** Resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; showy.

Mĕr'e-trī'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being meretricious; the art of a prostitute.

Mer-găn'ser *n.* [Sp. *mergánsar*, from *mergo*, Lat. *mergus*, a diver, from *mergere*, to dive, and Sp. *ánsar*, Lat. *anser*, goose.] (*Ornith.*) A duck having a straight, narrow, and slender bill, wide at the base and hooked at the tip.



Merganser.

Mĕrġe (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERGING.] [Lat. *mergere*.] To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to immerge; to sink.

Mĕrġe, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

Mĕr'ġer, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, merges or swallows up. **2.** (*Law.*) Absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another.

Me-rĭd'i-an (77), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Midday; noon. **2.** Hence, the highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination. **3.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator. **4.** (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Magnetic meridian, a great circle, passing through the zenith and coinciding in direction with the magnetic needle, or a line on the earth's surface having the same direction. — *Meridian of a globe*, or *brass meridian*, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.

Me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *meridianus*, pertaining to noon, from *meridies*, noon, from *medius*, mid, middle, and *dies*, day.] **1.** Pertaining to the meridian, or to midday. **2.** Pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

Me-rĭd'i-on-al, *a.* [Lat. *meridionalis*, from *meridies*, midday.] **1.** Pertaining to the meridian. **2.** Having a southern aspect; southern; southerly.

Me-rĭd'i-on-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being in the meridian. **2.** Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

Me-rī'no (-rē'-), *a.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep-walks, L. Lat. *merinus*, from Lat. & L. Lat. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a variety of sheep of very fine wool. **2.** Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

Me-rī'no, *n.* A thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

Mĕr'it, *n.* [Lat. *meritum*, from *merere*, *mereri*, to deserve, merit.] **1.** Quality or relation of deserving well or ill; desert. **2.** Quality or relation of deserving well. **3.** Excellence or goodness entitling to honor or reward; worth; worthiness. **4.** Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

Mĕr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERITING.] To earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to be entitled to; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.

Mĕr'i-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honor; valuable.

Mĕr'i-tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

Mĕr'le, *n.* [Lat. *merula*, *merulus*.] A blackbird.

Mĕr'lin, *n.* [Eng. *merle*, from Lat. *merula*, black, q. v.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A species of small hawk. **2.** A wizard.

Mĕr'lon, *n.* [From Lat. *mœrus*, for *murus*, wall, dim. *mœrulus*.] (*Fort.*) That part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mĕr'māid, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, Lat *mare*, the sea, and Eng. *maid*.] A fabled marine animal, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

Mĕr'man, *n.*; *pl.* MĔR'MEN. The male corresponding to *mermaid;* a sea man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Mĕr'ri-ly, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; jovially.

Mĕr'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety, with laughter or noise; noisy sport.

Syn. — Mirth; hilarity; frolic; glee; jollity. See GLADNESS.

Mĕr'ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being merry; merriment; mirth.

Mĕr'ry, *a.* [*compar.* MERRIER; *superl.* MERRIEST.] [A.-S. *merh, mirig, myrig*, Ir. & Gael. *mear.*] **1.** Brisk; lively; stirring. **2.** Noisily gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits. **3.** Cheerful; not sad. **4.** Causing laughter or mirth.

Syn. — Blithe; blithesome; airy; lively; sprightly; vivacious; gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive.

Mĕr'ry-ăn'drew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; *especially*, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

☞ This term is said to have originated from one Andrew Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.

Mĕr'ry-māk'ing, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

Mĕr'ry-thought (-thawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons, one pulling at each end, the longest part broken being taken as an omen that the one who gets it will be married first, or will get his wish first; a wish-bone.

Mes-dames' (mā-dąm'), *n.*; *pl.* of *madame.* [me.

Me-seems', *v. impers.* [*imp.* MESEEMED.] It seems to

Mĕs'en-tĕr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mĕs'en-tĕr'y, or **Mĕs'en-tĕr'y**, *n.* [Gr. μεσεντέριον, μεσέντερον, from μέσος, middle, and ἔντερον, intestine.] (*Anat.*) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, which retains the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

Mĕsh, *n.* [A.-S. *masc, max, mäscre*, O. H. Ger. *mascâ*, Icel. *môskvi*, W. *masg.*] The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; network.

Mĕsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESHED (mĕsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESHING.] To catch in a mesh; to insnare.

Mĕs'lin, *n.* The same as *maslin.* See MASLIN.

Mes-mĕr'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism, or being
Mes-mĕr'ic-al, } under its influence.

Mĕs'mer-ĭsm, *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1776.] The art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient.

Mĕs'mer-ĭst, *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism.

Mĕs'mer-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESMERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESMERIZING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mĕs'mer-īz'er, *n.* One who practices mesmerism.

Mēsne (meen), *a.* [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle. Cf. MEAN, *a.*] (*Law.*) Middle; intervening.

Mĕss, *n.* [A.-S. *mese, myse*, Goth. *mes*, a table; Lat. *mensa*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. Ger. *maz*, food.] **1.** A dish, or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time. **2.** A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common. **3.** A medley; a mixed mass.

Mĕss, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESSED (mĕst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESSING.] **1.** To eat; to feed. **2.** To eat in company.

Mĕss, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

Mĕs'sage, *n.* [Low Lat. *messagium, missaticum*, from Lat. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, an official address or communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger.

Mĕs'sen-ger, *n.* [O. Eng. *messager.* See *supra.*] **1.** One who bears a message or an errand. **2.** (*Naut.*) A hawser wound round the capstan, and used for heaving in the cable. **3.** (*Law.*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws.

Syn. — Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; forerunner; precursor; herald.

Mes-sī'ah, *n.* [Heb. *mâshîah*, anointed, from *mâshah*, to anoint.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior.

Mĕs-sī'ah-shĭp, *n.* Character, state, or office of the Savior.

Mĕs'si-ăn'ic, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Mes-sī'as, *n.* The Messiah; the Savior.

Mĕs'sieurs (mĕsh'yerz), *n. pl.* [Fr.; pl. of *monsieur*, q. v.] Sirs; gentlemen; — abbreviated to *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.* [table.

Mĕss'māte, *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same

Mĕs'suage (mĕs'swej), *n.* [L. Lat. *messuagium, mansionaticum*, from Lat. *mansio*, a staying, dwelling, from *manere, mansum*, to stay, remain.] (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household.

Mes-tee', *n.* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; — so called in the West Indies.

Mes-tī'zo (mes-tē'zo), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *mixtus*, mixed, p. p. of *miscere*, to mix.] The child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian; — so called in Spanish America.

Mĕt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *meet.* See MEET.

Mĕt'a-cär'pal, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

Mĕt'a-cär'pus, *n.* [Gr. μετακάρπιον, from μετά, beyond, between, and καρπός, the wrist.] (*Anat.*) The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

Me-tăch'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [From Gr. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος, after the time, happening afterward, from μετά, beyond, after, and χρόνος, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Mēt'age, *n.* [From *mete.*] **1.** Measurement of coal. **2.** Charge for, or price of, measuring.

Mĕt'a-grăm'ma-tĭsm, *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, after, and γράμμα, letter.] Transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Mĕt'al (mĕt'al *or* mĕt'l), *n.* [Lat. *metallum*, Gr. μέταλλον.] **1.** A substance having a peculiar luster, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. **2.** The effective power or caliber of guns carried by a vessel of war.

Mĕt'a-lĕp'sis, *n.*; *pl.* MĔT'A-LĔP'SĒS. [Lat. *metalepsis*, Gr. μετάληψις, participation, alteration; from μεταλαμβάνειν, to partake, to take in exchange, from μετά, beyond, after, and λαμβάνειν, to take.] (*Rhet.*) The continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word.

Mĕt'a-lĕp'tic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a metalepsis or
Mĕt'a-lĕp'tic-al, } participation. **2.** Transverse.

Me-tăl'lic, *a.* Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of, or resembling, metal; partaking of the nature of metals.

Mĕt'al-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *metallifer*, from *metallum*, metal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing metals.

Me-tăl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *metallum*, metal, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of metals; like metal.

Mĕt'al-līne, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. **2.** Impregnated with metal. [metals.

Mĕt'al-lĭst, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in

Mĕt'al-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METALLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METALLIZING.] To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

Mĕt'al-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον, metal, and γράφειν, to describe.] An account of metals; a treatise on metallic substances.

Mĕt'al-loid, *n.* [From Gr. μέταλλον, metal, and εἶδος, form, shape.] (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An inflammable, non-metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c. (*b.*) The metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth.

Mĕt'al-loid, *a.* Like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

Mĕt'al-lûr'ġic, } *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or
Mĕt'al-lûr'ġic-al, } the art of working metals.

Mĕt'al-lûr'ġist, *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

Mĕt'al-lûr'ġy, *n.* [From Gr. μεταλλουργός, working metals, from μέταλλον, metal, and the root ἔργειν, to work.] The art of working metals; in a more limited and usual sense, the operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

Mĕt'a-mŏr'phic, *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] **1.** Subject to change; changeable; variable. **2.** (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, certain changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition.

Mĕt'a-môr'phism, *n.* (*Geol.*) The state or quality of being metamorphic.

Mĕt'a-môr'phose, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METAMORPHOSED (-môr'fōst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METAMORPHOSING.] To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute.

Mĕt'a-môr'phose, *n.* Same as METAMORPHOSIS.

Mĕt'a-môr'pho-sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* MĔT'A-MÔR'PHO-SĒS.

[Lat. *metamorphosis*, Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, from μετά, beyond, over, and μορφή, form, shape.] **1.** Change of form or shape; transformation. **2.** A change in the form or function of a living body, by a normal process of growth.

Mĕt'a-phor, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορά, from μεταφέρειν, to carry over, to transfer, from μετά, beyond, over, and φέρειν, to bring, carry.] (*Rhet.*) A short similitude; a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.

Mĕt'a-phŏr'ic, **Mĕt'a-phŏr'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative; tropical.

Mĕt'a-phŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally; tropically.

Mĕt'a-phrāse, *n.* [Gr. μετάφρασις, from μετά, beyond, over, and φράσις, a speaking, phrase.] **1.** A literal or verbal translation. **2.** A phrase answering to, or in reply to, another phrase; a repartee.

Me-tăph'ra-sĭs, *n.* Metaphrase.

Mĕt'a-phrăst, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Mĕt'a-phrăst'ic, **Mĕt'a-phrăst'ic-al**, *a.* Close, or literal, in translation.

Mĕt'a-phȳs'ic, **Mĕt'a-phȳs'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining, or relating, to metaphysics. **2.** According to rules or principles of metaphysics.

Mĕt'a-phȳs'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

Mĕt'a-phy-sĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Mĕt'a-phȳs'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, after those things which relate to external nature, after physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle, who considered the science of natural bodies, or *physics*, to be the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind to be the second.] **1.** The science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; ontology; also, the science of being, as such; philosophy in general. **2.** Hence, in popular language, the scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology.

Mĕt'a-plăsm, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμός, from μεταπλάσσειν, to transform, change, from μετά, beyond, over, and πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] (*Gram.*) A change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or immutation, of a syllable or letter.

Me-tăs'ta-sĭs, *n.; pl.* ME-TĂS'TA-SĒS. [Gr. μετάστασις, from μετά, beyond, over, and ἱστάναι, to place.] (*Med.*) A sudden and complete removal of a disease from one part to another.

Mĕt'a-tär'sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

Mĕt'a-tär'sus, *n.* [From Gr. μετά, beyond, after, and ταρσός, a broad, flat surface, the flat of the foot.] (*Anat.*) The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

Me-tăth'e-sĭs, *n.; pl.* ME-TĂTH'E-SĒS. [Gr. μετάθεσις, from μετατιθέναι, to transpose, from μετά, beyond, over, and τιθέναι, to place, set.] (*Gram.*) Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.

Mēte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METING.] [A.-S. *metan*, Goth. *mitan*, Icel. *meta*, allied to Lat. *metiri*, Skr. *mâ*.] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.

Mēte, *n.* Measure; limit; boundary; — used chiefly in the plural.

Me-tĕmp'sy-chō'sis, *n.* [Gr. μετεμψύχωσις, from μετεμψυχοῦν, to make the soul pass from one body into another, from μετά, beyond, over, ἐν, in, and ψυχή, breath, life, soul.] The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration.

Mē'te-or, *n.* [Gr. μετέωρον, pl. μετέωρα, things in the air, from μετά, beyond, and ἠώρα, αἰώρα, a being suspended in the air, from ἀείρειν, to lift, from ἀήρ, the air.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c. **2.** *Specifically*, a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere.

Mē'te-or'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors. **2.** Proceeding from a meteor. **3.** Influenced by the weather.

Mē'te-or-īte (49), *n.* A meteorolite.

Mē'te-ŏr'o-līte (49), *n.* [From Gr. μετέωρος, high in air, and λίθος, stone.] A meteoric stone; an aërolite; a meteorite.

Mē'te-ŏr'o-lŏg'ic, **Mē'te-ŏr'o-lŏg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or to meteorology.

Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία, from μετέωρος, μετέωρα, meteor, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture.

Mē'ter, *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, or that which, metes or measures; *specifically*, (*a.*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas. (*b.*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of water. (*c.*) A licensed measurer of coals before they are delivered out for sale.

Mē'ter, **Mē'tre**, *n.* [A.-S. *meter*, Fr. *mètre*, Lat. *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, from the Lat. root *met* in *metiri*, to measure, Skr. *mâ*.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse. **2.** (*Fr. pron.* mā'tr.) A French measure of length, equal to 39.370 English inches, or 39.368 American inches, the standard of linear measure.

Me-thĕg'lin, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*, from *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor, juice.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented; mead.

Me-thĭnks', *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

Mĕth'od, *n.* [Lat. *methodus*, Gr. μέθοδος, from μετά, after, and ὁδός, way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process; regular mode or manner of doing anything. **2.** Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Arrangement of natural objects according to their common characteristics.

Syn. Mode; manner. — *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a *series* of acts which tend to secure it; *mode* relates to a single action, to the *form* or *mode* of existence it assumes in its performance. *Manner* is literally the *handling* of a thing, and has a wider sense, embracing both *method* and *mode*. An instructor may adopt a good *method* of teaching to write; the scholar may acquire a bad *mode* of holding his pen; the *manner* in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure.

Me-thŏd'ic, **Me-thŏd'ic-al**, *a.* Arranged in convenient order; disposed in a just and natural manner.

Me-thŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a methodical manner.

Mĕth'od-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Mĕth'od-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient school of physicians. **2.** (*Theol.*) One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley; so called from the exact regularity of their lives. **3.** A person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

Mĕth'od-ĭst'ic, *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

Mĕth'od-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METHODIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METHODIZING.] To reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner.

Mĕth'od-īz'er, *n.* One who methodizes.

Me-thought' (me-thawt'), *imp.* of *methinks*. See METHINKS.

Me-tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, *Meton*, an Athenian.

Metonic cycle, or *Metonic year* (*Astron.*), the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

Mĕt'o-nym'ic, **Mĕt'o-nym'ic-al**, *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.

Mĕt'o-nym'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a metonymical manner.

Me-tŏn'y-my, or **Mĕt'o-nym'y**, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμία, from μετά, indicating change, and ὄνομα, name.] (*Rhet.*) A trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other.

Mĕt'o-pe, *n.* [Gr. μετόπη, from μετά, with, between, and, ὀπή, opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam-ends.] (*Arch.*) The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work.

Metope.

Mĕt'o-pŏs'co-py, *n.* [From Gr. μετωποσκόπος, observing the forehead, from μέτωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] The study of physiognomy.

Mē'tre, *n.* See METER.

Mĕt'ric, *a.* Noting a measurement of volumes.

Mĕt'ric-al, *a.* [Lat. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός, from μέτρον, measure.] **1.** Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables. **2.** Consisting of verses; poetically measured. **3.** Employed in, or obtained by, measurement; *especially*, having the diameter of a French meter.

Mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

Me-trŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* [Gr. μητρόπολις, from μήτηρ, mother,

and πόλις, city.] The mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city.

Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan, *n.* **1.** The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. **2.** (*Lat. Church.*) An archbishop.

Mĕt'ro-po-lĭt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis, or to a metropolitan, or his see.

Mĕt'tle (mĕt'tl), *n.* [Eng. *metal*, Lat. *metallum*, used in a tropical sense. See METAL.] **1.** Element; material. **2.** That temperament which is susceptible of high excitement; constitutional ardor.

Mĕt'tled, *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire.

Mĕt'tle-sŏme (mĕt'tl-sum), *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; easily excited; fiery.

Mĕt'tle-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a mettlesome manner.

Mĕt'tle-sŏme-ness, *n.* State of being mettlesome.

Mew, *n.* [A.-S. *mæw*, O. H. Ger. *meu*, *megi*, *meh*, Icel. *máfr*, *már*.] (*Ornith.*) A certain sea-fowl; a gull.

Mew, *v. t.* [From Lat. *mutare*, to change.] To shed or cast; to molt, as a bird, its feathers.

Mew, *v. i.* To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance.

Mew, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEWING.] [See *supra* and *infra*.] To shut up; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

Mew, *n.* [Fr. *mue*, change of feathers, scales, skin, the time or place when the change occurs, from *muer*, from Lat. *mutare*, to change.] **1.** A cage for hawks while mewing; hence, a place of confinement. **2.** A place for horses; a stable.

Mew, *v. i.* [An onomatopœia.] To cry as a cat.

Mew, *n.* The cry of a cat.

Mewl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEWLING.] [Fr. *miauler*, It. *miagolare*, *miagulare*.] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to squall.

Mewl'er, *n.* One that mewls.

Mews, *n.; pl.* MEWS'ES. **1.** *sing.* An inclosed or confined space; an inclosure. **2.** *pl.* See MEW.

Mĕz'zo (mĕd'zo *or* mĕt'zo), *a.* [It., from Lat. *medius*, middle, half.] (*Mus.*) Middle; mean.

Mĕz'zo-rï-lï-e'vo (mĕd'zo-re-le-ā'vo), *n.* [It. *mezzorilievo*. See MEZZO and RILIEVO.] A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

Mĕz'zo-so-prä'no (mĕd'zo-), *n.* [It., medium or half soprano.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A female voice intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto. (*b.*) A person having such a voice.

Mĕz'zo-tĭnt, **Mĕz'zo-tĭn'to** (mĕd'zo- *or* mĕz'zo-), *n.* [It. from *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint, from Lat. *tinctus*, *tinctum*, p. p. of *tingere*, to dye, color, tinge.] A particular manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink.

Mī'aşm, *n.* The same as MIASMA.

Mī-ăş'ma, *n.; pl.* MĪ-ĂS'MA-TĀ. [Gr. μίασμα, defilement, from μιαίνειν, to stain, pollute.] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia.

Mī-ăş'mal, *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

Mī'aş-măt'ic, **Mī'aş-măt'ĭc-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, miasma.

Mī'ca, *n.* [Lat. *mica*, crumb, grain, particle.] (*Min.*) A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is generally more or less transparent, and is used, like glass, in lanterns, and in the doors of stoves.

Mī-ca'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, mica; splitting into lamina or leaves like mica.

Mīçe, *n.; pl.* of *mouse*. See MOUSE.

Mĭch'ael-mas, *n.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] **1.** The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic church, celebrated September 29th. **2.** Hence, autumn. [*Colloq.*]

Mĭck-le (mĭk'l), *a.* [A.-S. *micel*, *mycel*, *mucel*, Icel. *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, allied to Lat. *magnus*, Gr. μέγας, Skr. *mahat*. Cf. MUCH.] Much; great.

Mī'ero-cŏşm, *n.* [Lat. *microcosmus*, Gr. μικροκόσμος, from μικρός, little, small, and κοσμός, the world.] **1.** A little world; a miniature society, or institution. **2.** Hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.

Mī'ero-cŏş'mic, **Mī'ero-cŏş'mic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm, or little world.

Mī-erŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, little, and γράφειν, to write, describe.] The description of microscopic objects.

Mī-erŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, little, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.

Mī'ero-scōpe, *n.* [From Gr. μικρός, small, little, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for examining objects which are too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.

Mī'ero-scŏp'ic, **Mī'ero-scŏp'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Made by the aid of a microscope. **2.** Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing very minute objects. **3.** Visible only by the aid of a microscope.

Mī-erŏs'co-py, *n.* The use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

Mĭd, *a.* [*compar. wanting; superl.* MIDST or MIDMOST. See MIDST.] [A.-S. *midd*, Goth. *midja*, Icel. *miðr*, allied to Lat. *medius*, Gr. μέσος, Skr. *madhjas*.] Situated between extremes; middle; intervening.

Mĭd'dāy, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Mĭd'dāy, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Mĭd'dle (mĭd'dl), *a.* [A.-S.; O. H. Ger. *mittil*. See MID.] **1.** Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial; mid. **2.** Intermediate; intervening.

Mĭd'dle, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion.

Syn. — See MIDST.

Mĭd'dle-āĝed (-ājd, 60), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.

Mĭd'dle-ground, *n.* (*Paint.*) The central part of a picture.

Mĭd'dle-măn, *n.; pl.* MĬD'DLE-MĔN. **1.** An agent between two parties; a broker; *especially*, in Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors, in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry. **2.** A person of intermediate rank. **3.** (*Mil.*) The man who occupies a central position in a file of soldiers.

Mĭd'dle-mōst, *a.* In the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Mĭd'dling, *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; medium; ordinary.

Mĭdge, *n.* [A.-S. *mygge*, *myeg*, *micg*, O. H. Ger. *mugga*, *mucca*, allied to Russ. & Pol. *mucha*, a fly, Gr. μυῖα, Lat. *musca*, Skr. *makshikâ*.] (*Entom.*) A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs. It undergoes a metamorphosis in the water.

Mĭd'-hĕav'en, *n.* The midst or middle part of heaven, or the sky. **2.** (*Astron.*) The meridian, or middle line of the heavens.

Mĭd'land, *a.* **1.** Being in the interior country. **2.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

Mĭd'nĭght (-nīt), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

Mĭd'nĭght (-nīt), *a.* Being in the middle of the night; hence, very dark.

Mĭd'rib, *n.* (*Bot.*) A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the laminæ of a leaf.

Midrib.

Mĭd'riff, *n.* [A.-S. *midhrif*, from *midd*, *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, bowels, womb.] (*Anat.*) The diaphragm, or respiratory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen.

Mĭd'ship-man, *n.; pl.* MĬD'SHIP-MEN. A kind of naval cadet, in a ship of war.

Passed midshipman, one who has passed examination, and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

Mĭd'ships, *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship; properly, *amidships*.

Mĭdst, *n.* [Contr. from *middest*, the superl. of *mid*.] The interior or central part; the middle.

In the midst of, among; amid; also, surrounded by; involved in; in the thickest of; overwhelmed by.

☞ The phrases *in our midst*, *in your midst*, *in their midst*, instead of *in the midst of us*, *you*, or *them*, have unhappily gained great currency in this country, and are sometimes, though rarely, to be found in the writings of reputable English authors. The expressions seem contrary to the genius of the language, as well as opposed to the practice of our best and most accurate writers, and should therefore be abandoned.

Syn. — Middle. — *Midst* is the superlative of *mid* (middle), denoting the *very* center, and hence implies *surrounded* by, *involved* in, in the *thickest* of: as, in the *midst* of a forest, of the waves, of darkness, &c. *Middle* has no such intensive sense, and is often applied to extent in only one direction; as, the *middle* of a line, of the street, &c. *Midst* is very frequently used abstractly or figuratively; as, in the *midst* of afflictions, cares, &c.: *middle* is never thus used with propriety. We can not say in the *middle* of my contemplations on that subject, but in the *midst*.

Mĭdst, *adv.* In the middle.

Mĭd'sŭm'mer, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice.

Mĭd'wāy, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Mĭd'wāy, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.
Mĭd'wāy, *adv.* In the middle of the distance; half way.
Mĭd'wĭfe, *n.; pl.* MĬD'WĪVES. [From A.-S. *mid,* with, and *wîf,* woman, wife.] A woman that assists other women in childbirth.
Mĭd'wĭfe-ry, or **Mĭd'wĭfe-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. **2.** Assistance at childbirth.
Mĭd'wĭn-ter, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, also the middle of severe winter weather, which is, usually, much later.
Miĕn, *n.* [Fr. *mine.*] External appearance; carriage; bearing.

Syn.—Look; air; countenance; aspect; demeanor; deportment; manner.

Mĭff, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *muff,* sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen,* to be sulky, *muffig,* sullen, pouting.] A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloq.*]
Mĭght (mīt), *imp.* of *may.* See MAY.
Mĭght (mīt), *n.* [A.-S. *meaht, miht,* from the root of *may.* See MAY.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind.

Syn.—Strength; force; power; ability; capacity.

Mĭght'i-ly (mīt'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a mighty manner; with might; powerfully. **2.** Greatly; very much. [*Colloq.*]
Mĭght'i-ness (mīt'i-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being mighty; power; greatness. **2.** Highness; excellence; — used as a title of dignity.
Mĭght'y (mīt'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Possessing might; having great power; forcible; strong; valiant. **2.** Very great; remarkable for size, effect, or qualities. **3.** Exhibiting or implying might or power; wonderful. **4.** Very excellent; great; fine. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Mĭght'y (mīt'ȳ,) *adv.* In a great degree; very. [*Colloq.*]
Mĭgn'on-nĕtte' (mĭn'yon-ĕt'), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *mignon,* darling. See MINION.] (*Bot.*) An annual flowering plant, having a delicate and agreeable fragrance.
Mī'grāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIGRATING.] [Lat. *migrare, migratum.*] To change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring; — said of birds.
Mī-grā'tion, *n.* Act of migrating.
Mī'gra-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another. **2.** Regularly or occasionally removing from one place to another.
Mīl'age, *n.* The same as MILEAGE.
Mĭlch (66), *a.* [A.-S. *melc.* See MILK.] Giving or furnishing milk; — applied only to beasts.
Mīld, *a.* [*compar.* MILDER; *superl.* MILDEST.] [A.-S. *mild,* Goth. *milds,* Icel. *mildr.*] **1.** Tender and gentle in temper or disposition. **2.** Not showing severity or harshness. **3.** Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic. **4.** Gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent or intense.

Syn.—Soft; gentle; bland; calm; tranquil; soothing; pleasant; placid; meek; kind; merciful; tender; indulgent: clement; compassionate; mollifying; demulcent; lenitive; assuasive.

Mĭl'dew, (mĭl'du), *n.* [A.-S. *mildeáw,* O. H. Ger. *militou.*] A thin, whitish, powdery, or cobweb-like coating, consisting of minute fungi, and found on various diseased or decaying substances.
Mĭl'dew (mĭl'dū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILDEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILDEWING.] To taint with mildew.
Mĭl'dew (mĭl'dū), *v. i.* To become tainted with mildew.
Mīld'ly, *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently.
Mīld'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being mild; tenderness; clemency. **2.** Temperateness; pleasant condition.
Mīle, *n.* [A.-S. *mil,* from Lat. *millia,* pl. of *mille,* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum,* a thousand paces.] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods, or 5280 feet.

☞ The English geographical or nautical mile is one sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards. The German short mile is nearly equal to 3.9 English miles; the German long mile to 5.75 English miles; the Prussian and Danish miles are each about 4.7 English miles; the Swedish mile is about 6.625 English miles.

Mīle'age, *n.* An allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile.
Mīle'-pōst, } *n.* A post or stone set to mark the dis-
Mīle'-stōne, } tance or space of a mile.
Mĭl'foil, *n.* [Lat. *millefolium,* from *mille,* thousand, and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) An herb; — called also yarrow.
Mĭl'ia-ry (mĭl'ya-rȳ), *a.* [Lat. *miliarius,* from *milium,* millet.] **1.** Resembling millet seeds. **2.** Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.
Mĭl'i-tant, *a.* [Lat. *militans,* p. pr. of *militare,* to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.
Mĭl'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In a military manner.
Mĭl'i-ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *militaris,* and *militarius,* from *miles, militis,* soldier.] **1.** Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war. **2.** Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. **3.** Warlike; becoming a soldier.
Mĭl'i-ta-ry, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; the army.
Mĭl'i-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILITATING.] [Lat. *militare, militatum,* from *miles, militis,* soldier.] To stand opposed; to be hostile or inconsistent; to contend; to fight.
Mĭ-lĭ'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'à), *n.* [Lat., from *miles, militis,* soldier.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.
Mĭ-lĭ'tia-man (mĭ-lĭsh'à-), *n.; pl.* MĬ-LĬ'TIA-MEN. One who belongs to the militia.
Mĭlk, *a.* [A.-S. *miluc, milc,* Goth. *miluks,* Icel. *miólk.*] **1.** A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** Hence, the white juice of certain plants. **3.** Emulsion made by bruising seeds.
Mĭlk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILKED (mĭlkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILKING.] [A.-S. *melcan, meolcan, milcian,* allied to Lat. *mulgere,* Gr. ἀμέλγειν, Slav. *mliesti.*] **1.** To draw or press milk from, by the hand or mouth. **2.** To draw from the breasts or udder. **3.** To supply with milk; to add milk to.
Mĭlk'er, *n.* One who milks; also, one who gives milk.
Mĭlk'i-ness, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.
Mĭlk'maid, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.
Mĭlk'sŏp, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; hence, more usually, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
Mĭlk'tooth, *n.; pl.* MĬLK'TEETH. **1.** (*Far.*) The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. **2.** One of the deciduous or first set of teeth of a child.
Mĭlk'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree yielding a milky juice; *especially,* one in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-tree of South America.
Mĭlk'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down; silkweed.
Mĭlk'y, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or made of milk; **2.** Resembling milk. **3.** Yielding milk. **4.** Soft; mild; gentle; timorous.

Milky way (*Astron.*), a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes; the galaxy.

Mĭll, *n.* [Lat. *mille,* a thousand.] An imaginary money of account of the United States, having the value of the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.
Mĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *mylen,* Icel. *mylna,* allied to Lat. *mola, molina,* Gr. μύλη, μύλος.] **1.** An engine or machine for grinding any substance, as grain, &c.

☞ In modern usage, the term *mill* includes various other machines or combinations of machinery, for transforming some raw material by mechanical processes into a state or condition for use.

2. The building with its machinery, where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on. **3.** (*Calico Printing.*) A printing cylinder, of copper.
Mĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILLING.] **1.** To reduce to fine particles; to grind; to comminute. **2.** To pass through a machine or engine; to shape or finish by passing through a machine. **3.** To make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin. **4.** To full, as cloth. **5.** To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill. [*Cant.*]
Mĭll, *n.* A set-to; a pugilistic encounter. [*Cant.*]
Mĭll'-dăm, *n.* A dam to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.
Mĭl'le-nā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium.
Mĭl'le-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years.
Mĭl'le-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *millenarius,* containing a thousand, from *milleni,* a thousand each, from *mille,* a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand.
Mĭl'le-na-ry, *n.* The space of a thousand years.
Mil-lĕn'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millenium, or to a thousand years.
Mil-lĕn'ni-al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years.

Mĭl-lĕn'ni-ŭm, *n.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] A thousand years; — a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation, xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

Mĭl'le-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *millepeda*, from *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet; one of the myriapods.

Mĭl'le-pōre, *n.* [From Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of coral, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute punctures or

Mĭl'le-po-rīte (49), *n.* A fossil millepore. [cells.

Mĭll'er, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. **2.** (*Entom.*) A moth or winged insect; — so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

Mĭll'er's-thŭmb (-thŭm), *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish found in small streams in Europe; the river bull-head.

Mil-lĕs'i-mal, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts.

Mĭl'let, *n.* [Lat. *milium*, A.-S. *mil.*] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An endogenous plant, and its grain. It is a native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food. (*b.*) A hardy grass of several species.

Millet.

Mĭl'li-grăm, **Mĭl'li-grămme'**, *n.* [Fr. *milligramme*, fr. *milli*, abbrev. of *millième*, thousandth, and *gramme*, the unit of the measure of weight. See GRAMME.] A French measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gramme, equal to .0154 English grains, Troy weight.

Mil-lĭl'i-ter, or **Mĭl'li-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *millitre*, from *milli*, abbrev. of *millième*, thousandth, and *litre*, a measure of capacity. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to .06103 of an English cubic inch.

Millilitre (mĭl'li-lē'tr), *n.* Same as MILLILITER.

Mil-lĭm'e-ter, or **Mĭl'li-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *millimètre*, from *milli*, abbrev. of *millième*, thousandth, and *mètre*, a measure of length. See METER.] A French lineal measure, containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 of an inch.

Millimètre (mĭl'li-mā'tr), *n.* Same as MILLIMETER.

Mĭl'li-ner, *n.* [From *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported female finery.] A person, usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women.

Mĭl'li-nĕr'y, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, &c.

Mĭll'ion (mĭl'yun), *n.* [L. Lat. *millio*, from Lat. *mille*, a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, written 1,000,000. [See Note under NUMERATION.] **2.** An indefinitely large number.

Mĭll'ion-âire', *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person. [ions.

Mĭll'ion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, mill-

Mĭll'ionth, *a.* Being the last one of a million units; constituting one of a million.

Mĭll'ionth, *n.* One of a million equal parts.

Mĭll'-rāçe, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

Mĭll'rēa, **Mĭll'ree**, **Mĭll'rēis**, *n.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand rees, fr. *mil*, thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a coin.] A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated at 5s. sterling, or about 108 cents.

Mĭll'stōne, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Mĭll'-tāil, *n.* The current of water flowing from a water-wheel, and which has been used in turning it.

Mĭlt, *n.* [A.-S. *milte*, Icel. *milti*, O. H. Ger. *milzi.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The spleen; an organ situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm. **2.** (*Ichth.*) [Ger. *milch.* See MILK.] (*a.*) The testes or spermatic glands of the male fish; — often called *soft roe.* (*b.*) The sperm of the male fish. [female fish.

Mĭlt, *v. t.* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of the

Mīme, *n.* [Lat. *mimus*, Gr. μῖμος, allied to μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate, to mimic.] **1.** A kind of farce in which real characters were depicted. **2.** An actor in such representations.

Mī-mĕt'ic, **Mī-mĕt'ic-al**, *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry; imitative.

Mĭm'ic, **Mĭm'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. μιμικός, from μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate.] **1.** Inclined to imitate or to ape; imitative. **2.** Consisting of, or formed in, imitation.

Mĭm'ic, *n.* **1.** One who imitates or mimics. **2.** A mean or servile imitator.

Mĭm'ic, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIMICKED (mĭm'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIMICKING.] To imitate for sport; to ridicule by imitation.

Syn. — To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.

Mĭm'ick-er, *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

Mĭm'ic-ry, *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

Mĭ-mō'sa, or ***Mĭ-mō'sa***, *n.* [Gr. μῖμος, imitator.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, containing many species, and including the sensitive plant; — so called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life.

Mĭn'a-ret, *n.* [Ar. *manârat*, lamp, lantern, light-house, turret, from *nâra*, to shine, *nâr*, fire.] (*Arch.*) A slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the people are summoned to prayer.

Mĭn'a-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing.

Mĭnçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINCED (mĭnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINCING.] [A.-S. *minsian*, from *minn*, minor, weak, *mîn*, minus; Icel. *minni*, Goth. *mins*, slender, slight.] **1.** To cut into very small pieces; to hash. **2.** To diminish in speaking; to extenuate; to clip, as words, or expressions.

Mĭnçe, *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety. **2.** To speak softly, or with affected nicety.

Mĭnçe'-pīe, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients baked in paste.

Mĭn'çing-ly, *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully; with affected delicacy.

Mīnd, *n.* [A.-S. *mynd*, *gemynd*, *gemund*, Goth. *munds*, *gamunds*, memory, allied to Lat. *mens*, *mentis*, Gr. μένος.] **1.** The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; also, the entire spiritual nature; the soul. **2.** State, at any given time, of the faculties of thinking, willing, choosing, and the like; as, (*a.*) Opinion; sentiment; judgment; belief. (*b.*) Choice; inclination; desire; intent; purpose. (*c.*) Courage; spirit. **3.** Memory; remembrance; recollection.

Mīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINDING.] To attend to; to fix the thoughts on.

Syn. — To notice; mark; note; regard; observe; obey.

Mīnd, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.

Mīnd'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Mīnd'fŭl, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.

Mīnd'fŭl-ly, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mīnd'fŭl-ness, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Mīne, *a.*; called sometimes a *pronominal a.* [A.-S. *mîn*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins.*] Belonging to me; my; — used, (*a.*) As a pronominal adjective, placed always in the predicate; and also, attributively, in the old style, before a noun beginning with a vowel, for *my.* (*b.*) As a possessive pronoun, equivalent to *of me*, or, belonging to me.

☞ *Mine* is often used in the predicate without the noun to which it belongs, or rather standing for this noun.

Mīne, *n.* [L. Lat. *mina.* See *infra.*] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage; *especially*, (*a.*) A pit or excavation in the earth, from which mineral substances are dug. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) A cavity filled with powder, formed under a fortification or other work, so as to destroy it when fired. **2.** A rich source of wealth or other good.

Mīne, *v. i.* **1.** To dig a mine or pit in the earth. **2.** To form a burrow or lodge in the earth.

Mīne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINING.] [Lat. *minare*, to drive.] To dig away the foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

Mīn'er, *n.* One who mines; a digger of mines.

Mĭn'er-al, *n.* [L. Lat. *minerale*, pl. *mineralia*, from *minera.* See MINE, *n.*] Any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition.

Mĭn'er-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals. **2.** Impregnated with minerals.

Mĭn'er-al-ĭst, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.

Mĭn'er-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Process of mineralizing, or forming an ore by combination with another substance. **2.** Act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

Mĭn'er-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINERALIZING.] To make mineral; to reduce to a mineral form; to communicate the properties of a mineral to.

Mĭn'er-al-īze, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals. [*Recent.*]

Mĭn'er-al-īz'er, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

Mĭn'er-al-ŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Mĭn'er-ăl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals.

Mĭn'er-ăl'o-ġy, *n.* [From *mineral*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties.

Mĭn'e-ver, *n.* [See MENIVER.] An animal having a fine white fur; the ermine; also, the fur itself.

Mĭn'gle (mĭng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINGLING.] [A.-S. *mengan*, *mencgan*, Icel. *menga*.] **1.** To unite in one body, mass, or compound; to blend; to mix. **2.** To mix confusedly, irregularly, or promiscuously. **3.** To unite in society or by ties of relationship. **4.** To deprive of purity by mixture; to render impure.

Mĭn'gle, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

Mĭn'gler, *n.* One who mingles.

Mĭn'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINIATING.] [Lat. *miniare*, *miniatum*, from *minium*, q. v.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion.

Mĭn'i-a-tūre (mĭn'ĭ-at-yŭr *or* mĭn'it-yŭr, 53), *n.* [From Lat. *miniare*. See *supra*.] A painting in colors; *especially*, and now exclusively, a painting or other representation on a reduced scale; hence, reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form.

Mĭn'i-a-tūre, or **Mĭn'ĭa-tūre**, *a.* On a small scale.

Mĭn'i-kĭn, *a.* [See *infra*.] Small; diminutive.

Mĭn'i-kĭn, *n.* [Dim. of *minion*, q. v.] **1.** A small sort of pin. **2.** A darling; a favorite. See MINION.

Mĭn'im, *n.* [Lat. *minimus*, the least, smallest.] **1.** Any thing very minute. **2.** A single drop. **3.** (*Mus.*) A half note, equal in time to two quarter notes, or crochets.

Mĭn'i-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINIMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINIMIZING.] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible.

Mĭn'i-mŭm, *n.; pl.* MĬN'I-MÀ. [Lat., from *minimus*. See *supra*.] The least quantity assignable in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle.

Mĭn'ion (mĭn'yun), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, love, affection.] **1.** A favorite; a darling; particularly one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation. **2.** A small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type.

Mĭn'is-ter, *n.* [Lat., from *minus*, less, like *magister*, fr. *magis*, more.] **1.** A servant; a subordinate; an assistant of inferior rank. **2.** One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. **3.** The representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court. **4.** One who serves at the altar; the pastor o a church.

Syn.— Delegate; official; embassador; clergyman; parson; priest.

Mĭn-is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINISTERING.] To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer.

Mĭn'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent. **2.** To afford supplies; to give things needful.

Syn.— To attend; serve; officiate; administer; contribute.

Mĭn'is-tē'ri-al (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office; attendant. **2.** Pertaining to the office of a minister; executive, embassadorial, or sacerdotal.

Syn.— Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

Mĭn'is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

Mĭn'is-trant, *a.* [Lat. *ministrans*, *ministrantis*, p. pr. of *ministrare*, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; acting under command.

Mĭn'is-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency. **2.** Office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.

Mĭn'is-try, *n.* [Lat. *ministerium*. See MINISTER, *n.*] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration; agency; instrumentality. **2.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister. **3.** The body of ministers; the clergy; the ministers of state. **4.** Business; employment.

Mĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *minium*, a Spanish word.] A pigment of a beautiful red color; red lead.

Mĭn'i-ver, *n.* The same as MINEVER.

Mĭnk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond.

Mink.

Mĭn'ne-sĭng'er, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *minni*, love, and *singen*, to sing.] A love-singer; *specifically*, one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Mĭn'nōw (mĭn'no), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *menu*, little, small, from Lat. *minutus*, little, small, minute.] (*Ichth.*) A very small fresh-water fish, of several species.

Minnow.

Mī'nor, *a.* [Lat., the compar. degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in other Indo-European dialects, A.-S. *minn*, Goth. *mins*, W. *main*, Gr. μινύς.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller. **2.** (*Mus.*) Less or lower by a semitone.

Mī'nor, *n.* **1.** A person of either sex under age; in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age. **2.** (*Logic.*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. **3.** A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Mī'nor-īte, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Mĭ-nŏr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being a minor, or under age. **2.** The smaller number.

Mĭn'o-taur, *n.* [Gr. Μινώταυρος, from Μίνως, the husband of Pasiphaë, and ταῦρος, a bull, the monster being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull.] (*Antiq.*) A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Mĭn'ster, *n.* [A.-S. *mynster*, *minster*, from Lat. *monasterium*. See MONASTERY.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

Mĭn'strel, *n.* [O. Eng. *mynstral*, from L. Lat. *ministerialis*, servant, workman, *ministrellus*, harpist, from Lat. *ministerium*, service. See MINISTRY.] One of an order of men, in the middle ages, who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper.

Mĭn'strel-sy, *n.* **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels. **2.** A collective body of minstrels; a number of musicians. **3.** A collective body of songs.

Mĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *mynet*, money, coin, from Lat. *moneta*, the mint, coined money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.] **1.** The place where money is coined. **2.** A place of invention, fabrication, or production; hence, unlimited supply.

Mĭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINTING.] **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin. **2.** To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

Mĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *minte*, from Lat. *mentha*, L. Lat. *menta*, Gr. μίνθα, μίνθη.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of various species, producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

Mĭnt'aġe, *n.* **1.** That which is minted or coined. **2.** The duty paid to the mint for coining.

Mĭnt'er, *n.* **1.** One who mints; a coiner. **2.** An inventor.

Mĭnt'-man, *n.; pl.* MĬNT'MEN. One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner.

Mĭnt'-mās'ter, *n.* **1.** Superintendent of a mint. **2.** One who invents.

Mĭn'u-ĕnd, *n.* [Lat. *minuendus*, to be diminished; from *minuere*, to lessen, diminish.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Mĭn'u-ĕt, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, Lat. *minutus*, on account of the small steps of this dance.] **1.** A slow, graceful dance. **2.** A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called.

Mī'nus, *a.* [Lat.] (*Math.*) Less; also, requiring to be subtracted; negative.

Mī-nūte', *a.* [Lat. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere*, to lessen.] **1.** Very small, little, or slender; slight. **2.** Attentive to small things.

Syn.— Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; particular; detailed.— A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account goes further, and includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a *minute* account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c.

Mĭn'ute (mĭn'it), *n.* [From Lat. *minutum*, i. e., a small portion, from *minutus*. See *supra*.] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. **2.** (*Geom.*) The sixtieth part of a degree. **3.** A note in writing to preserve the memory of any thing.

Mĭn'ute (mĭn'it), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MINUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINUTING.] To make a note of; to jot down.

Mĭn'ute-bo͝ok (mĭn'it-, 27), *n.* A book of short hints.

Min'ute-glăss (mĭn'it-), *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in running.

Mĭn'ute-gŭn (mĭn'it-), *n.* A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

Mĭn'ute-hănd (mĭn'it-), *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Mī-nūte'ly, *adv.* In a minute manner; exactly.

Mĭn'ute-ly (mĭn'it-lў), *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening.

Mĭn'ute-măn (mĭn'it-), *n.; pl.* MĬN'UTE-MĔN. A man enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to march at a moment's notice.

Mī-nūte'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being minute; exiguity. **2.** Attention to small things; critical exactness.

Mĭ-nū'ti-ȧ (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ȧ, 95), *n.; pl.* ***MĬ-NŪ'TI-Æ*** (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ē). [Lat., from *minutus*, small, minute, q. v.] A minute particular; smallest detail.

Mĭnx, *n.* [Contracted from *minikin*, q. v.] **1.** A pert, wanton girl. **2.** A she puppy.

Mīn'y, *a.* Abounding with mines; subterraneous.

Mī'o-çēne, *a.* [Gr. *μείων*, *μεῖον*, less, and *καινός*, new, fresh, recent.] (*Geol.*) Less recent; — a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

Mĭr'a-cle (mĭr'a-kl), *n.* [Lat. *miraculum*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing. **2.** *Specifically*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things; a supernatural event. **3.** A spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. [*Obs.*]

Mĭ-răc'u-loŭs, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed supernaturally. **2.** Extraordinarily wonderful.

Mĭ-răc'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a miraculous manner; supernaturally. **2.** By extraordinary means; wonderfully.

Mĭ-räge' (mĭ-räzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to look at carefully, *se mirer*, to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected. See MIRROR.] An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

Mīre, *n.* [A.-S. *myre*, Icel. *myri*.] Earth so wet and soft as to yield to pressure; deep mud.

Mīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIRING.] **1.** To plunge and fix in mire. **2.** To soil or daub with mud.

Mīr'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being miry.

Mĭrk, *a.* [A.-S. *myrc*, *mirc*, Icel. *myrkr*.] Dark; murky. See MURKY.

Mĭrk'y, *a.* Dark; obscure. See MURKY.

Mĭr'ror, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, as if from a Lat. word *miratorium*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass. **2.** That in which a true image may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar.

Mĭr'ror, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIRRORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIRRORING.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mĭrth, *n.* [A.-S. *mirdh*. See MERRY.] High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety.

Syn. — Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity. See GLADNESS.

Mĭrth'fụl, *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial; festive.

Mĭrth'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a mirthful manner.

Mĭrth'fụl-ness, *n.* State or quality of being mirthful.

Mĭrth'less, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

Mĭr'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with deep mud; full of mire. **2.** Consisting of mire.

Mĭr'zȧ, *n.* [Per. *mîrzâ*, abbrev. fr. *mîrzâdah*, son of the prince, from Per. *mîr*, Ar. *amîr*, *emîr*, prince, and Per. *zâdeh*, son.] The common style of honor in Persia. When appended to a name, it signifies *prince*.

Mis-ăc'çep-tā'tion, *n.* Wrong acceptation; understanding in a wrong sense.

Mĭs'ad-vĕnt'ūre, *n.* Unlucky accident; ill adventure.

Syn. — Mischance; mishap; misfortune; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

Mĭs'al-lĕġe' (mĭs'al-lĕj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

Mĭs'al-lī'ançe, *n.* Improper association; *especially*, a degrading connection by marriage with a person of inferior social station.

Mĭs'an-thrōpe, } *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*, from *μισεῖν*,
Mis-ăn'thro-pĭst, } to hate, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] A hater of mankind.

Mĭs'an-thrŏp'ic, } *a.* Hating, or having a dislike
Mĭs'an-thrŏp'ic-al, } to, mankind.

Mis-ăn'thro-py, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

Mis-ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A wrong application.

Mĭs'ap-plў', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISAPPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly or to a wrong purpose.

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISAPPREHENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISAPPREHENDING.] To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

Syn. — Misconception; misunderstanding; mistake.

Mĭs'ap-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

Mĭs'as-crĭbe', *v. t.* To ascribe erroneously.

Mĭs'as-sīgn' (-as-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign erroneously.

Mĭs'be-cōme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* To suit ill; not to befit or become.

Mĭs'be-gŏt', } *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly be-
Mĭs'be-gŏt'ten, } gotten.

Mĭs'be-hāve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISBEHAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISBEHAVING.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

Mĭs'be-hāv'ior (-hāv'yur), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill-conduct.

Mĭs'be-lief', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

Mĭs'be-liēv'er, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

Mĭs'be-stōw', *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

Mis-căl'cu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCALCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCALCULATING.] To calculate erroneously.

Mis-căl'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

Mis-çąll' (mĭs-kawl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCALLING.] To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to abuse.

Mis-căr'riage (mĭs-kăr'rij, 45), *n.* **1.** Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. **2.** Evil or improper behavior. **3.** Premature birth.

Mis-căr'ry, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCARRYING.] **1.** To fail of the intended effect. **2.** To fail to reach its destination. **3.** To bring forth young before the proper time.

Mis-cȧst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCASTING.] To cast or reckon erroneously.

Mis-cȧst', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

Mĭs'çe-ġe-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *miscere*, to mix, and *genere*, to beget.] Amalgamation of races.

Mĭs'çel-lā'ne-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Lat. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters.

Mĭs'çel-lā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus*, mixed, from *miscere*, to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. [ous.

Mĭs'çel-lā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being miscellane-

Mĭs'çel-la-ny (44), *n.* [Lat. *miscellanea*, pl. neut. of *miscellaneus*.] **1.** A mass or mixture of various kinds; a medley. **2.** *Especially*, a collection of compositions on various subjects.

Mis-chançe', *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune.

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune; misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster.

Mis-chärġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCHARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCHARGING.] To mistake in charging, as an account. [count.

Mis-chärġe', *n.* A mistake in charging, as an ac-

Mĭs'chĭef, *n.* [O. Fr. *meschef*, from Fr. *mes*, equiv. to Lat. *minus*, less, and *chef*, head, end, from Lat. *caput*; properly, ill end.] **1.** Evil produced or effected, whether with or without intention; often, trivial evil or vexation, caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport. **2.** Cause of trouble or vexation.

Syn. — Damage; harm. — *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; *harm* is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; *mischief* is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things. We often suffer *damage* or *harm* from accident, or from the course of Providence, but *mischief* always springs from the perversity or folly of man. No one can tell the *mischiefs* which result to a community from a tattling disposition.

Mĭs'chĭef-māk'er, *n.* One who makes mischief.

Mĭs'chĭef-māk'ing, *a.* Causing harm or mischief.

Mĭs'chiev-oŭs (mĭs'chiv-us), *a.* **1.** Making mischief. **2.** Inclined to do harm.

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

Mĭs'chiev-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a mischievous manner.

Mĭs'chiev-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being mischievous.

Mĭsçh'nȧ (mĭsh'nȧ), *n.* The text of the Jewish Talmud.

Mis-chōōse' (mis-chōōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISCHOSE; *p. p.* MISCHOSEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCHOOSING.] To choose wrongly. [tion.

Mĭs'çī-tā'tion, *n.* Erroneous or inappropriate quota-

Mis-çīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCITING.] To cite erroneously or inappropriately.

Mis-clāim', *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.

Mis-cŏm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Erroneous computation.

Mĭs'con-çēit', *n.* Misconception.

Mĭs'con-çēive', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCON-

CEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONCEIVING.] To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly.

Syn.— To misapprehend; misunderstand; misjudge; mistake.

Mĭs'con-çĕp'tion, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Syn.— Misapprehension; misunderstanding; mistake.

Mis-con'duct, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior.

Syn.— Misbehavior; misdemeanor; mismanagement; misdeed; delinquency; offense.

Mĭs'con-dŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCONDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONDUCTING.] To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

Mĭs'con-jĕct'ūre (53), *n.* A wrong conjecture.

Mĭs'con-jĕct'ūre, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrongly.

Mĭs'con-strŭc'tion, *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation of words or things.

Mis-cŏn'strue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCONSTRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONSTRUING.] To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously.

Mis-coun'sel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCOUNSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCOUNSELING.] To counsel wrongly.

Mis-count', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCOUNTING.] To mistake in counting.

Mis-count', *v. i.* To make wrong reckoning.

Mis-count', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

Mĭs'cre-ant, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescréant*, from *mes*, wrong, from Lat. *minus*, less, and *credens*, p. pr. of *credere*, to believe.] **1.** An infidel; a misbeliever. **2.** A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

Mis-dāte', *n.* A wrong date.

Mis-dāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDATING.] To date erroneously.

Mis-deed', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Syn.— Misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; offense; trespass; transgression; crime.

Mis-deem', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDEEMING.] To judge erroneously; to misjudge.

Mĭs'de-mēan', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDEMEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDEMEANING.] To behave ill.

Mĭs'de-mēan'or, *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct. **2.** (*Law.*) Any crime less than a felony.

Syn.— Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

Mĭs'dĭ-rĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDIRECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDIRECTING.] **1.** To give a wrong direction to. **2.** To direct to a wrong person or place.

Mĭs'dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of directing wrongly. **2.** (*Law.*) An error of a judge in charging the jury.

Mis-dŏ', *v. t.* [*imp.* MISDID; *p. p.* MISDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDOING.] To do wrongly.

Mis-dŏ', *v. i.* To do wrong; to commit a fault or crime.

Mis-dŏ'er (-dōō'er), *n.* One who misdoes; a wrong-doer.

Mis-dŏ'ing (-dōō'ing), *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

Mĭs'em-ploy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISEMPLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISEMPLOYING.] To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss.

Mĭs'em-ploy'ment, *n.* Ill employment.

Mis-ĕn'try, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

Mī'ser, *n.* [Lat. *miser*, wretched, miserable.] An extremely covetous person; a niggard.

Mĭz'er-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *miserabilis*, from *miserari*, to lament, pity, from *miser*, wretched.] **1.** Very unhappy; in a state of misery or distress. **2.** Causing misery. **3.** Very poor; worthless; despicable.

Syn.— Abject; forlorn; pitiable: wretched.

Mĭz'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being miserable.

Mĭz'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a miserable manner; unhappily.

Mĭz'e-rē're, *n.* [Lat., have mercy. See *supra.*] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The 51st psalm, which commences with this word.

Mī'ser-ly, *a.* Very covetous; sordid.

Syn.— Avaricious; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; covetous; stingy; mean.

Mĭz'er-y, *n.* [Lat. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] **1.** Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. **2.** Natural evils which are the cause of misery; calamity; misfortune.

Syn.— Wretchedness; torture; agony; torment; anguish; distress; calamity; misfortune.

Mis-ĕs'ti-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISESTIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISESTIMATING.] To estimate erroneously.

Mis-fēa'sançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, wrong, fr. Lat. *minus*, less, and *faisance*, from *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to do.] (*Law.*) A trespass; a wrong done.

Mis-fĭt', *n.* A bad fit.

Mis-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISFORMING.] To put into an ill shape.

Mis-fôrt'une, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil or cross accident.

Syn.— Calamity; mishap; mischance; misadventure; ill; harm; disaster. See AFFLICTION.

Mis-gĭve', *v. t.* [*imp.* MISGAVE; *p. p.* MISGIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGIVING.] To fill with doubt and apprehension; to deprive of confidence; to fail.

Mis-gĭv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence; distrust.

Mis-gŏt'ten, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

Mis-gôv'ern, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISGOVERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGOVERNING.] To govern ill.

Mis-gôv'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Ill administration of public or private affairs. **2.** Irregularity; disorder.

Mis-guīd'ançe, *n.* Wrong direction or guidance.

Mis-guīde' (72), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISGUIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGUIDING.] To direct ill; to lead into error.

Mis-hăp', *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck.

Syn.— Calamity; misfortune; mischance; accident; disaster.

Mis-hēar', *v. i.* To mistake in hearing.

Mĭsh'-măsh, *n.* [Ger. *misch-masch*, from *mischen*, to mix.] A mingle, or hotch-potch.

Mĭsh'nà, *n.* [N. Heb. *mishnâh*, i. e., repetition, explanation (sc. of the divine law), from Heb. *shânâh*, to change, to repeat.] A collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

Mĭs'im-prōve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISIMPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISIMPROVING.] To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse.

Mĭs'im-prōve'ment, *n.* Ill use or employment.

Mĭs'in-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINFORMING.] To give erroneous information to.

Mis-ĭn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Wrong information.

Mĭs'in-fôrm'er, *n.* One who gives wrong information.

Mĭs'in-strŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINSTRUCTING.] To instruct amiss.

Mĭs'in-tẽr'pret, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINTERPRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINTERPRETING.] To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss.

Mĭs'in-tẽr'pre-tā'tion, *n.* A mistaken interpretation.

Mis-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISJOINING.] To join unfitly or improperly.

Mis-jŭdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISJUDGING.] To mistake in judging of.

Mis-jŭdġe', *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

Mis-jŭdġ'ment, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

Mis-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLAYING.] **1.** To lay in a wrong place. **2.** To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

Mĭz'le (mĭz'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLING.] [From *mist*; properly *mistle.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist.

Mĭz'le (mĭz'l), *n.* A fine rain; a thick mist.

Mis-lēad', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLEADING.] To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.

Syn.— To delude.— To *mislead* is to lead astray in any manner; to *delude* is to do it by exciting the imagination. The former does not of necessity imply any bad design; a man may *mislead* us through false information or erroneous judgment. The latter always supposes more or less of conscious intention; an impostor *deludes* his dupes by false pretenses and hypocrisy.

Mis-lēad'er, *n.* One who leads into error.

Mĭz'le-tōe, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mis-līke', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLIKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLIKING.] To dislike; to have aversion to.

Mis-līke', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

Mĭz'ly (mĭz'lĭ), *a.* [See MISLE and MIST.] Raining in very small drops.

Mis-măn'aġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMANAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMANAGING.] To behave or manage ill.

Mis-măn'aġe, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.

Mis-măn'aġe-ment, *n.* Ill or improper management.

Mis-măn'a-ġer, *n.* One who manages ill.

Mis-märk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMARKED (mis-märkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMARKING.] To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously.

Mis-măteh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMATCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMATCHING.] To match unsuitably.
Mis-nāme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISNAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISNAMING.] To call by the wrong name.
Mis-nō'mer, *n.* [From O. Fr. *mes*, amiss, wrong, from Lat. *minus*, less, and Fr. *nommer*, to name, Lat. *nominare*, from *nomen*, name.] **1.** (*Law.*) The mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. **2.** A wrong or inapplicable name or title.
Mis-ob-şĕrve', *v. t.* To observe inaccurately.
Mĭ-sŏg'a-mĭst, *n.* [Gr. μισόγαμος, from μισεῖν, to hate, and γάμος, marriage.] A hater of marriage.
Mĭ-sŏg'a-my, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
Mĭ-sŏg'y-nĭst, *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης, μισογύναιος, from μισεῖν, to hate, and γυνή, woman.] A woman-hater.
Mĭ-sŏg'y-ny, *n.* Hatred of the female sex. [&c.
Mis-pĕll', **Mis-pĕnd'**, &c. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND,
Mĭs'per-suāde' (-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.
Mĭs'per-suā'şion (-swā'zhun), *n.* A false persuasion.
Mis-pĭck'el (-pĭk'l), *n.* [Ger.; O. Ger. *mispũckel*, *miszpieckel*.] (*Min.*) Arsenical iron pyrites.
Mis-plāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPLACED (-plāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPLACING.] To put in a wrong place.
Mis-plāçe'ment, *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place; the state of being misplaced.
Mis-plēad', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPLEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPLEADING.] To err in pleading.
Mis-point', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPOINTING.] To point improperly.
Mis-prĭnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRINTING.] To mistake in printing; to print wrong.
Mis-prĭnt', *n.* A mistake or error in printing.
Mis-prĭş'ion (mis-prĭzh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *misprisio*. See *infra*, and cf. Fr. *mépris*, contempt.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A neglect, negligence, or contempt; as, *misprision of treason*, or *felony*, is a neglect or light account made of treason or felony, by not revealing it, when one has a bare knowledge of it. (*b.*) Neglect, oversight, or mistake, as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record.
Mis-prīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRIZING.] To slight or undervalue.
Mĭs'pro-nounçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRONOUNCED (-pro-nounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRONOUNCING.] To pronounce erroneously.
Mĭs'pro-nounçe', *v. i.* To pronounce incorrectly.
Mĭs'pro-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.
Mĭs'pro-pōr'tion, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.
Mĭs'quo-tā'tion, *n.* An erroneous quotation.
Mis-quōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISQUOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISQUOTING.] To quote erroneously.
Mĭs're-çĭt'al, *n.* An inaccurate recital.
Mĭs're-çīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRECITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRECITING.] To recite erroneously.
Mis-rĕck'on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRECKONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRECKONING.] To reckon or compute wrongly.
Mis-rĕck'on-ing, *n.* An erroneous computation.
Mĭs're-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRELATING.] To relate falsely or inaccurately.
Mĭs're-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.
Mĭs're-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREMEMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREMEMBERING.] To mistake in remembering.
Mĭs're-mĕm'ber, *v. i.* To make a mistake in remembering.
Mĭs're-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREPORTING.] To report erroneously.
Mĭs're-pōrt', *v. i.* To make an incorrect report.
Mĭs're-pōrt', *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.
Mis-rĕp're-şĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREPRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREPRESENTING.] To represent falsely or incorrectly. [sentation.
Mis-rĕp're-şĕnt', *v. i.* To make an incorrect repre-
Mis-rĕp're-şent-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of giving a false or erroneous representation. **2.** A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice.
Mis-rĕp're-şĕnt'er, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.
Mis-rŭle', *n.* **1.** Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. **2.** Unjust domination.
Mĭss, *n.* [Contr. from *mistress*, q. v.] Young woman or girl;— chiefly used as a title of address, prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.
Mĭss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSED (mĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSING.] [A.-S. *missian*, O. H. Ger. *missan*.] **1.** To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding. **2.** To do without; to forego. **3.** To omit; to pass by. **4.** To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of.
Mĭss, *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit. **2.** Not to succeed; to fail. **3.** To fail to obtain, learn, or find. **4.** To mistake; to err. [error.
Mĭss, *n.* **1.** Loss; want; felt absence. **2.** Mistake;
Mĭs'sal, *n.* [L. Lat. *missale*, *liber missalis*, from *missa*, mass. See MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.
Mĭş'şel-tōe, *n.* See MISTLETOE.
Mis-sĕnd', *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.
Mis-sĕrve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSERVING.] To serve unfaithfully.
Mis-shāpe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSHAPED (mis-shāpt', 108, 109) (*p. p.* also MISSHAPEN); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSHAPING.] To shape ill; to deform.
Mĭs'sile, *a.* [Lat. *missilis*, from *mittere*, *missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown.
Mĭs'sile, *n.* A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.
Mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *missio*, from *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1.** Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission. **2.** Errand; duty on which one is sent. **3.** Persons sent; a delegation; an embassy. **4.** A station, residence, or organization, of missionaries.
Mĭs'sion-a-ry (mĭsh'un-), *n.* One who is sent upon a mission; *especially*, one sent to propagate religion.
Mĭs'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to missions.
Mĭs'sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1.** Intended to be sent; prepared for sending out. **2.** Intended to be thrown or hurled; missile.
Mĭs'sĭve, *n.* That which is sent; a message.
Mis-spēak', *v. i.* To err or mistake in speaking.
Mis-spēak', *v. t.* To utter wrongly.
Mis-spĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPELLED, or MISSPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSPELLING.] To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.
Mis-spĕll'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.
Mis-spĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss; to squander.
Mis-stāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSTATING.] To state wrongly; to falsify.
Mis-stāte'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement.
Mis-stĕp' (109), *n.* A wrong or false step.
Mis-stĕp', *v. i.* To take a wrong step.
Mĭst, *n.* [A.-S. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*.] **1.** Visible watery vapor at or near the surface of the earth; fog. **2.** Coarse, watery vapor, approaching the form of rain. **3.** Hence, any thing which dims or darkens.
Mĭst, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with mist.
Mĭst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTING.] To rain in very fine drops.
Mis-tāk'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be mistaken.
Mis-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTOOK; *p. p.* MISTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTAKING.] **1.** To take wrongly; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive. **2.** To substitute erroneously, as a thought or thing.

To be mistaken, (*a.*) To be misapprehended or misunderstood. (*b.*) To be taken or led astray; hence, to err, to misapprehend.

Mis-tāke', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.
Mis-tāke', *n.* **1.** A taking or apprehending wrongly. **2.** A fault in opinion, judgment, or conduct; a misconception.

Syn. — Blunder; error; bull. See BLUNDER.

Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), *p. a.* **1.** Guilty of a mistake; in error. **2.** Erroneous; incorrect; wrong.
Mis-tāk'en-ly (-tāk'n-), *adv.* By mistake.
Mis-tāk'er, *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.
Mis-tēach', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTAUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTEACHING.] To teach wrongly.
Mis-tĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTOLD; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTELLING.] [See TELL.] To tell erroneously.
Mĭs'ter, *n.* [Contr. from Lat. *magister*, like *master*.] Sir; master; — a title of any adult male, nearly always written in the abbreviated form, *Mr.*
Mis-tĕrm' (14), *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.
Mis-tīme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTIMING.] To time wrongly; not to adapt to
Mis-tīme', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time. [the time.
Mĭst'i-ness, *n.* A state of being misty.
Mis-tī'tle, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.
Mĭş'tle (mĭz'l), *v. i.* [Eng. *mist*. See MISLE and MIZZLE.] To fall in very fine drops, as rain.

Mĭs'tle-tōe (mĭz'l-to), *n.* [A.-S. *misteltâ*, D. *mistelboom.*] (*Bot.*) A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids.

Mĭs'trans-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRANSLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRANSLATING.] To translate erroneously.

Mĭs'trans-lā'tion, *n.* An erroneous translation.

Mĭs'tress, *n.* [O Eng. *maistress*, L. Lat. *magistressa*, *magistrissa*, for Lat. *magistra*, f. of *magister*. See MASTER.] **1.** A woman who exercises authority, is chief, &c.; the female head of a family, a school, &c. **2.** A woman well skilled in any thing, or having the mastery over it. **3.** A beloved object; a sweetheart. **4.** A paramour; a concubine. **5.** Madam;—a title or term of address, now superseded by the abbreviated form *Missis*, which is written *Mrs.*

Mis-trī'al, *n.* (*Law.*) A false or erroneous trial.

Mis-trŭst', *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

Mis-trŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRUSTING.] **1.** To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt. **2.** Hence, to anticipate as near or likely to occur; to surmise.

Mis-trŭst'fŭl, *a.* Suspicious; wanting confidence.

Mis-trŭst'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

Mis-trŭst'fŭl-ness, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.

Mis-tūne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTUNING.] To tune wrong or erroneously.

Mis-tū'tor, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mĭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* MISTIER; *superl.* MISTIEST.] **1.** Overspread with mist; attended by mist. **2.** Obscured as if by mist.

Mis-ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUNDERSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUNDERSTANDING.] To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Mis-ŭn'der-stănd'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of meaning; error; misconception. **2.** Disagreement; difference; slight quarrel.

Mis-ūs'ăge (mis-yūz'ej), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

Mis-ūse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUSING.] **1.** To treat or use improperly. **2.** To treat ill.

Syn.— To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis-ūse', *n.* **1.** Wrong or incorrect application or use; misapplication. **2.** Morally wrong use; abuse.

Mis-wĕd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISWEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISWEDDING.] To wed improperly.

Mis-wor'ship-er (-wûr'ship-), *n.* One who worships wrongly.

Mis-yōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISYOKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISYOKING.] To yoke or join improperly.

Mīte, *n.* [A.-S. *mîte*, L. Lat. *mita.*] **1.** Any thing very small; a minute object. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Zoöl.*) A minute spider, having jaws, which distinguish it from the ticks, and of which there are several varieties. (*b.*) A very small piece of money; *especially*, the smallest coin known to the Hebrews, a little more than one fourth of an English farthing, or less than two mills of our currency.

Mī'ter, **Mī'tre**, *n.* [Lat. *mitra*, Gr. *μίτρα*, head-band, turban.] **1.** A covering for the head, worn by bishops, cardinals, &c. **2.** (*Arch.*) The joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of molding, each cut off at an angle of 45°, and matching together so as to form a right angle. The term is also applied to pieces meeting at any other angle.

Mitre.

Mī'ter, **Mī'tre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITERED, or MITRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITERING, or MITRING.] (*Arch.*) To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, particularly when at a right angle.

Mī'ter, **Mī'tre**, *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with a miter. **2.** To unite at an angle of 45°.

Mĭt'i-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being alleviated.

Mĭt'i-gant, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans*, p. pr. of *mitigare*. See *infra.*] Tending to mitigate; lenitive.

Mĭt'i-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITIGATING.] [Lat. *mitigare*, *mitigatum*, from *mitis*, mild, soft.] **1.** To alleviate, as suffering. **2.** To make less rigorous; to soften in severity or harshness; to temper. **3.** To render more tolerable. **4.** To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

Syn.— To assuage.—He who *mitigates* relaxes in respect to harshness; he who *assuages* actively lessens the pain of others. We *mitigate* by being less severe; we *assuage* by being positively kind. A judge *mitigates* a sentence; friends *assuage* our afflictions.

Mĭt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.

Syn.— Alleviation; abatement; relief.

Mĭt'i-gā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to mitigate; alleviating; relieving; lenitive.

Mĭt'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, mitigates.

Mī'tre, *n.* & *v.* See MITER.

Mĭtt, *n.* [Abbrev. from *mitten.*] A mitten; also, a thin, fingerless cover for the wrist and hand.

Mĭt'ten (58), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mutan*, *mitinigh*, from *math*, the hand; Armor. *mittain.*] A cover for the hand, without fingers.

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of. [*Colloq.*]—*To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly; to handle unceremoniously. [*Colloq.*]

Mĭt'ti-mŭs, *n.* [Lat., we send, from *mittere*, to send.] (*Law.*) A warrant of commitment to prison.

Mīt'y, *a.* Having, or abounding with, mites.

Mix, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED (less properly MIXT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIXING.] [A.-S. *miscan*, allied to Lat. *miscere*, *mixtum*, Gr. *μίσγειν.*] **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of; to unite; to blend. **2.** To unite with in company; to join; to associate. **3.** To produce by the stirring together of ingredients; to mingle.

Mix, *v. i.* **1.** To become united or blended promiscuously. **2.** To be joined; to associate.

Mix'er, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

Mix'ti-lĭn'e-al, **Mix'ti-lĭn'e-ar**, *a.* [Lat. *mixtus*, mixed, p. p. of *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix, and Eng. *lineal*, *linear.*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.

Mixt'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *mixtura*, from *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] **1.** Art of mixing, or state of being mixed. **2.** That which is mixed or mingled. **3.** An ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

Syn.— Union; association; admixture; intermixture; medley.

Mīz'zen (mĭz'zn), *a.* [It. *mezzana*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half. See MEZZO.] (*Naut.*) Hindmost; nearest the stern.

Mīz'zen, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail.

Mĭz'zle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIZZLING.] [See MISLE and MISTLE.] To rain in very fine drops.

Mĭz'zle, *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Mne-mŏn'ic, **Mne-mŏn'ic-al**, *a.* (ne-mŏn'ik-), [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr. *μνήμη*, memory.] Assisting the memory.

Mne-mŏn'ĭcs (ne-mŏn'iks), *n. sing.* A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

Mōan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOANING.] [A.-S. *mænan*, to moan and to mean.] To bewail with an audible voice; to lament; to deplore.

Mōan, *v. i.* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain.

Mōan, *n.* **1.** Audible expression of sorrow or suffering; lamentation. **2.** A low, dull sound, like that of a person lamenting.

Mōat, *n.* [O. Fr. *mote*, hill, dike, bank; L. Lat. *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike; Prov. Ger. *mott*, bog-earth heaped up.] (*Fort.*) A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place; a ditch.

Mōat, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense.

Mŏb, *n.* [Lat. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE.] A disorderly crowd; a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose.

Syn.— Populace.—*Populace* signifies the lower orders of the people taken collectively; a *mob* is a riotous assembly of persons. A *mob* may be gathered and dispersed in an hour; the *populace* is a permanent portion of society.

Mŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOBBING.] To attack in a disorderly crowd.

Mŏb'bish, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

Mŏb'-căp, *n.* [D. *mop-muts*, from *mop*, a pug dog, and *muts*, a cap.] A plain cap or head-dress; *especially*, one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself.

Mō'bĭle, *a.* [Lat. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, from *movere*, to move.] Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

Mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, &c. **2.** Activity; readiness to move. **3.** Quality of being inconstant; fickleness.

Mŏb'i-li-zā'tion, *n.* The calling into active service of troops not previously on the war establishment.

Mŏb'i-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOBILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOBILIZING.] To call into active service; — applied to troops which, though enrolled, were not previously on the war establishment.

Mob-ŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [From Eng. *mob*, and Gr. κρατεῖν, to rule.] Rule or ascendency of the mob.

Mŏc'ca-sin, *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquin *makisin*.] **1.** A shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous water serpent of the Southern United States.

Mŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOCKED (mŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* MOCKING.] [From Gr. μωκᾶν, μωκᾶσθαι, from μῶκος, mockery.] **1.** To imitate in contempt or derision. **2.** To treat with scorn or contempt. **3.** To disappoint the hopes of.

Syn. — To deride; ridicule; taunt; jeer; tantalize; disappoint. See DERIDE.

Mŏck, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

Mŏck, *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; mockery.

Mŏck, *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false.

Mŏck'er, *n.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer.

Mŏck'er-y, *n.* **1.** Act of mocking or deriding. **2.** Sportive insult or contempt; derision; ridicule. **3.** Subject of laughter; sport. **4.** Vain imitation or effort.

Mŏck'ing-bīrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A singing-bird of North America remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mocking-bird.

Mō'dal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only. **2.** (*Logic* & *Metaphysics.*) Indicating some mode of conceiving existence, or of expressing thoughts.

Mo-dăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being modal, or being in form only. **2.** (*Logic.*) A modal relation or quality. [mode.

Mō'dal-ly, *adv.* In a modal manner; with reference to

Mōde, *n.* [Lat. *modus*, measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form.] **1.** Manner of existing or being. **2.** Prevailing popular custom. **3.** Variety; gradation; degree. **4.** (*Metaph.*) Condition, or state of being; form, as opposed to *matter*. **5.** (*Logic.*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **6.** (*Gram.*) Manner of action or being, as expressed by a difference of form in the inflection of a verb; mood. **7.** (*Mus.*) The arrangement of the intervals in a scale.

Syn. — Method; manner; form; fashion; way; style. See METHOD.

Mŏd'el (61), *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*, diminutive of *modus*. See *supra.*] **1.** Standard. **2.** Pattern; example. **3.** Something to be copied; a mold. **4.** A representation; a fac-simile. **5.** Hence, *specifically*, a copy, as of a statue or bust; a representation of a machine or structure of any kind on a reduced scale.

Mŏd'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODELING.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model, or propose a model for.

Mŏd'el, *v. i.* (*Fine Arts.*) To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed.

Mŏd'el-er, *n.* One who models; a professed or skillful worker in plastic art.

Mŏd'el-ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

Mŏd'er-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*. See *infra.*] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained.

Mŏd'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODERATING.] [Lat. *moderare*, *moderatum*, from *modus*. See MODE.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to lessen; to allay; to repress; to temper; to qualify.

Mŏd'er-āte, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense.

Syn. — To regulate; mitigate; temper; qualify; repress; abate; lessen; allay; still; appease; pacify; quiet.

Mŏd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a moderate manner; temperately; mildly. **2.** In a middle degree; not excessively. [erate.

Mŏd'er-ate-ness, *n.* State or quality of being mod-

Mŏd'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of moderating, or of imposing due restraint. **2.** State or quality of being moderated or moderate; freedom from excess of any kind. **3.** Calmness of mind; equanimity.

Mŏd'er-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, moderates or restrains. **2.** One who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, &c.

Mŏd'er-ā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a moderator.

Mŏd'ern, *a.* [Lat. *modernus*, from *modo*, just now.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late.

Syn. — Recent; new; novel; late. — *Modern* is opposed to ancient; *recent*, to what has been past for no considerable length of time; as, *modern* civilization, improvements, &c.; *recent* advices, intelligence, &c.

Mŏd'ern, *n.* A person of modern times.

Mŏd'ern-ĭsm, *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date; origin not remote.

Mŏd'ern-ĭst, *n.* One who admires the moderns. [style.

Mŏd'ern-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering modern in

Mŏd'ern-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODERNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODERNIZING.] To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste. [centness.

Mŏd'ern-ness (109), *n.* Quality of being modern; re-

Mŏd'est, *a.* [Lat. *modestus*, from *modus*, measure. See MODE.] **1.** Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency. **2.** Observing the proprieties of the sex; free from familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; — said of a woman. **3.** Evincing modesty in the actor or author.

Syn. — Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

Mŏd'est-ly, *adv.* In a modest manner.

Mŏd'est-y, *n.* **1.** Quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption. **2.** Absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing or conduct; purity of manners.

Syn. — Bashfulness; humility; diffidence; shyness.

Mŏd'i-cŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*. See MODE.] A little; a small quantity.

Mŏd'i-fi'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being modified.

Mŏd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of modifying. **2.** Particular form or manner; modified shape or condition.

Mŏd'i-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, modifies.

Mŏd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODIFYING.] [Lat. *modificare*, *modificari*, from *modus* and *facere*, to make. See MODE.] To change the form or external qualities of; to give a new form to; to vary.

Mo-dĭl'ion (mo-dĭl'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*. See MODULE.] (*Arch.*) The enriched bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian entablature; — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances.

Mōd'ish, *a.* According to the mode; conformed to the extreme fashion; fashionable.

Mōd'ish-ly, *adv.* In the customary mode; fashionably.

Mōd'ish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being modish.

Mŏd'ist, *n.* One who follows the mode, or fashion.

Mŏd'u-lāte (77), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODULATING.] [Lat. *modulari*, *modulatus*, from *modulus*, a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. **2.** To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner. [another.

Mŏd'u-lāte, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key into

Mŏd'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of modulating, or state of being modulated. **2.** Sound modulated; melody. **3.** (*Mus.*) The manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; a change or passing from one key to another.

Mŏd'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, modulates.

Mŏd'ule, *n.* [Lat. *modulus*, a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A model or representation. **2.** (*Arch.*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts of the composition are regulated.

Mo-gŭl', *n.* A person of Mongolian race.

Great Mogul, the emperor of Delhi; the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongols in the 16th cent.

Mō'hâir, *n.* [Prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. Hindoo *mâghar*, a kind of cloth.] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material.

Mo-hăm'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet; of the religion founded by Mohammed.

Mo-hăm'med-an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed.

Mo-hăm'med-an-ĭsm, } *n.* The religion, or doctrines
Mo-hăm'med-ĭsm, } and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

Mo-hăm'med-an-īze, } *v. t.* To make conformable to
Mo-hăm'med-īze, } Mohammedanism.

Moi'dōre, *n.* [From Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling, or about $6.00.

Moi'e-ty (*or* maw'e-tў), *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, Lat. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle, half.] One of two equal parts; the half.

Moil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOILING.] [From Lat. *mollis*, easily movable, pliant, mild, for *movilis*, from *movere*, to move.] To daub; to make dirty; to soil; to defile.

Moil, *v. i.* [Lat. *moliri*, to struggle, toil, from *moles*, a heavy mass.] To work with painful effort; to labor; to toil; to drudge.

Moist, *a.* [O. Fr. *moiste*, prob. from Lat. *hūmectus*, the first syllable having been dropped and *s* before *t* inserted, or perh. from Lat. *musteus*, belonging to new wine or must, new, fresh, from *mustum*, new wine, must.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOISTENING.] **1.** To make damp; to wet slightly. **2.** To soften.

Moist'ness, *n.* State or quality of being moist; moisture.

Moist'ūre, *n.* **1.** A moderate degree of wetness. **2.** That which moistens or makes damp or wet.

Mō'lar, *n.* A grinding tooth; a double tooth.

Mō'lar, } *a.* [Lat. *molaris*, from *mola*, mill, from *mo-*
Mō'la-ry, } *lere*, to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding.

Mo-lăs'ses, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, from Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture.

Mōld, } *n.* [A.-S. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, A.-S. *myl*, O. H.
Mould, } Ger. *molt*, *molta*, Goth. *mulda*, allied to *malan*, Lat. *molere*, to bruise, grind.] **1.** Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized. **2.** Hence, the earthy material, or the matter of which any thing is formed. **3.** A substance like down, which forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.

Mōld, } *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*. See MODULE and
Mould, } MODEL.] **1.** The matrix, in which any thing is cast. **2.** Hence, any thing which serves to regulate the size, form, &c. **3.** Cast; form; shape; character.

Mōld, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDED, or MOULDED;
Mould, } *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDING, or MOULDING.] **1.** To cause to contract mold. **2.** To cover with mold or soil.

Mōld, } *v. i.* To contract or gather mold; to become
Mould, } moldy.

Mōld, } *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape;
Mould, } to model; to fashion.

Mōld'a-ble, }
Mould'a-ble, } *a.* Capable of being molded or formed.

Mōld'er, } *n.* One who, or that which, molds or forms
Mould'er, } into shape.

Mōld'er, } *v. i.* [Eng. *mold*, fine, soft earth.] **1.** To
Mould'er, } turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish. **2.** To waste away gradually.

Mōld'er, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDERED, or MOULD-
Mould'er, } ERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDERING, or MOULDERING.] To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

Mōld'i-ness, } *n.* The state of being moldy, or covered
Mould'i-ness, } with mold.

Mōld'ing, } *n.* **1.** Any thing cast in a mold, or which
Mould'ing, } appears to be so. **2.** (*Arch.*) A projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

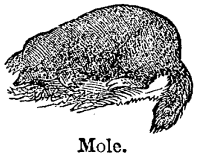
Mōld'y, } *a.* [*compar.* MOLDIER, or MOULDIER;
Mould'y, } *superl.* MOLDIEST, or MOULDIEST.] Overgrown or filled with mold.

Mōle, *n.* [A.-S. *mâl*, *mæl*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

Mōle, *n.* [Lat. *mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

Mōle, *n.* [Lat. *moles*.] A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea, extended before a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.

Mōle, *n.* [D. *mol*, *molworp*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, insect-eating mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur. From its burrowing habits it is called a *moldwarp*, or *mold-turner*.



Mole.

Mōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLING.] To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate.

Mōle'-cast, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

Mo-lē'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or residing in, molecules.

Mŏl'e-cūle, *n.* [Dim of Lat. *moles*, a mass.] One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind.

Mōle'-hĭll, *n.* A little elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Mōle'-skin, *n.* A kind of silk fabric, having a thick, soft shag, like the fur of a mole; also, a kind of shaggy cotton fabric.

Mo-lĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLESTING.] [Lat. *molestare*, from *molestus*, troublesome, from *moles*, a heavy mass, load, burden.] To trouble; to render uneasy.

Syn. — To disturb; incommode; inconvenience; annoy; vex; tease.

Mŏl'es-tā'tion, *n.* Act of molesting, or state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

Mo-lĕst'er, *n.* One who molests.

Mŏl'lah, *n.* [Ar. *maula*, Turk. *mewla*, from *walai*, to rule.] One of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges.

Mŏl'li-ent (*or* mŏl'yent), *a.* [Lat. *molliens*, p. pr. of *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

Mŏl'li-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mollified.

Mŏl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; mitigation.

Mŏl'li-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

Mŏl'li-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLLIFYING.] [Lat. *mollificare*, from *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make soft or tender. **2.** To assuage, as pain or irritation. **3.** To appease, as excited feeling or passion; to pacify. **4.** To reduce in harshness or asperity.

Mol-lŭs'can, *n.* A mollusk.

Mol-lŭs'can, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusks, or par-
Mol-lŭs'coŭs, } taking of their properties.

Mŏl'lusk, *n.* [Lat. *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, id.] (*Zoöl.*) An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body (whence the name), which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally.

Mōlt (20), } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLTED, or MOULTED;
Mōult, } *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLTING, or MOULTING.] [Prov. Ger. *mutern*, *mŭtern*, M. H. Ger. *mûzen*, O. H. Ger. *mûzôn*, O. L. Ger. *mûtôn*, Sp. *mudar*, It. *mudare*, Fr. *muer*. See MEW.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal.

Mōlt, } *v. t.* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers, and
Mōult, } the like; to shed.

Mōlt'en (mōlt'n, 20), *p. a.* Melted; made of melted metal. See MELT.

Mo-lўb'date, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

Mŏl'yb-dē'nà, *n.* [Lat. *molybdæna*, Gr. μολύβδαινα, from μόλυβδος, lead.] (*Min.*) An ore of a dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago; sulphuret of molybdenum.

Mo-lўb'de-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena, or obtained from it.

Mŏl'yb-dē'num, *n.* [N. Lat. *molybdænum*. See MOLYBDENA.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal occurring in nature.

Mō'ment, *n.* [Lat. *momentum*, for *movimentum*, from *movere*, to move.] **1.** A minute portion of time; an instant. **2.** Impulsive power; momentum. **3.** Hence, importance in influence or effect. **4.** An essential element; a deciding point, fact, or consideration.

Syn. — Instant. — A *moment* allows of a beginning and end; an *instant* is indivisible. The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and urgency than the former. "Do it this *instant*" requires the utmost haste: "Do it this *moment*" admits of no hesitation or delay.

Mō'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment.

Mō'ment-a-ri-ness, *n.* State of being momentary.

Mō'ment-a-ry (44), *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

Mō'ment-ly, *adv.* **1.** For a moment. **2.** In a moment; every moment.

Mo-mĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Of moment or consequence; important; weighty.

Mo-mĕnt'oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being of great importance.

Mo-mĕn'tum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* *MO-MĔN'TĂ*; Eng. *pl.* MOMĔN'TUMS. [Lat. See MOMENT.] **1.** (*Mech.*) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the

velocity; impetus. **2.** Essential element, or constituent element.

Mŏn'a-chal, *a.* [From Lat. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχός, a monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Mŏn'a-chĭsm, *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life.

Mŏn'ad, *n.* [Lat. *monas*, *monadis*, Gr. μονάς, μονάδος, unity, unit, from μονάς, solitary, alone, from μόνος, alone.] **1.** An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the simplest kind of minute animalcules.

Mo-năd'ic, } *a.* Relating to monads; having the
Mo-năd'ic-al, } nature of a monad.

Mŏn'arch, *n.* [Gr. μόναρχης, μόναρχός, from μόνος, alone, and ἄρχειν, to be first, rule, govern.] **1.** A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. **2.** One superior to all others of the same kind.

Mo-närch'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Mo-närch'i-al, *a.* The same as MONARCHICAL.

Mo-närch'ic, } *a.* **1.** Vested in a single ruler. **2.**
Mo-närch'ic-al, } Pertaining to monarchy or a monarch.

Mŏn'arch-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-ĭst, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-y, *n.* **1.** A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch. **2.** The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

Mŏn'as-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

Mŏn'as-tĕr'y (*colloq.* mŏn'as-trў), *n.* [Lat. *monasterium*, Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστήρ, equiv. to μοναστής, a solitary, a monk, from μονάζειν, to live in solitude, from μόνος, alone.] A house of religious retirement, especially for monks.

Syn. — Cloister; convent; nunnery; abbey; priory. See CLOISTER.

Mo-năs'tic, *n.* A monk.

Mo-năs'tic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to monasteries, or to
Mo-năs'tic-al, } monks and nuns. **2.** Secluded from the temporal concerns of life; recluse.

Mo-năs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a retired manner; in the manner of monks; reclusely.

Mo-năs'ti-çĭsm, *n.* The institution of monkish life.

Mŏn'day (mŭn'dў), *n.* [O. Eng. *monenday*, A.-S. *mônandag*, i. e., day of the moon.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday and preceding Tuesday.

Mŏn'e-ta-ry (mŭn'e-tĕr-ў), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in money; pecuniary.

Mŏn'ey (mŭn'ў), *n.; pl.* MŌN'EYS. [O. Fr. *moneie*, *monoie*, Lat. *moneta*, from *Moneta* (i. e., the adviser, from *monere*, to warn), a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] **1.** Coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce. **2.** Hence, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling as the equivalent of money.

Syn. — Cash. — *Money* was originally stamped coin, and afterward any thing that generally takes its place in buying and selling. *Cash*, from the French *caisse*, a chest, was originally *coin* kept on hand for immediate use; and hence, *cash payments* are strictly payments in coin, though current notes are ordinarily received in such cases, because they can always be *cashed* at the bank.

Mŏn'ey-brō'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Mŏn'ey-chān'ger, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.

Mŏn'eyed (mŭn'id), *a.* **1.** Rich in money; having money. **2.** Consisting in, or composed of, money.

Mŏn'ey-er (mŭn'ў-er), *n.* (*Coinage*) A responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin.

Mŏn'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.

Mŏn'ey-ôr'der, *n.* An order for a sum of money deposited at one post-office, on some other office where the payment is to be made.

Mŏn'ger (mŭng'ger), *n.* [A.-S. *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, Icel. *mânga*.] A trader; a dealer; — now used only or chiefly in composition. [to traffic in.

Mŏn'ger, *v. t.* To deal in; to make merchandise of;

Mŏn'grel (mŭng'grel), *a.* [A.-S. *mengan*, *mencgan*, to mix. See MINGLE.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

Mŏn'grel, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn.] **1.** Instruction given by way of caution; admonition; warning. **2.** Information; notice.

Mŏn'i-tĭve, *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory.

Mŏn'i-tor, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** One who monishes or admonishes. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to instruct a division or class.

Mŏn'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor. **2.** Conducted or taught by monitors. **3.** Communicated by monitors.

Mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving admonition; warning.

Mŏn'i-tress, *n.* A female monitor.

Mŏnk (mŭnk), *n.* [A.-S. *monec*, *monc*, fr. Lat. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχός, from μόνος, alone.] **1.** One of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises. **2.** (*Print.*) A blotted and indistinct impression from type which have received too much ink.

Mŏnk'er-y, *n.* The life of monks; monastic life; monastic usage or customs.

Mŏnk'ey (mŭnk'ў), *n.; pl.* MŎNK'EYS. [Cf. O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of *monna*, an ape, and dame, mistress, contracted from *madonna*, q. v.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of four-footed mammals, having pectoral mammæ, short legs with hand-shaped prehensile feet, usually, long arms with clasping hands, and almost always a prehensile tail; an ape. **2.** More strictly, the long-tailed individuals of the order. **3.** A name of contempt, or of slight kindness. **4.** The weight of a pile-driver.

Mŏnk'ey-ĭsm, *n.* Conduct of a monkey; resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions. [et.

Mŏnk'ey-jăck'et, *n.* A long, tailless, close-fitting jack-

Mŏnk'ey-rāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship.

Mŏnk'ey-wrĕnch (mŭnk'ў-rĕnch), *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

Mŏnk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

Mŏn'o-eär'poŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat.

Mŏn'o-chôrd (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. μονόχορδον, from μονόχορδος, with but one string, μόνος, only, single, and χορδή, string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of one string only, for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

Mŏn'o-chro-măt'ic, *a.* Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

Mŏn'o-chrōme, *n.* [From Gr. μονόχρωμος, of one color, from μόνος, single, and χρῶμα, color.] A painting with a single color.

Mo-nŏc'u-lar, } *a.* **1.** Having one eye only; with
Mo-nŏc'u-loŭs, } one eye only. **2.** Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time.

Mŏn'o-cūle, *n.* [Lat. *monoculus*, one-eyed, from Gr. μόνος, single, and Lat. *oculus*, eye.] (*Entom.*) An insect with only one eye.

Mŏn'o-dăc'tyl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. μονοδάκτυλος, from μόνος, single, and δάκτυλος, finger.] Having but one finger or

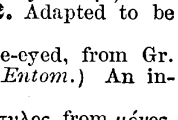
Mŏn'o-dĭst, *n.* One who writes a monody. [toe.

Mŏn'o-dy, *n.* [Gr. μονῳδία, from μονῳδός, singing alone, from μόνος, single, and ᾠδή, song.] A mournful poem, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

Mo-nŏg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nŏg'a-my, *n.* [From Gr. μόνος, single, and γάμος, marriage.] A marriage to one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife, or may not marry again after the death of a first wife.

Mŏn'o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and γράμμα, letter, from γράφειν, to write.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters, interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name.



Monogram.

Mŏn'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and γραφή, a writing, description.] A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things.

Mŏn'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* **1.** Drawn in
Mŏn'o-grăph'ic-al, } lines without colors. **2.** Pertaining to a monograph.

Mo-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* **1.** A representation by lines only; an outline drawing; a mere sketch. **2.** A monograph.

Mŏn'o-lĭth, *n.* [Gr. μονόλιθος, from μόνος, single, and λίθος, stone.] A pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone.

Mŏn'o-lŏgue, *n.* [Gr. μονολογία, from μόνος, alone, single, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] **1.** A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy. **2.** A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-à, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and μανία, madness, mania.] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only.

Syn.—Insanity; madness; alienation; aberration; derangement; mania.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *a.* Affected with monomania.

Mo-nō'mi-al, *n.* [From Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *νομή*, distribution.] (*Alg.*) A single algebraic expression; that is, an expression unconnected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

Mo-nŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *μονοπάθεια*, fr. *μόνος*, alone, and *πάθος*, suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Mŏn'o-pĕt'a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *πέταλον*, leaf, flower-leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube.

Mŏn'oph-thŏng (mŏn'of-thŏng *or* mo-nŏp'thong), *n.* [Gr. *μονόφθογγος*, from *μόνος*, alone, and *φθογγός*, sound, voice.] **1.** A single uncompounded vowel sound. **2.** A vowel digraph.

Mŏn'oph-thŏn'gal (mŏn'of-thŏng'gal), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong.

Mo-nŏph'y-sīte, *n.* [Gr. *μονοφυσίτης*, from *μόνος*, alone, single, and *φύσις*, nature.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

Mo-nŏp'o-list, } *n.* One who monopolizes.
Mo-nŏp'o-līz'er, }

Mo-nŏp'o-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MONOPOLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MONOPOLIZING.] **1.** To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity, with the view to appropriate or control the exclusive sale of. **2.** To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of, especially the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district. **3.** Hence, to engross or obtain the whole of.

Mo-nŏp'o-ly, *n.* [Lat. *monopolium*, Gr. *μονοπολία*, *μονοπώλιον*, from *μονος*, alone, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] The sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market.

Mo-nŏp'ter-al, *a.* [Gr. *μονόπτερος*, with but one wing, with a row of pillars only, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *πτερόν*, feather, wing.] (*Arch.*) With but one wing; — applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns without a cell.

Mŏn'op-tōte, or **Mo-nŏp'tōte**, *n.* [Gr. *μονόπτωτος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *πτωτός*, apt to fall, fallen, from *πίπτειν*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun having only one case.

Mŏn'o-stĭch (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *μονόστιχον*, from *μόνος*, single, and *στίχος*, line, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Mŏn'o-strŏph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *μονοστροφικός*, from *μόνος*, single, and *στροφή*, strophe.] (*Pros.*) Having one strophe only; not varied in measure.

Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'ic, *a.* **1.** Consisting of one syllable. **2.** Consisting of words of one syllable.

Mŏn'o-sŷl'la-ble, *n.* [Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word of one syllable.

Mŏn'o-thē'ism, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, only, and Θεός, God.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Mŏn'o-thē'ist, *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. [monotheism.

Mŏn'o-the-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of,

Mo-nŏth'e-līte, *n.* [Gr. *μονόθελήτης*, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *θέλειν*, *ἐθέλειν*, to will, be willing.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in his two natures.

Mŏn'o-tōne, *n.* [See MONOTONY.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A single unvaried tone or sound. **2.** (*Rhet.*) The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονότονος*, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *τόνος*, tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone or key; hence, continued with dull uniformity.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs-ly, *adv.* With one uniform tone.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being monotonous.

Mo-nŏt'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονία*, fr. *μόνος*, alone, only, and *τόνος*, tone.] **1.** Absence of variety, as in speaking or singing. **2.** An irksome sameness or want of variety.

Monseigneur (mōng-seen'yur), *n.; pl.* ***MESSEIGNEURS*** (mes-seen'yur). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord.] My lord; your grace or highness; — a title of a person of high birth or rank.

Monsieur (mo-seer' *or* mōs-yûr'), *n.; pl.* ***MESSIEURS*** (mes-seer'). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbrev. of *seigneur*, lord.] **1.** Sir, or mister; — a title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing. It is used specifically of the princes of the French blood-royal. **2.** In general, a Frenchman; — so called in contempt or ridicule.

Mon-sōon', *n.* [Malay. *mûsim*, Hind. *mausim*, *mausam*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season.] A wind in the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

Mŏn'ster, *n.* [Lat. *monstrum*, orig. a divine omen, indicating misfortune, from *monstrare*, to show, point out, indicate.] **1.** Something of unnatural size, shape or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, an animal or plant departing from the usual type. **3.** Any thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness.

Mŏn'strançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *monstrance*, demonstration, proof; Low Lat. *monstrantia*, from Lat. *monstrare*, to show.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation.

Mon-strŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being monstrous. **2.** An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

Mŏn'stroŭs, *a.* [Lat. *monstrosus*, *monstruosus*, from *monstrum*. See MONSTER.] **1.** Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form; abnormal. **2.** Enormous; extraordinary; wonderful; marvelous. **3.** Shocking to the sight or other senses; horrible; dreadful.

Mŏn'stroŭs, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much.

Mŏn'stroŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a monstrous manner; shockingly; terribly; horribly. **2.** To a great degree; enormously.

Mŏn'stroŭs-ness, *n.* State of being monstrous.

Mon-tăn'ic, *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, mountains.

Mŏn'ta-nĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in him, and employed him to purify and guide men in the Christian life.

Mont de Piété (mŏng dŭ pe-ā'tā'). [Fr., from It. *monte di pietà*, mount of piety.] One of certain pawnbroking establishments, the object of which is to lend money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

Mon-tĕth' or **Mŏn'teth**, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; — so called from the inventor.

Mŏnth (mŭnth), *n.* [A.-S. *mônâdh*, *mônôdh*, *mônudh*, *mônd*h, from *môna*, the moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lў), *a.* **1.** Continued a month, or performed in a month. **2.** Done or happening once a month, or every month.

Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lў), *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month. [month.

Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lў), *adv.* Once a month; in every

Montoir (mōng-twôr' *or* mŏn'twor), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse-block.

Mŏn'u-ment, *n.* [Lat. *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, admonish.] **1.** Any thing intended to remind or give notice. **2.** Hence, *especially*, a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.

Syn.—Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

Mŏn'u-ment'al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument. **2.** Serving as a monument; memorial.

Mŏn'u-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** By way of memorial. **2.** By means of monuments.

Mōō, *v. i.* [An onomatopoetic word, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word.

Mōōd, *n.* [Lat. *modus*. See MODE.] Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form; manner of action or being.

Mōōd, *n.* [A.-S. *môd*, mind, disposition, mood, passion, Goth. *môds*.] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling.

Mōōd'i-ly, *adv.* [From *moody*.] In a moody manner.

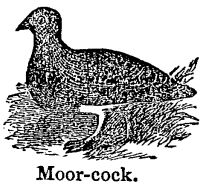
Mōōd'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being moody.

Mōōd'y, *a.* [*compar.* MOODIER; *superl.* MOODIEST.] [A.-S. *môdig*, *môdeg*.] **1.** Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frames of mind. **2.** Hence, out of humor; peevish; angry; — also, abstracted and pensive.

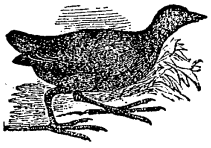
Syn.—Gloomy; pensive; sad; fretful; capricious; varying.—*Moody* agrees with *gloomy* in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a wide range of fitful emotions, such as discontent, ill humor, peevishness, anger, &c.

Mōōn, *n.* [A.-S. *môna*, Icel. *mani*, Goth. *mêna*, allied to Gr. *μήνη*, Skr. *mâs*, from *mâ*, to measure.] **1.** The satellite which revolves round the earth. **2.** Hence, any secondary planet, or satellite. **3.** A month; a complete revolution of the moon. **4.** (*Fort.*) A crescent-formed outwork.

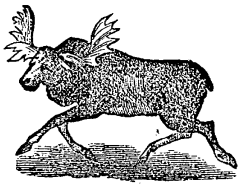
Mōon'bēam, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
Mōon'-ēalf (-kăf), *n.* **1.** A monster. **2.** A mole, or mass of fleshy matter, generated in the uterus. **3.** A stupid fellow.
Mōon'-eȳed (-īd), *a.* **1.** Having eyes affected by the moon. **2.** Dim-eyed; purblind.
Mōon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable.
Mōon'līght (-līt), *n.* The light afforded by the moon.
Mōon'līght (-līt), *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.
Mōon'shīne, *n.* **1.** The light of the moon. **2.** Show without substance or reality.
Mōon'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within.
Mōon'-strŭck, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.
Mōon'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, the moon. **2.** Bearing a crescent.
Mōor, *n.* [A.-S. *môr*, waste land on account of water, heath, or rocks, allied to Goth. *marei*. See MERE.] An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath; a fen.
Mōor, *n.* [From Lat. *Maurus*, a Moor, a Mauritanian, Gr. Μαῦρος.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, or of the countries now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli.
Mōor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOORING.] [A.-S. *merran*, *âmerran*, to hinder. See MAR.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors. **2.** To secure, or fix firmly.


Moor-cock.

Mōor, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.
Mōor'age, *n.* A place for mooring.
Mōor'-cŏck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The red grouse or gor-cock.
Mōor'-fowl, *n.* The same as MOOR-COCK.
Mōor'-gāme, *n.* Grouse; red-game.
Mōor'-hĕn, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The gallinule, or water-hen. See GALLINULE.


Moor-hen.

Mōor'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of confining a ship to a particular place, by means of anchors, &c. **2.** That which serves to confine a ship to a place. **3.** *pl.* Place or condition of a ship thus confined.
Mōor'ish, *a.* **1.** Marshy; fenny; watery. **2.** Pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.
Mōor'-lănd, *n.* **1.** A marsh; low, watery ground. **2.** Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs.
Mōor'-stōne, *n.* A species of English granite.
Mōor'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to or resembling, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy.
Mōose, *n.* [A native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the deer kind, having a short, thick neck, with a mane, a long, horny muffle, and broad slouching ears. The males have antlers, branched and broadly palmate.


Moose.

Mōose'-deer, *n.* The Elk. See ELK.
Mōot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOOTING.] [A.-S. *motian*, to meet for conversation, to dispute, from *môt*, a meeting, allied to *mêtan*, to meet.] **1.** To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss. **2.** *Specifically*, to propound and discuss in a mock court.
Mōot, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.
Mōot, *a.* [See *supra*.] Subject to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable.
Mōot, *n.* A discussion or debate; *especially*, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.
Mōot'-cāse, *n.* A point, case, or question, to be mooted or debated; a disputable case.
Mōot'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.
Mōot'-cōurt, *n.* A court held for the purpose of arguing or trying feigned cases.
Mōot'er, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
Mōot'-point, *n.* The same as MOOT-CASE.
Mŏp, *n.* **1.** [W. *mop*, *mopa*. Cf. Lat. *mappa*, a napkin.] Made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle, — used for washing floors. **2.** [Prov. Ger. *muff*, *mupf*.] A grimace.
Mŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOPPED (mŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOPPING.] To rub or wipe with a mop.
Mŏp'-bōard, *n.* (*Carp.*) A narrow board nailed against the wall of a room next to the floor.
Mōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOPED (mōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOPING.] [Cf. D. *moppen*, to pout.] To be very stupid; to be dull; to be spiritless or gloomy.
Mōpe, *v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid.
Mōpe, *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.
Mōp'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.
Mōp'ish-ness, *n.* Dullness; stupidity; dejection.
Mŏp'pet, *n.* [From Eng. *mop*, q. v.] A rag baby; hence, also, in fondness, a little girl, or a woman.
Mŏp'sey, *n.* **1.** A moppet. **2.** A slatternly, untidy woman.
Mo-rāine', *n.* [Fr. Cf. Prov. Ger. *mur*, stones broken off.] (*Geol.*) A line of blocks and gravel along the sides of separate glaciers, and along the middle part of glaciers formed by the union of one or more separate ones.
Mŏr'al, *a.* [Lat. *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom, habit, conduct.] **1.** Pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated, or to the rules by which such intentions and actions ought to be directed. **2.** Conformed to rules of right; virtuous; just. **3.** Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment. **4.** Capable of moral action; subject to the moral law. **5.** Calculated to serve as the basis of action; probable.

Moral philosophy, the science which treats of the nature, condition, and duties of man as a moral being. —*Moral sense*, the power of moral judgment and feeling.

Mŏr'al, *n.* **1.** The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; manners; conduct; behavior; — usually in the pl. **2.** The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, &c.
Mo-rāle', *n.* [Fr.] The moral condition, or mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.
Mŏr'al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who moralizes or teaches morality. **2.** One who practices moral duties.
Mo-răl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Relation of conformity or non-conformity to the true moral standard or rule. **2.** Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics. **3.** Practice of the moral and social duties; external virtue. **4.** A kind of play, which consisted of discourses in praise of morality between allegorical actors.
Mŏr'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of moralizing. **2.** Explanation in a moral sense.
Mŏr'al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MORALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MORALIZING.] **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. **2.** To lend a moral to. **3.** To render moral or virtuous.
Mŏr'al-īze, *v. i.* To make moral reflections.
Mŏr'al-īz'er, *n.* One who moralizes.
Mŏr'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a moral or ethical sense. **2.** According to moral rules; virtuously; honestly. **3.** Probably; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.
Mo-răss', *n.* [O. Ger. *morasz;* L. Lat. *maragium*, from Lat. *mare*, the sea; L. Lat., any collection of water.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.
Mo-răss'y, *a.* Marshy; fenny.
Mo-rā'vi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.
Môr'bid, *a.* [Lat. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease; not sound and healthful; induced by a diseased or abnormal condition.

Syn. — Diseased; sickly; sick. —*Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature; as, a *morbid* condition of the nervous system, a *morbid* sensibility, &c.

Môr'bid-ly, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.
Môr'bid-ness, *n.* A state of being diseased or sickly.
Mor-bĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *morbus*, disease, and *facere*, to
Mor-bĭf'ic-al, } make.] Causing disease; tending to produce disease.
Mor-bōse', *a.* [Lat. *morbosus*, from *morbus*, disease.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.
Morceau (mor-sō'), *n.* [Fr., from *morsus*, a biting, bite, from *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] A bit; a morsel.
Mor-dā'cious, *a.* [Lat. *mordax*, *mordacis*, fr. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] **1.** Biting; given to biting. **2.** Sarcastic; severe; scathing.
Mor-dăç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being mordacious; biting [or sarcastic quality.
Môr'dant, *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *mordre*, Lat. *mordere*, to bite.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic. **2.** (*Dyeing* & *Calico Printing.*) Serving to fix colors.
Môr'dant, *n.* **1.** (*Dyeing* & *Calico Printing.*) Any

substance which serves to give fixity to dyes. **2.** (*Gilding.*) Any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

Mōre, *n.* **1.** Greater quantity, amount, or number. **2.** Something other and further.

Mōre, *a., comp.* [*positive wanting; superl.* MOST.] [A.-S. *mâra, mæra*, Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *mais, maiza*, allied to Lat. *magis.*] Greater in any way, as in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; superior; increased.

Mōre, *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather. **2.** In addition; further; besides; again.

No more, existing no longer; departed; deceased or destroyed. —*The more*, to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. —*The more — the more*, by how much more — by so much more.

Mo-reen', *n.* [Cf. MOHAIR.] A stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

Mŏr'el, *n.* [See MORIL.] **1.** An edible mushroom. **2.** A kind of cherry.

Mo-rĕl'lo, *n.* A variety of juicy cherry of an acid taste.

Mōre-ō'ver, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

Syn. — Besides. — *Besides* (by the side of) denotes simply that a *connection* exists between what has been said and what is now to be said. —*Moreover* (more than all that) marks the *addition* of something particularly important to be considered.

Mo-rĕsque' (mo-rĕsk'), *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors; — the same as ARABESQUE.

Mo-rĕsque', *n.* A species of ornamentation used to enrich flat surfaces by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque.

Môr'ga-năt'ic, *a.* [From L. Lat. *morganatica*, a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, corrupt. from O. H. Ger. *morgangeba*, A.-S. *morgengifu*, from *morgen*, morning, and *gifu*, gift.] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, a kind of marriage, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

Mŏr'i-bŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *moribundus*, from *moriri*, to die.] At the point of death; dying.

Mŏr'il, *n.* [Fr. *morille*, O. H. Ger. *morhila.*] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.

Mō'ri-on, *n.* [Fr. *morion*, Sp. *morrion*, It. *morione*. Cf. Sp. *morra*, the upper part of the head, *morro*, any thing round.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.

Mo-rĭs'co, *a.* The same as MORESQUE.

Mo-rĭs'co, } *n.* [Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A
Mō'risk, } thing of Moorish origin; as, (*a.*) The Moorish language. (*b.*) A Moorish dance, now called *morris-dance*. (*c.*) One who dances the Moorish dance.

Môr'ling, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, Lat. *mortuus*, from *moriri*, to die.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

Môr'mon, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*.

Môr'mon-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the Mormons.

Môr'mon-īte, *n.* A Mormon.

Môrn, *n.* [A.-S. *morn, morgen, mergen*, Icel. *morgun*, Goth. *maurgins.*] **1.** The first part of the day; the morning. **2.** The following day; morrow.

Môrn'ing, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** The early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, &c. **2.** The first or early part.

Môrn'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the first part or early part of the day.

Môrn'ing-glō'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, having handsome, funnel-shaped flowers.

Môrn'ing-stär, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

Mo-rŏc'co, *n.* A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin, and tanned with sumach; — said to be so called because first prepared by the Moors.

Mo-rōse', *a.* [Lat. *Morosus*, prop. excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from *Mos, Moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper.

Syn. — Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored; ill-natured.

Mo-rōse'ly, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

Mo-rōse'ness, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.

Môr'phi-à, } *n.* [Fr. *Morphine*, from Gr. Μορφεύς, the
Môr'phĭne, } god of dreams or sleep.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium. Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne.

Mor-phŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μορφή, form, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the ideal forms of the parts or organs in the structure of plants and animals.

Mŏr'rĭçe, *n.* The same as MORRIS, q. v.

Mŏr'ris, *n.* [Fr. *moresque*, It. *moresca.* See MORISCO.] **1.** A dance in imitation of the Moors, usually performed with castanets or rattles held in the hands, by a single person. **2.** A dance formerly common in England, usually joined with the May-day pageants and processions. **3.** A game played on a board by two persons, with nine pieces each.

Mŏr'rōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *morwe, morwening*, A.-S. *morgen.* See MORN.] **1.** Morning; as, good *morrow*. **2.** The next following day. **3.** The day following the present; to-morrow.

Môrse, *n.* [Russ. *morj*, Lapp. *morsk.*] (*Zoöl.*) The sea-horse, or walrus. See WALRUS.

Môr'sel, *n.* [O. Fr. *morsel, morcel.* See MORCEAU.] **1.** A bite; a mouthful. **2.** A small quantity of any thing; a little piece; a fragment.

Môrt, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, death, from Lat. *mors, mortis.*] A note or tune sounded at the death of game.

Môr'tal, *a.* [Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors, mortis*, death, from *moriri*, to die.] **1.** Subject to death. **2.** Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death. **3.** Admitting death; accessible to death. **4.** Hence, affecting as if with power to kill; extreme. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal.

Mortal foe, or *enemy*, an invcterate, or implacable enemy.

Môr'tal, *n.* A being subject to death; man.

Mor-tăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being mortal. **2.** Death; destruction. **3.** The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community. **4.** Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity.

Môr'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a mortal manner; irrecoverably. **2.** In the highest possible degree; inveterately.

Môr'tar, *n.* [Lat. *mortarium*, A.-S. *mortere.*] **1.** A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle. **2.** (*Mil.*) A short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, shells, &c., at high angles of elevation.

Mortar.

Môr'tar, *n.* [Lat. *mortarium.*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Môrt'gaġe (môr'ġej), *n.* [Fr. *mort-gage*, from *mort*, Lat. *mortuus*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] **1.** (*Law.*) A conveyance of property, on condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance.

☞ It was called a *mortgage* (or *dead pledge*) because whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or *dead* to the mortgager upon breach of the condition.

2. State of being pledged.

Môrt'gaġe (môr'ġej), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MORTGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MORTGAGING.] **1.** (*Law.*) To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption. **2.** Hence, to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Môrt'ga-ġee' (môr'ga-jee'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a mortgage is made or given.

Môrt'gaġe-ôr' (môr'ġej-ôr'), } *n.* (*Law.*) The person
Môrt'ga-ġer (môr'ga-jer), } who conveys property as security for debt, as above specified.

Mor-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mortifer*, from *mors, mortis*, death, and *ferre*, to bring.] Producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

Môr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; *especially*, (*a.*) (*Med.*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live. (*b.*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (*c.*) Hence, generally, humiliation; chagrin; vexation. **2.** That which mortifies.

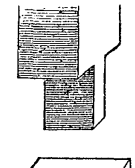
Môr'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mortifies.

Môr'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MORTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MORTIFYING.] [Lat. *mortificare*, from Lat. *mors, mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of. **2.** To deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appe-

tites, or worldly desires; to abase. **3.** Hence, to affect with vexation, chagrin or humiliation; to humble.

Môr'ti'fȳ, *v. i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as flesh. **2.** To practice severities and penance from religious motives. **3.** To be subdued.

Môr'tĭse (môr'tis), *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*, W. *mortais*.] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon*.



Mortise and Tenon.

Mŏr'tĭse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MORTISED (môr'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MORTISING.] **1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join by a tenon and mortise.

Môrt'māin, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, *morte*, dead, and *main*, hand.] (*Law.*) Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.

Môrt'u-a-ry, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. **2.** A burial-place.

Môrt'u-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Mo-ṣā'ĭc, *n.* [Late Gr. μουσαϊκόν, μουσεῖον, Lat. *musivum*, from Gr. Μούσειος, belonging to the Muses.] Inlaid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of colored stone or other hard substance.

Mo-ṣā'ĭc, *a.* Of, or pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; variegated; tessellated; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.

Mo-ṣā'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the
Mo-ṣā'ĭc-al, } Israelites.

Mŏṣ'lem, *n.* [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, from *salama*, to submit to God. See ISLAM.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Mŏṣ'lem, *a.* Pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

Mŏsque (mŏsk), *n.* [Ar. *masjid*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mos-quï'to (mus-kē'to), *n.; pl.* MOS-QUI'TOES. [Sp., from *mosca*, Lat. *musca*, fly.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of several different species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood.

Mŏss (21), *n.* [A.-S. *meós*, Icel. *mosi*, allied to Lat. *muscus*.] (*Bot.*) An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves, and a distinct root.

☞ The term *moss* is also popularly applied to many other small cryptogamic plants, particularly *lichens*.

Mŏss, *n.* [O. H. Ger. & O. D. *mos*.] A bog; a place where peat is found.

Mŏss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOSSED (mŏst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOSSING.] To cover with moss.

Mŏss'i-ness, *n.* State of being overgrown with moss.

Mŏss'-rōṣe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of rose having a moss-like pubescence or growth on the calyx or envelope of the flower.

Mŏss'-trōop'er, *n.* [From *moss*, a bog, and *trooper*.] One of a class of marauders that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland.

Mŏss'y, *a.* [*compar.* MOSSIER; *superl.* MOSSIEST.] **1.** Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. **2.** Bordered with moss.

Mōst (20), *a.; superl.* of *more*. [A.-S. *mæst*, Goth. *maists*.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest.

☞ *Most* is used as a noun, the words *part*, *portion*, *quantity*, &c., being omitted.

Mōst, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree.

Mŏs'tĭe, } *n.* [Eng. *maul-stick*, q. v.] A painter's
Mŏs'tick, } staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

Mōst'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main.

Mot (mo), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *muttire*, *mutire*, to mutter.] A pithy or witty saying; a witticism.

Mōte, *n.* [A.-S. *mot*.] A small particle; a spot; a speck.

Mo-tĕt', *n.* [Fr. *motet*, It. *mottetto*, diminutive of *motto*, word, device.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition adapted to sacred words in church style; an anthem.

Mŏth (21), *n.* [A.-S. *modhdhe*, *mogdhe*, *mohdhe*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) A lepidopterous insect, having antennæ that taper regularly to a point, chiefly of nocturnal habits. **2.** That which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing.

Mŏth'-ēat, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a [garment.

Mŏth'er (mŭth'er), *n.* [A.-S. *môdor*, Icel. *môdhir*, O. H. Ger. *muotar*, *muatar*, allied to Lat. *mâter*, Gr. μήτηρ, Skr. *matri*, Per. *mâder*, O. Slav. *mati*, Ir. *mathair*.] **1.** A female parent; especially, a female parent of the human race. **2.** That which has produced any thing; source of birth or origin.

Mother Carey's chicken (*Ornith.*), a small oceanic bird; the stormy petrel. See PETREL.

Mŏth'er, *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; also, acting the part, or having the place of a mother.

Mŏth'er, *v. i.* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors.

Mŏth'er, *n.* [D. *modder*, *moer*, N. H. Ger. *mutter*, allied to *mud*.] A thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

Mŏth'er-hŏŏd, *n.* The state of being a mother.

Mŏth'er-in-lạw', *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

Mŏth'er-lănd, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

Mŏth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Mŏth'er-ly (mŭth'er-lȳ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mother. **2.** Becoming a mother; tender; parental.

Syn. — Maternal. — *Motherly*, being Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, *maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her *own* children, whereas *motherly* (mother-like) has a secondary sense, as in the expression *motherly* care, &c., denoting a care *like* that of a mother for her offspring. There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining *motherly* to the latter signification.

Mŏth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Mŏth'er-of-pĕarl', *n.* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters; nacre.

Mŏth'er-tŏngue (-tŭng), *n.* **1.** A language from which another language has had its origin. **2.** One's native language.

Mŏth'er-wạ'ter, *n.* The impure residue of a liquor from which crystals have been obtained.

Mŏth'er-wĭt, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

Mŏth'er-wort (mŭth'er-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine.

Mŏth'er-y (mŭth'er-ȳ), *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; concreted.

Mŏth'y, *a.* [*compar.* MOTHIER; *superl.* MOTHIEST.] [From *moth*.] Full of moths; eaten by moths.

Mō'tĭle, *a.* [Fr. See MOTIVE.] Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious.

Mō'tion, *n.* [Lat. *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] **1.** Act or process of changing place; movement. **2.** Appropriate movement; manner of moving; port; gait; air. **3.** Power of, or capacity for, moving. **4.** Movement of the mind, will, desires or passions. **5.** Proposition offered; *especially*, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly.

Mō'tion, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOTIONING.] **1.** To make a significant movement or gesture. **2.** To make proposal; to offer a proposition.

Mō'tion-less, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Mō'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

Mō'tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which incites to action; any thing moving the will. **2.** (*Mus.*) The theme or subject.

Syn. — Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulus; cause. — *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature, leading us forward by an appeal to our natural desires for good. We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

Mo-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Power of producing motion. **2.** Quality of being influenced by motives.

Mŏt'ley, *a.* [W. *mudliw*, a changing color, fr. *mudaw*, to move, change, and *liw*, color.] **1.** Variegated in color; dappled. **2.** Heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite.

Mō'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] One who, or that which, imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, &c.

Mō'tor, } *a.* [Lat. *motorius*, from *motor*. See *supra.*]
Mō'to-ry, } Giving motion; pertaining to organs of motion.

Mŏt'tle (mŏt'tl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOTTLING.] [From *motley*, q. v.] To mark with spots of different color; to spot.

Mŏt'to, *n.; pl.* MŎT'TŌEṢ. [It. *motto*. See MOT.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, and apposite to the subject of it.

Mōuld, Mōuld'er, Mōuld'y, &c. See MOLD, MOLDER, MOLDY, &c.

Mōult, *v.* & *n.* See MOLT.

Mound, *n.* [A.-S. *mund*, defense, protection, hand; allied to Lat. *manus*, hand.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

Mound, *n.* [Lat. *mundus*, Fr. *monde*, the world.] (*Her.*) A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign.

Mound, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUNDING.] To fortify with a mound.

Mount, *n.* [A.-S. *mont*, *munt*, Lat. *mons*, *montis*.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain. **2.** (*Mil.*) Means or opportunity for mounting; *especially*, a horse, and the equipments necessary for a mounted horseman.

Mount, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUNTING.] [From Lat. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] **1.** To rise on high; to go up; to ascend. **2.** To get on horseback; to leap upon any thing. **3.** To amount; to count up.

Mount, *v. t.* **1.** To get upon; to ascend; to climb. **2.** To bestride. **3.** Hence, to put on horseback; to furnish with horses. **4.** Hence, to put on anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth or paper; hence, to prepare for being worn, or otherwise used, as a diamond by setting, &c.

To mount guard (Mil.), to take the station, and do the duty, of a sentinel.

Mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mounted.

Mount'aĭn (42), *n.* [Lat. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.] **1.** A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; a mount. **2.** Something very large.

Mount'aĭn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains. **2.** Of mountain size; vast.

Mount'aĭn-eer', *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mount'aĭn-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of mountains. **2.** Large as a mountain; huge.

Mount'e-bank, *n.* [It. *montimbanco*, from *montare*, to mount, *in*, in, upon, and *banco*, bench.] **1.** A quack-doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench or stage in some public place. **2.** Hence, any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

Mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of preparing for use, or embellishing. **2.** That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; embellishment.

Mōurn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOURNING.] [A.-S. *murnan*, *meornan*, Goth. *maurnan*.] **1.** To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament. **2.** To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

Mōurn, *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for. **2.** To utter in a sorrowful manner.

Syn.—To deplore; lament; bewail; bemoan. See DEPLORE.

Mōurn'er, *n.* **1.** One who mourns. **2.** One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.

Mōurn'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow. **2.** Causing sorrow.

Syn.—Sorrowful; lugubrious; sad; doleful; heavy; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

Mōurn'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow.

Mōurn'fụl-ness, *n.* **1.** Sorrow; grief. **2.** Appearance or expression of grief.

Mōurn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow. **2.** The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

Mouse, *n.*; *pl.* MĪCE. [A.-S. *mûs*, pl. *mys*, Icel. *mûs*, allied to Lat. *mus*, Gr. μῦς, Russ. & O. Slav. *myshy*, Skr. *mûshikâ*, from *mush*, to steal, pilfer.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses and fields.

Mouse (mouz, 91), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUSING.] **1.** To watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue any thing in a sly manner.

Mouse'-hōle, *n.* A hole which mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

Mous'er (mouz'er), *n.* One that mouses; a cat that catches mice.

Mouse'-trăp, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

Mous-tăche', *n.* See MUSTACHE.

Mouth, *n.* [A.-S. *mûdh*, Icel. *mudhr*, Goth. *munths*.] **1.** The aperture between the lips; also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue. **2.** Hence, an opening; orifice; aperture; as, (*a.*) Of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged. (*b.*) Of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den. (*c.*) The opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another. **3.** A principal speaker; a mouth-piece. **4.** A wry face; a grimace.

Mouth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOUTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUTHING.] **1.** To chew; to devour. **2.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.

Mouth, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant.

Mouth-fụl, *n.*; *pl.* MOUTH'FỤLS. **1.** As much as the mouth contains at once. **2.** Hence, a small quantity or amount.

Mouth'-pīēçe, *n.* **1.** The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. **2.** One who delivers the opinions of others.

Mọv'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion; not fixed. **2.** Changing from one time to another.

Mọv'a-ble, *n.*; *pl.* MOV'A-BLES. An article of wares or goods; generally, in the plural, goods; wares; furniture.

Mọv'a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being movable.

Mọv'a-bly, *adv.* In a movable manner or condition.

Mọve (mōōv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOVING.] [Lat. *movere*.] **1.** To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to alter the position of; to set in motion. **2.** To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to affect, as the mind, will, or passions. **3.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; *especially*, to excite to tenderness or compassion. **4.** To offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly.

Syn.—To stir; agitate; trouble; affect; persuade; influence; actuate; impel; rouse; prompt; instigate; incite; induce; incline; propose; offer.

Mọve, *v. i.* **1.** To change place; to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force. **2.** To act mentally or spiritually. **3.** To change residence. **4.** To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal.

Mọve, *n.* **1.** Act of moving; a movement. **2.** *Specifically*, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess.

Mọve'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of moving; change of place or posture. **2.** Mental action; emotion. **3.** Manner or style of moving. **4.** That which moves or imparts motion. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Rhythm. (*b.*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time.

Syn.—Motion.—*Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest; *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that *moves*, or the commencement of motion; as, the *movement* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c.

Mọv'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place. **2.** A motor; motive power. **3.** *Specifically*, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption.

Mọv'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action. **2.** Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Mow (mou), *n.* [A.-S. *muwa*, *muha*, Low Lat. *muga*, *mugio*.] **1.** A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn. **2.** The place in a barn where hay or grain is stowed.

Mow (mou), *v. t.* To pile and stow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves of grain.

Mōw (mō), *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOWING.] [A.-S. *mâwan*, allied to Lat. *metere*.] **1.** To cut down with a scythe, as grass. **2.** To cut the grass from. **3.** To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

Mōw (mō), *v. i.* **1.** To cut grass. **2.** To perform the business of mowing.

Mow (mou), *n.* [Fr. *moue*, pouting, a wry face; O. D. *mouwe*, solid flesh, pulp, H. Ger. *mauwe*; not from *mouth*.] A wry face.

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n.* One who mows.

Mŏx'â, *n.* [Probably an Oriental word.] A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of certain plants, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer; hence, any substance used in a like manner.

Mr. An abreviation of *mister*. See MISTER.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mĭs'sis*. See MISTRESS.

Mŭch, *a.* [*compar.* & *superl.* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root.] [O. Eng. *moche*, A.-S. *mucel*, *mycel*, *micel*. See MICKLE.] Great in quantity or amount; long in duration; abundant; plenteous.

Mŭch, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal. **2.** A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable.

Mŭch, *adv.* **1.** To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far. **2.** Often, or long. **3.** In very nearly the same condition; almost.

Mū'çid, *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*, from Lat. *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or musty.] Musty; moldy; slimy.

Mū'çi-lage, *n.* [L. Lat. *muccilago*, from *muccus*, Lat. *mucus*, mucus, slime.] **1.** (*Chem.*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables. **2.** An aqueous solution of gum.

Mū'çi-lăġ'i-noŭs, *a.* **1.** Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy. **2.** Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage.

Mū'çi-lăġ'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* State of being mucilaginous.

Mu-çĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

Mŭck, *n.* [A.-S. *mix*, *meox*, dung, filth, allied to *mîgan*, Lat. *mingere*, *mejere*, Gr. ὀμίχειν, Skr. *mih.*] **1.** Dung in a moist state. **2.** A mass of decaying vegetable matter. **3.** Something mean, vile, or filthy.

To run a muck. See AMUCK.

Mŭck, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mŭck'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being mucky.

Mŭck'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* **1.** A worm that lives in muck. **2.** A miser.

Mū'coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, mucus.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy. **2.** Secreting a slimy substance.

Mū'coŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being mucous.

Mū'cro-nate, **Mū'cro-nā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, *mucronis*, a sharp point.] (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Terminating abruptly, or in short, spinous processes.

Mū'cu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus.*] Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous.

Mū'cus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) **1.** A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. **2.** Hence, any other animal fluid of a viscid quality.

Mŭd, *n.* [L. Ger. *mudde*, *mudder*. See MOTHER.] Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive, with water.

Mŭd, *v. t.* To make turbid, or foul, with dirt; to muddy.

Mŭd'di-ly, *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly.

Mŭd'di-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being muddy; turbidness.

Mŭd'dle, *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

Mŭd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUDDLING.] [From *mud.*] **1.** To make turbid, or muddy, as water. **2.** To cloud or stupefy.

Mŭd'dy, *a.* [*compar.* MUDDIER; *superl.* MUDDIEST.] [From *mud.*] **1.** Besmeared or dashed with mud. **2.** Containing mud. **3.** Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. **4.** Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

Mŭd'dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUDDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUDDYING.] **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty. **2.** To make dull or heavy.

Mŭd'-sĭll, *n.* **1.** The lowest sill of a structure, usually imbedded in the soil. **2.** One of the lower or laboring classes. [*Amer.*]

Mŭd'-wall, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar.

Mu-ĕz'zin, *n.* [Ar., from *azzana*, to inform, from *azana*, to hear, listen, from *uzn*, the ear.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Mŭff, *n.* [H. Ger. *muff*, Icel. *muffa*, from O. L. Ger. *mouwe*, O. D. *mauwe*, *mouwe*, *mowe*, sleeve.] A warm cover for receiving the hands.

Mŭf'fin, *n.* [From Eng. *muff.* See *supra.*] A light, spongy cake, circular and flat.

Mŭf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUFFLING.] [Prov. Ger. *muffeln*, *müffeln*, fr. *muff*, muff, q. v.] **1.** To wrap up in something that conceals; *especially*, to wrap, as the face or more, in thick and disguising folds. **2.** To wrap with something that dulls or renders sound inaudible.

Mŭf'fle, *v. i.* To speak indistinctly, or without clear [articulation.

Mŭf'fle, *n.* [From L. Lat. *muffula*, muff, from the resemblance of its form. See MUFF.] (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) An oven-shaped vessel, for the purification of gold and silver.

Mŭf'fle, *n.* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils, when covered with a mucous membrane.

Mŭf'fler, *n.* A cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck, used as a part of female dress.

Mŭf'tĭ, *n.*; *pl.* ***MŬF'TIS.*** [Ar. *muftî*, from *fatâ*, to decide or give judgment in a lawsuit.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mŭg, *n.* [Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup.] A kind of earthen or metal cup.

Mŭg'ğy, *a.* [*compar.* MUGGIER; *superl.* MUGGIEST.] [Prov. Eng. *mug*, fog; W. *mwg*, smoke, *mwci*, fog; Icel. *mugga*, mist.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy. **2.** Moist or damp and close.

Mu-lăt'to, *n.*; *pl.* MU-LĂT'TŌES. [Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, Lat. *mulus*, mule.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mŭl'bĕr-ry, *n.* [A.-S. *mur*, *murberie*, from Lat. *morum*, mulberry, *morus*, a mulberry-tree; Gr. μῶρον, μόρον, μορέα.] (*Bot.*) The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus;* also the tree itself.

Mŭlch (66), *n.* [Allied to *mull*, 3.] Half-rotten straw, decayed leaves or the like, strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, &c.

Mŭlch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULCHED (mŭlcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULCHING.] To furnish with, or protect with, mulch.

Mŭlct, *n.* [Lat. *mulcta*, *multa.*] A fine; a pecuniary [punishment or penalty.

Syn.—Amercement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

Mŭlct, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULCTING.] **1.** To punish by imposing a pecuniary fine; to fine. **2.** Hence, to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline.

Mūle, *n.* [Lat. *mulus*, A.-S. *mûl*, *mûl-as.*] **1.** A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass; — applied also to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. **2.** A plant of a mongrel kind; a hybrid. **3.** [Ger. *mühle*, mill; M. Ger. *mule.*] A machine used in spinning cotton.

Mūle'-spĭn'ner, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

Mū'le-teer', *n.* One who drives mules.

Mū'li-ĕb'ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *muliebritas*, from *mulier*, a woman.] **1.** State of being a woman; womanhood. **2.** Hence, effeminacy; softness.

Mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

Mŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULLING.] [Either from Lat. *mollire*, to soften, or from W. *mwll*, warm, or allied to Eng. *mell*, Goth. *milith*, honey.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices. **2.** To dispirit or deaden.

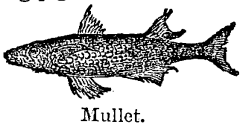
Mŭll, *n.* [Perhaps contracted from *mossul.* See MUSLIN.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mŭl'lein, **Mŭl'len**, *n.* [Fr. *molène*, from *mol*, Lat. *mollis*, soft.] (*Bot.*) A certain plant growing in roads and neglected fields.

Mŭll'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mulls. **2.** A vessel in which wine is mulled over a fire.

Mŭll'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *mull*, to rub, squeeze, or bruise. Cf. Lat. *molere*, to grind, *molaris*, a mill-stone.] A sort of pestle of stone or glass, for grinding pigments.

Mŭl'let, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, fr. Lat. *mullus.*] (*Ichth.*) A fish which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog.



Mullet.

Mŭl'li-grŭbs, *n.* [Perh. from Prov. Eng. *mulling*, p. pr. of *mull*, to rub, squeeze, pull about, and *grub.*] **1.** A twisting of the intestines; colic. [*Slang.*] **2.** Hence, sullenness.

Mŭll'ion (mŭl'yun), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *mouler*, to mold.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. (*b.*) One of the divisions in panelings resembling windows.

Mult-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *multangulus*, having many angles, from *multus*, much, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.

Mult-ăn'gu-lar-ly (-ăng'gu-lar-lĭ), *adv.* With many angles or corners.

Mŭl'ti-cā'voŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multicavus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *cavum*, *cavus*, cavity, hole.] Having many cavities.

Mŭl'ti-dĕn'tate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *dentatus*, toothed. See DENTATE.] Armed with many teeth.

Mŭl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius*, from *multus*, much, many.] Having multiplicity; of various kinds; diversified. [diversity.

Mŭl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great multiplicity and

Mŭl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

Mŭl'ti-fid, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus*, from *multus*, much,

many, and *findere*, to cleave, divide.] (*Bot.*) Divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

Mŭl'ti-flō'roŭs, or **Mul-tĭf'lo-roŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Having many flowers.

Mŭl'ti-fōld, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and Eng. *fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold.

Mŭl'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *multiformis*, fr. *multus*, much, many, and *forma*, shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

Mŭl'ti-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

Mŭl'ti-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having many sides.

Mŭl'ti-lĭn'e-al, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *linea*, line.] Having many lines.

Mŭl'ti-lŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell.] Having many cells or compartments.

Mul-tĭl'o-quençe, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui*, to speak.] Use of many words; talkativeness.

Mul-tĭl'o-quent, } *a.* Speaking much; very talkative.
Mul-tĭl'o-quoŭs, }

Mul-tĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *parere*, to bear, produce.] Producing many at a birth.

Mul-tĭp'ar-tīte, *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *partitus*, divided, p. p. of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, part.] Divided into many parts.

Mŭl'ti-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *multipes*, *multipedis*, from *multus*, much, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet.

Mŭl'ti-pĕd, *a.* Having many feet.

Mŭl'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-pl), *a.* [L. Lat. *multiplus*, for *multiplex*, q. v.] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold.

Mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

☞ A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly. The *least common multiple* is the least number that will do this.

Mŭl'ti-plī'a-ble, } *a.* Capable of being multiplied.
Mŭl'ti-pli-ca-ble, }

Mŭl'ti-pli-cănd', *n.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied.] (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*.

Mŭl'ti-pli-cate, or **Mul-tĭp'li-cate**, *n.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare*. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or more than one; multiple; multifold.

Mŭl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of multiplying, or of increasing number. **2.** (*Math.*) A rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

Mŭl'ti-pli-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.

Mŭl'ti-pli-cā'tor, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Mŭl'ti-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A state of being multiple, manifold, or various. **2.** A collection of many objects.

Mŭl'ti-plī'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, multiplies. **2.** The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

Mŭl'ti-plȳ (54), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULTIPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULTIPLYING.] [From Lat. *multiplex*, from *multus*, much, many, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to. **2.** (*Math.*) To repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in any other given number.

Mŭl'ti-plȳ, *v. i.* **1.** To become numerous. **2.** To increase in extent and influence.

Mŭl'ti-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] **1.** The state of being many; numerousness. **2.** A great number of individuals.

Syn. — Throng; crowd; assembly; assemblage; commonalty; swarm; populace; vulgar.

Mŭl'ti-tū'di-na-ry, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

Mŭl'ti-tū'di-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or having, the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

Mŭl'ti-vălve, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk which has a shell of many valves.

Mŭl'ti-vălve, } *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and
Mŭl'ti-vălv'u-lar, } *valva*, leaf or valve of a door.] Having many valves.

Mul-tŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *oculus*, eye. Having many eyes, or more than two.

Mŭm, *a.* [Cf. MUMBLE, MUMM.] Silent; not speaking.

Mŭm, *interj.* Be silent; hush.

Mŭm, *n.* [From Chr. *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer, originally introduced from Brunswick, in Germany.

Mŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMBLING.] [D. *mompelen*, *mommelen*, Icel. *mumla*. Cf. MUM, *a.* and MUMP, *v.*] **1.** To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed; to mutter. **2.** To eat with the lips close.

Mŭm'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. **2.** To eat with a muttering sound. **3.** To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

Mŭm'bler, *n.* One who mumbles.

Mŭmm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMMING.] [N. H. Ger. *mummen*, to mask, muffle, from *mumme*, a mask or muffle.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask.

Mŭm'mer, *n.* One who mumms; a masker; a buffoon.

Mŭm'mer-y, *n.* **1.** Masking; sport; diversion; buffoonery. **2.** Farcical show.

Mŭm'mi-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of making into a mummy.

Mŭm'mi-fôrm, *a.* Resembling a mummy in form.

Mŭm'mi-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMMIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMMIFYING.] [Eng. *mummy* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To embalm and dry as a mummy.

Mŭm'my, *n.* [Per. *mûmiyâ*, from *mûm*, *môm*, wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state.

Mŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMPING.] [Icel. *mumpa*, to take into the mouth, fr. *mumpr*, curly beard.] **1.** To work over with the mouth; to nibble. **2.** To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

Mŭmp, *v. i.* **1.** To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble. **2.** To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

Mŭmp'er, *n.* A beggar.

Mŭmp'ish, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

Mŭmps, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. *mump*, to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, and MUM.] (*Med.*) A peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands.

Mŭnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUNCHED (mŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUNCHING.] [Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *manducare*, to chew.] To nibble; to chew without opening the mouth.

Mŭnch, *v. i.* To chew with closed lips; to masticate.

Mŭnch'er, *n.* One who munches.

Mŭn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to the world; worldly; earthly, terrestrial.

Mŭn'di-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *mundificare*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Mun-dĭf'i-ca-tĭve, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

Mun-dĭf'i-ca-tĭve, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

Mun-dŭn'gus, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black pudding.] Tobacco. [*Cant.*]

Mŭn'go, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling the rags or remnants of *fine* woolen goods, as broadcloths, &c.

Mu-nĭç'i-pal, *a.* [Lat. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town, from *munia*, official duties, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** Pertaining to a corporation or city. **2.** Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Mu-nĭç'i-păl'i-ty, *n.* A municipal district.

Mu-nĭf'i-çençe, *n.* Quality of being munificent.

Syn. — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness.

Mu-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* [Lat. *munificus*, from *munus*, *muneris*, present, gift, and *facere*, to make.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing.

Syn. Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mu-nĭf'i-çent-ly, *adv.* In a munificent manner.

Mū'ni-ment, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify.] **1.** Act of supporting or defending. **2.** A stronghold; a place or means of defense. **3.** (*Law.*) A record; title deeds and papers.

Mu-nĭ'tion (nĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *munitio*, from *munire*, to wall, to fortify.] Whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds.

Mun-jeet', *n.* [Hind. *manjit*, *majith*.] The root of a plant brought from India, and used for dyeing, in the place of madder.

Mŭns, *n.* [Ger. *mund*, Goth. *munths*. See MOUTH.] The mouth and chaps. [*Vulgar.*]

Mū'ral, *a.* [Lat. *muralis*, from *murus*, wall.] **1.** Pertaining to a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.

Mural circle (*Astron*), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall; — used for measuring arcs of the meridian.

Mûr'der, *n.* [A.-S. *mordhur*, murder, from *mordh*, id., Goth. *maurthr*, allied to Lat. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori*, *moriri*, to die, Skr. *mri*.] The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought.

Mûr'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MURDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MURDERING.] **1.** To kill with premeditated malice. **2.** To destroy; to put an end to.

Syn. — To kill; assassinate; slay; massacre. See KILL.

Mûr'der-er, *n.* One guilty of murder.

Syn. — Assassin; cut-throat; bloodshedder; manslayer.

Mûr'der-ess, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

Mûr'der-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Guilty of murder. **2.** Consisting in murder; accompanied with murder. **3.** Fond of murder. **4.** Premeditating murder.

Syn. — Bloody; sanguinary; blood-guilty; blood-thirsty; fell; savage; cruel.

Mûr'der-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

Mū'ri-ate, *n.* [From Lat. *muria*.] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base.

Mū'ri-ā'ted, *a.* **1.** Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid. **2.** Put in brine.

Mū'ri-ăt'ĭc, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt.

Muriatic acid, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

Mū'rīne, *a.* [Lat. *murinus*, fr. *mus*, mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse, or to mice; mouse-colored.

Mûrk'y, *a.* [*compar.* MURKIER; *superl.* MURKIEST.] [A.-S. *myrc*, Icel. *myrkr*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Mûr'mur, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water. **2.** A half suppressed complaint.

Mûr'mur, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MURMURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MURMURING.] [Lat. *murmurare*, from *murmur*, allied to Gr. μορμύρειν, to roar and boil, said of water.] **1.** To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest. **2.** To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to grumble.

Mûr'mur-er, *n.* One who murmurs. [plaints.

Mûr'mur-ing-ly, *adv.* With a low sound; with com-

Mûr'mur-oŭs, *a.* Attended with murmurs; murmuring.

Mŭr'raĭn (42), *n.* [From Lat. *mori*, *moriri*, to die.] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Mŭr'rhĭne (-rĭn), or **Mŭr'rhīne** (-rīn), *a.* [Lat. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a kind of stone of which costly vessels were made.] Pertaining to, or made of, a kind of stone called *murrha* by the ancients; — said of certain vases of great beauty used by the Romans which had a reputed quality of breaking if poison was mixed with the liquor they contained.

Mûr'zà, *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

Mŭs'ea-del, **Mŭs'ea-dīne** (*or* -dĭn), *n.* [L. Lat. *muscatellum* or *muscadellum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *muscatum* and *muscata* (sc. *nux*), nutmeg, Ar. *muskat*, fr. Ar. *musk*, *misk*, musk.] **1.** A rich, spicy grape; also, the wine made from it. **2.** A fragrant and delicious pear.

Mŭs'çle (mŭs'sl), *n.* [Lat. *musculus*, a muscle, and a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibers inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation. **2.** (*Conch.*) A certain bivalvular shell-fish.

Mŭs'co-vā'do, *a.* [Sp. *azúcar mascabado*, from *mascabar*, for *menoscabar*, to lessen, to impair, from *menoscabo*, diminution, deterioration, Eng. *mischief*. See MISCHIEF.] Pertaining to or characterizing unrefined or raw sugar.

Mŭs'co-vy Dŭck. [A corruption for *musk-duck*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry-yards.

Mŭs'cu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles. **2.** Consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles. **3.** Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. **4.** Well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

Mŭs'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* The state of being muscular.

Mŭs'cu-loŭs, *a.* Muscular. [*Obsolescent.*]

Mūşe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSING.] [O. H. Ger. *mozon*, *muozon*, to be idle, *moza*, *muoza*, *musze*, idle or vacant time, leisure. Cf. AMUSE.] **1.** To think closely; to study in silence. **2.** To be absent-minded.

Syn. — To ponder; consider; meditate; ruminate. See PONDER.

Mūşe, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. [mind.

Mūşe, *n.* Deep thought; hence, sometimes, absence of

Mūşe, *n.* [Lat. *musa*, Gr. μοῦσα, prob. from μάω, to seek out, invent, create.] (*Myth.*) One of the nine fabled goddesses who preside over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labors; a genius of art, literature, or music.

Mūşe, *n.* [See MUSET.] A gap in a hedge, fence, wall, or the like, through which a wild animal may pass; a muset.

Mūş'er, *n.* One who muses; an absent-minded person.

Mū'şet, *n.* [O. Fr. *musette*, dim. of *musse*, fr. *musser*, *mucer*, *mucier*, *mucher*, to conceal, hide.] A gap in a hedge, fence, or thicket, through which an animal passes; a muse.

Mu-şē'um (124), *n.* [Lat. *museum*, Gr. μουσεῖον, temple of the Muses, hence a place of study.] A collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

Mŭsh, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *muos*, *muas*, *moas*, *môs*, pap, any thick preparation of fruit.] Indian meal boiled in water.

Mŭsh'rōōm, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, because it grows in it.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *Fungi*. The name is sometimes popularly restricted to such species as are used as food. **2.** An upstart.

Mŭsh'rōōm, *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral.

Mū'şic, *n.* [Lat. *musica*, Gr. μουσική, (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music.] **1.** Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear. **2.** Science of harmonical sounds. **3.** Art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear.

Mū'şic-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to music. **2.** Producing or containing music. **3.** Pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Musical glasses, a musical instrument, consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped.

Mū'şic-al-ly, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner.

Mū'şic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being musical.

Mu-şĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in the art or science of music.

Mŭsk, *n.* [Lat. *muscus*, Gr. μόσχος, Ar. *musk*, *misk*, from Skr. *mushka*, testicle.] A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer. It is remarkable for its intensely powerful and enduring odor.

Mŭsk'-deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hornless deer found in Thibet and Nepaul. The male produces the substance known as *musk*.

Mŭs'ket, *n.* [L. Lat. *muscheta*, *muschetta*, a missile discharged from a ballista, from L. Lat. *muschetus*, *muscetus*, a kind of hawk or falcon, from Lat. *musca*, a fly, because its breast is marked with spots looking like flies.] A kind of fire-arm discharged by a percussion-lock.

Mŭs'ket-eer', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

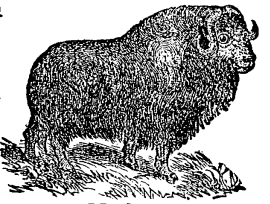
Mŭs'ket-ōōn', *n.* **1.** A short musket. **2.** One who is armed with such a musket.

Mŭs'ket-ry, *n.* Muskets in general or collectively.

Mŭsk'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being musky.

Mŭsk'-mĕl'on, *n.* A delicious species of melon; — so called from its musky fragrance.

Mŭsk'-ŏx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bovine ruminant which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns turning downward and outward on each side of the head.



Musk-ox.

Mŭsk'-rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell. It is a native of North America.

Musk-rat.

Mŭsk'y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

Mŭs'lin, *n.* [From *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia, where it was first manufactured.] A thin cotton cloth, of any kind; — sometimes restricted to a kind of cotton gauze.

Muslin de laine [Fr. *mousseline de laine*, woolen muslin], a woolen fabric of light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.; also, a like fabric of cotton and wool.

Mŭs'quash, *n.* [The Indian name.] The same as MUSK-RAT, q. v.

Mŭs'quet (mŭs'ket), *n.* See MUSKET.

Mŭs-quī'to (mus-kē'to), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

Mŭz'rōle, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, a muzzle, fr. Lat. *morsus*, bite, that which one bites, from *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Mŭss, *n.* [O. Fr. *mousche*, a fly, a scramble, from Lat. *musca*, a fly.] A confused struggle.

Mŭs'sel, *n.* [Written also *muscle*.] (*Zool.*) A marine bivalve shell-fish having a shining surface.

Mŭs'sul-man, *n.*; *pl.* MŬS'SUL-MANS. [From Ar. *mosleûmna*, pl. of *moslem*, *muslim*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed; a Moslem.

Mŭs'sul-măn'ish, *a.* Mohammedan.

Mŭst, *v. i.* or *auxiliary*. [O. Sax. *môste*, Goth. *môtan*.] **1.** To be obliged; — expressing both physical and moral necessity. **2.** To be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

Mŭst, *n.* [From Lat. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), from *mustus*, young, new, fresh.] Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

Mŭst, *v. i.* [Cf. MOIST.] To grow moldy and sour; [to become fetid.

Mŭs-tăçhe' (mus-täsh'); *pl.* MUS-TĂÇH'ES, fr. Gr. μύσταξ, upper lip and the beard upon it.] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

Mŭs'tang, *n.* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, &c.

Mŭs'tard, *n.* [From Lat. *mustum*, must, because it is mixed with it.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its pungent seeds, which, ground into powder, form a well-known condiment.

Mus-tee', *n.* [Cf. MESTIZO.] The child of a white person and a quadroon.

Mŭs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSTERING.] [Lat. *monstrare*, to show.] **1.** To assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. **2.** Hence, generally, to gather for use or exhibition; to get together.

Mŭs'ter, *v. i.* To come together as parts of a force or [body.

Mŭs'ter, *n.* **1.** An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, &c. **2.** Hence, assemblage and display; gathering.

To pass muster, to pass without censure through a muster or inspection.

Mŭs'ter-mȧs'ter, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus.

Mŭs'ter-rōll, *n.* (*Mil.*) A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment.

Mŭst'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being musty or sour.

Mŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* MUSTIER; *superl.* MUSTIEST.] **1.** Moldy; sour; foul and fetid. **2.** Spoiled by age. **3.** Dull; heavy; spiritless.

Mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities; changeableness; inconstancy.

Mū'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change.] **1.** Capable of alteration; subject to change. **2.** Susceptible of change; inconstant.

Syn. — Changeable; alterable; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; variable; irresolute; fickle.

Mū'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being mutable.

Mu-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of changing. **2.** Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

Mūte, *a.* [Lat. *mutus*.] **1.** Restrained from speaking; uttering no sound. **2.** Incapable of speaking. **3.** Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth-organs; entirely interrupting the passage of breath; — said of certain letters.

Syn. — Silent; dumb. — One is *silent* who *does* not speak; one is *dumb* who *can not*, for want of the proper organs, as a child born *dumb*, a *dumb* beast, &c.; one is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause, as, he was *mute* through fear, *mute* astonishment, &c. Such is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood; they are not ordinarily *dumb*, but *mute* because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk; and hence their more appropriate name is *deaf-mutes*.

Mūte, *n.* **1.** One who is silent or speechless, from whatever cause; — *specifically*, (*a.*) One who, from deafness, is unable to use articulate language. (*b.*) A person employed to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse. (*c.*) A dumb attendant, especially of a seraglio. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A letter which represents no sound; a silent letter. (*b.*) An element of speech formed by a position of the mouth-organs which stops the passage of the breath entirely; as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*.

Mūte, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*, to dung, allied to Eng. *mud*, q. v.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

Mūte, *v. t.* To cast off; to shed; to molt.

Mūte'ly, *adv.* Without uttering words or sounds.

Mūte'ness, *n.* Forbearance of speaking; silence.

Mū'ti-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTILATING.] [Lat. *mutilare*, *mutilatum*, from *mutilus*, maimed, Gr. μύτιλος, μίτυλος.] **1.** To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple. **2.** To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect. [mutilated.

Mū'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Act of mutilating, or state of being

Mū'ti-lā'tor, *n.* One who mutilates.

Mū'ti-neer', *n.* [See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny; a sailor or soldier who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers.

Mū'ti-noŭs, *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent.

Mū'ti-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

Mū'ti-noŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mutinous.

Mū'ti-ny, *n.* [From L. Lat. *movita*, from *movitus*, for Lat. *motus*, p. p. of *movere*, to move.] **1.** Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority. **2.** Violent commotion; tumult; strife.

Syn. — Insurrection; revolt; uprising; rebellion.

Mū'ti-ny, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTINIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTINYING.] To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service; to revolt against rightful authority.

Mŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTTERING.] [Lat. *muttire*, *mutire*.] **1.** To utter words with a low voice, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. **2.** To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Mŭt'ter, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

Mŭt'ter, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

Mŭt'ton (mŭt'tn), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, O. Fr. *muton*, *multun*, from Lat. *mutilus*, mutilated, with *l* transposed.] The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

Mŭt'ton-chŏp, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or chopped, at the small end.

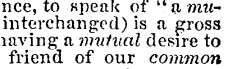
Mū'tu-al (mū'tyu-al), *a.* [Lat. *mutuus*, from *mutare*, to change.] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received.

Syn. — Reciprocal; interchanged; common. — *Common* is applied to that which belongs alike, or *in common*, to the parties concerned; as, our *common country*, a *common* friend. *Mutual* implies an *interchange* of the thing spoken of between the parties; as, *mutual* friendship. Hence, to speak of "a *mutual* friend" (as if a friend could be interchanged) is a gross error; while it is proper to speak of having a *mutual* desire to promote the interests of a *common* friend of our *common* country.

Mū't'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of correlation; reciprocation; interchange.

Mū't'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a mutual manner.

Mū't'ule, *n.* [Lat. *mutulus*.] (*Arch.*) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of the Corinthian order.


Mutule.

Mŭz'zle, *n.* [L. Lat. *musellus*, *musellum*. See MUSROLE.] **1.** The projecting mouth and nose of an animal. **2.** The mouth of a thing. **3.** A fastening for the mouth which stops biting.

Mŭz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUZZLING.] To bind the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating. [attributively.

My (35), *a.* [See MINE.] Belonging to me; — used always

My-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. μύκης, fungus, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of natural science which relates to the fungi or mushrooms.

Myn-heer', *n.* [D., my lord or master.] Sir; Mr.; — the ordinary title of address among the Dutch; hence, a Dutchman.

My-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the muscles of the human body.

My'ope, *n.* [Gr. μυώψ, μυῶπος, from μύειν, to close, shut the eyes, and ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye, from the root ὀπ, to see.] A short-sighted person.

My'o-py, *n.* [Gr. μυωπία. See *supra*.] Short-sightedness.

My'ri-ad, *n.* [Gr. μυριάς, μυριάδος, from μυρίος, numberless, pl. μύριοι, ten thousand.] **1.** The number of ten thousand. **2.** An immense number; an indefinitely large number.

My'ri-a-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, from Gr μύριοι, ten thousand, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] A French weight equal to 10,000 grams, or ten kilograms, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myriagramme (mē′re-ă′gram′), *n.* [Fr.] Same as MYRIAGRAM.

Mȳr′i-ăl′i-ter, or **Mȳr′i-a-lī′ter**, *n.* [Fr. *myrialitre*, from Gr. μύριοι, ten thousand, and λίτρα, a certain coin and weight. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters, — equal to 2641.4 American gallons, or nearly 42 hogsheads. [IALITER.

Myrialitre (mē′re-ă-lē′tr), *n.* [Fr.] The same as MYR-

Mȳr′i-ăm′e-ter, or **Mȳr′i-a-mē′ter**, *n.* [Fr. *myriamètre*, from Gr. μύριοι, ten thousand, and μέτρον, measure. See METER.] A French measure of length, being 10,000 meters, equal to 6.2134 American miles, or 6.21382 English miles. [MYRIAMETER.

Myriamètre (mē′re-ă′mā′tr), *n.* [Fr.] The same as

Mȳr′i-a-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. μύριοι, ten thousand, and ποῦς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An air-breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.

Myriare (mē′re-ăr′), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. μύριοι, ten thousand, and Fr. *are*, a hundred square meters.] A French measure of surface, containing 10,000 *ares*, equal to 247.-085 American acres, or 247.1143 English acres

Mȳr′i-o-rā′mȧ, or **Mȳr′i-o-rā′mȧ**, *n.* [Gr. μυρίος, numberless, and ὅραμα, a sight, from ὁρᾶν, to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, which admit of combination in many different ways, thus producing a great variety of scenes.

Myr′mi-don (mĕr′-), *n.* [Lat. *Myrmidones*, Gr. Μυρμιδόνες, pl.] One of a tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough or desperate character.

Mȳ-rŏb′a-lăn, } *n.* [Gr. μυροβάλανος, from μύρον, any
Mȳ-rŏb′o-lăn, } sweet juice of plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, and βάλανος, an acorn or any similar fruit.] A dried fruit much resembling a prune, obtained from the East Indies and South America.

Myrrh (mĕr), *n.* [Lat. *myrrha*, Gr. μύρρα, Heb. *môr*, Ar. *murr*, fr. Heb. *mar*, Ar. *murr*, bitter, fr. *marra*, to be bitter.] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber color, of an aromatic odor, and a bitter, slightly-pungent taste.

Mȳr′rhĭne, *a.* [Lat. *myrrhinus*, for *murrhinus*.] Made of the murrhine stone, or fluor-spar.

Myr′ti-fôrm (mĕr′-), *a.* [Lat. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.

Myr′tle (mĕr′tl), *n.* [Lat. *myrtus*, Gr. μύρτος, from Per. *mûrd*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species. The common myrtle rises, with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

My-sĕlf′, *pron.* I or me; — used for emphasis, *my own self* or person; — used also instead of *mé*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb, without emphasis.

Mȳs′ta-gŏgue, *n.* [Gr. μυσταγωγός, from μύστης, one initiated in mysteries, and ἀγωγός, leading, a leader, fr. ἄγειν, to lead.] **1.** One who interprets mysteries. **2.** One who keeps and shows church relics.

Mys-tē′ri-oŭs, *a.* Relating to, partaking of the nature of, or containing, mystery; difficult or impossible to understand.

Syn. — Obscure; secret; occult; dark; mystic; cabalistic; enigmatical; unintelligible; incomprehensible.

Mys-tē′ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

Mys-tē′ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being mysterious.

Mȳs′ter-y, *n.* [Lat. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστήριον, from μυεῖν, to initiate into the mysteries, fr. μύειν, to shut the eyes.] **1.** A profound secret; hence, *specifically*, that which is beyond human comprehension until explained. **2.** Any thing artfully made difficult. **3.** A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation. **4.** A kind of rude drama, of a religious character. **5.** *pl.* A kind of secret religious celebrations, to which only initiated persons were admitted.

Mȳs′tic, *n.* One who holds to mysticism.

Mȳs′tic, } *a.* [Lat. *mysticus*, Gr. μυστικός, belonging
Mȳs′tic-al, } to secret rites, from μύστης. See *supra*.] **1.** Remote from human comprehension; obscure. **2.** Importing or implying mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

Mȳs′tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

Mȳs′tic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being mystical.

Mȳs′ti-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Obscurity of doctrine. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

Mȳs′ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of involving in mystery; also, something designed to mystify.

Mȳs′ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MYSTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MYSTIFYING.] [Gr. μύστης, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely.

Mȳth, *n.* [Gr. μύθος.] A fabulous statement or narrative, conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature.

Mȳth′ic, } *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth;
Mȳth′ic-al, } of the nature of a myth.

Syn. — Fabulous; imaginary; fanciful.

Mȳth′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a mythical way or manner.

Mȳ-thŏg′ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. μυθογράφος, from μύθος, fable, and γράφειν, to write.] A composer of fables.

Mȳth′o-lŏg′ic, } *a.* Relating to mythology; fab-
Mȳth′o-lŏg′ic-al, } ulous.

Mȳ-thŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.

Mȳ-thŏl′o-ġīze, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

Mȳ-thŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μυθολογία, from μύθος, fable, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] **1.** The science treating of myths; a treatise on myths. **2.** A collective body of myths.

N.

N (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, is a semi-vowel and a nasal. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 81–83.

Năb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NABBING.] [D. & Ger. *knappen*. See KNAB.] To catch suddenly.

Nā′bob, *n.* [Hind. *nawwâb*, from Ar. *nuwwâb*, plural of *nâyib*, a vicegerent, governor, from *nâba*, to take one's turn.] **1.** A deputy or viceroy in India. **2.** One who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; and generally, a very rich man.

Nă-ċa′ra-răt, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *nacar*, mother of pearl, fr. Ar. *nakîr*, digged, hollowed, *nukrat*, a small hollow.] **1.** A pale red color, with a cast of orange. **2.** Fine linen or crape of this color.

Nā′ċre (nā′ker), *n.* [See *supra*.] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells; mother-of-pearl.

Nā′ċre-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, nacre.

Nā′dir, *n.* [From Ar. *nadîr*, *nazîr*, opposite, from *nazara*, to be like, opposite, to look toward.] **1.** That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith. **2.** Hence, the lowest point.

Năg, *n.* [D. *negge*, allied to M. H. Ger. *nêgen*, A.-S. *hnægan*, to neigh.] A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

Nā′iad (nā′yad), *n.* [Lat. *naias*, *naïs*, Gr. ναϊάς, ναΐς, from νάειν, to flow.] (*Myth.*) A female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs.

Nāil, *n.* [A.-S. *nagel*, Icel. *nagli*, *nögl*, allied to Skr. *nakha*, *nakhara*, Gr. ὄ-νυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, Lat. *unguis*.] **1.** The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. **2.** The claw or talon of a bird or other animal. **3.** A kind of metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, &c., together, and for other purposes. **4.** A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.

Nāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAILING.] **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails. **2.** To fasten, as with a nail; to fix; to catch; to trap.

Nāil′er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

Nāil′er-y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

Nāin-sōok′, *n.* A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

Naïve (nä′ēv′), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*, fr. Lat. *nativus*, innate, natural, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.

Naïveté (nä′ēv′tā′), *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

Nā'ked (60), *a.* [A.-S. *nacod*, *naced*, Goth. *nagaths*, allied to Skr. *nagna*.] **1.** Having no clothes on; uncovered; bare; nude. **2.** Hence, unarmed; defenseless. **3.** Open to view; manifest; plain. **4.** Without addition, exaggeration, excuses, or the like. **5.** Destitute, unaided; bare. **6.** Mere; simple. **7.** (*Bot.*) Without pubescence. **8.** (*Mus.*) Not having the full complement of tones.

Naked eye, the eye alone, unaided by glasses.

Nā'ked-ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; simply; barely.
Nā'ked-ness, *n.* The condition of being naked.
Nām'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being named.
Năm'by-păm'by, *n.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, an author distinguished for his affected simplicity and prettinesses of expression.] That which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty.
Năm'by-păm'by, *a.* Weakly and affectedly sentimental.
Nāme, *n.* [A.-S. *nama*, Goth. *namô*, Icel. *nafn*, for *naman*, allied to Skr. *nâman*, Lat. *nomen*, Gr. ὄνομα, from Goth. *niman*, Slav. *imati*, to take.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or spoken of. **2.** Reputed character; reputation. **3.** Exalted reputation; renown; celebrity; eminence. **4.** Memory; remembrance. **5.** A race; family. **6.** A person.

Christian name, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.—*In the name of*, in behalf of; by the authority of; in the assumed character of.

Syn.—Appellation; title; denomination; epithet.—*Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation*, though sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the *Bold*, Philip the *Stammerer*. A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, &c.; as, the *Duke* of Bedford, Paul the *Apostle*, &c. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c.

Nāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAMING.] **1.** To give an appellation to. **2.** To mention by name. **3.** To designate for any purpose by name.

Syn.—To denominate; style; term; call; mention; specify; designate; nominate.

Nāme'less, *a.* **1.** Without a name. **2.** Hence, undistinguished.
Nāme'ly, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize.
Nāme'sāke, *n.* One that has the same name as another; *especially*, one named out of regard to another.
Nan-keen', *n.* [So called from its being originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China.] A species of yellowish cotton cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China.
Năp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAPPED (năpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAPPING.] [A.-S. *hnäppian*, *hnappian*.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze.
Năp, *n.* [A.-S. *hnoppa*.] Woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, of some plants, and the like.
Nāpe, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *cnäp*, *cnäpp*, a top, knop.] The back part of the neck.
Năph'thȧ (năp'thȧ *or* năf'thȧ), *n.* [Gr. *νάφθα*, from Chald. & Syr. *naphtha*, Ar. *nafth*, *nifth*, from *nafatha*, to push out, as pustules, to boil, to be angry.] A volatile, bituminous liquid, occurring in nature, near coal deposits, and other regions. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable; rock-oil.
Năp'kin, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, cloth, from Lat. *mappa*, napkin.] A little towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth, especially at the table.
Năp'less, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.
Năp'pi-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps. **2.** Abundance of nap, as on cloth.
Năp'py, *a.* [From *nap*.] **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy. **2.** Tending to cause sleepiness; heady. **3.** Downy; shaggy.
Nar-çĭs'sus, *n.* [Lat. *narcissus*, Gr. *νάρκισσος*, from *νάρκη*, torpor, because of its narcotic properties.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants, of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.
Nar-cŏt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, from *ναρκοῦν*, to
Nar-cŏt'ic-al, } benumb.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Relieving pain, and producing sleep. (*b.*) Producing stupor, coma, and convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causing death.
Nar-cŏt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which, in medicinal doses, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death.
Nar-cŏt'ic-ness, *n.* Quality of operating as a narcotic.
När'co-tĭne, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles.
När'co-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARCOTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARCOTIZING.] To subject to the influence of a narcotic.
Närd, *n.* [Gr. *νάρδος*, Heb. *nêrd*, Ar. *nardîn*, *nârdîn*, from Skr. *nalada*, from *nala*, perfume, and *da*, giving, from *dâ*, to give.] **1.** An odorous or aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*. **2.** An unguent prepared from the plant.
Nar-rāte', or **Năr'rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARRATING.] [Lat. *narrare*, *narratum*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of.
Nar-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related.

Syn.—Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; narrative; story; tale; history. See ACCOUNT.

Năr'ra-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to narration; giving a particular or continued account. **2.** Inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events.
Năr'ra-tĭve, *n.* That which is narrated; the recital of a story.

Syn.—Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narration. See ACCOUNT.

Năr'ra-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of narration or recital.
Nar-rā'tor, *n.* One who narrates.
Năr'rōw, *a.* [*compar.* NARROWER; *superl.* NARROWEST.] [O. Eng. *narwe*, A.-S. *nearu*, *nearo*.] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide or broad. **2.** Hence, of little extent; very limited; circumscribed. **3.** Contracted in mind, disposition, views, feelings, or the like; parsimonious; niggardly; selfish. **4.** Within a small distance; close; near; hence, involving serious exposure. **5.** Scrutinizing; careful; exact.
Năr'rōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARROWING.] **1.** To lessen the breadth of; to contract. **2.** To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine. **3.** (*Knitting.*) To contract the size of, as of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.
Năr'rōw, *v. i.* **1.** To become less broad. **2.** (*Knitting.*) To contract the size of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.
Năr'rōw-ly, *adv.* **1.** With little breadth. **2.** Without much extent; contractedly. **3.** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully. **4.** By a small distance; barely; merely. **5.** Sparingly.
Năr'rōw-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited.
Năr'rōw-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow; contractedness; poverty; penuriousness; illiberality.
Năr'rōws, *n. pl.* A narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait; a sound.
När'wal, } *n.* [Icel. *náh-*
När'whal, } *valr*, from Icel. *hvalr*, Eng. *whale*, and Icel. *nár*, *ná*, corpse, dead body, on account of the whitish color of its skin, or from *nar*, for A.-S. *nasu*, the nose, or contracted from Greenland. *a-nar-nak*, a kind of narwhal.] (*Ichth.*) A cetaceous mammal, found in the northern seas; sea-unicorn. The male has usually one long, twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn.

Narwhal.

Nā'şal, *a.* [From Lat. *nasus*, the nose.] **1.** Pertaining to the nose. **2.** Spoken through the nose in whole or in part.

Nasal vowel, a vowel uttered both through the nose and the mouth.

Nā'şal, *n.* **1.** An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously. **2.** (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose.
Na-şăl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being nasal.
Năs'cent, *a.* [Lat. *nascens*, p. pr. of *nasci*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.
Năs'ti-ly, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.
Năs'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; obscenity; ribaldry.
Nas-tûr'tium, *n.* [Lat. *nasturtium*, as if *nasitortium*, because it distorts the nose, from *nasus*, nose, and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, torture.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, including several species of cress. (*b.*) Indian cress; a climbing plant, having flowers of a vivid yellow or orange color, and strong odor.
Năs'ty, *a.* [*compar.* NASTIER; *superl.* NASTIEST.] [Prob. allied to Ger. *nasz*, O. Sax. & D. *nat*, wet, Goth.

natjan, to wet, moisten.] **1.** Offensively filthy; very dirty; nauseous. **2.** Indecent; indelicate; gross; vile; obscene.

Syn. — Wet; filthy; foul; dirty. — Any thing *nasty* is wet or damp, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor. Not so with *filthy* and *foul*, which imply only that a thing is *filled* or covered with offensive matter, as *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, &c. The English have a peculiar use of this word, calling a rain in fine drops a *nasty* rain, a day of such rain a *nasty* day, a sky which portends it a *nasty* sky, thus retaining the original sense of *wet* as the leading idea. They do the same with the word *dirty*, speaking of a *dirty* rain and a *dirty* day, &c.; and it is not improbable that this word, like the other, had originally the sense of *wet*.

Nā'tal, *a.* [Lat. *natalis*, from *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] Pertaining or relating to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Syn. — Native; natural. See NATIVE.

Nā'tant, *a.* [Lat. *natans*, from *natare*, to swim, intensive form of *nare*, id.] (*Bot.*) Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

Nā'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* [See *infra.*] Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming.

Nā'ta-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *natatorius*, from *natare*, to swim.] Enabling to swim; natatorial.

Nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] A body of people united under the same government, and generally of the same origin and language.

Syn. — People; race; stock. See PEOPLE.

Nă'tion-al (năsh'un-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a nation; public; general. **2.** Attached, especially to one's own country.

Nă'tion-al-ĭşm (năsh'un-), *n.* The state of being national; national attachment.

Nă'tion-ăl'i-ty (năsh'un-), *n.* **1.** Quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. **2.** National character. **3.** A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; nation. **4.** National unity and integrity.

Nă'tion-al-īze (năsh'un-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATIONALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATIONALIZING.] To make national.

Nă'tion-al-ly (năsh'un-), *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a whole nation.

Nă'tion-al-ness (năsh'un-), *n.* State of being national; nationality.

Nā'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] **1.** Pertaining to one's birth; natal. **2.** Conferred by birth; born with one; indigenous. **3.** Produced by nature; not wrought by art; unartificial.

Syn. — Natural; natal. — *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing; *native* to one's birth or origin, as a *native* country, language, &c.; *natal* to the circumstances of one's birth, as a *natal* day or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

Nā'tĭve, *n.* One born in a place or country; a denizen by birth.

Nā'tĭve-ly, *adv.* Naturally; originally.

Nā'tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being native.

Na-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Birth. **2.** Time, place, or circumstances of birth. **3.** (*Astrol.*) A horoscope.

Nā'tron, *n.* [Ar. *natrûn*, *nitrûn*, Lat. *nitrum*, Gr. *νίτρον*.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of soda.

☞ This is the substance called in the Scriptures *niter*. See NITER.

Năt'ty, *a.* [Allied to *neat*, q. v.] Neatly fine; foppish; spruce. [*Colloq.*]

Năt'u-ral (66), *a.* [Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; according to nature; essential; characteristic. **2.** Conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular. **3.** Having to do with the existing system of things. **4.** Conformed to truth or reality. **5.** By impulses of natural appetite alone; illegitimate; bastard. **6.** Pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature merely. **7.** (*Mus.*) Pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.

Natural history, a description of the earth and its productions; sometimes applied to the animal kingdom only. — *Natural orders* (*Bot.*), groups of genera resembling each other. — *Natural philosophy*, that branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c. — *Natural scale* (*Mus.*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

Năt'u-ral, *n.* **1.** An idiot. **2.** (*Mus.*) A character [thus, ♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it.

Năt'u-ral-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Mere state of nature. **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles, revelations, and grace of God, &c.; also, that theory of the universe which resolves all its phenomena into blind or intelligent forces acting according to fixed laws.

Năt'u-ral-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics. **2.** One who maintains the doctrines of naturalism.

Năt'u-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. **2.** State of being thus invested with citizenship.

Năt'u-ral-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATURALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATURALIZING.] **1.** To make natural or easy and familiar by custom and habit. **2.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **3.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular. **4.** To accustom; to habituate.

Năt'u-ral-īze, *v. i.* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws.

Năt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to nature. **2.** According to the usual course of things. **3.** Without art or cultivation; spontaneously. **4.** Without affectation.

Năt'u-ral-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being natural, or of being produced by nature. **2.** Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality.

Nā'tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *natura*, from *natus*, born, produced, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Native character; created or essential quality. **2.** Hence, kind; sort; character; species. **3.** Established or regular course of things. **4.** The existing system of things; the creation; the universe. **5.** Hence, the personified sum and order of causes and effects; the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation. **6.** Natural affection or reverence. **7.** Adherence to what is natural, normal, or usual. **8.** A person of intelligence and character. **9.** Lack of covering; nakedness.

Good nature, natural good temper; amiability. — *Ill nature*, natural bad temper. — *In a state of nature*, naked as when born; unclothed; nude.

Nąught (nawt, 75), *n.* [Written also *nought*.] [A.-S. *nâwiht*, *nâuht*, from *ne*, not, and *âwiht*, *âuht*, aught.] Nothing.

Nąught (nawt), *adv.* In no degree.

Nąught (nawt), *a.* **1.** Of no value or account; worthless; bad. **2.** Hence, vile; naughty.

Nąught'i-ly (nawt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; corruptly.

Nąught'i-ness (nawt'ĭ-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being naughty; badness; wickedness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Slight wickedness, as of children; perverseness.

Nąught'y (nawt'ў), *a.* [*compar.* NAUGHTIER; *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] **1.** Corrupt; wicked. [*Obs.*] **2.** Mischievous; perverse; froward.

Nąu'se-ȧ (naw'she-ȧ), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ναυσία*, from *ναῦς*, ship.] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm.

Nąu'se-āte (naw'she-āt), *v. i.* [Lat. *nauseare*, *nauseatium*, from *nausea*, q. v.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust.

Nąu'se-āte (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAUSEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAUSEATING.] **1.** To affect with nausea; to sicken. **2.** To reject with disgust; to loathe.

Nąu'se-ā'tion (naw'she-), *n.* Act of nauseating, or state of being nauseated. [nausea.

Nąu'seoŭs (naw'shus), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause,

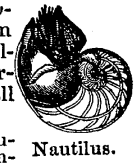
Nąu'seoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a loathsome manner; loathsomely. [someness.

Nąu'seoŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being nauseous; loath-

Nąu'tic-al, *a.* [Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, from *ναύτης*, Lat. *nauta*, *navita*, a seaman, sailor, from Gr. *ναῦς*, Lat. *navis*, ship.] Pertaining to seamen or navigators, or to the art of navigation.

Syn. — Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

Nąu'ti-lŭs, *n.* [Lat. *nautilus*, from Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a seaman, a kind of shell-fish, from *ναῦς*, ship.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small cephalopodous mollusks, having the mouth surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups.



Nautilus.

☞ The name is also loosely applied, in popular language, to the shells of several different genera of mollusca.

Nā'val, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, ship, Gr. *ναῦς*.] Having to do with ships; pertaining to, or consisting of ships or a navy.

Syn.—Nautical; marine; maritime.—*Naval* is applied to ships or a navy; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military*, engagement; *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph, a *naval* officer, &c., and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, *nautical* calculations, a *nautical* almanac, &c.

Nāve, *n.* [A.-S. *nafu*, O. H. Ger. *napa*, *naba*, allied to Skr. *nábhi*, nave and navel.] The piece of timber or other material in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

Nāve, *n.* [From Lat. *navis*, ship.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the choir to the principal entrance.

Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *nafola*, *nafela*, from *nafu*, nave. Cf. *supra*.] **1.** A depression in the center of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth. **2.** The central part or point of any thing; the middle.

Nā'vew (nā'vu), *n.* [Lat. *napus*, A.-S. *nāpe*.] (*Bot.*) A plant with a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnip.

Nā-vĭc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, ship.] **1.** Relating to small ships or boats. **2.** Shaped like a boat.

Năv'i-ga-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

Năv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Admitting of being navigated.

Năv'i-ga-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

Năv'i-ga-bly, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Năv'i-gāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAVIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [Lat. *navigare*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move, lead, direct.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to sail.

Năv'i-gāte, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over in ships. **2.** To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

Năv'i-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of navigating; state of being navigable. **2.** The method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, &c. **3.** Means of navigation; vessels; shipping.

Năv'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who navigates or sails; *especially*, one who is skillful in the art of navigation.

Năv'vy, *n.* [Abridged from *navigator*.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation, and, hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads. [*Eng.*]

Nā'vy, *n.* [From Lat. *navis*, ship, Gr. *ναῦς*, Skr. *nau-s*.] **1.** A fleet of ships. **2.** The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation, considered collectively. **3.** The officers and men belonging to the war-vessels of a nation.

Nāy, *adv.* [A.-S. *nâ*, *ne*, Goth *nê*, Icel. *nei*. See NO.] **1.** No. **2.** Not this merely, but also; not only so.

Nāy, *n.* Denial; refusal.

Năz'a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity;—a term of contempt.

Năz'a-rīte, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Nēap, *n.* [Cf. NEB, NIP, and Prov. Eng. *neap*, a turnip; Lat. *napus*.] **1.** The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon. **2.** A prop or support for the front of a cart, &c.

Nēap, *a.* [A.-S. *nêp*, *neap*, neap-flood. Cf. A.-S. *hnipan*, *hnîpian*, to bend, cast down, fall.] Low.

Neap tides, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month;—opposed to *spring tides*.

Nē'a-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* [Lat. *Neapolitanus*, from *Neapolis*, Naples; Gr. Νεάπολις, *i. e.*, New-town.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the city of Naples.

Nēar, *a.* [*compar.* NEARER; *superl.* NEAREST.] [A.-S. *neára*, *nyra*, nigher, comp. of *neáh*, *nêh*, nigh.] **1.** Not far distant; as, (*a.*) Not distant in place; adjacent; neighboring. (*b.*) Not distant in time. (*c.*) Closely connected or related. (*d.*) Close to one's interests, affection, &c.; intimate; dear. (*e.*) Close to any thing followed or imitated. (*f.*) Next to the rider or driver of a team. **2.** Serving, as it were, to bring the object closer; immediate; direct. **3.** Parsimonious; illiberal.

Syn.—Nigh; close; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; familiar.

Nēar, *adv.* **1.** At a little distance only, in place or time, in manner or degree. **2.** Almost; well-nigh; nearly.

Nēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEARING.] To approach; to come nearer.

Nēar, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

Nēar, *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from.

Nēar'ly, *adv.* **1.** At no great distance. **2.** Closely. **3.** Intimately; pressingly. **4.** Almost. **5.** In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

Nēar'ness, *n.* **1.** Closeness; small distance. **2.** Close alliance by blood; propinquity. **3.** Intimacy of friendship. **4.** Parsimony.

Nēar'-sīght'ed (neer'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing at small distance only; short-sighted.

Nēat, *n.* [A.-S. *neat*, Icel. *náut*, O. H. Ger. *nôz*, prob. from A.-S. *neótan*, to make use of.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows.

Nēat, *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus; as, *neat* cattle; also, belonging or relating to such cattle.

Nēat, *a.* [*comp.* NEATER; *superl.* NEATEST.] [From Lat. *nitidus*, cf. O. H. Ger. *niot*, *niet*, O. Sax. *niud*, desire, eager; Ger. *nied*, *niedlich*, neat, nice.] **1.** Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean. **2.** Pleasing with simplicity; chaste. **3.** Good in its kind; excellent. **4.** Complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit. **5.** With all deductions made; net.

Syn.—Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

Nēat'-hĕrd, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle.

Nēat'ly, *adv.* With neatness; in a neat manner.

Nēat'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being neat.

Nĕb, *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, head, face; Icel. *nebbi*, beak of a bird; nose.] The nose; snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; nib, as of a pen.

Nĕb'u-lă, *n.*; *pl.* NĔB'U-LÆ. [Lat., mist, vapor, cloud, allied to *nubes*, cloud.] (*Astron.*) A faint, misty appearance among the stars, composed of innumerable stars.

Nĕb'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nĕb'u-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being nebulous. **2.** (*Astron.*) The faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

Nĕb'u-loŭs, *a.* **1.** Cloudy; hazy. **2.** (*Astron.*) Pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular.

Nĕç'es-sā'ri-an, *n.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.

Nĕç'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; unavoidably; indispensably.

Nĕç'es-sa-ri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being necessary.

Nĕç'es-sa-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, unavoidable, necessary, from *ne*, not, and *cessus*, p. p. of *cedere*, to go away, give up.] **1.** Such as must be; inevitable. **2.** Indispensable; requisite; essential. **3.** Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary.

Nĕç'es-sa-ry, *n.* **1.** A thing indispensable to some purpose;—used chiefly in the plural. **2.** A privy; a water-closet.

Ne-çĕs'si-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will.

Ne-çĕs'si-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NECESSITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NECESSITATING.] [Lat. *necessitare*, *necessitatum*, to force.] **1.** To make necessary or indispensable. **2.** To force; to compel.

Ne-çĕs'si-toŭs, *a.* **1.** Very needy or indigent. **2.** Narrow; destitute.

Ne-çĕs'si-toŭs-ly, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

Ne-çĕs'si-toŭs-ness, *n.* Extreme poverty.

Ne-çes'si-ty, *n.* [Lat. *necessitas*, from *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] **1.** Quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite; indispensableness. **2.** Pressing need; indigence; want. **3.** That which is necessary; a requisite;—chiefly in the plural. **4.** Irresistible force; overruling power; fate; fatality. **5.** (*Metaph.*) Denial of freedom to voluntary action.

Nĕck, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*, Icel. *hnacki*, O. H. Ger. *hnach*, *nach*.] **1.** The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk. **2.** Any part corresponding to a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd; *especially*, a long, narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts.

Nĕck'clŏth, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Nĕck'er-chief, *n.* [For *neck-kerchief*.] A kerchief to be worn around the neck.

Nĕck'laçe (45), *n.* A string of beads, or precious stones, worn upon the neck.

Nĕck'-tie, *n.* A neck-handkerchief.

Nĕ-cro'lo-jĭc, **Nĕ-cro'lo-jĭc-al**, *a.* Pertaining to necrology; relating to an account of deaths.

Ne-crŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-crŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. νεκρός, dead, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A register of deaths.

Nĕc'ro-măn'çer, *n.* One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Nĕc'ro-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*, from *νεκρός*, dead, a dead body, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment.

Nĕc'ro-măn'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to necromancy;
Nĕc'ro-măn'tic-al, } performed by necromancy.

Nĕc'ro-măn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* By necromancy, or the black art.

Ne-crŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος*, fr. *νεκρός*, dead, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Eating, or feeding on, the dead.

Ne-crŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρόπολις*, from *νεκρός*, dead, and *πόλις*, city.] A city of the dead; hence, a cemetery; a grave-yard.

Nĕc-tar, *n.* [Lat. *nectar*, Gr. *νέκταρ*.] (*Myth.* & *Poet.*) The drink of the gods; hence, a delicious or inspiring beverage.

Nec-tā're-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nectar; nectarean.

Nĕc-tā're-an, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant; nectareous.

Nec-tā're-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; delicious.

Nec-tā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nĕc'tar-ine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the peach, with a smooth rind.

Nĕc'tar-oŭs, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

Nĕc'ta-ry, *n.* [From *nectar*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The honey-gland of a flower.

Need, *n.* [A.-S. *neád*, *nêd*, *nyd*, Icel. *naudh*, *neidh*, Goth. *náuths*.] **1.** A state that requires supply or relief; urgent want. **2.** Poverty; indigence.

Syn.—Necessity; exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; penury.—*Necessity* is stronger than *need*; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand very greatly in *need*. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives: *necessitous* circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; *needy* circumstances, the want of aid or relief.

Need, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEEDING.] To be in want of; to lack.

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, and undergoes no change of termination in the third person singular of the present tense.

Need, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Need'er, *n.* One who needs; one who is in want.

Need'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Full of need; needy. **2.** Requisite.

Need'fŭl-ly, *adv.* Necessarily.

Need'fŭl-ness, *n.* State or quality of being needful.

Need'i-ly, *adv.* In a needy condition or manner.

Need'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Nee'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *nædl*, *nêdl*, Goth. *nêthla*, Icel. *nâl*, fr. O. H. Ger. *nâjan*, to sew.] **1.** A small instrument of steel; — used in sewing. **2.** A magnetized slender bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth. **3.** A pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like.

Nee'dle, *v. i.* To shoot into the form of needles.

Nee'dle-fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* NEE'DLE-FULS. As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

Nee'dle-gŭn, *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of detonating powder, which is exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle, which passes in at the breech.

Need'less, *a.* **1.** Having no need; in want of nothing. **2.** Unnecessary; not requisite.

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; unnecessarily.

Need'less-ness, *n.* Unnecessariness.

Nee'dle-wŏm'an, *n.*; *pl.* NEE'DLE-WOM'EN (-wĭm'-en). A seamstress.

Needs, *adv.* [Orig. genitive of *need*, used as an adverb.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably.

Need'y, *a.* [*compar.* NEEDIER; *superl.* NEEDIEST.] Distressed by want of the means of living; indigent; necessitous.

Nê'er (nâr), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

Ne-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law, from *fari*, to speak, utter.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous.

Syn.—Iniquitous; detestable; horrible; dreadful; atrocious; infamous; impious. See INIQUITOUS.

Ne-fā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

Ne-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *negatio*, from *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, no, not, and *aio*, to say yes.] **1.** Act of denying; denial. **2.** Statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like.

Nĕg'a-tĭve, *a.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Implying denial, negation, or difference. **2.** Implying absence of what is appropriate or expected. **3.** Having the power or effect of stopping or restraining.

Nĕg'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; an opposite or contradictory term or conception. **2.** A word that denies. **3.** Veto. **4.** The relation of denial or opposition. **5.** (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material, and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi-transparent ground of the picture.

Nĕg'a-tĭve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEGATIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEGATIVING.] **1.** To disprove. **2.** To refuse to enact or sanction.

Nĕg'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a negative manner. **2.** In the form of speech implying the absence of something.

Neg-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEGLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEGLECTING.] [Lat. *negligere*, *neglectum*, from *nec*, not, and *legere*, to pick up, gather.] **1.** Not to treat with due attention; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, or the like; to omit. **2.** To forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight.

Syn.—To slight; overlook; disregard; disesteem; contemn.

Neg-lĕct', *n.* **1.** Omission of proper attention; culpable disregard. **2.** Omission of attention or civilities. **3.** State of being disregarded.

Syn.—Negligence; inattention; disregard; disesteem; slight; indifference; See NEGLIGENCE.

Neg-lĕct'er, *n.* One who neglects.

Neg-lĕct'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Full of neglect; heedless; careless; inattentive. **2.** Treating with neglect or slight. **3.** Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

Neg-lĕct'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a neglectful manner.

Négligée (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'), *n.* [Fr. *négligé*, from *négliger*, to neglect.] **1.** An easy, unceremonious attire. **2.** A long necklace, usually of red coral.

Nĕg'li-ġençe, *n.* **1.** Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect. **2.** A negligent act.

Syn.—Neglect—*Negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act of leaving things undone. The one naturally leads to the other. *Negligent* men are *neglectful* of their duties.

Nĕg'li-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *negligens*, p. pr. of *negligere*, to neglect.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful.

Syn.—Careless; heedless; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.

Nĕg'li-ġent-ly, *adv.* In a negligent manner.

Ne-gō'ti-a-bĭl'i-ty (-gō'shĭ-), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (-gō'shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.

Ne-gō'ti-āte (ne-gō'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. i.* [Lat. *negotiari*, *negotiatus*, from *negotium*, business, from *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] **1.** To transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade. **2.** To treat with respecting peace or commerce.

Ne-gō'ti-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEGOTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEGOTIATING.] **1.** To arrange for; to settle by dealing and management. **2.** To sell; to pass.

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic. **2.** Mercantile business; trading. **3.** The transaction of business between nations.

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tor (-shĭ-ā'tor), *n.* One who negotiates.

Nē'gress, *n.* A black woman; a female negro.

Nē'gro, *n.*; *pl.* NĒ'GROES. [It. Sp., & Pg., from Lat. *niger*, black.] A black man; *especially*, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa.

Nē'gus, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus*.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEIGHED (nād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEIGHING.] [A.-S. *hnægan*.] To cry as a horse; to whinny.

Neigh (nā), *n.* The natural cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* [A.-S. *neáhbûr*, from *neáh*, nigh, and A.-S. *gebûr*, a dweller, farmer, boor.] **1.** A person who lives near one. **2.** One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; hence, one of the human race.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEIGHBORED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* NEIGHBORING.] To adjoin; to confine on; to be near to.

Neigh'bor-hood (nā'bur-), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being a neighbor. **2.** Vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors. **3.** Inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

Syn.—Vicinity.—These words differ in degree. *Vicinity* does not denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate *vicinity*.

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'bor-ly (nā'bur-), *a.* **1.** Becoming a neighbor; kind; social; friendly. **2.** Cultivating familiar intercourse.

Nei'ther (nē'ther *or* nī'ther. In England, nī'ther is rather more common than in America, but the best speakers in both countries say nē'ther.) *pron.* or *pronominal adjective.* [A.-S. *nâdher*, *nâhwadher*, from *ne*, not, *â*, ever, and *hwadher*, whether, or from Eng. *ne*, not, and *either*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Nei'ther (nē'ther *or* nī'ther), *conj.* Not either.

Nē'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭsm, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** The introduction of new words or new doctrines. **2.** A new word, expression, or doctrine.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to neology; neolog-
Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭst'ic-al, } ical.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. *νέος*, new, and *λόγος*, word, speech, discourse.] **1.** Introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language. **2.** New doctrines, especially in theology.

Nē'o-phȳte, *n.* [Lat. *neophytus*, Gr. *νεόφυτος*, prop. newly planted, from *νέος*, new, and *φυτός*, grown, *φυτόν*, a plant, from *φύειν*, to grow.] **1.** A new convert or proselyte. **2.** Hence, a novice; a tyro.

Nē'o-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικός*, from *νεώτερος*,
Nē'o-tĕr'ic-al, } compar. of *νέος*, young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new.

Ne-pĕn'the, } *n.* [Fr. *népenthe*, from Gr. *νηπενθής*,
Ne-pĕn'thēs, } removing all sorrow; *νη-*, not, and *πένθος*, sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to relieve from pain and produce great exhilaration of spirits;—by some supposed to have been opium, or hashish.

Nĕph'ew (nĕf'yu, 85), *n.* [O. Eng. *nevewe*, A.-S. *nefa*, *neofa*, Icel. *nefi*, allied to Lat. *nepos*, Skr. *naptri*.] The son of a brother or sister.

☞ The English pronounce this word *nĕv'u*.

Ne-phrĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικός*, *νεφρῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*,)
Ne-phrĭt'ic-al, } from *νεφρίτης*, f. *νεφρῖτις*, belonging to the kidneys, from *νεφρός*, kidney.] **1.** Pertaining to the kidneys. **2.** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **3.** Relieving disorders of the kidneys.

Ne-phrĭt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys.

Nĕp'o-tĭsm (110), *n.* [From Lat. *nepos*, *nepotis*, nephew.] **1.** Fondness for nephews. **2.** Favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

Nĕp'o-tĭst, *n.* One who practices nepotism.

Nĕpt'une (30), *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of the sea, fountains, and rivers. **2.** (*Astron.*) A large planet beyond Uranus. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,850,000,000 miles.

Nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ocean or sea. **2.** Formed by water or aqueous solution.

Nep-tū'ni-an, } *n.* One who holds that the substances
Nĕpt'u-nĭst, } of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nē're-id, *n.* (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus.

Ner-vā'tion, *n.* The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves.

Nĕrve (14), *n.* [Lat. *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον*, *νευρά*.] **1.** Physical force or steadiness; also, steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command. **2.** (*Anat.*) One of the bundles of fibers which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia. **3.** (*Bot.*) One of the fibers extending from the stem of a leaf, or its surface, when simple and parallel.

Nĕrve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to.

Nĕrve'less, *a.* Destitute of strength; wanting vigor.

Nĕrv'ĭne, *a.* (*Med.*) Quieting nervous excitement.

Nĕrv'ĭne, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that acts upon the nerves.

Nĕrv'oŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing nerve; strong; vigorous. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind. **3.** Pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **4.** Having the nerves weak or diseased; easily agitated.

Nĕrv'oŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a nervous manner; with strength or vigor. **2.** With weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Nĕrv'oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being nervous.

Nĕs'cience (nĕsh'ens, 95), *n.* [Lat. *nescientia*, from *nesciens*, p. pr. of *nescire*, to be ignorant, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.] Want of knowledge; ignorance.

Nĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *nest*, allied to Lat. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Skr. *nîda*.] **1.** The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young. **2.** Hence, the place in which the eggs of other animals, as of insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched. **3.** A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; also, a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself. **4.** A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size.

Nĕst'-ĕgg, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection.

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NESTLING.] **1.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. **2.** To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest.

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v. t.* **1.** To house, as in a nest. **2.** To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'ling), *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Nes-tō'ri-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of *Nestorius*, who held that the divine and human natures in Christ were not so united as to form but a single person.

Nĕt, *n.* [A.-S. *nett*, *nete*, Goth. *nati*.] **1.** An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts. **2.** Any thing fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare.

Nĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] **1.** To make into a net, or net-work. **2.** To

Nĕt, *v. i.* To form net-work. [take in a net.

Nĕt, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*. Cf. NEAT.] (*Com.*) Pure; unadulterated; also, clear of all charges and deductions, &c.

Nĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] To produce as clear profit.

Nĕth'er, *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera*, *neodhera*, compar., lower, from *nidhe*, *nidh*, down.] Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; lower.

Nĕth'er-mōst, *a.* [A.-S. *nidhemest*. See *supra*.] Lowest.

Nĕt'ting, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nĕt'tle (nĕt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *netele*, O. H. Ger. *nezilâ*, *nezzilâ*, dim. of *nazza*, Icel. *nötr*.] (*Bot.*) A plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation.

Nĕt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTLING.] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex.

Nĕt'tler, *n.* One who provokes, stings, or irritates.

Nĕt'tle-răsh, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

Nĕt'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings.

Neū-răl'ġi-à, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve.

Neū-răl'ġic, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neū-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

Neū-rŏp'ter, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *πτερόν*, wing.] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having four membranous, transparent wings, as the dragon-fly.

Neū-rŏp'ter-al, *a.* Belonging to the order of the neuroptera.

Neū-rŏt'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve.] **1.** Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **2.** Useful in disorders of the nerves.

Neū-rŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Art or practice of dissecting the nerves. (*b.*) An incised wound of a nerve.

Neū'ter, *a.* [Lat., comp. of *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.] **1.** Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side; neutral. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Of neither gender; neither male nor female. (*b.*) Neither active nor passive. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neū'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who takes no part in a contest; a neutral. **2.** The working bee, which is really an undeveloped female. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neū'tral, *a.* **1.** Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent; indiscreet. **2.** Neither very good nor bad; of medium quality. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neū'tral, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

Neū-trăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being neutral; indifference. **2.** A combination of neutral powers or states.

Neū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of neutralizing. **2.** State of being neutralized.

Neū'tral-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEUTRALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEUTRALIZING.] **1.** To render neutral. **2.** (*Chem.*) To destroy the effect of. **3.** To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of.

Neū'tral-īz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, neutralizes.

Neū'tral-ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner; indifferently.

Nĕv'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *næfre*, *nêfre*, from *ne*, not, and *æfre*, *æfer*, ever.] **1.** Not ever; not at any time. **2.** In no degree; not in the least. **3.** Not.

Never so, as never before; especially; particularly; — now usually expressed or replaced by *ever so*.

Nĕv'er-the-lĕss', *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

Syn. — However; at least; yet.

New (nū), *a.* [*compar.* NEWER; *superl.* NEWEST.] [A.-S. *niwe*, *niowe*, *neowe*, Goth. *niujls*, allied to Lat. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*, Skr. *nawas*.] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; of late origin. **2.** Lately manifested; recently invented, discovered, or established as true; strange. **3.** Starting anew; recommencing. **4.** Not ancient; modern. **5.** Not worn out, defaced by use, or the like; in condition as at first. **6.** Unaccustomed; unfamiliar. **7.** Fresh from anything.

Syn. — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

New'el, *n.* [From Lat. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] (*Arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; — also the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

New-făn'gled (nū-făng'gld), *a.* New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty.

New-fāsh'ioned (nū-fāsh'und), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion,

New'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

New'ly, *adv.* **1.** Lately; freshly; recently. **2.** In a manner not existing before. **3.** With a new form.

New-mŏd'el, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

New'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being new; recentness. **2.** State of being first known or introduced; novelty. **3.** Innovation; recent change. **4.** Want of practice or familiarity. **5.** Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

News, *n.* [From *new*. This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the sing.] Recent account; fresh information.

Syn. — Tidings; intelligence; information; advice. See TIDINGS.

News'mŏn'ger (nūz'mŭng'ger), *n.* One who deals in news.

News'pā-per (nūz'-), *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, and the like.

Newt (nūt), *n.* [O. Eng. *ewt*, *evet*, A.-S. *efete*, with *n* prefixed. See EFT.] A small lizard; an eft.

Nĕxt, *a.*; *superl.* of *nigh*. [A.-S. *nêxta*, *nyxta*, *nêsta*, *nyhsta*.] **1.** Nearest in place. **2.** Nearest in time. **3.** Adjoining in a series. **4.** Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.

Nĕxt, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

Nĭb, *n.* [See NEB, the same word differently written.] **1.** Something small and pointed; a prong. **2.** *Specifically*, (*a.*) The bill or beak of a bird. (*b.*) The point of a pen.

Nĭb, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a nib; to point. **2.** To cut off the point of.

Nĭb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIBBLING.] [From *nib*.] To eat slowly or in small bits.

Nĭb'ble, *v. i.* To bite a little at a time.

Nĭb'ble, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

Nĭb'bler, *n.* One that bites a little at a time.

Nīçe, *a.* [*compar.* NICER; *superl.* NICEST.] [From Lat. *nescius*, ignorant. The original sense was ignorant, foolish; but then A.-S. *hnesce*, *hnesc*, *nesc*, O. Eng. *nesh*, soft, tender, seems to have been confounded with it.] **1.** Pleasing to the senses, especially to the taste. **2.** Serving to please; agreeable; gratifying. **3.** Wrought or made by a skillful workman; produced by an acute or fastidious mind; hence, requiring to be daintily touched, discussed, judged of, or the like; refined. **4.** Showing delicacy or refinement; distinguishing accurately or minutely. **5.** Over scrupulous or exact; hard to please or satisfy. **6.** Scrupulously and minutely cautious.

Syn. — Dainty; delicate; exquisite; fine; accurate; exact; correct; precise; particular; scrupulous; punctilious; fastidious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly; weak; foolish. — *Nice* implies a union of *delicacy* and *exactness*. In *nice* food, cookery, taste, &c., *delicacy* predominates; in *nice* discrimination, management, workmanship, a *nice* point to manage, &c., *exactness* predominates. Of late, a new sense has been introduced, which excludes them both, namely, *pleasing*. We even hear it used for *beautiful*; as, a *nice* morning, a *nice* day, &c. This use of the word, though sanctioned by no lexicographer, is extremely common among the English; and if *Americans* overdo as to "fine," *they* overdo as to "nice," but with this difference that we always give the former its true sense [see FINE], while they rob the latter of its appropriate and distinctive meaning.

Nīçe'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a nice or delicate manner; delicately; accurately; exactly. **2.** Well; cleverly; in the best manner. [*Colloq.*]

Nī'çēne or **Nī-çēne'**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed, a summary of Christian faith, was composed, A. D. 325.

Nīçe'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; accuracy. **2.** Excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

Nīç'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being nice; delicacy; daintiness; as, (*a.*) Delicate management. (*b.*) Delicacy of perception; precision. (*c.*) Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness. **2.** A delicacy; — used especially in the plural.

Nĭche (nĭch), *n.* [It. *nicchia*, prop. a shell-like recess in a wall, from *nicchio*, shell-fish, muscle, from Lat. *mytilus*.] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

Nĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *nicor*, *nicr*, a marine monster, Icel. *nikr*, *nykr*.] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one; the devil.

Nĭck, *n.* [A modification of *nock*, q. v.] A notch cut into something; hence, a score for keeping an account.

Nĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NICKED (nĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NICKING.] [See *supra*.] **1.** To cut in nicks or notches; to make a nick or nicks in; to notch. **2.** To suit or fit into, as one nick or notch into another.

To nick a horse, to notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, in order to make him carry it higher.

Nĭck, *n.* [Icel. *hnickia*, to seize and carry off; *hnicker*, a violent taking, rape.] A hit; the exact point of time.

Nĭck, *v. t.* **1.** To hit; to strike at the precise point or time. **2.** Hence, to gain an advantage over; to cozen; to defeat. **3.** Also, to hit with a telling name or epithet. [*Obs.*]

Nĭck'el, *n.* [Ger. *nickel*, abbrev. from *kupfernickel*, copper nickel, copper of *Nick*, or *Nicholas*, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper.] (*Min.*) A grayish-white metal of considerable luster, very malleable and ductile, occurring very generally in combination with arsenic. It is used in various alloys.

Nĭck'el-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nickel* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing nickel.

Nĭck'năck, *n.* [See KNICKKNACK, and cf. Ger. *schnick-schnack*, prattle, tittle-tattle, idle talk.] A small thing; a bawble; a trifle; — used chiefly in the plural.

Nĭck'nāme, *n.* [Either from O. Fr. *nique*, a sign of mockery or contempt, from O. H. Ger. *hnicchan*, to nod, beckon; or perh. from O. Eng. *neke-name*, *eke-name*, surname. Cf. NICK, *v. t.* No. 3]. A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

Nĭck'nāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NICKNAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NICKNAMING.] To give a name of reproach or familiarity to.

Nĭ-cō'tian, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting, tobacco; — so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.

Nĭc'tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *nictare*, *nictatum*, from *nicere*, to beckon.] To wink.

Nĭc-tā'tion, *n.* The act of winking.

Nĭc'ti-tāte, *v. i.* [See NICTATE.] To wink; to nictate.

Nĭc'ti-tā'tion, *n.* The act of winking.

Nĭd'a-mĕn'tal, *a.* [Lat. *nidamentum*, from *nidus*, a nest.] Bearing or pertaining to eggs or young.

Nĭd'i-fi-cāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIDIFICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIDIFICATING.] [Lat. *nidificare*, *nidificatum*, from *nidus*, nest, and *facere*, to make.] To make a nest.

Nĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

Nĭd'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIDULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIDULATING.] [See NIDUS.] To make a nest; to nidificate.

Nĭd'u-lā'tion, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.

Nī'dus, *n.* [Lat.] A repository for the eggs of birds, insects, and the like; a nest.

Niēçe, *n.* [From Lat. *neptis*, a granddaughter.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

Nĭg'gard, *n.* [Icel. *hnöggr*, economical. Cf. Ger. *knicker*, a niggard.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. [miserly.

Nĭg'gard, *n.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious;

Nĭg'gard-ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Nĭg'gard-li-ness, *n.* State of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

Nĭg'gard-ly, *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; sordidly parsimonious. **2.** Cautiously avoiding profusion.

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid. — See AVARICIOUS.

Nĭg'ĝer, *n.* A negro; — in derision or depreciation.

Nīgh (nī), *a.* [*compar.* NIGHER; *superl.* NIGHEST, or NEXT.] [O. Eng. *neigh*, A.-S. *neáh*, *nêh*. Cf. *infra*.] **1.** Not distant in place or time; near. **2.** Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, &c.; closely allied.

Syn. — Close; adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present; intimate.

Nīgh (nī), *adv.* [A.-S. *neáh*, *nêh*, Goth. *nêhva nêhv*.] **1.** In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events. **2.** Almost; nearly.

Nīgh (nī), *prep.* Near to; not distant from.

Nīght (nīt), *n.* [A.-S. *neaht*, *niht*, Goth. *nahts*, Icel. *nôtt*, for *nâtt*, allied to Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, Skr. *nakta*, W. *nos*.] **1.** The time from sunset to sunrise. **2.** Hence, in figurative uses, (*a.*) Darkness; obscurity. (*b.*) Ignorance. (*c.*) A state of affliction or distress; adversity. (*d.*) Death. (*e.*) The time of the absence of life from nature.

Nīght'-căp (nīt'-), *n.* **1.** A cap worn in bed or in undress. **2.** A glass of warm liquor before going to bed. [*Cant.*]

Nīght'-fall (nīt'-), *n.* Close of the day; evening.

Nīght'-fīre (nīt'-), *n.* **1.** Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. **2.** Fire burning in the night.

Nīght'-gown (nīt'-), *n.* A loose gown used for undress.

Nīght'-hạwk (nīt'-), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the goat-sucker, a native of the United States. It hunts its prey toward evening.

Nīght'in-gale (nīt'in-gāl, 45), *n.* [A.-S. *nihtegale*, from *niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing, *gale*, songster.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird that sings at night; philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers.

Nightingale.

Nīght'ly (nīt'lў), *a.* **1.** Done by night. **2.** Done every night.

Nīght'ly (nīt'lў), *adv.* **1.** By night; in the night. **2.** Every night.

Nīght'mâre (nīt'-), *n.* [See MARE.] **1.** A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach; incubus. **2.** Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Nīght'-piēçe (nīt'-), *n.* A piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so colored as to be exhibited to the best advantage by candle-light.

Nīght'shāde (nīt'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, branching annual plant, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries.

Nīght'-soil (nīt'-), *n.* The contents of privies — so called because carried away, as a manure, by night.

Nīght'-wạlk'er (nīt'wawk'er), *n.* **1.** One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. **2.** One who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

Nīght'-wạlk'ing (nīt'wawk'ing), *n.* **1.** Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. **2.** A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

Nīght'-wạtch (nīt'wŏtch), *n.* **1.** A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. **2.** A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night.

Nī-grĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens*, p. pr. of *nigrescere*, to grow black, from *niger*, black.] Growing black, changing to a black color.

Nīg'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nigrificare*, from *niger*, black, and *facere*, to make.] The act of making black.

Nī'hil-ĭsm, *n.* [From Lat. *nihil*, *nihilum*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, trifle.] **1.** Nothingness; nihility. **2.** The doctrine that nothing can be known. [nothing.

Nī-hĭl'i-ty, *n.* [See *supra*.] Nothingness; a state of being

Nĭll, *v. i.* To be unwilling.

Nī-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. Νειλομέτριον, from Νεῖλος, the Nile, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Nī-lŏt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the River Nile, in Egypt.

Nĭm'ble, *a.* [*compar.* NIMBLER; *superl.* NIMBLEST.] [A.-S. *nêmol numol*, capable, receiving, catching, from *niman*, to take.] Light and quick in motion.

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt; expert.

Nĭm'ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being nimble; quickness, celerity; speed; swiftness.

Nĭm'bly, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

Nĭm'bus, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Fine Arts.*) A circle, or disk, of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, &c.; a halo. **2.** (*Meteor.*) A rain-cloud.

Nĭn'com-pōop, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *non compos*. See NON COMPOS MENTIS.] A silly fool; a blockhead. [*Low.*]

Nīne, *a.* [A.-S. *nigon*, *nigan*, Goth. *niun*, allied to Lat. *novem*, Skr. *navam*, Gr. *ἐννέα*.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

Nīne, *n.* **1.** The sum of five and four. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nīne'fōld, *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nīne'-hōles, *n.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nīne'pençe, *n.*; *pl.* NĪNE'PEN-ÇES. A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

Nīne'-pĭns, *n.* A play, originally with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down.

Nīne'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.

Nīne'teen, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and nine. **2.** A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or xix.

Nīne'teenth, *a.* **1.** Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth. **2.** Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Nīne'teenth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the eighteenth.

Nīne'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighty-ninth. **2.** Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nīne'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the eighty-ninth.

Nīne'ty, *a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine.

Nīne'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of nine times ten. **2.** A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nĭn'ny, *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno*, *ninna*, a baby, Sp. *niño*, *niña*, child, infant, Gr. *νενός*, foolish, silly.] A fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

Nīnth, *a.* [Formed directly from *nine*.] **1.** Following the eighth and preceding the tenth. **2.** Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Nīnth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An interval containing an octave and a second. (*b.*) A chord consisting of the common chord, with the eighth advanced one

Nīnth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place. [note.

Nĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIPPED (nĭpt), less properly NIPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIPPING.] [A.-S. *hnîpan*, to bend or cast down, Icel. *hnippa*, to strike against, *hneppa*, to bend, press, Goth. *hniupan*, to break.] **1.** To inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch. **2.** To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing. **3.** Hence, to blast, as by frost; to destroy. **4.** To bite; to vex.

Nĭp, *n.* **1.** A seizing or closing in upon. **2.** A pinch with the nails or teeth. **3.** A small cut, or a cutting off the end. **4.** A blast; destruction by frost. **5.** A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

Nĭp'per, *n.* **1.** A fore tooth of a horse. **2.** A small draught; a sip; a nip. [*Vulgar.*]

Nĭp'pers, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting. **2.** (*Naut.*) A number of yarns marled together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nippers.

Nĭp'ple, *n.* [Allied to *nibble*, q. v.] **1.** The protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a pap. **2.** Any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes.

Nī'san, *n.* [Heb. *nîsân.*] A month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

Nī'sī, *conj.* [Lat.] Unless; if not.

Nisi prius (*Law*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of jury causes.

Nĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *hnitu*, Icel. *nyt*, *nit*, for *hnit*, O. H. Ger. *niz*, for *hniz*, allied to Gr. κόνις, κόνιδος, W. *nedd.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nī'ten-cy, *n.* [Lat. *nitens*, p. pr. of *nitere*, to shine.] **1.** Brightness; luster. **2.** [From Lat. *nitens*, p. pr. of *niti*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort.

Nī'ter, } *n.* [Lat. *nitrum*, Gr. *νίτρον*. Cf. NATRON.] **1.**
Nī'tre, } (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste. It is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder; — called also *saltpeter.*

Nĭt'id, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere*, to shine.] **1.** Bright; lustrous; shining. **2.** Gay; spruce; fine.

Nī'trate (45), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic.

Nī'tre (nī'ter), *n.* See NITER. [gen.

Nī'tric, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitric acid, a powerful, corrosive acid, containing five equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

Nī'tri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NITRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NITRIFYING.] [Lat. *nitrum* and *facere*, to make. See NITER.] To convert into niter.

Nī'tro-ġen, *n.* [Lat. *nitrum*, Gr. *νίτρον*, and Lat. *genere*, *gignere*, Gr. *γένειν*, *γενέσθαι*, *γίγνεσθαι*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; azote.

Nī'tro-ġen-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NITROGENIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NITROGENIZING.] To imbue with nitrogen. [gen.

Nī-trŏġ'e-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitro-

Nī'tro-mū'ri-ăt'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid; — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid.

Nī'troŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it.

Nī'try, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter.

Nĭt'ty, *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits.

Nĭt'ty, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*, shining.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

Nĭv'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *niveus*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow, or partaking of its qualities.

Nō, *adv.* [A.-S. *nâ*, Skr. *na.* Cf. NAY.] Nay; — a word of denial or refusal.

Nō, *a.* [O. Eng. *non*, abbrev. from *none*, q. v.] Not any; not one; none.

Nō, *n.; pl.* NŌES. **1.** A refusal by use of the word *no;* a denial. **2.** A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

No-ā'chi-an (110), *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

No-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *nobilitas.* See NOBLE.] **1.** The quality of being noble; as, (*a.*) Dignity; greatness; elevation; superiority of mind or of quality; eminence. (*b.*) Noble birth; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, station, and title. **2.** The aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage.

Nō'ble, *a.* [*compar.* NOBLER; *superl.* NOBLEST.] [Lat. *nobilis*, from *noscere*, *novi*, to know.] **1.** Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable. **2.** Grand; magnificent; splendid. **3.** *Specifically*, of exalted rank; of aristocratic or patrician family.

Syn. — Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious; renowned; stately; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.

Nō'ble, *n.* **1.** A nobleman; a peer. **2.** A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling, or about $1.61.

Nō'ble-man, *n.; pl.* NŌ'BLE-MEN. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

Nō'ble-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being noble; elevation of mind or of station; nobility. **2.** Grandeur; stateliness.

No-blĕss', or **Nō'bless**, } *n.* [See NOBLE.] The no-
No-blĕsse', or **Nō'blesse**, } bility; persons of noble rank collectively.

Nō'bly, *adv.* **1.** Of noble extraction. **2.** With greatness of soul; with magnanimity. **3.** Magnificently.

Syn. — Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly; splendidly.

Nō'bŏd-y, *n.* **1.** No person; no one; not any body. **2.** Hence, a person of no influence or importance. [*Colloq.*]

Nō'cake, *n.* [Corrupted from Indian *nookhik*, meal.] Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and made into a paste with water.

Nō'çent, *a.* [Lat. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere*, to hurt.] Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischievous.

Noc-tăm'bu-lĭst, *n.* [From Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Noc-tĭv'a-gant, *a.* [Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari*, to wander about.] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

Nŏc'to-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night, darkness, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A kind of writing frame for the blind.

Nŏc'tûrn, *n.* [From Lat. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.] **1.** An act of religious service by night. **2.** One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, designed to be used at such a night-service.

Noc-tûr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *nocturnalis* and *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night.] **1.** Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night. **2.** Having a habit of seeking food at night.

Nŏd, *v. i.* [Probably allied to Lat. *nutare.* Cf. W. *nodi*, to mark, to note, *nôd*, token, mark.] **1.** To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion. **2.** To make a slight bow in token of assent or salutation. **3.** To be drowsy.

Nŏd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NODDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NODDING.] **1.** To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with. **2.** To signify by a nod.

Nŏd, *n.* **1.** A bending forward of the upper part or top of any thing. **2.** A quick, downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or as a signal.

Nōd'al, *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

Nŏd'der, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

Nŏd'dle, *n.* [Prob. from *nod*, because it is the nodding part of the body.] The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Nŏd'dy, *n.* [Probably from *nod*, because a person who is frequently nodding, as in assent, may be easily looked upon as a fool.] **1.** A simpleton; a fool. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A sea-fowl, easily taken; the booby.

Nōde, *n.* [Lat. *nodus.*] **1.** A knot; a knob; a protuberance. **2.** *Specifically*, (*a.*) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary. (*b.*) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem. (*c.*) (*Geom.*) The oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

Node.

No-dōse', *a.* [Lat. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Having knots or swelling joints; knotted.

No-dŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Knottiness. **2.** A node; a knot; a swelling.

Nŏd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.

Nŏd'ule (77), *n.* [Lat. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape.

Nŏg, *n.* [An abbrev. of *noggin.*] **1.** A little pot; a noggin. **2.** A kind of strong ale. **3.** A wooden pin.

Nŏg'ġin, *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean.*] A small mug or wooden cup.

Nŏg'ġing, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *nog*, to fill up the interstices in a wooden building with brick-work.] A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

Noiṣe, *n.* [O. Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise; from Lat. *noxa*, hurt, injury, from *nocere*, to hurt.] **1.** Sound of any kind. **2.** *Especially*, over-loud, empty, confused, or senseless sound. **3.** Frequent talk.

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; tumult; uproar.

Noiṣe, *v. i.* To sound loud.

Noise, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOISING.] **1.** To spread by rumor or report. **2.** To disturb with noise.

Noise'less, *a.* Making no noise or bustle.

Nois'i-ly, *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

Nois'i-ness, *n.* State of being noisy; clamorousness.

Noi'sŏme (noi'sum), *a.* [For *noisesome*, from O. Fr. *noise*, but with the sense of Lat. *noxa*, and the Eng. termination *some*.] **1.** Injurious to health; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive. **2.** Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Syn.—Noxious.—A thing which is *noxious* inflicts evil directly, as a *noxious* plant, *noxious* practices, &c.; a thing which is *noisome* operates with a remoter influence, as *noisome* vapors, a *noisome* pestilence, &c., and has the additional sense of *disgusting*.

Noi'sŏme-ly (noi'sum-lȳ), *adv.* With a fetid stench.

Noi'sŏme-ness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* Unwholesomeness; offensiveness to the smell.

Nois'y, *a.* [*compar.* NOISIER; *superl.* NOISIEST.] Making a noise or loud sound; clamorous; turbulent; boisterous.

Nŏl'le prŏs'e-quī. [Lat., to be unwilling to prosecute.] (*Law.*) A phrase denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

Nŏm'ad, *n.* [Gr. *νομάς, νομάδος*, pasturing, roaming, from *νομός*, a pasture, from *νέμειν*, to pasture, graze, drive to pasture.] One of a race, or tribe, that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of game or pasture.

Nŏm'ade, *n.* See NOMAD.

No-măd'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nomads; wandering; moving from place to place.

Nŏm'ad-ĭşm, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

Nŏm'bleş (nŭm'blz), *n. pl.* [Fr. from Lat. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] The entrails of a deer.

Nŏm'bril, *n.* [Fr. *nombril*, for *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, as if from a dim. of Lat. *umbilicus*, navel.] (*Her.*) A point half way between the fesse point and the middle base point of an escutcheon. See ESCUTCHEON.

Nōme, *n.* [Gr. *νομός*, from *νέμειν*, to deal out, pasture, eat.] A province or tract of country.

Nō'men-clā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *nomen*, name, and *calare*, equivalent to Gr. *καλεῖν*, to call.] One who gives names to things.

Nō'men-clāt'ūre (53), *n.* A peculiar system of technical names in any particular branch of science; terminology.

Nŏm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *nominalis*, from *nomen*, a name.] **1.** Pertaining to a name or names. **2.** Existing in name only.

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of the nominalists.

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭst, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One of a sect of philosophers in the middle ages, who adopted the opinion that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only.

Nŏm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

Nŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOMINATING.] [Lat. *nominare, nominatum*, from *nomen*, name.] **1.** To mention by name; to name. **2.** To appoint; also, to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.

Nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of naming or nominating; state of being nominated. **2.** Power of nominating.

Nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Naming; designating; — said of that case of a noun which stands as the subject of a verb.

Nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The case in which the subject of a verb stands.

Nŏm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who nominates.

Nŏm'i-nee', *n.* [See NOMINATE.] **1.** One who has been named, or proposed, for an office. **2.** One nominated, or proposed, for office or for election to office.

No-mŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *νομογραφία*, from *νόμος*, law, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A treatise on laws.

Nŏn'aġe, *n.* [Prefix *non*, not, and *age*.] The time of life before a person becomes of age; minority.

Nŏn'a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *nonagenarius*, containing, or consisting of, ninety, from *nonageni*, ninety each, from *nonaginta*, ninety, from *novem*, nine.] One who is ninety years old.

Nŏn'a-ġes'i-mal, *a.* [Lat. *nonagesimus*, the ninetieth. See *supra*.] Pertaining to a nonagesimal.

Nŏn'a-ġĕs'i-mal, *n.* (*Astron.*) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon.

Nŏn'a-gŏn, *n.* [Lat. *novem*, nine, *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr. *γωνία*, corner, angle.] (*Math.*) A polygon having nine sides and nine angles.

Nŏn'-at-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* A failure to attend.

Nŏnçe, *n.* [*For the nonce*, or *for the nones*, a corruption of *for then once*.] The present call or occasion; purpose; — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*.

Nonchalance (nŏng'shä'lŏngss'), *n.* [Fr., from *nonchalant*. See *infra*.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

Nonchalant (nŏng'shä'lŏng'), *a.* [Fr., from *nonchaloir*, to have no care for a thing, fr. pref. *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for, from Lat. *calere*, to glow, to be inflamed or roused.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

Nŏn-com-mĭs'sioned (-mĭsh'und), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non-commissioned officer (*Mil.*), an officer of a grade between a private soldier and a warrant officer, as a corporal, sergeant &c.; (*Naval*), an officer of a grade between a common sailor and a warrant officer, as a quartermaster, gunner's mate, &c.

Nŏn'-com-mĭt'tal, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged to any course. [ance.

Nŏn'-com-plī'ançe, *n.* Neglect or failure of compli-

Nŏn cŏm'pos, } [Lat.] Not of sound mind;
Nŏn cŏm'pos Mĕn'tis. } hence, as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic.

Nŏn'-con-cûr', *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

Nŏn'-con-cŭr'rençe, *n.* A refusal to concur.

Nŏn'-con-dŭct'or, *n.* A substance which does not transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty.

Nŏn'-con-fôrm'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.

Nŏn'-con-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; *especially*, in England, refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

Nŏn'-con-tĕnt', *n.* (*British House of Lords.*) One who gives a negative vote.

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *a.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; irregular.

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

Nŏne (nŭn or nōn, 20), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *nân*, from *ne*, not, and *ân*, one.] **1.** No one; not any thing; — frequently used as a plural, not any. **2.** No; not any.

None of, not at all; not; also, nothing of.

Non-ĕn'tĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Non-existence; negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing.

Nōneş, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nonæ*, from *nonus*, the ninth, for *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] **1.** (*Roman Calendar.*) The 5th day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 7th day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days from the ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method. **2.** [Fr. *none*, It. & Sp. *nona*.] A season of prayer formerly observed at noon in the Roman Catholic church.

Nŏn'-es-sĕn'tial, *a.* Not essential.

Nŏn'-es-sĕn'tial, *n.* A thing not essential.

Nŏn ĕst in-vĕn'tus. [Lat., he is not found.] (*Law.*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county.

Nŏne'sŭch, *n.* Something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal. It is given as a name to various objects. [munication.

Nŏn-ĕx'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Not liable to excom-

Nŏn'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; nonentity. **2.** A thing that has no existence or being.

Nŏn'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Not having existence.

Nŏn'-ful-fĭll'ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

No-nĭll'ion (-nĭl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the French notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Nŏn-jū'ring, *a.* [Lat. *jurare*, to swear, from *jus, juris*, right, law.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary.

Nŏn-jū'ror, or **Nŏn'-ju-ror**, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

Nŏn-năt'u-raļs, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Things necessary to human existence, but not entering into the composition or constituting the nature of man, such as air, food, drink, sleep, &c. [fulfill.

Nŏn'-ob-sĕrv'ançe, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or

Nŏn'pa-rĕil' (-rĕl'), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A sort of apple. (*b.*) A sort of printing type quite small.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil.*

(*c.*) A small sugar-plum. (*d.*) A kind of narrow ribbon.

Nŏn'pa-rĕil' (nŏn'pa-rĕl'), *a.* [Fr., from *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal, from L. Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal.] Having no equal; peerless.

Nŏn-pāy'ment, *n.* Neglect of payment.

Nŏn'-per-fôrm'ançe, *n.* A failure to perform.

Nŏn'plus, *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

Nŏn'plus, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NONPLUSED (nŏn'plust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NONPLUSING.] To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand.

Nŏn prŏs. [Abbrev. of Lat. *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.] (*Law.*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute.

Nŏn'-prŏs, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NON-PROSSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NON-PROSSING.] To fail to prosecute.

Nŏn-rĕş'i-dençe, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed.

Nŏn-rĕş'i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.

Nŏn-rĕş'i-dent, *n.* One who does not reside in, or is not a resident of, a particular place; — particularly applied, in England, to clergymen who live away from their cures.

Nŏn'-re-şĭst'ançe, *n.* The principles or practice of a non-resistant; passive obedience.

Nŏn'-re-şĭst'ant, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.

Nŏn'-re-şĭst'ant, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised.

Nŏn'sense, *n.* **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense. **2.** Trifles; things of no importance.

Nŏn-sĕns'ic-al, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Nŏn-sĕns'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

Nŏn-sĕns'ic-al-ness, *n.* Jargon; absurdity.

Non sĕq'ui-tur (sĕk'wĭ-tur). [Lat.] **1.** It does not follow. **2.** (*Logic.*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Nŏn'sūit, *n.* (*Law.*) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit.

Nŏn'sūit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NONSUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NONSUITING.] (*Law.*) To adjudge or record as a plaintiff, as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.

Nŏn-ūş'er, *n.* **1.** A not using; failure to use. **2.** (*Law.*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

Noō'dle, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE and NODDY.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person. [*Low.*]

Nook (27), *n.* [Gael. *niùc*. Cf. O. Eng. *nock*, a notch.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noōn, *n.* [From Lat. *nona* (sc. *hora*), the ninth hour (*i. e.*, 3 o'clock, P. M.), which, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal.] **1.** The middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock. **2.** The time of greatest brilliancy.

Noōn, *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional.

Noōn'dāy, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

Noōn'dāy, *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional.

Noōn'ing, *n.* Repose at noon; a repast at noon.

Noōn'tīde, *n.* The time of noon; midday; noon.

Noōn'tīde, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Noōse (nōōz *or* nōōs), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *nas*, a band or tie, and Prov. Ger. *schneusz*, *schneisze*, a springe.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noōşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOOSING.] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to insnare.

Nō'pal, *n.* [Mexic. *nopalli.*] (*Bot.*) Indian fig, a plant on which the cochineal bug feeds.

Nôr, *conj.* [Contr. from A.-S. *nâdhor*, for *nâhwædher*. See OR.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first. Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second.

Nôrm, *n.* [Lat. *norma*, a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; a model.

Nôr'mal, *a.* [Lat. *normalis*, from *norma*, rule, pattern.] According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form.

Normal school, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the education of teachers.

Syn. — Regular; ordinary; analogical. — *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms of well-known signification; *normal* has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science, A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which make it what it is. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles.

Nôr'mal, *n.* **1.** A perpendicular. **2.** (*Geom.*) A straight line perpendicular to the tangent of a curve at any point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissas.

Nôr'man, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Normandy.

Nôr'man, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans.

Nŏr'roy, *n.* [i. e., north-king, from Fr. *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king.] (*Her.*) The third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Nôrse, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, ancient Scandinavia.

Nôrse, *n.* [From Icel. *Norvegr*, Norway.] The language of ancient Scandinavia.

Nôrse'man, *n.; pl.* NÔRSE'MEN. An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Nôrth, *n.* [A.-S. *nordh*, Icel. *nordhr.*] The direction opposite to the south.

Nôrth, *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north.

Nôrth, *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north.

Nôrth-ēast', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

Nôrth-ēast', *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point.

Nôrth-ēast'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or coming from, the north-east.

Nôrth-ēast'ern, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

Nôrth'er, *n.* A wind or gale, from the north.

Nôr'ther-li-ness, *n.* State of being northerly.

Nôrth'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Being toward the north; northern. **2.** From the north.

Nôrth'er-ly, *adv.* **1.** Toward the north. **2.** In a northern direction. **3.** Proceeding from a northern point.

Nôrth'ern, *a.* **1.** Being in, or near to, the north. **2.** In a direction toward the north.

Nôrth'ern-er, *n.* A native or resident in the north.

Nôrth'ern-mōst, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

Nôrth'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Surv.* & *Nav.*) Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian. **2.** (*Astron.*) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward.

Nôrth'man, *n.; pl.* NÔRTH'MEN. One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians.

Nôrth'mōst, *a.* Lying farthest north; northernmost.

Nôrth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than the east and west points.

Nôrth'ward, } *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a
Nôrth'wards, } point nearer to the north than the east and west points.

Nôrth'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction.

Nôrth'ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

Nôrth-wĕst', *n.* The point between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

Nôrth-wĕst', *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, in the direction of, or being in the north-west. **2.** Proceeding from the north-west.

Nôrth-wĕst'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the north-west.

Nôrth-wĕst'ern, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west.

Nor-wē'ġi-an, *a.* [From *Norway*, O. Eng. *Norweye*, Icel. *Norvegr.*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Norway.

Nor-wē'ġi-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Norway.

Nōşe, *n.* [A.-S. *nosu*, *nasu*, *nase*, *näse*, Icel. *nös*, allied to Lat. *nasus*, Skr. *nâsâ*, Slav. *nos.*] **1.** The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell. **2.** Power of smelling; hence, scent. **3.** A projecting end or vent; a snout; a nozzle.

Nose of wax, any thing pliant or easily shaped; hence, one who has no will of his own. [*Eng.*] — *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be subject to exactions; to be oppressed. — *To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly. — *To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant one in the affections of another. — *To thrust one's nose into*, to meddle officiously in.

Nōşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOSING.] **1.** To smell; to scent; hence, to track. **2.** To oppose to the face; to affront.

Nōşe, *v. i.* **1.** To carry the nose high; to strut. **2.** To pry officiously into what does not concern one.

Nōşe'bleed, *n.* A hemorrhage, or bleeding at the nose.

Nōşe'gāy, *n.* A bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet; a posy.

Nŏs'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to nosology.

No-sŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in nosology.

No-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. νόσος, disease, and λόγος, discourse.]

1. A systematic classification of diseases. **2.** That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nos-tăl'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *νόστος*, return, especially home, and *ἄλγος*, pain, grief.] A species of melancholy resulting from absence from one's home; homesickness.

Nos-tăl'gic, *a.* Pertaining to nostalgia.

Nŏs'tril, *n.* [O. Eng. *nosetiril*, A.-S. *nasthyrl*, from *nosu*, nose, and *thyrl*, *thyrel*, hole; *thyrlian*, to make a hole, drill.] One of the two channels through the nose, which give passage to the air we breathe, and to the secretions of the nose.

Nŏs'trum, *n.* [Lat., ours, our own, from *nos*, we.] A quack or patent medicine.

Nŏt, *adv.* [Contr. from *naught;* A.-S. *nât*. See NAUGHT.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

Nō̇t'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being notable. **2.** A notable, or remarkable, person or thing.

Nō̇t'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *notabilis*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note.] **1.** Noticeable; plain; evident. **2.** Worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished.

Nō̇t'a-ble, *n.* A person, or thing, of note or distinction.

Nŏt'a-ble, *a.* Distinguished for good management; actively industrious; smart.

Nō̇t'a-bly, *adv.* In a notable manner; memorably; remarkably; eminently.

Nŏt'a-bly, *adv.* With bustling activity; industriously.

No-tā'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a notary. **2.** Done, or taken, by a notary.

Nō̇'ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *notarius*, from *nota*, mark, letter, character.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic in another country; — generally called a *notary public*.

No-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *notatio*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] Act, practice, or method, of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; *especially*, in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

Nŏtch, *n.* [From O. Eng. *nock*, a notch.] **1.** A nick; an indentation. **2.** A deep, close pass or defile.

Nŏtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTCHED (nŏtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTCHING.] **1.** To cut in small hollows. **2.** To place in a notch.

Nō̇te, *n.* [Lat. *nota*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** A mark or token; a visible sign; a symbol. **2.** A mark, or sign, to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like. **3.** A memorandum; a minute. **4.** *pl.* A writing intended to be spoken from; being either a synopsis, or a full text of what is to be said. **5.** A brief remark; an annotation; a comment. **6.** A short letter; a billet; also, a diplomatic paper. **7.** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **8.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A character variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone. (*b.*) A musical sound; a tone. **9.** Observation; notice. **10.** Reputation; distinction.

Nō̇te, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTING.] **1.** To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to heed. **2.** To record in writing. **3.** To denote; to stand for; to designate.

Nō̇te'-bo̊o̊k *n.* **1.** A book in which memorandums are written. **2.** A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Nō̇t'ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.

Syn. — Eminent; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; illustrious; conspicuous; famous.

Nō̇t'ed-ly, *adv.* With observation or notice.

Nō̇t'ed-ness, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

Nō̇t'er, *n.* **1.** One who takes notice. **2.** An annotator.

Nō̇te'wor-thy (-wûr-thy), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ing *or* nŏth'ing), *n.* [From *no* and thing.] **1.** Not any thing; no thing. **2.** Non-existence; nonentity; nihility; nothingness. **3.** Not any thing of account, value, note, or the like; a trifle.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ing *or* nŏth'ing), *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Noth'ing-ness (nŭth'ing- *or* nŏth'ing-), *n.* **1.** Nihility; non-existence. **2.** Nothing; a thing of no value.

Nō̇'tĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *notitia*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **2.** Intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation. **3.** A writing containing formal, customary, or presented information. **4.** Respectful treatment.

Syn. — Attention; regard: remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

Nō̇'tĭçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTICED (nō̇'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTICING.] **1.** To take note of; to pay attention to. **2.** To take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on. **3.** To treat with attention and civilities.

Syn. — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

Nō̇'tĭçe-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation.

Nō̇'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of notifying, or giving notice; the act of making known. **2.** Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. **3.** The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like.

Nō̇'ti-fy̆, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTIFYING.] [Lat. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, p. p. of *noscere*, to know, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make known; to declare; to publish. **2.** To give notice to.

Nō̇'tion, *n.* [Lat. *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception. **2.** Judgment; opinion; belief. **3.** A small article; a trifling thing; — used chiefly in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

Nō̇'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. **2.** Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary. **3.** Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful.

Nō̇'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In conception; not in reality.

Nō̇'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

Nō̇'to-rĭ'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being notorious. **2.** Knowledge by the community in general.

No-tō̇'ri-o̊ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *notorius*, from *notare*, to mark, indicate, designate. See NOTE.] Generally known and talked of by the public; usually, known to disadvantage.

Syn. — Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; famous; renowned.

No-tō̇'ri-o̊ŭs-ly, *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

No-tō̇'ri-o̊ŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being notorious, or open or known beyond denial; notoriety.

Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, *prep.* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from; in spite of; despite.

Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, commonly classed as an *adv.* or *conj.*, but really the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed. This not obstructing or preventing; nevertheless; however.

Nôught (nawt), *n.* The same as NAUGHT.

Noun, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *nomen*, name.] (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought.

No̊ŭr'ish (nŭr'ish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOURISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOURISHING.] **1.** To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment. **2.** To supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage. **3.** To comfort. **4.** To educate; to instruct.

Syn. — To nurture; cherish; feed; provide; supply. See NURTURE.

No̊ŭr'ish (nŭr'ish), *v. i.* To promote growth.

No̊ŭr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving nourishment.

No̊ŭr'ish-er (nŭr'ish-er), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes.

No̊ŭr'ish-ment (nŭr'-), *n.* **1.** Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished; nutrition. **2.** That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth.

Syn. — Nutriment; food; sustenance.

Nŏv'el, *a.* [Lat. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; hence, *especially*, of a kind not before known; unusual; strange.

Syn. — New. — Every thing at its first occurrence is *new;* a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise. We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.

Nŏv'el, *n.* **1.** A fictitious narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. **2.** (*Law.*) A new or supplemental constitution.

Nŏv'el-ĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A small novel.

Nŏv'el-ĭst, *n.* A writer of a novel, or of novels.

Nŏv'el-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being novel; newness; recentness. **2.** A new or strange thing.

No-vĕm'ber, *n.* [Lat. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, from *novem*, nine.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Nŏv'e-na-ry (110), *a.* [Lat. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

No-vĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *novennis*, of nine years, from

novem, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.

No-vĕr'cal, *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca*, a step-mother.] Pertaining, or suitable, to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

Nŏv'ĭçe, *n.* [From Lat. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, from *novus*, new.] **1.** One who is new in any business; a beginner. **2.** One newly received into the church. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow.

No-vĭ'ti-ate (-vĭsh'ĭ-, 95), *n.* **1.** State or condition of being a novice; hence, time of probation in a religious house, before taking the vows. **2.** A probationer; a novice.

Now, *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *nû*, Goth. *nu*, allied to Gr. *νῦν*, *νύ*; Lat. *nunc*.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment. **2.** In present circumstances; things being as they are.

Now and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals.

Now'a-dāys, *adv.* In this age; at the present period.

Nō'wāy, **Nō'wāys**, *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

Nō'whêre, *adv.* Not any where; not in any place or [state.

Nō'wīse, *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Nŏx'ioŭs (nŏk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] Productive of injury or evil consequences; corrupting to morals.

Syn. — Noisome; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; mischievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; unfavorable; insalubrious. See NOISOME.

Nŏx'ioŭs-ly (nŏk'shus-), *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

Nŏx'ioŭs ness (nŏk'shus-), *n.* Quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; hurtfulness; perniciousness.

Nō'yau (nō'yo), *n.* [Fr., prop. the stone or nut of a fruit, from Lat. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone.

Nŏz'zle (nŏz'zl), *n.* [From *nose*.] The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

Nū'cle-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *nucleare*, *nucleatum*.] To gather, as about a nucleus or center.

Nu-clē'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus* and *forma*, form.] Formed like a kernel.

Nū'cle-ŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* NŪ'CLE-US-ES, Lat. *pl.* *NŪ-CLE-Ī*. [Lat., from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] **1.** A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered; — both literally and figuratively. **2.** (*Astron.*) The central part of the body of a comet.

Nu-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudare*, to make naked, from *nudus*, naked.] Act of stripping, or making bare, or naked.

Nūde, *a.* [Lat. *nudus*.] **1.** Bare; naked; uncovered. **2.** (*Law.*) Of no force; void.

Nŭdġe, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *knütschen*, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Nŭdġe, *n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.

Nū'di-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being nude; nakedness. **2.** Naked part; undraped or unclothed portion.

Nū'ga-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. **2.** Inoperative; ineffectual.

Nŭg'ġet, *n.* A lump; a mass, especially of a precious metal.

☞ This word is probably a revival of the old word *nigot*, which was simply an inversion of *ingot*.

Nūi'sançe (nū'sans), *n.* [O. Eng. *noysance*, O. Fr. *noisance*, *nuisance*, from O. Fr. *noisir*, *nuisir*, to hurt; Lat. *nocere*.] **1.** That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation. **2.** (*Law.*) Something that produces inconvenience or damage.

Nŭll, *a.* [Lat. *nullus*, not any, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; invalid; void; nugatory; of no account or significance.

Nŭl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Nŭl'li-fī'er, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

Nŭl'li-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NULLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NULLIFYING.] [Lat. *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Syn. — To abolish; abrogate; revoke; annul; repeal. SEE ABOLISH.

Nŭl'li-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being null or void; nothingness. **2.** Any thing void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Nŭmb (nŭm), *a.* [O. Eng. *num*, dull, stupid, benumbed, from A.-S. *niman*, *nioman*, to take, seize, p. p. *numen*.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; torpid.

Syn. — Torpid; paralyzed; benumbed; chill; motionless.

Nŭmb (nŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMBING.] To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb.

Nŭm'ber, *n.* [Lat. *numerus*, allied to Gr. *νόμος*, that which is dealt out, measured off, from *νέμειν*, to deal out.] **1.** A single unit, considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units. **2.** A collection of many individuals; a multitude. **3.** Numerousness. **4.** Quantity regarded as made up by an aggregate of separate things. **5.** That which is regulated by count, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse. **6.** (*Gram.*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed by a difference of the form of a word. **7.** (*Math.*) Numerical value.

Nŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMBERING.] **1.** To reckon; to ascertain the units of. **2.** To give or assign the number of. **3.** To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. **4.** To amount to; to consist of.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Nŭm'ber-er, *n.* One who numbers.

Nŭm'ber-less, *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

Nŭm'bers, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch; — so called as containing the census of the Hebrews.

Nŭm'bles, *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer. See NOMBLES.

Nŭmb'ness (nŭm'-), *n.* Condition of being numb.

Nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted.

Nū'mer-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, number. **2.** Expressing or representing number.

Nū'mer-al, *n.* **1.** A figure or character used to express a number. **2.** (*Gram.*) A word expressing number.

Nū'mer-al-ly, *adv.* According to number; in number.

Nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

Nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMERATING.] [Lat. *numerare*, *numeratum*. See NUMBER.] (*Arith.*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

Nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or art of numbering. **2.** (*Arith.*) Act or art of reading numbers, especially as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method.

☞ There are two systems of numeration in use at the present day, commonly called the English and the French systems. In the former, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding. In the latter (which is the system used in the United States), the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

Nū'mer-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who numbers. **2.** (*Arith.*) The term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken; the number above the line in a vulgar fraction.

☞ In *decimal* fractions, the numerator is the number next following the decimal point, the denominator not being written; thus, .5 is five tenths.

Nu-mĕr'ic, **Nu-mĕr'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or denoting, number; expressed by numbers. **2.** The same in number; hence, identical.

Nu-mĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a numerical manner; with respect to number, or sameness in number.

Nū'mer-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Being many; consisting of a great number of individuals. **2.** Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

Nū'mer-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In or with great numbers.

Nū'mer-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being numerous or many.

Nū'mis-măt'ic, **Nū'mis-măt'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *numisma*, a coin, from Gr. *νόμισμα*, from *νομίζειν*, to introduce a custom, from *νόμος*, custom, usage.] Pertaining to coins or medals.

Nū'mis-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.

Nu-mĭs'ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *numisma*, Gr. *νόμισμα* and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatics.

Nu-mĭs'ma-tŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Nŭm'ma-ry, **Nŭm'mu-lar**, **Nŭm'mu-la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *nummularius*, from *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money; pecuniary.

Nŭm'skŭll, *n.* [From *numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Nŭn, *n.* [A.-S. *nunne*, O. H. Ger. *nunnâ*, from Lat. *nonna*, nun, *nonnus*, monk, late Gr. *νόννα*, *νόννος*, from Coptic or Egypt. *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or nunnery. **2.** A kind of small pigeon.

Nŭn'çhion (nŭn'shun), *n.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *luncheon*, q. v.] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between meals; a luncheon.

Nŭn'çi-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō, 95), *n.* [From Lat. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger, from *novus*, new, *nova*, new things, and *cicre* or *cire*, to make to go, to put in motion.] **1.** A messenger. **2.** An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

Nŭn'cu-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *nuncupare*, *nuncupatum*, from *nomine capere*, to call by name, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.

Nun-cū'pa-tĭve, or **Nŭn'cu-pā'tĭve**, *a.* **1.** Publicly or solemnly declaratory. **2.** Nominal; existing only in name. **3.** Oral; not written.

Nŭn'di-nal, **Nŭn'di-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, *nundinarius*, from *nundinæ*, market-day, prop. the ninth day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining to a fair, or to a market day.

Nŭn'ner-y, *n.* A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Nŭp'tial, *a.* [Lat. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, from *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry.] **1.** Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. **2.** Constituting marriage.

Nŭp'tial, *n.* Marriage; wedding; — almost only in the plural.

Nûrse, *n.* [A.-S. *norice*, from Lat. *nutrix*, *nutricis*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, nurse.] **1.** One who tends a child or the sick; *especially*, one who suckles an infant not her own. **2.** One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, or the like.

Wet nurse, a woman who suckles an infant not her own.

Nûrse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NURSED (nûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NURSING.] **1.** To nourish; to cherish; to foster; as, (*a.*) To nourish at the breast; to suckle. (*b.*) To tend, as a sick person. **2.** Hence, to bring up; to raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition.

Nûrs'er, *n.* One who cherishes, or encourages, growth.

Nûrs'er-y, *n.* **1.** Act of nursing. **2.** The apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. **3.** A plantation of young trees. **4.** The place where any thing is fostered and growth promoted. **5.** That which forms and educates.

Nûrs'er-y-măn', *n.*; *pl.* NÛRS'ER-Y-MĔN. One who keeps, cultivates, or has charge of, a nursery.

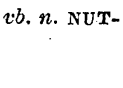
Nûrs'ling, *n.* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*.] One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant.

Nûrt'ūre (53), *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*. See NOURISH.] **1.** Act of nourishing or nursing; education; instruction. **2.** That which nourishes; food; diet.

Nûrt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NURTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NURTURING.] **1.** To feed. **2.** To bring or train up.

Syn. — To nourish; nurse; cherish; educate; tend. — *Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to *nourish* a plant, to *nourish* rebellion. To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as, to *nurture* into strength, to *nurture* in sound principles. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear; as, to *cherish* hopes or affections.

Nŭt, *n.* [A.-S. *hnutu*, *hnut*, Icel. *hnyt*, *hnot*, O. H. Ger. *hnuz*, *nuz*.] **1.** Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. **2.** A small block containing a concave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, and the like.



Nut.

Nŭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUTTING.] To gather nuts.

Nū'tant, *a.* [Lat. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare*, to nod, intensive form of *nuere*, id.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

Nu-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nutare*, to nod.] (*Astron.*) A vibratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

Nŭt'-brown, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

Nŭt'-crăck'er, *n.* **1.** An instrument for cracking nuts. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A European bird, belonging to the crow family, but having many of the habits of the woodpecker. It feeds on nuts, insects, &c.

Nŭt'-gall, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. See GALL.

Nŭt'-hook, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end, for gathering nuts.

Nŭt'mĕg, *n.* [O. Eng. *notemuge*, from L. Lat. *nux muscata*, from Lat. *muscus*, musk.] (*Bot.*) The kernel of the fruit of a tree, a native of the Molucca islands, but cultivated in many parts of the East Indies. It is aromatic, and is much used in cookery.

Nū'tri-å, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*, *lutria*, *lutra*, an otter; from Lat. *lutra*, *lytra*.] (*Com.*) The fur of a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, found along the streams of Brazil.

Nū'tri-ment, *n.* [Lat. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] **1.** That which nourishes; food; aliment. **2.** That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

Nū'tri-mĕnt'al, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Nu-trĭ'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *nutritio*, from Lat. *nutrire*, to nourish.] **1.** Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life. **2.** That which nourishes; nutriment.

Nu-trĭ'tioŭs (-trĭsh'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth, or repairing waste.

Nū'tri-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

Nū'tri-tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

Nŭt'shĕll, *n.* **1.** The shell in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed. **2.** Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

To be or *lie in a nutshell*, to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement.

Nŭt'-tree, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

Nux vŏm'i-cà [N. Lat., fr. *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, fr. *vomere*, to vomit.] The seed of a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies. From this seed the deadly poison known as *strychnine* and *nux vomica* is extracted.

Nŭz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUZZLING.] [Probably a corruption of *nestle*, q. v.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nŭz'zle, *v. i.* [From *nozzle*, q. v.] **1.** To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud. **2.** To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine. **3.** To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

Nȳl'ghau, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nîlgâw*, properly a blue cow, fr. *nîl*, blue, and *gâw*, bull, bullock, cow.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, short-horned antelope, found in Northern India. The males are of a slaty blue.

Nȳmph, *n.* [Lat. *nympha*, Gr. *νύμφη*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. **2.** Hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

Nȳmph, *n.* [Lat. *nympha*, Gr. *νύμφη*. See *supra*.] (*Entom.*) An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis.

Nȳmph'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a nymph or nymphs; nymphean.

Nymph-ē'an, *a.* [Gr. *νυμφαῖος*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

Nȳmph'o-mā'ni-å, *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, and *μανία*, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

O.

O (ō), the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet, has several different sounds. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 19-25, 50, 51. — In Irish family names, *O* is equivalent to *grandson*, and denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; — used also as expressive of pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.

Ōaf, *n.* [O. Eng. *auf*, *aulf*, A.-S. *ælf*, elf, fairy. See ELF.] **1.** A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. **2.** A dolt; a blockhead.

Oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish.

Oak, *n.* [A.-S. *âc*, Icel. *eik*, *eyk*, O. H. Ger. *eih*.] (*Bot.*) A valuable and well-known tree, or its wood.

Oak'-ăp'ple (ōk'ăp'pl), *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.

Oak'en (ōk'n), *a.* Made of oak, or consisting of oak or oak-trees.

Oak'ling, *n.* A young oak.

Oak'um, *n.* [A.-S. *âcumba*, *âcemba*, *cemb*, *cumba*, tow, *cimbing*, a joint, juncture.] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

Oak'y, *a.* Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

Oar, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *âr*, perhaps from Goth. *arjan*, A.-S. *erian*, to plow.] An instrument for rowing boats.

Oar, *v. i.* To row.

Oar, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. [oar.

Oars'man, *n.*; *pl.* ŌARS'MEN. One who rows at the

Oar'y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar.

O'a-sis, or **O-ā'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* Ō'A-SĒS, or O-Ā'SEȘ. [Lat. *oasis*, Gr. ὄασις, Copt. *ouahe*, *ouahsoi*, Ar. *wâh*.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

Oast, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *âth*, *atha*, Ir. *ath*.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oat, *n.*; chiefly used in the pl. [A.-S. *ata*, *ate*, *atih*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, and more usually the seed of the plant.

Oats.

Oat'-cāke, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Consisting of an oat straw or stem. **2.** Made of oatmeal.

Oath, *n.* [A.-S. *âdh*, Goth. *aiths*, Icel. *eidr*.] **1.** A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth. **2.** A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or any thing divine or sacred.

Oat'-mēal, *n.* Meal made of oats.

Ŏb'du-ra-çy, or **Ob-dū'ra-çy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

Ŏb'du-rate, or **Ob-dū'rate** (117), *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare*, to harden.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** Rendered hard; harsh; rugged; rough. **2.** Hardened in feelings, especially against moral influences; stubbornly and unfeelingly wicked.

Syn.—Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous; unfeeling; insensible; unsusceptible.—*Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; as, *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* rises still higher, and implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity. "There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart; He does not feel for man."—*Cowper.*

Ŏb'du-rate-ly, or **Ob-dū'rate-ly**, *adv.* With obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

Ŏb'du-rate-ness, or **Ob-dū'rate-ness**, *n.* Inflexible persistence in sin; stubbornness.

Ō'be-ah, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the West Indian negroes, and supposed to have been introduced from Africa.

O-bē'di-ençe, *n.* State of being obedient; compliance with what is required by authority.

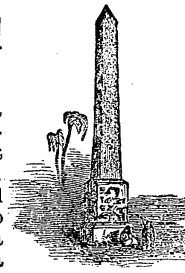
O-bē'di-ent, *a.* [Lat. *obediens*, p. pr. of *obedire*. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey.

Syn.—Dutiful; respectful; compliant; observant; regardful; subservient; submissive; obsequious.

O-bē'di-ent-ly, *adv.* In an obedient manner.

O-bēi'sançe, or **O-beĭ'sançe**, *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, obedience, from *obéissant*, obedient. See *infra*.] A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

O-bēi'sant, or **O-beĭ'sant**, *a.* [Fr. *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir*, to obey.] Showing a willingness to obey; reverent; submissive.



Obelisk.

Ŏb'e-lĭsk, *n.* [Lat. *obeliscus*, Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός, a spit, a pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. **2.** (*Print.*) A mark [thus, †], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, as a note of censure, or to indicate that a word or expression is obsolete.

O-bēse', *a.* [Lat. *obesus*, eaten away, lean, that has eaten itself fat, stout, from prefix *ob*, and *edere*, *esum*, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

O-bēse'ness, } *n.* State of being obese; excessive fat.
O-bĕs'i-ty, } ness.

O-beȳ' (o-bā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBEYING.] [From Lat. *obedire*, from prefix *ob* and *audire*, to hear.] **1.** To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the government of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

O-beȳ'er, *n.* One who yields obedience.

Ob-fŭs'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBFUSCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBFUSCATING.] [Lat. *obfuscare*, *obfuscatum*, from prefix *ob* and *fuscare*, to make dark, from *fuscus*, dark.] **1.** To darken; to obscure. **2.** Hence, to bewilder or confuse.

Ŏb'fus-cā'tion, *n.* Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened.

Ō'bĭ, *n.* The same as OBEAH.

Ō'bit, or **Ŏb'it**, *n.* [Lat. *obitus*, from *obire*, to go to meet (sc. *mortem*), to die; from prefix *ob* and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Death; decease. **2.** Hence, funeral solemnities. **3.** An anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

O-bĭt'u-al, *a.* [From Lat. *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

O-bĭt'u-a-ry (44), *a.* [Cf. *supra*.] Relating to the decease of a person or persons.

O-bĭt'u-a-ry, *n.* A notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch of his character.

Ŏb'ject, *n.* [Lat. *objectus*, *objectum*. See the verb.] **1.** That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing, whether external in space or formed by the mind itself. **2.** That which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. **3.** (*Gram.*) That toward which an activity is directed, or is considered to be directed.

Ob-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBJECTING.] [Lat. *objicere*, *objectum*, from prefix *ob* and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To set before; to bring into opposition. **2.** To present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong.

Ob-jĕct', *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument.

Ob-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument.

Syn.—Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

Ob-jĕc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Justly liable to objections.

Ob-jĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an object. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Pertaining to, contained in, or being in the nature or position of, the object; outward; external; extrinsic. **3.** (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

Objective point (*Mil.*), a point to which the operations of an army are directed.

Syn.—Subjective.—*Objective* is applied to things which are exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention; *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a subjective motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those which are governed by outward things; *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Sir Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly *objective*; that of Wordsworth is eminently *subjective*.

Ob-jĕct'ĭve, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The objective case. **2.** The object-glass of a microscope.

Ob-jĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an objective manner. **2.** In the state of an object.

Ob-jĕct'ĭve-ness, *n.* State or relation of being objective.

Ŏb'jec-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* State of being objective.

Ŏb'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-jĕct'or, *n.* One who objects.

Ŏb'ju-rā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *objurare*, to bind by oath, from prefix *ob* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, right.] A binding by oath.

Ob-jûr'gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBJURGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBJURGATING.] [Lat. *objurgare*, *objurgatum*, from prefix *ob* and *jurgare*, to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend.

Ŏb'jur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of objurgating; reproof; reprehension; chiding.

Ob-jûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide; culpatory.

Ob-lāte', *a.* [Lat. *oblatus*, p. p. of *offerre*, to bring forward, offer, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles.

Ob-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oblatio*, from *offerre*, *oblatum*, to offer.] Any thing offered in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Ŏb'li-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLIGATING.] [Lat. *obligare*, *obligatum*, from prefix *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** To bring under obli-

gation. **2.** To bind, as one's self, to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge.

Ŏb'li-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of obligating or binding. **2.** That which obligates; the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise. **3.** *Especially*, any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. **4.** State of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness. **5.** (*Law.*) A bond with a condition annexed.

Ŏb'li-gä'to, *a.* [It., literally, bound.] (*Mus.*) Required; necessary; — applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition.

Ŏb'li-ga-to-ry (50), *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.

O-blĭġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLIGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLIGING.] **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force. **2.** To bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor to; to gratify; to accommodate.

Ŏb'li-ġee', *n.* The person to whom another is bound.

O-blī'ġer, *n.* One who obliges.

O-blī'ġing, *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favors.

Syn. — Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — One is *kind* who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please; one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so. We may be *kind* without being obtrusive, *obliging* without being officious, and *complaisant* without being servile.

O-blī'ġing-ly, *adv.* With civility; complaisantly.

Ŏb'li-gôr', *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

Ob-lique' (ob-leek' *or* ob-līk'), *a.* [Lat. *obliquus*, from prefix *ob* and *liquis*, oblique]. **1.** Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straight forward; indirect; obscure; hence, sometimes, underhand. **3.** Not direct in descent; collateral.

Oblique case (*Gram.*), any case except the nominative.

Ob-lique' (-leek' *or* -līk'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLIQUED (ob-leekt' *or* ob-līkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLIQUING.] **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line. **2.** (*Mil.*) To move forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise.

Ob-lique'ly (ob-leek'- *or* ob-līk'-), *adv.* In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly.

Ob-lique'ness (ob-leek'- *or* ob-līk'-), *n.* Obliquity.

Ob-lĭq'ui-ty (ob-lĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude. **3.** Irregularity.

Ob-lĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLITERATING.] [Lat. *obliterare*, *obliteratum*, from prefix *ob* and *litera*, letter.] **1.** To erase or blot out; to efface. **2.** To destroy by time or other means.

Ob-lĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of effacing; extinction.

Ob-lĭv'i-on, *n.* [Lat. *oblivio*, from *oblivisci*, to forget.] **1.** Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** An amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses.

Ob-lĭv'i-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing forgetfulness. **2.** Forgetful.

Ob-lĭv'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

Ob-lĭv'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being oblivious or forgetful.

Ŏb'long, *a.* [Lat. *oblongus*, from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long.] Having greater length than breadth.

Ŏb'long, *n.* A rectangular or other figure which is longer than it is broad.

Ŏb'long-ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

Ŏb'long-ly, *adv.* In an oblong form.

Ŏb'long-ness, *n.* State of having greater length than breadth.

Ŏb'lo-quy, *n.* [Lat. *obloquium*, from *obloqui*, to speak against.] Censorious speech; reproachful language.

Syn. — Reproach; odium; censure; contumely; gain-saying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.

Ob-nŏx'ioŭs (-nŏk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius*, fr. prefix *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful.] **1.** Liable to censure; reprehensible; blameworthy. **2.** Hence, offensive; odious; hateful. **3.** Liable; exposed; subject; answerable.

Ob-nŏx'ioŭs-ly (-nŏk'shus-), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; offensively.

Ob-nŏx'ioŭs-ness (-nŏk'shus-), *n.* The condition of being obnoxious; liability; odiousness; offensiveness.

Ō'bo-e, *n.* [It. *oboè*, Fr. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

Ŏb'ole, *n.* The weight of twelve grains; or, according to some, of ten grains.

Ŏb'o-līze, *v. t.* The same as OBELIZE, q. v.

Ŏb'o-lŭs, *n.* [Lat. *obolus*, Gr. ὀβολός.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about three cents in value. (*b.*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Ob-ō'vate, *a.* [Lat. *ob* and *ovatus*, egg-shaped; fr. *ovum*, egg.] (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-sçēne', *a.* [Lat. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*.] **1.** Expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed. **2.** Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting. **3.** Inauspicious; ill-omened. [*A Latinism.*]

Syn. — Impure; immodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

Ob-sçēne'ly, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

Ob-sçēne'ness, } *n.* That quality in words or things
Ob-sçĕn'i-ty, } which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind.

Syn. — Ribaldry; impurity; lewdness.

Ŏb'scu-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of obscuring. **2.** State of being obscured.

Ob-scūre', *a.* [*compar.* OBSCURER; *superl.* OBSCUREST.] [Lat. *obscurus*.] **1.** Covered over, shaded, darkened; imperfectly illuminated. **2.** Living in darkness; hidden. **3.** Not much known or observed; remote from observation. **4.** Not noted; unknown; humble. **5.** Not easily understood or made out. **6.** Not clear, full, or distinct.

Syn. — Dark; dim; darksome; abstruse; intricate; difficult; mysterious; retired; unnoticed; unknown; humble; mean; indistinct; imperfect; defective.

Ob-scūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBSCURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBSCURING.] [Lat. *obscurare*, from *obscurus*.] To render obscure; to darken; to make less intelligible, legible, visible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Ob-scūre'ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner; imperfectly; darkly; dimly; privately; indirectly.

Ob-scūre'ness, } *n.* State or quality of being obscure;
Ob-scū'ri-ty, } privacy; unintelligibleness; humility.

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; gloom. See DARKNESS.

Ŏb'se-crāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBSECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBSECRATING.] [Lat. *obsecrare*, *obsecratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

Ŏb'se-crā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of imploring. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Ob-sē'qui-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *obsequiosus*, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*. See OBSEQUY.] Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.

Syn. — Yielding; attentive; compliant; obedient; servile. — In many cases, a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity; but he who is *obsequious* seeks to curry favor by excessive and mean compliance for some selfish end.

Ob-sē'qui-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an obsequious manner; with obsequiousness; with prompt compliance.

Ob-sē'qui-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being obsequious; ready obedience; servile submission.

Ŏb'se-quy, *n.*; *pl.* ŎB/SE-QUĬES. [Lat. *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, to comply with, yield to, from prefix *ob* and *sequi*, to follow, accede to.] A funeral rite or solemnity; the last duty performed to a deceased person; — chiefly used in the plural.

Ob-ṣẽrv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed; remarkable.

Ob-ṣẽrv'a-bly, *adv.* In an observable manner.

Ob-ṣẽrv'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of observing or noticing with attention; tokens or marks of fidelity. **2.** That which is to be observed or attended to; rule of practice. **3.** Performance of religious ceremonies, or formal service.

Syn. — Observation. — *Observance* and *observation* branch out from two distinct senses of *observe*. 1. To *observe* means to keep strictly; as, to *observe* the Sabbath; and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c. 2. To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark; and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof. Hence, we ought not to say the *observation* of the Sabbath, &c., though the word was formerly so used.

Ŏb'ser-văn'dum, *n.*; *pl.* ŎB'SER-VĂN'DÅ. [Lat.] A thing to be observed.

Ob-ṣẽrv'ant, *a.* **1.** Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing. **2.** Adhering in practice. **3.** Carefully attentive.

Syn. — Mindful; regardful; obedient; submissive.

Ŏb'ser-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or power of observing or taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, any thing. **2.** That which is observed or noticed. **3.** A remark. **4.** Performance of what is prescribed; observance. **5.** The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature.

Syn. — Observance; notice; attention; remark; comment; note. See OBSERVANCE.

Ŏb'serv-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who observes or takes notice. **2.** A remarker.

Ob-sĕrv'a-to-ry (50), *n.* **1.** A place from which a view may be observed. **2.** *Especially*, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies. **3.** Hence, a building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class of natural phenomena.

Ob-sĕrve' (ob-zĕrv', 14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBSERVING.] [Lat. *observare*, from prefix *ob* and *servare*, to preserve, heed, keep.] **1.** To pay attention to; to notice with care. **2.** To treat with obsequious attention. **3.** To regard with religious care; to celebrate. **4.** To utter as a remark; to say in a casual way. **5.** To comply with; to obey.

Ob-sĕrve', *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to attend. **2.** To make a remark; to comment.

Syn. — See REMARK.

Ob-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who observes, or pays careful attention to, any thing.

Ob-sĕrv'ing, *a.* Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes.

Ob-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsidere*, *obsessum*, from prefix *ob* and *sedere*, to sit.] Act of besieging, or state of being besieged.

Ob-sĭd'i-an, *n.* [So named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius*, who discovered it in Ethiopia.] (*Min.*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes.

Ob-sĭd'i-o-nal, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio*, a siege, from *obsidere*, to besiege.] Pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown, a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place.

Ŏb'so-lĕs'çençe, *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

Ŏb'so-lĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens*, p. pr. of *obsolescere*, *obsoletum*, to fall into disuse, from prefix *ob* and *solere*, to use, be wont.] Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Ŏb'so-lēte, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus*, p. pr. of *obsolescere*. See *supra*.] **1.** No longer common; disused; neglected. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Not very distinct; obscure.

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned; antique; old. See ANCIENT.

Ŏb'so-lēte'ness, *n.* The state of being obsolete.

Ŏb'sta-cle, *n.* [Lat. *obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand before or against, to withstand, from prefix *ob* and *stare*, to stand.] Any thing that hinders progress; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense.

Syn. — Impediment; hindrance; difficulty. See IMPEDIMENT.

Ob-stĕt'ric, } *a.* [Lat. *obstetrecius*, from *obstetrix*,
Ob-stĕt'ric-al, } *obstetricis*, a midwife; from *obstare*, to stand before. See *supra*.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

Ŏb'ste-trī'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.

Ob-stĕt'rics, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition.

Ŏb'sti-na-çy, *n.* **1.** Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution. **2.** Fixedness that will not yield to application or that yields with difficulty.

Syn. — Pertinacity; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perverseness; contumacy. — *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding on to a thing; as, *pertinacity* of opinion, &c. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, &c.; as, *obstinacy* of will. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. *Pertinacity* is often used in a good sense; *obstinacy* is almost always taken in a bad one; but not so the adjective *obstinate*, for we speak with applause of the obstinate defense of a fortress, &c.

Ŏb'sti-nate, *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare*, to persist in, a lengthened form of *obstare*, to stand before.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose. **2.** Not easily subdued or removed.

Syn. — Stubborn; inflexible; immovable; firm; resolute; pertinacious; headstrong; heady; opinionated; refractory; perverse; contumacious. See STUBBORN.

Ŏb'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

Ŏb'sti-pā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *obstipare*, to lean to one side, from *obstipus*, bent or inclined to one side, from prefix *ob* and *stipes*, a log, stock; or from prefix *ob* and *stipare*, to crowd or press together.] Act of stopping up, as a passage.

Ob-strĕp'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepere*, to make a noise at.] Attended by, or making a tumultuous noise; loud; clamorous; noisy.

Ob-strĕp'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With tumultuous noise.

Ob-strĕp'er-oŭs-ness, *n.* Loudness; clamor.

Ob-strĭc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *obstringere*, *obstrictum*, to bind to or about, from prefix *ob* and *stringere*, to bind tight.] The state of being constrained or obliged; obligation; bond.

Ob-strŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBSTRUCTING.] [Lat. *obstruere*, *obstructum*, fr. prefix *ob* and *struere*, to pile up.] **1.** To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage. **2.** To hinder from passing. **3.** To render slow.

Syn. — To bar; barricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose.

Ob-strŭct'er, *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob-strŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes; impediment; hindrance.

Syn. — Obstacle. — *Obstacle* is stronger than *obstruction;* the latter serves to impede or hinder; the former acts with direct resistance. We remove *obstructions;* we surmount *obstacles.*

Ob-strŭct'ive, *a.* Tending to obstruct; hindering; causing impediment.

Ŏb'strŭ-ent, *a.* Blocking up; hindering.

Ŏb'strŭ-ent, *n.* [Lat. *obstruens*, p. pr. of *obstruere*. See OBSTRUCT.] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially one of the natural passages in the body.

Ob-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBTAINING.] [Lat. *obtinere*, from prefix *ob* and *tenere*, to hold.] To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to acquire.

Syn. — To attain; gain; procure; acquire; win; earn.

Ob-tāin', *v. i.* To have a firm footing; to become prevalent or general.

Ob-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-tāin'er, *n.* One who obtains.

Ob-tĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBTESTING.] [O. Fr. *obtester*, Lat. *obtestari*, from prefix *ob* and *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.] **1.** To call to witness. **2.** To beseech; to supplicate.

Ŏb'tes-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of supplicating; entreaty. **2.** Act of obtesting or protesting; earnest declaration.

Ob-trūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBTRUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBTRUDING.] [Lat. *obtrudere*, from prefix *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust.] **1.** To thrust in or upon. **2.** To offer with unreasonable importunity.

Syn. — To intrude. — To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place, society, &c., without right, or uninvited; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, &c., upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-trūde', *v. i.* To enter without right; to make an officious or importunate offer.

Ob-trūd'er, *n.* One who obtrudes.

Ob-trū'sion (-zhun), *n.* Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

Ob-trū'sĭve, *a.* Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others.

Ob-trū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

Ob-tŭnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBTUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBTUNDING.] [Lat. *obtundere*, *obtusum*, from prefix *ob* and *tundere*, to strike or beat with repeated strokes.] To dull; to blunt; to deaden.

Ob-tūse', *a.* [*compar.* OBTUSER: *superl.* OBTUSEST.] [Lat. *obtusus*, p. pr. of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt. See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; applied to angles greater than a right angle. **2.** Not having acute sensibility; dull. **3.** Not sharp or shrill; obscure.

Ob-tūse'-ăn'gled, *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

Ob-tūse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse manner; dully.

Ob-tūse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse.

Ob-tū'sion (-zhun), *n.* [Lat. *obtusio*, from *obtundere*, to blunt. See OBTUND.] **1.** Act of making obtuse or blunt. **2.** The state of being dulled or blunted.

Ob-vĕrse' (14), *a.* [Lat. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere*. See OBVERT.] (*Bot.*) Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Ŏb'vĕrse, *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it.

Ob-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

Ob-vĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

n. OBVERTING.] [Lat. *obvertere*, from prefix *ob*, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward.

Ŏb'vi-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBVIATING.] [Lat. *obviare*, *obviatum*, from prefix *ob* and *viare*, to go, from *via*, way.] To meet in the way; hence, to prevent by interception; hence to clear the way of.

Ŏb'vi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of obviating or state of being obviated.

Ŏb-vi-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Open; exposed; liable; subject. **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood.

Syn. — Manifest; plain; clear; evident; apparent. See MANIFEST.

Ŏb'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a manner that is obvious.

Ŏb'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being obvious or evident.

Ŏb'vo-lūte, **Ŏb'vo-lūt'ed**, *a.* [Lat. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere*, to wrap round, to cover all over, from prefix *ob* and *volvere*, to roll, turn around.] (*Bot.*) Arranged so as alternately to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of the opposite one.

Oc-cā'şion, *n.* [Lat. *occasio*, from *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, from prefix *ob* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** A falling, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, incident. **2.** A favorable opportunity. **3.** Accidental cause. **4.** Opportunity to use; incidental need; requirement.

Syn. — Opportunity; necessity; need; incident; use. See OPPORTUNITY.

Oc-cā'şion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OCCASIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OCCASIONING.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally.

Oc-cā'şion-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental. **2.** Produced by accident. **3.** Produced or made on some special event.

Oc-cā'şion-al-ly, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times; not regularly.

Oc-cā'şion-er, *n.* One who occasions.

Oc-cā'şĭve, *a.* [Lat. *occasivus*, from *occasus*, a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, from *occidere*, to fall or go down.] Pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending.

Ŏc'çi-dent, *n.* [Lat. *occidens*, from *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere*, to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west.

Ŏc'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Situated in, or pertaining to, the west; western. **2.** Setting after the sun.

Oc-çĭp'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

Ŏc'çi-pŭt, *n.* [Lat., from prefix *ob* and *caput*, head.] (*Anat.*) The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Oc-clū'şion, *n.* [From *occlusus*, p. p. of *occludere*, to shut up, from prefix *ob* and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** Act of shutting up; state of being shut up. **2.** Transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; also, imperforation.

Oc-cŭlt', *a.* [Lat. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere*, to cover up, hide, from prefix *ob* and *colere*, to cultivate, till, tend.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown.

Occult sciences, those imaginary sciences of the middle ages which related to the supposed action or influence of supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

Ŏc'cul-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering occult, or state of being occult. **2.** (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

Oc-cŭlt'ness, *n.* State of being occult; secretness.

Oc'cu-pan-çy, *n.* Act of taking or holding possession; possession.

Ŏc'cu-pant, *n.* [Lat. *occupans*, p. pr. of *occupare*. See *infra*.] One who occupies; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

Ŏc'cu-pā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of occupying or taking possession. **2.** The state of being occupied. **3.** That which occupies the time and attention; the principal business of one's life.

Syn. — Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Ŏc'cu-pī'er, *n.* One who occupies.

Ŏc'cu-py (54), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OCCUPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OCCUPYING.] [Fr. *occuper*, from Lat. *occupare*, fr. *ob* and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To take or hold in possession; to possess. **2.** To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to cover or fill. **3.** To employ; to use. **4.** To employ; to busy; — used reflexively. **5.** To follow as a business.

Ŏc'cu-pȳ, *v. i.* To hold possession; to be an occupant; to follow business; to negotiate.

Oc-cûr', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OCCURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OCCURRING.] [Lat. *occurrere*, from prefix *ob* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To be found here and there; to appear. **2.** To meet or come to the mind.

Oc-cŭr'rençe, *n.* A coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; any single event.

Ō'cean (ō'shun), *n.* [Lat. *oceanus*, Gr. ὠκεανός, perhaps from ὠκύς, quick, rapid, and νάειν, to flow; or from Skr. *ôgha*, a heap, stream, flood of water.] **1.** The water considered as one vast body surrounding the land; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided. **3.** Hence, an immense expanse.

Ō'ce-ăn'ic (ō'she-ăn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.

Ō'çel-lā'ted or **O-çĕl'la-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.] **1.** Resembling an eye. **2.** Formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ō'çe-lŏt, *n.* [Mexic. *ocelotl*.] (*Zoöl.*) A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat kind, found in Mexico.

Ō'cher, **Ō'chre** (ō'ker), *n.* [Lat. *ochra*, Gr. ὤχρα, from ὠχρός, pale, pale yellow.] (*Min.*) A variety of fine clay containing iron. The common colors are yellow and red.

Ō'cher-oŭs, **Ō'chre-oŭs**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or containing, ocher. **2.** Resembling ocher.

Ō'cher-y, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, ocher.

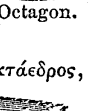
Ŏch-lŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία, from ὄχλος, the populace, multitude, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κράτος, strength.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

Ŏch'lo-crăt'ic, **Ŏch'lo-crăt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ochlocracy; having the form or character of an ochlocracy.

Ō'chrey, *a.* See OCHERY.

Ō'crā, *n.* (*Min.*) See OKRA.

Ŏc'ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος, eight-cornered, from ὀκτώ, eight, and γωνία, corner.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.



Octagon.

Oc-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Ŏc'ta-hē'dral, *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

Ŏc'ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, from ὀκτάεδρος, eight-sided, from ὀκτώ, eight, and ἕδρα, seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

Octahedron.

Oc-tăn'gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, from *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] Having eight angles.

Ŏc'tant, *n.* [Lat. *octans*, *octantis*, from *octo*, eight.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle. **2.** (*Astron.* & *Astrol.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body forty-five degrees.

Ŏc'tave, *a.* [Lat. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] Consisting of eight; eight.

Ŏc'tave, *n.* **1.** The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; hence, also, the week immediately following a church festival. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The eighth tone in the scale. (*b.*) The scale itself.

Oc-tā'vo, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves.

Oc-tā'vo, *n.*; *pl.* OC-TĀ'VŌS. [From Lat. *in octavo*, from *octavus*. See *supra*.] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed.

Oc-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *octennis*, from *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Happening every eighth year. **2.** Lasting eight years.

Ŏc'tile, *n.* [From Lat. *octo*, eight.] The same as OCTANT.

Oc-tĭll'ion (ok-tĭl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *octo*, eight.] According to the English method of numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, and expressed by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; according to the French method, the number expressed by a unit with 27 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Oc-tō'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the Julian year, containing thirty-one days.

Ŏc'to-dĕç'i-mo, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves.

Ŏc'to-dĕç'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* Ŏc'TO-DĔÇ'I-MŌS. [Lat. *octodecim*, eighteen, equiv. to *decem et octo*.] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed.

Ŏc'to-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

Oc-tŏġ'e-na-ry, or **Ŏc'to-ġe-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each, from *octo*, eight.] Of eighty years of age.

Ŏc'to-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώπους, from ὀκτώ, eight, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs.

Ŏc'to-rōōn', *n.* [From Lat. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Ŏc'to-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and στῦλος, pillar.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns in front.

Ŏc'to-syl-lăb'ic, **Ŏc'to-syl-lăb'ic-al**, **Ŏc'to-sȳl'la-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *octosyllabus*, from *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

Ŏc'to-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Oc-troi' (ok-trwą'), *n.* [Fr. *octroi*, from *octroyer*, to grant, from Lat. *auctorare*, to confirm.] **1.** A society or guild endowed with the exclusive privilege of trade. **2.** A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of produce brought within the walls.

Ŏc'tu-ple, *a.* [Lat. *octuplus*, Gr. ὀκταπλοῦς, from ὀκτώ, eight, and ἁπλοῦς, one-fold, single.] Eightfold.

Ŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *ocularis*, *ocularius*, from *oculus*, the eye.] Depending on, or perceived by, the eye.

Ŏc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view.

Ŏc'u-li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *oculus*, the eye, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of an eye.

Ŏc'u-lĭst, *n.* [From Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

Ōd, or **Ōd**, *n.* [Gr. ὁδός, passage.] A force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies.

Ō'da-lĭsque', *n.* [Fr., from Turk. *ôdalik*, chamber-companion, from *ôdah*, chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan.

Ŏdd, *a.* [*compar.* ODDER; *superl.* ODDEST.] [Sw. *udda*, odd; W. *od*, singular, odd. Cf. O. H. Ger. *ôdi*, empty, Icel. *audhr*, Goth. *auths*, desert, solitary.] **1.** Not paired with another; alone. **2.** Left over, after a round number has been taken; remaining; hence, having no great value; insignificant. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; not even. **4.** Different from what is usual or common; peculiar; unique. **5.** Unsuitable or inappropriate.

Syn. — Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical.

Ŏdd'-fĕl'lōw, *n.* A member of a certain secret society, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Ŏdd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being odd; singularity; queerness. **2.** That which is odd.

Ŏdd'ly, *adv.* In an odd or queer manner; unevenly; strangely.

Ŏdd'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being odd, or not even. **2.** Singularity; strangeness.

Ŏdds, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [See ODD, *a.*] Difference in favor of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority.

At odds, in dispute; at variance. — *Odds and ends*, remnants; fragments; refuse; scraps.

Ōde, *n.* [Gr. ᾠδή, a lyric song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, from ἀείδειν, to sing.] A short, dignified poem or song, proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

O-dē'on, *n.* [Gr. ᾠδεῖον, from ᾠδή.] A kind of theater in Greece, in which poets and musicians contended for public prizes; — in modern usage, a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

Ōd'ic, or **Ŏd'ic**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the peculiar force called *od*. See OD.

Ō'di-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate.] **1.** Deserving hatred. **2.** Causing disgust. **3.** Causing hate. **4.** Exposed to hatred; hated.

Syn. — Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

Ō'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully.

Ō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being odious; hatefulness.

Ō'di-ŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate.] **1.** Hatred; dislike. **2.** The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

Syn. — Hatred. — *Hatred* is a thing we exercise; *odium* is a thing we endure; in this sense, the former is active and the latter passive. We speak of having a *hatred* for a man, but not of having an *odium* toward him. A tyrant incurs the *hatred* of all good men, and, by his actions, brings upon himself the public *odium*. The *odium* of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

O-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον, ὁδόμετρος, fr. ὁδός, way, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling.

Ō'don-tăl'ġi-a, *n.* [Gr. ὀδονταλγία, from ὀδούς, ὀδοντος, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Ō'don-tăl'ġic, or **Ŏd'on-tăl'ġic** (110), *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

Ō'don-tăl'ġic, or **Ŏd'on-tăl'gic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache.

Ō'don-tăl'ġy, or **Ŏd'on-tăl'ġy**, *n.* (*Med.*) Odontalgia.

Ō'don-tŏl'o-ġy, or **Ŏd'on-tŏl'o-ġy**, *n.* [From Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Ō'dor, *n.* [Lat.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

To be in bad odor, to be out of favor.

Ō'dor-ant, *a.* Bearing odors; odoriferous.

Ō'dor-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*, from *odor*, odor, and *ferre*, to bear.] Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent.

Ō'dor-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor*, odor.] Having or emitting an odor; *especially*, having a sweet odor; fragrant.

Ō'dȳle (ō'dĭl), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός, passage, and ὕλη, matter or material.] A supposed natural power or influence alleged to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. See OD.

Œ'e-u-mĕn'ic-al, *a.* See ECUMENICAL.

Ō'er, *prep.* & *adv.* A contraction for *over*. See OVER.

Œ-sŏph'a-gŭs, *n.* See ESOPHAGUS.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* [A.-S. *of*, Icel. & Goth. *af*, allied to Lat. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *apa*.] From, or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing; belonging to; pertaining or relating to; concerning; — used in a variety of applications.

Ŏff, *a.* On the opposite or further side; most distant.

Off, *adv.* [From *of*, *supra*.] From; away from; — denoting, (*a.*) Distance. (*b.*) Separation; removal. (*c.*) Departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving. (*d.*) Opposite direction. (*e.*) The opposite side of a question.

From off, off from; off. — *Off and on*, (*a.*) At one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land. — *To come off*, (*a.*) To escape. (*b.*) To take place. — *To get off*, (*a.*) To alight. (*b.*) To make escape. — *To go off*, (*a.*) To depart; to desert. (*b.*) To be discharged, as a gun. — *To take off*, (*a.*) To take away. (*b.*) To mimic or personate. — *Well off*, *ill off*, *badly off*, having good or ill success.

Ŏff, *prep.* Not on.

Off, *interj.* Away; begone; — a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

Ŏf'fal, *n.* [From *off* and *fall*.] **1.** Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use. **2.** Carrion; putrid meat. **3.** Refuse; rubbish.

Of-fĕnçe', *n.* See OFFENSE.

Of-fĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OFFENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OFFENDING.] [Lat. *offendere*, *offensum*, from prefix *ob* and *fendere*, to thrust, dash.] **1.** To displease; to make angry. **2.** To shock; to pain; to annoy. **3.** To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience.

Of-fĕnd', *v. i.* **1.** To commit a crime; to sin. **2.** To cause dislike or anger. **3.** To be scandalized.

Of-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a trespasser.

Of-fĕnse', *n.* [See OFFEND.] **1.** Act of offending, displeasing or hurting. **2.** An open violation of law. **3.** That which offends; that which excites anger. **4.** State of being offended.

☞ This word, like *expense*, has usually been spelled with a *c*. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, namely, that *s* is used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense*.

Syn. — Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

Of-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* [See OFFEND.] **1.** Causing displeasure or some degree of anger. **2.** Giving pain or unpleasant sensations. **3.** Causing evil or injury. **4.** Used in attack. **5.** Making the first attack.

Syn. — Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; abhorrent; disgusting; impertinent; rude; saucy; reproachful; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; abusive; scurrilous; assailant; attacking; invading.

Of-fĕn'sĭve, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack.

Of-fĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an offensive manner.
Of-fĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being offensive.
Ŏf'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OFFERING.] [Lat. *offerre*, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] **1.** To bring to or before; to present for acceptance or rejection. **2.** To make a proposal to. **3.** Hence, to attempt; to undertake. **4.** To present in prayer or devotion. **5.** To bid, as a price, reward, or wages. **6.** To manifest in an offensive way.

Syn.—To exhibit; propose; propound; move; proffer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

Ŏf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To present itself. **2.** To declare a willingness. **3.** To make an attempt.
Ŏf'fer, *n.* **1.** Act of offering or bringing forward. **2.** That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal.
Ŏf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being offered.
Ŏf'fer-er, *n.* One who offers.
Ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* That which is offered, especially in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.
Ŏf'fer-to-ry, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) (*a.*) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the mass. (*b.*) That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) The verses of Scripture near the beginning of the communion service, read while the alms are collecting.
Ŏff'-hănd, *a.* & *adv.* Without study or preparation.
Ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *officium*, from prefix *ob* and *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** Work to be performed for, or with reference to, others; duty; *especially*, customary duty. **2.** A special duty, trust, or charge, conferred by authority and for a public purpose. **3.** That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing. **4.** The place in which public officers and others transact business. **5.** Hence, the company or corporation whose place of business is their office. **6.** *pl.* The apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, &c. **7.** (*Eccl.*) The service appointed for a particular occasion. **8.** (*Canon Law.*) A benefice with no jurisdiction annexed to it.

House of office, a privy; a necessary.

Syn.—Business; function; duty; charge; benefit; service.

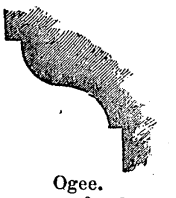
Ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* One who holds an office; a magistrate.
Ŏf'fi-çer, *v. t.* To furnish with officers.
Of-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *officialis*. See OFFICE.] **1.** Pertaining to an office or public trust. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority.
Of-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *n.* One who holds an office; an officer.
Of-fĭ'cial-ly, (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority.
Of-fĭ'ci-āte (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OFFICIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OFFICIATING.] [L. Lat. *officiare*. See OFFICE.] **1.** To act as an officer in his office. **2.** To perform the appropriate official duties of another.
Of-fĭç'ĭ-nal, or **Ŏf'fi-çĭ'nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *officina*, a workshop, contr. from *opificina*, from *opifex*, a workman, from *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** Used in a shop, or belonging to it. **2.** Having a character or composition established or approved of by the college of medicine.
Of-fĭ'cioŭs (-fĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *officiosus*. See OFFICE.] **1.** Excessively forward in kindness. **2.** Intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

Syn.—Impertinent; meddling; meddlesome. See IMPERTINENT.

Of-fĭ'cioŭs-ly (-fĭsh'us-lў), *adv.* In an officious manner.
Of-fĭ'cioŭs-ness, (-fĭsh'us-), *n.* The quality of being officious; kindness; undue forwardness.
Ŏff'ing, *n.* [From *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot.
Ŏff'scour-ing, *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter.
Ŏff'scŭm, *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.
Ŏff'sĕt, *n.* [From *off* and *set*.] **1.** A sprout or a shoot. **2.** A flat surface or terrace on a hill-side. **3.** (*Arch.*) An horizontal ledge on the face or at the foot of a wall. **4.** (*Surv.*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point. **5.** A sum, account, or value set off against another, as an equivalent; hence, any thing which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.
Off-sĕt', or **Ŏff'sĕt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OFFSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OFFSETTING.] To set off; to place over against; to balance.
Ŏff'shoot, *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like.
Ŏff'spring, *n.* [From *off* and *spring*.] A child or children; descendants, however remote, from the stock.

Syn.—Issue; generation; progeny; posterity.

Of-fŭs'eāte, **Ŏf'fus-eā'tion**, } See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.
Ŏft (21), *adv.* [A.-S. *oft*, Icel. *opt*, *ôtt*, Goth. *ufta*.] Often; frequently; not rarely. [*Poet.*]
Ŏft'en (ŏf'n, 21, 58), *adv.* [*compar.* OFTENER; *superl.* OFTENEST.] [See *supra*.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.
Ŏft'en-ness (ŏf'n-), *n.* Frequency.
Ŏft'en-tīmeş (ŏf'n-tīmz), *adv.* Frequently; often; many times.
Ŏft'tīmeş, *adv.* Frequently; often.
O-ġee' (o-jē'), *n.* [See OGIVE.] (*Arch.*) A molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S; —sometimes abbreviated *O. G.* or *O G.*


Ogee.

Ō'ġive (ō'jĭv), *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, L. Lat. *augiva*, a double arch of two at right angles.] (*Arch.*) The gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c.
Ō'gle (ō'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OGLING.] [L. Lat. *oculare*, to open the eyes, see, from Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice.
Ō'gle (ō'gl), *n.* A side glance or look.
Ō'gler, *n.* One who ogles.
Ō'glĭ-o (ō'lĭ-o *or* ōl'yo), *n.* The same as OLIO, q. v.
Ō'gre (ō'ger), *n.* [Fr., hell, from Lat. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, the lower world, hell.] An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.
Ō'gress, *n.* A female ogre.
Ōh, *interj.* An exclamation expressing various emotions, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish.
Oil, *n.* [Lat. *oleum*, Gr. ἔλαιον.] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.
Oil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OILING.] To smear or rub over with oil; to anoint with oil.
Oil'-cāke, *n.* A mass of compressed seeds, or other substance, from which oil has been extracted.
Oil'-clŏth, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and other uses.
Oil'er, *n.* One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.
Oil'-găs, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil.
Oil'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.
Oil'-man, *n.*; *pl.* OIL'-MEN. One who deals in oils; also, one who deals in oils and pickles.
Oil'-stōne, *n.* A variety of hone-slate.
Oil'y, *a.* [*compar.* OILIER; *superl.* OILIEST.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, oil; unctuous. **2.** Resembling oil. **3.** Fatty; greasy. **4.** Smoothly subservient; compliant.
Oint'ment, *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.
Ō'ker, *n.* See OCHER.
Ō'krā, **Ō'kro**, } *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant, whose green pods are much used in the West Indies, &c., for soups or pickles.
Ōld, *a.* [*compar.* OLDER; *superl.* OLDEST.] [A.-S. *ald*, *eald*, O. & N. H. Ger. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*, from Goth. *alan*, to grow up, Icel. *ala*, to nourish, allied to Lat. *alere*, id.] **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced. **3.** Formerly existing; pre-existing or preceding. **4.** Indefinitely continued in life. **5.** Long practiced; skilled; experienced. **6.** Long cultivated. **7.** Long existing; hence, worn out; decayed. **8.** Aged; antiquated; hence, bad; mean; —used as a term of reproach. **9.** Old-fashioned; as of old; hence, very gay; jolly.

Of old, long ago; from ancient times.—*Old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.—*Old maid*, an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years.—*Old school*, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions appropriate to a former time.

Syn.—Aged; ancient; pristine; original; primitive; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete.

Ōld'en (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.
Ōld'-făsh'ioned, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom.
Ōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Ōld'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being old; antiquity. **2.** An advanced state of life; old age.

Ō'le-ăġ'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oleaginus*, belonging to the olive; from *olea*, olive.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

Ō'le-ăġ'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* Oiliness.

Ō'le-ăn'der, *n.* [L. Lat. *lorandrum*, corrupt. from Lat. *rhododendrum*, Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, from ῥόδον, the rose, and δένδρον, tree.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers.

Ō'le-ăs'ter, *n.* [Lat., from *olea*, olive, olive-tree.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or tree much resembling the olive.

Ō'le-fī'ant, *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) Forming or producing oil; — applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen.

Ō'le-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

Ol-făc'tĭve, } *a.* [From Lat. *olfacere*, *olfactum*, from
Ol-făc'to-ry, } *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.

Ol-făc'to-ry, *n.* An organ of smelling; also, the sense of smell.

O-lĭb'a-nŭm, *n.* [L. Lat., from Gr. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, Heb. *lebônâh*, Ar. *lubân*, frankincense, with the Ar. article *al*, the, changed into *ol*, *o*.] An inspissated sap, having a bitterish and aromatic taste. It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light.

Ŏl'i-gärch, *n.* One of those who constitute an oligarchy.

Ŏl'i-gärch'al, }
Ŏl'i-gärch'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.
Ŏl'i-gärch'ic-al, }

Ŏl'i-gärch'y, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία, from ὀλίγος, few, little, and ἄρχειν, to rule, govern.] Government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

Ō'li-o, or **Ōl'io,** *n.* [Sp. *olla*, a round earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat; *olla podrida*, a dish of different sorts of meat boiled together, lit. a rotten pot, from Lat. *olla*, a pot, dish.] **1.** A dish of stewed meat. **2.** A mixture; a medley. **3.** (*Mus.*) A collection of various pieces.

Ŏl'i-vā'ceoŭs, *a.* Of the color of the olive; olive-green.

Ŏl'ĭve, *n.* [Lat. *oliva*, Gr. ἐλαία.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant or tree much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit. It is the emblem of peace. (*b.*) The fruit of the tree from which olive oil is expressed. **2.** The color of the olive; a color composed of violet and green.

Olive-tree.

Ŏl'la-po-drī'dà, *n.* [Sp. See OLIO.] **1.** A mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. [*Spain.*] **2.** Hence, any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

O-lŭm'pi-ăd, *n.* [From Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia.] A period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

O-lŭm'pi-an, } *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; also to
O-lŭm'pic, } Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated.

Ŏm'ber, }
Ŏm'bre, } *n.* [Fr. *ombre*, Sp. *hombre*, from Sp. *hombre*, man; Lat. *homo*.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Om-brŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος, rain, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-guage.

O-mē'gà, or **O-mĕg'à,** *n.* [Gr. ὦ μέγα, i. e., the great or long *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first.

Ŏm'e-let (*colloq.* ŏm'let), *n.* [Fr. *omelette*, from *œufs mêlés*, mixed eggs.] A kind of fritter made chiefly of eggs.

Ō'men, *n.* [Lat. According to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow. It is, perhaps, for *obmen*, from the Gr. root ὀπ, fut. ὄψομαι, to see.] Sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

Ō'men, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OMENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OMENING.] **1.** To indicate as likely to occur; to augur. **2.** Hence, to predict, as by omens; to foretell.

O-mĕn'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The caul; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, attached to the stomach.

Ō'mer, *n.* [Cf. HOMER.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

Ōm'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen*, q. v.] **1.** Pertaining to an omen. **2.** Containing an omen; as, (*a.*) Foreshowing good; auspicious. (*b.*) Foreboding evil; inauspicious.

Ōm'i-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ominous manner.

Ōm'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being ominous.

O-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being omitted.

O-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *omissio*. See OMIT.] **1.** Act of leaving out; neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty. **2.** That which is omitted.

O-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OMITTING.] [Lat. *omittere*, *omissum*, from prefix *ob* and *mittere*, to cause to go, let go.] **1.** To let fall; to leave out; to drop. **2.** Hence, to pass by; to neglect.

O-mĭt'ter, *n.* One who omits; a neglecter.

Ŏm'ni-bus, *n.* [Lat. dative plural, *for all*, from *omnis*, all.] A kind of large four-wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people.

Ŏm'ni-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Om-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis*, all, and *ferre*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Om-nĭf'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to make.] All-creating.

Ŏm'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *omniformis*, from *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

Om-nĭġ'e-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnigenus*, from *omnis*, all, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

Ŏm'ni-păr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. from *omnis*, all, and *paritas*, equality, parity, q. v.] General equality.

Om-nĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* Producing all things; omniparient.

Om-nĭp'o-tençe, } *n.* State of being omnipotent;
Om-nĭp'o-ten-çy, } hence, one who is omnipotent.

Om-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat. *omnipotens*, from *omnis*, all and *potens*, powerful, potent.] **1.** Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. **2.** Having unlimited power of a particular kind.

Ŏm'ni-prĕs'ençe, *n.* Presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity.

Ŏm'ni-prĕs'ent, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Om-nĭs'cience (om-nĭsh'ens), *n.* The quality of being omniscient.

Om-nĭs'cient (-nĭsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, p. pr. of *scire*, to know.] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things.

Syn. — All-knowing; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing; all-beholding.

Ŏm'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Lat., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all.] (*Finance.*) The value taken as an average of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded. [*Eng.*]

Ŏm'ni-ŭm-găth'er-ŭm, *n.* [A macaronic compound of Lat. *omnium*, of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all, and *gatherum*, from Eng. *gather*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a medley. [*Colloq.*]

Om-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnivorus*, from *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.

Om-phăl'ic, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός, from ὀμφαλός, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

Ŏn, *prep.* [A.-S. *on*, *an*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *ana*, allied to Gr. ἀνά, Slav. *na*.] **1.** At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it. **2.** Toward and to the upper surface of. **3.** Upon; — denoting the performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; hence, by means of; with. **4.** In addition to; besides. **5.** At or near; — indicating relative direction or position. **6.** In dependence or reliance upon. **7.** At or in the time of. **8.** Toward; for. **9.** At the peril of, or for the safety of. **10.** By virtue of; with the pledge of. **11.** To the account of. **12.** In consequence of, or following. **13.** In reference or relation to.

Syn. — In. — To sail *in* a boat was the only expression ever heard till of late, when "*on* a boat" began to be used, because we are apt to remain *on* the deck of a steamboat in passing up and down our rivers, bays, &c. Some now extend the phrase to sea-voyages, as, "He came *on* the boat from Panama," "he was *on* the 'Arctic' when she was lost," &c., though no one applies it to the case of *sailing* vessels. The change is in every case unfortunate, as tending to produce incongruity and confusion. When we travel by means of a ship or vessel (however propelled), we are *in* it, and the old expression is the most natural and appropriate.

Ŏn, *adv.* **1.** Forward; in progression; onward. **2.** Forward, in succession. **3.** In continuance; without interruption or ceasing. **4.** Adhering. **5.** Attached to the body.

Ō'nan-ĭsm, *n.* [From *Onan* (Gen. xxxix. 9).] The crime of self-pollution; masturbation.

Onçe (wŭnss), *adv.* [O. Eng. *ones*, from *one*.] **1.** At one time; on one occasion. **2.** At one former time; formerly.

At once, (*a.*) Immediately; without delay. (*b.*) At the same time; as one.

One (wŭn), *a.* [A.-S. *ân*, *áin*, Icel. *einn*, Goth. *áins*, *áin*, allied to Lat. *unus*, W. *un*.] **1.** Being but a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; single; individual. **2.** Denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely; used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective.

In this use, as a substitute or pronoun, *one* may be in the pl.

3. Pointing out a contrast; — used as a correlative adjective. **4.** Constituting a whole; undivided; united. **5.** Single in kind; the same; a common.

All one, just the same. — *At one*, in agreement or concord.

O-neĭ'ro-crĭt'ĭc, } *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός, fr. ὄνειρος,
O-neĭ'ro-crĭt'ĭc-al, } ὄνειρον, dream, and κριτικός, critical.] Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

One'ness (wŭn'nes, 109), *n.* State of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Ŏn'er-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens.

Ŏn'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *onerosus*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden.] Burdensome; oppressive.

One'-sīd'ed (wŭn'-), *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair.

Ŏn'ion (ŭn'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *unio*, a kind of single onion, the bulb of which was formed of a single piece, from *unio*, oneness, unity, from *unus*, one.] (*Bot.*) A culinary plant, and its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Ōn'ly (20), *a.* [O. Eng. *onely*, A.-S. *ânlîc*, *ænlîc*, *i. e.*, one-like.] **1.** One alone; single. **2.** Alone in its class; by itself. **3.** Distinguished above all others; pre-eminent.

Ōn'ly, *adv.* In one manner, or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.

Ŏn'o-măn'çy, *n.* [From Gr. ὄνομα, name, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Ŏn'o-măs'tĭ-con, *n.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (sc. βιβλίον), from ὀνομαστικός, belonging to naming, from ὄνομα, name.] A collection of names and terms; a dictionary; a common-place book.

Ŏn'o-măt'o-pœ'iȧ (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιΐα, fr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, a name, and ποιεῖν, to make.] **1.** (*Gram.* & *Rhet.*) The theory that words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. **2.** The use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

Ŏn'o-măt'o-po-ĕt'ĭc, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

Ŏn'set, *n.* [From *on* and *set*.] A violent attack; a storming; *especially*, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

Syn. — Charge; onslaught; encounter; storming; attack; assault.

Ŏn'slaught (ŏn'slawt), *n.* [A.-S. *onslagan*, to strike or dash against, to destroy.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

Ŏn'tọ, *prep.* [From *on* and *to*. Cf. INTO.] On the top of; upon; on. [*Colloq.*]

Ŏn'to-lŏg'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to the science of being
Ŏn'to-lŏg'ĭc-al, } in general.

On-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [From Gr. ὄντα, the things which exist, pl. neut. of ὤν, ὄντος, being, p. pr. of εἶναι, to be, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such.

Ō'nus, *n.* [Lat.] The burden.

Onus probandi, the burden of proof.

Ŏn'ward, *a.* **1.** Advanced or advancing. **2.** Increased; improved.

Ŏn'ward, *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance.

Ŏn'wards, *adv.* See ONWARD.

Ō'nyx, *a.* [Lat. *onyx*, Gr. ὄνυξ, a claw, a finger-nail, a yellowish precious stone, a veined gem.] (*Min.*) Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos.

Ō'o-līte, *n.* [Gr. ὠόν, egg, and λίθος, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone, consisting of round grains, as small as the eggs of a fish.

Ō'o-līt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to oölite; composed of or resembling oölite.

O-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὠόν, an egg, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of eggs in relation to their coloring, size, shape, and number.

Ọo'long (ōō'long), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A variety of black tea possessing the flavor of green tea.

Ọoze (ōōz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OOZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OOZING.] [See *infra*.] To flow gently; to percolate.

Ọoze, *v. t.* To cause to flow forth gently; to cause to percolate; to drop; to shed; to distill.

Ọoze, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *ouse*, liquor in a tanner's vat, A.-S. *wós*, juice, ooze, broth, *wase*, dirt, mire, mud, *wósig*, oozy, juicy, moist.] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** Soft flow; spring. **3.** The liquor of a tan-vat.

Ọoz'y (ōōz'-), *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze.

O-păç'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *opacitas*. See OPAQUE.] **1.** State of being opaque; want of transparency. **2.** Darkness; obscurity.

O-pāke', *a.* See OPAQUE.

Ō'pal, *n.* [Lat. *opalus*, Gr. ὀπάλλιος, from Skr. *upula*, a rock, stone, precious stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of silex in what is called the soluble state, and usually a small quantity of water.

☞ The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem.

Ō'pal-ĕsçe' (ō'pal-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALESCED (ō'pal-ĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALESCING.] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal.

Ō'pal-ĕs'çençe, *n.* (*Min.*) A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

Ō'pal-ĕs'çent, *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.

Ō'pal-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

Ō'pal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALIZING.] To convert into opal, or a substance like opal.

O-pāque' (o-pāk'), *a.* [Lat. *opacus*.] **1.** Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. **2.** Dark; obscure.

O-pāque'ness (-pāk'-), *n.* Quality of being opaque; [opacity.

Ōpe, *a.* [Abbreviated from *open*.] Open.

Ōpe, *v. t.* & *i.* To open. [*Poet.*]

Ō'pen (ō'pn, 20), *a.* [A.-S. *open*, imp. from a hypoth. *eópan*, to open, O. H. Ger. *offan*.] **1.** Free of access; not shut up; not closed. **2.** Free to be used, employed, enjoyed, visited, read, or the like; not private; public. **3.** Not drawn together or contracted; expanded. **4.** Hence, (*a.*) Without reserve. (*b.*) Not concealed or secret; exposed to view. **5.** Not frozen up; not locked with ice; not cold or frosty. **6.** Not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed. **7.** Not blinded or obscured. **8.** Not deaf; not unwilling to hear; listening. **9.** Free to be discussed. **10.** Easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth.

Open vowel, or *sound*, a vowel or sound pronounced with a larger aperture of the lips or cavity of the mouth, as compared with others called *close vowels* or *sounds*.

Syn. — Candid; ingenuous; unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; plain; apparent; obvious; evident; public; unreserved; frank; sincere; undissembling; artless.

Ō'pen (ō'pn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p.* OPENED (ō'pnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPENING.] **1.** To make open; to render free of access; to unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening from. **2.** To bring to view; to exhibit; to interpret; to explain; to reveal; to disclose. **3.** Hence, used reflexively, to speak without reserve. **4.** To enter upon; to begin; to commence.

Ō'pen (ō'pn) *v. i.* **1.** To unclose; to be parted. **2.** To begin to appear. **3.** To commence; to begin.

Ō'pen-er (ō'pn-er), *n.* One who, or that which, opens.

Ō'pen-eyed (ō'pn-īd), *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

Ō'pen-hănd'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.

Ō'pen-heärt'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

Ō'pen-ing (ō'pn-ing), *n.* **1.** A place which is open; a breach; an aperture. **2.** Beginning; commencement.

Ō'pen-ly (ō'pn-ly), *adv.* **1.** In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy. **2.** Without reserve or disguise; plainly.

Ō'pen-mouthed (ō'pn-), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous.

Ō'pen-ness (ō'pn-nes, 109), *n.* Quality, state, or condition of being open.

Ŏp'er-ȧ, *n.* [From Lat. *opera*, pains, work, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c. **2.** The score of a musical drama. **3.** The house where operas are exhibited.

Ŏp'er-ăm'e-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *opus*, *operis*, pl. *opera*, work, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring work done.

Ŏp'er-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPERATING.] [Lat. *operari*, *operatus*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. **2.** To produce an appropriate physical effect; *especially* (*Med.*), to take appropriate effect on the human system. **3.** To exert moral power or influence. **4.** (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body, and usually with instruments.

Ŏp'er-āte, *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; to cause; to occasion. **2.** To put into or to continue in operation; to work.

Ŏp'er-ăt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the opera; appro-
Ŏp'er-ăt'ic-al, } priate to, or designed for, the opera.

Ŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral. **2.** Method of working. **3.** An effect brought about by a definite plan. **4.** (*Math.*) Some transformation to be made upon quantities. **6.** (*Surg.*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body.

Syn.— Agency; work; process; effort; action.

Ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral. **2.** Efficient in work; efficacious.

Ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* A laboring man; an artisan, or workman in manufactories.

Ŏp'er-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, operates. **2.** (*Surg.*) One who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

Ŏp'er-ōse' (125), *a.* [Lat. *operosus*, from *opera*, pains, labor, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; laborious; hence, tedious; wearisome.

Ŏp'er-ōse'ness, *n.* State of being operose.

Ŏph'i-cleīde, *n.* [From Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, and κλείς, κλείδος, a key.] (*Mus.*) A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

O-phĭd'i-an, *n.* [From Gr. ὀφίδιον, ὀφείδιον, dim. of ὄφις, serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the group of snakes.

Ō'phi-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

Ō'phi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, serpent, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians or serpents.

Ō'phi-o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, serpent, and μαντεία, divination.] Art of divining or predicting events by serpents.

Oph-thăl'mi-à (ŏf- *or* ŏp-), *n.* See OPHTHALMY.

Oph-thăl'mic (of-thăl'mik or op-thăl'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

Ŏph'thal-my (ŏf'thal-mў *or* ŏp'thal-mў), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμία, from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, from the root ὀπ, to see, future ὄψομαι.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

Ō'pi-ate, *n.* [See OPIUM.] **1.** Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep or repose; a narcotic. **2.** That which induces rest or inaction.

Ō'pi-ate, *a.* **1.** Inducing sleep. **2.** Hence, causing rest or inaction.

Syn.—Soporific; narcotic; somniferous; soporiferous; lulling; somnific; quieting.

O-pīne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPINING.] [Lat. *opinari*.] To think; to suppose.

O-pĭn'ia-tĭve (-ya-), *a.* **1.** Very stiff in adherence to one's opinion. **2.** Founded on mere opinion; fancied.

O-pĭn'ion (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *opinio*. See OPINE.] **1.** A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence. **2.** The judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; especially, favorable judgment; good esteeem. **3.** (*Law*) The formal decision of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, &c.

Syn.— Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See SENTIMENT.

O-pĭn'ion-ā'ted, *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion.

O-pĭn'ion-a-tĭve, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

O-pĭn'ion-a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

O-pĭn'ion-a-tĭve-ness, *n.* Obstinacy in opinion.

O-pĭn'ion-ĭst, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinions.

Ō'pi-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ὄπιον, poppy-juice, diminutive of ὀπός, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy.

Ō'po-dĕl'doc, *n.* [An unmeaning word coined by Paracelsus.] A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

O-pŏs'sum, *n.* [Orig. *opassom*, in the language of the Indians of Virginia.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds found in America.

Opossum.

Op-pō'nen-çy, *n.* Proposition of objections to a thesis.

Op-pō'nent, *a.* [Lat. *opponens*, p. pr. of *opponere*, to set or place against, to oppose.] **1.** Inclined to oppose; adverse; opposing; antagonistic. **2.** Situated in front; opposite.

Op-pō'nent, *n.* **1.** One who opposes. **2.** *Especially*, one who opposes in a disputation, or other verbal controversy. **3.** (*Academic Usage.*) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it.

Syn.— Adversary; antagonist; opposer.

Ŏp'por-tūne' (53), *a.* [Lat. *opportunus*, literally at or before the port, from prefix *ob* and *portus*, the port, harbor.] Present at a proper time; recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.

Syn.— Timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper.

Ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably.

Ŏp'por-tūne'ness (109), *n.* Quality or condition of being opportune or timely.

Ŏp'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Fit or convenient time.

Syn.— Occasion; convenience; occurrence.—An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time, place, &c., for the doing of a thing. Hence, *opportunities* often spring out of occasions. We may have *occasion* to meet a person frequently without getting an *opportunity* to converse with him (as we desire) on a given subject. We act as the *occasion* may require; we embrace or improve an opportunity.

Op-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPPOSING.] [From Lat. *opponere*, *oppositum*, to oppose.] **1.** To set opposite. **2.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect **3.** To resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. **4.** To compete with; to strive against. **5.** To resist effectually.

Syn.— To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

Op-pōse', *v. i.* **1.** To act adversely; — with *against*. [*Rare.*] **2.** To make objection or opposition in controversy.

Op-pō'ser, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Op'po-şīte (-zĭt), *a.* [Lat. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Standing or situated in front; facing. **2.** Contrasted with; hostile; adverse. **3.** Mutually antagonistic; inconsistent.

Ŏp'po-şīte (-zĭt), *n.* **1.** One who opposes. **2.** That which is opposed or contrary.

Ŏp'po-şīte-ly (-zĭt-), *adv.* **1.** In a situation to face each other. **2.** Adversely.

Ŏp'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** State of being opposed, or placed over against; situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety. **2.** Act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance. **3.** That which opposes; an obstacle. **4.** The collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the existing administration. **5.** (*Astron.*) The situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

Syn.— Hostility; obstacle; repugnance; contradiction; inconsistency, &c.

Ŏp'po-şĭ'tion-ĭst (-zĭsh'un-), *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party.

Op-pŏs'i-tĭve, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Op-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPPRESSING.] [Lat. *opprimere*, *oppressum*, from prefix *ob* and *premere*, to press.] **1.** To press down; to press or treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly. **2.** To sit or lie heavy upon.

Op-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing. **2.** State of being oppressed or overburdened. **3.** That which oppresses. **4.** A sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind.

Syn.— Hardship; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression; burden.

Op-prĕss'ive, *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. **2.** Proceeding from a design to oppress. **3.** Overwhelming

Syn.— Cruel; severe; unjust; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering.

Op-prĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a manner to oppress.
Op-prĕss'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.
Op-prĕss'or, *n.* One who oppresses.
Op-prō'bri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *opprobriosus*, from *opprobrium*, q. v.] **1.** Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous. **2.** Blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

Syn. — Abusive; offensive; insulting; scurrilous.

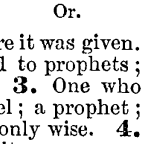
Op-prō'bri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an opprobrious manner.
Op-prō'bri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.
Op-prō'bri-um, *n.* [Lat., from prefix *ob* and *probrum*, reproach.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.
Op-pūgn' (op-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPPUGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPPUGNING.] [Lat. *oppugnare*, fr. Lat. *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight; *pugna*, a fight, from *pugnus*, fist.] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition. [resistance.
Op-pŭg'nan-çy, *n.* The act of oppugning; opposition;
Op-pūgn'er (op-pūn'er), *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. [wish.
Op'ta-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *optativus*.] Expressing desire or
Op'ta-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing desire.
Op'tic, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.
Op'tic, } *a.* [Gr. ὀπτικός, from the root ὀπ, future
Op'tic-al, } ὄψομαι, to see.] **1.** Pertaining to vision or sight. **2.** Pertaining to the organ of sight. **3.** Relating to the science of optics.
Op-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.
Op'tics, *n. sing.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light.
Op'ti-ma-çy, *n.* The body of nobles; the nobility.
Op'ti-mate, *n.* [Lat. *optimas*, *optimatis*, pl. *optimates*, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, grandees, from *optimus*, the best.] A nobleman; a chief man in a state or city.
Op'ti-mē, *n.* [Lat. *optimus*, the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, in the University of Cambridge, England.
Op'ti-mĭşm, *n.* [From Lat. *optimus*, the best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. [for the best.
Op'ti-mĭst, *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered
Op'tion, *n.* [Lat. *optio*, from *optare*, to choose, to wish.] **1.** Power of choosing; right of choice. **2.** Exercise of the power of choice; election; preference. **3.** Power of wishing; wish. **4.** (*Stock Exchange.*) Liberty of selling or of buying stock at a certain price, and at a given future time.

Syn. — Choice. — We speak of *option* in respect to freedom or opportunity of choosing, while *choice* is an act of the will itself. We leave a thing to a man's *option*, and he makes his *choice*.

Op'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice. **2.** Involving an option, or power of choice.
Op'u-lençe, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.
Op'u-lent, *a.* [Lat. *opulens* and *opulentus*, from *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate; wealthy; rich; affluent.
Op'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly.
Or, *conj.* [Contr. from A.-S. *âdher*, *âdhor*, for *âwdher*, *âwdhor*, *âhwâdher*, one of two, either, other.] A connective that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*.

☞ In poetry, *or* is sometimes used for *either*. *Or* is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words.

Or, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *aurum*, gold.] (*Her.*) The yellow or gold color represented on an escutcheon by small dots.



Or.

Or'a-cle (ŏr'a-kl), *n.* [Lat. *oraculum*, fr. *orare*, to speak, utter, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] **1.** The answer of a pagan god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance; hence, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given. **2.** Hence, the revelations delivered by God to prophets; hence, also, the entire sacred Scriptures. **3.** One who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet; hence, also, any person reputed uncommonly wise. **4.** A wise sentence or decision of great authority.
O-răc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles. **2.** Resembling, or partaking of, the nature of an oracle. (*a.*) Positive; authoritative. (*b.*) Obscure; ambiguous.
O-răc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.
Ō'ral (87), *a.* [From Lat. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written.

Orange.

Ō'ral-ly, *adv.* In an oral manner; by mouth.
Ŏr'ange (ŏr'enj), *n* [Ar. & Per. *nârandj* or *nârang*, changed into N. Lat. *pomum aurantium*, i. e., gold-apple, because it resembles gold in color.] A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit.
Ŏr'ange-ade' (ŏr'enj-ād'), *n.* A drink made of orange-juice, corresponding to *lemonade*.
Ŏr'an-ger-y, *n.* A plantation or nursery of orange-trees.
O-răng'-ou-tăng', *n.* [Malayan *orâng ûtan*, i. e., man of the woods, from *orâng*, man, and *ûtan*, a forest, wood, wild, savage.] (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey, in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known monkey.

Orang-outang.

O-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oratio*, fr. *orare*, to speak, utter, pray.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner; — applied chiefly to discourses on special occasions, and to academical declamations.

Syn. — Harangue; address; speech; discourse.

Ŏr'a-tor, *n.* **1.** A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; *especially*, one who is distinguished for his eloquence. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Equity.*) One who prays for relief; a petitioner. (*b.*) A plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.
Ŏr'a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an orator or to oratory; oratorical.
Ŏr'a-tŏr'ĭe-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; becoming an orator.

Syn. — Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery; florid.

Ŏr'a-tŏr'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.
Ŏr'a-tō'ri-o, *n.* [It., from Lat. *oratorius*, belonging to praying. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures. **2.** An oratory.
Ŏr'a-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*), the oratorical art, *oratorium* (sc. *templum*) a place of prayer. See *supra*.] **1.** The art of an orator; the art of effective public speaking. **2.** A chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.
Ôrb, *n.* [Lat. *orbis*.] **1.** A body of a round form. **2.** *Especially*, one of the celestial spheres. **3.** The eye, as luminous and spherical. [*Poet.*] **4.** A circle; an orbit. **5.** A revolving circular body; a wheel.

Syn. — Globe; ball; sphere. See GLOBE.

Ôrbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.
Or-bĭc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, orb.] Resembling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; circular.

Syn. — Round; circular; orbicular; spherical; globular.

Or-bĭc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Spherically.
Or-bĭc'u-lāte, *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb.
Ôrb'it, *n.* [Lat. *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, from *orbis*, a circle.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution. **2.** (*Anat.*) The cavity in which the eye is situated. **3.** (*Ornith.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.
Ôrb'it-al, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an orbit.
Ôr'e, *n.* [Lat. *orca*, allied to Gr. ὄρυξ.] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; the grampus. See GRAMPUS.
Ôr'chard, *n.* [A.-S. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, that is, wort-yard, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, *wurt*, *wort*, herb, and *geard*, yard.] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees.
Ôr'chard-ĭst, *n.* One who cultivates orchards.
Ôr'ches-ter, *n.* The same as ORCHESTRA.
Ôr'ches-trà, or **Or-chĕs'trà**, *n.* [Lat. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, originally the place for the chorus of dancers, from ὀρχηστήρ, a dancer, ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance.] **1.** The space in a theater or public hall between the stage and

the audience. **2.** Hence, also, a band of instrumental musicians.

Ôr'ches-tral (ôr'kes-tral), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra.

Ôr'ches-tre (-ter), *n.* The same as ORCHESTRA.

Ôr'chil, Or-chīl'là, } *n.* The same as *archil.* See ARCHIL.

Ôr'chis (ôr'kis) *n.* [Lat. *orchis*, Gr. ὄρχις, a plant, with roots in the shape of testicles, from ὄρχις, a testicle.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant, bearing flowers of great beauty, and singular in form. It is found all over the world. Among familiar species are the lady's slipper and the salep.

Or-dāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORDAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORDAINING.] [Lat. *ordinare*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** To set in order; to regulate; to set; to establish. **2.** To appoint; to decree; to enact. **3.** To set apart for an office. **4.** *Especially*, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

Or-dāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

Or-dāin'er, *n.* One who ordains.

Ôr'de-al, *n.* [A.-S. *ordâl*, *ordæl*, a judgment, just judgment, from Goth. *us*, signifying forth, out, prime, original, and O. H. Ger. *teilan*, A.-S. *dælan*, to divide.] **1.** An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence. It was of two sorts — *ordeal by fire*, and *ordeal by water*. **2.** Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

Ôr'der, *n.* [Lat. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] **1.** Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession. **2.** Hence, a sound or proper condition; a normal or becoming state. **3.** Customary mode of procedure. **4.** Regular government; general tranquillity. **5.** A regulation; a standing rule. **6.** A particular injunction; a command; a mandate. **7.** Necessary measures or care. **8.** *Specifically*, a commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money. **9.** A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; *especially*, a rank or class in society; hence, a privileged or dignified grade. **10.** A class of men so closely linked together that they form a separate class in the community. **11.** (*Episcopal Church.*) The rank of deacon, priest, or bishop; — often used in the pl. **12.** (*Arch.*) One of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice: these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. **13.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the well-marked divisions of a class, including in itself families and genera. **14.** (*Bot.*) A group or collection of allied individuals, more comprehensive than a genus. **15.** (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force, beauty, and clearness of expression.

Syn. — Regularity; precept; injunction; command; regulation; rank; class; measure; care.

Ôr'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORDERING.] **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to systematize; to adjust. **2.** To manage; to conduct; to regulate. **3.** To command.

Syn. — To regulate; adjust; lead; conduct; direct; bid; command; enjoin; manage; treat, &c.

Ôr'der, *v. i.* To give command or direction.

Ôr'der-er, *n.* One who orders; one who gives orders.

Ôr'der-ing, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.

Ôr'der-less, *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Ôr'der-li-ness, *n.* State of being orderly; regularity.

Ôr'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; methodical; regular. **2.** Observant of order, method, or rule; hence, quiet; peaceable. **3.** Well-regulated. **4.** Being on duty.

Syn. — Systematic; regular; methodical; peaceable.

Ôr'der-ly, *adv.* According to due order; regularly.

Ôr'der-ly, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service.

Ôr'di-nal, *a.* [Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Indicating the established order or succession.

Ôr'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A number noting order. **2.** A book containing the service, as prescribed in the English church, for the ordination of deacons, &c.

Ôr'di-nançe, *n.* [See ORDAIN.] **1.** An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment. **2.** A rule established by authority; a statute, law, edict, decree, rescript. **3.** (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony.

Ôr'di-na-ri-ly, *adv.* According to established rules; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases.

Ôr'di-na-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** According to established order; methodical; regular. **2.** Of common rank. **3.** Common, usual. **4.** Hence, of little merit. **5.** Plain; not handsome.

Syn. — Normal; common; usual; customary. See NORMAL. — A thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake; as, a *common* practice. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the *orderly* or regular succession of events; as, the *ordinary* course. When used in the sense of *inferior*, *ordinary* marks a want of that which distinguishes; as, an *ordinary* face; *common* denotes the want of that which attracts or interests.

Ôr'di-na-ry (*sometimes colloq.* ôrd'na-rў), *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Civil Law.*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (*b.*) (*English Law.*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (*c.*) (*Am. Law.*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate. **2.** A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. **3.** (*Naval Usage.*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. **4.** (*Her.*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Ôr'di-na-ry-shĭp, *n.* State of being an ordinary.

Ôr'di-nate, *a.* [Lat. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See *supra.*] Regular; methodical.

Ôr'di-nate, *n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured.

Ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ordinatio.*] **1.** Act of ordaining. **2.** *Especially*, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry. **3.** State of being ordained or appointed; tendency.

Ôrd'nançe, *n.* [From *ordinance.*] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

Ôr'don-năncе, *n.* [Fr. See ORDINANCE.] (*Fine Arts.*) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.

Ôrd'ūre, *n.* [From Lat. *horridus*, horrid.] Dung; excrements; feces.

Ōre, *n.* [A.-S. *ôr*, *ôre*, Icel. *eyr*, Goth. *aiz*, allied to Lat. *æs*, *æris*, Skr. *ajas.*] The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, by which its properties are disguised or lost.

Ō're-ăd (87), *n.* [Gr. Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειάδος, from ὄρος, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

Ôr'gan, *n.* [Lat. *organum*, Gr. ὄργανον.] **1.** An instrument by which an important action is performed, or an important object accomplished; *especially*, a part of a living being, capable of a special function, essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c. **2.** A medium of communication between one person or body, and another. **3.** (*Mus.*) An instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

Ôr'gan-dĭe, Ôr'gan-dў, } *n.* [Fr. *organdi.*] A kind of muslin or cotton fabric, characterized by great transparency and lightness.

Or-găn'ĭe, Or-găn'ĭe-al, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them. **2.** Produced by the organs. **3.** Instrumental.

Or-găn'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In an organic manner; with organical structure or disposition of parts; by means of organs.

Ôr'gan-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A structure composed of or acting by means of organs. **2.** An organized being.

Ôr'gan-ĭst, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who plays on the organ.

Ôr'gan-ĭz/a-ble, *a.* Capable of being organized.

Ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of organizing. **2.** State of being organized; the relations included in such a state or condition. **3.** That which is organized; an organism.

Ôr'gan-ĭze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORGANIZING.] **1.** To furnish with organs. **2.** To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation.

Ôr'gan-lŏft, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

Ôr'gan-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A description of the organs of plants or animals, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

Ôr'gan-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses. **2.** (*Physiol.*) That branch which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals.

Ôr'gan-zĭne' (110), *n.* [Fr. *organsin.*] Silk of very

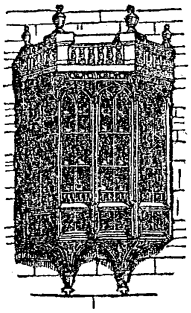
fine texture, twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

Ôr'gaşm, *n.* [Gr. ὀργασμός, from ὀργᾶν, to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire.] Immoderate excitement or action.

Orgeat (ôr'zhat *or* ôr'zhā), *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A flavoring liquor, extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Ôr'ġy, *n.*; *pl.* ÔR'ĠIEŞ (ôr'jiz); — usually in the pl. [Lat. *orgia*, pl., Gr. ὄργια, either from ἔργον, work, or more probably from ὀργή, fury, ὀργᾶν, to swell with lust.] The ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry; hence, in general, drunken revelry; nocturnal carousals.

Ŏr'i-chălch, *n.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκός, from ὄρος, mountain, and χαλκός, brass.] A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value.



Oriel.

Ō'ri-el, *n.* [L. Lat. *oriolum*, portico, hall, prob. diminutive of Lat. *area*, a vacant or open space.] (*Arch.*) A large bay or recessed window, as in a hall, a chapel, or other apartment.

Ō'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *oriens*, p. pr. of *oriri*, to rise.] **1.** Rising, as the sun. **2.** Eastern; oriental. **3.** Bright; shining; hence, of superior quality; perfect.

Ō'ri-ent, *n.* **1.** The eastern horizon; the East. **2.** Hence, the countries of Asia.

Ō'ri-ĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the orient or east. **2.** Proceeding from, or situated in, the orient.

Ō'ri-ĕnt'al, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. [orientalists.

Ō'ri-ĕnt'al-işm, *n.* Any system or doctrine peculiar to

Ō'ri-ĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental. **2.** One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Ō'ri-ĕnt'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTATING.] To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer toward the east.

Ō'ri-ĕnt'āte, *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

Ō'ri-en-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. **2.** The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis. **3.** An aspect or fronting to the east.

Ŏr'i-fĭçe *n.* [Lat. *orificium*, from *os*, *oris*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

Ŏr'i-flăm
Ŏr'i-flămme } (-flăm) *n.* [O. Fr. *oriflambe*, *oriflam*, L. Lat. *auriflamma*, fr. Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame, L. Lat. a little banner; so called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points and borne on a gilded lance.] The ancient royal standard of France.

Ŏr'i-ġĭn, *n.* [Lat. *origo*, *originis*, from *oriri*, to rise, become visible.] **1.** First existence or beginning of any thing. **2.** That from which any thing primarily proceeds.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The *origin* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the *source* of most of the calamities of our race.

O-rĭġ'i-nal, *n.* **1.** Origin; commencement; source. **2.** That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, &c. **3.** The precise language employed by a writer. **4.** A person of marked peculiarity. [*Colloq.*] **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The stock of a series of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated. **6.** One who has new and striking ideas.

O-rĭġ'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the origin or being. **2.** Preceding all others; first in order. **3.** Not translated; employed by the author. **4.** Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought.

Original sin (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, namely, his eating the forbidden fruit (see *Gen.* iii.); hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or a natural corruption and tendency to sin inherited from him.

Syn. — First; primitive; pristine; inventive; peculiar.

O-rĭġ'i-năl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being original.

O-rĭġ'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; from the beginning. **2.** At first. **3.** By the first author; at the time of formation.

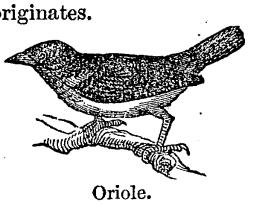
O-rĭġ'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIGINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIGINATING.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence. [act.

O-rĭġ'i-nāte, *v. i.* To have origin; to begin to exist or

O-rĭġ'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming into existence. **2.** Mode of production or bringing into being.

O-rĭġ'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who originates.

Ō'ri-ōle, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol*, *lorion*, for *loriol*, with the article, from Lat. *aureólus*, golden, dim. of *aureus*, id., from *aurum*, gold.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow, mixed with black.



Oriole.

O-rī'on, *n.* [Originally a celebrated hunter in the Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.] (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line.

Ŏr'i-şon (ŏr'ĭ-zon), *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *orare*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication. [*Poet.*]

Ôr'lop, *n.* [D. *overloop*, the upper deck, lit. a running over or overflowing, from *overlopen*, to run over.] (*Naut.*) The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed.

Ôr'mo-lų', *n.* [Fr. *or moulu*, from *or*, gold, Lat. *aurum*, and *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre*, to grind, to mill, Lat. *molere*.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains.

Ôr'na-ment, *n.* [Lat. *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, to adorn.] That which embellishes; embellishment; decoration.

Ôr'na-ment, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORNAMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORNAMENTING.] To make beautiful or furnish with embellishments.

Syn. — To adorn; embellish; deck; decorate; beautify. See ADORN.

Ôr'na-mĕnt'al, *a.* Serving to ornament; embellishing.

Ôr'na-men-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or art of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented. **2.** That which ornaments; ornament.

Ôr'nate, *a.* [Lat. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare*, to adorn.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

Ôr'nate-ly, *adv.* In an ornate manner.

Ôr'nate-ness, *n.* The state of being ornate.

Or-nĭth'ich-nīte (49), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and ἴχνος, track.] (*Paleon.*) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone.

Ôr'ni-tho-lŏġ'ic,
Ôr'ni-tho-lŏġ'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

Ôr'ni-thŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is skilled in ornithology.

Ôr'ni-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

Ôr'ni-tho-rhỹn̆ch'us (-rĭn̆k'us), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and ῥύγχος, snout, beak, from ῥύζειν, to growl, snarl.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal of the shape and size of the otter, with a horny beak resembling that of a duck, with paws webbed and formed for swimming. It is only found in Australia.

Ornithorhynchus.

Ŏr'o-grăph'ic,
Ŏr'o-grăph'ic-al, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, orography.

O-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe.] An account of mountains.

Ŏr'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* [See OROLOGY.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

O-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, mountain, and λόγος, discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

Ō'ro-tŭnd' (110), *n.* [Lat. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, smooth.] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fullness, clearness, and ringing or musical quality, which form the highest perfection of the human voice.

Ō'ro-tŭnd', *a.* Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical.

Ôr'phan, *n.* [Gr. ὀρφανός, allied to Lat. *orbus*, Gr. ὀρφός.] A child who is bereaved of both father and

mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Ôr'phan, *a.* Bereaved of parents.

Ôr'phan-ăge, *n.* State of being an orphan.

Ôr'phaned, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

Ôr'phan-ĭşm, *n.* The state of being an orphan.

Or-phē'an, or **Ôr'phe-an** (124), *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his

Ôr'phic, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean. [lyre.

Ôr'pi-ment, *n.* [Lat. *auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment.] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color, and having a resinous taste. It is used in dyeing.

Ŏr're-ry, *n.* [So named by Sir Richard Steele, in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first machines was made.] A piece of apparatus designed to illustrate the relative size, positions, orbits, &c., of the bodies of the solar system.

Ŏr'ris, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Iris*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant; flower-de-luce, or fleur-de-lis. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. **2.** [Contr. from obs. *orfrays*, gold fringe, from Fr. *or* (Lat. *aurum*), gold, and *fraise* (from *Fries*land), fringe, ruff.] A sort of gold or silver lace. **3.** A peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Ôr'tho-dŏx, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθόδοξος, from ὀρθός, right, true, and δόξα, opinion.] **1.** Sound in the Christian faith; — opposed to *heretical*. **2.** According with the doctrines of Scripture.

Ôr'tho-dŏx'ly, *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

Ôr'tho-dŏx'ness, *n.* State of being sound in the faith.

Ôr'tho-dŏx'y, *n.* **1.** Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. **2.** Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines.

Ôr'tho-drŏm'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. ὀρθόδρομος, running straight forward, fr. ὀρθός, straight, and δραμεῖν, τρέχειν, to run.] The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle. [circle.

Ôr'tho-drŏm'y, *n.* Act or art of sailing on a great

Ôr'tho-ĕp'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy, or the

Ôr'tho-ĕp'ic-al, } right pronunciation of words.

Ôr'tho-ĕp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an orthoëpical manner.

Ôr'tho-e-pĭst, *n.* One who is skilled in orthoëpy.

Ôr'tho-e-py, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια, from ὀρθός, right, and ἔπος, a word, from the root ἐπ, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Or-thŏg'o-nal, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός, right, and γωνία, angle; ὀρθόγωνος, ὀρθογώνιος, rectangular.] Right-angled; rectangular; at right angles.

Or-thŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage.

Ôr'tho-grăph'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to orthogra-

Ôr'tho-grăph'ic-al, } phy. **2.** (*Geom.*) Pertaining to right lines or angles. [manner.

Ôr'tho-grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an orthographical

Or-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθογραφία, from ὀρθός, right, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** Art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; spelling. **2.** The part of grammar which treats of this subject. **3.** (*Geom.*) Delineation of an object by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object; an elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions.

Or-thŏp'e-dy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Med.*) The art or practice of curing the deformities of the feet.

Or-thŏp'ter-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτεσθαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] (*Entom.*) Having wing-covers of a uniform texture throughout, that generally overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally, like a fan.

Ôr'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *ortivus*, from *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise.] Of, or relating to, the time or act of rising, as of a star; eastern.

Ôr'to-lan, *n.* [From Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, garden; so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.] (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Europe, and is esteemed delicious food.

Ortolan.

Ō'ryx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of South African antelope.

Ŏs'çil-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSCILLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSCILLATING.] [Lat. *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a swing.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway.

Ŏs'çil-lā'tion, *n.* Act of oscillating; vibration.

Ŏs'çil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

Ŏs'çi-tăn-çy, *n.* **1.** Act of gaping. **2.** Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness.

Ŏs'çi-tant, *a.* [Lat. *oscitans*, p. pr. of *oscitare*. See OSCITATE.] **1.** Yawning; gaping. **2.** Sleepy; drowsy.

Ŏs'çi-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *oscitare*, *oscitatum*, from *os*, the mouth, and *citare*, to put into quick motion, intensive form of *ciere*, to put in motion.] To gape with sleepiness; to yawn.

Ŏs'çi-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oscitatio*.] Act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

Ŏs'cu-lant, *a.* [Lat. *osculans*, p. pr. of *osculari*, to kiss.] **1.** Adhering closely; embracing. **2.** (*Classification.*) Intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups.

Ŏs'cu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSCULATING.] [Lat. *osculari*, *osculatum*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** (*Geom.*) To touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact.

Ŏs'cu-lāte, *v. i.* **1.** To kiss. **2.** (*Geom.*) To touch.

Ŏs'cu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of kissing. **2.** (*Geom.*) Contact of one curve with another.

Ŏs'cu-la-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, kissing. **2.** (*Geom.*) Capable of osculation.

Ō'şier (ō'zher), *n.* [Armor. *ozil*, *aozil*, Gr. οἶσος, οἰσύς, οἰσύα, οἴσαξ, allied to Lat. *vitex*.] A species of willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets.

Ŏş'man-lĭ, *n.*; *pl.* ŎŞ'MAN-LĬŞ. A Turkish official; — so called from *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia; also, less properly, a native Turk.

Ŏş'na-bûrg, *n.* A species of coarse linen, imported originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.

Ŏs'prāy, } *n.* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*)

Ŏs'prey, } A long-winged eagle, of a yellow-brown, or brown color, above, and of a white color below. It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water.

Ŏs'se-lĕt, *n.* [Fr. *osselet*, lit. a little bone, dim. of *os*, Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

Ŏs'se-oŭs (*colloq.* ŏsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

Ŏs'si-cle (ŏs'sĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A small bone.

Os-sĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or yielding bone.

Os-sĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

Ŏs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** The change, or process of changing, into a bony substance. **2.** The state of being changed into a bony substance.

Ŏs'si-frage, *n.* [Lat. *ossifraga*, *ossifragus*, from *ossifragus*, bone-breaking, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone, and *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. Cf. OSPRAY.] (*Ornith.*) The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle; — formerly so called.

Ŏs'si-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSSIFYING.] [From Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone.

Ŏs'si-fȳ, *v. i.* To become bone or bony.

Os-sĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Ŏs'su-a-ry (ŏsh'shu-a-rȳ, 95), *n.* [Lat. *ossuarium*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

Ŏs-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* [See OSTENT.] Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent.

Os-tĕn'si-bly, *adv.* In an ostensible manner.

Os-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

Ŏs'tent, or **Os-tĕnt'**, *n.* [Lat. *ostentus*, *ostentum*, from *ostendere*, to show.] **1.** Appearance; air; manner. **2.** Show; manifestation; token. **3.** A portent.

Ŏs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Act of making an ambitious display; pretentious parade.

Syn. — Parade; pageantry; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting. See PARADE.

Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Fond of excessive or offensive display. **2.** Pretentious.

Syn. — Pompous; boastful; vaunting; showy; gaudy.

Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with vain display.

Ŏs'te-o-cōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὀστεοκόπος, fr. ὀστέον, a bone, and κόπος, a striking, pain.] (*Med.*) A violent, fixed pain in any part of a bone.

Ŏs'te-ŏĝ'e-ny, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, and γένειν, γενέσθαι, to bring forth.] The formation or growth of bone.

Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ĝer, *n.* [See OSTEOLOGY.] One who describes the bones of animals.

Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ĝĭst, *n.* One versed in osteology.

Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [From Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones.

Ŏst'ler, *n.* The same as HOSTLER.

Os-trā'cean (-shan), *n.* [N. Lat. *ostracea*, from Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον, ὄστρειον, oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type.

Ŏs'tra-çĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ὀστρακισμός, from ὄστρακον, burnt clay, a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. **2.** Banishment; expulsion; separation.

Ŏs'tra-çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSTRACIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSTRACIZING.] **1.** To exile by ostracism. **2.** Hence, to banish from society; to put under ban.

Ŏs'trich, *n.* [Fr. *autruche*, Sp. *avestruz*, from Lat. *avis struthio*; *struthio*, an ostrich; Gr. στρουθός, a small bird, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, the large bird, i. e., the ostrich.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird, nearly ten feet high, having a long neck, stout, long legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is remarkable for its speed, and swallowing bits of metal or stone to aid in digestion. It is a native of Africa and Arabia.

Ostrich.

Ŏs'tro-gŏth, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the *Visigoths*, or western Goths.

Ŏt'a-cous'tic, *a.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, an ear, and ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing.] Assisting the sense of hearing.

O-tăl'ĝi-a, } *n.* [Gr. ὠταλγία,, from οὖς, ὠτός, ear, and
O-tăl'ĝy, } ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) A pain in the ear.

Ŏth'er (ŭth'er), *pron.* & *a.* [A.-S. *ôdher*, Goth. *anthar*, Icel. *annar*, Skr. *anyatara*, *anya*.] **1.** Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two. **2.** Not this, but the contrary; opposite.

The other day, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago; a few days since.

Ŏth'er-wīse, *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.

Ō'ti-ōse' (ō'shĭ-ōs'), *a.* [Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium*, ease.] Being at ease; unemployed; indolent.

Ŏt'tar, *n.* [See ATTAR.] A highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of some flowers, especially those of the rose.

Ŏt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *otor*, *oter*, Icel. *otr*, O. H. Ger. *ottar*, *ottir*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. & Pol. *wydra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of several species. They are aquatic, and feed on fish.

Otter.

Ŏt'to, *n.* The same as OTTAR. See OTTAR.

Ŏt'to-man, *a.* [From *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the empire of Turkey.

Ŏt'to-man, *n.*; *pl.* ŎT'TO-MANS. **1.** A Turk. **2.** A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ouch, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *nouch*, which occurs in Chaucer, L. Lat. *nusca*, *nosca*, *nochia*, clasp, necklace, O. H. Ger. *nusca*, *nusga*, *nuscha*.] **1.** A bezel, or socket, in which a precious stone or seal is set. **2.** A carcanet or ornament of gold.

Ought (awt), *n.* See AUGHT.

Ought (awt), *v. imperfect.* [Originally the preterit tense of the verb *to owe*, A.-S. *âgan*, to have or possess. It is used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses. See OWE.] Is fit; behooveth; is proper or necessary; should; — used impersonally.

☞ *Ought* is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb, expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation, or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb.

Syn. — Should. — Both *ought* and *should* imply obligation, but *ought* is the stronger. *Should* denotes an obligation of propriety, expediency, &c.; *ought* denotes an obligation of duty. We *should* be neat in our persons; we *should* avoid giving offense. We *ought* to speak truth; we *ought* to obey the laws.

Ounçe, *n.* [Lat. *uncia*, a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound and of a foot, Gr. οὐγγία, οὐγκία.] **1.** A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal, resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail. It is a native of Northern India and Persia.

Ounce.

Our, *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *ûre*, contr. *ûser*, *usser*, from *us*, us, to us; Goth. *unsara*.] Pertaining, or belonging, to us. See I.

☞ When the noun is not expressed, *ours* (not *our*) is used; as, Whose house is that? It is *ours*.

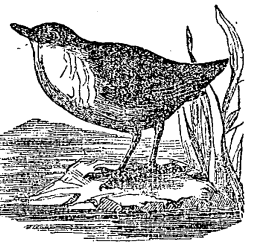
Ou'ra-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία, from οὐρανός, heaven, and γράφειν, to describe.] The same as URANOGRAPHY, q. v.

Ou-rŏl'o-ĝy, } *n.* [Gr. οὖρον, urine, and λέγειν, to
Ou-rŏs'co-py, } say, speak, σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully.] The examination of urine, in order to determine with respect to disease.

Ours, *possessive pron.* See OUR.

Our-sĕlf', *pron.*; *pl.* OUR-SĔLVES'. **1.** We; us; — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in the plural. **2.** Myself; also, we; us; — used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in the singular.

Ou'sel (ōō'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *ôsle*, O. H. Ger. *ámisala*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species of the thrush family.



Water-ousel.

Oust (owst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUSTING.] [O. Fr. *oster*, N. Fr. *ôter*.] **1.** To take away; to remove. **2.** To eject; to turn out.

Oust'er (owst'er), *n.* A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; disseizin.

Out, *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *ût*, Goth. *ut*.] Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; — opposed to *in* or *within*; — used in a variety of special senses; as, (*a.*) Abroad; not at home. (*b.*) In a state of disclosure or discovery. (*c.*) Not in concealment or secrecy. (*d.*) In a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; in want or debt; with deficiency or loss. (*e.*) Not in office or employment. (*f.*) In public, on display, and the like. (*g.*) To the end; during the whole of; completely. (*h.*) In an open or free manner; audibly or perceptibly; vividly or forcibly. (*i.*) Not in the hands of the owner. (*j.*) In error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion. (*k.*) In a puzzle; at a loss. (*l.*) Uncovered; with clothes torn. (*m.*) Away; off; — used as an exclamation.

Out and out, completely; without reservation. — *Out of*, from; — a phrase indicating origin, source, or derivation, and the like, and used to express a great variety of relations. — *Out of one's time*, having reached the period of majority; no longer a minor. — *Out of print*, not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold, or otherwise disposed of. — *Out of season*, not in the proper time or season; at an improper time. — *Out of sorts*, out of order; unwell. — *Out of temper*, in bad temper; irritated; sullen; peevish. — *Out of trim*, not properly prepared. — *Out of tune*, (*a.*) Harsh; discordant. (*b.*) Hence, ruffled; irritated. — *Out upon you*, *out upon it*, away with you, away with it; — expressions of dislike or contempt.

Out, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is without; *especially*, one who is out of office. **2.** A place or space outside of, or around; an angle projecting outward; an open space.] **3.** (*Print.*) An omission in setting up copy.

Out-ăct', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in acting.

Out-băl'ançe, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Out-bĭd', *v. t.* To go beyond or surpass in the offer of a price.

Out-blāze', *v. t.* To exceed in blazing.

Out'bound, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port.

Out'breāk, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

Out'breāk-ing, *n.* That which bursts forth.

Out'-buĭld'ing, *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling; an out-house.

Out'bûrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Out'cȧst, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; hence, a degraded person; a vagabond.

Out'cŏme, *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

Out'crŏp, *n.* (*Geol.*) (*a.*) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. (*b.*) That part of an inclined stratum which appears at the surface.

Out-crŏp', *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

Out'cry, *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress. **2.** Noisy opposition or detestation. **3.** Sale at public auction. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Exclamation; clamor; noise; vociferation.

Out-dâre', *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond; to surpass in daring.

Out-dȯ', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTDID; *p. p.* OUTDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTDOING.] To excel; to surpass.

Out-dōor', *a.* Being without the house. [doors.

Out-dōorş', *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out-of-

Out'er, *a.* [*compar.* of *out.*] Being on the outside; further or more remote than something else; external.

Out'er-mōst, *a.* [*superl.*, from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

Out-fāçe', *v. t.* To face or look out of countenance; to brave.

Out'fit, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; hence, an allowance for the payment of expenses connected with any special service or duty.

Out-frown', *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning.

Out-ġĕn'er-al, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.

Out-ġĭve', *v. t.* To surpass in giving.

Out-gō', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWENT; *p. p.* OUTGONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTGOING.] **1.** To go beyond; to go faster than. **2.** To surpass; to excel. **3.** To circumvent; to overreach. [*come.*

Out'go, *n.* Outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of *in-*

Out'go-er, *n.* One who goes out or departs.

Out'go-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or the state of going out. **2.** Outgo; outlay. **3.** Closing portion; limit; border; end; — hence, the complete thing.

Out-grōw', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTGREW; *p. p.* OUTGROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTGROWING.] **1.** To surpass in growth. **2.** To become too large to make use of, or too old or infirm to exhibit.

Out'grōwth, *n.* **1.** Growth to excess. **2.** That which has grown out or proceeded from any thing; result.

Out'guärd, *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; hence, any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

Out-Hĕr'od, *v. t.* To excel in the resemblance to Herod; hence, to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity; to surpass in violence or cruelty.

Out'-house, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an out-building.

Out-lăn'dish, *a.* Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; clownish. [tion.

Out-lȧst', *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in dura-

Out'lȧw, *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

Out'lȧw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTLAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTLAWING.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

Out'lȧw-ry, *n.* Act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law.

Out'lāy, *n.* **1.** A laying out or expending. **2.** That which is laid out; expenditure.

Out'let, *n.* Place or the means by which any thing is let out; passage outward; an exit.

Out'lī-er, *n.* **1.** One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. **2.** (*Geol.*) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body.

Out'līne, *n.* **1.** The line which marks the outside of a figure; contour. **2.** Hence, a sketch; delineation of a figure without shading. **3.** Hence, a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, &c.

Out'līne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTLINING.] **1.** To draw the exterior line of. **2.** To draw in outline; to sketch; to delineate.

Out-līve' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Out'lo͝ok, *n.* **1.** Act of looking out; watch. **2.** Place from which one looks out; a watch-tower. **3.** View obtained by one looking out; prospect; sight.

Out'lȳ-ing, *a.* **1.** Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote. **2.** Being on the exterior or frontier.

Out-märch', *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. [ure or extent.

Out-mĕaş'ure (out-mĕzh'ur), *v. t.* To exceed in meas-

Out-nŭm'ber, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

Out'-of-dōor', *a.* Being out of the house; in the open air; out-door.

Out'-of-dōorş', *adv.* Out of the house; out-doors.

Out'-of-the-wȧy', *a.* Different from the ordinary way or fashion; uncommon; unusual; singular.

Out'pōrt, *n.* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

Out'pōst, *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. (*b.*) The troops at such a station.

Out-pōur', *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.

Out'rage (126), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTRAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTRAGING.] [See the noun.] To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

Out'rage, *n.* [L. Lat. *ultragium*, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond.] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury.

Syn. — Affront; insult; abuse.

Out-rā'ġeoŭs, *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or of decency.

Syn. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; enormous.

Out-rā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

Out-rā'ġeoŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being outrageous.

Out-răn̈k', *v. t.* To take the precedence of, or be superior to, in rank; to rank.

Outré (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [Fr., p. p. of *outrer*, to exaggerate, from Lat. *ultra*, Fr. *outre*, beyond.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

Out-rēach', *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond.

Out-rīde', *v. t.* To ride faster than. [vehicle.

Out-rīde', *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a

Out'rīd-er, *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

Out'rig-ġer, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, &c.

Out'rīght (out'rīt), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly. **2.** Completely; utterly.

Out-rŭn', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTRAN; *p. p.* OUTRUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTRUNNING.] **1.** To exceed in running. **2.** Hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c.; to surpass.

Out-sāil', *v. t.* To sail faster than.

Out-sĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTSOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTSELLING.] **1.** To exceed in amount of sales. **2.** To exceed in the prices of things sold. **3.** To bring, or be sold for, a higher price.

Out'set, *n.* First entrance on any business; beginning.

Out-shīne', *v. t.* To excel in luster or excellence.

Out'sīde, *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; that which is superficial; exterior; externality. **2.** The part or place which lies without or beyond an inclosure. **3.** The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, &c.; the utmost. **4.** One who, or that which, is without.

Out'sīde, *a.* On the outside; exterior; external.

Out'sīd'er, *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c., spoken of. [*Recent.*]

Out'skīrt, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.

Out-sprĕad', *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

Out-stănd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTSTANDING.] **1.** To project outward from the main body. **2.** To stand or remain beyond the proper time; hence, to be unpaid, as a debt, and the like.

Out-stâre', *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat.

Out-strĕtch', *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand. [leave behind.

Out-strĭp', *v. t.* To outrun; to advance beyond; to

Out-tą̆lk' (-tąwk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

Out-văl'ūe, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value.

Out-vīe', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

Out-vōte', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

Out-wą̆lk' (-wąwk'), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

Out'wą̆ll, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

Out'wärd, *a.* [Eng. *out* and *ward.*] **1.** Forming the

superficial part; external; exterior. **2.** Extrinsic; adventitious. **3.** Tending to the exterior part.

Syn. — Outer; visible; external; apparent; foreign; public; carnal; fleshly; corporeal.

Out'ward, *adv.* **1.** To the outer parts. **2.** From a port or country; to some foreign region.

Out'ward-bound', *a.* Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts. [side; externally.

Out'ward-ly, *adv.* In an outward manner; on the out-

Out'wards, *adv.* See OUTWARD.

Out-watch' (-wŏtch'), *v. t.* To surpass in watching.

Out-wēār', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWORE; *p. p.* OUTWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTWEARING.] To last longer than; to surpass or exceed in duration.

Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight. **2.** To exceed in value, influence, or importance.

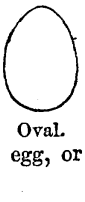
Out-wĭt', *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity.

Out-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWORKED, or OUTWROUGHT; *p. p.* OUTWROUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTWORKING.] To surpass in work or labor.

Out'work (-wûrk), *n.* (*Fort.*) A part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.

Ou'zel (o͞o'zl), *n.* (*Ornith.*) See OUSEL.

Ō'val, *a.* [From Lat. *ovum*, egg.] **1.** Having the shape or figure of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. **2.** Hence, oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.



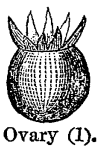
Oval.

Ō'val, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse.

O-vā'ri-o͝us, *a.* Consisting of eggs. [*Rare.*]

O-vā'ri-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* **O-VĀ'RI-Ȧ.** [New Lat.] An ovary. See OVARY.

Ō'va-ry, *n.* [From Lat. *ovum*, egg.] **1.** (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in the course of development becomes the fruit. **2.** (*Anat.*) The organ of a female animal in which the eggs are formed.



Ovary (1).

Ō'vate, } *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the
Ō'vā-ted, } lower extremities broadest.

O-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult; triumph in an ovation.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory. **2.** Hence, an expression of popular homage.

Ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [A.-S. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*, Goth. *auhns.*] An arched place, for baking, heating, or drying any substance; hence, any structure, which may be heated for baking or like uses.

Ō'ver, *prep.* [A.-S. *ofer*, *ober*, Icel. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, allied to Skr. *upari*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Lat. *super.*] **1.** Across; from side to side; — implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. **2.** Above, in place or position. **3.** Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value. **4.** Above in authority. **5.** Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent. **6.** In a state of watchfulness with respect to. **7.** During the whole time. **8.** Above the top of; covering.

Syn. — Under. — It has always been English usage to say "*under* one's signature," as we say "*under* one's hand," "*under* one's seal." Some, in this country, have imagined "*over* one's signature" to be more correct, not considering that the reference is to the *paper* containing the instrument or mass of thought to be verified. This is *under* the hand in signing, as it is under the seal when affixed, though, in either case, the written words may be above. Thus the three phrases all stand on the same footing, and if one is changed, all must be changed.

Ō'ver, *adv.* **1.** From side to side. **2.** On the opposite side. **3.** From one to another by passing. **4.** From one country to another, by passing. **5.** Above the top. **6.** More than the quantity assigned. **7.** Throughout; from beginning to end; completely.

☞ *Over* is much used in composition, with the signification of spreading, so as to come from above, as in *overcast*, *overflow;* or above, as to *overhang;* or turning, so as to reverse the surface or sides, as in *overturn;* or, more generally, beyond a limit, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome.*

Over against, opposite; in front. — *Over and above*, beyond what is supposed or limited; besides. — *Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again. — *To give over*, (*a.*) To cease from. (*b.*) To consider as in a hopeless state.

Ō'ver, *a.* Upper; covering; — chiefly used in composition.

Ō'ver-a-bound', *v. i.* To abound more than enough.

Ō'ver-ăct', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess.

Ō'ver-ăct', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

Ō'ver-ȧlls, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trowsers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

Ō'ver-ärch', *v. t.* To cover with an arch.

Ō'ver-ärch', *v. i.* To hang over like an arch.

Ō'ver-ȧwe', *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence. [portance.

Ō'ver-băl'ançe, *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or im-

Ō'ver-băl'ançe (119), *n.* Excess of weight or value.

Ō'ver-beâr', *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERBORE; *p. p.* OVERBORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERBEARING.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

Syn. — To overpower; overwhelm; whelm; conquer; suppress. See BEAR.

Ō'ver-beâr'ing, *p. a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

Ō'ver-bĭd', *v. i.* [*imp.* OVERBADE; *p. p.* OVERBID or OVERBIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERBIDDING.] To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

Ō'ver-bōard', *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board. [weight.

Ō'ver-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To load with too great

Ō'ver-cȧst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERCAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERCASTING.] **1.** To cover with gloom; to cloud; to darken. **2.** To rate too high. **3.** To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to sew over and over.

Ō'ver-chärġe', *v. t.* **1.** To load with too heavy a charge or weight; to burden; to oppress; to cloy. **2.** To make too great a charge of, or against, as on an account. **3.** (*Mil.*) To fill with too much powder and ball, as a gun.

Ō'ver-chärġe', *n.* **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** A charge in an account of more than is just. **3.** An excessive charge, as of a gun.

Ō'ver-cloud', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud.

Ō'ver-cōat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; a great-coat or top-coat.

Ō'ver-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERCAME; *p. p.* OVERCOME; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERCOMING.] To get the better of.

Syn. — To subdue; vanquish; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; crush; overbear; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. — To conquer. — To *overcome* is to gain the superiority or mastery in any trial of strength; to *conquer* is to overpower and bring under our control. An enemy is *conquered*; an antagonist in argument, &c., is *overcome.*

Ō'ver-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. i.* To gain the superiority.

Ō'ver-cŏst'ly, *a.* Very or unduly costly; extravagantly expensive.

Ō'ver-dŏ', *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERDID; *p. p.* OVERDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERDOING.] **1.** To do or perform too much. **2.** To oppress by too much action or labor; to harass; to fatigue. **3.** To boil, bake, or roast too much.

Ō'ver-dŏ', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.

Ō'ver-dōse', *n.* Too great a dose.

Ō'ver-drȧw', *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERDREW; *p. p.* OVERDRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERDRAWING.] To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant. [strength.

Ō'ver-drīve', *v. t.* & *i.* To drive too hard or beyond

Ō'ver-dūe', *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.

Ō'ver-feed', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERFED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERFEEDING.] To feed to excess.

Ō'ver-flōw', *v. t.* **1.** To flow over; to spread over, as water; to inundate. **2.** Hence, to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

Ō'ver-flōw', *v. i.* **1.** To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. **2.** To be abundant; to abound. [dance.

Ō'ver-flōw' (119), *n.* An inundation; also, superabun-

Ō'ver-flōw'ing, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

Ō'ver-freight' (ō'ver-frāt'), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.

Ō'ver-grōw', *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERGREW; *p. p.* OVERGROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERGROWING.] **1.** To cover with growth or herbage. **2.** To grow beyond; to rise above. [size.

Ō'ver-grōw', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural

Ō'ver-hăng', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERHUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERHANGING.] **1.** To impend or hang over. **2.** To jut or project over.

Ō'ver-hăng', *v. i.* To jut over.

Ō'ver-hȧul', *v. t.* **1.** To draw or drag over. **2.** To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs. **3.** (*Naut.*) To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

Ō'ver-hĕad', *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling; in the story or upon the floor above.

Ō'ver-hēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERHEARD; *p. pr.* &

vb. n. OVERHEARING.] To hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident.

Ō′ver-ĭs′sūe (-ĭsh′shu), *n.* An issuing to excess; an issuing, as of notes, beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants.

Ō′ver-joy′, *v. t.* To make excessively joyful.

Ō′ver-lā′bor, *v. t.* **1.** To harass with toil. **2.** To execute with too much care.

Ō′ver-lāde′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERLADED; *p. p.* OVERLADEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERLADING.] To load with too great a cargo or other burden. [land.

Ō′ver-lănd′, *a.* Made or performed upon or across the

Ō′ver-lăp′, *v. t.* or *i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

Ō′ver-lāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERLAYING.] To lay over; to spread over; to cover completely; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) To occupy fully. (*b.*) To conceal with a superficial covering. (*c.*) To smother with a close covering or by lying upon. (*d.*) To stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of.

Ō′ver-lēap′, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

Ō′ver-lĕath′er, *n.* The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe; the upper-leather.

Ō′ver-līe′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERLAY; *p. p.* OVERLAIN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERLYING.] To lie over or upon something. [cargo.

Ō′ver-lōad′, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or

Ō′ver-lo͝ok′, *v. t.* To look over or beyond as from an elevated position; and *specifically*, (*a.*) To view from a high place. (*b.*) To afford an elevated prospect of. (*c.*) To inspect; hence, to review; to go over and survey the whole. (*d.*) To look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived; to pass by. (*e.*) Hence, to refrain willingly from noticing; to excuse; to pardon. (*f.*) To look over the shoulder of.

Ō′ver-mȧs′ter, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

Ō′ver-mătch′, *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force.

Ō′ver-mătch′, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.

Ō′ver-mĕaṣ′ure (-mĕzh′ur), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely.

Ō′ver-mĕaṣ′ure, *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed; surplus.

Ō′ver-mŭch′, *adv.* In too great a degree.

Ō′ver-mŭch′, *n.* More than sufficient.

Ō′ver-nīght′ (-nīt′), *n.* The night following yesterday, or the previous evening.

Ō′ver-nīght′ (-nīt′), *adv.* During the night previous; yesterday night; last night.

Ō′ver-pȧss′, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over; to neglect; to disregard. **2.** To go over; to cross. **3.** To omit.

Ō′ver-pāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERPAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERPAYING.] **1.** To pay too much or more than is due. **2.** To reward beyond the price or merit.

Ō′ver-plŭs, *n.* [*over* and Lat. *plus*, more.] That which remains after a supply; surplus.

Ō′ver-plȳ′, *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor.

Ō′ver-poiṣe′, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to out-weigh.

Ō′ver-poiṣe′, *n.* Preponderant weight.

Ō′ver-pow′er, *v. t.* **1.** To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne. **2.** To vanquish by force.

Syn. — To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

Ō′ver-prĕss′, *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.

Ō′ver-prīze′, *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

Ō′ver-rāke′, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as a ship; — said of the waves when they break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea.

Ō′ver-rāte′, *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value beyond the truth.

Ō′ver-rēach′, *v. t.* **1.** To reach beyond in any direction; to extend beyond. **2.** To get the better of by cunning or sagacity; to cheat.

Ō′ver-rēach′, *v. i.* To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as some horses are apt to do.

Ō′ver-rēach′er, *n.* One who overreaches or deceives.

Ō′ver-rīde′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRODE; *p. p.* OVERRIDDEN, OVERRODE, OVERRID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERRIDING.] **1.** To ride beyond the strength of the horse. **2.** To ride too far, or beyond; to outride. **3.** To trample down, and hence to set aside or annul.

Ō′ver-rụle′, *v. t.* **1.** To influence or control by predominant power. **2.** Hence, to control in such a way as to bring to pass events not contemplated by the human agent. **3.** (*Law.*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against.

Ō′ver-rụl′ing, *p. a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; prevalent; governing.

Ō′ver-rŭn′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRAN; *p. p.* OVERRUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERRUNNING.] **1.** To run or spread over in a prolific manner, or in excess; to grow all over. **2.** Hence, to overcome by an invasion. **3.** To subdue; to oppress. **4.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) To change the arrangement of, as of type, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns or lines. (*b.*) To extend beyond the previous length of, as a line or column, by the insertion of new matter.

Ō′ver-rŭn′, *v. i.* **1.** To become excessive or superabundant; to run over; to overflow. **2.** (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due or desired length.

Ō′ver-see′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERSAW; *p. p.* OVERSEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSEEING.] To inspect so as to direct and control; to superintend; to overlook.

Ō′ver-seer′, *n.* **1.** A superintendent; a supervisor. **2.** An officer who has the care of the poor, or of an idiot, &c.

Ō′ver-sĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSETTING.] **1.** To turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward. **2.** To subvert; to overthrow.

Ō′ver-sĕt′, *n.* An upsetting; ruin; overturn.

Ō′ver-sew′ (-sō′), *v. t.* To sew over and over; to overcast.

Ō′ver-shāde′, *v. t.* To cover with shade; to render dark or gloomy.

Ō′ver-shăd′ōw, *v. t.* **1.** To throw a shadow or shade over; to overshade. **2.** To shelter; to protect.

Ō′ver-shoe (-sho͞o), *n.* A shoe of India rubber, or other water-proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

Ō′ver-sho͞ot′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSHOT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSHOOTING.] **1.** To shoot beyond as a mark. **2.** To pass swiftly over.

Overshot wheel, a wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight only.

Ō′ver-sīght (ō′ver-sīt), *n.* **1.** Watchful care. **2.** An overlooking; omission. **3.** A being overlooked; an escape.

Syn. — Superintendence; supervision; inspection; inadvertence; inattention; neglect; mistake; error.

Ō′ver-sleep′, *v. t.* To sleep beyond or by.

Ō′ver-sprĕad′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSPREADING.] **1.** To spread over; to cover over. **2.** To scatter over. [exaggerate.

Ō′ver-stāte′, *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to

Ō′ver-stāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTAYED, or OVERSTAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTAYING.] To stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits of.

Ō′ver-stĕp′, *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

Ō′ver-strāin′, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

Ō′vert, *a.* [O. Fr. *overt*, p. p. of *ovrir*, *aovrir*, *auvrir*, from a hypoth. Lat. *addeoperire*, from *de-operire*, from *de* and *operire*, to cover.] **1.** Open to view; public; apparent. **2.** (*Law.*) Not covert; open; manifest.

Ō′ver-tāke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTOOK; *p. p.* OVERTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTAKING.] **1.** To come up with; to catch. **2.** To come upon; to take by surprise. [tion on.

Ō′ver-tȧsk′, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunc-

Ō′ver-thrō′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTHREW; *p. p.* OVERTHROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTHROWING.] **1.** To throw over; to turn upside down. **2.** Hence, to ruin; to defeat utterly.

Syn. — To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomfit; vanquish; beat; rout. See DEMOLISH.

Ō′ver-thrō′ (119), *n.* The act of overturning; the state of being overturned or turned off the basis.

Syn. — Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; degradation; downfall.

Ō′vert-ly, *adv.* In open view; publicly; openly.

Ō′ver-tŏp′, *v. t.* **1.** To rise above the top of. **2.** To go beyond; to transcend; to surpass; to excel. **3.** To make of less importance by superior excellence; to obscure.

Ō′ver-trāde′, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to pur-

chase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Ō'vert-ūre (53), *n.* [O. Fr. See OVERT.] **1.** Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer. **2.** *Specifically*, a topic or resolution, formally proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee. **3.** (*Mus.*) A composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

Ō'ver-tûrn', *v. t.* **1.** To turn or throw from a basis or foundation. **2.** To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. **3.** To overpower; to conquer.

Syn. — To demolish; overthrow; overset. See DEMOLISH.

Ō'ver-tûrn' (119), *n.* The state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

Syn. — Overthrow; upsetting; prostration; revolution; ruin.

Ō'ver-văl'ūe, *v. t.* To value excessively.

Ō'ver-ween', *v. i.* [See WEEN.] **1.** To be too high, favorable, or flattering, in one's estimate or judgment. **2.** Hence, to be arrogant in one's thoughts or claims.

Ō'ver-ween'ing-ly, *adv.* In an overweening manner.

Ō'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

Syn. — Outweigh; preponderate; overbalance; outbalance.

Ō'ver-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law or custom. **2.** Preponderance.

Ō'ver-whĕlm', *v. t.* **1.** To overspread or crush beneath something that covers or encompasses the whole. **2.** Hence, to immerse and bear down; to crush.

Syn. — To submerge; drown; overbear; overcome; subdue.

Ō'ver-whĕlm'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

Ō'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERWORKED, or OVERWROUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERWORKING.] To work beyond the strength; to tire.

O-vĭe'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

Ō'vi-dŭct, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct.] (*Anat.*) A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet.

Ō'vi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ō'vīne, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

O-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Producing eggs, from which young are hatched after separation from the parent; — opposed to *viviparous*.

Ō'vi-pŏs'it, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVIPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVIPOSITING.] [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place, lay.] To lay or deposit eggs; — said especially of insects.

Ō'vi-pŏs'it, *v. t.* To deposit or lay, as an egg.

Ō'vi-po-si'tion (-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

Ō'vi-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a positor, a placer, from *ponere*, to place.] (*Entom.*) The organ by which eggs are deposited.

Ō'vi-săc, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum.

Ō'void, } *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Gr.
O-void'al, } εἶδος, form, shape.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

Ovoid.

Ō'vo-lo, *n.* [From Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] (*Arch.*) A round molding, the quarter of a circle.

O-vŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] That branch of natural history which investigates and treats of the origin and functions of eggs; oölogy.

Ō'vo-vĭ-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive.] Viviparous, but developing the young in eggs which are hatched before exclusion from the body.

Ō'vūle, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] (*Bot.*) Rudimentary state of a seed.

Ō'vum, *n.*; *pl.* Ō'VĀ. [Lat., an egg, Gr. ᾠόν.] (*Anat.*) The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place.

Owe (ō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OWING.] [A regular verb, used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb to *be*. A.-S. *âgan*, Goth. *aigan*, Icel. *eiga*, to have or possess. *Ought* is a derivative tense, and was formerly used in the sense of *owed*.] **1.** To be obliged or bound to pay. **2.** To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for.

Owe, *v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of.

Ow'ing, *p. a.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed*. But the use is inveterately established.] **1.** Required by moral obligation to be paid; due. **2.** Ascribable to as the cause. **3.** Imputable, as to an agent.

Owl, *n.* [A.-S. *ûle*, Icel. *ugla*, allied to Lat. *ulula*.] (*Ornith.*) A nocturnal carnivorous bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers, and a large head.

Owl.

Owl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OWLING.] [From *owl*, *n.*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; — so called from its being practiced chiefly in the night. [*Eng.*]

Owl'er, *n.* One who conveys contraband goods.

Owl'et, *n.* [Diminutive of *owl*. Cf. HOWLET.] A little owl; also, an owl.

Owl'ing, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute.

Owl'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

Ōwn, *a.* [O. Eng. *owen*, A.-S. *âgen*, p. pr. of *âgan*, to possess. See OWE and OWING.] Belonging to; belonging exclusively to; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive pronoun, in order to render emphatic the idea of ownership.

Ōwn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OWNING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To hold as property; to have a legal or rightful title to. **2.** To acknowledge the possession of. **3.** To avow as one's own; to acknowledge; to confess.

Syn. — To have; possess; recognize.

Ōwn'er, *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor.

Ōwn'er-shĭp, *n.* State of being an owner; proprietorship.

Ŏx, *n.*; *pl.* ŎX'EN (ŏks'n). [A.-S. *oxa*, *ohsa*, Icel. *ox*, *oxe*, *oxi*, Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*, allied to Skr. *ukshan*, *wakshas*, Lat. *vacca*, W. *ych*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, especially when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so.

Ŏx-ăl'ic, *a.* [From Gr. ὀξαλίς, a sort of sorrel, from ὀξύς, sharp, pungent, acid.] Pertaining to, contained in, or obtained from, sorrel.

Ŏx'-bōw, *n.* Part of an ox-yoke, consisting of a curved piece of wood to encircle an ox's neck.

Ŏx'eȳe (-ī), *n.* [From *ox* and *eye*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The ox-eye daisy, or *Chrysanthemum*. **2.** (*Ornith.*) The greater titmouse.

Ŏx'-flȳ, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

Ŏx'id-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXIDATING.] (*Chem.*) To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen.

Ŏx'id-ā'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) Operation or process of converting into an oxide.

Ŏx'ide, *n.* [See p. xxvi, § 32.] (*Chem.*) A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

☞ This word has been variously written *oxide*, *oxyd*, *oxyde*, and *oxid*. It was introduced into the present system of chemical nomenclature by Guyton de Morveau in 1787, and was by him and his associates of the French Academy spelled *oxide*, the first syllable of Fr. *oxigène*, or *oxygène*, being prefixed to the last syllable of *acide*, to denote a substance, *not acid*, formed by the combination of some simple body with *oxygen*, it not being at that time known that any of the oxides possess acid properties.

Ŏx'id-īz/a-ble, *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Ŏx'id-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXIDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXIDIZING.] To convert into an oxide; to oxidate.

Ŏx'id-īze'ment, *n.* Oxidation.

Ŏx'lĭp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the great cowslip.

Ŏx'-stall, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

Ŏx'y-ġen, *n.* [From Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, acid, and γένειν, γείνεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, to bring forth, to generate; — so called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every acid.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms about twenty-two per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen, it forms water. **2.** Bleaching powder; — a manufacturing term.

Ŏx'y-ġen-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXYGENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXYGENATING.] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

Ŏx'y-ġen-ā'tion, *n.* Act, operation, or process, of combining with oxygen.

Ŏx'y-ġen-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXYGENIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXYGENIZING.] To convert into an oxide; to oxygenate. [from it.

Ox-ỹġ'en-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained

Ŏx'y-hȳ'dro-ġen, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe (*Chem.*), a kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat.

Ŏx'y-mĕl, *n.* [Lat. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι, from ὀξύς, acid, and μέλι, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Ŏx'y-mō'ron, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύμωρον, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish, from ὀξύμωρος, pointedly foolish, fr. ὀξύς, sharp, pointed, and μωρός, dull, foolish.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

Ŏx'y-mū'ri-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride; — a term formerly applied to the chlorides, on the supposition that they were compounds of a supposed acid, called *oxymuriatic* acid, and a base.

Ŏx'y-ō'py, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, and ὄψις, sight.] (*Med.*) Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight, owing to increased sensibility of the retina.

Ŏx'y-salt, *n.* [From *oxygen* and *salt*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base.

Ŏx'y-tōne, *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος, from ὀξύς, sharp, and τόνος, tone.] Having an acute sound.

Ŏx'y-tōne, *n.* **1.** An acute sound. **2.** (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Ō'yer, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*, hearing; Fr. *ouïr*, Lat. *audire*, to hear.] (*Law.*) The hearing, as of a deed, bond, &c.

Ō'yĕz (ō'yĕs), *interj.* [O. Fr. *oyez*, hear ye. See *supra*.] Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attract attention before making a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.

Oys'ter, *n.* [Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον, allied to ὀστέον, bone, and named from its hardness.] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk, having a bivalve shell, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. The common species is extensively used for food.

Oys'ter-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.

O-zē'nȧ, *n.* [Lat. *ozæna*, Gr. ὄζαινα, from ὄζειν, to smell.] (*Med.*) A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

Ō'zōne, *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν, to smell, because its presence is supposed to be sometimes attended by a peculiar smell.] Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.

P.

P (pe), the twelfth articulation or consonant, and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part*, *pap*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 84, 85.

Păb'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pabularis*, from *pabulum*, food.] Pertaining to, or affording, food.

Păb'u-lŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *pascere*, *pavi*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** Means of nutriment; food. **2.** Fuel.

Pā'cȧ, *n.* [Pg. & Braz.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, rodent mammal found in South America. It is nearly allied to the guinea-pig.

Pa-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacare*, to pacify, fr. *pax*, peace.] The act of appeasing.

Pāçe, *n.* [From Lat. *passus*, orig. a stretching out of the feet in walking; from *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch.] **1.** A step; *especially*, the space included between the two feet in walking, usŭally estimated at two and a half linear feet, but sometimes at three and three tenths feet. **2.** Manner of walking; gait; degree of celerity in walking. **3.** A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble.

Pāçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PACED (pāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PACING.] **1.** To go; to walk; to move. **2.** To go at a pace; to walk slowly. **3.** To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble.

Pāçe, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured steps. **2.** To measure by steps or paces.

Pā'çer, *n.* One who paces; *especially*, a horse that paces.

Pa-çha', or **Pä'çhȧ**, *n.* [Fr.] See PASHA.

Pa-çhȧ'lic (pa-shaw'lik), *n.* The same as *pashalic*. See PASHALIC.

Păch'y-dĕrm, *n.* [From Gr. παχύδερμος, thick-skinned, from παχύς, thick, and δέρμα, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A non-ruminant hoofed animal, distinguished for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, and the like.

Păch'y-dĕrm'a-toŭs, *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm.

Pa-çĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *pacificus*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Suited to make or restore peace. **2.** Attended or characterized by peace.

Syn. — Peace-making; appeasing; mild; gentle; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; peaceable.

Pa-çĭf'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, peace; pacific.

Pa-çĭf'i-cā'tion, or **Păç'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.] Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state; reconcilement.

Pa-çĭf'i-cā'tor, or **Păç'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, pacifies; a peace-maker. [ciliatory.

Pa-çĭf'i-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to make peace; con-

Păç'i-fī'er, *n.* One who pacifies.

Păç'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PACIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PACIFYING.] [Lat. *pacificare*, from *pacificus*. See PACIFIC.] **1.** To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite. **2.** To restore peace to; to tranquilize.

Syn. — To calm; still; quiet; soothe; allay; compose.

Păck, *n.* [H. Ger. *pack*, D. *pak*, Icel. *packi*, *baggi*, Gael. *pac*, *paca*, allied to Gael. *bag*, *balg*, a bag, W. *baich*, a burden or load. Cf. BAG.] **1.** A bundle or bale; *especially*, a bundle made up to be carried on the back. **2.** A burdensome load. **3.** A number or quantity of connected or similar things; as, (*a.*) A set of playing cards. (*b.*) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together. (*c.*) A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. **4.** A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely.

Păck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PACKED (păkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PACKING.] **1.** To make up into a bundle or bale; hence, to assemble and compact together. **2.** To fill or load; to make full; to stow away within. **3.** To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly. **4.** Hence, to bring together unfairly and fraudulently for the attainment of some unjust end. **5.** To send off; to dispatch. **6.** To envelop in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet. **7.** (*Mech.*) To render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials.

Păck, *v. i.* **1.** To form things into packs or bundles. **2.** To admit of stowage or compression into a smaller space, or so as to form a compact mass. **3.** To unite in bad measures; to join in collusion. **4.** To depart in haste.

Păck'aġe, *n.* **1.** Act or the style of packing. **2.** A bundle; a pack or packet; a bale. **3.** A charge for packing goods.

Păck'er, *n.* One whose business is to pack things.

Păck'et, *n.* [See PACK.] **1.** A small pack or package. **2.** A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers, or passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing.

Păck'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PACKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PACKETING.] **1.** To make up into a packet or bundle. **2.** To send in a packet or dispatch-vessel.

Păck'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel.

Păck'et-bōat, *n.* A packet.

Păck'et-shĭp, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

Păck'-hôrse, *n.* A horse to carry burdens.

Păck'-man, *n.*; *pl.* PĂCK'-MEN. One who bears a pack; a peddler. [are borne.

Păck'-săd'dle, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens

Păck'-stâff, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack.

Păck'-thrĕad, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

Păck'wax, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal.

Păct, *n.* [Lat. *pactum*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*, to make a bargain or contract.] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

Păc'tion, *n.* An agreement or contract. [*Rare.*]

Păc'tion-al, *a.* By way of agreement.

Pac-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *pactitius*, *pacticius*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*. See PACT.] Settled by agreement or stipulation.

Păd, *n.* [A.-S. *pad*, *pādh*. See PATH.] **1.** A foot-path; a road. **2.** An easy-paced horse. **3.** A highwayman; a foot-pad.

Păd, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] **1.** To travel; to tread. **2.** To tread or beat smooth or level.

Păd, *v. i.* [See PAD, foot-path.] **1.** To travel slowly or leisurely. **2.** To rob on foot. **3.** To beat a way smooth and level.

Păd, *n.* [Prob. allied to Eng. *wad*, q. v.] **1.** Any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw, of wool, &c. **2.** A package of blotting paper. **3.** A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance.

Păd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADDING.] **1.** To stuff with padding. **2.** (*Calico Printing.*) To imbue equally with a mordant.

Păd'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a pad. **2.** Impregnation of cloth with a mordant. **3.** Material with which a saddle, garment, &c., are stuffed.

Păd'dle (păd'dl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *pad*, to go, to walk.] **1.** To use the hands. **2.** To beat water with the hands or feet. **3.** *Especially*, to propel a boat with a paddle.

Păd'dle (păd'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADDLING.] To propel by an oar or paddle.

Păd'dle (păd'dl), *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A sort of short oar with a broad blade. **2.** Hence, the blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon; a short, broad blade resembling that of an oar. **3.** One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel. **4.** A small gate in sluices or lock-gates. **5.** A paddle-shaped foot, as of the tortoise, crocodile, &c.

Păd'dle-bōard, *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of a steamer's paddle-wheel. [steamboats.

Păd'dle-wheel, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling

Păd'dock, *n.* [Augmentative of A.-S. *padde*, frog, toad.] A large toad or frog.

Păd'dock, *n.* [Corrupted from *parrock*, q. v.] A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable.

Păd'dy, *n.* [Corrupted from St. *Patrick*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — in joke or contempt.

Păd'lŏck, *n.* [Probably because it was originally a lock for a *pad* gate, or a gate opening to a *path*.] A lock having a semicircular link jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.

Păd'lŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PADLOCKED (păd'lokt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADLOCKING.] To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

Păd'u-ȧ-soy' (*or* păd'u-soi), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk; or, perhaps, corrupted from Fr. *poude-soie*, or *pout-de-soie*, *pâtissoie*.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

Pæ'an, *n.* [Lat. *pæan*, Gr. παιάν, a religious hymn, originally in honor of Apollo, as a healing deity, Παιάν.] A song of rejoicing, among the ancients, in honor of Apollo; hence, a loud and joyous song; a song of triumph.

Pæ'o-ny, *n.* See PEONY.

Pā'gan, *n.* [Lat. *paganus*, a countryman, peasant, villager, from *pagus*, a district, canton, the country.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew.

Syn. — Gentile; heathen; idolater. — *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as opposed to the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry.

Pā'gan, *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshipers of false gods; heathen; heathenish.

Pā'gan-ĭşm, *n.* The worship of false gods; heathenism.

Pā'gan-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAGANIZING.] To render pagan or heathenish.

Pā'gan-īze, *v. i.* To behave like pagans.

Pāġe, *n.* [L. Lat. *pagius*, from Gr. παιδίον, dim. of παῖς, παιδός, a boy, servant.] **1.** A youth or attendant on a nobleman or wealthy person. **2.** A boy that waits on the members of a legislative body. **3.** A contrivance to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress.

Pāġe, *n.* [Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pagere*, *pangere*, to fasten, make, compose.] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Pāġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAGING.] To mark or number the pages of.

Paġ'eant (păj'ant *or* pā'jant), *n.* [Prob. fr. A.-S. *pæceand*, p. pr. of *pæcean*, *pæcan*, to deceive, as by false appearances or representation.] **1.** Something showy, without stability or duration. **2.** A spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public. **3.** Hence, in general, an exhibition, a spectacle.

Syn. — Display; show; pomp; finery.

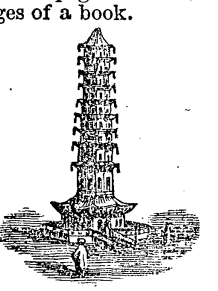
Paġ'eant-ry (păj'ant-ry *or* pā'jant-ry), *n.* Pompous exhibition or spectacle; show.

Paġ'i-nal, *a.* [See PAGE.] Consisting of pages.

Paġ'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of paging a book; figures, or other signs, used to indicate the number of the pages.

Pā'ġing, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

Pa-gō'dȧ, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *but-kadah*, a house of idols, or abode of God, from Per. *but*, an idol, and *kadah*, a house, a temple.] **1.** A temple in the East Indies and China, in which idols are worshiped. **2.** A gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, varying in value from 7s. 4d. sterling, or about $1.75, to 9s., or $2.18.



Pagoda.

Pāil, *n.* [L. Ger. *balje*, *balge*, D. *balie*.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids.

Pāil'fụl, *n.*; *pl.* PĀIL'FỤLS. The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pāin, *n.* [Lat. *pœna*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, Gr. ποινή.] **1.** Punishment suffered or denounced. **2.** An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; *specifically*, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth. **3.** Uneasiness of mind; mental distress. **4.** Labor; toilsome effort; task; — chiefly in the plural form.

☞ *Pains*, as used in this sense, although really in the plural, is commonly used as a singular noun.

Pāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAINING.] **1.** To afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity. **2.** To afflict or render uneasy in mind.

Syn. — To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pāin'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental. **2.** Requiring labor or toil; difficult.

Syn. — Disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

Pāin'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a painful manner; with suffering, affliction, uneasiness, or distress.

Pāin'fụl-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being painful; uneasiness or distress.

Pāi'nim (pā'nim), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *paynim*, from Lat. *paganus*. See PAGAN.] A pagan; an infidel.

Pāin'less, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble.

Pāins, *n.* Care; trouble. See PAIN, *n.*, 4. [son.

Pāinş'tāk-er, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious per-

Pāinş'tāk-ing, *a.* Carefully laborious; sparing no pains.

Pāinş'tāk-ing, *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion; labor.

Pāint, *n.* **1.** A composition of coloring matter used in painting; pigment. **2.** A cosmetic for improving the complexion.

Pāint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAINTING.] [Fr. *peindre*, *peint*, Lat. *pingere*, *pictum*.] **1.** To apply paint to; to color. **2.** To represent by means of colors or hues. **3.** Hence, to describe vividly; to delineate; to image.

Syn. — To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

Pāint, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting. **2.** To color one's face by way of beautifying it.

Pāint'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint.

Pāint'er, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *painteir*, a net, gin, snare, that which holds, *painte*, a lace, cord.] (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any thing.

Pāint'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or employment of laying on colors. **2.** Art of representing natural objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; also, vivid description in words. **3.** That which is painted; a picture.

Syn. — See PICTURE.

Pâir (4), *n.* [Lat. *par*, from *par*, a., equal.] Two things

of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a couple; a brace.

Syn. — Flight; set. — Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of *pares*, or equal things, that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a *pair* (set) of chess-men; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a *pair* (pack) of cards. A "*pair* of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, as given by the earlier lexicographers, by Howell, &c., and is still in popular use, though *flight* was also introduced at a later period.

Pâir, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAIRING.] **1.** To be joined in pairs; to couple. **2.** To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

Pâir, *v. t.* To unite in couples; to form a pair of.

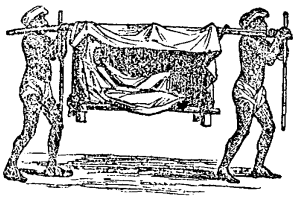
To pair off, to go off in a pair or in pairs; hence, to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which votes, &c., of both are withheld.

Păl'açe, *n.* [Lat. *palatium*, from *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides.

Păl'a-din, *n.* [From L. Lat. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace, q. v.] A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Pa-læs'trà, *n.* See PALESTRA.

Păl'an-keen' } (păl'an-
Păl'an-quïn' } kēn'), *n.* [Javan. *pâlangkî*, O. Javan. *palangkan*, *pallakî*, Hind. *pâlkî*.] A kind of covered carriage used in the east, borne on the shoulders of men.



Palanquin.

Păl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

Păl'a-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. [palate.

Păl'a-tal, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the

Păl'ate, *n.* [Lat. *palatum*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth. Its fixed portion is called the *hard palate*, and the membranous, muscular curtain continuous with its posterior margin, is called the *soft palate*. **2.** The seat or power of gustation; relish; taste. **3.** Mental relish; intellectual taste.

Pa-lā'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

Pa-lāt'ic (123), *a.* [From *palate*.] Belonging to the palate.

Pa-lăt'i-nate, *n.* The province or seigniory of a palatine.

Păl'a-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *palatinus*, from *palatium*. See PALACE.] Pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace.

Count palatine, a count possessing royal jurisdiction. — *County palatine*, a county in which the proprietor possessed royal rights and jurisdiction.

Păl'a-tīne, *n.* A count palatine.

Păl'a-tīne, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the palate.

Pa-lä'ver, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, a word, Pg. *palavra*, a talk, from Lat. *parabola*, Gr. παραβολή, a comparison, a parable, in Low Lat. a sentence, a word.] **1.** Idle talk; flattery. **2.** A conference or deliberation.

Pa-lä'ver, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To hold a palaver; to use idle, deceitful talk; to flatter.

Pa-lä'ver-er, *n.* One who palavers.

Pāle, *a.* [*compar.* PALER; *superl.* PALEST.] [Fr. *pâle*, Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] **1.** Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white. **2.** Of a faint luster.

Syn. — White; whitish; wan; pallid; dim; faint.

Pāle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALING.] To turn pale.

Pāle, *v. t.* To make pale.

Pāle, *n.* [A.-S., from Lat. *palus*.] **1.** A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket. **2.** An inclosing boundary; a limit; a fence. **3.** Space inclosed; an inclosure; a limited territory. **4.** (*Her.*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it.

Pāle, *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.

Pā'le-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *palea*, chaff.] (*Bot.*) Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it.

Pāle'ly (109), *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Pāle'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; defect of color; wanness.

Pā'le-ŏg'rā-pher, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

Pā'le-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, pale-
Pā'le-o-grăph'ic-al, } ography.

Pā'le-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** An ancient manner of writing. **2.** Art or science of deciphering ancient documents.

Pā'le-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One conversant with paleology.

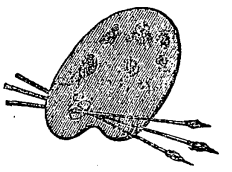
Pā'le-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.

Pā'le-on-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. παλαιός, ancient, ὄντα, the things which exist, beings, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Pa-lĕs'trà, *n.* [Lat. *palæstra*, Gr. παλαίστρα, from παλαιστής, a wrestler, from παλαίειν, to wrestle.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A wrestling. (*b.*) The place of wrestling.

Pa-lĕs'tri-an, }
Pa-lĕs'tric, } *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrest-
Pa-lĕs'tric-al, } ling.

Păl'ette, *n.* [Fr., a battledoor, palette.] (*Paint.*) A thin oval-shaped board, or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.



Palette.

Pal'frey (pawl'frў), *n.* [L. Lat. *parafredus*, from Lat. *paraveredus*, a horse for extraordinary occasions, from Gr. παρά, along, beside, and Lat. *veredus*, a post-horse.] **1.** A saddle-horse for the road or other ordinary purposes. **2.** A small horse suitable for ladies.

Pa-lĭl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. παλιλλογία, from πάλιν, again, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

Păl'imp-sĕst (84), *n.* [From Gr. παλίμψηστος, scratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest, from πάλιν, again, and ψῆν, to rub, rub away.] A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Păl'in-drōme, *n.* [From Gr. παλίνδρομος, running back again, from πάλιν, back, again, and δραμεῖν, τρέχειν, to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*.

Pāl'ing, *n.* Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.

Păl'i-nōde, *n.* [Gr. παλινῳδία, from πάλιν, again, and ᾠδή, a song.] A song repeated a second time; a satirical song retracting a former one; hence, a recantation.

Păl'i-sāde', *n.* [L. Lat. *palissata*, from Lat. *palus*, a stake, pale.] (*Fort.*) A strong stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes.

Păl'i-sāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALISADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALISADING.] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts.

Pāl'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall (pawl), *n.* [From Lat. *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle.] **1.** A cloak; a mantle. **2.** A consecrated vestment in the form of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses. **3.** A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

Pall, *n.* [See PAWL.] A detent or click; a pawl.

Pall, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.

Pall, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALLING.] [O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, pale, wan, sallow. See PALE.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid.

Pall, *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid. **2.** To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. **3.** To satiate; to cloy.

Pal-lā'di-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. Παλλάδιον, from Παλλάς, Παλλάδος, Pallas.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. **2.** Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety. **3.** (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure. [a funeral.

Pall'-beâr'er, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at

Păl'let, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *pala*, a shovel, spade.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A little oval board. [See PALETTE.] **2.** A wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c. **3.** A lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receives the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance-wheel.

Păl'let, *n.* [From Lat. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.

Păl'li-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALLIATING.] [L. Lat. *palliare*, *palliatum*, to clothe,

cover, from *pallium*, a cloak, mantle.] **1.** To cover with excuse; to soften by favorable representations. **2.** To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate.

Syn. — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — *Extenuate* and *cloak*, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to our treatment of wrong action. We *cloak* in order completely to conceal. We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is *less* than has been supposed; we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to *cover* or *conceal* its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches toward *extenuate* till they have become nearly or quite identical.

Păl'li-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of palliating, or state of being palliated; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense. **2.** Mitigation or abatement, as of a disease.

Păl'li-a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Serving to extenuate; palliating. **2.** Relieving, as pain or disease.

Păl'li-a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which extenuates. **2.** That which abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Păl'lid, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Deficient in color; pale; wan.

Păl'lid-ness, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

Pall-mall' (pĕl-mĕl'), *n.* [O. Fr. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, Fr. *mail*, Eng. *mall*, from Lat. *malleus*, a hammer, mallet, maul.] An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch. The name was also applied to the mallet used, and to the place where the game occurred.

Păl'lor, *n.* [Lat., from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Paleness; pallidity.

Pälm (päm), *n.* [Lat. *palma*, Gr. παλάμη.] **1.** The inner part of the hand. **2.** A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a measure of length equal to four inches or sometimes to three inches. **3.** The broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. **4.** The broad part of the horns of a full-grown deer. **5.** An instrument used by sail-makers to force a needle through canvas. **6.** (*Bot.*) A perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud. **7.** A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **8.** Hence, a token of success or triumph.

Pälm (päm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALMING.] **1.** To conceal in the palm of the hand. **2.** To impose by fraud.

Păl'mà Chrĭs'tī. [Lat., palm of Christ.] (*Bot.*) The castor-oil plant; — so called from its hand-shaped leaves.

Păl'mar, **Păl'ma-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palma*, palm of the hand.] **1.** Belonging to the palm or interior of the hand. **2.** Having the breadth of a palm.

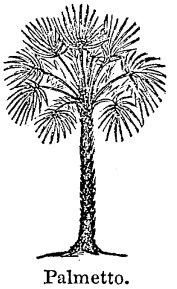
Păl'ma-ry, *a.* Worthy of the palm; pre-eminent; superior: palmy; chief.

Păl'mate, **Păl'mā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

Pälm'er (päm'er), *n.* **1.** One who palms or cheats. **2.** One who visited the Holy Land and its sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; an incessant pilgrim.

Pälm'er-worm (päm'er-wûrm), *n.* A kind of hairy worm; — a name loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as it were, like a palmer, and devour leaves and herbage.

Pal-mĕt'to, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *palma*, a palm.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States. (*b.*) A kind of palm called also the cabbage-tree. See CABBAGE-TREE.



Palmetto.

Pal-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing palms.

Păl'mi-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *palmipes*, *palmipedis*, broad-footed, from *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed, as a water-fowl.

Păl'mi-pĕd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

Păl'mis-ter, *n.* [Lat. *palma*, the palm of the hand.] One who pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Păl'mis-try, *n.* [See *supra.*] The pretended art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

Pälm'-Sŭn'day (päm'sŭn'dȳ), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Pälm'y (päm'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms. **2.** Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

Pălp, *n.* [From Lat. *palpare*, to stroke, *palpus*, *palpum*, a stroking.] (*Entom.*) A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects; a feeler.

Păl'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

Păl'pa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *palpabilis*. See *supra.*] **1.** Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt. **2.** Easily perceptible; plain; obvious.

Păl'pa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

Păl'pa-bly, *adv.* In a palpable manner; plainly.

Pal-pā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpare*. See PALP.] The act of touching or feeling.

Păl'pe-bral, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eye-brow.

Păl'pe-broŭs, *a.* Having large eyebrows.

Păl'pi-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALPITATING.] [Lat. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, intensive form of *palpare*. See PALP.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate violently; to flutter.

Păl'pi-tā'tion, *n.* A beating of the heart; especially, a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Pąlş'grāve (pawlz'grāv), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf*, Ger. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, palace, fr. Lat. *palatium*, and Ger. *graf*, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace; a count palatine.

Pąlş'gra-vïne', *n.* Consort or widow of a palsgrave.

Pąl'şic-al, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Pąl'şied (pawl'zid), *p. a.* Affected with palsy.

Pąl'şy, *n.* [Contr. from Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. παράλυσις, from παραλύειν, to loose from the side, to disable at the side. See PARALYSIS.] (*Med.*) A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis.

Pąl'şy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALSIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALSYING.] To destroy a function of; to paralyze.

Pąl'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALTERING.] [See PALTRY.] To act in an insincere or false manner; to trifle; to haggle.

Pąl'ter-er, *n.* One who palters, fails, or falls short.

Pąl'tri-ly, *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

Pąl'tri-ness, *n.* State of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Pąl'try, *a.* [*compar.* PALTRIER; *superl.* PALTRIEST.] [L. Ger. *paltrig*, *palterig*, ragged, from *palte*, *pulte*, a rag, a tatter.] Destitute of worth; characterized by meanness.

Syn. — Contemptible; despicable; pitiful; worthless; mean; vile. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pa-lū'dal, *a.* [From Lat. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

Pāl'y, *a.* [From *pale*, a.] Pale; wanting color. [*Poet.*]

Păm'pąs, *n. pl.* [Peruv. *pampa*, a field, plain.] Vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Păm'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAMPERING.] [O. Fr. *pamprer*, to furnish, or cover with vine-leaves; hence, to train or nurse into luxuriant growth, from Fr. *pampre*, a vine-branch, vine with its leaves, from Lat. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.] To feed to the full; to gratify unduly or inordinately; to glut.

Păm'phlet, *n.* [From O. Fr. *palme*, N. Fr. *paume*, palm of the hand, and *fueillet*, N. Fr. *feuillet*, a leaf, dim. of *fueil*, m., N. Fr. *feuille*, f., from Lat. *folium*, pl. *folia*; or from Lat. *pagina filata*, a threaded page, stitched together with thread.] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound.

Păm'phlet-eer', *n.* A writer of pamplets; a scribbler.

Păn, *n.* [A.-S. *panne*, D. *pan*, Icel. & L. Lat. *panna*, O. H. Ger. *panna*, *phanna*.] **1.** A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes; also, any similar vessel. **2.** The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming. **3.** The skull; the brain-pan; the cranium. **4.** The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water.

Păn'a-çē'a, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. πανάκεια, from πανακής, all-healing, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ἀκεῖσθαι, to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pa-nā'dà, **Pa-nāde'**, **Pa-nā'do**, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

Păn'cāke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Păn'ere-as, or **Păn'ere-as**, *n.* [Gr. πάγκρεας, from πᾶν, all, and κρέας, flesh, meat.] (*Anat.*) A gland in the abdomen, beneath the stomach. It pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion.

Păn'ere-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pan-dē'an, *a.* [From *Pan.*] Of, or relating to, Pan.

Păn'dect, *n.* [From Gr. πανδέκτης, all-receiving, all-containing, from πᾶν, all, and δέχεσθαι, to take, receive.] **1.** A treatise which contains the whole of any science. **2.** *pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian.

Pan-dĕm'ic, *a.* [Gr. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος, from πᾶν, all, and δῆμος, the people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Păn'de-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [From Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and δαίμων, a demon.] The great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.

Păn'der, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan war, who procured for Troilus the love of Chryseïs.] **1.** A male bawd; a pimp; a procurer. **2.** Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

Păn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANDERING.] To procure the gratification of the lust of.

Păn'der, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; hence, to minister to the evil designs or passions of others.

Pan-dōre', or **Păn'dōre**, *n.* [See BANDORE.] An ancient instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.

Pāne, *n.* [A.-S. *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, from Lat. *pannus*, a cloth, fillet.] **1.** A distinct patch, piece, or compartment. **2.** *Especially*, a square plate of glass. **3.** A square piece of silk or other cloth in a garment for ornament. [*Obs.*]

Păn'e-ġўr'ic, *n.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός, sc. λόγος.] An oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; encomium.

Syn. — Eulogy; encomium. See EULOGY.

Păn'e-ġўr'ic, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; en-
Păn'e-ġўr'ic-al, } comiastic.

Păn'e-ġўr'ist, *n.* [Gr. πανηγυριστής, from πανηγυρίζειν, to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set public speech, especially a panegyric.] A eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

Păn'e-ġy-rīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANEGYRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANEGYRIZING.] To praise highly.

Păn'e-ġy-rīze, *v. i.* To bestow praises.

Păn'el, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *pan*, skirt, lappet, part of a wall, side. See PANE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A compartment, usually with raised margins, as in wainscotings, doors, &c. **2.** (*Masonry.*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. **3.** (*Painting.*) A thin board on which a picture is painted. **4.** (*Law.*) A schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, the whole jury.

Păn'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANELING.] To form with panels.

Păng, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *pyngan*, to prick. See PAIN.] A momentary and violent pain; a throe.

Syn. — Agony; anguish; distress. See AGONY.

Păn'ic, *n.* [See *infra.*] A sudden fright; *especially*, one without real cause, or inspired by a trifling cause.

Păn'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός, belonging to Pan, because a sudden fright was ascribed to Pan.] Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless; — said of fear or fright.

Păn'ic, *n.* [Lat. *panicum.*] (*Bot.*) Panic-grass; also, the grain of the panic-grass. [oatmeal.

Păn'ic-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*;

Păn'i-cle, *n.* [Lat. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus*, the thread on the bobbin in a shuttle.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is much and irregularly branched, in a branched raceme, as in oats.

Pan-nāde', *n.* [O. Fr., from *pannader*, to prance or curvet, as a horse.] The curvet of a horse.

Păn'ni-cle, *n.* (*Bot.*) Panic-grass.

Păn'nier (păn'yer *or* păn'ni-er), *n.* [From Lat. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread.] **1.** A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse. **2.** (*Arch.*) The same as CORBEL, q. v.

Păn'o-ply, *n.* [Gr. πανοπλία, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ὅπλον, tool, implement of war, arms, harness.] Armament; a full suit of defensive armor.

Păn'o-răm'ă, or **Păn'o-rā'mă**, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ὅραμα, a view, fr. ὁρᾶν, to see.] **1.** A complete view in every direction. **2.** A picture exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

Păn'o-răm'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a pano-
Păn'o-răm'ic-al, } rama or complete view.

Păn'sy, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, pansy, from *penser*, to think, Lat. *pensare*, to weigh, examine, fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh.] A plant and flower; the garden violet; — called also *heart's-ease*.

Pănt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANTING.] [Cf. W. *pantu*, to depress, *pant*, a depression, down; O. Fr. *panteler*, to gasp for breath.] **1.** To breathe quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp. **2.** To be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing. **3.** To palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c.

Pănt, *v. t.* To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp out. [palpitation of the heart.

Pănt, *n.* **1.** A quick breathing; a gasp. **2.** A violent

Păn'ta-grăph, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

Păn'ta-lĕt', *n.* [Dim. of *pantaloon*, *infra.*] One of the pair of loose drawers worn by children and women; more generally, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; — chiefly in the plural.

Păn'ta-lōōn', *n.* [From It. *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from *Pantaleone*, a saint of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, from Gr. Παντολέων, i. e., all or entirely lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes. **2.** One of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel; — used in the plural; trousers.

Syn. — See TROUSERS.

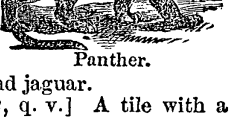
Păn'the-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, god.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God.

Păn'the-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

Păn'the-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, founded in, or
Păn'the-ĭst'ic-al, } leading to, pantheism.

Pan-thē'on, or **Păn'the-on**, *n.* [Gr. πάνθειον, (sc. ἱερόν), also πάνθεον, from πάνθειος, of all gods, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, a god.] **1.** A temple or magnificent edifice, dedicated to all the gods. **2.** A work in which all the divinities worshiped by a people are treated of. **3.** The whole body of divinities worshiped by a people.

Păn'ther, *n.* [Lat. *panther*, *panthera*, Gr. πάνθηρ, Cf. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A fierce, dark-colored variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa. **2.** The American tiger, a ferocious feline mammal of several species, such as the catamount, cougar, and jaguar.

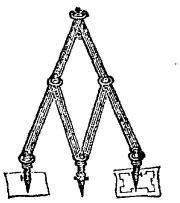

Panther.

Păn'tile, *n.* [From *pan* and *tile*, q. v.] A tile with a curved or hollow surface.

Pănt'ler, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

Pan-tọ'fle (-tōō'fl), *n.* [Ger. *pantoffel*, *bantoffel*, from Up. Ger. *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*) with a leather string (*band*) to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Păn'to-grăph, *n.* [See *infra.*] An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale.


Pantograph.

Păn'to-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Păn'to-grăph'ic-al, } to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph.

Pan-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From πᾶς, παντός, all, and γράφειν, to write.] General description; entire view of an object.

Pan-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, παντός, all, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A work of universal information.

Păn-to-mīme, *n.* [Lat. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, prop. all-imitating, from πᾶς, παντός, all, and μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate.] **1.** One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking. **2.** A theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

Păn'to-mĭm'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime;
Păn'to-mĭm'ic-al, } representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Păn'try, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pā'nym, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

Păp, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

Păp, *n.* [D. *pap*, Ger. *pappe*, Lat. *papa*, *pappa.*] A soft food for infants, made with bread softened with water; hence, nourishment, support.

Păp, *v. t.* To feed with pap; to supply with soft food.

Pa-pä', *n.* [Lat. *papa*, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, usually in vocative πάπα, πάππα.] Father; — a word used by children.

Pā'pa-çy, *n.* [L. Lat. *papatia*, from Lat. *papa*, a father, a bishop, the pope, *papus*, *papatis*, a governor, tutor.] **1.** The office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. **2.** The popes taken collectively.

Pā'pal, *a.* Belonging or relating to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; popish.

Pā'pal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAPALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAPALIZING.] To make papal.

Pā'pal-īze, *v. i.* To conform to popery.

Pa-păv'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *papavereus*, from *papaver*, the poppy.] Resembling the poppy.

Pa-paw', *n.* [Malay. *pāpaya*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A tree and its fruit, of tropical countries. (*b.*) A tree growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet, edible fruit; also, the fruit itself.

Pā'per, *n.* [From Lat. *papyrus*, Gr. πάπυρος, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of paper was made.] **1.** A substance in sheets intended to be written or printed on, to be used in wrapping, &c. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. **3.** A printed or written instrument; a writing. **4.** A newspaper; a journal. **5.** Notes; bills of exchange; bank-notes, and the like. **6.** Hangings printed or stamped for the walls of rooms.

Wove paper, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked, like laid paper.

Pā'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAPERING.] **1.** To cover with paper. **2.** To fold or inclose in paper.

Pā'per-hăng'ings, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with colored figures for covering the walls of rooms.

Pā'per-stāin'er, *n.* One who stains, colors, or stamps paper for hangings.

Pa-pĕs'çent, *a.* [From *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

Papier-maché (păp'yā-mä'shā), *n.* [Fr.; lit., chewed or mashed paper.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold.

Pa-pĭl'io-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly.] **1.** Resembling the butterfly. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a winged corolla, somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea.

Pa-pĭl'lă, *n.; pl.* PA-PĬL'LÆ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) One of the minute elevations of the surface of the skin, tongue, &c. Some contain one or more vascular loops; others, nervous elements.

Păp'il-la-ry, **Păp'il-lōse'** (125), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.

Păp'il-lōte, *n.* [Fr., either from *papier*, paper, or from *papillon*, ou account of their resemblance to a butterfly.] One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

Păp'il-loŭs, or **Pa-pĭl'loŭs**, *a.* The same as *papillary*. See PAPILLARY.

Pā'pist, *n.* [See POPE.] A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the pope.

Pa-pĭst'ic, **Pa-pĭst'ic-al**, *a.* Adherent to the church of Rome; pertaining to popery; popish.

Pā'pist-ry, *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

Pa-pōose', **Pap-pōose'**, *n.* A babe or young child; — so called by the North American Indians.

Pap-pōse', **Păp'poŭs**, *a.* [From Lat. *pappus*, the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants.] Downy, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

Păp'u-lōse' (125), *a.* [Lat. *papula*, a pimple.] Covered with papulæ.

Păp'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of pimples.

Pa-pȳ'rus, *n.; pl.* PA-PȲ'RI. [Lat.; Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A species of reed or flag from which the ancients made a material for writing upon. **2.** A manuscript written on pieces of the papyrus.

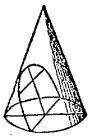
Papyrus.

Pär, *n.* [Lat. *par*, equal.] **1.** State of equality; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, or other commercial paper. **2.** Equality of condition or circumstances.

On a par, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, and the like; equal.

Păr'a-ble, *n.* [Lat. *parabola*, from Gr. παραβολή, a placing beside or together, comparison, from παραβάλλειν, to throw beside, to compare.] A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

Pa-răb'o-lȧ, *n.; pl.* PA-RĂB'O-LÆ. [N. Lat., from Gr. παραβολή; — so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See *supra.*] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) A curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*. (*b.*) Any curve having an infinite branch, without having a rectilineal asymptote.



Parabola.

Păr'a-bŏl'ic, **Păr'a-bŏl'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Expressed by parable or allegorical representation. **2.** [From *parabola.*] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) Having the form or nature of a parabola. (*b.*) Generated by the revolution of a parabola.

Păr'a-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** By way of parable. **2.** In the form of a parabola.

Păr'a-bŏl'i-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *parabola* and *forma*, form, shape.] Resembling a parabola in form.

Pa-răb'o-lĭst, *n.* A writer or narrator of parables.

Pa-răb'o-loid, *n.* [From Gr. παραβολή, parabola, and εἶδος, form, figure.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.

Păr'a-çĕn'tric, **Păr'a-çĕn'tric-al**, *a.* [From Gr. παρά, beside, beyond, and κέντρον, any sharp point, the center.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

Pa-răch'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, beyond, and χρόνος, time.] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality.

Păr'a-çhūte (păr'a-shūt, 110), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, guard, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion.

Parachute.

Păr'a-clēte, *n.* [Lat. *paracletus*, Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν, to call to one, to exhort, encourage, fr. παρά, beside, to the side of, to, and καλεῖν, to call.] One called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Pa-rāde', *n.* [From Lat. *parare*, *paratum*, to prepare, provide.] **1.** Pompous exhibition. **2.** *Especially*, military display; also, the place or ground where such display is held. **3.** A spectacle; a pompous procession.

Syn. — Ostentation; display; show. — *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored.

Pa-rāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARADING.] **1.** To show off; to make a spectacle of. **2.** To assemble and array or marshal in military order.

Pa-rāde', *v. i.* **1.** To go about for show. **2.** To go about in military procession.

Păr'a-dīgm (-dim), *n.* [Lat. *paradigma*, Gr. παράδειγμα, from παραδεικνύναι, to show by the side of, to set up as an example, from παρά, beside, and δεικνύναι, to show.] (*Gram.*) An example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c., conjugated, declined, compared, &c., in all its different forms of inflection.

Păr'a-dīse, *n.* [Gr. παράδεισος, from O. Per. *paradaêsas*, Skr. *paradêsa*, a foreign land, the best, the most beautiful land, Heb. *pardês*, Per. & Ar. *firdau*. pl. *farâdîs*, a pleasure-garden.] **1.** (*Script.*) The garden of Eden. **2.** A place of bliss. **3.** Heaven.

Păr'a-di-sī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity.

Păr'a-dŏx, *n.* [Gr. παράδοξον, from παρά, beside, beyond, contrary to, against, and δόξα, opinion.] A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact.

Păr'a-dŏx'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a paradox. **2.** Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Păr'a-dŏx'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

Păr'af-fīne, *n.* [From Lat. *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin.] (*Chem.*) A white, translucent substance, obtained from the distillation of tar. It resembles spermaceti, and is much used for making candles. It derives its name from its remarkable resistance to chemical action.

Păr'a-gō'ġe, *n.* [Gr. παραγωγή, from παράγειν, to lead beside, protract, from παρά, beside, and ἄγειν, to lead.]

(*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word; as, *withouten* for *without*.

Păr'a-gŏg'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting a
Păr'a-gŏg'ic-al, } paragoge.

Păr'a-gŏn, *n.* [Sp. *paragon*, from *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection.

Păr'a-grăph, *n.* [Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμή), a line or stroke drawn in the margin, from παραγράφειν, to write beside.] **1.** The character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division. **2.** Any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, noted by the mark [¶], or, more usually, by a simple indentation of the first line. **3.** Hence, a short passage; a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

Păr'a-grăph'ic, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs, or
Păr'a-grăph'ic-al, } short divisions with breaks.

Păr'a-leĭp'sis, *n.* [Gr. παράλειψις, from παραλείπειν, to leave on one side, to omit, from παρά, beside, and λείπειν, to leave.] (*Rhet.*) A pretended or apparent omission.

Păr'al-lăc'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a
Păr'al-lăc'tic-al, } heavenly body.

Păr'al-lăx, *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις, from παραλλάσσειν, to change or alter a little, to go aside, decline.] (*Astron.*) The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Păr'al-lel, *a.* [Gr. παράλληλος, from παρά, beside, and ἀλλήλων, of one another.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. **2.** Having the same direction or tendency. **3.** Continuing a resemblance through many particulars.

Parallel lines.

Syn. — Equidistant; like; similar; resembling.

Păr'al-lel, *n.* **1.** A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line. **2.** One of the circles upon a globe, parallel to the equator, and used for marking the latitude. **3.** Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness. **4.** A comparison made. **5.** Counterpart. **6.** (*Mil.*) A wide trench, affording besieged troops a free covered communication between their various batteries and approaches. **7.** (*Print.*) A sign of reference [thus ‖], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Păr'al-lel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALLELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARALLELING.] **1.** To cause to be parallel. **2.** To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points.

Păr'al-lel-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance. **2.** (*Hebrew Poetry.*) The expression, in two poetic lines, of the same sentiment, with slight modifications.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, fr. παράλληλος, parallel, and γραμμή, a stroke in writing, a line.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.

Parallelogram.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm'mic, } *a.* Having the properties
Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm'mic-al, } of a parallelogram.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-pī'ped, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, a body with parallel surfaces, from παράλληλος, parallel, and ἐπίπεδον, a plane surface.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel, and equal to each other.

Parallelopiped.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-pīp'e-dŏn (110), *n.* A parallelopiped.

Pa-răl'o-ġĭşm, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, from παραλογίζεσθαι, to reason falsely, from παρά, beside, beyond, and λογίζεσθαι, to reason.] (*Logic.*) A reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ.

Pa-răl'o-ġy, *n.* [See *supra*.] False reasoning.

Pa-răl'y-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. παράλυσις, from παραλύειν, to loosen, disable at the side, from παρά, beside, and λύειν, to loosen.] (*Med.*) The loss of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

Păr'a-lŷt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Affected with paralysis, or palsy.
Păr'a-lŷt'ic-al, } **2.** Inclined to paralysis.

Păr'a-lŷt'ic, *n.* A person affected with palsy.

Păr'a-lyze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALYZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARALYZING.] To affect with paralysis or palsy; to palsy.

Păr'a-mount (110), *a.* [O. Fr. *paramont*, above, from *par*, through, thoroughly, exceedingly (Lat. *per*), and *amont*, upward, above. See AMOUNT.] Superior to all others; of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value.

Syn. — Superior; principal; pre-eminent; chief.

Păr'a-mount, *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

Păr'a-mour, *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, i. e., by or with love.] A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress; — formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one; hence, a kept mistress; a concubine; a mistress.

Păr'a-nymph, *n.* [Gr. παράνυμφος, from παρά, beside, near, and νύμφη, a bride.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A brideman or bridemaid. **2.** Hence, one who countenances and supports another.

Păr'a-pĕt, *n.* [It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare*, to ward off, guard, fr. Lat. *parare*, to prepare, provide, and It. *petto*, Lat. *pectus*, the breast.] **1.** A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's attack from the front; a breast-work. **2.** A breast-wall, on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

Păr'aph, *n.* [Contracted from *paragraph*.] The flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery. [aphernalia.

Păr'a-phĕr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, par-

Păr'a-pher-nā'li-á, *n. pl.* From Gr. παράφερνα, pl., that which a bride brings over and above her dower, from παρά, beside, beyond, and φέρνη, dowry, from φέρειν, to bring.] **1.** The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dowry. **2.** Hence, appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Păr'a-phrāşe, *n.* [Gr. παράφρασις, from παραφράζειν, to add to another's words, from παρά, beside, and φράζειν, to speak.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation into the same or another language.

Păr'a-phrāşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARAPHRASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARAPHRASING.] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude.

Păr'a-phrāşe, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply.

Păr'a-phrăst, *n.* One who paraphrases.

Păr'a-phrăst'ic, } *a.* Explaining or translating in
Păr'a-phrăst'ic-al, } words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal; diffuse.

Păr'a-phrăst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Păr'a-plē'ġi-á, } *n.* [Ionic Gr. παραπληγία, from παρα-
Păr'a-plē'ġy, } πλήσσειν, to strike beside, near, at the side.] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides.

Păr'a-quĕt' (-kĕt'), } *n.* A small species of parrot. See
Păr'a-quĭ'to (-kē'to), } PARRAKEET.

Păr'a-săng, *n.* [Gr. παρασάγγης, from Per. *farsang*.] (*Antiq.*) A Persian measure of length, nearly equal to four English miles.

Păr'a-se-lē'ne, *n.; pl.* ***PĂR'A-SE-LĒ'NÆ***. [Gr. παρά, beside, and σελήνη, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.

Păr'a-sīte, *n.* [Gr. παράσιτος, lit. eating beside, or at the table of another, fr. παρά, beside, and σιτεῖν, to feed, fr. σῖτος, wheat, food.] **1.** A trencher friend; a hanger on; a dependent companion and flatterer; a toady. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant that grows and lives on another. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c.

Păr'a-sĭt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a parasite,
Păr'a-sĭt'ic-al, } fawning; wheedling. **2.** Living on; or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing.

Păr'a-sit-ĭşm, *n.* The state, condition, manners, or behavior of a parasite.

Păr'a-sŏl' (110), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, parry, and Lat. *sol*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Păr'a-sol-ĕtte', *n.* A small parasol or sunshade.

Pär'boil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBOILING.] [Prob. from Eng. *part* and *boil*. Cf. PARTAKE.] To boil in part; to cook partially by boiling.

Pär'bŭck-le, *n.* (*Naut.*) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted.

Pär'bŭck-le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBUCKLING.] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Pär'çel (*colloq.* pär'sl), *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, dim. of *part*, Lat. *pars*, a part.] **1.** Any mass or quantity; a collection; a lot. **2.** A bundle; a package; a packet. **3.** (*Law.*) A part; a portion; a piece.

Pär'çel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARCELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARCELING.] To divide and distribute by parts or portions.

Pär'çel, *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; in part.

Pär'çe-na-ry, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Law.*) Occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or more persons; co-heirship.

Pär'çe-ner, *n.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *parçonnier*, *parçunere*, from *parzon*, *parçun*, part, portion, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] (*Law.*) A co-heir; one of two or more persons, to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate.

Pärch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARCHED (pärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARCHING.] [Perh. contr. from *perarese*, from Lat. *perarescere*, to grow very dry.] **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch. **2.** To shrivel with heat.

Pärch, *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt.

Pärch'ment, *n.* [Gr. περγαμηνή (sc. χάρτη), from Περγαμενός, of or belonging to Pergamus, or Pergamum, in Mysia, where it was invented by Eumenes.] The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Pärd, *n.* [Lat. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος.] The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

Pär'don, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARDONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARDONING.] [L. Lat. *perdonare*, from Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *donare*, to give, to present.] **1.** To refrain from exacting as a penalty. **2.** To suffer to pass without punishment; to discharge from liability to reproof or penalty.

Syn. — To forgive; absolve; excuse; remit; acquit.

Pär'don, *n.* **1.** Remission of a penalty. **2.** Release of an offense, or of the exposure of the offender to suffer a penalty.

Syn. — Forgiveness; remission. See FORGIVENESS.

Pär'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable.

Pär'don-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.

Pär'don-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon.

Pär'don-er, *n.* One who forgives or absolves.

Pâre (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARING.] [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** To cut or shave off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing. **2.** To diminish by little and little.

Păr'e-gŏr'ic, *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικός, from παρηγορεῖν, to console, soothe.] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

Păr'e-gŏr'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Pâr'ent (*sometimes improperly pron.* pā'rent, 4), *n.* [Lat. *parens*, *parentis*, for *pariens*, from *parere*, to bring forth, to bget.] **1.** A father or mother. **2.** Hence, that which produces.

Syn. — Cause; source; origin; producer; creator.

Pâr'ent-age, *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position; extraction; birth.

Pa-rĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parents. **2.** Becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

Pa-rĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

Pa-rĕn'the-sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* PA-RĔN'THE-SĒS. [Gr. παρένθεσις, from παρεντιθέναι, to insert, from παρά, beside, and ἐντιθέναι, to put in.] **1.** A word or sentence inserted, by way of comment or explanation, in the midst of another sentence. It is usually inclosed within curved lines, but sometimes within dashes. **2.** (*Print.*) The sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ).

Păr'en-thĕt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parenthe-
Păr'en-thĕt'ic-al, } sis; expressed in a parenthesis. **2.** Using or containing parentheses.

Păr'en-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis.

Pâr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pares.

Pär'get, *n.* [From Lat. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] (*Arch.*) Plaster for lining chimney flues, or for covering the walls and ceilings of rooms.

Pär'get, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARGETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARGETING.] To plaster, as walls.

Par-hē'li-on (*or* par-hēl'yun), *n.*; *pl.* PAR-HĒ'LI-Ȧ (*or* par-hēl'yȧ). [Gr. παρήλιον, from παρήλιος, beside or near the sun, from παρά, beside, and ἥλιος, the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

Pä'ri-ah, or **Pā'ri-ah**, *n.* [From Tamul *pareyer*, *parriar*, or Hind. *pahâriyâ*, a mountaineer, as the primitive inhabitants, vanquished and degraded by the Sanskrit tribes, were driven into the mountains.] One belonging to the lowest class in parts of India; hence, an outcast; one rejected and contemned by society.

Pā'ri-an (89), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea. **2.** A fine quality of porcelain clay, used for making statuettes, and the like; — so called from its resemblance to Parian marble.

Pa-rī'e-tal, *a.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] **1.** Pertaining to a wall. **2.** Pertaining to buildings or the care of them. [*Rare.*] **3.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull.

Pâr'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is pared off. **2.** Act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

Păr'ish, *n.* [From Lat. *parochia*, Gr. παροικία, from πάροικος, dwelling beside or near, from παρά, beside, and οἶκος, a house, dwelling.] **1.** The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church. **2.** Any religious or ecclesiastical society. [*Amer.*]

☞ In Louisiana, the state is divided into *parishes*, which correspond to *counties* in some states, and to *townships* in others.

Păr'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, or relating to, a parish. **2.** Employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish. **3.** Maintained by the parish.

Pa-rĭsh'ion-er, *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Păr'i-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* [From Lat. *par*, *paris*, equal,
Păr'i-syl-lăb'ic-al, } and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Păr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *paritas*, from *par*, *paris*, equal.] Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

Pärk, *n.* [A.-S. *pearruc*, *pearroc*, Icel. *parrak*, from O. H. Ger. *perkan*, *bergan*, Goth. *bairgan*, to save, keep, put in security.] **1.** A large tract of ground kept in its natural state, for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like. **2.** A piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation. **3.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, when brought together. (*b.*) A group of cannon or of wagons.

Pärk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARKED (pärkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARKING.] **1.** To inclose in a park. **2.** To bring together in a park, or compact body.

Pärk'er, *n.* The keeper of a park.

Pär'lançe, *n.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *parlance*, from Fr. *parler*, to speak.] Conversation; discourse; talk; phrase; form of speech.

Pär'ley, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARLEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARLEYING.] [Fr. *parler*, L. Lat. *parabolare*, from Lat. *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, L. Lat., a sentence, a word, from Gr. παραβολή. See PARABLE.] To confer with another on some point of mutual concern; hence, *specifically*, to confer with an enemy.

Pär'ley, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; hence, *specifically*, a conference between antagonists or enemies.

Pär'lĭa-ment, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*, L. Lat. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*, from Fr. *parler*, L. Lat. *parabolare*. See *supra.*] **1.** The grand legislative assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireand, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. **2.** The legislature in some of the dependencies of the British crown, as in Canada. **3.** The supreme council in Sweden. **4.** One of the several principal judicial courts of the country. [*France, before the Revolution.*]

Pär'lĭa-ment-ā'ri-an, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Pär'lĭa-mĕnt'ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parliament. **2.** Enacted or done by parliament. **3.** According to the established rules and usages of legislative bodies.

Păr'lor, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from Fr. *parler*, to speak. See PARLEY.] A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation; also, a reception-room for visitors, &c.

Pa-rō'chi-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *parochialis*, from Lat. *parochia*. See PARISH.] Belonging or relating to a parish.

Pa-rŏd'ic-al, *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.

Păr'o-dĭst, *n.* One who writes a parody.

Păr'o-dy, *n.* [Gr. παρῳδία, from παρά, beside, and ᾠδή, a song.] A kind of poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

Păr'o-dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARODYING.] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque in verse.

Pa-rōl′, } *n.* [Fr. *parole*. See PARLEY.] **1.** (*Law.*)
Pa-rōle′, } Oral declaration; word of mouth. **2.** Word of honor; plighted faith; *especially* (*Mil.*), a promise to fulfill certain stated conditions. **3.** (*Mil.*) A kind of countersign, given only to officers of the guard, or those who inspect or give orders to guards.

☞ Commonly written *parol* as a term in law, and *parole* in other senses.

Pa-rōl′, } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not writ-
Pa-rōle′, } ten.

Păr′o-no-mā′si-ȧ (-mā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. παρονομασία, from παρονομάζειν, to form a word by a slight change, from παρά, beside, beyond, and ὀνομάζειν, to name, from ὄνομα, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; punning.

Păr′o-no-măs′tic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting
Păr′o-no-măs′tic-al, } in, a play upon words.

Păr′o-nym, *n.* A paronymous word.

Pa-rŏn′y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος, from παρά, beside, near, and ὄνομα, a name.] **1.** Having the same derivation; allied grammatically. **2.** Having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.

Pa-rŏn′y-my, *n.* The quality of being paronymous.

Păr′o-quĕt (110), *n.* [See PARROT.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird, allied to the macaw, from which it differs in having the cheeks wholly feathered.

Pa-rŏt′id, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the parotid.

Pa-rŏt′id, *n.* [Gr. παρωτίς, παρωτίδος, from παρά, beside, near, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] (*Anat.*) The salivary gland situated nearest the ear.

Păr′ox-ysm, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, from παροξύνειν, to sharpen, irritate, from παρά, beside, beyond, and ὀξύνειν, to sharpen, from ὀξύς, sharp.] **1.** (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease that has decided remissions or intermissions. **2.** Hence, any sudden and violent action; convulsion; *fit*.

Păr′ox-ys′mal, *a.* **1.** Marked by paroxysms. **2.** Pertaining to, or caused by, a paroxysm or paroxysms.

Par-quet′ (par-kā′ *or* par-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr. See PARQUETRY.] **1.** A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra; also the whole lower floor of a theater, behind the orchestra. **2.** The same as PARQUETRY, q. v.

Pär′quet-ry, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet*, French inlaid floor, flooring, dim. of *parc*, an inclosure. See PARK.] A species of joinery, consisting of inlaid work, generally of different colors, used especially for floors.

Par-quĕtte′ (par-kĕt′), *n.* The same as PARQUET.

Pärr, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bradan*, a salmon.] A small species of fish, common where salmon breed.

Păr′ra-keet′, *n.* See PAROQUET.

Păr′ri-çīd′al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parricide. **2.** Committing parricide.

Păr′ri-çīde, *n.* [From Lat. *parricida* and *parricidium*, from *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to kill.] **1.** A person who murders his father or mother. **2.** The murder of any one to whom reverence is due.

Păr′rot, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *perroquet*, probably from *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.] (*Ornith.*) A climbing bird of brilliant color, having a fleshy tongue, and a short, hooked bill, toothed above. It is found in the tropical regions, particularly of the New World.

Parrot.

Păr′ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARRYING.] [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** To ward off; to prevent. **2.** To avoid; to shift off; to evade.

Păr′ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something

Pärse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARSED (pärst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARSING.] [Lat. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of speech.] (*Gram.*) To analyze and describe grammatically, as a sentence.

Pär′see, or **Par-see′**, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pârsî*, a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster.] One of the Indian adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; a fire-worshiper; a Gueber.

Pär′see-ism, or **Par-see′ism**, *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Păr′si-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Exhibiting parsimony; frugal [to excess.

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; close; saving; illiberal; frugal. See AVARICIOUS.

Păr′si-mō′ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Sparingly; covetously.

Păr′si-mō′ni-oŭs-ness, *n.* A very sparing use of money.

Păr′si-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from *parcere*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of money or means; excessive economy.

Syn. — Economy; frugality; covetousness; closeness; illiberality. See ECONOMY.

Pärs′ley, *n.* [Lat. *petroselinum*, Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, fr. πέτρος, a rock, and σέλινον, parsley.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Pärs′nip, *n.* [Written also *parsnep*.] [Corrupted from Lat. *pastinaca*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, of which one species, the common parsnip, has a white, spindle-shaped root, of a pleasant aromatic flavor, much used for food; also, the root itself.

Pär′son (pär′sn), *n.* [From L. Lat. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiæ*), equivalent to *clergyman*.] **1.** The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society. **2.** A clergyman.

Pär′son-a̤ge, *n.* The house and glebe belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated for the use of the minister of a church. [*Amer.*]

Pärt, *n.* [Lat. *pars*, *partis*.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) An equal constituent portion. (*b.*) An organic or essential element; an organ. (*c.*) *pl.* Constituents of character or capacity, taken collectively; qualities; faculties; talents. (*d.*) *pl.* Quarters; regions; districts. **3.** Share; lot. **4.** Concern; interest; participation. **5.** Side; party; interest. **6.** Allotted duty; specially appropriated office. **7.** Character appropriated to one in a play or other like performance. **8.** (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies of an harmonic composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony.

In good part, favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner. — *In ill part*, unfavorably; with displeasure. — *In part*, partly. — *Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part. — *Part of speech* (*Gram.*), a sort or class of words of a particular character, as the noun, the verb, &c.

Syn. — Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; member; share; constituent. See PORTION.

Pärt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTING.] **1.** To divide; to separate into two or more pieces. **2.** To distribute; to share; to allot. **3.** To disunite; to cause to go apart; to sunder. **4.** To stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

Pärt, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to go asunder; to take leave. **2.** To become removed or detached; to separate; to leave.

Par-tāke′, *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK; *p. p.* PARTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [From *part* and *take*. Cf. PARBOIL.] **1.** To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to participate. **2.** To have something of the properties, nature, or office. **3.** To be ad-

Par-tāke′, *v. t.* To have a part in; to share. [mitted.

Par-tāk′er, *n.* One who has or takes a part; a sharer; a participator; — followed by *of* or *in*.

Pärt′er, *n.* One who parts or separates.

Pär-têrre′ (pär-târ′), *n.* [Fr., from *par*, on, and *terre*, earth, ground.] An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots in a flower-garden.

Pär′tial, *a.* [L. Lat. *partialis*, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** Affecting a part only; not total or entire. **2.** Biased to one party; not indifferent. **3.** Inclined to favor unreasonably.

Pär′ti-ăl′i-ty (pär′shĭ-, 95), *n.* **1.** The quality of being partial. **2.** Special fondness.

Pär′tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In part; not totally. **2.** With undue bias of mind to one party or side.

Pärt′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance.

Pärt′i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *partibilis*, from *partire*, to part, divide, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Admitting of being parted or separated; divisible; separable.

Par-tĭç′i-pant, *a.* [Lat. *participans*, p. pr. of *participare*, to participate.] Sharing; having a share or part.

Par-tĭç′i-pant, *n.* One who participates; a partaker.

Par-tĭç′i-pāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICIPATING.] [Lat. *participare*, *participatum*, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] To have a share in common with others; to take a part.

Syn. — To partake; share.

Par-tĭç′i-pā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act or state of sharing in common with others. **2.** Distribution; division into shares.

Par-tĭc'i-pā'tĭve, *a.* Capable of participating.
Par-tĭc'i-pā'tor, *n.* One who partakes with another.
Pär'ti-çĭp'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.] Having the nature and use of a participle; forme from a participle.
Pär'ti-çĭp'i-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICIPIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICIPIALIZING.] To put in the form of a participle.
Pär'ti-çĭp'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.
Pär'ti-çĭ-ple, *n.* [Lat. *participium*, from *particeps*, sharing, participant, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] (*Gram.*) A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb.
Pär'ti-cle, *n.* [Lat. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** A minute part or portion of matter; an atom; a jot. **2.** Any very small portion or part. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word that is never inflected.
Par-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Relating to a part or portion of any thing, or to a single person or thing. **2.** Clearly distinguishable from others of its kind. **3.** Possessing some eminent or extraordinary quality; worthy of special attention or regard. **4.** Entering into details. **5.** Hard to suit; precise; difficult. **6.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Containing a part only. (*b.*) Holding a particular estate. **7.** (*Logic* & *Metaph.*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension.

Syn. — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; especial; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See MINUTE.

Par-tĭc'u-lar, *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a distinct or minute part; a detail; a specialty.

In particular, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

Par-tĭc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being particular; distinctiveness; speciality; minuteness in detail. **2.** That which is particular; as, (*a.*) Individual characteristic; peculiarity. (*b.*) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. (*c.*) Something of special or private concern or interest.
Par-tĭc'u-lar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTICULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICULARIZING.] To mention in particulars; to enumerate in detail.
Par-tĭc'u-lar-īze, *v. i.* To be attentive to particulars.
Par-tĭc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; especially; with a specific reference, importance, or interest. **2.** In an especial manner.
Pärt'ing, *n.* Act of dividing; a division or separation made by such an act; any thing divided.
Pär'ti-zăn' (110), *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, a party.] **1.** An adherent to a party or faction. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare. (*b.*) Any member of such a corps.
Pär'ti-zăn', *n.* [Fr. *pertuisane*, from O. Fr. *pertuiser*, to pierce.] A kind of halberd; a truncheon; a staff.
Pär'ti-zăn', *a.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction. **2.** (*Mil.*) Engaged in irregular warfare on outposts.
Pär'ti-zăn'ship, *n.* State of being a partisan; adherence to a party.
Par-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *partitio*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of dividing, or state of being divided; division; separation. **2.** That which divides or separates; *specifically*, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, &c., from another.
Par-tĭ'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTITIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTITIONING.] **1.** To divide into shares. **2.** To divide into distinct parts by walls.
Pär'ti-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *partitivus*, from *partire*, *partitum*, to divide.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a part or portion of any thing; dividing; distributive.
Pär'ti-tĭve, *adv.* (*Gram.*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive.
Pär'ti-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.
Pärt'ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree.
Pärt'ner, *n.* [From *part.*] **1.** A partaker; an associate. **2.** (*Law.*) An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership. **3.** One who dances with another. **4.** A husband or wife; a consort.

Syn. — Colleague; coadjutor; confederate; sharer; spouse; companion.

Pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; participation with another. **2.** Association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business; a firm or house.

Syn. — Company; association; society; combination.

Pär'tridge, *n.* [O. Eng. *partrich*, Lat. *perdix*, *perdicis*, Gr. *πέρδιξ*.] (*Ornith.*) A grouse-like bird, having the feet bare. It is of a gray color, mottled with brown. It is found in Europe, Siberia, and North Africa.

☞ No bird of this genus is found in America, but the name is applied to the American quail and the ruffed grouse.

Partridge.

Par-tū'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire*, to desire to bring forth, desiderative form of *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.
Pär'tu-rĭ'tion (-rĭsh'un), *n.* Act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young; delivery.
Pär'ty, *n.* [Fr. *parti* and *partie*, from O. Fr. *partir*, Lat. *partire*, *partiri*, to part, divide.] **1.** A number of persons, united by some tie, as distinguished from, or opposed to, others; as, (*a.*) A number of persons united in opinion, and aiming to influence or control the general action; a faction. (*b.*) An assembly; *especially*, a social assembly; a company. (*c.*) A part of a larger company sent together on some duty; *especially*, (*Mil.*) A small number of troops dispatched upon some special service. **2.** One who takes a part with others; a partaker or participator. **3.** One who takes part in a lawsuit, as plaintiff or defendant. **4.** A single person, as distinct from or opposed to another. **5.** Hence, a person; an individual.
Pär'ty-cŏl'ored (-kul'urd), *a.* Colored, part by part, with different tints; variegated.
Pär'ty-jū'ry, *n.* (*Law.*) A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.
Parvenu (pärv'nu'), *n.* [Fr., prop. p. p. of *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
Păs'chal (păs'kal), *a.* [Lat. *paschalis*, from *pascha*, Gr. *πάσχα*, Heb. *pesach*, from *pâsach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.
Pa-shạ', or **Pä'shȧ**, *n.* A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.
Pa-shạ'lic, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.
Pa-shạw', *n.* See PASHA.
Pa-sĭg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶσι*, for all, dat. pl. of *πᾶς*, all, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A system of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.
Păsque'-flow'er (păsk'flou'er), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasque*, Easter, and Eng. *flower*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anemone*, having large purple flowers. It usually flowers about Easter.
Păs'quin (păs'kwin), *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, so called from a cobbler who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon. [cal writing.
Păs'quin-ăde' (păs'kwin-ād'), *n.* A lampoon or satiri-
Pass (6), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASSED (pȧst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASSING.] [L. Lat. *passare*, from Lat. *passus*, step. See PACE.] **1.** To go; to move; to be transferred in any way from one point to another. **2.** To be transferred from one state or condition to another; to undergo transition. **3.** To circulate; hence, to be current; to gain reception. **4.** To have current value or reputation; to be regarded. **5.** In a more specific sense, to go by; to move athwart one; to cross one's path, one's observation, &c. **6.** To elapse; to be spent. **7.** To happen; to take place. **8.** To disappear; to vanish; hence, also, to depart from life; to die. **9.** To be ratified or accepted; *specifically*, to receive legislative or executive sanction; to be enacted. **10.** To bear inspection; to do well enough; to answer. **11.** To go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without hindrance. **12.** To go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess. **13.** To make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust.

To pass on or *upon*, to determine; to give judgment or sentence.

Pȧss, *v. t.* **1.** In simple, proper, transitive senses, (*a.*) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like. (*b.*) To spend; to live through; hence, to undergo; to suffer. (*c.*) To omit; to make no note of; to disregard. (*d.*) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed. (*e.*) To be carried through, as a body having power to accept or reject; to be accepted or ratified by; *specifically*, to receive the legislative or official sanction of. **2.** In causative senses, (*a.*) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer or transmit; to deliver; to make over. (*b.*) To utter; to pronounce; to make orally. (*c.*) To accomplish; to

achieve. (*d.*) To carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; *specifically*, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact. (*e.*) To give currency to. (*f.*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance. **3.** To pay regard to; to take notice of; to care.

Pass, *n.* [From Lat. *passus*, step. See PACE.] **1.** A passage; a way; *especially*, a narrow and difficult way. **2.** A document entitling one to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket of free transit or free admission. **3.** (*Fencing.*) A thrust; a push. **4.** A movement of the hand over or along any thing. **5.** State of things; condition; conjuncture.

Pass'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, or the like. **2.** Such as may be suffered to pass; tolerable; admissible; moderate.

Pass'a-bly, *adv.* In a passable manner; tolerably.

Pas-sāde' (pas-sād'), **Pas-sā'do**, or **Pas-sä'do**, } *n.* [See PASS, *v.*] (*Fencing.*) A push or thrust.

Păs'sage, *n.* [L. Lat. *passagium*. See PASS.] **1.** Act of passing; motion of any kind from point to point; a going by, over, or through; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) Journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; travel. (*b.*) Hence, fare. (*c.*) Decease; death. **2.** Way or course through or by which one passes; road. **3.** Hence, *specifically*, a room giving access to other apartments in a building; a hall. **4.** Event; any thing which has happened; incident; occurrence. **5.** Separate part or portion of something continuous; *especially*, part of a book or text; an extract. **6.** Act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; enactment. **7.** A pass or encounter.

Syn.—Passing.—In America, we speak of the *passage* of a bill through a legislative body; in England, they always say the *passing* of a bill or act.

Păs'sant, *a.* [See PASS, *v.*] (*Her.*) Walking;—a term applied to any animal on a shield, which appears to walk leisurely.

Pass'-book, *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information.

Păs'sen-ger, *n.* [O. Eng. *passager*, Cf. MESSENGER.] A passer or passer-by; a traveler, especially by some established conveyance.

Passe-partout (pās'par'tōō'). [Fr., fr. *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, every where.] **1.** That by which one can pass any where. **2.** *Specifically*, a master-key; a latch-key. **3.** A light picture-frame of card-board serving for several pictures.

Pass'er, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

Păs'ser-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong.

Păs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being passible.

Păs'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *passibilis*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Păs'sim, *adv.* [Lat.] Here and there; every where.

Pass'ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly.

Pass'ing-bĕll, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that rings immediately after death, or while the body of the deceased person is being carried to the place of interment.

Păs'sion (păsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *passio*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] **1.** A suffering or enduring. **2.** *Specifically*, the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Savior. **3.** Any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under the influence of the object; also, the capacity for emotion. **4.** Hence, strong feeling prompting to action; *specifically*, (*a.*) Anger; wrath. (*b.*) Love; ardent affection; fondness. (*c.*) Eager desire; controlling inclination. **5.** Hence, the object of love, fondness, ardent inclination, or the like.

Syn.—Passion; feeling; emotion.—When any *feeling* or *emotion* completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*; as, a *passion* for music, dress, &c.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

Păs'sion-ate (păsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Easily moved to anger. **2.** Showing or expressing passion; moved to strong feeling, love, desire, or the like.

Păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a passionate manner.

Păs'sion-ate-ness, *n.* State of being passionate.

Păs'sion-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower and plant;—so named from a fancied resemblance between its parts and the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion.

Păs'sion-less, *a.* Void of passion; of a calm temper.

Păs'sion-week, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter;—so called because in that week our Savior's passion took place.

Păs'sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *passivus*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] **1.** Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences. **2.** Incapable of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate.

Passive obedience, the doctrine that it is the duty of the subject or citizen to submit, in all cases, to the existing government.—*Passive verb* (*Gram.*), a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent.

Syn.—Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Păs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a passive manner; unresistingly.

Păs'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being passive.

Pass'less, *a.* Having no pass or passage.

Pass'ō-ver, *n.* [From *pass* and *over*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (*a.*) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. (*b.*) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

Pass'pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *passeport*, orig. a permission to leave a port or to sail into it, from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a port, harbor.] **1.** A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents; also, a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place by land or water. **2.** A safe-conduct. **3.** A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. **4.** Hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

Pass'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

Past (6), *p. a.* Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished.

Past, *prep.* **1.** Further than; beyond the reach or influence of. **2.** Beyond in time; after.

Pāste, *n.* [From Lat. *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pascere*, to feed.] **1.** A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk. **2.** Dough prepared for pies, and the like. **3.** A fine kind of glass, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.

Pāste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASTING.] To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

Pāste'bōard, *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper board, used for a great variety of purposes.

Păs'tel, *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] **1.** A colored crayon. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil*.] **2.** A plant affording a blue dye; also, the coloring matter obtained from it.

Păs'tern, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasturon*.] The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

Păs'til, **Pas-tille'**, } *n.* [Lat. *pastillus*, a little loaf, a lozenge. See PASTE.] **1.** (*Pharmacy.*) A small cone made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room. **2.** An aromatic or medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery. **3.** See PASTEL, 1.

Pas'tīme, *n.* [From *pass* and *time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

Syn.—Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pas'tor (6), *n.* [Lat., from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** A shepherd. **2.** A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.

Pas'tor-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to shepherds, or to the life of shepherds. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church,

Pas'tor-al, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

Päs'to-rä'le, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in a rural, gentle style, as its name indicates. (*b.*) A kind of dance.

Pas'tor-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a pastor.

Pas'tor-ate (45), *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.

Pas'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office or rank of pastor; pastorate.

Pās'try, *n.* [See PASTE.] Articles of food in general which are made, either wholly or chiefly, of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

Pās'try-cook, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste.

Past'ūr-age, *n.* **1.** The business of feeding or grazing cattle. **2.** Land appropriated to grazing. **3.** Grass for feed.

Pȧst'ūre (pȧst'yu̯r, 53), *n.* [Lat. *pastura*, from *parcere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** Grass for the food of cattle. **2.** Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.

Pȧst'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASTURING.] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food. [ground; to graze.

Pȧst'ūre, *v. i.* To take food by eating grass from the

Pās'ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasté*, pie, pasty. See PASTE.] A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.

Păt, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *pat*, imp. of *put*, Ger. *pasz*, D. *pas* and *pat*, v. t. See *pat*, to tap.] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose; fit; convenient.

Păt, *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; seasonably; fitly.

Păt, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A light, quick blow with the fingers or hand. **2.** A small mass which is beat into shape by pats.

Păt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTING.] [Cf. H. Ger. *patschen*, to strike, tap, and Eng. BAT.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Pătch, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. **2.** Hence, any thing resembling such a piece of cloth. **3.** A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to heighten beauty. **4.** A small piece of ground; a plot.

Pătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATCHED (păcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATCHING.] [Prov. Ger. *patschen*, *batschen*. Cf. BOTCH.] **1.** To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. **2.** To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. **3.** To adorn, as the face, with a patch. **4.** To put together of ill-assorted parts; to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way.

Pătch'er, *n.* One who patches or botches.

Pătch'er-y, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery; [*Rare.*]

Pătch'work (-wûrk), *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts.

Pāte, *n.* [Cf. L. and Prov. Ger. *pattkopf*, *patzkopf*, scabby-head, *patt*, *patz*, scab.] The head; the top of the head.

Păt'e-făc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *patefactio*, from *patefacere*, to make or lay open, from *patere*, to lie or be open, and *facere*, to make.] The act of laying open or manifesting; open declaration.

Pa-tĕl'lă, *n.; pl.* ***PA-TĔL'LÆ***; Eng. pl. PA-TĔL'LĀS. [Lat., a small pan, the knee-pan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish.] (*Anat.*) The knee-pan, or cap of the knee.

Păt'en, *n.* [Lat. *patina*, *patena*.] The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

Pā'tent, or **Păt'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *patens*, p. pr. of *patere*, to be open.] **1.** Open; expanded; evident; manifest; public; apparent. **2.** (*Bot.*) Spreading. **3.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters *patent*. **4.** Hence, appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use.

Păt'ent, *n.* A letter patent, or letters patent; a writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

Păt'ent, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATENTING.] To secure the exclusive right of to a person.

Păt'ent-ee', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent.

Pa-tĕr'nal (14), *a.* [Lat. *paternus*, from *pater*, a father.] **1.** Pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father. **2.** Derived from a father; hereditary.

Pa-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* The relation of a father to his offspring; fathership; fatherhood; hence, origination or authorship. [Prayer.

Pā'ter-nŏs'ter, *n.* [Lat., Our Father.] The Lord's

Pȧth, *n.; pl.* PȦTHS (pȧthz). [A.-S. *pädh*, *padh*, O. H. Ger. *phat*, *phad*, *pad*, Gr. *πάτος*, Skr. *patha*, from *path*, to go.] **1.** A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves, or has moved; road; route; passage. **2.** *Specifically*, a narrow way beaten by the foot. **3.** Course of action, conduct, or procedure.

Pa-thĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief.

Syn. — Affecting; moving; touching.

Pa-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

Păth'less, *a.* Destitute of paths; untrodden.

Pa-thŏg'no-mŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. *παθογνωμονικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, from *πάθος*, a suffering, and *γνωμονικός*, experienced or skilled.] (*Med.*) Characteristic of a disease.

Pa-thŏg'no-my, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, passion, and *γνώμη*, a means of knowing, judgment, from *γνῶναι*, *γιγνώσκειν*, to know.] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Păth'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to pathology or to
Păth'o-lŏg'ic-al, } diseases.

Pa-thŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

Pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science which has for its object the knowledge of disease.

Pā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] That which excites emotions and passions; *especially*, that which awakens tender emotions; pathetic quality.

Pȧth'wāy, *n.* **1.** A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. **2.** Course or method of action.

Păt'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *patibilis*, from *pati*, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured.

Pā'tience (pā'shenss), *n.* **1.** Quality of being patient; the suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper. **2.** Act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. **3.** Perseverance.

Syn. — Resignation. — *Patience* refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, &c.; *resignation*, to his submission to the will of another. The Stoic may be *patient;* the Christian is both *patient* and *resigned*. "In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer, and the calmness with which he submits is called *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body."

Pā'tient (pā'shent), *a.* [Lat. *patiens*, p. pr. of *pati*, to suffer.] **1.** Suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive; persevering. **2.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty.

Pā'tient (pā'shent), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents. **2.** A diseased person under medical treatment.

Pā'tient-ly, *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness; without undue haste or eagerness.

Păt'in, *n.* See PATEN.

Patois (pȧt-wȧ'), *n.* [Fr., as if from an O. Fr. word *paois*, with *t* euphonically inserted, from a hypoth. Lat. *pagensis*, belonging to the country, from *pagus*, the country.] An uncultivated idiom; a provincial form of speech.

Pā'tri-ärch, *n.* [Lat. *patriarcha*, Gr. *πατριάρχης*, from *πατριά*, lineage especially by the father's side, from *πατήρ*, father, and *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in Biblical history. **2.** (*Eastern Churches.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

Pā'tri-ärch'al, } *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to pa-
Pā'tri-ärch'ie, } triarchs; possessed by patriarchs. **2.** Subject to a patriarch.

Pā'tri-ärch'ate, *n.* **1.** Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. **2.** Residence of a patriarch.

Pā'tri-ärch-shĭp, *n.* Office of a patriarch.

Pā'tri-ärch'y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

Pa-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *a.* [Lat. *patricius*, from *patres*, fathers or senators.] Pertaining or appropriate to a person of high birth; senatorial; noble.

Pa-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* A person of high birth; a nobleman.

Păt'ri-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father.

Păt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

Păt'ri-mō'ni-al-ly, *adv.* By inheritance.

Păt'ri-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.] **1.** A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. **2.** A church estate or revenue.

Pā'tri-ot, *n.* [From Gr. *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, from *πάτριος*, established by forefathers, fr. *πατήρ*, father.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Pā'tri-ot, *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotic.

Pā'tri-ŏt'ic, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country. [country.

Pā'tri-ot-ĭşm, *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of

Pa-trĭs'tic, } *a.* [From Lat. *pater*, gen. *patris*, a
Pa-trĭs'tic-al, } father.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.

Pa-trōl', *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A marching round of a guard in the night, to watch and secure the safety of a camp or other place. **2.** The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

Pa-trōl', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATROLLING.] [Fr. *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. Fr. *patouiller*, to paddle, to paw about, to patrol, from *patte*, a paw.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard.

Pa-trōl', *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

Pā'tron, *n.* [Lat. *patronus*, from *pater*, *patris*, a father.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. **2.** Hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate; a defender. **3.** (*Canon* or *Common Law.*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

Pā'tron-āge, *n.* **1.** Special countenance or support. **2.** Guardianship, as of a saint. **3.** (*Canon Law.*) Right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. [favoring.

Pā'tron-al, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting;

Pā'tron-ess, *n.* A female patron.

Pā'tron-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATRONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATRONIZING.] **1.** To act as patron toward; to support; to favor. **2.** To assume the air of a superior and protector toward; — in an unfavorable sense.

Pā'tron-īz'er, *n.* One who patronizes.

Pā'tron-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of a patron.

Pă'tro-nўm'ic, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικόν, (sc. ῥῆμα), from πατήρ, πατρός, father, and ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; a modification of the father's name borne by the son.

Pă'tro-nўm'ic-al, *a.* Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors.

Pa-trōōn', *n.* [D. *patroon*, a patron, protector. See PATRON.] One of the first proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Păt'ten, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe.] **1.** A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet. **2.** (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column.

Păt'ten, *v. i.* To move on pattens.

Păt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTERING.] [A frequentative of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike as falling drops of water or hail.

Păt'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to strike or beat in drops, as water; to spatter, to sprinkle. **2.** To repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers.

Păt'ter, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds.

Păt'tern, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, patron and pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar. **2.** A specimen; a sample; an instance; an example. **3.** A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment. **4.** Figure or style of ornamental execution. **5.** (*Founding.*) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal.

Păt'tern, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTERNING.] **1.** To make in imitation of some model; to copy. **2.** To serve as an example to be followed.

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

Păt'ty, *n.* [Fr. *pâté*. See PASTY.] A little pie.

Păt'ty-păn, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

Pạu'çi-ty, *n.* [Lat. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, little.] **1.** Fewness; smallness of number. **2.** Smallness of quantity; exiguity.

Pạu'gie, *n.* [Corrupted from the Indian *mishcuppâuog*, pl. of *mishcùp*, from *mishe-cuppi*, large, thick-scaled.] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; the porgy. See PORGY.

Pạul, *n.* **1.** An Italian coin. **2.** A pawl; a detent. See PAWL.

Pạu'līne, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling St. Paul or his writings.

Pạunch, or **Păunch**, *n.* [From Lat. *pantex*, *panticis*.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

Pạu'per, *n.* [Lat. *pauper*.] A poor person; *especially*, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance; or one supported by some public provision.

Pạu'per-ĭsm, *n.* State of being a pauper, or destitute of the means of support.

Syn. — Poverty; indigence; penury; want; need. See POVERTY.

Pạu'per-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAUPERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAUPERIZING.] To reduce to pauperism.

Pạuse, *n.* [Lat. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις, from παύειν, to make to cease, to cease.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; cessation. **2.** Suspense; hesitation. **3.** A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point. **4.** (*Mus.*) A character, thus [𝄐], placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time; a hold.

Syn. — See CESSATION.

Pạuse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAUSING.] **1.** To make a short stop; to cease for a time. **2.** To be intermitted.

Syn. — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAVING.] [Low Lat. *pavare*, *paviare*, from Lat. *pavire*, to beat, ram, or tread down.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone or brick. **2.** To prepare the way for; to facilitate the introduction of.

Pāve'ment, *n.* A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage.

Pāv'er, *n.* One who lays stones for a pavement.

Pāv'ier (pāv'yer), *n.* A paver. See PAVER.

Pa-vĭl'ion (pa-vĭl'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly and a tent.] **1.** A temporary movable habitation; a tent. **2.** (*Arch.*) A kind of building or turret, usually insulated and having a roof which is sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. **3.** (*Mil.*) A tent raised on posts.

Pa-vĭl'ion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAVILIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAVILIONING.] To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

Pāv'ing, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

Pāv'ior (pāv'yur), *n.* One who paves; a paver.

Păv'o-nīne, *a.* [Lat. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, peacock.] Belonging to the peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

Pạw, *n.* [W. *pawen*, allied to O. Fr. *poe*, L. Ger. *pote*, D. *poot*, N. H. Ger. *pfote*.] **1.** The foot of beasts of prey having claws. **2.** The hand; — in contempt.

Pạw, *v. i.* To scrape with the fore foot.

Pạw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAWING.] **1.** To handle with the paws; hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely. **2.** To scrape with the fore foot.

Pạwl, *n.* [W. *pawl*, a pole, a stake.] (*Mech.*) A short, movable bar, to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.; a catch, click, detent, or rachet.

Pạwn, *n.* [O. Fr. *pan*, pledge, assurance, Icel. *pantr*, O. H. Ger. *pfant*, N. H. Ger. *pfand*.] **1.** Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed. **2.** A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

Pạwn, *n.* [O. Fr. *peon*, a walker, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A common man, or piece of the lowest rank, in chess.

Pạwn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAWNING.] **1.** To deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed. **2.** To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake; to wager.

Pạwn'brō-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods. [rity.

Pạwn-ee', *n.* One to whom a pawn is delivered as secu-

Pạwn'er, **Pạwn-or'**, *n.* One who pawns or deposits a pledge for the payment of borrowed money.

Pạw-pạw', *n.* See PAPAW.

Păx, *n.* [Lat., peace.] A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace*.

Păx'wăx, **Păx'y-wăx'y**, *n.* [Ger. *haarwachs*, the sinewy, extremity of the muscles.] A strong, stiff, cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse.

Pāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAYING.] [From Lat. *pacare*, to pacify, appease, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] **1.** To discharge one's obligations to; to make due return to; to compensate; to requite. **2.** Hence, to retort or revenge upon; in a bad sense, to punish. **3.** To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due; to render duly. **4.** (*Naut.*) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, and the like, with a composition of tallow, resin, &c.; to bream.

To pay off, (*a.*) To make compensation to and discharge. (*b.*) To retort or revenge upon; to requite; to punish. — *To pay on*, to lay on with repeated applications, as blows. — *To pay out* (*Naut.*), to slacken, extend, or cause to run out.

Pāy, *v. i.* To recompense; to make payment or requital; hence, to be remunerative or profitable.

Syn. — To fulfill: reward; recompense; return.

Pāy, *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; compensation; recompense; payment; hire.

Pāy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.

Pāy'-dāy, *n.* The day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; hence, a day of reckoning or retribution.

Pāy-ee', *n.* The person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

Pāy'er (4), *n.* One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

Pāy'-mȧs'ter, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to pay wages, as in an army or navy, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

Pāy'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of paying. **2.** That which is paid; reward; recompense; requital; sometimes, deserved chastisement.

Pāy'nim, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

Pāy'-rōll, *n.* A list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums which are to be paid to them.

Pēa, *n.*; *pl.* PĒAS, or PĒAṢE. [A.-S. *pisa*, *piosa*, Lat. *pisum*, *pisa*, Gr. *πίσον*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, of many varieties, much cultivated for food.

☞ When a definite number is referred to, the plural is written *peas;* as, two *peas*, five *peas;* but when an indefinite quantity or bulk is spoken of, it is written *pease.*

Pēaçe, *n.* [Lat. *pax*, *pacis*, A.-S. *pais.*] **1.** A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose. **2.** Freedom from war; exemption from, or cessation of hostilities. **3.** Absence of civil disturbance; public tranquillity; **4.** Quietness of mind or conscience; tranquillity; calmness. **5.** A state of reconciliation; harmony; concord.

Pēaçe'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Free from war, tumult, public commotion, or private feud or quarrel. **2.** Disposed to peace. **3.** Undisturbed by anxiety or excitement.

Syn. — Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; mild; still. — *Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, &c., in reference to external hostility, attack, &c.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance. The former denotes "in the spirit of peace;" the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace." A *peaceable* disposition; a *peaceable* adjustment of difficulties; a *peaceful* life.

Pēaçe'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

Pēaçe'a-bly, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly.

Pēaçe'fụl, *a.* **1.** Possessing peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion. **2.** Pacific; mild.

Syn. — Calm; quiet; still; undisturbed. See PEACEABLE.

Pēaçe'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; gently; calmly.

Pēaçe'fụl-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being peaceful; quiet.

Pēaçe'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Pēaçe'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* An offering to procure peace or to express thanks.

Pēaçe'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

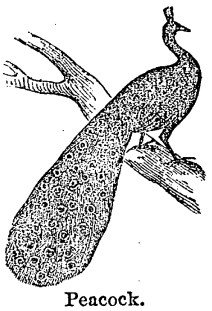
Pēach, *n.* [From Lat. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*), a Persian apple, a peach.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates, and highly esteemed.

Pēach, *v. t.* **1.** To impeach. **2.** To accuse of crime; to inform against.

Pēach, *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*Low.*]

Pēa'chĭck, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

Pēa'cŏck, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from A.-S. *pâwa*, Lat. *pavo.*] (*Ornith.*) The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged.



Peacock.

Pēa'hĕn, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

Pēa'-jăck'et, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

Pēak, *n.* [A.-S. *peac*, W. *pig.* Cf. BEAK and PIKE.] A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point; *specifically*, (*a.*) the sharp top of a hill or mountain. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

Pēak, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEAKED (peekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEAKING.] (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or nearly so.

Pēak'ed (pēk'ed *or* peekt, 60), *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

Pēal, *n.* [An abbrev. of Fr. *appel*, a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, from *appeler*, to call, Lat. *appellare.* Cf. APPEAL.] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c. **2.** A set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.

Pēal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEALING.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

Pē'an, *n.* [See PÆAN.] A song of praise and triumph.

Pēa'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the earth-nut. See EARTH-NUT.

Peâr (pâr, 4), *n.* [A.-S. *peru*, *pirum.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.

Pēarl (14), *n.* [A.-S. *pearl*, *parl*, L. Lat. *perla*, *perula*, as if from a Lat. word *pirula*, dim. of *pirum*, a pear, or from *beryllus*, beryl.] **1.** A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster. **2.** Hence, something very precious; a jewel. **3.** Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. [*Poet.*] **4.** (*Print.*) A variety of printing-type, in size between agate and diamond.

☞ This line is printed in the kind of type called *pearl.*

Pēarl'ăsh, *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes.

Pēarl'-oys'ter, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

Pēarl'-whīte, *n.* A white powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and used as a cosmetic.

Pēarl'y, *a.* **1.** Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. **2.** Resembling pearls.

Syn. — Clear; pure; transparent.

Peâr'māin, or **Peâr-māin'**, *n.* A variety of the apple.

Pĕas'ant, *n.* [O. Fr. *païsant*, N. Fr. *paysan*, from Lat. *pagus*, the country.] One whose business is rural labor; *especially*, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

Syn. — Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

Pĕas'ant-ry, *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil; laborers; peasants; rustics.

Pēas'-cŏd, *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea.

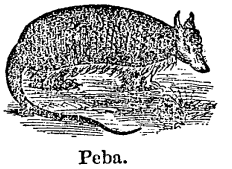
Pēaṣe, *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. See PEA.

Pēat, *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *pitt*, *pytt*, Eng. *pit.*] A substance consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. When dried, it is often used for fuel.

Pēat'-mŏss, *n.* **1.** The vegetables which, when decomposed, become peat. **2.** A fen producing peat.

Pēat'y, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

Pē'bâ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America.



Peba.

Pĕb'ble, *n.* [A.-S. *pabol.* Cf. Icel. *pöpull*, a ball.] **1.** A small, roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water. **2.** Transparent and colorless rock-crystal.

Pĕb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with pebbles.

Pe-can' (pe-kăn' *or* pe-kawn'), } *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pa-*
Pe-cä'nâ, } *cana.*] (*Bot.*) A species of hickory, and its fruit, growing in North America.

Pĕc'a-ry, *n.* See PECCARY.

Pĕc'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.

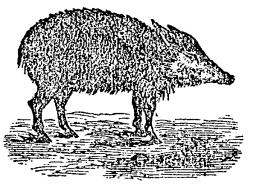
Pĕc'ca-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *peccare*, to sin.] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

Pĕc'ca-dĭl'lo, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, Lat. *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecare*, to sin.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. [ful. **2.** Offense.

Pĕc'cȧn-çy, *n.* **1.** The quality of being peccant or sin-

Pĕc'cant, *a.* [Lat. *peccans*, p. pr. of *peccare*, to sin.] **1.** Sinning; criminal. **2.** Morbid; corrupt; not healthy.

Pĕc'ca-ry, *n.* [The South American name.] A pachyderm about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck. They are found from Arkansas to Brazil.



Peccary.

Pĕck, *n.* [Prob. a modification of *pack.*] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. **2.** Hence, a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of troubles. [*Colloq.*]

Pĕck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PECKED (pĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PECKING.] [A modification of *pick*, q. v.] **1.** To strike with the beak. **2.** To delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax. **3.** To pick up with the beak. **4.** To strike with small and repeated blows.

Pĕck, *v. i.* To make strokes with the beak, or something like a beak.

Pĕck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pecks.

Pĕc'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb.

Pĕc'ti-nal, *n.* [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb, from *pectere*, to comb, Gr. πεκτεῖν.] (*Ichth.*) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pĕc'ti-nate, **Pĕc'ti-nā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare*, to comb, from *pecten*, comb.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

Pĕc'to-ral, *a.* [Lat. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] **1.** Pertaining to the breast. **2.** Relating to diseases of the chest.

Pĕc'to-ral, *n.* **1.** A breastplate; especially, a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A pectoral fin. **3.** A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Pĕc'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PECULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PECULATING.] [Lat. *peculari*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle.

Pĕc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement of public money or goods. [public.

Pĕc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who peculates or defrauds the public.

Pe-cūl'iar (pe-kūl'yar), *a.* [Lat. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, private property.] **1.** Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not general; appropriate. **2.** Particular; individual.

Syn. — Special; especial. — *Peculiar* is from the Roman *peculium*, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to *peculiar;* as, a *peculiar* style, *peculiar* manners, &c.; and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest; as, *peculiar* care, watchfulness, satisfaction, &c. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a *special* act of Congress; *especial* pains, &c.

Pe-cūl'iar, *n.* **1.** Exclusive property. **2.** (*Eng. Canon Law.*) A particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself, and exemption from that of the bishop's court.

Pe-cūl-iăr'i-ty (-yăr'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** Quality of being peculiar; appropriateness; specialty; individuality. **2.** That which is peculiar; individuality; particularity.

Pe-cūl'iar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PECULIARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PECULIARIZING.] To appropriate; to make peculiar.

Pe-cūl'iar-ly (pe-kūl'yar-lў), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; singly; unusually; especially.

Pe-cūn'ia-ry (pe-kūn'ya-rў), *a.* [Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, originally property in cattle, from *pecus*, cattle. Cf. PECULIUM.] **1.** Relating to money, or to wealth or property. **2.** Consisting of money.

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic, **Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic-al**, *a.* Suiting or belonging to a teacher of children, or to a pedagogue.

Pĕd'a-gŏg-ĭsm, *n.* Business, character, and manners of a pedagogue.

Pĕd'a-gŏgue, *n.* [Lat. *pædagogus*, Gr. παιδαγωγός, from παῖς, παιδός, a boy, and ἄγειν, to lead, guide.] **1.** A teacher of children; a schoolmaster. **2.** One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits; a pedant.

Pē'dal, *a.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

Pĕd'al, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lever, acted on by the foot, as in the piano-forte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

Pĕd'ant, *n.* [It. *pedante*, orig. a pedagogue, contr. from *pedagogante*, Lat. *pædagogans*, p. pr. of *pædagogare*, to teach children.] One who makes a display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

Pe-dănt'ic, **Pe-dănt'ic-al**, *a.* Suiting, belonging to, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning.

Pe-dănt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedantical manner.

Pĕd'ant-ry, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning or of knowledge of any kind.

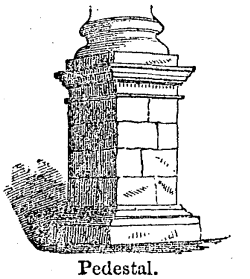
Pĕd'dle, *v. i.* [A modification of *paddle*, dim. of *pad*, to go.] **1.** To go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods; to hawk. **2.** To be busy about trifles.

Pĕd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEDDLING.] To retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk.

Pĕd'dler, *n.* One who peddles; a traveling trader.

Pĕd'dler-y, *n.* The trade or the goods of a peddler; hawking; small wares sold by peddlers.

Pĕd'es-tal, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and O. H. Ger. *stal*, station, place, from *stallan*, *stellan*, to place.] (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.



Pedestal.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *n.* One who walks or journeys on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot.

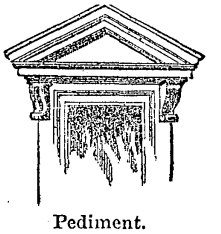
Pe-dĕs'tri-an-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEDESTRIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEDESTRIANIZING.] To practice walking.

Pĕd'i-çel, *n.* [Lat. *pediculus*, *pediclus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

Pĕd'i-gree, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *par degrés*, by degrees; for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

☞ By some authorities, this word is said to be derived from the French *pied-de-grue* (crane's foot), a name formerly applied to the heraldic genealogical trees from their form.

Pĕd'i-ment, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Arch.*) The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decoration over doors, windows, gates, &c.



Pediment.

Pĕd'lar, **Pĕd'ler**, *n.* See PEDDLER.

Pē'do-băp'tĭsm, *n.* [From Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child, and βάπτισμα, βαπτισμός, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pē'do-băp'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Pe-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] (*Mech.*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over.

Pe-dŭn'cle (pe-dŭnk'l), *n.* [Lat. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

Peduncle.

Pe-dŭn'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

Peek, *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEELING.] [From Lat. *pĭlare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, pillage, from *pilus*, a hair; or from *pīlare* in *compīlare*, to plunder, pillage.] **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to decorticate. **2.** To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, &c. **3.** Hence, to plunder; to pillage.

Peel, *v. i.* To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind.

Peel, *n.* The skin or rind of any thing.

Peel, *n.* [Lat. *pala*.] A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers; hence, any large fire-shovel.

Peel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, peels, strips, or flays; a plunderer; a pillager.

Peep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEEPED (peept); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEEPING.] [D. *piepen*, Ger. *pipen*, Lat. *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp; hence, to begin to appear, the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell being transferred to the look accompanying it.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp. **2.** To begin to appear; to look out slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peep, *n.* **1.** The cry of a young chicken; chirp. **2.** First outlook or appearance; a sly look.

Peep'er, *n.* **1.** A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird. **2.** One who peeps or looks out slyly; a spy. **3.** The eye. [*Cant.*]

Peer, *n.* [From Lat. *par*, equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, &c.; an equal; a match; a mate. **2.** A comrade; a companion; an associate. **3.** A nobleman.

Peer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEERING.] [Norm. Fr. *perer*, equiv. to Fr. *paraître*, Lat.

parere. Cf. APPEAR.] To look narrowly, curiously, or sharply; to peep. [body of peers.

Peer'age, *n.* **1.** The rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** The

Peer'ess, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.

Peer'less, *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequaled; matchless; superlative.

Peer'less-ly, *adv.* In a peerless manner; matchlessly.

Peer'less-ness, *n.* The state of being peerless.

Pee'vish, *a.* [O. Eng. *pevische*, *pevisse*, *pevysse*, most prob. corrupt. from Fr. *pervers*, Eng. *perverse*, q. v., the letter *r* in each syllable being omitted.] **1.** Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted. **2.** Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

Syn. — Fretful; querulous; petulant; cross; ill-natured; ill-tempered; testy; spleeny; irritable; waspish; captious; discontented.

Pee'vish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner; fretfully.

Pee'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance.

Pĕg, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *piic* or *pîc*, a little needle or pin, *pyccan*, to prick.] A wooden nail or pin.

Pĕg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEGGING.] **1.** To fasten with pegs. **2.** Hence, to confine, restrict, restrain, or limit.

Pē'kŏe, or **Pĕk'ŏe**, *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou*, Fr. *pé-kao*, *péko*.] A kind of black tea.

Pe-lā'gi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of the 4th cent. who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works.

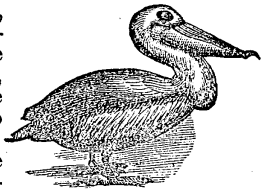
Pe-lā'gi-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pĕl'e-can, *n.* See PELICAN.

Pĕl'e-rine, *n.* [Fr. *pélerine*, a tippet, fr. *pélerin*, a pilgrim, palmer, from Lat. *peregrinus*, foreign, alien.] A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.

Pĕlf, *n.* [Abbrev. from O. Eng. *pelfry*, booty, from Lat. *pilare*, to plunder, and *facere*, to make. Cf. PILFER.] Money; riches; wealth; — generally conveying the idea of something ill gotten or worthless.

Pĕl'i-can, *n.* [Lat. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελικάν, πελεκάνος, the woodpecker, the joiner-bird, and also a water-bird of the pelican kind, from πελεκᾶν, to hew with an ax, from πέλεκυς, an ax.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A large web-footed water-fowl remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch, capable of holding many quarts of water. **2.** A chemical glass vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out, and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit.



Pelican.

Pe-lisse' (pe-lees'), *n.* [From Lat. *pelliceus*, *pellicea*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin.] A silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

Pĕll, *n.* [Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] **1.** A skin or hide. **2.** A roll of parchment.

Pĕl'let, *n.* [L. Lat. *pelota*, *pilota*, from Lat. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball.

Pĕl'li-cle, *n.* [Lat. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pĕll-mĕll', *adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle*, prob. from *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix, as when different kinds of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel.] In utter confusion; with disorderly mixture.

Pel-lū'cid, *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright.] Admitting the passage of light; translucent; clear.

Pĕl'lu-cĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being pellucid; partial
Pel-lū'cid-ness, } or imperfect transparency.

Pĕlt, *n.* [Ger. *pelz*, a pelt, fur. See PELISSE.] The skin of a beast with the hair on; an undressed hide.

Pĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PELTING.] [Fr. *peloter*, to knock about the ball, to pelt with snowballs, to beat, from *pelote*, a ball; or contracted from *pellet*, q. v.] **1.** To strike with pellets or missiles. **2.** To use as a missile.

Pĕlt, *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

Pĕl'tate, } *a.* [From Lat. *pelta*, a small shield in the
Pĕl'tā-ted, } shape of a half-moon; Gr. πέλτη.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a shield; — said of a leaf or other organ.

Pĕlt'-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

Pĕlt'ry, *n.* [Fr. *pelleterie*, peltry, furriery, from Lat. *pellis*, a skin. See PELT.] **1.** Skins with the fur on them; furs. **2.** A worthless or refuse object.

Pĕl'vic, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pĕl'vis, *n.* [Lat. *pelvis*, a basin, laver.] (*Anat.*) The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, inclosing the internal urinary and genital organs.

Pĕm'mi-can, *n.* **1.** Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun. **2.** Meat cut in thin slices, dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

Pĕn, *n.* [Lat. *penna*, Icel. *penni*, A.-S. *pinn*.] An instrument used for writing; — often used figuratively for one who uses a pen; a writer.

Pĕn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENNING.] To write; to compose and commit to paper.

Pĕn, *n.* [See *infra*.] A small inclosure for beasts.

Pĕn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENNED, or PENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENNING.] [O. Eng. *pinne*, *pynnen*, to bolt a door; A.-S. *on-pinnian*, to bolt in.] To confine in a small inclosure or narrow place.

Pē'nal, *a.* [Lat. *pœnalis*, from *pœna*, punishment; Gr. ποινή.] Pertaining to punishment; as, (*a.*) Enacting or threatening punishment. (*b.*) Incurring punishment. (*c.*) Inflicting punishment.

Pĕn'al-ty, *n.* [Contr. from *penality*.] **1.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense. **2.** Forfeiture; fine.

Pĕn'ançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *penance*, O. It. *penanza*. See PAIN.] Suffering imposed or submitted to as a punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence.

Pe-nā'tēs, *n. pl.* [Lat., from the root *pen*, whence *penitus*, inward, interior.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Italians.

Pĕn'case, *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

Pĕnçe, *n. pl.* of *penny*. See PENNY.

Penchant (pŏng'shŏng'), *n.* [Fr., from *pencher*, to incline, bend, as if from Lat. *pendicare*, from *pendere*, to hang down.] Inclination; decided taste.

Pĕn'çil, *n.* [Lat. *penicillum* and *penicillus*, equiv. to *peniculus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.] **1.** A small brush used by painters. **2.** An instrument used for writing and drawing. **3.** Hence, the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing. **4.** (*Opt.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light.

Pĕn'çil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENCILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENCILING.] To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

Pĕn'craft, *n.* **1.** Penmanship; chirography. **2.** Art of composing or writing; authorship.

Pĕnd'ant, *n.* [Fr., from *pendre*, to hang, Lat. *pendere*.] **1.** A hanging appendage, especially of an ornamental character; — also, an appendix or addition. **2.** An earring. **3.** (*Arch.*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture. **4.** A picture or print which hangs as a companion of another. **5.** A pennant. See PENNANT.

Pĕnd'en-çy, *n.* State of being undecided; suspense.

Pĕnd'ent, *a.* [Lat. *pendens*, p. pr. of *pendere*, to hang, be suspended.] **1.** Suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging. **2.** Jutting over; projecting; overhanging.

Pĕnd'ing, *p. a.* [Lat. *pendere*, to hang, be suspended.] Remaining undecided; in suspense.

Pĕnd'ing, *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during.

Pĕnd'u-loŭs (77), *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Supported from above; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging. [lous.

Pĕnd'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being pendu-

Pĕnd'u-lŭm, *n.*; *pl.* PĔND'U-LŬMS. [N. Lat., from *pendulus*, hanging, swinging. See *supra*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum.

Pĕn'e-tra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

Pĕn'e-tra-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being penetrated. **2.** Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

Pĕn'e-trā'li-a, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *penetralis*, penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] The recesses of a temple, palace, and the like; hence, hidden things or secrets.

Pĕn'e-trançe, } *n.* Quality of being penetrant; power
Pĕn'e-tran-çy, } of entering or piercing.

Pĕn'e-trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENETRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENETRATING.] [Lat. *penetrare*, *penetratum*, from the root *pen*. See PENATES.] **1.** To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to pierce. **2.** To touch with feeling; to make sensible; to affect. **3.** To arrive at the inner contents or meaning of; to comprehend. [intellect or the feelings.

Pĕn'e-trāte, *v. i.* To pass; to make way; to affect the

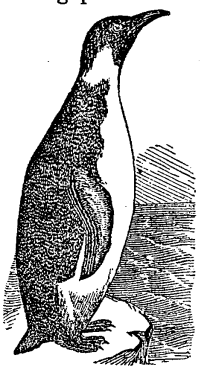
Pĕn'e-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of penetrating; physical or mental entrance into the interior of any thing. **2.** Acuteness; sharp discernment.

Syn. — Discernment; sagacity; sagaciousness; sharpness; discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

Pĕn'e-trā/tĭve, *a.* Tending to penetrate; piercing.

Pĕn'e-trā/tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being penetrative.

Pĕn'guin (pĕn'gwin), *n.* [From Lat. *pinguis*, fat.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.



Penguin.

Pen-ĭn'su-lā (-sū- *or* -shu-), *n.* [Lat. *peninsula*, or *pæninsula*, from *pæne*, almost, nearly, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the larger body of land by a narrow neck or isthmus.

Pen-ĭn'su-lar (-sū- *or* -shu-), *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

Pē'nis, *n.* [Lat.] The male organ of generation.

Pĕn'i-tençe, *n.* Condition of being penitent.

Syn. — Repentance; contrition; compunction; remorse.

Pĕn'i-tent, *a.* [Lat. *pœnitens*, p. pr. of *pœnitere*, to repent.] Repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

Pĕn'i-tent, *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin. **2.** One under church censure, but admitted to penance. **3.** One under the direction of a confessor.

Pĕn'i-tĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.

Pĕn'i-tĕn'tial-ry (-sha-rў), *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

Pĕn'i-tĕn'tia-ry, *n.* **1.** One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. **2.** One who does penance. **3.** A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor.

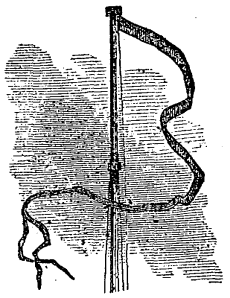
Pĕn'i-tent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence.

Pĕn'knīfe (pĕn'nīf), *n.*; *pl.* PĔN'KNĪVES. A small knife used for making and mending pens.

Pĕn'man, *n.*; *pl.* PĔN'MEN. One who uses the pen. (*a.*) One who writes a good hand. (*b.*) An author; a composer.

Pĕn'man-shĭp, *n.* **1.** Use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. **2.** Manner of writing; chirography.

Pĕn'nant, *n.* [Either fr. Lat. *penna*, feather, fr. *pendere*, to hang down, or from *pannus*, a cloth.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small flag; a banner; a long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war. (*b.*) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.



Pennant.

Pĕn'nāte, } *a.* [Lat. *penna-*
Pĕn'nā-ted, } *tus*, feathered, winged, from *penna*, feather, wing.] Winged; plume-shaped.

Pĕn'ni-less, *a.* [From *penny*.] Moneyless; destitute of money.

Pĕn'non, *n.* **1.** A wing; pinion. **2.** A pennant; a flag or streamer.

Pĕn'ny, *n.*; *pl.* PĔN'NIES, or PĔNCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [A.-S. *penig*, *peneg*, *pening*, *pending*, O. H. Ger. *pending*, *pendig*, Icel. *peningr*, cattle, money.] **1.** The twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings, or about two cents. **2.** Hence, a small sum; a groat; — also money in general, in certain phrases.

Pĕn'ny, *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *pound*, vulgarly pron. *pun.*] Containing a thousand in every pound's weight; — said of nails, and used chiefly in composition; as, *ten-penny* nails, of which a thousand weighed ten pounds.

Pĕn'ny-a-līn'er, *n.* One who furnishes matter to a public journal at so much a line; a writer for pay.

Pĕn'ny-pōst, *n.* One who carries letters from the post-office, and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny, or other small compensation.

Pĕn'ny-roy'al, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic herb growing in Europe; also, a North American plant resembling it.

Pĕn'ny-weight (-wāt), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny.

Pĕn'ny-wīse', *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of

Pĕn'ny-worth (pĕn'ny-wûrth, *colloq.* pĕn'nurth), *n.* **1.** As much as is bought for a penny. **2.** Good or advantageous bargain; purchase made. **3.** A small quantity; a bit.

Pĕn'sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; pendent; pendulous.

Pĕn'sĭle-ness, *n.* The state of being pensile.

Pĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *pensio*, a paying, payment, from *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; *especially*, a yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, needy authors, &c.

Pĕn'sion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENSIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to.

Pĕn'sion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Maintained by, or receiving, a pension. **2.** Consisting of a pension.

Pĕn'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A person who receives a pension for past services. **2.** One of the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand.

Pĕn'sion-er, *n.* **1.** One who receives an annual allowance for services; a dependent. **2.** [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board.] A student of the second rank, in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.), and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support.

Pĕn'sĭve, *a.* [It. *pensare*, to think or reflect, fr. *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, consider, intens. form of *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** Thoughtful, sober, or sad. **2.** Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Pĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Pĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy.

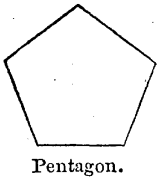
Pĕn'-stŏck, *n.* **1.** [Prob. from Eng. *pen*, that is, quill, and *stock*, the water often being discharged through a quill or other small pipe.] A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water-wheel. **2.** The barrel of a wooden pump. **3.** The handle of a pen.

Pĕnt, *p. p.* or *a.* [From *pen*.] Shut up; closely confined.

Pĕn'ta-căp'su-lar, *a.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and Lat. *capsula*, small box.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules.

Pĕn'ta-chôrd, *n.* [Gr. πεντάχορδος, five-stringed, from πέντε, five, and χορδή, string, chord.] **1.** An instrument of music with five strings. **2.** An order or system of five sounds.

Pĕn'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον, from πέντε, five, and γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides.



Pentagon.

Pen-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Having five corners or angles.

Pĕn'ta-grăph, *n.* The same as PANTOGRAPH, q. v.

Pĕn'ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having five equal sides.

Pĕn'ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pen-tăm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. πεντάμετρος, from πέντε, five, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests.

Pent-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and Lat. *angulus*, angle.] Having five corners or angles.

Pĕnt'ap-tōte, *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and πτωτός, fallen, declined, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases.

Pĕn'ta-spăst, *n.* [Gr. πεντάσπαστον, from πέντε, five, and σπάν, to draw, to pull.] An engine with five pulleys.

Pĕn'ta-stĭch (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος, of five lines or verses, from πέντε, five, and στίχος, line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pĕn'ta-stўle, *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and στῦλος, pillar.] (*Arch.*) An edifice with five columns in front.

Pĕn'ta-teūch, *n.* [Gr. πεντάτευχος, from πέντε, five, and τεῦχος, a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pĕn'ta-teūch'al, *a.* Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pĕn'te-cŏst, *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα), the fiftieth day, Pentecost.] **1.** A festival of the Jews, on the fiftieth day after the Passover. It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. (*Acts*, ii.)

Pĕn'te-cŏst'al, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide.

Pĕnt'-house, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, inclination, for *pende*, from Lat. *pendere*, to hang down, and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a lean-to.

Pĕn'tĭle, *n.* See PANTILE.

Pĕnt'rōof, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng. *roof*.] A roof with a slope on one side only.

Pē'nult, or **Pe-nŭlt'**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *penultima.*] (*Gram.* & *Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word.

Pe-nŭlt'i-mâ, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *syllaba*), from *penultimus*, *pænultimus*, the last but one, from *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last.] The same as PENULT.

Pe-nŭlt'i-mate (45), *a.* Of the last syllable but one; next before the last. [word; penult.

Pe-nŭlt'i-mate, *n.* The last syllable but one of a

Pe-nŭm'brâ, *n.* [Lat. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body. **2.** (*Paint.*) The point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.

Pe-nū'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* **1.** Showing penury or scarcity. **2.** Excessively saving in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault.

Syn.—Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly; sordid. See AVARICIOUS.

Pe-nū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a penurious manner.

Pe-nū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being penurious; scantiness; parsimony.

Syn.—Parsimoniousness; covetousness; avarice; closeness.

Pĕn'u-ry, *n.* [Lat. *penuria*, allied to Gr. πεῖνα, hunger, πενία, poverty, need.] Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty.

Pē'on, *n.* [Fr. *péon*, a foot-soldier in India, Sp. *peon*, one who travels on foot, a foot-soldier, a pawn in chess; Hind. *piyâdah*, a foot-soldier. See PAWN.] **1.** In India, a native constable. **2.** In Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt; a serf.

Pē'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. παιωνία, Lat. *pæonia*, from Παιονία, Pæonia, a large country north of Macedonia.] (*Bot.*) A plant having beautiful, showy flowers.

Pē'o'ple (pē'pl), *n.* [O. Eng. *peple*, *pople*, Lat. *populus.*] **1.** The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race.

☞ *People* is a collective noun, generally construed with a plural verb, and only occasionally used in the plural in the sense of nations or races.

2. Hence, persons generally; folks. **3.** The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class, as the noble or clerical; the populace; the vulgar.

Syn.—Nation.—When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, *nation* describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one *nation*, though politically subject to different forms of government.

Pē'o'ple (pē'pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEOPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEOPLING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

Pĕp'per, *n.* [Lat. *piper*, Gr. πέπερι, Skr. *pippali.*] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant and its fruit, of which there are very numerous species. Pepper has a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot, pungent taste.

Pĕp'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEPPERING.] **1.** To sprinkle with pepper. **2.** To pelt with shot. [food.

Pĕp'per-bŏx, *n.* A small box, for sprinkling pepper on

Pĕp'per-cŏrn, *n.* **1.** The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. **2.** Hence, something of insignificant value.]

Pĕp'per-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table.

Pĕp'per-ĭdġe, *n.* [See PIPERIDGE.] (*Bot.*) The tupelo, or black gum, a tree with very tough wood.

Pĕp'per-mĭnt, *n.* [Eng. *pepper* and *mint.*] (*Bot.*) An aromatic and pungent plant; also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

Pĕp'per-saụce, *n.* A condiment for the table made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

Pĕp'per-y, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or having the qualities of, pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** Irritable.

Pĕp'sin, *n.* [Gr. πέψις, a cooking, digestion, from πέπτειν, to cook, digest.] A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice. [tion.

Pĕp'tic, *a.* [See *supra.*] Relating to or promoting diges-

Pĕr'ad-vĕnt'ūre, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*, q. v.] By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Per-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERAMBULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERAMBULATING.] [Lat. *perambulare*, *perambulatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk through or over; to go round or about.

Per-ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of perambulating, or of passing or walking through or over. **2.** An annual survey of boundaries.

Per-ăm'bu-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** An instrument for measuring distances.

Per-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* So as to be perceived.

Per-çēive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERCEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERCEIVING.] [Lat. *percipere*, from the prefix *per* and *capere*, to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses. **2.** To take intellectual cognizance of; to see to be true.

Syn.—To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand.—To discern.—To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may *perceive* a man and a woman afar off without being able to *discern* which is the one and which the other.

Per-çēiv'er, *n.* One who perceives or observes.

Per-çĕnt'ağe, *n.* [From *per cent*, Lat. *per centum.* See CENT.] (*Com.*) The allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred. [ceptible.

Per-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being per-

Per-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived; discernible; perceivable. [be perceived.

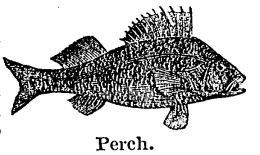
Per-çĕp'ti-bly, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to

Per-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perceptio.* See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment; cognition. **2.** (*Psychology.*) The faculty of perceiving; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses.

Syn.—Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

Per-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving; used in perception.

Pĕrch (14), *n.* [Lat. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη, so called from its dusky color, from πέρκος, dark-colored, dusky.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of several species, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp long fins.



Perch.

Pĕrch, *n.* [Lat. *pertica.*] **1.** A pole; a long staff; a rod. **2.** A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. **3.** A pole for fowls to alight and rest upon; a roost.

Pĕrch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERCHED (pĕrcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERCHING.] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird.

Pĕrch, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

Per-chançe', *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Pĕrch'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c. [perception.

Per-çĭp'i-ençe, *n.* Quality or act of being percipient;

Per-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *percipiens*, p. pr. of *percipere.* See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

Pĕr'co-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERCOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERCOLATING.] [Lat. *percolare*, *percolatum*, fr. the prefix *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain.] To cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.

Pĕr'co-lāte, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter. [filtrating; straining.

Pĕr'co-lā'tion, *n.* The act of percolating, or filtering;

Pĕr'co-lā'tor, *n.* A filtering machine.

Per-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *percussio*, *percutere*, *percussum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake, strike.] **1.** Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report. **2.** Hence, the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock. **3.** (*Med.*) Act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon.

Percussion cap, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.—*Percussion-lock*, a lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder.

Per-cŭs'sĭve, *a.* Striking against.

Per-cū'tient (-shent), *n.* [Lat. *percutiens*, p. pr. of *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] That which strikes, or has power to strike.

Per-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *perditio*, from *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin. **2.** Future misery or eternal death.

Per-dū', or **Pĕr'du**, } *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from *perdue*,
Per-dūe', or **Pĕr'due**, } lost, p. p. of *perdre*, to lose, Lat. *perdere.*] **1.** Lost to view; in concealment. **2.** Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes.

Pĕr'e-gri-nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *peregrinari*, *peregrinatus*, from *peregrinus*, foreign, from pref. *per*, through, over, and *ager*, *agri*, a territory, field.] To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country.

Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tion, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; abode in foreign countries.

Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tor, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries.

Pĕr'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Pĕr'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision.

Pĕr'emp-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive, final, from *perimere*, *peremptum*, to take away entirely, to destroy, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, and O. Lat. *emere*, to take.] **1.** Precluding debate or expostulation. **2.** Positive in opinion or judgment.

Syn. — Decisive; express; absolute; authoritative; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *perennis*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Lasting through the year. **2.** Hence, continuing without stop or intermission. **3.** (*Bot.*) Continuing more than two years.

Syn. — Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; unfailing; ceaseless; constant; enduring; permanent; uninterrupted; continual.

Per-ĕn'ni-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which lives or continues more than two years.

Per-ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

Per-ĕn'ni-ty, *n.* Quality of being perennial; lasting continuance.

Pĕr'fect (14, 115), *a.* [Lat. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere*, to perform, finish, from prefix *per*, through, and *facere*, to make, do.] **1.** Carried through; completed; filled up. **2.** *Especially*, not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. **3.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) Complete in moral excellences. (*b.*) (*Bot.*) Having both stamens and pistils.

Syn. — Finished; consummate; complete; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

Pĕr'fect, or **Per-fĕct'** (115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFECTING.] To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting.

Pĕr'fect-er, or **Per-fĕct'er**, *n.* One who makes perfect.

Per-fĕct'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

Per-fĕct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.

Per-fĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** State of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; perfectness. **2.** A quality, endowment, or acquirement, completely excellent, or of great worth.

Per-fĕc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

Per-fĕct'ive, *a.* **1.** Calculated or tending to perfect. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing completed or momentary action; — said of some forms of the verb.

Pĕr'fect-ly, *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; completely; totally; exactly; accurately.

Pĕr'fect-ness, *n.* State or quality of being perfect; [perfection.

Per-fĭ'çient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* [Lat. *perficiens*, p. pr. of *perficere*, to perform. See PERFECT.] One who performs a work; *especially*, one who endows a charity.

Per-fĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed. **2.** Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith. **3.** Guilty of violated allegiance.

Syn. — Treacherous; faithless; unfaithful; false-hearted; disloyal; traitorous.

Per-fĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

Per-fĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.

Pĕr'fi-dy, *n.* [Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*, faithless, fr. prefix *per*, through, beyond, and *fidus*, faithful.] Act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

Per-fō'li-ate, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *per*, through, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Surrounding the stem at the base.

Pĕr'fo-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFORATING.] [Lat. *perforare*, *perforatum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore.] To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate.

Pĕr'fo-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of perforating. **2.** A hole or aperture passing through or into the interior of any thing.

Pĕr'fo-ra-tĭve, *a.* Having power to perforate. [rates.

Pĕr'fo-rā'tor, *n.* An instrument that bores or perfo-

Per-fōrçe', *adv.* [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *force*.] By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Per-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFORMING.] [O. Eng. *parforme*, *parfourme*, *parfournen*, O. Fr. *parforner*, *parfornir*, *parfournir*, to finish, complete, from *par*, through, and *fournir*, to furnish, complete. Cf. Lat. *performare*, to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.] **1.** To carry through; to bring to completion. **2.** To execute; to discharge.

Syn. — To accomplish; do; act; transact; achieve; fulfill; effect; complete.

Per-fôrm', *v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work; *especially*, to go through with a public part, as in a drama, pantomime, or other exhibition of skill and capacity.

Per-fôrm'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being performed or done; practicable.

Per-fôrm'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of performing, or condition of being performed. **2.** That which is performed or accomplished; *especially*, an act of an elaborate or public character; an exhibition.

Syn. — Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-fôrm'er, *n.* One who performs; an actor.

Pĕr'fūme, or **Per-fūme'** (115), *n.* [From Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke, fume.] **1.** The scent or odor emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance. **2.** A substance that emits an agreeable scent.

Per-fūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFUMING.] To fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; to scent.

Per-fūm'er, *n.* One who perfumes, or whose trade it is to sell perfumes.

Per-fūm'er-y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

Per-fŭnc'to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; carelessly; negligently.

Per-fŭnc'to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *perfunctorius*, from *perfunctus*, p. p. of *perfungi*, to discharge, dispatch, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform.] Done without interest or zeal, and merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless; negligent.

Per-fūşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFUSING.] [Lat. *perfundere*, *perfusum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over.

Per-fū'şion, *n.* Act of perfusing, or of pouring or sprinkling over. [kle.

Per-fū'sĭve, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprin-

Per-hăps', *adv.* [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *hap*.] By chance; it may be; peradventure; possibly.

Pē'rĭ, *n.*; *pl.* PĒ'RIS. [Zend *pairikâ*, Per. *perî*, a female genius, a fairy.] (*Per. Myth.*) An imaginary being of the female sex, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

Pĕr'i-ănth, *n.* [From Gr. περί, around, about, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it. (*b.*) The leaves of the flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

Pĕr'i-eär'di-ăc, } *a.* Of, or relating to, the pericardi-
Pĕr'i-eär'di-al, } um.

Pĕr'i-eär'di-an, } *a.* Relating to the pericardium.
Pĕr'i-eär'die, }

Pĕr'i-eär'di-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. περικάρδιον, from περί, about, and καρδία, heart.] (*Anat.*) The membranous sac which incloses the heart.

Pĕr'i-eärp, *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον, from περί, about, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary or germen of a plant.

Pericarps.

a, *b*, drupe of peach; *c*, nut, filbert; *d*, strobile of pine; *e*, *f*, capsule of poppy; *g*, capsule of Aristolochia.

Pĕr'i-erā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [From Gr. περί, around, and κρανίον, the skull.] (*Anat.*) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull.

Pĕr'i-ġee, } *n.* [From Gr. περί, about, near, and γῆ,
Pĕr'i-ġē'um, } the earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

Pĕr'i-grăph, *n.* [Gr. περιγραφή, from περί, round about, and γραφή, a writing.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

Pĕr'i-hēl'ion (*or* -hē'li-on), } *n.* [Gr. περί, about, near,
Pĕr'i-hē'li-ŭm, } and ἥλιος, the sun; N.

Lat. *perihelium*.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is nearest to the sun.

Pĕr'il, *n.* [Lat. *periculum*, *periclum*, from the root *periri*, *peritus*, to try, attempt.] Instant or impending danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction.

Syn. — Danger; hazard; risk; jeopardy. See DANGER.

Pĕr'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERILING.] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; to jeopard.

Pĕr'il-oŭs, *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving peril; dangerous; hazardous.

Pĕr'il-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

Pĕr'il-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

Pe-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. περίμετρος, from περί, around, about, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

Pē'ri-od (89), *n.* [Lat. *periodus*, from Gr. περίοδος, a going round, a way round, a period of time, from περί, round, about, and ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, a stated and recurring interval of time; a cycle. **3.** More generally, an interval of time, specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days or the like. **4.** Termination of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act. **5.** (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; hence, sentence; clause. **6.** (*Print.*) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop [thus .].

Syn. — Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; continuance; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

Pē'ri-ŏd'ic, **Pē'ri-ŏd'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. περιοδικός.] **1.** Performed in a circuit, or in a series of successive circuits. **2.** Happening by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time. **3.** (*Rhet.*) Pertaining to or constituting a period.

Pē'ri-ŏd'ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.

Pē'ri-ŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* At stated periods.

Pē'ri-o-dĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

Pĕr''i-ŏs'te-ŭm (124), *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. περιόστεον, from περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone.] (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

Pĕr'i-pa-tĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικός, from περιπατεῖν, to walk about, from περί, about, and πατεῖν, to walk.] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

Pĕr'i-pa-tĕt'ic, *n.* **1.** An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. **2.** One who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

Pĕr'i-pa-tĕt'i-çĭsm, *n.* The philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

Pĕr'i-phĕr'ic, **Pĕr'i-phĕr'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or constituting, a periphery. **2.** External; around the outside of an organ.

Pe-rĭph'er-y, *n.* [Gr. περιφέρια, from περί, around, and φέρειν, to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.

Pĕr'i-phrāse, *n.* [Gr. περίφρασις, from περιφράζεσθαι, to think about, to be expressed periphrastically, from περί, about, and φράζειν, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution.

Pĕr'i-phrāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERIPHRASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERIPHRASING.] To express by circumlocution.

Pe-rĭph'ra-sĭs, *n.* The same as PERIPHRASE.

Pĕr'i-phrăs'tic, **Pĕr'i-phrăs'tic-al**, *a.* Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

Pĕr'ip-neū'mo-ny, *n.* [Gr. περιπνευμονία, from περί, around, about, and πνεύμων, a lung.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

Pe-rĭp'ter-al, *a* [Gr. περίπτερος, from περί, around, about, and πτερόν, wing, row of columns.] Having a range of columns all around.

Pe-rĭp'ter-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. περίπτερος, from περί, around, and πτερόν, feather, wing.] Feathered on all sides.

Pĕr'i-seōpe, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to look around, to view.] A general view.

Pĕr'i-seŏp'ic, *a.* Viewed on all sides; — applied to a kind of spectacles having concavo-convex glasses which increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

Pĕr'ish, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERISHED (pĕr'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERISHING.] [Lat. *perire*, to go or run through, perish, from prefix *per*, through, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** To be destroyed; to go to destruction; to come to nothing; to be ruined or lost. **2.** To die; to decease. **3.** To decay gradually, as a limb.

Pĕr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction.

Pĕr'ish-a-ble-ness, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction.

Pĕr'i-spĕrm, *n* [Gr. περί, around, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed.

Pĕr'i-sphĕr'ic, **Pĕr'i-sphĕr'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. περί, around, and σφαῖρα, ball, sphere.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

Pĕr'i-stăl'tic, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός, clasping and compressing, from περιστάλλειν, to surround, wrap up.] (*Anat.*) Contracting in successive circles; — a term applied to the vermicular motion of the alimentary canal, and similar structures.

Pĕr'i-stўle, *n.* [Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος, from περί, about, and στῦλος, a column.] (*Arch.*) A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.

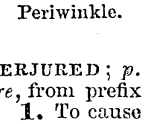
Pĕr'i-to-nē'um, *n.* [Lat. *peritoneum* and *peritonæum*, Gr. περιτόνειον, περιτόναιον, from περιτείνειν, to stretch all round or over.] (*Anat.*) A thin, smooth, serous, membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and the viscera contained in it.

Pe-rĭt'ro-pal, *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος, from περιτρέπειν, to turn round.] **1.** Rotatory; circuitous. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Pĕr'i-wĭg, *n.* [O. Eng. *perwicke*, corrupt. from Fr. *perruque*, and abbreviated into *wig*. See PERUKE.] A small wig; a peruke; a scratch.

Pĕr'i-wĭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERIWIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERIWIGGING.] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair.

Pĕr'i-wĭnk'le (pĕr'ĭ-wĭnk'l), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *petty* and A.-S. *winkle*, a shell-fish.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A gasteropodous mollusk, having a turbinated shell **2.** [O. Eng. *pervinke*, Lat. *pervinca*, A.-S. *pervince*, *pine wincle*.] (*Bot.*) A flowering plant.


Periwinkle.

Pĕr'jure (pĕr'jŭr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERJURING.] [Lat. *perjurare*, from prefix *per*, through, over, and *jurare*, to swear.] **1.** To cause to swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue, or does not know to be true. **2.** To make a false oath to.

Syn. — To forswear. — *Forswear* applies to all kinds of oaths; *perjure* to those administered by a civil magistrate. A subject *forswears* himself when he breaks his oath of allegiance; a witness *perjures* himself when he swears to what he knows to be false.

Pĕr'jured (pĕr'jŭrd), *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; being sworn falsely.

Pĕr'jur-er (pĕr'jŭr-er), *n.* One who willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

Pĕr'ju-ry, *n.* [Lat. *perjurium*. See *supra*.] False swearing; act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered.

Pĕrk (14), *a.* Pert; uppish; smart; trim; vain.

Pĕrk, *v. i.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.] To hold up the head with affected smartness.

Pĕrk, *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim; to prank.

Pĕr'ma-nençe, **Pĕr'ma-nen-çy**, *n.* Condition or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness.

Pĕr'ma-nent, *a.* [Lat. *permanens*, p. pr. of *permanere*, to stay or remain to the end, to last, from prefix *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character.

Syn. — Lasting; durable. See LASTING.

Pĕr'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

Pĕr'me-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being permeable.

Pĕr'me-a-ble, *a.* [See PERMEATE.] Admitting of being permeated, or passed through; penetrable; — used especially of the passage of fluids.

Pĕr'me-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERMEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERMEATING.] [Lat. *permeare*, *permeatum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *meare*, to go, to pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; — applied especially to fluids.

Pĕr'me-ā'tion, *n.* Act of permeating, or passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

Per-mĭs'çi-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *permiscere*, to mix or mingle together.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.

Per-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *permissio*. See PERMIT.] Act of permitting; formal consent.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; license; allowance. See LEAVE.

Per-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Granting liberty; allowing. **2.** Suffered without hindrance.

Per-mĭs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

Per-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERMITTING.] [Lat. *permittere*, to let through, permit, from pref. *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send.] **1.** To resign; to give in charge; to refer. **2.** To grant express liberty to do; less strictly, to put up with; to tolerate; to suffer. **3.** To grant leave to.

Syn. — To allow. — To *permit* is more positive, denoting a decided assent, either directly or by implication; to *allow* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. We may be compelled by circumstances to *allow* some things which we would by no means directly *permit*.

Per-mĭt', *v. i.* To grant permission; to give leave.

Pĕr'mĭt, or **Per-mĭt'** (115), *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; *specifically*, a written permission from the proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.

Per-mit'tançe, *n.* Act of permitting; permission.

Per-mĭt'ter, *n.* One who permits.

Pĕr'mu-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *permutatio*, from *permutare*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change.] **1.** Act of permuting; mutual transference. **2.** (*Math.*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, in all possible orders.

Per-nĭ'cioŭs (-nĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from pref. *per*, thoroughly, and *nex*, *necis*, a violent death.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring.

Syn. — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

Per-nĭ'cioŭs-ly (-nĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

Per-nĭ'cioŭs-ness (-nĭsh'us-), *n.* The quality of being pernicious or very injurious or destructive.

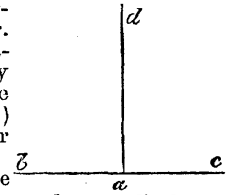
Pĕr'noc-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pernoctatio*, from pref. *per*, through, and *nox*, *noctis*, the night.] Act of passing the whole night.

Pĕr'o-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end, from *per*, through, and *orare*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

Per-ŏx'ĭde, *n.* [Prefix *per* and *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Per-pĕnd'er, *n.* [Fr. *parpain*, *parpaing*, *pierre parpaigne*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.] A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*, fr. prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *pendēre*, to hang down.] **1.** Exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon. **2.** (*Geom.*) At right angles to a given line or surface.



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a d, perpendicular; *b c*, horizontal.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being perpendicular.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* So as to be perpendicular.

Pĕr'pe-trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPETRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPETRATING.] [Lat. *perpetrare*, from prefix *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform.] To execute, in a bad sense; to commit; to be guilty of.

Pĕr'pe-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of perpetrating, or of committing a crime. **2.** An evil action.

Pĕr'pe-trā'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who perpetrates.

Per-pĕt'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, continuous, from prefix *per*, through, and *petere*, to fall upon, to go or repair to.] Continuing indefinitely or infinitely; unending.

Syn. — Constant; never-ceasing; endless; eternal; everlasting; never-failing; perennial; continual; continuous; lasting; incessant; unceasing. See CONTINUAL.

Per-pĕt'u-al-ly, *adv.* Constantly; continually.

Per-pĕt'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPETUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPETUATING.] [Lat. *perpetuare*, *perpetuatum*.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

Per-pĕt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of making perpetual.

Pĕr'pe-tū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration. **2.** Something perpetual; a thing without end. **3.** Quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated.

Per-plĕx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPLEXED (per-plĕkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPLEXING.] [Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *plectere*, *plexum*, to plait, braid, allied to Gr. πλέκειν; *perplexus*, entangled, intricate.] **1.** To make intricate; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled. **2.** To tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

Syn. — To embarrass; puzzle; entangle; involve; complicate; bewilder; confuse; distract; harass; vex; plague; tease; molest. See EMBARRASS.

Per-plĕx'ed-ly (60), *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

Per-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; embarrassment.

Pĕr'qui-şite (pĕr'kwĭ-zĭt, 14), *n.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, from *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere*, to ask for diligently.] An allowance in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered. [search.

Pĕr'qui-şi'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* An accurate inquiry or

Pĕr'ry, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, a pear, q. v.] A liquor prepared from pears in the same manner as cider from apples.

Pĕr'se-cūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSECUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSECUTING.] [Lat. *persequi*, *persecutus*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass. **2.** *Especially*, to afflict, harass, or punish, for adherence to a particular creed or to a mode of worship.

Pĕr'se-cū'tion, *n.* Act or practice of persecuting, or state of being persecuted.

Pĕr'se-cū'tor, *n.* One who persecutes.

Pĕr'se-vēr'ançe, *n.* Act of persevering or persisting in any thing undertaken.

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness.

Pĕr'se-vēre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSEVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSEVERING.] [Lat. *perseverare*, from *perseverus*, very strict, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; not to abandon what is undertaken.

Syn. — To continue; persist. — The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. *Continue* is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, &c., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* is to *continue* from a determination of will not to give up. The former is always used in a good sense, the latter frequently in a bad one.

Pĕr'se-vēr'ing-ly, *adv.* In a persevering manner.

Persiflage (pĕr'se-flăzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz, from Lat. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*, to whistle, to hiss, from Lat. *sibilare*, id.] Frivolous or bantering talk, or style of treating all subjects.

Per-sĭm'mon, *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward. The fruit is like a plum, and luscious and highly nutritious.

Per-sĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSISTING.] [Lat. *persistere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand or be fixed.] To continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives.

Syn. — To persevere; continue. — *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.

Per-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* **1.** State of being persistent; steady
Per-sĭst'en-çy, } pursuit of what is undertaken. **2.** (*Physics.*) Continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed.

Per-sĭst'ent, *a.* [Lat. *persistens*, p. pr. of *persistere*, to persist.] Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable.

Per-sĭst'ĭve, *a.* The same as PERSISTENT.

Pĕr'son (pĕr'sn, 14), *n.* [Lat. *persona*, a mask; a personage, part, a person, from *personare*, to sound through, from prefix *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** The exhibition of a character in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage. **2.** The part or character which any one sustains. **3.** Outward appearance, expression, and the like. **4.** A living soul; a moral agent; *especially*, a living human being; a man, woman, or child; — also, among Trinitarians, one of the three subjects or agents constituting the godhead. **5.** Any human being; one; a man.

6. (*Gram.*) One of the three relations which a noun or pronoun may hold to the verb of which either is the subject, and pertaining to both noun and verb.

Artificial person (*Law*), a corporation or body politic. — *In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence.

Pĕr'son-a-ble (pĕr'sun-), *a.* **1.** Having a well-formed body or person; graceful. **2.** (*Law.*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court.

Pĕr'son-ăġe (45), *n.* **1.** Character assumed or represented. **2.** An individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation. **3.** Exterior appearance, stature, an imposing air, or the like; or an individual attracting attention by the possession of such characteristics.

Pĕr'son-al, *a.* Pertaining to a person; as, (*a.*) Belonging to men or women and not to things. (*b.*) Relating to an individual or individuals; peculiar to private concerns. (*c.*) Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance. (*d.*) Done without the intervention of another. (*e.*) Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner. (*f.*) (*Gram.*) Denoting the person.

Pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person. **2.** Something said or written which refers, especially in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person.

Pĕr'son-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a personal or direct manner. **2.** With respect to an individual; individually.

Pĕr'son-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSONATING.] **1.** To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to feign. **2.** To disguise; to mask.

Pĕr'son-ā'tion, *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

Pĕr'son-ā'tor, *n.* One who personates.

Per-sŏn'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of personifying. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopœia.

Per-sŏn'i-fī, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSONIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSONIFYING.] [Lat. *persona*, person, and *facere*, to make.] To regard or treat as a person.

Syn. — To imitate; mimic; feign; counterfeit; resemble.

Personnel (pêr'so-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, &c.

Per-spĕc'tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through.] Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

Per-spĕc'tĭve, *n.* **1.** A view; a vista. **2.** The art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature. [spective.

Per-spĕc'tĭve-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of per-

Per-spĕc'to-grăph, *n.* [From Lat. *perspectus*, p. p. of *perspicere*, and Gr. γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects.

Pĕr'spi-cā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perspicax*, *perspicacis*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] **1.** Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. **2.** Of acute discernment; keen.

Pĕr'spi-căç'i-ty, *n.* State of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

Pĕr'spi-cū'i-ty, *n.* State of being perspicuous, or clear; clearness, especially of statement.

Syn. — Perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; transparency: translucency.

Per-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

Syn. — Clear; plain; distinct; definite.

Per-spĭc'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.

Per-spĭc'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being perspicuous; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

Per-spīr'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being perspirable.

Per-spīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

Pĕr'spi-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of perspiring. **2.** That which is perspired; sweat.

Per-spīr'a-tĭve, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

Per-spīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

Per-spīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSPIRING.] [Lat. *perspirare*, to breathe through or every where, from prefix *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat. **2.** To be excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin.

Per-spīre', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin; to sweat.

Per-suād'a-ble (-swād'-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Per-suāde' (per-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSUADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSUADING.] [Lat. *persuadere*, *persuasum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *suadere*, to advise, persuade.] **1.** To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. **2.** To convince by argument, or reasons offered or suggested from reflection.

Syn. — To convince; induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice. See CONVINCE.

Per-suād'er, *n.* One who, or that which, persuades.

Per-suā'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

Per-suā'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Per-suā'şion, *n.* **1.** Act of persuading; act of influencing by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination. **2.** The state of being persuaded or convinced. **3.** A creed or belief; or a sect adhering to a creed.

Syn. — Inducement; motive; reason.

Per-suā'sĭve, *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading.

Per-suā'sĭve, *n.* An incitement; an exhortation.

Per-suā'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

Per-suā'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

Per-suā'so-ry (50), *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Pĕrt (14), *a.* [Abbrev. from O. Fr. *apert*, open, known, true, free, impudent, from Lat. *apertus*, open, free, frank, p. p. of *aperire*, to open.] Indecorously free or presuming.

Syn. — Forward; saucy; bold; impertinent; impudent.

Pĕrt, *n.* An assuming, forward, or saucy person.

Per-tāin', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERTAINING.] [Lat. *pertinere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] **1.** To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong. **2.** To have relation to; to relate.

Pĕr'ti-nā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pertinax*, *pertinacis*, from prefix *per*, through, and *tenax*, tenacious.] **1.** Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy. **2.** Resolute; firm.

Syn. — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; determined; constant; steady.

Pĕr'ti-nā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

Pĕr'ti-nā'cioŭs-ness, **Pĕr'ti-năç'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy.

Syn. — See OBSTINACY.

Pĕr'ti-nençe, **Pĕr'ti-nen-çy**, *n.* State of being pertinent; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

Pĕr'ti-nent, *a.* [Lat. *pertinens*, p. pr. of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed.

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit; proper.

Pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

Pĕrt'ly, *adv.* In a pert manner; smartly; saucily.

Pĕrt'ness, *n.* State of being pert; sauciness.

Per-tûrb', *v. t.* [Lat. *perturbare*, fr. pref. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb.] **1.** To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet. **2.** To disorder; to confuse.

Pĕr'tur-bā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of perturbing, or state of being perturbed. **2.** (*Astron.*) An irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.

Per-tū'şion, *n.* [Lat. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere*, to beat, push, or thrust through, to bore through, from prefix *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat.] Act of punching or piercing, with a pointed instrument.

Pĕr'ụke (pĕr'ụk, 53), *n.* [Fr. *perruque*, from Lat *pilus*, hair. Cf. PERIWIG.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Pe-rụ'şal, *n.* Act of perusing.

Pe-rụşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERUSING.] [Usually derived from Lat. *per*, through, and *uti*, *usus*, to use; but it appears rather to be a corruption of *pervise*, formerly written *peruise*, from Lat. *pervisus*, p. p. of *pervidere*, to look over, to consider, to examine.] **1.** To read, or to read with attention. **2.** To observe; to consider. [*Obs.*]

Pe-rụş'er, *n.* One who peruses.

Per-văde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERVADING.] [Lat. *pervadere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go, to walk, allied to Eng. *wade*.] **1.** To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. **2.** To be completely diffused in; to be in all parts.

Per-vā'şion, *n.* Act of pervading.

Per-vā'sĭve, *a.* Tending, or able, to pervade.

Per-vĕrse' (14), *a.* [Lat. *perversus*, turned the wrong

way, p. p. of *pervertere*, to turn around, to overturn.] **1.** Turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong. **3.** Disposed to cross and vex.

Syn.— Froward; untoward; stubborn; untractable; ungovernable; cross; petulant; peevish; vexatious.— One who is *froward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Per-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.
Per-vĕrse'ness, *n.* The state of being perverse.
Per-vĕr'sion, *n.* [Lat. *perversio*, from *pervertere*, *perversum*, to pervert.] Act of perverting; change to something worse.
Per-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* State of being perverse; perverseness.
Per-vĕr'sĭve, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
Per-vĕrt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERVERTING.] [Lat. *pervertere*, from prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; *specifically*, to misinterpret through evil motives or bias. **2.** To turn from the right; to corrupt.

Syn.— To convert; proselyte.

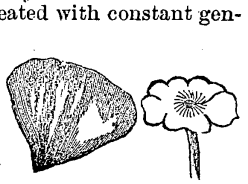
Pĕr'vert, *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong.
Per-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who perverts or distorts.
Per-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being perverted.
Pĕr'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, from prefix *per*, through, and *via*, a way.] **1.** Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. **2.** Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.
Pĕr'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being pervious.
Pĕsk'y, *a.* Great; mischievous; troublesome. [*Colloq.*]
Pĕs'sa-ry, *n.* [Lat. *pessarium*, i. q. *pessum*, *pessus*, Gr. *πεσσόν*, *πεσσός*.] An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, &c., and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.
Pĕst, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*.] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence. **2.** Hence, any thing which resembles a pest.
Pĕs'ter, *v. t.* *imp.* & *p. p.* PESTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PESTERING.] [Abbrev. from *impester*; O. Fr. *empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, from *pasturon*, pastern, from L. Lat. *pastorium*, *pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the *pastures*.] **1.** To harass with little vexations. **2.** To crowd together in an annoying way.

Syn.— To trouble; disturb; annoy; tease; vex; encumber.

Pĕs'ter-er, *n.* One who pesters.
Pĕst'-house, *n.* A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any malignant disease.
Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious. **2.** Mischievous; destructive; troublesome; vexatious.
Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.
Pĕs'ti-lençe, *n.* **1.** That which is pestilent. **2.** *Especially*, the disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic. **3.** That which breeds disturbance or vice.
Pĕs'ti-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, pest.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous.

Syn.— Corrupting; contaminating; infectious.

Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Producing or tending to produce the pest, the plague, or other infectious disease. **2.** Hence, noxious; seriously troublesome.
Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* Pestilently.
Pĕs'ti-lent-ly, *adv.* In a pestilent manner.
Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* [L. Lat. *pestellum*, Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle, from *pistare*, to pound, crush.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar.
Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PESTLING.] To pound, break, or pulverize, with a pestle, or as with a pestle.
Pĕt, *n.* [A modification of *pout*, q. v.] A slight fit of peevishness.
Pĕt, *n.* [Prob. contr. from Fr. *petit*, little, small.] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand. **2.** Any little animal fondled and indulged. **3.** One who is treated with constant gentle attention.
Pĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.
Pĕt'al, or **Pē'tal**, *n.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, fr. *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat.] (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower.


Petals.

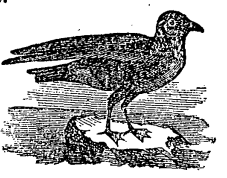
Pĕt'al-ĭsm, *n.* [See PETAL.] (*Antiq.*) A form of banishment among the ancient Syracusans, by writing on a leaf the name of the person proposed to be banished.
Pĕt'al-oid, *a.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, shape.] Having the form of a petal.
Pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having petals; — opposed to *apetalous*.
Pe-tärd', *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, from *peter*, to crack, to explode.] (*Mil.*) An engine of war, formerly used to break gates, barricades, &c., by explosion.
Pe-tĕe'chi-al, or **Pe-tē'chi-al**, *a.* [N. Lat. *petechialis*, *petechia*, from Lat. *petigo*, a scab, an eruption.] (*Med.*) Having, or accompanied by, livid spots; spotted.
Pē'ter-pĕnçe, *n.* An annual tax, formerly paid by the English to the pope, being a penny for every house.
Pĕt'i-o-lar, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petiole, or
Pĕt'i-o-la-ry, } proceeding from it; growing or supported on a petiole.
Pĕt'i-o-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.
Pĕt'i-ōle, *n.* [Lat. *petiolus*, a little foot, stem, or stalk of fruits, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem.
Pĕt'it (pĕt'ȳ; Fr. *pron.* ptē), *a.* [Fr. *petit*, small, little.] Small, little, mean; — same as PETTY.

Petit jury, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the grand jury.— *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of a certain specified small value or under.

Pe-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *petitio*, fr. *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask.] A prayer; a begging; a request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind.

Syn.— Prayer; entreaty; request; memorial.

Pe-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PETITIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PETITIONING.] To make a request to; to solicit; *especially*, to supplicate for some favor or right.
Pe-tĭ'tion-a-ry (-tĭsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Coming with a petition. **2.** Containing a petition.
Pe-tĭ'tion-er, (-tĭsh'un-) *n.* One who presents a petition.
Petit-maitre (pĕt'te-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr., a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.
Pe-trē'an, *a.* [Lat. *petræus*, from *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.
Pĕt'rel, *n.* [Diminutive of *Peter*; probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.] (*Ornith.*) A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl. The stormy petrel is called also *Mother Carey's chicken*.


Petrel.

Pe-trĕs'çençe, *n.* Process of changing into stone.
Pe-trĕs'çent, *a.* [From Lat. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, stone.] Converting into stone, or into stony hardness.
Pĕt'ri-făe'tion, *n.* **1.** Conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone. **2.** An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities. **3.** A body incrusted with stony matter.
Pĕt'ri-făe'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone. **2.** Pertaining to petrifaction.
Pe-trĭf'ie, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.
Pĕt'ri-fi-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Same as PETRIFACTION. **2.** Obduracy.
Pĕt'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PETRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PETRIFYING.] [From Lat. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, stone, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To convert to stone or stony substance. **2.** To make callous or obdurate.
Pĕt'ri-fȳ, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.
Pe-trō'le-ŭm (124), *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth in various parts of the world.
Pĕt'ro-nĕl, *n.* [O. Fr. *pétrinal*, from *pétrine*, the breast, because it was placed against the breast in order to fire.] A large kind of horseman's pistol.
Pē'troŭs, *a.* [Lat. *petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.
Pĕt'ti-eōat, *n.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *coat*.] A loose undergarment worn by females.
Pĕt'ti-fŏg, *v. i.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *fog*, to have power, to practice.] To do small business as a lawyer. [*Colloq.*]
Pĕt'ti-fŏg'ger, *n.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases.
Pĕt'ti-fŏg'ger-y, *n.* The practice, or the acts, of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.
Pĕt'ti-ly, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pĕt'ti-ness, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Pĕt'tish, *a.* Evincing, or pertaining to, a pet; fretful; ill-tempered.

Syn.—Fretful; peevish; froward; captious; cross.

Pĕt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.
Pĕt'tish-ness, *n.* State of being pettish; fretfulness.
Pĕt'ti-tōes, *n. pl.* [From *petty*, and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food.
Pĕt'to, *n.* [It., from Lat. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast.

In petto, in secrecy; in reserve.

Pĕt'ty, *a.* [*compar.* PETTIER; *superl.* PETTIEST.] [O. Eng. *petit*, Fr. *petit*, q. v.] **1.** Small; little; inconsiderable. **2.** Inferior.

Syn.—Diminutive; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

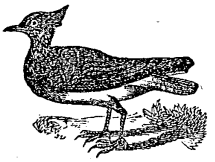
Pĕt'u-lançe, } *n.* [Lat. *petulantia*.] State of being
Pĕt'u-lan-çy, } petulant; freakish passion; pettishness.

Syn.—Peevishness.—*Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance;* the former implies more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter, more temporary or capricious irritation.

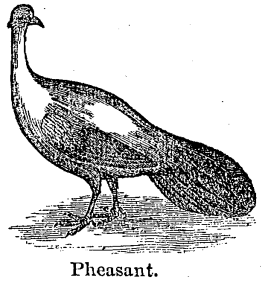
Pĕt'u-lant, *a.* [Lat. *petulans*, *petulantis*, from *petere*, to fall upon, hence to fall upon or assail in jest.] Inclined to complain.

Syn.—Captious; caviling; irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful. See CAPTIOUS.

Pĕt'u-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant or peevish manner.
Pew (pū), *n.* [O. Fr. *pui*, *poi*, hill, high place, from Lat. *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony.] An inclosed seat in a church.
Pē'wet, *n.* The same as PEWIT.
Pē'wit, *n.* [O. D. *piewit*, *piewitvoghel*.] (*Ornith.*) The lapwing or green plover.


Pewit.

Pew'ter (pū'ter), *n.* [O. Fr. *peutre*, *piautre*, N. Fr. *spiautre*, D. *peauter*, *piauter*, *speauter*, *spiauter*, H. Ger. *spiauter*. Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead. **2.** A class of utensils made of pewter.
Pew'ter-er (pū'ter-er), *n.* One who works in pewter.
Phā'e-tŏn, *n.* [Lat. *Phaethon*, Gr. Φαέθων, from *φαέθειν*, *φάειν*, *φαίνειν*, to shine.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The son of Phœbus, fabled to have begged of his father that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun. **2.** An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.
Phăl'an-stē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to phalansterianism.
Phăl'an-stē'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism; socialism.
Phăl'an-stĕr'y, *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ*, f., phalanx, and *στερεός*, firm, solid.] **1.** The dwelling of a Fourierite phalanx; the common dwelling of the members of a social organization established upon the plan of Charles Fourier. **2.** An association organized on the plan of Fourier.
Phā'lanx, or **Phăl'anx**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep, so as to offer very firm resistance to a foe. **2.** Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any firm combination of people. **3.** A compact society organized on the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling.
Phăl'a-rōpe, *n.* [From Gr. *φαλαρός*, having a patch of white, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) One of a certain genus of wading birds, found chiefly in northern localities.
Phăn'tasm, *n.* [See FANTASM.] **1.** A mental image or representation of a real object. **2.** An imaginary existence which seems to be real; sometimes, an optical illusion; a dream.
Phan-tăs'ma-gō'ri-ȧ (89), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly.] An exhibition of shadows representing various figures thrown upon a flat surface by a magic lantern; hence, illusive images.
Phan-tăs'ma-gŏr'ĭc, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, phantasmagoria. [lantern.
Phan-tăs'ma-go-ry, *n.* Phantasmagoria; a magic
Phan-tăs'tic, *a.* } See FANTASTIC and FANCY.
Phăn'ta-sy, *n.* }
Phăn'tom, *n.* [From Lat. *phantasma*. See PHANTASM.] An apparition; a specter; a ghost; an airy spirit.
Phăr'i-sā'ĭc, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling,
Phăr'i-sā'ĭc-al, } the Pharisees. **2.** Hence, making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.
Phăr'i-sā'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* State of being Pharisaic; Pharisaism.
Phăr'i-sā-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. **2.** Hypocrisy in religion.
Phăr'i-see, *n.* [Lat. *Pharisæus*, pl. *Pharisæi*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, pl. Φαρισαῖοι, Heb. *Pârûsh*, pl. *Pârushîm*, from *pârash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and for a pretense of uncommon holiness.
Phär'ma-çeū'tĭc, } *a.* [Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, from *φαρ-*
Phär'ma-çeū'tĭc-al, } *μακεύειν*, to administer or use medicine, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparing medicines.
Phär'ma-çeū'tĭes, *n. sing.* The science of preparing medicines.
Phär'ma-çeū'tist, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy.
Phär'ma-çĭst, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist; a pharmaceutist.
Phär'ma-cŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in the composition and preparation of medicines.
Phär'ma-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, drug, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. **2.** A treatise on the art.
Phär'ma-co-pœ'iȧ (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακοποιΐα*, the preparation of medicines, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines; a dispensatory.
Phär'ma-cŏp'o-lĭst, *n.* [Gr *φαρμακοπώλης*, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.
Phär'ma-çy, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεία*, from *φάρμακον*, medicine.] Art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, for the purposes of medicine.
Phā'ros, *n.* [From Φάρος, an island in the bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.
Pha-rȳn'ġe-al or **Phăr'yn-ġē'al**, *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.
Phăr'yn-gŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove any thing that obstructs the passage.
Phăr'ynx (făr'ĭnks), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*.] (*Anat.*) The cavity into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus.
Phāşe, *n.; pl.* PHĀ'ŞES. [Gr. *φάσις*, from *φάειν*, *φαίνειν*, to make to appear, passive to appear.] That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which any thing manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.
Phā'sis, *n.; pl.* PHĀ'SĒŞ. The same as *vhase*. See PHASE.
Phĕaş'ant, *n.* [Lat. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*), the Phasian bird, pheasant, from Φᾶσις, a river in Colchis or Pontus.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, the flesh of which is valued as food. It is found wild in Europe.


Pheasant.

Phĕn'a-kĭs'to-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *φενακισμός*, deceit, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] A revolving disk on which figures, are drawn so as to seem to be in actual motion.
Phē'nix, *n.* [Lat. *phœnix*, Gr. *φοίνιξ*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
Phe-nŏm'e-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance.
Phe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.; pl.* PHE-NŎM'E-NÀ. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, from *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear, Lat. *phænomenon*.] **1.** An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation, as distinguished from its ground, substance, or unknown constitution. **2.** Sometimes, a remarkable or unusual appearance.
Phĭ'al (fī'al), *n.* [From Lat. *phiala*, Gr. *φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl.] A glass bottle, especially of small size, for liquids; a vial.
Phĭ-lăn'der, *v. i.* [Gr. *φίλανδρος*, fond of men, from *φίλος*, dear, and *ἀνήρ*, man.] To flirt or make love; to coquet.

Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ĭc, Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, philanthropy; benevolent; kind.

Phĭ-lăn'thro-pĭst, *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος, from φίλος, loving, friend, and ἄνθρωπος, man.] One who evinces philanthropy.

Phĭ-lăn'thro-py, *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will.

Phĭl'har-mŏn'ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. φίλος, loving, friend, and ἁρμονία, harmony.] Loving harmony or music.

Phil-hĕl'len-ĭst, *n.* [From Gr. φίλος, loving, a friend, and Ἕλλην, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supported the Greeks in their revolutionary struggle with the Turks.

Phĭ-lĭp'pic, *n.* **1.** A severe oration of Demosthenes, against Philip, King of Macedon. **2.** Hence, any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phĭ-lĭs'tĭne, *n.* [Lat. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishthî*, pl. *Plishthîm*, from *pâlash*, to wander about.] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Palestine.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ġer, *n.* [Gr. φιλόλογος, fond of talking, or of learning and literature, from φίλος, fond, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A philologist.

Phĭl'o-lŏġ'ĭc, Phĭl'o-lŏġ'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in philology.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ġīze, *v. i.* To offer criticisms.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

Phĭl'o-măth, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθής, from φίλος, loving, a friend, and μάθη, learning.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

Phĭ-lŏm'a-thy, *n.* [See *supra.*] The love of learning.

Phĭl'o-mĕl, Phĭl'o-mē'lȧ, *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

Phĭl'o-pē'nȧ, *n.* A small present or forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerneled almond.

☞ The expression in H. German is *vielliebchen*, L. German *vielliebken*, much loved, pronounced somewhat like *phi-lip-ken*. Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of termination into *pena* (Lat. *pœna*), from an idea that the gift was a penalty. Others would derive it directly from Gr. φίλος, a friend, and *pœna*, penalty.

Phĭ'lo-pro-ġĕn'ĭ-tĭve-ness, *n.* [Gr. φίλος, loving, a lover, and Lat. *progenies*, offspring, progeny.] (*Phren.*) The love of offspring or of young children.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-pher, *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος, from φίλος, a lover, friend, and σόφος, wise.] One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who philosophizes.

Philosopher's stone, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ĭc, Phĭl'o-sŏph'ĭc-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from, philosophy. **2.** Skilled in, or evincing, philosophy; hence, rational; wise; temperate.

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phĭsm, *n.* The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phĭst, *n.* A lover of sophistry.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHILOSOPHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHILOSOPHIZING.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phy, *n.* [See PHILOSOPHER.] **1.** The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A particular philosophical system or theory; as, the *philosophy* of history.

☞ When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended.

Phĭl'o-tĕch'nic, Phĭl'o-tĕch'nic-al, *a.* [Gr. φίλος, loving, a lover, and τέχνη, an art.] Having an attachment to the arts.

Phĭl'ter, *n.* [Lat. *philtrum*, Gr. φίλτρον, from φιλεῖν, to love.] A potion or charm intended or adapted to excite love.

Phĭl'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHILTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHILTERING.] **1.** To impregnate with a love potion. **2.** To charm to love.

Phĭz, *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

Phle-bŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who practices phlebotomy.

Phle-bŏt'o-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHLEBOTOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHLEBOTOMIZING.] To let blood from, as a vein.

Phle-bŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομία, from φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein, and τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Phlĕgm (flĕm), *n.* [Gr. φλέγμα, a flame, inflammation, phlegm, from φλέγειν, to burn.] **1.** One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages. **3.** Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

Phleg-măt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Abounding in phlegm. **2.** Generating phlegm. **3.** Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy.

Phleg-măt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner.

Phlĕg'mon, *n.* [Lat. *phlegmone*, Gr. φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin, fr. φλέγειν, to burn.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue.

Phlĕg'mon-oŭs, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon.

Phlēme (flēm), *n.* See FLEAM.

Phlo-ġĭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Partaking of phlogiston. **2.** (*Med.*) Inflammatory.

Phlo-ġĭs'ton, *n.* [From Gr. φλογιστός, burnt, set on fire, from φλογίζειν, to set on fire, to burn.] (*O. Chem.*) The supposed principle of inflammability, or the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; caloric.

Phlŏx, *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, flame, from φλέγειν, to burn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of elegant American flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers.

Phœ'nix, *n.* See PHENIX.

Pho-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός, from φωνή, a sound, tone.] **1.** Pertaining to the voice, or its use. **2.** Representing sounds.

Pho-nĕt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* **1.** The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonology. **2.** The art of combining musical sounds.

Phŏn'e-tĭst, *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a phonologist.

Phŏn'ĭc, *a.* The same as PHONETIC.

Phō'no-cămp'tĭc, *a.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and καμπτικός, flexible.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

Phō'no-grăph, *n.* A distinct symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing.

Pho-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in phonography.

Phō'no-grăph'ĭc, Phō'no-grăph'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.

Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech. **2.** A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of short-hand.

Pho-nŏl'o-ġer, *n.* One versed in phonology; a phonologist.

Phō'no-lŏġ'ĭc, Phō'no-lŏġ'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

Pho-nŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a phonetist.

Pho-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech; phonetics.

Phō'no-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and τύπος, type.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Phō'no-tȳp'ĭc, Phō'no-tȳp'ĭc-al, *a.* Of, or belonging to, phonotypy or a phonotype.

Pho-nŏt'y-pĭst, *n.* One versed in phonotypy.

Pho-nŏt'y-py, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and τύπος, type.] Art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; style of printing in accordance with this art.

Phŏs'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

Phŏs'phīte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

Phŏs'phor, *n.* (*Astron.*) The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer.

Phŏs'phor-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORATING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

Phŏs'phor-ĕsçe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORESCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORESCING.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Phŏs'phor-ĕs'çençe, *n.* State of being phosphorescent.

Phŏs'phor-ĕs'çent, *a.* Shining with a faint light.

Phos-phŏr'ĭc, Phos-phŏr'ĭc-al, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus; — said of a certain acid formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

Phŏs'phor-ŭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *φωσφόρος*, i. e., light-bringer, from *φῶς*, light, and *φόρειν*, to bring.] **1.** The morning star; Phosphor. **2.** (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, very combustible, of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax.

Phŏs'phu-ret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of phosphorus with another substance.

Phŏs'phu-rĕt'ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

Phō'to-ġĕn'ic, *a.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, and *γένειν*, to produce.] Pertaining to photogeny; producing light.

Pho-tŏġ'e-ny, *n.* [See *supra.*] Art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

Phō'to-grăph, *n.* [See *infra.*] A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight.

Pho-tŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who practices photography.

Phō'to-grăph'ic, **Phō'to-grăph'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography.

Pho-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass, paper, &c.; — often restricted to the art of producing such pictures on chemically prepared paper.

Pho-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

Pho-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

Pho-tŏm'e-try, *n.* The science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

Phrāse, *n.* [Lat. *phrasis*, Gr. *φράσις*, from *φράζειν*, to speak.] **1.** A brief expression, or part of a sentence. **2.** A short, pithy expression; *especially*, one which is often employed. **3.** The manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction.

Phrāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHRASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHRASING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words.

Phrā'se-o-lŏġ'ic, **Phrā'se-o-lŏġ'ic-al**, } *a.* Capable of being phrased; pertaining to phraseology.

Phrā'se-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. *φράσις*, *φράσεως*, phrase, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] **1.** Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence. **2.** A collection of phrases in a language.

Syn. — Diction; style. See DICTION.

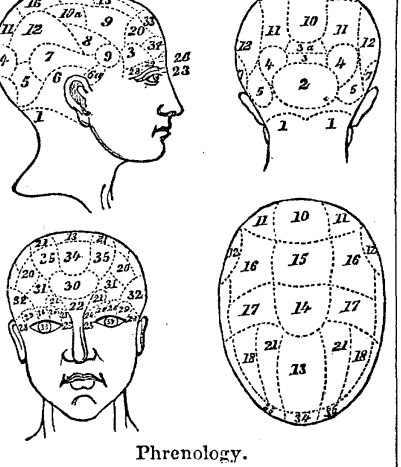
Phre-nĕt'ic, *a.* Frantic; mad. See FRANTIC.

Phre-nī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *φρενῖτις*, from *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the midriff, mind.] **1.** (*Med.*) An inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. **2.** Madness. See FRENZY.

Phrĕn'o-lŏġ'ic, **Phrĕn'o-lŏġ'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

Phre-nŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phre-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the mind, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain. **2.** The theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.



Phrenology.

1. Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness; 3 *a*, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 *a*, Alimentiveness; 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14, Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality, 19 *a*, (Not determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality; 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26, Coloring; 27, Locality, 28, Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison; 35, Causality.

Phrĕn'sy, *n.* The same as FRENZY. See FRENZY.

Phrўġ'i-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Phrygia, in Asia Minor; — applied to a sprightly, animated kind of music among the ancients.

Phthĭs'ic (tĭz'ik), *n.* The same as PHTHISIS, q. v.

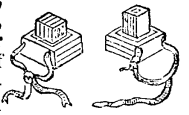
☞ This term is sometimes popularly, but erroneously, applied to any difficulty of breathing, and more especially to chronic dyspnœa, from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis.

Phthĭs'ic-al (tĭz'ĭk-al), *a.* Having, or belonging to, the phthisic; breathing hard.

Phthĭs'ick-y (tĭz'ĭk-ў), *a.* Having, or pertaining to, [the phthisic.

Phthī'sis (thī'sis), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *φθίσις*, from *φθίειν*, to pass or waste away.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption; — formerly applied, also, to many wasting diseases.

Phў-lăc'ter-y, *n.* [Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, from *φυλακτήρ*, a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν*, to watch, guard.] **1.** Any charm or spell, worn as a preservative from danger or disease. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch; worn by devout persons on the forehead and left arm while at prayer.



Phylacteries.

Phȳ-sē'ter, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *φυσητήρ*, from *φυσᾶν*, to blow.] **1.** The sperm whale. **2.** A kind of machine, or apparatus, used in filtering.

Phўs'ic, *n.* [See PHYSICAL.] **1.** The theory or practice of medicine. **2.** A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness. **3.** In popular usage, a purge; a cathartic.

Phўs'ic, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHYSICKED (fĭz'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHYSICKING.] **1.** To treat with physic; to purge. **2.** To cure.

Phўs'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *φυσικός*, from *φύσις*, nature, from *φύειν*, to bring forth, produce.] **1.** Pertaining to nature, as including all created existences; also, relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary. **2.** Pertaining to physics, or the science of nature, or to unorganized matter. **3.** Cognizable by the senses; corporeal; external.

Phўs'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature.

Phy-sĭ'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* [See PHYSICAL.] One who is skilled in physic or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

Phўs'i-çist, *n.* One versed in the science of physics.

Phўs'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *φυσική* (sc. *θεωρία*), from *φυσικός*. See PHYSICAL.] The science of nature or of natural objects; *especially*, that department of natural science which treats of the general properties of bodies, and the causes that modify those properties; natural philosophy.

Phўs'i-og-nŏm'ic, **Phўs'i-og-nŏm'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.

Phўs'i-og-nŏm'ics, *n. sing.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phўs'i-ŏġ'no-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

Phўs'i-ŏġ'no-my, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, from *φύσις*, nature, and *γνώμων*, one who knows or examines, a judge.] **1.** The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face. **2.** The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast, or expression of countenance.

Phўs'i-ŏl'o-ġer, *n.* A physiologist.

Phўs'i-o-lŏġ'ic, **Phўs'i-o-lŏġ'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to physiology, or the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

Phўs'i-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in, or who treats of, physiology.

Phўs'i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιολογία*, from *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That department of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions in animals and plants.

Physique (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [Fr.] The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

Phў-tĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and Lat. *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage.

Phў-tŏġ'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and *γράφειν*, to write.] **1.** The science of describing plants in a systematic manner. **2.** A description of plants.

Phȳ-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants, or the science of plants; botany.

Phȳ-tŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, plants.

Phȳ-tŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] The dissection of plants.

Pī, *n.* (*Print.*) A mass of type confusedly mixed, or unsorted.

Pī-ăc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, from *piare*, to appease, to expiate, from *pius*, pious.] **1.** Expiatory; having power to atone. **2.** Criminal; atrociously bad.

Pī-ăc'u-loŭs, *a.* The same as PIACULAR.

Pi'á Mā'ter. [Lat., a tender mother.] (*Anat.*) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain.

Pi'a-nĭs'si-mo, *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] (*Mus.*) Very soft; — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers in the softest manner.

Pĭ-ă'nĭst, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

Pi-ä'no, *a.* [See *infra.*] (*Mus.*) Soft; — a direction to the performer.

Pĭ-ä'no, **Pĭ-ä'no-fōr'te**, *n.* [It. *piano*, soft, from Lat. *planus*, even, smooth, and It. *forte*, strong, from Lat. *fortis.*] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Pī-ăs'ter, *n.* [It. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, from Lat. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, a plaster, from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster up.] A coin of different values in different countries. The Italian piaster is worth about 80 cents or 3s. 7d. sterling.

Pī-ăz'zȧ, *n.*; *pl.* PI-ĂZ'ZĄS. [It., place, square, marketplace. See PLACE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of portico, supported by arches or columns. **2.** A square open space surrounded by buildings. [*Italy.*]

Pĭb'-côrn, *n.* [W. *pib*, pipe, and *corn*, horn.] A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used in Wales.

Pĭ'broch, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bag-pipe.] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pī'cȧ, *n.* [Lat. *pica*, a pie, magpie.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) The magpie. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A table, or directory for devotional services. **3.** (*Print.*) A kind of type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer.

This line is printed in *pica.*

This line is printed in *small pica.*

Pi'-ea-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull-fight.

Pĭe'a-rōōn', *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, augm. of *picaro*, roguish, a rogue. See PICKEER.] One who pickeers; *especially*, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate.

Pĭe'a-yune', *n.* [From the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents.

Pĭe'ca-lĭl'lĭ, *n.* An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Pĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PICKED (pĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PICKING.] [A.-S. *pycan*, *pyccan*, Icel. *picka*, W. *pigaw*, to prick, pick. Cf. PECK.] **1.** To peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with any thing pointed; to open, as a lock; to separate, as wool, cotton, hair, oakum, and the like. **2.** To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk, &c., to pluck. **3.** To cleanse, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable. **4.** To take away by a quick, unexpected movement; to take up suddenly. **5.** To choose; to select; to cull; hence, to seek or desire. **6.** To collect; to bring together.

Syn. — To seize; choose; gather; clean; open.

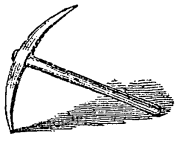
Pĭck, *v. i.* **1.** To eat slowly or by morsels. **2.** To do any thing nicely. **3.** To steal; to pilfer.

Pĭck, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. PIKE.] **1.** A sharp-pointed tool; *especially* (*Mining* & *Mech.*), an iron tool tapering to a point from a heavy mass or head, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c. **2.** Choice; right of selection.

Pĭck'a-nĭn'ny, *n.* [Probably from Sp. *picade niño.*] A small child; *especially*, a negro or mulatto infant. [*Southern States.*]

Pĭck'a-păck', *adv.* In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*]

Pĭck'ăx, **Pĭck'ăxe**, *n.* [From *pick* and *ax.*] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick.



Pickax.

Pĭck'băck, *a.* On the back.

Pĭck'ed (60), *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Picked out (pĭkt), ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different color.

Pĭck'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being picked.

Pĭck-eer', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PICKEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PICKEERING.] [Fr. *picorer*, to go marauding, orig. to go to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle.] **1.** To pillage; to pirate. **2.** To skirmish, as soldiers.

Pĭck'er, *n.* **1.** One who picks or culls. **2.** (*Mech.*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

Pĭck'er-el, *n.* [Diminutive of *pike.*] (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water fish of several species of the pike family.

Pĭck'et, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, prop. dim. of *pique*, spear, pike.] **1.** A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments. **2.** A narrow board pointed, used in making fences. **3.** (*Mil.*) A guard posted in front of an army, and so disposed as to form a chain of outposts.

Pĭck'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PICKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PICKETING.] **1.** To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets. **2.** To fasten to a picket.

Pĭck'et-guärd, *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Pĭck'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking, selecting, or gathering. **2.** That which is left to be picked or gleaned. **3.** Act of stealing or pilfering; also, that which is stolen.

Pĭck'le (pĭk'l), *n.* [D. *pekel*, H. Ger. *pökel*; according to some etymologists, so called after William *Pökel*, who is said to have invented the art of pickling herrings, in the 14th century.] **1.** A solution of salt and water, in which fish and meat may be preserved or corned; brine. **2.** Vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, &c., may be preserved. **3.** Any article of food preserved in vinegar. **4.** A troublesome child.

To be in a pickle, to be in a disagreeable position. — *To put a rod in pickle*, to get ready a punishment which will cause smarting.

Pĭck'le (pĭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PICKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PICKLING.] **1.** To preserve in brine or pickle. **2.** To season in pickle. **3.** To imbue highly with any thing bad. **4.** To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine. **5.** To subject, as pins and needles, to the action of certain chemical agents.

Pĭck'lŏck, *n.* **1.** An instrument for opening locks without the key. **2.** A person who picks locks.

Pĭck'pŏck-et, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

Pĭck'wĭck, *n.* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

Pĭc'nĭc, *n.* [Fr. *piquenique*, from *piquer*, to prick, to stick, to lard, and *nique*, a small coin.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table; in present use, an entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country; also the party itself.

Pĭc'nĭc, *v. i.* To go on a picnic.

Pĭct, *n.* [A.-S. *Pihtas*, *Peohtas*, *Peahtas*, *Pehtas*; said by some to be from Lat. *pictus*, p. p. of *pingere*, to paint.] One of a tribe of Scythians, or of Germans, who settled in Scotland.

Pĭct'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Picts.

Pĭc-tō'ri-al (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures; forming pictures.

Pĭc-tō'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a pictorial manner.

Pĭct'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or represented in, pictures.

Pĭct'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *pictura*, from *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] **1.** That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colors; hence, any graphic representation. **2.** Art or form of representation by painting. **3.** That which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

Syn. — Painting. — Every kind of drawing is a *picture*, whether in pencil, crayons, or India ink, &c.; a *painting* is a representation by means of *color*. This holds good in a figurative sense; the historian draws a lively *picture*, the poet *paints* in glowing colors.

Pĭct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PICTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PICTURING.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall distinctly or vividly.

Pĭct'ūr-ĕsque', *a.* Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial.

Pĭe'ul, *n.* [Written also *pecul* and *pecal.*] [Jav. & Malay. *pikul*, from *pikul*, to carry on the back, to carry a burden; a man's burden.] A weight of 133⅓ lbs. [*China.*]

Pĭd'dle, *v. i.* [A different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source.] **1.** To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects. **2.** To eat or drink squeamishly, or without relish. **3.** To urinate; to make water; — a childish word.

Pĭd'dler, *n.* One who piddles.

Pīe (pī), *n.* [Contr. from D. *pastei*, O. Ger. *pastei*, Eng. *pasty.* See PASTY.] Paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

Pīe, *n.* [Lat. *pica.*] **1.** A magpie. [See PICA.] **2.** The old Roman Catholic service-book. **3.** The same as *pi.* See PI.

Pīe'bald, *a.* [For *pie-balled*, from *pie*, the party-colored bird, and *ball.*] Of various colors; diversified in color.

Pĭēçe, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*, L. Lat. *pecia*, *pechia*, *petia*, *petium*, of Celtic origin; W. *peth*, a thing, a part, portion, a

little.] **1.** A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner; a part; a share; a portion. **2.** A portion of any thing merely conceived of as apart from other portions. **3.** An individual article; a single effort; a definite performance; *especially*, (*a.*) A literary or artistic composition. (*b.*) A musket, gun, or cannon. (*c.*) A coin.

Of a piece, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like.

Syn. — Distance. — The radical idea is that of something separate or distinct; as, a *piece* of timber or land, a *piece* of music or composition, a *piece* of work, a *piece* of ordnance. Some, among our common people, use *piece* for *distance* in phrases like this: "He went forward a *piece*," meaning, over a *piece* or portion of the road. It is hardly necessary to say that such an expression has no sanction in good usage, and ought to be avoided as a gross vulgarism.

Pīēçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIECED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIECING.] **1.** To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. **2.** To unite; to join.

Pīēçe, *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted as parts into a whole.

Pīēçe'-gōōds, *n. pl.* Dry goods usually sold by the piece, as gray cottons, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, long cloths, sheetings, and the like.

Pīēçe'mēal, *adv.* [See MEAL.] **1.** In pieces; in fragments. **2.** By pieces; by little and little. [arate.

Pīēçe'mēal, *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; sep-

Pīē'çer, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.

Pīed, *a.* [Eng. *pie*, the party-colored bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted.

Pīed'ness, *n.* The state of being pied.

Pīēr, *n.* [From Fr. *pierre*, a stone, from Lat. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c. (*b.*) A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors. **2.** A mass of stone-work, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves. **3.** A projecting wharf or landing-place.

Pīērçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIERCED (peerst, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIERCING.] [Fr. *percer*, contracted from *pertuisier*, from Lat. *pertundere*, *pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through, from pref. *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat.] **1.** To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument. **2.** To force a way into. **3.** To touch, as the affections. **4.** To dive into, as a secret or purpose.

Syn. — To bore; penetrate; perforate; dive into; reach.

Pīērçe, *v. i.* **1.** To enter, as a pointed instrument. **2.** To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. **3.** To dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

Pīērçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pierced.

Pīēr'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, pierces or perforates. [windows.

Pīēr'-glāss, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between

Pī-ē'ri-an (89), *a.* [From Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Pertaining to the Muses.

Pīēr'-tā'ble, *n.* A table standing between windows.

Pī'e-tĭsm, *n.* The religion of the Pietists.

Pī'e-tĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore *piety* to the Protestant churches.

Pī'e-tĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists; hence,
Pī'e-tĭst'ic-al, } in contempt, affectedly religious.

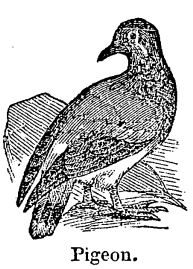
Pī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *pietas*, piety, fr. *pius*, pious.] **1.** Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country. **2.** Obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service.

Syn. — Religion; sanctity. See RELIGION.

Pĭg, *n.* [D. *big*, *bigge*. Cf. A.-S. *pîge*, Dan. *pige*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *pîka*, a maid, girl.] **1.** The young of swine, male or female. **2.** An oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore.

Pĭg, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIGGING.] **1.** To bring forth pigs. **2.** To lie together like pigs.

Pĭġ'eon (pĭj'un), *n.* [From Lat. *pipio*, a young pipping or chirping bird, from *pipire*, to peep, chirp.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America.



Pigeon.

Pigeon English [said to be a corruption of *business English*] the barbarous and childish dialect of English used by English and American residents in China, in their intercourse with the native traders.

Pĭġ'eon-hōle, *n.* A little opening or division in a case for papers.

Pĭġ'eon-lĭv'ered, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

Pĭġ'eon-ry, *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecote.

Pĭg'ġer-y, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Pĭg'ġin, *n.* [Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; Ir. *pigin*, W. *pigyn* or *piccyn*.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

Pĭg'-ī'ron (-ī'urn), *n.* Iron in pigs, or oblong bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Pĭg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingere*, to paint.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colors to bodies; paint.

Pĭg'my, *n.* See PYGMY.

Pĭg'no-rā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *pignoratio*, from *pignorare*, Lat. *pignerare*, to pledge.] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made.

Pĭg'no-ra-tĭve, *a.* Pledging; pawning.

Pĭg'-stȳ, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pĭg'tāil, *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** The hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue. **3.** A roll of twisted tobacco, having a peculiar color and flavor.

Pike.

Pīke, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, H Ger. *pieke*, D. *piek*. Cf. PICK and PEAK.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat-pointed steel head; a spear. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A voracious fish, so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water. **3.** A turnpike road. [point.

Pīk'ed (60), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a

Pīke'man, *n.*; *pl.* PĪKE'MEN. A soldier armed with a pike.

Pīke'stâff, *n.* **1.** The staff or shaft of a pike. **2.** A staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping.

Pilaster.

Pĭ-lăs'ter, *n.* [L. Lat. *pilastrum*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A square column, usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

Pĭl'chard, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

Pīle, *n.* [Fr. *pile*, Lat. *pĭla*, a ball, globe, *pîla*, a pier or mole of stone; Gr. πίλος, a ball, globe.] **1.** A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap. **2.** A mass regularly formed by rows or layers and designed for a special use. **3.** A large building, or mass of buildings. **4.** (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity.

Pīle, *n.* [A.-S. *pîl*, stake. Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, for the support of a building, a bridge, or the like.

Pīle, *n.* [Lat. *pilus*, hair.] The fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap.

Pīle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILING.] **1.** To lay or throw into a pile or heap. **2.** To fill above the brim or top.

Syn. — To heap; accumulate; amass.

Pīle'-drīv'er, } *n.* An engine or machine, for driving
Pīle'-ĕn'ġĭne, } down piles.

Pīl'er, *n.* One who piles, or forms a heap.

Pīles, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball.] (*Med.*) The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumors of blood about the verge of the anus.

Pĭl'fer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILFERING.] [See PELF.] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.

Pĭl'fer, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

Pĭl'fer-er, *n.* One who pilfers.

Pil-gär'lic, *n.* [See PILL, to rob, and PEEL, v.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch. See PILLED-GARLIC.

Pĭl'grim, *n.* [O. Ger. *pilgrim*, O. H. Ger. *piligrim*, N. H. Ger. *pilger*, D. *pelgrim*, It. *pellegrino*, *peregrino*, from Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner.] **1.** A wanderer; a traveler. **2.** *Especially*, one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place.

Pĭl'grim-ăġe, *n.* The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Syn. — See JOURNEY.

Pĭll, *n.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball, *pilula*, a little ball, a pill.] **1.**

A medicine in the form of a little ball. **2.** Hence, any thing nauseous.

Pĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLING.] [Fr. *piller*, It. *pigliare*. See PEEL.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage.

Pĭl'lage (45), *n.* [Fr., from *piller*, to plunder. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of plundering. **2.** That which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

Syn. — Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation. — Plunder. *Pillage* refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* refers to the removal of the things thus taken. Under these aspects the words are freely interchanged.

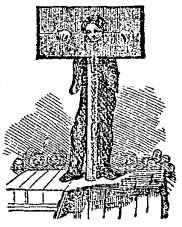
Pĭl'lage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLAGING.] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

Pĭl'la-ger, *n.* One who pillages.

Pĭl'lar, *n.* [Low Lat. *pilare*, *pilarium*, from Lat. *pila*, a pillar and a mortar.] **1.** A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like. **2.** Hence, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, or in stability and strength.

Syn. — Column; foundation; prop; support.

Pĭl'lion (pĭl'yun), *n.* [Eng. *pile*, Lat. *pilus*, hair. Cf. PILLOW.] The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat.



Pillory.

Pĭl'lo-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *piloricum*, *pilloricum*, *piliorium*, from Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put, to punish him.

Pĭl'lo-ry, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory; to set in the pillory.

Pĭl'lōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *pilwe*, *pilewe*, *pelowe*, A.-S. *pyle*, D. *peuluw*, O. H. Ger. *phulvini*, from Lat. *pulvinus*.] **1.** A cushion to support the head of a person when reposing. **2.** (*Naut.*) The block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. **3.** (*Mech.*) A piece of metal or wood used to support some part of a machine to equalize the pressure; a bearing, or journal-box. **4.** A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

Pĭl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLOWING.] To rest or lay for support.

Pĭl'lōw-bēr, *n.* [L. Ger. *büre* or *bühre*, a pillow-case, prob. from O. H. Ger. *purran*, *purian*, *burian*, to erect.] The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow; a pillow-case.

Pĭl'lōw-blŏck, *n.* (*Mech.*) A block, or standard, for supporting the end of a shaft.

Pĭl'lōw-cāse, *n.* A covering for a pillow.

Pī-lōse', *a.* [Lat. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.] **1.** Hairy. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with long, distinct hairs.

Pī-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.

Pī'lot, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger. *pilen*, *peilen*, to measure, gauge, sound, and Ger. *loth*, plummet. The pilot, then, is the *lead-man*, he who throws the lead.] **1.** One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous. **2.** Hence, a guide. [*Colloq.*]

Pī'lot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILOTING.] **1.** To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous. **2.** To guide through dangers or difficulties.

Pī'lot-age (45), *n.* **1.** Compensation to one who directs the course of a ship. **2.** The guidance of a pilot.

Pī'lot-brĕad, *n.* Hard bread or ship biscuit. [coats.

Pī'lot-clŏth, *n.* A coarse, stout kind of cloth, for over-

Pī'lot-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the mackerel family; — so named because it often accompanies ships; and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide, or pilot, to the latter.

Pī'loŭs, *a.* [See PILOSE.] Hairy; abounding with, or consisting of, hair.

Pĭ-mĕn'tà, *n.* The same as PIMENTO.

Pĭ-mĕn'to, *n.* [From Lat. *pigmentum*, a paint, pigment, juice of plants, hence, something spicy and aromatic.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of a tree having an aromatic flavor, and highly valued as a spice; allspice. (*b.*) The tree which produces allspice.

Pĭmp, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *pimpant*, smart, sparkish; Provençal *pimpar*, *apimpar*, to cheer up.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

Pĭmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIMPED (pĭmt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIMPING.] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others; to pander.

Pĭm'per-nĕl, *n.* [N. Lat. *pimpinella*, L. Lat. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, equiv. to *bipennis*, from *bis*, twice, and *penna*, *pinna*, feather, wing.] (*Bot.*) A plant of which one species has small flowers, usually scarlet, which speedily close at the approach of bad weather.

Pĭm'ple (pĭm'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *pinpel*, pustule, *pîpelian*, to blister; Lat. *papula*, pimple.] (*Med.*) A small pointed elevation of the cuticle, differing from a pustule in not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

Pĭm'pled (pĭm'pld), *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

Pĭn, *n.* [D. *pin* and *pen*, Icel. *pinni*, W. *pin*, Lat. *pinna*, a pinnacle.] **1.** A pointed instrument of wood, metal, or the like; a peg; a bolt. **2.** *Especially*, a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, much used for fastening clothes, &c. **3.** Hence, a thing of trifling value; a trifle. **4.** That which resembles a pin in its form or use.

Pĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINNING.] **1.** To fasten, as with a pin. **2.** To inclose; to pen. See PEN and POUND.

Pĭn'a-fōre', *n.* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body; a tier.

Pĭn'-cāse, *n.* A case for holding pins.

Pĭn'çers, *n. pl.* [Fr. *pince*, pincers, from *pincer*, to pinch.] Pinchers. See PINCHERS.

Pĭnch (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINCHED (pĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINCHING.] [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*; from O. D. *pitsen*, Ger. *pfitzen*, *pfetzen*, to pinch, cut.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze as between the ends of the fingers. **2.** To squeeze between any two hard bodies. **3.** To oppress with want; to distress.

Pĭnch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to bear hard. **2.** To spare; to be covetous.

Pĭnch, *n.* **1.** A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers. **2.** Distress; oppression; difficulty.

Pĭnch'bĕck, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.

Pĭnch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pinches.

Pĭnch'ers, *n. pl.* [From *pinch*.] An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, griping things to be held fast, &c.

Pĭn'cush-ion, *n.* A small cushion in which pins may [be stuck to be kept.

Pin-dăr'ic, *n.* An irregular ode in imitation of those of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets.

Pin-dăr'ic, } *a.* After the style and manner of Pin-
Pin-dăr'ic-al, } dar, a lyric poet of Greece.

Pīne, *n.* [Lat. *pînus*, allied to Gr. *πίτυς*.] **1.** A genus of trees of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. **2.** The wood of the pine tree. **3.** A pine-apple.

Pīne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINING.] [A.-S. *pînan*, *pînian*, O. Ger. *peinen*.] **1.** To languish; to lose flesh; to grow lean. **2.** To languish with desire.

Syn. — To droop; flag; wither; decay.

Pīne, *v. t.* **1.** To wear out; to make to languish. **2.** To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Pī-nē'al, or **Pĭn'e-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pineus*, of the pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine-cone or pine-apple.

Pineal gland (*Anat.*), a small conical mass of gray, nervous matter, attached to the floor of the third ventricle of the brain, in front of the cerebellum.

Pīne'-ap-ple (-ăp'pl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical plant and its fruit; — so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine-tree.

Pine-apple.

Pīne'-märten, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of marten found in Europe.

Pīn'er-y, *n.* **1.** A place where pine-apples are raised. **2.** A pine forest or grove.

Pĭn'-fĕath'er, *n.* A small or short feather somewhat like a pin in form; *especially*, one of those not easily removed in picking a fowl.

Pĭn'fōld, *n.* [From *pen*, an inclosure for beasts, and *fold*, an inclosure for sheep.] A place in which beasts are confined; a pound.

Pĭn'-fōot'ed, *a.* Having the toes bordered by a skin.

Pĭn'hōle, *n.* A hole made by the puncture of a pin; hence, a very small aperture.

Pĭn'ion (pĭn'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing.] **1.** A feather; a quill. **2.** A wing. **3.** The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body. **4.** A fetter or band for the arm. **5.** A smaller wheel with

leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack; a toothed arbor.

Pĭn'ion (pĭn'yun), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINIONING.] **1.** To bind or confine the wings of. **2.** To cripple by cutting off the first joint of the wing. **3.** To restrain by binding the arm or arms to the body. **4.** To confine; to shackle.

Pĭnk, *n.* [From D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to twinkle with the eyes. Cf. Fr. *œillet*, an eyelet and a pink, dim. of *œil*, eye.] **1.** An eye, or a small eye. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant, and its flower, common in gardens. **3.** A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white; — so called from the common color of the flower. **4.** That which is supremely excellent. **5.** [D. *pink*, Fr. *pinque;* hence, *pink-sterned.*] A ship with a very narrow stern.

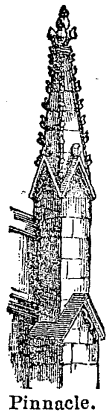
Pĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINKED (pĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINKING.] **1.** To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes; to cut or work in small scollops or angles. **2.** To stab; to pierce. **3.** To dye of a pink color.

Pĭnk'-eȳe (-ī), *n.* A little eye. [as a ship.

Pĭnk'-stĕrned, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a very narrow stern,

Pĭn'-mŏn'ey, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

Pĭn'naçe, *n.* [From Lat. *pinus*, a pine-tree, any thing made of pine, e. g. a ship.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. (*b.*) A boat usually rowed with eight oars.



Pinnacle.

Pĭn'na-cle, *n.* [Lat. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna*, feather, pinnacle.] **1.** A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building. **2.** A high, spiring point.

Pĭn'nate, **Pĭn'nā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, feather.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Shaped like a feather. **2.** Furnished with fins.

Pin-năt'i-fĭd, or **Pĭn'na-ti-fĭd'**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, feathered, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pin-năt'i-pĕd, or **Pĭn'na-ti-pĕd'**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having the toes bordered by membranes.

Pĭn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper. **2.** A pin-maker. **3.** The lappet of a head-dress, which flies loose.

Pĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *pynt*, Ger. & Fr. *pinte*, from Sp. *pinta*, spot, mark, pint, from *pintar*, to paint.] Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces.

Pĭn'tle (pĭn'tl), *n.* [A dim. of *pin.*] **1.** (*Artil.*) A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. **2.** (*Naut.*) A hook on which a rudder is hung to its post. **3.** A contrivance, usually of cast iron, consisting of two thick, circular plates, connected by a solid, cylindrical supporter, to be placed between upright posts, between the floors of stories, and the like.

Pĭn'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A thread-like intestinal worm.

Pĭn'y, *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pī'o-neer', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIONEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIONEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for.

Pī'o-neer', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, orig. a foot-soldier, from O. Fr. *peon*, *pion*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One who marches with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, &c. **2.** One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; hence, a backwoodsman; a first settler.

Pī'o-ny, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEONY.

Pī'oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pius.*] **1.** Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior. **2.** Having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being. **3.** Dictated by reverence to God, or by religious feeling. **4.** Practiced under the pretense of religion.

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; holy; righteous.

Pī'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner; religiously.

Pĭp, *n.* [D. *pip*, O. H. Ger. *phiphis*, *phepis*, It. & L. Lat. *pipita*, from Lat. *pituita*, slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip.] **1.** A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. **2.** [Fr. *pepin*, It. *pipita.*] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit. **3.** A spot on cards.

Pĭp, *v. i.* [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pīpe, *n.* [A.-S. *pîpe*, D. *pijp*, Icel. *pîpa*, O: H. Ger. *pfîfa*, W. *pib.* Cf. FIFE.] **1.** A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. **2.** Any long tube or hollow body. **3.** A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco. **4.** A roll in the exchequer, said to be so called from its resemblance to a pipe; also, the exchequer itself. [*Eng.*] **5.** A cask, usually containing 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

Pīpe, *v. i.* **1.** To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. **2.** To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

Pīpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIPED (pīpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIPING.] **1.** To perform by playing on a wind instrument. **2.** To utter in a high or sharp tone.

Pīpe'-clāy, *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware.

Pīp'er, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or flute.

Pīp'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; feeble. **2.** Simmering; boiling. [*Colloq.*]

Pīp'ing, *n.* [From *pipe.*] **1.** A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. **2.** (*Bot.*) A piece cut off to be planted; a cutting.

Pĭp'kin, *n.* [Diminutive of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

Pĭp'pin, *n.* [Prob. from *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin.] A kind of tart apple. [piquant.

Pīqu'an-çy (pīk'an-sy), *n.* State or quality of being

Syn. — Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

Pīqu'ant (pīk'ant), *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *piquer*, to prick or sting. See PICK.] **1.** Stimulating to the tongue. **2.** Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Pīqu'ant-ly (pīk'aut-lȳ), *adv.* In a piquant manner.

Pīque (peek), *n.* [Fr., from *piquer*. See *supra.*] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury.

Syn. — Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite. — Spite, grudge. *Pique* denotes a quick sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but the feeling is not usually permanent, or marked by malevolence. *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation. *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit.

Pīque (peek), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIQUED (peekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIQUING.] **1.** To excite the sensibilities of; to excite to anger. **2.** To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy. **3.** To pride or value; — used reflexively.

Syn. — To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettle; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pi-quĕt' (pī-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards.

Pī'ra-çy, *n.* [L. Lat. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία.] **1.** Act or crime of a pirate; robbery. **2.** (*Law.*) The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. **3.** Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission.

Pī'rate (45), *n.* [Lat. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, from πειρᾶν, to attempt, from making attempts or attacks on ships.] **1.** A robber on the high seas; a freebooter. **2.** An armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. **3.** One who publishes the writings of other men without permission.

Pī'rate, *v. t.* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings. [or practicing, piracy.

Pī-răt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; acquired by,

Pī-răt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a piratical manner.

Pī-rōgue' (pī-rōg'), *n.* [Originally an Indian word.] **1.** A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree. **2.** A narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard. [*Amer.*]

Pĭr'ou-ĕtte', *n.* [Fr., prop. a turning wheel, from *pied*, foot, and *roue*, wheel, hence *rouette*, a little wheel, because it turns on its axle or pivot, as on a foot.] A whirling about on the toes in dancing.

Pĭr'ou-ĕtte', *v. i.* To whirl, or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

Pĭs'ca-ry, *n.* [Lat. *piscarius*, relating to fishes or to fishing, from *piscis*, a fish.] (*Law.*) Right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Pĭs'ca-tō'ri-al, **Pĭs'ca-to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator*, a fisherman.] Relating to fishes or to fishing. [the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

Pĭs'çēş, *n. pl.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish.] (*Astron.*) The Fishes,

Pĭs'çi-cŭlt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial method of promoting the propagation and nurture of fish.

Pĭsh, *interj.* Pshaw; — an exclamation of contempt.

Pĭsh, *v. i.* To express contempt.

Pĭs'mīre, *n.* [Eng. *piss* and *mire;* so called because it discharges a kind of moisture, which, by the vulgar, is

compared to or looked upon as urine. See MIRE.] The ant or emmet.

Pī'so-līte (49), *n.* [Gr. *πίσον*, Lat. *pisum*, a pea, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A calcareous stone, made up of globular concretions of about the size of a pea.

Pĭs'as-phălt, *n.* [Gr. *πισσάσφαλτος*, from *πίσσα*, pitch, turpentine, and *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt.] (*Min.*) Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell.

Pis-tā'chio (pis-tā/sho), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *pistacium*, Gr. *πιστάκη*, *πιστάκιον*, from Per. *pistah*, Ar. *fustak*, *fustuk*.] The nut of a kind of turpentine-tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond.

Pĭs'ta-reen', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling.

Pĭs'til, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed; a carpel. (*b.*) A collection of carpels united by their inner suture, or a compound pistil.

Pistil.

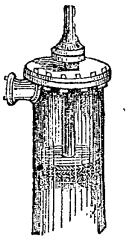
Pĭs'tol, *n.* [From *Pistoja*, O. It. *Pistola*, a town in Italy where they were first made.] A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, intended to be fired from one hand.

Pĭs'tol, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PISTOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PISTOLING.] To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tōle', *n.* [It. *pistola*, contr. from It. *piastruola*, dim. of *piastra*, a piaster, q. v.] A gold coin of Spain worth about 16 shillings sterling, or $3.60 cents.

Pĭs'to-lĕt, *n.* A little pistol.

Pĭs'ton, *n.* [From Lat. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp. See PISTIL.] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works alternately up and down or backward and forward in it.



Piston.

Pĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *pytt* or *pitt*, Icel. *pittr*, *pyttr*, Ir. & Gael. *pit*, Lat. *puteus*, a well, pit.] **1.** A large, deep hole in the ground; a well. **2.** Hence, an abyss; *especially*, the bottomless pit; hell. **3.** The grave. **4.** An indenture in the flesh; as, (*a.*) The hollow place under the arm. (*b.*) The hollow of the stomach. (*c.*) The indentation or mark left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox. **5.** The lowest place in a theater where spectators assemble; parquet. **6.** An area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight.

Pĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITTING.] **1.** To indent. **2.** To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules. **3.** To introduce as an antagonist to; to provoke to combat, as cocks in a pit.

Pĭt'a-păt', *adv.* [An onomatopoetic reduplication of *pat*, a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation.

Pĭtch, *n.* [Icel. *bik*, W. *pyg*, Lat. *pix*, Gr. *πίσσα* or *πίττα*.] **1.** A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. **2.** Turpentine. [*Improper.*]

Pĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITCHED (pĭtcht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITCHING.] **1.** To cover over or smear with pitch. **2.** To darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure.

Pĭtch, *n.* [O. Fr. *pic*, high place. See PEAK.] **1.** A point or peak; hence, any point or degree of elevation or depression. **2.** (*Mus.*) Degree of elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c. **3.** Degree; rate; position. **4.** The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; descent; slope. **5.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch-line*. (*b.*) The distance measured on a line parallel to the axis, between two adjacent threads or convolutions of a screw. (*c.*) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet-holes in boiler plates.

Pitch line, or *pitch circle*, a circle concentric with the circumference of a toothed wheel, and cutting its teeth at such a distance from their points as to touch the corresponding circle of the gear working with it.

Pĭtch, *v. t.* [O. Eng. *picchen*, A.-S. *pyccan*, to prick. See PICK.] **1.** To throw; to hurl; to toss. **2.** To fix firmly; to plant; to set in array. **3.** (*Mus.*) To fix or set the tone of.

Pitched battle, a battle in which the hostile forces have firm or fixed positions, in distinction from a skirmish.

Pĭtch, *v. i.* **1.** To light; to settle. **2.** To fall headlong. **3.** To fall; to fix choice. **4.** To encamp. **5.** (*Naut.*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship.

Pĭtch'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *picher*, *pichier*, Basque *pitcherra*, L. Lat. *picarium*, *bicarium*, Icel. *bikar*, O. H. Ger. *behhar*, *bechar*, *pechar*. Cf. BEAKER.] **1.** A vessel, usually open, with a spout for pouring out liquors; a ewer. **2.** One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c. **3.** (*Bot.*) A cup-like appendage of the leaves of certain plants.

Pĭtch'-făr'thing, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole.

Pĭtch'fôrk, *n.* A fork or farming utensil used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, as into carts or wagons.

Pĭtch'i-ness, *n.* Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

Pĭtch'-pīne, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of pine, abounding in resinous matter.

Pĭtch'-pīpe, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key or leading tone of a tune.

Pĭtch'y, *a.* **1.** Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. **2.** Smeared with pitch. **3.** Black, like pitch; dark; dismal.

Pĭt'-cōal, *n.* Mineral coal; coal dug from the earth.

Pĭt'e-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Fitted to excite pity. **2.** Evincing pity. **3.** Paltry; mean; pitiful.

Syn. — Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable; pitiable; compassionate; tender.

Pĭt'e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pĭt'e-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being piteous.

Pĭt'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered, intended to catch wild beasts or men.

Pĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *pidha*, D. *pit*, pith, kernel.] **1.** The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants and trees. **2.** (*Anat.*) The spinal cord; the marrow. **3.** Hence, vital or essential part; vigor; strength; importance.

Pĭth'i-ly, *adv.* In a pithy manner; with vigor.

Pĭth'i-ness, *n.* The state of being pithy.

Pĭth'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pith; wanting strength. **2.** Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

Pĭth'y, *a.* [*compar.* PITHIER; *superl.* PITHIEST.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or abounding with, pith. **2.** Forcible; energetic. **3.** Condensed, forcible, and appropriate in expressing.

Pĭt'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion.

Syn. — Sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable.

Pĭt'i-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiable.

Pĭt'i-fŭl, *a.* **1.** Full of pity; tender; compassionate. **2.** Miserable; moving compassion. **3.** Deserving pity for littleness or meanness.

Syn. — Contemptible; despicable; paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pĭt'i-fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

Pĭt'i-fŭl-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiful.

Pĭt'i-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity. **2.** Exciting no pity.

Syn. — Hard-hearted; cruel; merciless; unmerciful; compassionless; unsympathizing.

Pĭt'i-less-ly, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

Pĭt'i-less-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiless.

Pĭt'man, *n.*; *pl.* PĬT'MEN. **1.** One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, &c. **2.** The connecting rod in a saw-mill.

Pĭt'sa̤w, *n.* A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit.

Pĭt'tançe, *n.* [Low Lat. *pitancia*, *pittantia*, *pictantia*, originally pity, charity, from Lat. *pietas*. See PITY.] **1.** An allowance of food, bestowed in charity; hence, a charity gift. **2.** Any small allowance; a trifle.

Pĭ-tū'i-ta-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *pituita*, phlegm, mucus.] (*Anat.*) Secreting phlegm or mucus.

Pĭ-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pituitosus*. See *supra*.] Consisting of, or resembling mucus; exhibiting the effects of mucus.

Pĭt'y, *n.* [N. Fr. *pitié*, It. *pietà*, from Lat. *pietas*, piety, kindness, pity. Cf. PIETY.] **1.** The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another. **2.** Cause of grief; thing to be regretted. **3.** A call for pity.

Syn. — Compassion; mercy; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c., for its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior. Scott, speaking of the Douglas, says:—

> And last, and worst to spirit proud,
> Had borne the *pity* of the crowd.

Pĭt'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITYING.] To feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for.

Syn. — To commiserate; compassionate; sympathize with.

Pĭt'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

Pĭv'ot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, for *pipot*, from *pipe*, a pipe, or con-

tracted from *pieuvot*, dim. of *pieu*, a stake.] **1.** A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other body turns. **2.** Hence, a turning point; that on which important results depend. **3.** (*Mil.*) The one on whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill.

Pix, *n.* The same as PYX, q. v.

Plā'ca-bĭl'ĭ-tў, *n.* Quality of being placable, or ap- [peasable.

Plā'ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, pacify, from *placere*, to please.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable.

Plā'ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being placable.

Pla-cärd', *n.* [Fr., fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, *plaque*, plate, tablet; Low Lat. *placare*, to place on; D. *plakken*, to paste, post up, *plak*, a flat piece of wood; Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, any thing flat and broad.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Pla-cärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACARDING.] **1.** To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. **2.** To notify publicly.

Plā'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACATING.] [Lat. *placare*, *placatum*, from *placere*, to please.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

Plāçe, *n.* [From Lat. *platea*, a street, area, court-yard, from Gr. πλατύς, πλατεῖα, flat, broad.] **1.** A broad way in a city; an open space; an area. **2.** Any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other space, as related to any other portion, or as appropriated to some definite object or use. **3.** Rank; degree; grade; *especially*, social rank or position; condition; sometimes, official station or post. **4.** A position occupied and held as a residence; as, (*a.*) A stately or elegant dwelling; a mansion. (*b.*) A collection of dwellings; a village, town, or city. (*c.*) A country; the seat of a nation. (*d.*) A fortified town or post. **5.** Possibility of existence or action; opportunity. **6.** Definite portion of a written or printed document. **7.** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead.

To take place, to come to pass; to occur.

Syn. — Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust.

Plāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACED (plāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACING.] **1.** To assign a place to; to fix; to settle. **2.** To put in a particular rank or office; to surround with particular circumstances. **3.** To put out at interest; to invest.

Syn. — See PUT.

Plāçe'man, *n.*; *pl.* PLĀÇE'MEN. One who has an office under a government.

Pla-çĕn'tȧ, *n.*; *pl.* PLA-ÇĔN'TÆ. [Lat., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς, a flat cake, from πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb. **2.** (*Bot.*) The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Plā'çer (plā'ser), *n.* One who places or sets.

Pla-cêr' (pla-thâr', *by Mexicans and Californians* pla-sâr'), *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold is found, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent.

Plăç'id, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, orig. pleasing, mild, from *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; serene; tranquil; quiet.

Syn. — Gentle; serene; mild; unruffled.

Pla-çĭd'ĭ-ty, *n.* Quality of being placid; placidness.

Plăç'id-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly.

Plăç'id-ness, *n.* State of being placid; calmness.

Plăck'et, *n.* [Fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on. See PLACARD.] **1.** The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on. **2.** A woman's pocket.

Plā'gal, *a.* [From Gr. πλάγιος, sidewise, slanting.] (*Mus.*) Having the principal tones lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth; — said of certain melodies or tunes.

Plā'ġi-a-rĭşm, *n.* Act or practice of plagiarizing.

Plā'ġi-a-rĭst, *n.* One who plagiarizes; a plagiary.

Plā'ġi-a-rīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAGIARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAGIARIZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

Plā'ġi-a-rīze, *v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.

Plā'ġi-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *plagiarius*, from *plagium*, kidnapping.] A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.

Plā'ġi-a-ry, *a.* Practicing literary theft.

Plāgue (plāg), *n.* [From Lat. *plaga*, a blow, stroke; Gr. πληγή, from πλήσσειν, to strike.] **1.** Any afflictive evil or calamity. **2.** (*Med.*) An acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East, and has at times raged in the large cities of Europe. **3.** Hence, any pestilence.

Plāgue (plāg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* PLAGUING.] **1.** To vex; to tease. **2.** To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

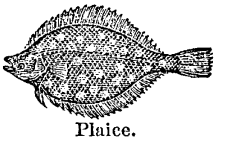
Syn. — To torment; distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Plāgu'er (plāg'er), *n.* One who plagues or annoys; a tormentor; a teaser.

Plāgu'i-ly (plāg'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a plaguing manner; vexatiously; extremely; horribly. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Plāgu'y (plāg'ў), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Plāiçe, *n.* [Lat. *platessa*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish, allied to the flounder. It swims on its side, and has both its eyes on one side.



Plaice.

Plăid (plăd), *n.* [Gael. *plaide*, contr. fr. *peallaid*, a sheep skin, fr. *peall*, a skin or hide.] A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an over-garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

☞ Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch.

Plăid (plăd), *a.* Having a pattern which resembles a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

Plān, *a.* [*compar.* PLAINER; *superl.* PLAINEST.] [Lat. *planus*.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; — the same as PLANE. **2.** Open; clear; unencumbered. **3.** Not intricate or difficult. **4.** Simple; natural; as, (*a.*) Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; sometimes, homely. (*b.*) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; common. (*c.*) Void of affectation or disguise. (*d.*) Free from costliness; not rich. (*e.*) Not ornamented with colors or figures. (*f.*) Not much varied by modulations.

Syn. — Manifest; even; level; flat; smooth; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unvarnished; unembellished; downright; unreserved; distinct; obvious; apparent.

Plāin, *adv.* In a plain manner.

Plāin, *n.* **1.** Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or one little varied by inequalities. **2.** A field of battle

Plāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAINING.] **1.** To level; to make plain or even. **2.** To lament; to complain of. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Plāin'-dēal'er, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

Plāin'-dēal'ing, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open.

Plāin'-dēal'ing, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.

Plāin'-heärt'ed, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy.

Plāin'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner.

Plāin'ness (109), *n.* The quality or state of being plain, in any of its senses.

Plăin'-spōk'en (20), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

Plāint, *n.* [Lat. *planctus*, from *plangere*, *planctum*. See PLAIN, *v. i.*, *supra*.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint. **2.** A sad or serious song.

Plāint'iff, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, making complaint, plaintive. See PLAIN, *v. i.*] (*Law.*) The person who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant*.

Plāint'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow; complaining. **2.** Hence, indicating grief; serious; sad.

Plāint'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

Plāint'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.

Plāit, *n.* [L. Lat. *plecta*, Gr. πλεκτή, a twisted rope, string, from πλεκτός, plaited, twisted, from πλέκειν, to twist, braid.] **1.** A fold; a doubling, as of cloth. **2.** A braid, as of hair or straw.

☞ Vulgarly pronounced *pleet*.

Plāit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAITING.] **1.** To fold; to double in narrow folds. **2.** To form by interlaying; to braid; to plat. **3.** To entangle; to involve.

Plăn, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, flat, level.] **1.** A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane; *especially*, the representation of a horizontal section of any thing. **2.** A method of action or procedure expressed or described in language.

Syn.— Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See SCHEME.

Plăn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANNING.] **1.** To form a draught or representation of. **2.** To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

Syn.— To sketch; model; scheme; contrive.

Plănch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANCHED (plăncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANCHING.] [Fr. *planche*, a board, plank, from Lat. *planca*, id.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.

Plănch'et, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, a small board, dim. of *planche*. See PLANCH.] A flat piece of metal; *especially*, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Plănch'ing, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.

Plāne, *a.* [Lat. *planus*. See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane.

Plāne, *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface. **2.** (*Joinery.*) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, forming moldings, and the like.

Plāne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANING.] [See PLANE, *a.*] To make smooth; to free from inequalities of surface.

Plān'er, *n.* (*Print.*) A wooden block used for making the surface of type even.

Plăn'et, *n.* [Lat. *planeta*, Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνης, πλάνητος, a planet; prop. wandering, from πλανᾶσθαι, to wander.] (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.

Plăn'et-ā'ri-ŭm, *n.* An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets; an orrery.

Plăn'et-a-ry, *a.* [See PLANET.] **1.** Pertaining to the planets. **2.** Consisting of planets. **3.** (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet. **4.** Produced by planets.

Plāne'-tree, *n.* [Lat. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, from πλατύς, broad, on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. Cf. PLATANE.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Platanus*.

☞ The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia. The occidental plane-tree is a native of North America, where it is called also *button-wood*.

Plăn'et-strĭck'en, **Plăn'et-strŭck**, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

Plăn'i-fō'li-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Flat-leaved.

Plăn'i-mĕt'ric, **Plăn'i-mĕt'ric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Pla-nĭm'e-try, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, plain, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plăn'i-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and Eng. *petal*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals.

Plăn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANISHED (plăn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANISHING.] [O. Fr. *planir*, N. Fr. *planer*. See PLANE.] To render smooth and level, as a metallic surface, by light blows with a smooth-faced hammer.

Plăn'i-sphēre, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, plane, and *sphæra*, sphere.] **1.** The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. **2.** *Especially*, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, &c., for any given date or hour.

Plănk, *n.* [Lat. *planca*, allied to Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, any thing flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] **1.** A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. **2.** Hence, a support, as for floating in a stream.

Plănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANKED (plănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANKING.] **1.** To cover or lay with planks. **2.** To lay down upon a plank, or as upon a plank; to produce, as a wager, or cash. [*Amer.*]

Plăn'ner, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan.

Plā'no-cŏn'cāve, *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

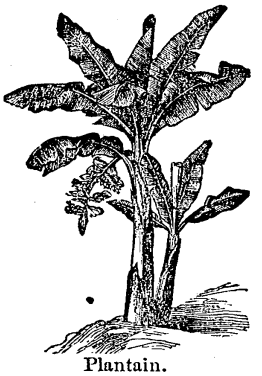
Plā'no-cŏn'ic-al, *a.* Plane or level on one side, and conical on the other.

Plā'no-cŏn'vex, *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

Plănt, *n.* [Lat. *planta*; A.-S. *plant*.] **1.** A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves. **2.** The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

Plănt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANTING.] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. **2.** To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree. **3.** To furnish with plants. **4.** To engender. **5.** To settle; to establish; to introduce. **6.** To set and direct, or point.

Plănt, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.



Plantain.

Plănt'ain (42), *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, Lat. *plantago*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species. It is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world.

Plănt'ain (42), **Plănt'ain-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An endogenous tropical tree, which rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread.

Plan-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of planting. [*Rare.*] **2.** The place planted; *especially*, in America, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, under the control of the proprietor or master. **3.** A colony.

Plănt'er, *n.* **1.** One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes. **2.** One who assists in colonizing in a new territory. **3.** One who owns a plantation.

Plănt'i-cle (plănt'ĭ-kl), *n.* [A dim. of *plant*.] A young plant, or plant in embryo.

Plănt'i-grāde, *n.* [From Lat. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

Plănt'i-grāde, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot, as some animals.

Plănt'-louse, *n.*; *pl.* PLĂNT'-LĪÇE. An insect that infests plants.

Plănt'ule (53), *n.* [Dim. of *plant*.] The embryo of a plant.

Plăsh, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A puddle. **2.** A dash of water; a splash. **3.** [See PLASH, *v. t.*] The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches.

Plăsh, *v. i.* [L. Ger. *plasken*, D. *plassen*, H. Ger. *platschen*, *plätschen*.] To dabble in water; to splash.

Plăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLASHED (plăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLASHING.] [O. Fr. *plaissier*, *plessier*, from Lat. *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere*, to weave, twist.] **1.** To lop off. **2.** To bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of.

Plăsh'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plăsm, *n.* [Gr. πλάσμα, from πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape.

Plăs'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον. See EMPLASTIC.] **1.** A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses; also gypsum, as used for making ornaments, moldings, &c. **2.** (*Med.*) An external application of a harder consistence than an ointment.

Plaster of Paris, calcined gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

Plăs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLASTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLASTERING.] **1.** To cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house. **2.** To cover with a plaster, as a wound. **3.** To smooth over; to conceal the defects or irregularities of.

Plăs'ter-er, *n.* One who plasters.

Plăs'ter-ing, *n.* The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

Plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός, from πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] **1.** Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. **2.** Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled. **3.** Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling.

Plas-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

Plăs'tron, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *plastra*, a thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed;—used by fencers to defend the body.

Plăt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATTING.] [From *plait*, q. v.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave.

Plăt, *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.

Plăt, *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. PLOT, the same word differently written.] A small piece of ground (usually flat)

laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use.

Plăt'an, Plăt'ane, *n.* The plane-tree. See PLANE-TREE.

Plāte, *n.* [O. Fr. *plate*, a plate of metal, a cuirass, Fr. *plat*, Sp. *plato*, It. *piatto*, a plate, a shallow vessel; Ger. *platte*, D. *plaat*, a flat piece, plate; allied to Gr. πλατύς, flat, broad. See FLAT.] **1.** A piece of metal flattened. **2.** Metallic armor composed of broad pieces. **3.** Dishes wrought in gold or silver. **4.** Metallic ware which is overlaid with gold, silver, or some other metal. **5.** A small, shallow vessel, from which provisions are eaten at table. **6.** (*Arch.*) The piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. **7.** A piece of metal on which any thing is engraved; hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal. **8.** A page of stereotype for printing from.

Plāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATING.] **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals. **2.** To arm with plate or metal for defense. **3.** To adorn with plate. **4.** To beat into thin, flat pieces.

Plä-teau' (plä-tō'), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] A broad level area of land in a somewhat elevated position.

Plāte'fŭl, *n.; pl.* PLĀTE'FŬLS. Enough to fill a plate.

Plāte'-glăss, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows.

Plăt'en, *n.* [From its flatness. See PLATE.] (*Print.*) The flat part of a press, by which the impression is made.

Plăt'fôrm, *n.* [Eng. *plat* (obs.), flat, and *form*.] **1.** A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place. **2.** A declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion.

Plăt'i-nȧ, or **Pla-tī'nȧ,** *n.* See PLATINUM.

Plāt'ing, *n.* **1.** Art or operation of covering a baser metal with a thin plate of silver or other metal. **2.** A thin coating of metal.

Plăt'i-nŭm, or **Pla-tī'num,** *n.* [N. Lat., from Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.] (*Chem.*) A very ductile metal of the color of silver, but less bright. It is the heaviest and least expansible of the metals.

Plăt'i-tūde (30), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] **1.** Flatness; dullness; insipidity. **2.** A weak or empty remark.

Pla-tŏn'ic, Pla-tŏn'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to Plato, the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

Platonic love, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires.

Plā'to-nĭşm, *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Plato and his followers. **2.** An elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe.

Plā'to-nĭst, *n.* One who professes to be a follower of Plato.

Plā'to-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATONIZING.] To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school.

Plā'to-nīze, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school or to accommodate to those principles.

Pla-tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, from *pelote*, a ball formed of things wound round, from Lat. *pila*, a ball.] (*Mil.*) Half of a company of soldiers.

Plăt'ter, *n.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *platel*, N. Fr. *plateau*. See PLATEAU.] A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

Plau'dit, *n.* [From Lat. *plaudite*, do ye praise, a demand of applause by players when they left the stage, from *plaudere*, to applaud, praise.] A mark or expression of applause.

Syn. — Acclamation; shouting; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation.

Plau'dit-o-ry, *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plau'şi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being plausible; pretext; speciousness.

Plau'şi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Fitted to gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right. **2.** Using specious arguments or discourse.

Syn. — Specious. — Both these words have a bad sense. *Plausible* denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false. Many *plausible* arguments and *specious* pretences have been brought forward to defend the cause of wickedness.

Plau'şi-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being plausible.

Plau'şi-bly, *adv.* In a plausible manner.

Plau'sĭve, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

Plāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAYING.] [A.-S. *plegian*, *pleggan*, *pleogian*, to play; *plega*, play.] **1.** To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic. **2.** To act with levity; to trifle. **3.** To contend in a game; hence, sometimes, to gamble. **4.** To perform on an instrument of music. **5.** To move with alternate dilatation and contraction; to operate. **6.** To move irregularly; to wanton. **7.** To act a part upon the stage; to act in any particular character.

Plāy, *v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion. **2.** To perform music upon. **3.** To bring into sportive or wanton action. **4.** To act or perform by representing a character. **5.** To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.

Syn. — To sport; trifle; frolic.

Plāy, *n.* **1.** Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; game. **2.** Act of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or other games; gaming. **3.** Practice in any contest. **4.** Action; use; employment; manner of action. **5.** A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy. **6.** Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. **7.** Performance on an instrument of music. **8.** Motion; movement, regular or irregular; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. **9.** Liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display; scope.

Play of colors, an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object.

Syn. — Sport; frolic; amusement; game; gambols; employment.

Plāy'-bĭll, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Plāy'-dāy, *n.* A day given to play or diversion.

Plāy'er, *n.* One who plays; as, (*a.*) A dramatic actor. (*b.*) A mimic. (*c.*) One who performs on an instrument of music. (*d.*) A gamester.

Plāy'fĕl-lōw, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate. [fancy.

Plāy'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Sportive. **2.** Indulging a sportive

Plāy'fŭl-ness, *n.* The state of being playful.

Plāy'-house, *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater.

Plāy'māte, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in play.

Plāy'thing, *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.

Plāy'wrīght (-rīt), *n.* A maker of plays.

Plēa, *n.* [Lat. *plaitum*, *placitum*, from *placitum*, that which is pleasing, an opinion, from *placere*, to please.] **1.** (*Law.*) An allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a more limited and usual sense, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. **2.** A cause in court; a lawsuit. **3.** An excuse; an apology. **4.** Urgent prayer or entreaty.

Plēad, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEADED (PLĔAD, or PLĔD, is sometimes improperly used); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEADING.] [Fr. *plaider*, L. Lat. *placitare*, from *placitum*. See PLEA.] **1.** To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another. **2.** (*Law.*) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea.

Plēad, *v. t.* **1.** To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse. **2.** To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments offered to a tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue. **3.** To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.

Plēad'er, *n.* One who pleads; *especially*, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

Plĕaş'ant, *a.* [See PLEASE.] **1.** Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses. **2.** Cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively; sportive; giving pleasure; gratifying.

Plĕaş'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

Plĕaş'ant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being pleasant.

Plĕaş'ant-ry, *n.* **1.** Gayety; merriment. **2.** Gentle raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk.

Plēaşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASING.] [Lat. *placere*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify.

Plēaşe, *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer; to comply.

Plēaş'er, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Plēaş'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction.

Syn. — Nice; gratifying; grateful; pleasurable; acceptable. See NICE. — *Pleasant* is more particularly applied to things in the concrete, as *pleasant* weather, a *pleasant* day, ride, situation, &c. A late English writer says, "It was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocose and lively person, but is now in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things." When we apply *pleasing* to things it is usually in their abstract relations,

as, a *pleasing* variety, interchange, &c. In respect to persons, *pleasing* is generally used to describe personal qualities, as, a *pleasing* address, countenance, &c. *Agreeable* is more used of social qualities and relations, as, an *agreeable* conversation, *agreeable* society, &c. These distinctions, however, are not in all cases very accurately observed.

Plĕaş'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Plĕaş'ur-a-bly, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

Plĕaş'ure (plĕzh'ur), *n.* [See PLEASE.] **1.** Gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions. **2.** Frivolous or dissipating enjoyment. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers. **4.** That which pleases; a favor.

Syn. — Enjoyment; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose; intention; command.

Plĕaş'ure (plĕzh'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASURING.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [*Rare.*]

Plĕaş'ure-ground, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to amusement.

Plĕat, *v. t.* To plait. See PLAIT.

Ple-bē'ian (ple-bē'yan), *a.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people; vulgar.

Ple-bē'ian (ple-bē'yan), *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men.

Ple-bē'ian-ĭşm, *n.* Conduct of plebeians.

Plĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *plead*; — sometimes erroneously used instead of *pleaded*. See PLEAD.

Plĕdġe (plĕj), *n.* [L. Lat. *plegium*, *plivium*, prob. from Lat. *præbere*, to proffer (sc. *fidem*), trust, a promise of security. Cf. PLEVIN.] **1.** Something put in pawn, or deposited as a security for a debt or engagement; a pawn; a gage. **2.** Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. **3.** The wishing of health to another.

Syn. — See EARNEST.

Plĕdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEDGING.] **1.** To deposit in pawn; to leave as security. **2.** To engage for by promise or declaration. **3.** To invite, as another person, to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other; hence, to drink the health of.

Pledġ'ee, *n.* One to whom any thing is pledged.

Plĕdġ'er, *n.* One who pledges.

Plĕdġ'et, *n.* [Probably from *pledge*, to secure.] (*Surg.*) A compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound.

Plē'iad (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Plē'ia-dēş (plē'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. Πλειάδες, from πλεῖν, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] (*Astron.*) A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus, regarded by Mädler as the central group of the system of the Milky Way.

Plē'na-ri-ly, *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully.

Plē'na-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being plenary.

Plē'na-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *plenarius*, from Lat. *plenus*, full, from *plere*, to fill.] Full; entire; complete.

Plenary indulgence (*Rom. Cath. Church*), an entire remission of penalties due to all sins. — *Plenary inspiration*, inspiration in which there is no mixture whatever of error.

Ple-nĭp'o-tençe, **Ple-nĭp'o-ten-çy**, *n.* The state of being plenipotent.

Ple-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, potent.] Possessing full power.

Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-, 95), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; *especially*, an embassador at a foreign court furnished with full power.

Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing full power.

Plē'nist, *n.* [From Lat. *plenus*, full.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

Plĕn'i-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] **1.** State of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance. **2.** Redundancy of blood and humors; repletion.

Plĕn'te-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; sufficient for every purpose. **2.** Having plenty; well provided for; rich.

Syn. — Ample; plentiful; copious; abundant; full; fruitful.

Plĕn'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a plenteous manner.

Plĕn'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance.

Plĕn'ti-fụl, *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; adequate to every purpose. **2.** Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply.

Syn. — Copious; plenteous; ample; exuberant; fruitful.

Plĕn'ti-fụl-ly, *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously.

Plĕn'ti-fụl-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness.

Plĕn'ty, *n.* [Lat. *plenitas*, from *plenus*, full.] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; copiousness.

Syn. — Abundance; exuberance. See ABUNDANCE.

Plĕn'ty, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; copious.

☞ This word is found in reputable writers of former times, but its use is now chiefly colloquial, and it is deemed inelegant.

Plē'o-năşm, *n.* [Gr. πλεονασμός, from πλεονάζειν, to be more than enough, to abound, from πλέον, for πλεῖον, more, πλέος, full.] The use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary.

Plē'o-năs'tic, **Plē'o-năs'tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, pleonasm; redundant.

Plē'si-o-saụ'rus, *n.* [Gr. πλησιός, near, and σαῦρος, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having the neck very long, and the body and tail short.

Plĕth'o-rà, *n.* [Gr. πληθώρη, and πληθωρία, fr. πλήθειν, to be or become full.] **1.** Over-fullness; *especially*, fullness or excess of blood; repletion. **2.** The state of being over-full in any respect.

Ple-thŏr'ic, or **Plĕth'o-ric** (123), *a.* Evincing plethora either in a physical or a metaphorical sense.

Pleū'rà, *n.* [Gr. πλευρά.] (*Anat.*) The serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

Pleū'ri-sy, *n.* [Lat. *pleurisis*, *pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρῖτις, sc. νόσος, from πλευρά. See *supra.*] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pleū-rĭt'ic, **Pleū-rĭt'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pleurisy. **2.** Diseased with pleurisy.

Pleū'ro-pneū-mō'ni-à (-nū-mō'ni-à), *n.* [Gr. πλευρά, pleura, and πνεύμονες, the lungs.] (*Med.*) Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

Plĕx'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *plexus*, a twisting, braiding, from *plectere*, *plexum*, to twine, braid, and *forma*, form.] In the form of net-work; complicated.

Plĕx'us, *n.* [Lat. See *supra.*] (*Physiol.*) Any net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

Plī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being pliable; flexibility.

Plī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *plier*, to bend, to fold, Lat. *plicare.*] **1.** Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent. **2.** Readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline; — sometimes, in a bad sense.

Syn. — Pliant; flexible; supple; limber.

Plī'a-ble-ness, *n.* Pliability; flexibility.

Plī'an-çy, *n.* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect.

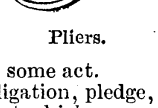
Plī'ant, *a.* **1.** Capable of plying or bending; easily bent. **2.** Readily or easily influenced to good or evil; easy to be persuaded.

Syn. — Flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; supple; ductile; tractable; docile; obsequious.

Plī'ant-ness, *n.* The state of being pliant.

Plī'cate, **Plī'cā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare*, to fold.] (*Bot.*) Plaited; folded like a fan.

Plī'ers, *n. pl.* [From *ply.*] A kind of pinchers, by which any small object may be seized and bent.



Pliers.

Plīght (plīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLIGHTING.] [A.-S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge.] To expose to danger or risk; to pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act.

Plīght (plīt), *n.* [A.-S. *pliht*, danger, obligation, pledge, O. H. Ger. *phliht*, care, mandate.] **1.** That which serves to plight or pledge; security; gage. **2.** Exposed condition; dangerous state. **3.** Condition; state.

Plīght'er (plīt'-), *n.* One who, or that which, plights.

Plĭnth, *n.* [Gr. πλίνθος, a brick or tile, a plinth.] (*Arch.*) A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column.

Plī'o-çēne, *a.* [Gr. πλείων, more, and καινός, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent tertiary deposits.

Plŏd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLODDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLODDING.] [Cf. Gael. *plod*, a clod, to pelt with a clod or clods.] **1.** To travel, with steady, laborious diligence. **2.** To toil; to drudge; *especially*, to study heavily.

Plŏd, *v. t.* To tread, with a heavy, laboring step.

Plŏd'der, *n.* One who plods.

Plŏt, *n.* [A different orthography of *plat.*] **1.** A small

extent of ground. **2.** (*Surv.*) A draught of a field, piece of land, &c., drawn to a scale.

Plŏt, *n.* [Abbrev. from *complot*, q. v.] **1.** Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature. **2.** The plan or intrigue, of a play, novel, romance, poem, or the like.

Syn.— Stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

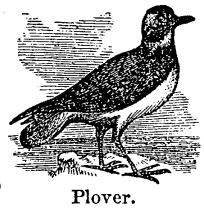
Plŏt, *v. i.* **1.** To form a scheme of mischief against another. **2.** To contrive a plan.

Plŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLOTTING.] **1.** To plan; to devise; to contrive. **2.** To make a plan of; to delineate.

Plŏt'ter, *n.* One who plots or contrives; a conspirator.

Plough (plou), *n.* See PLOW.

Plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *pluvier*, the rain-bird; Lat. *pluvialis*, rainy, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluere*, to rain.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore. The flesh is excellent food.



Plover.

Plow } (plou), *n.* [Icel. *plôgr*, D. **Plough** } *ploeg*, O. H. Ger. *phluoch*, probably from Slav. *ploug*, Russ. & Pol. *plug*, Bohem. *pluh*, Lith. *plugas*.] **1.** (*Agric.*) A well-known implement for turning up the soil. **2.** Hence, agriculture; tillage. **3.** A joiner's instrument for grooving. **4.** A knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper-makers.

Plow } (plou), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLOWED, or **Plough** } PLOUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLOWING, or PLOUGHING.] **1.** To trench and turn up with a plow. **2.** To run through in sailing. **3.** To turn up and devastate. **4.** To cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press.

Plow, Plough, } *v. i.* **1.** To labor with a plow. **2.** To advance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles.

Plow'a-ble } (plou'-), *a.* Capable of being plowed; **Plough'a-ble** } arable.

Plow'boy } (plou'-), *n.* A boy that drives or guides a **Plough'boy** } team in plowing; a rustic boy.

Plow'er } (plou'-), *n.* One who plows land; a culti- **Plough'er** } vator.

Plow'-man } (plou'-), *n.*; *pl.* PLOW'-MEN or **Plough'-man** } PLOUGH'-MEN. **1.** One who plows; a husbandman. **2.** A rustic; a countryman.

Plow'shâre } (plou'-), *n.* [See SHARE.] The part of **Plough'shâre** } a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Plŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUCKED (plŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUCKING.] [A.-S. *pluccian*, and *lyccan*, *luccan*, *lucian*, Icel. *plocka*. Cf. LUG.] **1.** To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. **2.** To strip by plucking.

Plŭck, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch.] **1.** The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. **2.** Spirit; indomitableness; courage.

Plŭck'er, *n.* One who plucks.

Plŭck'y, *a.* [*compar.* PLUCKIER; *superl.* PLUCKIEST.] Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

Plŭg, *n.* [D. *plug*, L. Ger. *plugge*, *plukk*.] **1.** Any thing used to stop a hole; a stopple. **2.** A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [*Amer.*]

Plŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUGGING.] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plŭm, *n.* [A.-S. *plûma*, Icel. *plôma*, *plumma*, D. *pruim*, Lat. *prunum*, Gr. προῦνον, προῦμνον.] **1.** The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus;* also, the tree itself, usually called *plum-tree*. **2.** A raisin. **3.** A handsome fortune or property; the sum of £100,000 sterling.

Plū'mâge, *n.* [From Lat. *pluma*, a feather.] The collection of plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Plŭmb (plŭm), *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; a plummet.

Plŭmb (plŭm), *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line.

Plŭmb (plŭm), *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly.

Plŭmb (plŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMBING.] **1.** To adjust by a plumb-line. **2.** To examine by tests.

Plum-bā'go, *n.* [Lat., from *plumbum*, lead.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of carbon. It is popularly called *black-lead*.

Plŭm'be-an } *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus*, fr. *plumbum*, lead.] **Plŭm'be-oŭs** } **1.** Consisting of or resembling lead; lead-colored. **2.** Dull; heavy; stupid.

Plŭmb'er (plŭm'er), *n.* [See PLUMB.] One who adjusts lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water.

Plŭmb'er-y (plŭm'er-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a plumber. **2.** The place where plumbing is carried on.

Plŭmb'ing, *n.* **1.** The art of casting and working in lead. **2.** The business of arranging pipes for conducting water. **3.** The lead pipes and other apparatus for conveying water in a building.

Plŭmb'-līne (plŭm'līn), *n.* **1.** A plummet. **2.** A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Plŭm'-cāke, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.

Plūme, *n.* [Lat. *pluma*.] **1.** The feather of a bird; *especially*, the finer or heavier part of a feather. **2.** A large or handsome feather worn as an ornament. **3.** A token of honor, prowess, stateliness, or the like.

Plūme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMING.] **1.** To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of. **2.** To strip of feathers. **3.** To pride; to value; to boast.

Plu-mĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma*, a feather, and *gerere*, to bear]. Having feathers.

Plū'mi-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *plumipes*, *plumipedis*, from *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, foot.] (*Ornith.*) Having feet covered with feathers.

Plū'mi-pĕd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plŭm'met, *n.* [For *plumbet*, fr. *plumb*, Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] **1.** A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. **2.** A piece of lead fastened to a line, and used to determine a perpendicular, and with a square, a horizontal line. **3.** Hence, any weight.

Plu-mōse' } *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma*, feather.] **Plū'moŭs** } **1.** Having plumes; resembling a plume or plumes. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having hairs, or any parts or appendages arranged along an axis.

Plŭmp, *a.* [*compar.* PLUMPER; *superl.* PLUMPEST.] [Ger. *plump*, Icel. *plumpr*, D. *plomp*, rude, coarse, clumsy.] **1.** Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat. **2.** Complete; unreserved; unqualified.

Syn.— Fat; sleek; full; round; blunt; unreserved.

Plŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMPED (plŭmt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMPING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To extend to fullness; to swell; to fatten. **2.** To cause to drop heavily.

Plŭmp, *v. i.* **1.** To grow large to fullness; to be swelled. **2.** To fall suddenly or at once.

Plŭmp, *adv.* At once, or with a sudden, heavy fall; suddenly.

Plŭmp'er, *n.* **1.** Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; a thing intended to swell out something else. **2.** A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected. [*Eng.*] **3.** A full, unqualified lie.

Plŭm'-pīe, *n.* A pie containing plums.

Plŭmp'ly, *adv.* In a plump manner; fully; roundly; without reserve. [*Colloq.*]

Plŭmp'ness, *n.* The state of being plump.

Plŭm'-pŏr'ridge, *n.* Porridge with plums in it.

Plŭm'-pud'ding, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

Plŭmp'y, *a.* Somewhat plump; fat; jolly.

Plŭm'-tree, *n.* [A.-S. *plûm-treó*.] A tree that produces plums.

Plūm'y, *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes.

Plŭn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUNDERING.] [D. *plunderen*, Ger. *plündern*· *plunder*, frippery, baggage, D. *plunje*, clothes.] **1.** To take the goods of by force. **2.** To take by pillage or open force.

Syn.— To pillage; spoil; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

Plŭn'der, *n.* **1.** That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; prey; spoil. **2.** Personal property and effects. [*Southern and Western U. S.*]

Syn.— Baggage; luggage.— In some of the Western States a traveler's *luggage* is familiarly called *plunder*. This strange use of the term is probably derived from the Germans, who abound in that quarter, *plunder* being a vulgar term in German for *baggage*, from *plundern*, to bear or carry off.

Plŭn'der-er, *n.* One who plunders.

Plŭnge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUNGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

PLUNGING.] [Fr. *plonger*, as if from a Lat. word *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, earth, or the like.

Plŭnġe, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in. **2.** To fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is regarded as surrounded or overwhelmed. **3.** To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

Plŭnġe, *n.* **1.** Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance. **2.** Act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

Plŭn'ġer, *n.* **1.** One who plunges; a diver. **2.** A long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps.

Plū'pēr-feet, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] More than perfect; — said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

Plū'ral, *a.* [Lat. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one.

Plū'ral-ĭsm, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [*Eng.*]

Plū'ral-ĭst, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

Plu-răl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being plural, or consisting of more than one. **2.** A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

Plurality of votes, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

Plū'ral-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLURALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLURALIZING.] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

Plū'ral-ly, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

Plŭs, *n.* [Lat., more.] (*Math.*) A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

Plŭsh, *n.* [Fr. *pluche*, *peluche*, from Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side.

Plu-tō'ni-an, *a.* Plutonic. See PLUTONIC.

Plu-tŏn'ie, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Pluto; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

Plū'to-nĭst, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

Plū'vi-al, *a.* [Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy.

Plū'vi-ăm'e-ter, *n.* The same as PLUVIOMETER.

Plū'vi-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *pluvia*, rain, and *metrum*, Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, at any place, in a given time.

Plū'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus* and *pluvius*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

Plȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLYING.] [Lat. *plicare*, Gr. *πλέκειν*. Cf. A.-S. *plegan*, to exercise, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to play.] **1.** To fold or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition. **2.** To urge; to solicit importunately. **3.** To employ with diligence; to keep busy. **4.** To practice or perform with diligence.

Syn. — To urge; press; strain; force.

Plȳ, *v. i.* **1.** To work steadily. **2.** To go with diligence or pertinacity. **3.** To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. **4.** (*Naut.*) To endeavor to make way against the wind. **5.** To make regular trips. [bias.

Plȳ, *n.* **1.** A fold; a plait. **2.** Bent; turn; direction; bias.

Pneū-măt'ie (nu-), *a.* [Gr. *πνευματικός*, from *πνεῦμα*, wind, air, from *πνεῖν*, to blow, breathe.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, air. **2.** Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties. **3.** Moved or played by means of air. **4.** Adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases. **5.** Fitted to contain air.

Pneū-măt'ie-al (nu-), *a.* Same as PNEUMATIC.

Pneū-măt'ies (nu-), *n. sing.* That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū'ma-tŏl'o-ġy (nu'-), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, spirit, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other elastic fluids. **2.** (*Philos.* & *Theol.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

Pneū'ma-tŏm'e-ter (nu'-), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα*, *πνεύματος*, air, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A gasometer for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs, and again given out, at each inspiration and expiration.

Pneū-mō'ni-a (nu-), *n.* [Gr. *πνευμονία*, from *πνεύμων*, lung, from *πνεῦμα*, air, breath.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

Pneū-mŏn'ie (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pneū-mŏn'ie (nu-), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pōach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POACHED (pōcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POACHING.] [Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, *empocher*, to put in one's pocket, from *poche*, pocket, pouch, Eng. *poke*, q. v.] **1.** To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. **2.** To rob of game; hence, to plunder.

Pōach, *v. i.* [See *supra*.] To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag. [*Eng.*]

Pōach'er, *n.* One who poaches, or steals game.

Pōach'y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth.

Pŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *pocc*, *poc*, D. *pok*, Ger. *pocke*.] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pŏck'et, *n.* [Dim. of *poke*, a pocket. See POKE, and cf. POACH, *v. t.*, and POUCH.] **1.** Any small bag, especially one inserted in a garment. **2.** A large bag for holding various articles.

Pŏck'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POCKETED; *p pr* & *vb. n.* POCKETING.] **1.** To put, or conceal, in the pocket. **2.** To take clandestinely.

To pocket an insult or *affront*, and the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.

Pŏck'et-bŏŏk, *n.* A small book, or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pŏck'et-glăss, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

Pŏck'et-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.

Pŏck'-märk, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

Pŏck'y, *a.* [*compar.* POCKIER; *superl.* POCKIEST.] **1.** Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox. **2.** Vile; rascally; contemptible.

Pō'eo-eū'rant-ĭsm, *n.* [It. *poco*, little, and *curante*, caring, careful, from *curare*, to care.] The state of having little care or interest; indifference.

Pŏd, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pod*, a protuberant belly, and Eng. *cod*, a husk, a pod.] (*Bot.*) A capsule of a plant, *especially*, a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit.

Po-dăg'rie, **Po-dăg'rie-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ποδαγρικός*, from *ποδάγρα*, gout in the feet, from *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot, and *ἄγρα*, a catching.] **1.** Pertaining to the gout; gouty. **2.** Afflicted with the gout.

Pō'em, *n.* [Gr. *ποίημα*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse.] A metrical composition; a composition in verse; — opposed to *prose*.

Pō'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. *ποίησις*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make.] **1.** Art or skill of composing poems. **2.** Poetry; metrical composition.

Pō'et, *n.* [Lat. *poeta*, Gr. *ποιητής*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make.] **1.** The author of a poem. **2.** One who writes, or is skilled in making, poetry; an imaginative thinker, or writer.

Poet laureate, a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion. See LAUREATE.

Pō'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

Po-ĕt'ie, **Po-ĕt'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining, or suitable, to poetry. **2.** Expressed in poetry or measure. **3.** Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.

Po-ĕt'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

Po-ĕt'ies, *n.* [Gr. *ποιητική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] The doctrine of poetry.

Pō'et-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POETIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POETIZING.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

Pō'et-ry, *n.* [See POET.] **1.** Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated. **2.** Metrical composition; verse. **3.** Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

Pōh, *interj.* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Poign'an-ey (poin'an-), *n.* State of being poignant.

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, p. pr. of O. Fr. *poindre*, to sting, from Lat. *pungere*, to prick, sting.] **1.** Stimulating to the organs of taste. **2.** Acutely painful; piercing; irritating.

Syn. — Sharp; severe; keen; satirical; bitter.

Poign'ant-ly (poin'ant-lў,) *adv.* In a poignant manner.

Point, *n.* [Lat. *puncta*, *punctum*, from *pungere*, to prick.]

1. That which pricks or pierces; *especially*, the sharp end of a piercing instrument. **2.** Hence, a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, &c. **3.** The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument. **4.** Hence, an indefinitely small space; a mere spot. **5.** A small promontory, or cape. **6.** A moment; an instant; hence, the verge. **7.** Whatever serves to mark progress, or to indicate transition; degree; condition; rank. **8.** A salient trait of character; a characteristic; a peculiarity. **9.** A distinct position, thesis, or passage, in argument or discourse; the pith or gist of an expression or discussion. **10.** Hence, a lively turn of thought. **11.** (*Geom.*) That which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness. **12.** A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence. **13.** Any thing aimed at or intended; object; end. **14.** A small affair; a trifling concern; a punctilio. **15.** (*a.*) (*Mus.*) A dot or mark to designate certain tones or time. (*b.*) (*Mod. Mus.*) A dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half. **16.** (*Anc. Costume.*) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress. **17.** (*Naut.*) A flat, tapering piece of braided cordage, used in reefing sails. **18.** *pl.* (*Railways.*) Switch of a railway track. [*Eng.*]

Syn.—Apex; tip; summit.

Point, *v. t.* **1.** To give a point to; to sharpen. **2.** To direct toward an object; to aim. **3.** To direct attention toward. **4.** To mark, as a sentence, with marks of punctuation; to punctuate. **5.** To indicate the point, aim, or purpose of. **6.** To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game. **7.** (*Masonry.*) To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.

Point, *v. i.* **1.** To direct the finger for designating an object. **2.** To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as dogs. **3.** To show distinctly by any means. **4.** To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

Point-blănk', *n.* [Fr. *point-blanc*, white point.] (*Mil.*) The point to which a projectile is supposed to move directly, without a curve.

Point-blănk', *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark. **2.** Hence, direct; plain; express.

Point-blănk', *adv.* In a point-blank manner; directly.

Point'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point. **2.** Characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression.

Syn.—Sharp; keen; severe; satirical; epigrammatic; direct.

Point'ed-ly, *adv.* **1.** With lively turns of thought or expression. **2.** With direct assertion or explicitness.

Point'er, *n.* Any thing that points; as, (*a.*) The hand of a time-piece. (*b.*) A variety of dog, trained to stop, and, with his nose, point out the game to sportsmen. (*c.*) (*Astron.*) One of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.

Pointer Dog.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; wanting keenness.

Syn.—Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Poişe, *n.* [O. Fr. *pois*, *peis*, *pes*, from Lat. *pensum*, a portion weighed out, from *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out; N. Fr. *poids*, from Lat. *pondus*, a weight.] **1.** Weight; gravity. **2.** The mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards. **3.** Equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

Poişe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POISING.] **1.** To make of equal weight. **2.** To hold or place in equilibrium. **3.** To load with weight for balancing. **4.** To weigh.

Poi'şon (poi'zn), *n.* [From Lat. *potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] **1.** Any substance which is noxious to life or health. **2.** Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.

Syn.—Venom; bane; pest; ruin; malignity.—Venom. *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, &c. *Venom* is something applied externally, or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, &c. *Venom* is also more active and malignant in its operation than *poison*, and hence is a stronger term.

Poi'şon (poi'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POISONING.] **1.** To infect with poison. **2.** To attack, injure, or kill, by poison. **3.** To taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of.

Poi'şon-er (poi'zn-er), *n.* One who poisons or corrupts.

Poi'şon-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Pōke, *n.* [A.-S. *poca*, *poha*, *pocca*, Icel. *poki*. Cf. POACH.] **1.** A pocket; a small bag. **2.** A long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

Pōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POKED (pōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POKING.] [L. Ger. *poken*, to prick, pierce, thrust, allied to Lat. *pungere*, to prick.] To thrust against; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel for with a long instrument.

To poke fun, to make fun; to joke; to jest. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Pōke, *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark.

To poke at, to thrust the horns at.

Pōke, *n.* **1.** Act of poking; a thrust. **2.** A lazy person; also, a stupid person. [*Amer.*] **3.** A machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences. [*Amer.*]

Pōke, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant, bearing dark-purple, juicy berries.

Pōk'er, *n.* **1.** One who pokes. **2.** That which is used in poking, *especially*, an iron bar, used in stirring or opening a fire of coals.

Pōk'er, *n.* A game of cards. [*Amer.*]

Pōk'er, *n.* [Dan. *pokker*, the devil, Icel. *pokr*, a bugbear, hobgoblin.] Any frightful object, *especially*, one dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear. [*Low.*]

Pōke'-weed, *n.* A plant. See POKE.

Po-lăc'cā, *n.* [It., properly a Polish vessel.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

Po-lă'cre, *n.* See POLACCA.

Pō'lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth, or the poles of artificial globes situated near one of the poles. **2.** Pertaining to the magnetic pole. **3.** (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point.

Polar bear (*Zoöl.*), a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions. The fur is of a silvery white tinged with yellow.

Pŏl'ar-ehy, *n.* [See POLYARCHY.] Government by a number of persons.

Po-lăr'i-şcōpe, *n.* [Eng. *polar* and Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view.] (*Opt.*) An instrument used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

Po-lăr'i-ty, *n.* (*Physics.*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions.

Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

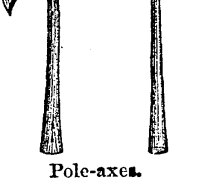
Pō'lar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLARIZING.] To communicate polarity to.

Pōle (20), *n.* [A.-S. *pol*, *pal*, D. *paal*. Cf. PALE.] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches; — often used in composition. **2.** A measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards; a rod; a perch.

Under bare poles (*Naut.*), having all the sails furled.

Pōle, *n.* [Lat. *polus*, from Gr. πόλος, from πέλειν, πολεῖν, to turn.] **1.** One of the extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves. **2.** *Especially*, one of the extremities of the earth's axis. **3.** A point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle. **4.** (*Physics.*) A point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity. **5.** The heavens, the sky. [*Poet.*]

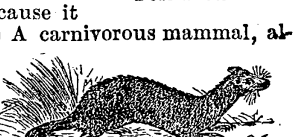
Pōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLING.] **1.** To furnish with poles for support. **2.** To bear or convey on poles. **3.** To push forward by the use of poles.



Pole-axes.

Pōle'-ăx, } *n.* A sort of ax or
Pōle'-ăxe, } hatchet fixed to a pole or handle.

Pōle'eăt, *n.* [Either for *Polish cat*, or for *poultry-cat*, because it feeds on poultry.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor; the fitchew or fitchet.



Polecat.

Pŏl'e-märch, *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος, from πόλεμος, war, and ἀρχός, leader, fr. ἄρχειν, to be first, to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city.

Po-lĕm'ic, *n.* A controversialist; a disputant.

Po-lĕm'ic, Po-lĕm'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός, warlike, from πόλεμος, war.] **1.** Pertaining to, engaged in, or involving controversy; controversial. **2.** Given to controversy; disputatious.

Po-lĕm'ics, *n. sing.* Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects.

Pōle'-stär, *n.* **1.** (*Astron.*) A star at or near to the pole of the heavens. **2.** That which serves as a guide or director.

Po-lïçe' (-lēs'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία, condition of a state, government, administration, from πολίτης, citizen, πόλις, city.] **1.** The administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. **2.** The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. **3.** The body of civil officers, organized for the preservation of good order, and the enforcement of the laws.

Po-lïçe'man (-lēs'-), *n.; pl.* PO-LÏÇE'MEN. One of the ordinary police.

Pŏl'i-çy, *n.* [O. Fr. *police*, Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See *supra*.] **1.** The settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are, or may be administered. **2.** The method by which any institution is administered. **3.** Worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem. **4.** Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; wit.

Syn. — See POLITY.

Pŏl'i-çy, *n.* [L. Lat. *poletum*, *poleticum*, from Late Lat. *polyptichum*, pl. *polyptycha*, account-book, register, fr. Gr. πολύπτυχον, having many folds or leaves, fr. πολύς, many, and πτυχή, fold, leaf.] **1.** A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. **2.** (*Law.*) The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied.

Pŏl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLISHED (pŏl'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLISHING.] [Lat. *polire*.] **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction. **2.** Hence, to refine; to wear off the rusticity or coarseness of.

Pŏl'ish, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss.

Pŏl'ish, *n.* **1.** A smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction. **2.** Hence, refinement; elegance of manners.

Pŏl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being polished.

Pŏl'ish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, polishes.

Po-līte', *a.* [*compar.* POLITER; *superl.* POLITEST.] [Lat. *politus*, p. p. of *polire*, to polish.] Elegant in manners; refined in behavior.

Syn. — Polished; refined; well-bred; courteous; obliging; complaisant; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

Po-līte'ly, *adv.* Genteelly; courteously.

Po-līte'ness, *n.* State or quality of being polite; polish of manners; obliging attentions.

Syn. — Courtesy; good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; complaisance; civility; gentility; courtliness. — *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy* is, etymologically, that modification of *politeness* which belongs to courts. It displays itself in the address and manners; it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

Pŏl'i-tic (123), *a.* [Gr. πολιτικός, belonging to the citizens or state, fr. πολίτης, citizen, fr. πόλις, a city.] **1.** Political. **2.** Pertaining to or promoting a policy, especially a national policy; well devised. **3.** Sagacious in promoting a policy; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle.

Syn. — Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provident; wary; artful; cunning.

Po-lĭt'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to public policy or politics; relating to state affairs; *especially*, pertaining to a state, in distinction from a city or municipality. **2.** Derived from office or connection with government; public.

Po-lĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a political manner.

Po-lĭt'i-căs'ter, *n.* A petty politician.

Pŏl'i-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* **1.** One who is versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics. **2.** One who is devoted to the advancement of a political party.

Pŏl'i-tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. πολιτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη).] **1.** The science of government. **2.** The management of a political party; in a bad sense, political trickery.

Pŏl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *politie*, Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See POLICY.] **1.** The form or constitution of civil government by which a nation or state is organized. **2.** Hence, the form or constitution by which any institution is organized.

Syn. — Policy. — *Policy* and *polity* were originally the same. *Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government; as, civil or ecclesiastical *polity;* while *policy* is applied to the management of public affairs; as, foreign or domestic *policy*. *Policy* has the further sense of skillful or cunning management.

Pōl'kà (20), *n.* [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it. See *infra*. Or perhaps from Slav. *polka*, i. e., prop. a Polish woman.] A dance of Polish origin, but now popular everywhere. It is performed by two persons in common time.

Pōll, *n.* [L. Ger. *polle*, the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, D. *bol*, a ball, bowl, bulb, pate, poll, L. Ger. *bolle*, a bulb, ball.] **1.** The head, or the back part of the head; — usually said of a person. **2.** A register of heads, that is, of persons. **3.** Hence, the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. **4.** An election of civil officers. **5.** The place where an election is held.

Pōll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLLING.] [Cf. Eng. *bole*, the body or stem of a tree. See *supra*.] **1.** To remove the poll or head of; hence, to clip; to lop; to shear; to cut closely. **2.** Hence, to strip off; to bring to naught. **3.** To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register, especially for purposes of taxation; to enroll. **4.** To pay as one's personal tax. **5.** To deposit, as a vote; to bring to the polls; to elicit or call forth, as a number of votes or voters. **6.** (*Law.*) To cut or shave smooth or even.

Pŏll, *n.* **1.** [From *Polly*, a name.] A parrot; — familiarly so called. **2.** [Gr. οἱ πολλοί, the many, the rabble.] One who does not try for honors, but is contented to obtain a degree merely. [*Cambridge Univ., Eng.*]

Pŏl'lard, *n.* [From *poll.*] **1.** A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches. **2.** The chub fish. **3.** A stag that has cast his horns. **4.** A mixture of bran and meal.

Pŏl'len, *n.* [Lat., fine flour, fine dust, allied to Gr. πάλη, id.] (*Bot.*) The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Pōll'er, *n.* **1.** One who polls or lops trees. **2.** One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

Pŏl'li-wĭg, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *periwig*.] A tadpole. [In the U. S. vulgarly written and pronounced *polliwog*.]

Pŏl'lock, *n.* [Ger. & D. *pollack*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish; the whiting.

Pollock.

Pōll'-tăx, *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax.

Pol-lūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLLUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLLUTING.] [Lat. *polluere*, *pollutum*.] **1.** To make foul or unclean. **2.** To defile morally; to impair; to profane. **3.** To render legally or ceremonially unclean. **4.** To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

Syn. — To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish; abuse.

Pol-lūt'er, *n.* One who pollutes or profanes.

Pol-lū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of polluting, or state of being polluted. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) Legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

Syn. — Defilement; pollutedness; contamination; vitiation; taint; corruption; uncleanness; impurity; violation; debauchment.

Pō'lo-nāise', *n.* [Fr.] **1.** The Polish language. **2.** A kind of Polish robe or dress, worn by ladies. **3.** A kind of dance; a polacca.

Pōlt, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *pelt*.] A blow, stroke, or striking.

Pol-troon', *n.* [From It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, coward, from *poltro*, idle, lazy, *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, from O. H. Ger. *polstar*, *bolstar*, cervical, capital, Eng. *bolster*.] An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage.

Syn. — Coward; craven; dastard. See COWARD.

Pol-troon'er-y, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

Pŏl'y-a-cous'tic, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀκουστικός, acoustic.] Tending to multiply or magnify sound.

Pŏl'y-ăn'dry, *n.* [Gr. πολυανδρία, from πολύς, many, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] The possession by a woman of more husbands than one at the same time.

Pŏl'y-ăn'thus, *n.* [Gr. πολύανθος, rich in flowers, from πολύς, many, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) A certain ornamental plant, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters.

Pŏl'y-ärch'y, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀρχή, first place, rule.] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

Po-lyg'a-mist, *n.* A person who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness.

Po-lȳg'a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος, living in polygamy, from πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, polygamy. **2.** Having a plurality of wives.

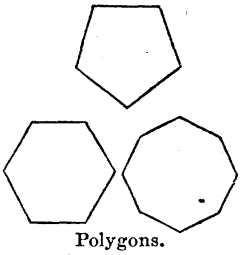
Po-lȳg'a-my, *n.* A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the condition of a man having more than one wife.

Pŏl'y-gärch'y, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀρχή, rule.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Pŏl'y-glŏt, *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος, many-tongued, from πολύς, many, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages.

Pŏl'y-glŏt, *n.* **1.** A person acquainted with several languages. **2.** A book containing the same subject-matter in several languages; *especially*, the Scriptures in several languages. **3.** The text of one of the versions in a proper polyglot, printed by itself.

Pŏl'y-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος, from πολύς, many, and γώνος, γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; a plane figure of more than four sides.



Polygons.

Po-lȳg'o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.

Pŏl'y-grăm, *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος, from πολύς, many, and γραμμή, line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

Pŏl'y-grăph, *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος, writing much, from πολύς, much, many, and γραφειν, to write.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

Pŏl'y-grăph'ic, **Pŏl'y-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or employed in, polygraphy. **2.** Done with a polygraph.

Po-lȳg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία. See *supra.*] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Pŏl'y-hē'dral, **Pŏl'y-hĕd'ric-al**, *a.* (*Geom.*) Having many sides, as a solid body.

Pŏl'y-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. πολύεδρος, with many seats or sides, from πολύς, many, and ἕδρα, a seat or side.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes. **2.** (*Opt.*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass.

Pŏl'y-hē'droŭs, *a.* Polyhedral.

Po-lȳm'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία, from πολύς, much, and μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences.

Pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ὄνομα, Lat. *nomen*, name, term.] (*Alg.*) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*.

Pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

Pŏl'y-o-rä'mȧ, or **Pŏl'y-o-rā'mȧ**, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, much, many, and ὅραμα, a sight, view.] A view of many objects.

Pŏl'yp, *n.* [Lat. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, i. e., many-footed, from πολύς, many, and πούς, foot.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. It is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova. It forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter.

Pŏl'y-phŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος, from πολύς, many, and φωνή, sound.] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds. **2.** (*Mus.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, counterpoint.

Po-lȳph'o-nĭsm, *n.* **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. **2.** (*Mus.*) Composition in parts.

Po-lȳph'o-noŭs, *a.* The same as POLYPHONIC.

Pŏl'y-poŭs, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.

Pŏl'y-pŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* PŎL'Y-PŬS-ĘS; Lat. *pl.* *PŎL'Y-PI.* [Lat. *polypus*. See POLYP.] **1.** Something that has many feet or roots. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A polyp. [See POLYP.] **3.** (*Med.*) A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear.

Pŏl'y-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. πολύσκοπος, from πολύς, much, many, and σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to look carefully, to view.] (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many.

Pŏl'y-spĕrm'oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος, from πολύς, many, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds.

Pŏl'y-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. πολύστυλος, with many columns, from πολύς, many, and στῦλος, column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or court surrounded by several rows of columns.

Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic, **Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, many syllables, or of more than three.

Pŏl'y-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

Pŏl'y-tĕch'nic (-tĕk'-), *a.* [Gr. πολύτεχνος, fr. πολύς, many, and τέχνη, an art.] Comprehending many arts; —applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

Pŏl'y-thăl'a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and θάλαμος, a chamber.] Many-chambered; —applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells.

Pŏl'y-thē'ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and θεός, god.] **1.** The doctrine or belief of a polytheist. **2.** The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pŏl'y-thē'ĭst, *n.* One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

Pŏl'y-the-ĭst'ic, **Pŏl'y-the-ĭst'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to polytheism. **2.** Holding a belief in a plurality of gods.

Pŏm'açe (pŭm'as), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple; L. Lat. *pomagium*, *pomacium*.] The substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.

Po-mā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] **1.** Consisting of apples. **2.** Like pomace.

Po-māde', *n.* [From Lat. *pomum*, an apple, because it was formerly made from apples.] Perfumed ointment; *especially*, ointment or unguent for the hair.

Po-mā'tum, *n.* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

Pŏme-çĭt'ron, *n.* A citron apple.

Pŏme-grăn'ate (pŭm-grăn'ĕt), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The fruit of a certain tree. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. **2.** An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

Pŏme'roy (pŭm'-), **Pŏme-roy'al**, *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, and *roi*, *roy*, king, *royal*, royal.] A sort of apple, known also as the *royal* apple.

Pŏme'-wą'ter, *n.* A sweet, juicy apple.

Po-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum*, fruit, apple, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Apple-bearing; — an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c.

Pŏm'mel (pŭm'-), *n.* [L. Lat. *pomellus*, *pomellus*, from Lat. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit. A knob or ball; as, (*a.*) The knob on the hilt of a sword. (*b.*) The protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

Pŏm'mel (pŭm'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POMMELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POMMELING.] [See *supra.*] To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky.

Pō'mo-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to pomology.

Po-mŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One interested in pomology.

Po-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The art or science of fruits, or of raising fruits.

Pŏmp, *n.* [Gr. πομπή, a sending, a solemn procession, from πομπεῖν, to send.] **1.** A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor. **2.** Show of magnificence.

Syn. — Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splendor; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

Pom-pŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being pompous; pompousness; ostentation; boasting.

Pŏmp'oŭs, *a.* **1.** Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur. **2.** Ostentatious; boastful.

Syn. — Showy; splendid; magnificent; superb; august; grand; stately; dignified; magisterial; lofty.

Pŏmp'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great parade or display.

Pŏmp'oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor.

Pon'chō (pŏn'tcho), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

Pŏnd, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *pyndan*, to shut in, to pound.] A natural, or artificial, body of fresh water, usually less extended than a lake.

Pŏn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PONDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PONDERING.] [Lat. *ponderare*, from Lat. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation.

Syn. — To consider; muse; examine. — To *consider* means to view or contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* denotes to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision. To *muse* is simply to think

upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives. We *consider* any subject which is fairly brought before us; we *ponder* a concern involving great interests; we *muse* on the events of childhood.

Pŏn'der, *v. i.* To think; to deliberate; to muse; — usually followed by *on*.

Pŏn'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Pŏn'der-anç̆e, *n.* Weight; gravity.

Pŏn'der-er, *n.* One who ponders; one who deliberates.

Pŏn'der-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Pŏn'der-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty. **2.** Important; momentous. **3.** Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Pŏn'der-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great weight.

Pō'nent, *a.* [From Lat. *ponens*, p. pr. of *ponere*, to set.] Western; occidental. [*Rare.*]

Pon-g̃ee', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

Pŏn'iard (pŏn'yard), *n.* [From Lat. *pugio*, *pugionis*, from *pungere*, to prick.] A small dagger.

Pŏn'iard (pŏn'yard), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PONIARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PONIARDING.] To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

Pŏn'tac, *n.* [From *Pontac*, a town in the south of France.] A kind of Constantia wine, made in the Cape colony.

Pŏn'tag̃e, *n.* [L. Lat. *pontagium*, from Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A duty paid for repairing bridges.

Pŏn'tiff, *n.* [Lat. *pontifex*, *pontificis*, said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the high priest.] A high priest; *especially*, (*a.*) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome. (*b.*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) The chief priest. (*c.*) (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The pope.

Pon-tĭf'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, priests. **2.** Pertaining to the pope.

Pon-tĭf'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to a high priest; hence, belonging to the pope; popish.

Pon-tĭf'ic-al, *n.* **1.** A book containing the offices, or formulas, used in various ecclesiastical rites. **2.** *pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or the pope.

Pon-tĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

Pon-tĭf'ic-ate, *n.* [See PONTIFF.] **1.** State or dignity of a high priest. **2.** *Specifically*, the office or dignity of the pope. **3.** The reign of a pope.

Pon-tọn', **Pon-tọọn'**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *ponton*, fr. Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] **1.** A light frame-work or float, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops. **2.** (*Naut.*) A low, flat vessel, furnished with cranes, capstans, &c., used in careening ships; a lighter.

Pō'ny, *n.*; *pl.* PŌ'NIES. [Gael. *ponaidh*, a little horse, a pony, Fr. *poni*. Cf. PUNY.] A small horse.

Pōō'dle, *n.* [Ger. *pudel*, from Prov. Ger. *pudel*, pool, puddle.] A small dog covered with long, silky hair.

Pōōl, *n.* [A.-S. *pôl*, *pûl*, Icel. *pollr*, allied to Lat. *palus*, Cf. PUDDLE.] **1.** A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream. **2.** A puddle.

Pōōl'er, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

Pōōp, *n.* [Lat. *puppis*.] A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast.

Pōōp, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea. (*b.*) To strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.

Pōōped (pōōpt, 60), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a poop; furnished with a poop.

Pōōr, *a.* [*compar.* POORER; *superl.* POOREST.] [O. Eng. *povere*, O. Fr. *poure*, *povre*, *povere*, It. *povero*, Lat. *pauper*.] **1.** Destitute of property; needy; indigent. **2.** Hence, in very various applications, destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected; as, (*a.*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated; meager. (*b.*) Wanting in strength or vigor. (*c.*) Of little value or worth; not good; inferior. (*d.*) Destitute of fertility; barren; sterile. (*e.*) Destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness. (*f.*) Very insufficient for an end or occasion; valueless; paltry. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy.

Syn. — Needy; indigent; barren; mean; paltry; trifling; pitiable; small; lean.

Pōōr'-house, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor; an alms-house; a work-house.

Pōōr'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a poor manner or condition. **2.** With little or no success. **3.** Meanly; without spirit. **4.** Without excellence or dignity.

Pōōr'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. [*Colloq.*]

Pōōr'ness, *n.* The state or condition of being poor, in its various senses.

Pōōr'-spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly.

Pōōr'-spĭr'it-ed-ness, *n.* The state of being poor-spirited; meanness; baseness.

Pŏp, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ποππύζειν, to smack, to cluck, to whistle.] **1.** A small, smart, quick sound or report. **2.** A beverage which issues with a slight explosion, from the bottle containing it.

Pŏp, *v. i.* **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. **2.** To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion. **3.** To move from place to place suddenly.

Pŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPPED (pŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPPING.] **1.** To push or thrust suddenly; to bring suddenly to notice. **2.** To cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat, as corn.

Pŏp, *adv.* With sudden entrance; suddenly.

Pōpe, *n.* [Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, father.] The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church.

Pōpe'dŏm, *n.* **1.** The place, office, or dignity of the pope. **2.** The jurisdiction of the pope.

Pōpe'-jōan' (-jōn'), *n.* A game of cards in which a board having five compartments is used to hold the pool.

Pōp'er-y, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices.

Pōpe's'-eȳe, *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

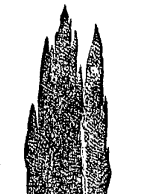
Pŏp'g̃ŭn, *n.* A child's gun, or tube and rammer, for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.

Pŏp'ĭn-jāy, *n.* [O. Eng. *popingay*, late Gr. παπαγάς, Ar. *papagâ*, perh. fr. Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, and *gallus*, cock, or Sp. *gayo*, O. Fr. *gai*, N. Fr. *geai*, a jay, because this bird was first and principally kept by clergymen.] **1.** A parrot. **2.** A mark in the form of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at. **3.** A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

Pōp'ish, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope.

Pōp'ish-ly, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

Pŏp'lar, *n.* [From Lat. *populus*, poplar.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of several species, as the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood.



Poplar.

Pŏp'lin, *n.* A textile fabric made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, as watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

Pop-lĭt'e-al, **Pop-lĭt'ic**, *a.* [From Lat. *poples*, *poplitis*, the ham.] Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee-joint.

Pŏp'py, *n.* [A.-S. *popig*, *papig*, Lat. *papaver*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species, from one of which (the white poppy) opium is collected.

Pŏp'py, **Pŏp'py-hĕad**, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, from L. Lat. *popea*.] (*Arch.*) An elevated ornament often used on the summit of bench-ends, desks, &c., in the middle ages.

Pŏp'u-laç̆e, *n.* [From Lat. *populus*, people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.

Syn. — Mob; people; commonalty. See MOB.

Pŏp'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *popularis*, from *populus*, people.] **1.** Pertaining to the common people. **2.** Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar. **3.** Enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general. **4.** Prevailing among the people.

Pŏp'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being popular.

Pŏp'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULARIZING.] To make common, or suitable to the mind; to spread among the people.

Pŏp'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** So as to please the populace. **2.** According to the conceptions of the common people.

Pŏp'u-late, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULATING.] To furnish with inhabitants; to people.

Pŏp'u-late, *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate.

Pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *populatio*.] **1.** Act or operation of peopling; multiplication of inhabitants. **2.** The whole number of people in a country, or portion of a country.

Pŏp'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *populosus*, from *populus*, people.] Containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Pŏp'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

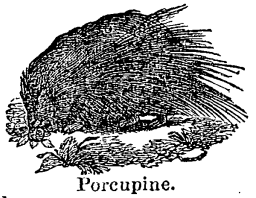
Pŏp'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Pôr'çe-lain, *n.* [Orig. a kind of shell, fr. Lat. *porcus*, the private parts of a female, because the opening of this shell resembled them. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it.] A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware.

Pōrch, *n.* [A.-S. *portic*, Lat. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage.] (*Arch.*) A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings; hence, a stately or ornamental entrance way.

Pôr'çīne, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining to swine.

Pôr'cu-pīne, *n.* [From Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, which are capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.


Porcupine.

Pōre, *n.* [Lat. *porus*, Gr. πόρος, a passage, a pore.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A minute orifice in an animal membrane. **2.** An interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body.

Pōre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORED; *p. p.* & *vb. n.* PORING.] [Prob. a modification of *bore*, to pierce or enter by boring.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over.

Pōr'er, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

Pôr'gee, } *n.* [Abbrev. from *mishcuppaŭog*, pl. of *mish-*
Pôr'gy, } *cùp*, or the Indian name of the fish, from *mishe-kuppi*, large, thick-scaled.] (*Ichth.*) A salt-water fish much esteemed for food.

Pō'rism, *n.* [Gr. πόρισμα, something deduced from a previous demonstration, fr. πορίζειν, to bring, provide, supply.] (*Geom.*) A proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

Pōrk, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine, hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pōrk'er, *n.* A hog. [terstices.

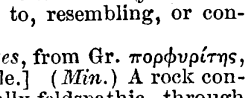
Po-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of having pores or in-

Pōr'oŭs (89), *a.* [See PORE.] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

Pôr'phy-rĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, porphyry.

Pôr'phy-ry, *n.* [Lat. *porphyrites*, from Gr. πορφυρίτης, like purple, from πορφύρα, purple.] (*Min.*) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties.

Pôr'poise (pôr'pus), *n.* [O. Eng. *porcpisce*, *porpesse*, Lat. *porcus piscis*, i. e., hog-fish.] (*Ichth.*) A cetaceous mammal about six feet in length, of a bluish-black color on the back, and white beneath. It preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud. The flesh resembles that of the hog.


Porpoise.

Pŏr'ridġe, *n.* [Either corrupted from *pottage*, or from *porrum*, *porrus*, leek.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat; — often made, in America, by boiling meal or flour in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste.

Pŏr'rin-ġer, *n.* [From *porridge*, q. v.; or corrupted fr. Fr. *potager*, a soup-basin.] A small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

Pōrt, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *portus*, A.-S. *port*.] A place where ships may ride secure from storms. **2.** [Lat. *porta*, A.-S. *port*.] (*a.*) A passage-way; a gate; a door. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon may be discharged; also, the lid which closes such an opening. (*c.*) (*Mech.*) A passage leading to a steam-way. **3.** [From Lat. *portare*, to carry.] Manner in which one bears himself. **4.** [From *Oporto*, in Portugal.] A dark-purple astringent wine, made in Portugal. **5.** [Etymology uncertain.] (*Naut.*) The larboard or left side of a ship.

Syn. — Harbor; haven; air; mien; bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment.

Pōrt, *v. t.* [Lat. *portare*, to carry.] **1.** (*Mil.*) To hold, as, a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. **2.** (*Naut.*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm.

Pōrt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being portable.

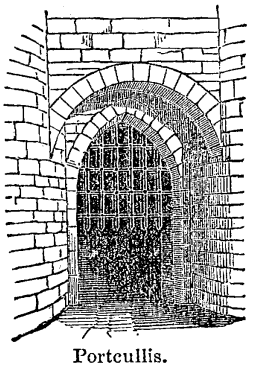
Pōrt'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *portare*, to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried; conveyed without difficulty.

Pōrt'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being portable.

Pōrt'ăġe, *n.* [See PORT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of carrying. **2.** The price of carriage. **3.** A narrow tract of land over which merchandise, &c., is carried between two bodies of navigable water.

Pōr'tal, *n.* [From Lat. *porta*, a gate.] **1.** A small door or gate; hence, sometimes, any passage-way. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The arch over a door or gate. (*b.*) The frame-work of the gate.

Pōrt-cŭl'lis, *n.* [Fr. *porte coulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and *coulis*, *coulisse*, from *couler*, to flow, to glide, from Lat. *colare*, to filter, to strain.] (*Fort.*) A frame-work of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.


Portcullis.

Pōrte, *n.* [Fr., a gate, Lat. *porta*.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

Porte-monnaie (pōrt'mun-nā'), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money, q. v.] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

Por-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTENDING.] [Lat. *portendere*, *portentum*, fr. *protendere*, to stretch forth, hence, to indicate, foretell, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch.] To indicate as in the future.

Syn. — To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; threaten.

Por-tĕnt', *n.* [See *supra.*] That which portends or foretokens; *especially*, that which portends evil; an omen of ill.

Por-tĕnt'oŭs, *a.* [See *supra.*] Serving to portend; containing portents; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Por-tĕnt'oŭs-ly, *adv.* Ominously.

Pōr'ter, *n.* [Lat. *portarius*, from *porta*, a gate, door.] A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper.

Pōr'ter, *n.* [O. Eng. *port*, to carry, from Lat. *portare*.] **1.** A person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. **2.** A malt liquor, of a dark brown color; — said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters.

Pōr'ter-ăġe, *n.* **1.** Money paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. **2.** The business of a porter.

Pōrt-fō'li-o (-fō'lyo) or **Pōrt-fō'li-o**, *n.* [Lat. *portare*, to bear, carry, and *folium*, pl. *folia*.] **1.** A portable case, for loose papers. **2.** Hence, a collection of prints, designs, &c. **3.** Office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet.

Pōrt'-hōle, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

Pōr'ti-co, *n.*; *pl.* PŌR'TI-ĊŌES. [It. & Sp. *portico*. See PORCH.] (*Arch.*) A covered space, inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

Pōr'tion, *n.* [Lat. *portio*, allied to *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** A part of any thing separated from it. **2.** A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. **3.** A part assigned; an allotment. **4.** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. **5.** A wife's fortune.

Syn. — Division; share; parcel; quantity; dividend; part. — *Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some *whole*. *Portion* has the additional idea of being detached from a whole, usually with a view to its being allotted to some object; as, a *portion* of one's time; a *portion* of the day; a *portion* of Scripture.

Pōr'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTIONING.] **1.** To separate into portions or shares; to divide; to parcel. **2.** To furnish or supply with a portion; to endow.

Pōr'tion-er, *n.* One who divides or apportions.

Pōr'tion-less, *a.* Having no portion.

Pōrt'li-ness, *n.* [From *portly*.] Dignity of mien, or of

personal appearance, depending on size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners; also, bulkiness; corpulence.

Pōrt'ly, *a.* [From *port.*] **1.** Having a dignified port or mien. **2.** Hence, bulky; corpulent.

Pōrt-măn'teau (-măn'tō), *n.; pl.* PŌRT-MĂN'TEAUS (-măn'tōz). [Fr. *porte-manteau*, fr. *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, mantle, q. v.] A bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

Pōr'trait, *n.* [Fr., from *portraire*, to portray. See PORTRAY.] That which is portrayed; the drawn or painted likeness of a face or person; hence, any exact likeness of a living being.

Pōr'trait-ūre (53), *n.* **1.** A portrait. **2.** Hence, that which is copied from some example or model. **3.** The drawing of portraits.

Pōr-trāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTRAYING.] [Fr. *portraire*, from Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To paint or draw the likeness of. **2.** Hence, to describe in words.

Pōr-trāy'al, *n.* The act of portraying.

Pōr-trāy'er, *n.* One who portrays, paints, or describes.

Pōrt'reeve, *n.* [A.-S. *portgerefa*, from *port*, a harbor, and *geréfa*, a reeve or sheriff.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. [*Obs.*]

Pōr'tress, *n.* A female porter.

Pōrt'-ward'en, *n.* The officer in charge of a port; a harbor-master.

Pōse, *n.* [See POSE, *v. t.*] An attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect.

Pōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* POSING.] [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put; to put a question, to state problems or questions, from Lat. *pausare*, to pause.] **1.** To bring to a stand; to puzzle. **2.** To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny.

Pōs'er, *n.* **1.** One who puzzles by asking difficult questions. **2.** A question, statement, or the like, which puzzles or silences.

Po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *positio*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place.] **1.** The manner in which any thing is placed. **2.** The spot where a person or thing is placed. **3.** Hence, the place where one plants himself; the ground which any one takes in an argument, &c. **4.** A proposition to be defended or reasoned out; a thesis. **5.** Relative place or standing in society; social rank. **6.** (*Gram.*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, or before a double consonant. **7.** (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Pŏs'i-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *positivus*. See *supra.*] **1.** Having a real position, existence, or energy; real; actual. **2.** Not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute. **3.** Definitely laid down; explicitly stated. **4.** Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification or discretion; indisputable; decisive. **5.** Prescribed by express enactment or institution. **6.** Fully assured; confident; sometimes, dogmatic or even overbearing. **7.** (*Photog.*) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken.

Pŏs'i-tĭve, *n.* **1.** Reality. **2.** That which settles by absolute or arbitrary appointment. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word that affirms or asserts existence. **4.** (*Photog.*) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed.

Pŏs'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a positive form or manner; absolutely. **2.** Inherently. **3.** Certainly; really.

Pŏs'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* **1.** Reality of existence; actualness. **2.** Undoubting assurance; peremptoriness.

Pŏs'i-tiv-ĭsm, *n.* A system of philosophy which excludes every thing but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of co-existence and succession, as occurring in time and space.

Po-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. πόσος, how much, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science or doctrine of doses.

Pŏs'se Cŏm'i-tā'tus. [Lat. *posse*, to be able, to have power, and L. Lat. *comitatus*, a county, q. v.] (*Law.*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

☞ The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. It is also colloquially used to denote a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

Pos-sĕss' (pos-sĕs' *or* poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSSESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSSESSING.] [Lat. *possidere*, *possessum*, from *po*, an inseparable prep., denoting power or possession, or rendering emphatic the meaning of a verb, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To occupy in person; to hold in one's own keeping. **2.** To have the legal title to; to have a just right to. **3.** To assume the control of; to be the master of. **4.** To obtain possession of. **5.** To enter into and influence; — said of evil spirits, passions, &c. **6.** To acquaint; to inform.

Syn. — To have; hold; occupy; control; own. — *Have* is the word naturally used. To *possess* denotes to have "as a possession." A man does not *possess* his wife and children; they are (so to speak) part of himself. For the same reason, we *have* (not *possess*) the faculties of reason, understanding, will, &c., an elegant taste, a sound judgment, &c.: they are exercises of the mind, not *possessions*. We can, however, in certain connections, speak of a man as *possessing* an elegant taste or a sound judgment; but in such cases our attention is commonly turned to some use he is to make of them, and hence they are naturally regarded as distinct from himself, and as part of his "possession." Some overlook the fact that *have* is the leading term, and use *possess* when there is nothing specific in the case to require its use.

Pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of possessing. **2.** (*Law.*) Actual seizin or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful. **3.** That which any one owns or controls. **4.** State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit. **5.** (*International Law.*) A country held by no other title than mere conquest.

Pos-sĕss'ĭve (pos-sĕs'siv *or* poz'zĕs'siv), *a.* [Lat. *possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; having possession; expressing possession or some relation of one thing to another.

Pos-sĕss'or (pos-sĕs'sur *or* poz-zĕs'sur), *n.* One who possesses; one who owns or controls.

Syn. — Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Pos-sĕss'o-ry (pos-sĕs'- *or* poz'zĕs'-), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to that which is possessed; having possession.

Pŏs'set, *n.* [W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset, from *pos*, *posiaw*, to gather, to heap.] Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c., formerly much used as a beverage.

Pŏs'set, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSSETING.] To curdle; to turn.

Pŏs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Power of being or existing; state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible.

Pŏs'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able; to have power.] **1.** Liable to happen or come to pass; capable of existing or of being done. **2.** Barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable.

Syn. — Practicable; likely. See PRACTICABLE.

Pŏs'si-bly, *adv.* **1.** By any power, moral or physical, really existing. **2.** Without involving impossibility or absurdity.

Syn. — Perhaps; peradventure; perchance.

Pōst, *n.* [Lat. *postis*, allied to *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] **1.** A piece of timber or other solid substance, set upright, especially as a support to something else; a pillar. **2.** The place at which any thing is stayed or fixed; a station; *especially*, a military station. **3.** An office or position of service, trust, or emolument. **4.** A messenger who goes from station to station; one who regularly carries letters from one place to another; a letter-carrier; an express; a postman. **5.** An established conveyance for letters; the mail; hence the carriage by which the mail is transported. **6.** A sort of writing paper.

To travel post, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping-place.

Pōst, *v. i.* **1.** To travel with post-horses. **2.** Hence, to travel with speed.

Pōst, *adv.* **1.** With post-horses. **2.** With great rapidity.

Pōst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTING.] **1.** To attach to a sign-post or other place; to advertise. **2.** *Especially*, to advertise opprobriously. **3.** To assign to a station; to set; to place. **4.** To cause to go by the post; to put in the mail. **5.** (*Book-keeping.*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger. **6.** To acquaint with what has occurred; to inform. [*Colloq.*]

Pōst'ăġe, *n.* [From *post*, *n.*, 5.] The established price for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by post.

Postage-stamp, an adhesive government stamp of variable value, for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge.

Pōst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

Pōst'boy, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

Pōst'-căp'tain, *n.* A captain in the British navy; —

so called unofficially in distinction from a commander, to whom the title of *captain* is often given by courtesy.

Pōst'-cōach, *n.* A carriage with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers.

Pōst'-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POST-DATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POST-DATING.] [Lat. *post*, after, and Eng. *date*, q. v.] To date after the real time.

Pōst'-dī-lū'vi-an, *a.* Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

Pōst'-dī-lū'vi-an, *n.* A person who lived after the flood.

Pōst'-ĕn'try, *n.* **1.** A subsequent entry, at the custom-house, of goods which had been omitted by mistake. **2.** (*Book-keeping.*) An additional or subsequent entry.

Pōst'er, *n.* **1.** One who posts; also, a courier. **2.** A large bill posted for advertising.

Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* [Lat. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, after.] **1.** Later, or subsequent, in time. **2.** Later in the order of proceeding or moving. **3.** Behind in position.

Pos-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* The state of being later or subsequent. [body.

Pos-tē'ri-ors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's

Pos-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *posteritas*. See POSTERIOR.] The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation.

Pōs'tern, *n.* [O. Fr. *posterne*, from Lat. *post*, after, behind.] Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

Pōst'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

Pōst'fix, *n.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *fixus*, p. p. of *figere*. See FIX.] (*Gram.*) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

Pōst-fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTFIXED (-fĭkst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTFIXING.] (*Gram.*) To add, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word.

Pōst'-hāste', *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier.

Pōst'-hāste', *adv.* With speed or expedition.

Pōst'-hôrse, *n.* A horse stationed, or intended, for the post.

Pōst'-house, *n.*; *pl.* PŌST'-HOUS'ES. **1.** A house for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained. **2.** A post-office.

Pŏst'hu-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, *posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. **2.** Published after the death of the author. **3.** Continuing after one's decease.

Pŏst'hu-moŭs-ly, *adv.* After one's decease.

Pōs-tĭl'ion (pōs-tĭl'yun), *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *postillon*, It. *postiglione*. See POST, 5.] One who rides and guides one of the horses in a coach or post-chaise.

Pōst'man, *n.*; *pl.* PŌST'MEN. A post or courier; a letter-carrier. [a letter.

Pōst'märk, *n.* The mark, or stamp, of a post-office on

Pōst'märk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTMARKED (pōst'märkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTMARKING.] To mark with a post-office stamp.

Pōst'más-ter, *n.* **1.** One who supplies post-horses. **2.** One who has charge of a post-office.

Postmaster-general, the chief officer of the post-office department.

Pōst'me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, from *post*, after, and *meridianus*, belonging to midday.] Being or belonging to the afternoon.

Pōst'-môr'tem, *a.* [Lat., after death.] After death.

Post-mortem examination of a body (*Med.*), an examination made after the death of the patient.

Pōst'-nōte, *n.* (*Com.*) (*a.*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time. (*b.*) A bank-note, made payable to order, and intended to be transmitted to a distant place by post.

Pōst'-ō'bit, *n.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *obitus*, death.] (*Law.*) A bond, in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individúal from whom he has expectations.

Pōst'-ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* A governmental office, where letters are received and distributed.

Post-office order, an order for money made payable by one postmaster on any desired post-office.

Pōst'-pāid, *a.* Having the postage paid.

Pōst-pōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTPONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTPONING.] [Lat. *postponere*, from *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place, put.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time. **2.** To set below something else in value or importance.

Syn.—To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate; retard; hinder. See ADJOURN.

Pōst-pōne'ment, *n.* Act of postponing or deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

Pōst-pōn'er, *n.* One who postpones.

Pōst'scrĭpt, *n.* [From Lat. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written, p. p. of *scribere*, to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.

Pōst'-town (109), *n.* A town having a post-office.

Pŏst'u-lant, *n.* [From Lat. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See *infra*.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

Pŏst'u-late, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A position or supposition assumed without proof. **2.** (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem.

Pŏst'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTULATING.] [Lat. *postulare*, *postulatum*, to demand, from *poscere*, to ask for urgently.] **1.** To beg or assume without proof. **2.** To take without positive consent.

Pŏst'u-lā'tion, *n.* The act of postulating; gratuitous assumption.

Pŏst'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Pŏst'ūre (pŏst'yụr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *positura*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] **1.** (*Fine Arts.*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. **2.** State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will.

Syn.—Attitude; position. See ATTITUDE.

Pŏst'ūre-más'ter, *n.* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.

Pō'sy, *n.* [Contr. from *poesy*, q. v.] **1.** A poetical sentence, or a sententious maxim; a motto; a legend or inscription. **2.** Especially, a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers; hence, a nosegay; a bouquet; hence, also, a single flower.

Pŏt, *n.* [D. *pot*, Icel. *pottr*, *potta*, W. *pot*.] **1.** A large metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great variety of uses. **2.** A mug. **3.** The quantity contained in a pot. **4.** A sort of paper, in small-sized sheets.

Pŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTTING.] To place or inclose in pots; as, (*a.*) To preserve seasoned. (*b.*) To set out or cover in pots.

Pō'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink.] Fit to be drunk; drinkable.

Pō'ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being drinkable.

Pŏt'ăsh, *n.* [From Eng. *pot* and *ash*, pl. *ashes*.] (*Chem.*) A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium; potassa.

Po-tăs'sà, *n.* (*Chem.*) Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium.

Po-tăs'si-ŭm, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa. It is lighter than water.

Po-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *potatio*, from *potare*, to drink.] **1.** A drinking or drinking-bout. **2.** A draught.

Po-tā'to, *n.*; *pl.* PO-TĀ'TOES. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, Peruv. *papa*, *pagny*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, and its tuber, largely used for food, and in various farinaceous preparations.

Sweet potato, a climbing plant, allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used, when cooked, for food.

Pŏt'-bĕl'lied, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

Po-teen', *n.* [Cf. Ir. *potaim*, *poitim*, I drink, *poitin*, a small pot.] Irish whisky.

Pō'ten-çy, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state of being potent; power.

Syn.—Strength; might; efficacy; energy.

Pō'tent, *a.* [Lat. *potens*, p. pr. of *posse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Physically strong. **2.** Having great authority, control, or dominion. **3.** Powerful; in a moral sense; having great influence.

Syn.—Powerful; mighty; puissant; strong; able; efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

Pō'tent-ate, *n.* [Low Lat. *potentatus*. See POTENT.] One who is potent; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Pō-tĕn'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

Potential mode (*Gram.*), that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being.

Po-tĕn'ti-ăl'ĭ-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў, 95), *n.* The state of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

Po-tĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act; not positively.

Pō'tent-ly, *adv.* With great force or energy.

Pō'tent-ness, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might.

Pŏt'-hăng'er, *n.* A pot-hook.

Pŏth'er, *n.* [Perh. from O. D. *poeder*, or Fr. *poudre*, dust; but cf. also Ir *buaidhreadh*, vexation, trouble. See POWDER.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.

Pŏt'-hĕrb (-ĕrb), *n.* Any herb used in cooking for food.

Pŏt'-hŏŏk, *n.* **1.** A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. **2.** A letter or character like a pot-hook.

Pŏt'-house, *n.*; *pl.* PŎT'-HOUS'ES. An ale-house.

Pō'tion, *n.* [Lat. *potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a dose.

Pŏt'-lŭck, *n.* What may chance to be provided for dinner.

Pŏt'shĕrd, *n.* [Eng. *pot*, and *sherd* or *shard*, q. v.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pŏt'tage, *n.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pot*. See POT.] Food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.

Pŏt'ter, *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

Pŏt'ter, *v. i.* To occupy one's self in a trifling or inefficient manner; — often pronounced *putter* in the United States.

Pŏt'ter-y, *n.* **1.** The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware. **2.** The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

Pŏt'tle, *n.* [Dim. of *pot*, q. v. Cf. Eng. *bottle*.] **1.** A liquid measure of four pints. **2.** A pot or tankard. **3.** A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

Pŏt'-văl'iant (-văl'yant), *a.* Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

Pouch, *n.* [A.-S. *poca*, *poha*, *pocca*. See POKE.] **1.** A small bag; usually, a leathern bag. **2.** That which is shaped like or used as a pouch; as, (*a.*) A protuberant belly. (*b.*) The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican; also, the crop of a bird. (*c.*) (*Med.*) A cyst or sac containing watery fluid. (*d.*) A membranous sac in which the young of marsupials are carried.

Pouch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUCHED (poucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUCHING.] **1.** To pocket; to save. **2.** To swallow; — said of fowls.

Pŏu-chŏng' (poo-shong'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Pŏu-drĕtte' (poo-drĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *poudre*, dust, powder, q. v.] A manure made from the contents of privies, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

Pōult, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl, Lat. *pullus*, young of any animal.] A young chicken, partridge, &c.

Pōult'er-er, *n.* One who deals or trades in poultry.

Pōul'tĭce (20), *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, a thick pap, Gr. πόλτος.] A soft composition of various materials, to be applied to sores, boils, and the like; a cataplasm.

Pōul'tĭce, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POULTICED (pōl'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POULTICING.] To cover with a poultice; to dress with a poultice.

Pōult'ry (20), *n.* [From *poult*, q. v.] Domestic fowls propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

Pounce, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, pumice, pounce, from Lat. *pumex*; *pumicis*.] **1.** A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper. **2.** A colored powdered substance used by embroiderers in making designs on paper.

Pounce, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUNCED (pounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUNCING.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *ponce*, hand, fr. Lat. *pugnus*, a fist.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

Pounce, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUNCED (pounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUNCING.] To pierce with a sharp instrument; to perforate; to punch.

Pounce, *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws.

Poun'çet-bŏx, *n.* [Fr. *poncette*, from *poncer*, to pounce.] A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling.

Pound, *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *pund*, Lat. *pondo*, allied to *pondus*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** A certain specified weight; *specifically*, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy. **2.** Twenty shillings sterling, equal in value to about $4.84.

Pound, *n.* [A.-S. *pûnd*, a pound, fold, from *pyndan*, to shut up, confine.] An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law.

Pound, *v. t.* To confine in a pound; to impound.

Pound, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUNDING.] [A.-S. *punian*, to bruise.] **1.** To beat or strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows. **2.** To pulverize by beating.

Pound'age, *n.* **1.** A subsidy of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. [*Eng.*] **2.** (*Law.*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount made by virtue of an execution; — estimated in England, and formerly in the U. S., at so much on the pound.

Pound'er, *n.* **1.** One who pounds. **2.** An instrument for pounding. **3.** A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pōur, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POURING.] [Scot. *pere*. Cf. W. *bwrw*, to cast, throw, shed.] **1.** To cause to flow, as a liquid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. **2.** To send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit. **3.** To give vent to, as strong feeling; to utter.

Pōur, *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move impetuously, like a swift-running stream; to flow.

Pōur'er, *n.* One that pours.

Pout, *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A sea-fish, of the cod kind, about a foot in length. It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head. (*b.*) An American fish called also *catfish*, *horned-pout*, or *bullhead*. **2.** A species of bird. **3.** A fit of sullenness.

Pout, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUTING.] [Fr. *bouder*, to pout, Armor. *mouza*, W. *poten*, *potten*, what bulges out, a paunch, belly.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. **2.** To protrude.

Pout'er, *n.* **1.** One who pouts. **2.** *Specifically*, a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.

Pŏv'er-ty, *n.* [Lat. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor, q. v.] **1.** Want of convenient means of subsistence. **2.** Any deficiency of resources needed or desired; *especially*, a lack of sentiment or words.

Syn. — Indigence; penury; beggary; necessity; neediness; need; lack; want; scantiness; sparingness; meagerness; jejuneness; pauperism. — *Poverty* is a relative term; what is *poverty* to a gentleman, would be competence for a day-laborer. *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and is, therefore, a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'der, *n.* [O. Eng. *poulder*, Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] **1.** A dry substance in minute particles; dust. **2.** *Especially*, a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. **3.** A perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, formerly used for dressing the hair.

Pow'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POWDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* POWDERING.] **1.** To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize. **2.** To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder.

Pow'der, *v. i.* To separate into minute particles.

Pow'der-bŏx, *n.* A box in which powder is kept.

Pow'der-flăsk, } *n.* A flask or horn in which gun-
Pow'der-hôrn, } powder is carried by sportsmen.

Pow'der-mĭll, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Pow'der-y, *a.* **1.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable. **2.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty. **3.** Having a resemblance to powder.

Pow'er, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*, from Lat. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; faculty of doing or performing something. **2.** Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action. **3.** Capacity of undergoing or suffering; susceptibility. **4.** The exercise of a faculty or of any kind of control; influence; command. **5.** An individual, institution, or government, which exercises control. **6.** A military or naval force; an army or navy. **7.** (*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. **8.** (*Mech.*) A mechanical agent; that by means of which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained. **9.** (*Optics.*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies. **10.** (*Law.*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or another person.

Syn. — Might; force; energy; sway; strength.

Pow'er-fŭl, *a.* Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind.

Syn. — Mighty; strong; potent; efficacious; energetic; intense.

Pow'er-ful-ly, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

Pow'er-ful-ness, *n.* The quality of having, or exerting, great power; force; power; might.

Pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent.

Pow'er-loom, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or [some mechanical power.

Pow'er-prĕss, *n* A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power than the human arm.

Pow'wow, *n.* **1.** A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians. **2.** Conjuration for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion. **3.** Hence, a noisy assembly, or frolic.

Pŏx, *n.* [For *pocks*, O. Eng. *pokkes*, from A.-S. *pocc*, *poc*. See POCK.] (*Med.*) Any one of the four diseases called small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease.

☞ In modern language, when used without a qualifying word, it signifies the venereal disease, or syphilis.

Pŏx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POXED (pŏkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POXING.] To infect with the pox, or venereal disease.

Pŏz'zo-lä'nà } (pŏt'so- *or* pŏt'sō-), *n.* Volcanic
Pŏz'zu-o-lä'nà } ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water.

Prăc'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* [From Low Lat. *practicare*, to act, transact, from Lat. *practicus*, active. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Capable of being practiced or performed; capable of being done; possible to be accomplished. **2.** Admitting of use, or of being passed or traveled.

Syn.—Possible; feasible.—A thing may be *possible*, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be *practicable* for want of the means requisite to its performance. Archimedes thought it *possible* to lift the world, but this has not been found as yet *practicable*.

Prăc'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* In a practicable manner.

Prăc'ti-cal, *a.* [Lat. *practicus*, Gr. πρακτικός, fit for doing or performing, practical, active, from πράσσειν, to do, work, effect.] **1.** Pertaining to practice. **2.** Capable of being turned to use or account. **3.** Evincing practice or skill; ready to apply knowledge to some useful end. **4.** Derived from practice.

Practical joke, a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something that is done.

Prăc'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In relation to practice. **2.** By means of practice or use; by experiment. **3.** In practice or use.

Prăc'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Quality of being practical.

Prăc'ti-çe, *n.* [Gr. πρακτική, from πρακτικός. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Frequently repeated or customary actions. **2.** Customary or constant use. **3.** Actual performance, in distinction from *theory*; action. **4.** Exercise of a profession, or the limits within which a profession is exercised or practiced. **5.** Skillful or artful management; art; stratagem; artifice. **6.** A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use. **7.** (*Law.*) The established or prescribed form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions.

Syn.—Custom; usage; habit; manner.

Prăc'tĭçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRACTICED (prăk'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRACTICING.] [Written also *practise*, but the orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun, as in *notice*, and *to notice*.] **1.** To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually. **2.** To carry on in practice, or repeated action; to apply, as a theory, to real life; to exercise, as a profession, trade, art, &c. **3.** To commit; to perpetrate.

Prăc'tĭçe, *v. i.* **1.** To perform certain acts frequently or customarily. **2.** To learn by practice. **3.** To try artifices or stratagems. **4.** To exercise an employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law.

Prăc'ti-çer, *n.* **1.** One who practices. **2.** One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

Prac-tĭ'tion-er (-tĭsh'un-), *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

Præm'u-nī're (prĕm'yụ-nī're), *n.* [Corrupted from *præmonere*, to forewarn, cite.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England. (*b.*) The writ grounded on that offense. (*c.*) The penalty ascribed for the offense of *præmunire*.

Præ nō'men, *n.*; *pl.* ***PRÆ-NŎM'I-NÀ***. [Lat., from *præ*, before, and *nomen*, name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*.

Præ'tor, *n.* See PRETOR.

Prag-măt'ĭc, } *a.* [Gr. πραγματικός, busy, active,
Prag-măt'ĭc-al, } systematic, from πράγμα, a thing done, business, from πράσσειν, to do.] **1.** Pertaining to business; hence, material. **2.** Over-forward in acting; officious; meddling; meddlesome; impertinent.

Prag-măt'ĭc, *n.* **1.** One who is active or skilled in business. **2.** A solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state.

Prag-măt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a pragmatic manner.

Prag-măt'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being pragmatic.

Prāi'rie (89), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pratum*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of land, level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass.

Prāi'rie-dŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent animal, allied to the marmot, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. It has a sharp bark, like that of a small dog.

Prāişe, *n.* [Lat. *pretium*, price, value, reward.] **1.** Commendation for worth; approval of merit. **2.** The joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being. **3.** The object, ground, or reason of praise.

Syn.—Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; eclat.

Prāişe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRAISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRAISING.] [Lat. *pretiare*, from *pretium*, price, value, reward.] **1.** To express approbation of. **2.** To extol in words or song; to do honor to.

Syn.—To commend; applaud; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify; extol.—To *praise* is, literally, to raise high; to *applaud* is to greet, with clapping; to *extol* is to bear aloft. We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually *applaud* from impulse and on account of some specific act; we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language.

Prāiş'er, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols.

Prāişe'wor-thy (-wûr-thy), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable.

Prånçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRANCED (prånst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRANCING.] [Allied to *prank*, v. t.] **1.** To spring or bound, as a horse. **2.** To ride with bounding movements. **3.** To walk or strut about in a showy manner.

Prăn̲k, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRANKED (prăn̲kt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRANKING.] [Ger. *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show; Icel. *prånga*, D. *pronken*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust ostentatiously.

Prăn̲k, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. W. *pranc*, a prank, *pranciaw*, to frolic, to play pranks.] A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act.

Syn.—Gambol; frolic; freak; sport.

Prăn̲k'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

Prāşe, *n.* [From Gr. πράσιος, of a leek-green, from Gr. πράσον, a leek.] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, of a leek-green color.

Prāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRATING.] [L. Ger. & D. *praten*, Icel. *prata*.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. [ing.

Prāte, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to speak without mean-

Prāte, *n.* Talk to little purpose; trifling talk.

Prāt'er, *n.* One who prates; one who talks idly.

Prăt'ique (prăt'eek), *n.* [Fr. See PRACTICE.] (*Com.*) The communication between a ship and the port at which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place.

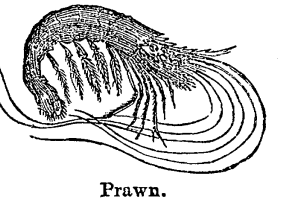
Prăt'tle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRATTLING.] [Diminutive of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child.

Prăt'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; prate.

Prăt'tler, *n.* An idle talker.

Prăv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; corruption; depravity; *especially*, moral corruption; moral perversion.

Prawn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small crustacean, allied to the shrimp. It is highly prized for food.



Prawn.

Prăx'is, *n.* [Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πρᾶσσειν, to do.] **1.** Use; practice; *especially*, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object. **2.** An example or form to teach practice.

Prāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRAYING.] [Lat. *precari*, from *prex*, *precis*, a prayer, request.] **1.** To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable. **2.** *Especially*, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

Syn. — To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; beseech; petition.

Prāy, *v. t.* **1.** To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat. **2.** To ask earnestly for; to request; to beseech; to petition.

Prāy'er (prā'er, 4), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prâyer (prâr), *n.* [From Lat. *precarius*, obtained by prayer, from *precari*, to pray.] **1.** Act of praying or of asking a favor; hence, an earnest memorial. **2.** *Especially*, the act of addressing supplication to God. **3.** The form of words used in praying; an expressed petition.

Syn. — Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit; request.

Prâyer'-bo͝ok (prâr'bo͝ok), *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.

Prâyer'ful (prâr'-), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

Prâyer'fŭl-ly (prâr'-), *adv.* In a prayerful manner.

Prâyer'less (prâr'-), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.

Prēach, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREACHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREACHING.] [From Lat. *prædicare*, to cry in public, to proclaim, from *præ*, before, and *dicare*, to make known, *dicere*, to say.] **1.** To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon. **2.** To give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds.

Prēach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim or publish in a sermon or religious discourse. **2.** To inculcate in public discourse. **3.** To deliver or pronounce.

Prēach'er, *n.* **1.** One who preaches. **2.** One who inculcates any thing with earnestness.

Prēach'ing, *n.* The act of one who preaches; a public religious discourse.

Prēach'ment, *n.* A discourse or sermon; — used depreciatingly or in contempt. [Adam.

Prē-ăd'am-īte, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth before

Prē'ad-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREADMONISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREADMONISHING.] To admonish previously.

Prē-ăd'mo-nĭ'tion (-mo-nĭsh'un), *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

Prē'ăm-ble, *n.* [L. Lat. *præambulum*, from Lat. *præambulus*, walking before.] An introductory portion; an introduction or preface; *specifically*, the introductory part of a statute.

Prĕb'end, *n.* [L. Lat. *præbenda*, from Lat. *præbere*, to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. from *præhibere*, from *præ*, before, and *habere*, to have, hold.] The maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.

Pre-bĕnd'al, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.

Prĕb'end-a-ry, *n.* A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

Prē'cant, *n.* [Lat. *precans*, *precantis*, p. pr. of *precari*, to pray.] One who prays.

Pre-cā'ri-o͝us, *a.* [Lat. *precarius*, from *precari*, to pray, beg, from *prex*, *precis*, a prayer.] **1.** Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy. **2.** Held by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk.

Syn. — Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal. — *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived originally from the Latin *precari* it first signified "granted to entreaty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

Pre-cā'ri-o͝us-ly, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others.

Pre-cā'ri-o͝us-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precarious; uncertainty.

Prĕc'a-tĭve, **Prĕc'a-to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *precativus* and *precatorius*, from *precari*, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.

Pre-cau'tion, *n.* [Lat. *præcautio*, from *præcavere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *cavere*, to be on one's guard.] **1.** Previous caution or care. **2.** A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success.

Pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECAUTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECAUTIONING.] To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.

Pre-cau'tion-al, *a.* Preventive of mischief; precautionary.

Pre-cau'tion-a-ry, *a.* Proceeding from, or containing, previous caution.

Pre-cau'tio͝us, *a.* Taking preventive measures.

Pre-çēde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECEDING.] [Lat. *præcedere*, from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go, to be in motion.] **1.** To go before in place or order of time. **2.** To go before in rank or importance.

Pre-çēd'ençe, **Pre-çēd'en-çy**, *n.* **1.** Act or state of being precedent; priority in position, rank, or time. **2.** State of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor.

Syn. — Antecedence; priority; pre-eminence; preference; superiority.

Pre-çēd'ent, *a.* [Lat. *præcedens*, p. pr. of *præcedere*. See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent.

Prĕç'e-dent, *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind. **2.** A preceding circumstance or condition; hence, a prognostic.

Syn. — Example; antecedent. — An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law.

Prĕç'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent.

Pre-çēd'ent-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Pre-çĕn'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *præcinere*, to sing before, from *præ*, before, and *canere*, to sing, *cantor*, a singer.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral.

Prē'çept, *n.* [Lat. *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct, from *præ*, before, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** Any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; *especially*, a command respecting moral conduct. **2.** (*Law.*) A species of writ or process.

Syn. — Commandment; injunction; mandate; order; law; rule; direction; instruction; doctrine; principle; maxim.

Pre-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct. **2.** Directing in moral conduct; didactic. [of a school.

Pre-çĕp'tor, *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the head

Prē'çep-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

Pre-çĕp'to-ry, *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive.

Pre-çĕp'to-ry, *n.* [Low Lat. *præceptoria*, an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. Lat. *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London.

Pre-çĕs'tress, *n.* A female teacher.

Pre-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before.] The act of going before, or forward.

Precession of the equinoxes (*Astron.*), the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic.

Pre-çĕs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to precession.

Prē'çinct, *n.* [Lat. *præcinctus*, from *præcingere*, to gird about, to encompass, from *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird, surround.] **1.** The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine. **2.** A minor territorial or jurisdictional division; *especially*, a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support.

Prĕ'cio͝us (prĕsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value.] **1.** Of great price; costly. **2.** Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed. **3.** Worthless; contemptible.

Prĕ'cio͝us-ly (prĕsh'us-), *adv.* **1.** Valuably; to a great price. **2.** Contemptibly.

Prĕ'cio͝us-ness (prĕsh'us-), *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

Prĕç'i-pĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong, from *præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity.

Pre-çĭp'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

Pre-çĭp'i-tançe, **Pre-çĭp'i-tan-çy**, *n.* Quality of being precipitant or precipitate; headlong hurry; precipitation.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant, *a.* **1.** Falling or rushing headlong. **2.** Urged with violent haste; hasty. **3.** Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it fall to the bottom.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant-ly, *adv.* With great haste.

Pre-çĭp'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECIPITATED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* PRECIPITATING.] [Lat. *præcipitare, præcipitatum*, from *præceps*, headlong.] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep height. **2.** To urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten. **3.** To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel.

Pre-çĭp'i-tāte, *v. i.* **1.** To fall headlong. **2.** To hasten without preparation. **3.** To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate, *a.* [Lat. *præcipitatus*, p. p. of *præcipitare*.] **1.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. **2.** Rashly hasty. **3.** Lacking due deliberation; hurried; hasty; rapid. **4.** Terminating speedily in death; violent.

Syn. — Steep; headlong; rash; headstrong; violent.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring another liquor upon it.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate-ly, *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily.

Pre-çĭp'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated. **2.** A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. **3.** Hence, great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste. **4.** Act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

Pre-çĭp'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *præceps, præcipitis*. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Very steep. **2.** Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. **3.** Hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* With steep descent.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs-ness, *n.* **1.** Steepness of descent. **2.** Rash haste.

Pre-çīse', *a.* [Lat. *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *præcidere*, to cut off in front, to cut off, from *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut.] **1.** Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, either in thought or expression. **2.** Excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.

Syn. — Accurate; exact; definite; correct; nice; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; formal; finical. See ACCURATE.

Pre-çīse'ly (110), *adv.* **1.** In a precise manner; nicely; accurately. **2.** With excess of formality.

Pre-çīse'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being precise; rigid nicety. **2.** Excessive regard to forms or rules.

Syn. — Precision; exactness; nicety; accuracy. See PRECISION.

Pre-çĭş'ian (-sĭzh'an), *n.* A person rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist.

Pre-çĭş'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præcisio*. See *supra*.] The quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.

Syn. — Preciseness. — *Precision* is always used in a good sense; *preciseness* is frequently taken in a bad one, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting an excess of nicety, formal manners, &c. *Precise* is also sometimes applied to individuals in the sense of over-strict or scrupulous in trifles.

Pre-clūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECLUDING.] [Lat. *præcludere*, fr. *præ*, before, and *claudere, cludere*, to shut.] To shut out by anticipative action; to shut off; to hinder.

Pre-clū'şion, *n.* Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Pre-clū'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Shutting out. **2.** Precluding, or tending to preclude.

Pre-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

Pre-cō'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *præcox, præcocis*, and *præcoquus*, from *præcoquere*, to cook or ripen beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *coquere*, to cook.] **1.** Ripe before the proper or natural time. **2.** Having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; too forward; premature.

Pre-cō'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a precocious manner.

Pre-cō'cioŭs-ness, } *n.* Quality or state of being pre-
Pre-cŏç'i-ty, } cocious; premature development.

Pre-cŏg'i-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *præcogitare, præcogitatum*, from *præ*, before, and *cogitare*, to think.] To consider or contrive beforehand.

Prē'/cog-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow, fr. *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know.] Previous cognition; antecedent knowledge or examination.

Prē'/con-çēit', *n.* A previous conceit or conception; an opinion or notion previously formed.

Prē'/con-çēive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONCEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONCEIVING.] To conceive previously; to form a previous notion or idea of.

Prē'/con-çĕp'tion, *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Prē'/con-çĕrt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONCERTING.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Prē-cŏn'çert, *n.* A previous agreement.

Prē-cŏn'tract, *n.* A contract previous to another.

Pre-cûr'sĭve, *a.* Preceding and leading to, or introductory; forerunning; precursory.

Pre-cûr'sor, *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præcurrere, præcursum*, to run before, from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run.] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach.

Syn. — Forerunner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

Pre-cûr'so-ry, *a.* Forerunning; indicating something to follow.

Pre-dā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *præda*, prey.] Living by prey; predatory.

Prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.] **1.** Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine. **2.** Hungry; ravenous.

Prĕd'e-çĕs'sor, *n.* [Lat. *prædecessor*, from *præ*, before, and *decessor*, a predecessor.] One who precedes; one whom another follows or comes after.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nate, *a.* Predestinated; fore-ordained; fated.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDESTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDESTINATING.] [Lat. *prædestinare, prædestinatum*, from *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine.] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Syn. — To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of predestinating, or of fore-ordaining events. **2.** (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who predestinates, or foreordains. **2.** A predestinarian.

Pre-dĕs'tĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDESTINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDESTINING.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

Prē'/de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Determined beforehand.

Prē'/de-tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Prē'/de-tĕr'mĭne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDETERMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDETERMINING.] **1.** To determine beforehand. **2.** To doom by previous decree.

Prē'di-al, *a.* [Lat. *prædium*, a farm, estate.] **1.** Consisting of, or attached to, land or farms. **2.** Growing or issuing from land.

Prĕd'i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being predicable.

Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *a.* [See PREDICATE.] Capable of being affirmed of something.

Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** A general attribute or notion as affirmable of many individuals; a general abstract notion. **2.** (*Logic.*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements; namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-dĭc'a-ment, *n.* [See PREDICATE.] Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; *especially*, an unfortunate or trying position or condition.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight. See CATEGORY.

Prĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDICATING.] [Lat. *prædicare, prædicatum*, to cry in public, to proclaim. See PREACH.] To assert to belong to something.

☞ Some able men among our lawyers and statesmen use *predicate* for *found* or *base*; as, to *predicate* an argument *on* certain principles; to *predicate* a statement *on* information received. This is wholly opposed to good usage. *Predicate* is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing *of* another.

Syn. — To affirm; declare; assert.

Prĕd'i-cate (45), *n.* (*Logic.*) The thing or quality affirmed of the subject; in grammar, the word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.

Prĕd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; assertion.

Prĕd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

Pre-dĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDICTING.] [Lat. *prædicere, prædictum*, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] To tell beforehand.

Syn. — To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; foreboде; foreshow; bode.

Pre-dĭc'tion, *n.* Act of foretelling; that which is foretold; a previous declaration of a future event.

Syn. — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

Pre-dĭct'ĭve, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Pre-dĭct'or, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.

Prē'dĭ-lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love.] A prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality. [ing.

Prē'dis-pō'nent, *a.* Disposing beforehand; predispos-

Prē'dis-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDISPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDISPOSING.] **1.** To incline beforehand. **2.** To fit or adapt previously.

Prē'dĭs-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity. **2.** Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Pre-dŏm'i-nançe, } *n.* Condition or quality of being
Pre-dŏm'i-nan-çy, } predominant; prevalence; superiority; ascendency.

Pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority.

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendent; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Pre-dŏm'i-nant-ly, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDOMINATING.] [Lat. *præ*, before, and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail; to rule. [dominance.

Pre-dŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of predominating; pre-

Pre-ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* State or quality of being preeminent; distinction above others in quality, position, or the like.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* **1.** Eminent above others; superior in excellence. **2.** Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.

Pre-ĕmp'tion (84), *n.* The act or right of purchasing before others; as the right of a settler on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

Preen, *n.* [A.-S. *preón*, a clasp, bodkin, Icel. *prion*, a knitting-needle, pin.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

Preen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREENING.] To dress with, or as with, a preen; to keep in order, as the feathers; — said of birds.

Prē'-en-gāġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRE-ENGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRE-ENGAGING.] To engage by previous contract or influence.

Prē'-en-gāġe'ment, *n.* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise. [hand.

Prē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To establish or settle before-

Prē'-es-tăb'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Prē'-ex-ĭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRE-EXISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRE-EXISTING.] To exist beforehand, or before something else.

Prē'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* **1.** Existence previous to something else. **2.** Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.

Prē'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Prĕf'açe, *n.* [Lat. *præfatio*, from *præfari*, to speak or say beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatus*, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay.

Syn. — Introduction; preamble; proem; prelude; prologue.

Prĕf'açe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREFACED (prĕf'est); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREFACING.] To introduce by preliminary

Prĕf'a-çer, *n.* The writer of a preface. [remarks.

Prĕf'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse.

Prē'fect, *n.* [Lat. *præfectus*, from *præficere*, *præfectus*, to set over, from *præ*, before, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** A Roman officer who was over, or who superintended, a particular command, charge, or department. **2.** A superintendent of a department or division of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, &c. [*France.*]

Prē'fect-shĭp, } *n.* **1.** The office of a chief magistrate,
Prē'fect-ūre, } commander, or viceroy. **2.** The jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fĕr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREFERRING.] [Lat. *præferre*, from *præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear or carry.] **1.** To set forth; to offer; to present; to address. **2.** To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. **3.** To set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking; to incline more toward; to choose.

Preferred stock, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock.

Syn. — To choose; elect; select. See CHOOSE.

Prĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be preferred before something else; more desirable. [preferable.

Prĕf'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being

Prĕf'er-a-bly, *adv.* In preference; by choice.

Prĕf'er-ençe, *n.* **1.** Act of preferring one thing before another; predilection; choice. **2.** State of being preferred. **3.** That which is preferred; choice.

Prĕf'er-ĕn'tial, *a.* Giving, indicating, or having, a preference.

Pre-fĕr'ment, *n.* Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office, or the state of being advanced; promo-

Pre-fĕr'rer, *n.* One who prefers. [tion; exaltation.

Pre-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Pre-fĭg'u-ra-tĭve, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes; prefiguring.

Pre-fĭg'ūre (-fĭg'yuր), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREFIGURING.] To announce or suggest by types and similitudes.

Pre-fĭg'ūre-ment, *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

Pre-fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREFIXED (pre-fĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREFIXING.] [Lat. *præfigere*, *præfixum*, from *præ*, before, and *figere*, to fix.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing.

Prē'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word, or combined or united with it at its beginning, to vary its signification.

Pre-fŭl'ġen-çy, *n.* [Lat. *præfulgens*, p. pr. of *præfulgere*, to shine forth, to shine greatly, from *præ*, before, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Superior brightness.

Prĕg'na-ble, *a.* [Fr. *prenable*, from *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prendere*, *prehendere*.] Capable of being taken or won by force. [*Rare.*]

Prĕg'nan-çy, *n.* **1.** Condition of being pregnant. **2.** Quality of being heavy with important contents, significance, or the like; fertility.

Prĕg'nant, *a.* [Lat. *prægnans*, for *prægenans*, from *præ*, before, and *genere*, to beget.] **1.** Being with young, as a female. **2.** Hence, heavy with important contents; full of consequence.

Syn. — Teeming; big; great; fruitful; inventive.

Preg'nant-ly, *adv.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully.

Pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to take, seize.] Admitting of being seized.

Pre-hĕn'sĭle, *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping. [limb.

Pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand or other

Pre-jŭdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDGING.] To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand.

Pre-jŭdġ'ment, *n.* The act of prejudging.

Pre-jū'di-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDICATING.] [Lat. *præjudicare*, *præjudicatum*, from *præ*, before, and *judicare*, to judge.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudge.

Pre-jū'di-cāte, *v. i.* To form a judgment beforehand or without due examination.

Pre-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* Act of prejudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

Prĕj'u-dĭce, *n.* [Lat. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment.] **1.** Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against any thing; *especially*, an opinion or leaning adverse to any thing, formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge. **2.** Mischief; damage; injury.

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; detriment; disadvantage.

Prĕj'u-dĭce, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREJUDICED (-dĭst, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREJUDICING.] **1.** To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of facts and circumstances. **2.** To obstruct or injure by prejudices; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to impair.

Syn. — To damage; impair; hurt; diminish; harm.

Prĕj'u-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *præjudicialis*.] Tending to obstruct or impair.

Syn. — Injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous; mischievous.

Prĕj/u-dĭ′cial-ness, *n.* State of being prejudicial.

Prĕl′a-çy (110), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate; government by prelates. **2.** The order of prelates taken collectively.

Prĕl′ate, *n.* [L. Lat. *prælatus*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

Prĕl′ate-shĭp, *n.* The office of a prelate.

Pre-lăt′ic, **Pre-lăt′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

Prĕl′a-tĭst, *n.* An advocate for prelacy; a high churchman.

Pre-lĕc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælegera*, *prælectum*, from *præ*, before, and *legere*, to read.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

Pre-lĕc′tor, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Prĕ′lī-bā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, fr. *prælibare*, to taste beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *libare*, to taste.] A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; foretaste.

Pre-lĭm′i-na-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, belonging to a threshold, from *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance.] Preceding the main discourse or business.

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; proëmial; previous; prior; precedent.

Pre-lĭm′i-na-ry, *n.* Something previous or preparatory.

Syn. — Introduction; preface; prelude.

Prĕ′lūde, or **Prĕl′ūde**, *n.* [L. Lat. *præludium*, from Lat. *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play.] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; *especially*, a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject.

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; forerunner; harbinger.

Pre-lūde′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRELUDING.] **1.** To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. **2.** To precede, as introductory.

Pre-lūde′, *v. i.* [Lat. *præludere*, *prælusum*, from *præ*, before, and *ludere*, to play.] To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

Pre-lū′sĭve, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

Pre-lū′so-ry, *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Previous; introductory; prelusive.

Prē′ma-tūre′ (53), *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] **1.** Ripe before the natural or proper time. **2.** Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early. **3.** Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.

Prē′ma-tūre′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a premature manner; too soon; too early; before the proper time. **2.** Without due evidence or authentication.

Prē′ma-tūre′ness, **Prē′ma-tū′ri-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being premature. **2.** Too great haste.

Pre-mĕd′i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMEDITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMEDITATING.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand.

Pre-mĕd′i-tāte, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

Pre-mĕd′i-tā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. **2.** Previous contrivance or design formed.

Prē′mi-er, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, the first.] First; chief; principal.

Prē′mi-er, or **Prĕm′ier** (prĕm′yer), *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

Prē′mi-er-shĭp, or **Prĕm′ier-shĭp**, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

Pre-mīse′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMISING.] [Lat. *præmittere*, *præmissum*, to send before, from *præ*, before, and *mittere*, to send.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.

Pre-mīse′, *v. i.* To make or state antecedent propositions.

Prĕm′ĭse, *n.*; *pl.* PRĔM′IS-ES. **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved. **2.** (*Logic.*) Each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. **3.** *pl.* (*Law.*) The land or thing demised or granted by deed; — hence applied to a building and its adjuncts.

Prē′mi-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* PRĒ′MI-ŬMS. [Lat. *præmium*, orig. what one has before or better than others, from *præ*, before.] **1.** A recompense; a prize to be won by competition. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in advance of the capital, or sum lent. **3.** A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance.

Syn. — Reward; prize; allowance; bounty.

Pre-mŏn′ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMONISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMONISHING.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

Prē′mo-nĭ′tion (-nĭsh′un), *n.* Previous warning; notice, or information.

Pre-mŏn′i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

Prē′mu-nĭ′tion (-nĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *præmunitio*, from *præmunire*, *præmunitum*, to fortify in front, from *præ*, before, and *munire*, to fortify.] An anticipation of objections.

Pre-nō′men, *n.* See PRÆNOMEN.

Pre-nŏm′i-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *prænominare*, *prænominatum*, from *prænomen*, q. v.] To forename.

Pre-nŏm′i-nā′tion, *n.* Act of prenominating; the state of being prenominated.

Pre-nō′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prænotio*, from *prænoscere*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know.] A previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

Prĕn′tĭçe, *n.* [Contracted from *apprentice*.] An apprentice. [*Colloq.*]

Pre-ŏc′cu-pan-çy, *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.

Pre-ŏc′cu-pā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prior occupation. **2.** Anticipation of objections.

Pre-ŏc′cu-pȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREOCCUPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREOCCUPYING.] **1.** To take possession of before another. **2.** To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

Prē′or-dāin′, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

Pre-ôr′di-nançe, *n.* Antecedent decree or determination.

Pre-ôr′di-nā′tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Prĕp′a-rā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *præparatio*. See PREPARE.] **1.** Act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition. **2.** State of being prepared or got ready. **3.** That which prepares; preparatory act or measure. **4.** That which is prepared, made, or compounded, for a particular purpose. **5.** (*Anat.*) A part of an animal body prepared and preserved as a specimen.

Pre-păr′a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

Pre-păr′a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of preparing; that which prepares. **2.** That which is done to prepare; preparation.

Pre-păr′a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of preparation.

Pre-păr′a-to-ry, *a.* Preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation.

Syn. — Previous; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

Pre-pâre′, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* PREPARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPARING.] [Lat. *præparare*, fr. *præ*, before, and *parare*, to make or get ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready. **2.** To procure as suitable; to get ready; to provide.

Syn. — To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; provide; form; make.

Pre-pâre′, *v. i.* **1.** To make all things ready. **2.** To make one's self ready; to get ready.

Pre-pâr′ed-ness, *n.* State of being prepared or in readiness.

Pre-pâr′er, *n.* One who, or that which, prepares.

Pre-pāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPAYING.] To pay in advance or beforehand.

Pre-pāy′ment, *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pĕnse′, *a.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to consider.] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated; aforethought.

Pre-pŏl′lençe, **Pre-pŏl′len-çy**, *n.* The quality of being prepollent; superiority of power.

Pre-pŏl′lent, *a.* [Lat. *præpollens*, p. pr. of *præpollere*, to surpass in power, from *præ*, before, and *pollere*, to be strong or powerful.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing.

Pre-pŏn′der-ançe, **Pre-pŏn′der-an-çy**, *n.* State or quality of being preponderant or preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power.

Pre-pŏn′der-ant, *a.* Preponderating; outweighing.

Pre-pŏn′der-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPONDERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPONDERATING.] [Lat. *præponderare*, *præponderatum*, from *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight.

from *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** To outweigh; to have greater weight than. **2.** To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

Pre-pŏn'der-āte, *v. i.* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. **2.** To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

Pre-pŏn'der-ā'tion, *n.* Act or state of preponderating, of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.

Prĕp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præpositio*, from *præponere*, *præpositum*, to put before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, but influenced by Lat. *pausare*, to pause. See *supra*.] (*Gram.*) A particle governing, and generally placed before, a substantive or pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in English, in the objective), and of which it expresses the relation to some other word.

Prĕp'o-sĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition.

Pre-pŏs'i-tĭve, *a.* Put before; prefixed.

Pre-pŏs'i-tĭve, *n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.

Prē'pos-sĕss' (-pos-sĕs' *or* poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPOSSESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPOSSESSING.] **1.** To take previous possession of. **2.** To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice.

Prē'pos-sĕss'ing (-pos-sĕs'ing *or* -poz-zĕs'ing), *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love.

Prē'pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un *or* -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Preoccupation; prior possession. **2.** Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion.

Syn. — Bent; bias; inclination; preoccupancy; prejudgment. See BENT.

Prē'pos-sĕs'or (-pos-sĕs'- *or* -poz-zĕs'-), *n.* One who prepossesses.

Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus*, from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after, latter.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last. **2.** Contrary to nature or reason; utterly and glaringly foolish.

Syn. — Absurd; perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous.

Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a preposterous manner; absurdly; foolishly.

Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being preposterous; absurdity.

Prē'pūçe, *n.* [Lat. *præputium*, from *præ*, before, and Gr. πόσθιον, dim. of πόσθη, foreskin.] (*Anat.*) A foreskin.

Pre-rĕq'ui-sĭte (-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.

Pre-rĕq'ui-sĭte, *n.* Something that is previously required, or necessary to an end proposed.

Pre-rŏg'a-tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *prærogativa*, precedence in voting, preference, privilege, from *prærogare*, to ask before another, from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Syn. — Privilege; right. See PRIVILEGE.

Prē'sa̤ġe, or **Prĕs'a̤ġe**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Something which foreshows a future event. **2.** Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power.

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; foreknowledge; presentiment.

Pre-sā̤ġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESAGING.] [Lat. *præsagire*, from *præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive acutely and sharply.] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to forebode. **2.** To foretell.

Syn. — To foreshow; predict; prophesy.

Pre-sā'ġer, *n.* One who presages; a foreteller.

Prĕs'by-ter, *n.* [Lat., an elder, from Gr. πρεσβύτερος, compar. of πρέσβυς, old. Cf. PRIEST.] **1.** (*Anc. Church.*) An elder having authority to instruct and guide in the church. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called also *priest*.

Prĕs'by-tē'ri-al, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a presbyter, or
Prĕs'by-tē'ri-an, } to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. **2.** Consisting of presbyters.

Prĕs'by-tē'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. **2.** One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Prĕs'by-tē'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them.

Prĕs'by-ter-y, *n.* [See PRESBYTER.] **1.** A body of elders in the Christian church. **2.** (*Presbyterian Church.*) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church.

Prē'sci-ençe (prē'shĭ-ens), *n.* [See *infra*.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

Prē'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ent), *a.* [Lat. *præsciens*, p. pr. of *præscire*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to know.] Having knowledge of events before they take place.

Pre-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESCRIBING.] [Lat. *præscribere*, from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively for direction. **2.** (*Med.*) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient.

Syn. — To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.

Pre-scrībe', *v. i.* **1.** To give law; to dictate; to give directions. **2.** (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions. **3.** (*Law.*) To claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use.

Pre-scrīb'er, *n.* One who prescribes.

Prē'script, *a.* [See *supra*.] Directed; prescribed.

Pre-scrĭpt'i-ble, *a.* Depending or derived from prescription.

Pre-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed; *especially*, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them. **2.** (*Law.*) The claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Pre-scrĭpt'ĭve, *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment.

Prĕs'ençe, *n.* [See PRESENT.] **1.** State or condition of being present. **2.** The region in which one is present; approach face to face; nearness. **3.** *Specifically*, neighborhood to one of superior or exalted rank. **4.** The person of a superior. **5.** A number assembled before a great person. **6.** Port; mien, air; personal appearance.

Presence of mind, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control.

Prĕs'ent, *a.* [Lat. *præsens*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *præsesse*, to be before, from *præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits, or the like. **2.** Now existing, or in process. **3.** Being now in view, or under consideration. **4.** Immediate; instant. **5.** Favorably attentive; propitious.

Syn. — At hand; on hand. — We speak of a person being *at hand*, *i. e.*, near by, and thus virtually *present*. We speak, also, of a merchant's having goods *on hand*. Some persons confound the two, and speak of being "*on* hand," at a given time or place, meaning *present*. This confusion of things so entirely dissimilar "smells of the shop."

Present tense (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.

Prĕs'ent, *n.* **1.** Present time. **2.** *pl.* (*Law.*) Present letters or instrument; a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, &c.

Pre-sĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESENTING.] **1.** To put or place in the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to give a formal introduction to. **2.** To exhibit to view or notice; to set forth; to offer. **3.** To pass or make over, especially in a ceremonious manner. **4.** To make a gift of; to bestow; to give; to grant; to confer. **5.** In specific uses, (*a.*) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice. (*b.*) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry. (*c.*) To indict. [*Amer.*] (*d.*) To point or direct, as a weapon.

To present arms (*Mil.*), to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.

Prĕs'ent, *n.* That which is presented or given.

Syn. — Gift; donation; donative; benefaction. See DONATION.

Pre-sĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.

Prĕs'en-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal. **2.** Hence, exhibition; representation. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice.

Pre-sĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. **2.** Admitting the presentation of a clergyman. **3.** (*Metaph.*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; — applied to objects: capable of apprehending; — applied to faculties.

Prĕs'ent-ee', *n.* One presented to a benefice.

Pre-ṣĕnt'er, *n.* One who presents.

Pre-sĕn'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, p. pr. of *præsentire*, to feel or perceive beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *sentire*, to feel, perceive.] Perceiving beforehand.

Pre-ṣĕnt'i-ment, *n.* **1.** Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion. **2.** *Especially*, an antecedent impression or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.

Prĕṣ'ent-ly, *adv.* At once; without delay; instantly; or, more often, soon; before long; by and by.

Pre-ṣĕnt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. **2.** Setting forth to view; delineation; representation. **3.** (*Law.*) Notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them.

Pre-ṣẽrv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Prĕṣ'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of preserving or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.

Pre-sẽrv'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.

Pre-sẽrv'a-tĭve, *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

Pre-ṣẽrv'a-to-ry, *a.* Having the power or a tendency to preserve; preservative.

Pre-ṣẽrv'a-to-ry, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.

Pre-ṣẽrve' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESERVING.] [Lat. *præservare*, from *præ*, before, and *servare*, to save, preserve.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction. **2.** To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like. **3.** To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances.

Syn. — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See KEEP.

Pre-ṣẽrve', *n.* **1.** Fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation. **2.** A place for the shelter or preservation of game, fish, or the like.

Pre-sẽrv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.

Pre-ṣīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESIDING.] [Lat. *præsidere*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To occupy the places of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like. **2.** To exercise superintendence.

Prĕṣ'i-den-çy, *n.* **1.** Act or condition of one who presides; superintendence. **2.** Office of president. **3.** The term during which a president holds his office. **4.** Jurisdiction of a president.

Prĕṣ'i-dent, *n.* [Lat. *præsidens*, from *præsidens*, p. pr. of *præsidere*. See PRESIDE.] One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer; as, (*a.*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, society, &c. (*b.*) The chief executive of the republic in certain countries.

Prĕṣ'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Presiding. **2.** Pertaining or belonging to a president.

Prĕṣ'i-dent-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office and place of president **2.** The term for which a president holds his office.

Pre-ṣīd'er, *n.* One who presides.

Pre-sīd'i-al, } *a.* [Lat. *præsidialis*, and *præsidiarius*,
Pre-sīd'i-a-ry, } from *præsidium*, a presiding over, defense, guard, from *præsco*, *præsidis*, sitting before, presiding, from *præsidere*. See PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. [*Rare.*]

Pre-sĭg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESIGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *præsignificare*, fr. *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand.

Prĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESSED (prĕst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESSING.] [Lat. *pressare*, to press, from *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush. **2.** To squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of. **3.** To squeeze in or with suitable instruments, in order to make smooth. **4.** To embrace closely. **5.** To urge with earnestness or importunity; to force; to compel. **6.** To drive with violence; to urge on. **7.** To inculcate with earnestness; to urge. **8.** To force into service, particularly into naval service.

Syn. — To crush; gripe; squeeze; constrain; straiten; impress.

Prĕss, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily. **2.** To move on with urging and crowding forward; to crowd; to throng; to encroach. **3.** Hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity. **4.** To approach unseasonably or importunately.

Prĕss, *n.* **1.** An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses. **2.** *Specifically*, a machine for printing. **3.** Hence, the art or business of printing and publishing; hence, the publications issued from the press, taken collectively. **4.** A case, or closet, for the safe keeping of articles. **5.** Act of pressing or pushing forward. **6.** Urgent demands of affairs; urgency. **7.** A multitude of individuals crowded together; a throng.

Prĕss'-bĕd, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet.

Prĕss'er, *n.* One who presses.

Prĕss'-găng, *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Prĕss'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

Prĕss'-man, *n.*; *pl.* PRĔSS'-MEN. **1.** (*Print.*) One who manages, or attends to, the press. **2.** One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

Prĕss'-mŏn'ey, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service.

Prĕss'ūre (prĕsh'ụr), *n.* **1.** Act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; an urging with force. **2.** (*Mech.*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force. **3.** A constraining force or impulse. **4.** Severe affliction, distress, calamity, straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. **5.** Urgency.

Prĕs'ti-dĭg'i-tā'tion, *n.* Skill in legerdemain.

Prĕs'ti-dĭg'i-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *præsto*, quickly, and Lat. *digitus*, finger.] One skilled in legerdemain.

Prĕs'tĭge, *n.* [Lat. *præstigium*, *præstigia*.] **1.** Illusion; fascination. **2.** Weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

Prĕs'to, *adv.* [It. & Sp. quick, quickly, from Lat. *præstus*, ready.] Quickly; rapidly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.

Pre-ṣūm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true.

Pre-ṣūm'a-bly, *adv.* By, or according to, presumption.

Pre-ṣūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESUMING.] [Lat. *præsumere*, from *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof; to take for granted.

Pre-ṣūme', *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof. **2.** To act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties.

Pre-ṣūm'er, *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person.

Pre-ṣŭmp'tion (84), *n.* [Lat. *præsumptio*. See PRESUME.] **1.** Act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted. **2.** Ground for presuming; strong probability. **3.** A thing believed true on satisfactory evidence. **4.** Forward, venturesome, over-confident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness.

Pre-ṣŭmp'tĭve, *a.* Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.

Pre-ṣŭmp'tĭve-ly, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.

Pre-ṣŭmpt'u-oŭs (-zŭmpt/yụ-us, 84), *a.* [See PRESUME.] **1.** Full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty. **2.** Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence. **3.** Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty.

Syn. — Over-confident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Pre-ṣŭmpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a presumptuous manner; with presumption. **2.** In bold defiance of conscience, or violation of known duty.

Pre-ṣŭmpt'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being presumptuous, or rashly confident; irreverent boldness.

Prē'sup-pōṣ'al, *n.* Supposal previously formed.

Prē'sup-pōṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESUPPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESUPPOSING.] To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume.

Prē-sŭp'po-ṣĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of presupposing; presumption. **2.** That which is presupposed; previous supposition or surmise.

Prē'sur-mīṣe', *n.* A surmise previously formed.

Pre-tĕnçe', *n.* See PRETENSE.

Pre-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRETENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRETENDING.] [Lat. *prætendere*, *prætentum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *tendere*, *tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch.]

1. To practice; to plot; to intend. [*Obs.*] **2.** To simulate in words or actions. **3.** To hold out falsely; to show hypocritically or for the purpose of deceiving; to feign. **4.** To allege a title to; to pretend to.

Syn. — To feign; counterfeit; assume; claim.

Pre-tĕnd', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to lay claim; to strive after something.

Pre-tĕnd'ed-ly, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

Pre-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who pretends, simulates, or feigns; one who lays claim.

Pre-tĕnse', } *n.* [L. Lat. *prætensus*, for Lat. *prætentus*,
Pre-tĕnçe', } p. p. of *prætendere*. See PRETEND.] **1.** Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; simulation. **2.** That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show. **3.** Act of pretending or laying claim; assumption.

☞ This word ought to be regularly spelled with an *s* like *expense* and others of the same class, being derived, like them, from a participle in *sus*, and having its derivatives in *s*, not in *c*.

Syn. — Pretext. — A *pretense* is something *held out* as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth; a *pretext* is something *woven up* in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or ends of action. The piety of the Pharisees was all a *pretense*, and their long prayers were a *pretext* to conceal their hypocrisy.

Pre-tĕn'sion, *n.* [See PRETEND.] **1.** Act of pretending or laying claim. **2.** Claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

Pre-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

Prē'ter-hū'man, *a.* More than human; superhuman.

Prē'ter-im-pĕr'fect, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not absolutely or distinctly past.

Prĕt'er-it, or **Prē'ter-it**, *a.* [Lat. *præteritus*, p. p. of *præterire*, to go or pass by, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *ire*, to go.] Past; — applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, and which is called also the *perfect* tense.

Prĕt'er-ĭte, or **Prē'ter-ĭte**, *a.* Same as PRETERIT.

Prē'ter-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præteritio*.] **1.** Act of going past; state of being past. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, a summary mention of it is made.

Prē'ter-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRETERMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRETERMITTING.] [Lat. *prætermittere*, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *mittere*, to send.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Prē'ter-năt'u-ral, *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

Prē'ter-năt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a preternatural manner, or to a preternatural degree.

Prē'ter-pĕr'fect, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

Prē'ter-plū'pĕr-fect, *a.* [Lat. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] (*Gram.*) Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

Pre-tĕxt', or **Prē'text** (114), *n.* [Lat. *prætextum*, from *prætextus*, p. p. of *prætexere*, to weave before, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.

Syn. — Pretense; semblance; disguise; appearance. See PRETENSE.

Prē'tor, *n.* [Lat. *prætor*, for *præitor*, from *præire*, to go before, from *præ*, before, and *ire*, to go.] A civil officer among the ancient Romans.

Pre-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

Pre-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor.

Pret'ti-ly (prĭt'tĭ-lў), *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste.

Pret'ti-ness (prĭt'tĭ-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty. **2.** Affectation of niceness; petty artificial adornment; sometimes foppishness; finicalness.

Pret'ty (prĭt'tў), *a.* [*compar.* PRETTIER; *superl.* PRETTIEST.] [A.-S. *prättig*, *prätig*, *präte*.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; having slight or diminutive beauty. **2.** Affectedly nice; foppish; petty. **3.** Mean; despicable; contemptible.

Syn. — Handsome; elegant; neat; fine.

Pret'ty (prĭt'tў), *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; quite.

Pre-vāil', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVAILING.] [Lat. *prævalere*, from *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong, able, or worth.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed. **2.** To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence. **3.** To persuade or induce.

Pre-vāil'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Having more influence; superior in power, influence, or efficacy. **2.** Predominant; most general in reception, existence, or extension.

Syn. — Prevalent; predominant; over-ruling; efficacious; successful.

Prĕv'a-lençe, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy. **2.** Most general reception or practice; predominance. **3.** Most general existence or extension.

Prĕv'a-lent, *a.* [Lat *prævalens*, p. pr. of *prævalere*. See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority. **2.** Most generally received or current. **3.** Most general; extensively existing.

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. — What customarily prevails is *prevalent;* as, a *prevalent* fashion. What actually prevails is *prevailing;* as, the *prevailing* winds are west. Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier and more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action. It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing may prevail sufficiently to be called *prevalent*, and yet require greater strength to make it actually *prevailing*. We may add, that *prevalent* may be used either before or after its noun; as, the *prevalent* winds are west, or, the west winds are *prevalent;* while *prevailing* can be used only before its noun; as the *prevailing* wind is west. In other words, *prevailing* can not be used as a predicate.

Prĕv'a-lent-ly, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

Pre-văr'i-cāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVARICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVARICATING.] [Lat. *prævaricari*, *prævaricatus*, to walk crookedly, to collude, from *præ*, before, and *varicare*, to straddle.] **1.** To evade telling the truth. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) To collude, as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Syn. — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. — One who *evades* a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point. He who *equivocates* uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

Pre-văr'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth, or the disclosure of truth. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Civil Law.*) Collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. (*b.*) (*Common Law.*) A seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Pre-văr'i-cā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who prevaricates; a quibbler. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) One who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

Pre-vēn'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *prævеniens*, p. pr. of *prævenire*. See *infra.*] **1.** Going before; preceding. **2.** Hence, preventive.

Pre-vĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVENTING.] [Lat. *prævenire*, *præventum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** To be beforehand with; to get the start of. [*Obs.*] **2.** To intercept and stop; to thwart.

Syn. — To hinder; impede; preclude; debar; obstruct; anticipate.

Pre-vĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prevented.

Pre-vĕnt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, prevents or hinders; a hinderer.

Pre-vĕn'tion, *n.* Act of preventing or hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach

Pre-vĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of.

Pre-vĕnt'ĭve, *n.* **1.** That which prevents; that which intercepts approach. **2.** (*Med.*) An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Prē'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prævius*, going before, leading the way, from *præ*, before, and *via*, the way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else.

Syn. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

Prē'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently.

Prē'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

Pre-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *prævidere*, *prævisus*, to foresee; from *prive*, before, and *videre*, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *preye, preie*, Lat. *præda.*] **1.** Any thing, as goods, &c., taken by force in war. **2.** That which is seized, or may be seized, by violence, to be devoured.

Syn. — Spoil; booty; plunder.

Prey, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREYING.] To take booty; to collect spoil; to take food by violence.

Prey'er (prā'er), *n.* One who or that which preys.

Prīçe, *n.* [Lat. *pretium.*] **1.** The amount of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale. **2.** Value; estimation. **3.** Reward; recompense.

Price-current, or *price-list*, a statement or list published statedly or occasionally, of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c.

Prīçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRICED (prīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRICING.] To set a price on.

Prīçe'less, *a.* Too valuable to admit of being prized or valued; of inestimable worth.

Syn. — Invaluable; inestimable.

Prĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRICKED (prĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRICKING.] [See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. **2.** To fix by the point; to hang or put on by puncturing. **3.** To mark or designate by a puncture. **4.** To trace by pricking; to form or make by pricking. **5.** To spur; to goad; to incite. **6.** To affect with sharp pain. **7.** To erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said especially of the ears of an animal; — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply.

Prĭck, *v. i.* **1.** To be pricked or punctured; to suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain. **2.** To spur onward.

Prĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *prica, pricca, pricu*, D. *prik.*] **1.** That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a pointed instrument. **2.** Hence, sharp, stinging pain. **3.** A mark made by a point; a puncture.

Prĭck, *v. i.* To dress one's self for show; to deck one's self out.

Prĭck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument.

Prĭck'et, *n.* [Perh. so called from the state of his horns.] A buck in his second year.

Prĭck'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of piercing with a sharp point. **2.** A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked. **3.** The mark or trace left by a hare's foot.

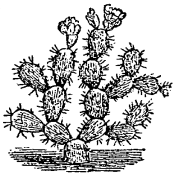
Prĭck'le (prĭk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *prick*, q. v.] A little prick; a small, sharp-pointed projection.

Prĭck'le, *v. t.* To pierce with a prickle, or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly.

Prĭck'li-ness, *n.* State of being prickly, or of having many prickles.

Prĭck'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

Prĭck'ly-peär, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish, edible fruit.



Prickly-pear.

Prīde, *n.* [A.-S. *pryta, pryt*; Icel. *prydi*, honor, ornament, W. *prydus.*] **1.** State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem. **2.** Noble self-esteem; elevation of character. **3.** Insolence or arrogance of demeanor. **4.** That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting; as, (*a.*) Decoration; ornament. (*b.*) Show; ostentation; honor. (*c.*) Elevation reached.

Syn. — Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness. — *Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, &c. *Vanity* is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence which he is perfectly conscious of not possessing. *Pride* denotes an inflated spirit of self-importance, with a corresponding disregard or contempt for others. *Vanity* is, etymologically, "emptiness," and the term was transferred to the feeling in question, because nothing can be more empty or delusive as a source of enjoyment. If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible.

Prīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIDING.] To indulge in pride; to gratify in self-esteem; — used reflexively.

Prī'er, *n.* [From *pry.*] One who searches and scrutinizes.

Priēst, *n.* [A.-S. *préost*, Icel. *prestr*, D. & Ger. *priester*, from Lat. *presbyter.* See PRESBYTER.] **1.** One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice. **2.** (*Christian Church.*) A presbyter or elder; a minister. (*Protestant Episcopal Church.*) One who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon.

Priēst'eräft, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

Priēst'ess, *n.* A female priest.

Priēst'hŏŏd, *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest. **2.** Priests taken collectively; order of priests.

Priēst'li-ness, *n.* Appearance and manner of a priest.

Priēst'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

Priēst'-rĭd'den (-rĭd'dn), *a.* [See RIDE.] Managed or governed by priests.

Prĭg, *n.* [See PRIG, *v. t.*] **1.** A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. **2.** A thief. [*Cant.*]

Prĭg, *v. i.* [A modification of *prick*, q. v.] To haggle about the price of a commodity. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Prĭg, *v. t.* To filch or steal. [*Cant.*]

Prĭg'gĭsh, *a.* Affected; coxcomical; conceited.

Prĭm, *a.* [From Lat. *primus*, the first. See PRIME.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

Prĭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIMMING.] To deck with great nicety.

Prī'ma-çy, *n.* [L. Lat. *primatia*, from Lat. *primas, primatis*, principal, chief, from *primus*, first.] Condition or quality of being a primate; office or dignity of an archbishop.

Prī'mȧ-dŏn'nȧ, *n.* [It. *primo, prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress. See DONNA.] The first female singer in an opera.

Prī'mage, *n.* (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight belonging usually to the owners or freighters of the vessel.

Prī'mal, *a.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from *primus*, the first. See PRIME.] First.

Prī'ma-ri-ly, *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; originally.

Prī'ma-ri-ness, *n.* State of being first in time, in act, or intention.

Prī'ma-ry, *a.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus*, the first.] **1.** First in order of time or development. **2.** Preparatory to something higher. **3.** First in dignity or importance.

Syn. — Original; chief; principal; lowest; primitive; elemental.

Prī'ma-ry, *n.* **1.** That which stands highest in rank or importance. **2.** *pl.* (*Ornith.*) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

Prī'mate, *n.* [Lat. *primas, primatis*, from *primus*, the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop.

Prī'mate-shĭp, *n.* Office or dignity of a primate.

Prīme, *a.* [Lat. *primus*, first. Cf. PRIM.] **1.** Primitive; primary. **2.** First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance. **3.** First in excellence; of highest quality. **4.** Early; blooming.

Prime meridian (*Astron.*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned. — *Prime minister*, the responsible head of the ministry in England. — *Prime mover*, (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A natural force applied by man to the production of power. (*b.*) An engine, or piece of mechanism, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines. — *Prime number* (*Arith.*), a number which is divisible only by itself or unity, as 5, 7, 11. — *Prime vertical* (*Astron.*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

Syn. Original; early; principal; excellent.

Prīme, *n.* **1.** The first part; beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c.; hence, the dawn; the spring. **2.** The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. **3.** That which is first in quality; best portion. **4.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

Prīme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIMING.] **1.** To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge. **2.** To lay the first color in painting upon.

Prīme'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being first. **2.** Supreme excellence.

Prīm'er, *n.* An instrument or device for priming.

Prĭm'er, *n.* [Contr. from L. Lat. *primæ liber*, i. e., the book read at prime, the first hour.] **1.** A small, elementary book for teaching children to read. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called *long-primer* (See LONG-PRIMER.); the other, called *great-primer*, larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

Great-primer type.

Prī-mē'val, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive.

Prīm'ing, *n.* **1.** The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to communicate fire to the charge in a fire-arm. **2.** (*Paint.*) The first color laid on canvas, or on a building, &c. **3.** (*Steam-eng.*) The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder.

Prĭm'i-tive, *a.* [Lat. *primitivus*, from *primus*, the first.] **1.** Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times. **2.** Formal; affectedly solemn; prim. **3.** Original; primary; radical.

Syn.—First; pristine; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prĭm'i-tĭve, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

Prĭm'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** Originally; at first. **2.** Primarily. **3.** According to the original rule or ancient practice.

Prĭm'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being primitive.

Prĭm'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; neatly.

Prĭm'ness, *n.* Affected formality or niceness.

Prī'mo-ġē'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*, from *primus*, first, and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] First born, made, or generated.

Syn.—Original; primary; constituent; elemental.

Prī'mo-ġĕn'i-tor, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, parent, father.] The first father or forefather.

Prī'mo-ġĕn'i-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** Seniority by birth among children. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

Prī'mo-ġĕn'i-tūre-shĭp, *n.* The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

Prī-môr'di-al, *a.* [Lat. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, the first beginning, fr. *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin a web, to begin.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning; of earliest origin.

Prī-môr'di-al, *n.* First principle or element; origin.

Prĭm'rōse, *n.* [Lat. *prima rosa*, i. e., the first or an early rose in spring, from *primus*, first, and *rosa*, rose.] (*Bot.*) An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, &c.

Prĭnçe, *n.* [From Lat. *princeps*, *principis*, the first, chief, from *primus*, *first*, and *capere*, to take, or *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] **1.** A person possessing highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch. **2.** The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family. **3.** A person of rank next to the sovereign.

Prĭnçe'dŏm, *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Prĭnçe'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being princely; state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prĭnçe'ly, *a.* **1.** Of, or relating to, a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority. **2.** Resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence.

Syn.—Royal; grand; noble; stately; magnificent.

Prĭnçe'ly, *adv.* In a prince-like manner.

Prĭn'çe's-mĕt'al (-mĕt'al *or* -mĕt'l), *n.* An alloy composed of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc, in imitation of gold.

Prĭn'çess, *n.* **1.** A female prince. **2.** The daughter of a king. **3.** The consort of a prince.

Prĭn'çi-pal, *a.* [Lat. *principalis*. See PRINCE.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief.

Prĭn'çi-pal, *n.* **1.** A chief or head; one who takes the lead; *specifically*, (*a.*) One who possesses or exercises chief authority. (*b.*) (*Law*). The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, as distinguished from an *accessory;* a chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, as distinguished from a *surety;* one who employs another to act for him, as distinguished from an *agent*. **2.** A thing of chief or prime consequence. **3.** A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.

Prĭn'çi-păl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Sovereignty; supreme power. **2.** A prince; one invested with sovereignty. **3.** The territory of a prince.

Prĭn'çi-pal-ly, *adv.* In a principal manner.

Syn.—Chiefly; mainly; essentially; especially; particularly.

Prin-çĭp'i-a, *n. pl.* [Lat. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] First principles; fundamental beginnings; elements.

Prĭn'çi-ple, *n.* [Lat. *principium*, from *princeps*, *principis*. See PRINCE.] **1.** A source, or origin; that from which any thing proceeds. **2.** An original faculty or endowment of the soul. **3.** A fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition. **4.** A settled rule of action; usually, a right rule of conduct. **5.** (*Chem.*) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by analysis.

Syn.—Maxim; axiom; postulate; doctrine; element; ground; motive; tenet; rule.

Prĭn'çi-ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINCIPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINCIPLING.] To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

Prĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINKED (prĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINKING.] [Allied to *prank*, q. v.] **1.** To dress for show. **2.** To put on stately airs; to strut.

Prĭnk, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

Prĭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINTING.] [Abbrev. from *imprint*, q. v.] **1.** To press or impress; to imprint. **2.** To take an impression of; to stamp. **3.** Hence, *specifically*, to strike off an impression or impressions of, by means of a press. **4.** To mark by pressure; to form an impression upon. **5.** To form an imitation of letters made by the impression of types.

Prĭnt, *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice the art of typography. **2.** To publish a book.

Prĭnt, *n.* **1.** A mark made by impression or by pressure of one body or thing on another. **2.** Impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. **3.** That which is produced by printing; as, (*a.*) A stamped likeness of any thing; an engraving. (*b.*) A printed sheet of news; a newspaper. (*c.*) A fabric figured by stamping; calico. **4.** That which impresses its form on any thing.

Out of print, no longer for sale by the publisher.

Prĭnt'er, *n.* One who prints, impresses, or stamps; *especially*, one who prints books, newspapers, &c.

Prĭnt'ing, *n.* Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography.

Prĭnt'ing-ĭnk, *n.* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like.

Prĭnt'ing-prĕss, *n.* A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, and the like.

Prĭnt'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where prints are kept for sale.

Prī'or, *a.* [Lat. *prior*, former, previous, better, superior, compar., from the obs. *pris.*] Preceding in the order of time; anterior.

Syn.—Antecedent; precedent; pre-eminent.

Prī'or, *n.* [L. Lat. See *supra.*] (*Eccl.*) The superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot.

Prī'or-ate, *n.* Government by a prior.

Prī'or-ess, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

Prī-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else.

Syn.—Antecedence; precedence; pre-eminence; preference.

Prī'or-shĭp, *n.* The state or office of prior.

Prī'o-ry, *n.* A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey.

Syn.—See CONVENT.

Prĭş'aġe, *n.* [O. Fr., a valuing, taxing, L. Lat. *prisagium*, prisage. Cf. Fr. *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, and see PRIZE.] The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king or admiral.

Prĭşm, *n.* [Lat. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, from πρίζειν, πρίειν, to saw.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. **2.** (*Opt.*) A transparent body, with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases.

Prism.

Prĭş-măt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Resembling or related
Prĭş-măt'ic-al, } to a prism. **2.** Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism.

Prĭş-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In form or manner of a prism.

Prĭş'moid, *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα, πρίσματος, prism, and εἶδος, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Prĭş'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *prehensio*, *prensio*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize.] **1.** A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals. **2.** *Specifically*, a building for the safe custody of criminals or those accused of crime; a jail.

Prĭş'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRISONING.] To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

Prĭş'on-bāse, *n.* A kind of rural sport depending on swiftness in running from goals when pursued, by a player who is to catch the others.

Prĭş'on-er (prĭz'n-er), *n.* One who is under arrest or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.

Prĭs'on-house, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

Prĭs'tĭne, *a.* [Lat. *pristinus*, from obs. *pris*, whence also *prior*.] Belonging to the beginning or earliest time.

Syn.—Original; first; primitive; old; former.

Prĭth'ee. A corruption of *pray thee:*—generally used without the pronoun.

Prī'va-çy, *n.* [From *private*.] **1.** A state of being in retirement. **2.** A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; retirement. **3.** Concealment of what is said or done; secrecy.

Prī'vate, *a.* [Lat. *privatus*, prop. p. p. of *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, private.] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self. **2.** Sequestered from company or observation. **3.** Not invested with public office or employment. **4.** Not publicly known; not open.

Syn.—Secret; secluded; retired; separate; solitary.

Prī'vate, *n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in an army.

Prī'va-teer', *n.* An armed private vessel bearing the commission of a state to cruise during war against the commerce of its enemy.

Prī'va-teer', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIVATEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIVATEERING.] To cruise in a privateer.

Prī'vate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a secret manner; not openly or publicly. **2.** In a manner affecting an individual or company.

Prī'vate-ness, *n.* A state of living or being in retirement; privacy.

Prī-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank. **2.** State of being deprived of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent or wanting; absence.

Prĭv'a-tĭve (110), *a.* **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

Prĭv'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something. **2.** (*Gram.*) A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense.

Prĭv'et, *n.* [Scot. *privie*, Prov. Eng. *prim-print*, *prim-wort*. Cf. PRIM.] (*Bot.*) An ornamental European shrub, now introduced into the United States, and much used in hedges.

Prĭv'i-leġe, *n.* [Lat. *privilegium*, a law against or in favor of an individual, from *privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, law.] A peculiar benefit or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

Syn.—Prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty.—*Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law; and, hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative*, among the Romans, was the right of speaking first; and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges to the exclusion of others. It is the *privilege* of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate. It is the *prerogative* of the president to ratify treaties, with the consent of the Senate. It is the *privilege* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the *prerogative* of a parent to govern and direct his offspring.

Prĭv'i-leġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIVILEGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIVILEGING.] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to. **2.** To exempt; to deliver.

Prĭv'i-leġed, *p. a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

Prĭv'i-ly, *adv.* [From *privy*.] Privately; secretly.

Prĭv'i-ty, *n.* [From *privy*.] **1.** Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern. **2.** A private matter; a secret. **3.** (*Law.*) A bond of union between parties, as to some particular transaction.

Prĭv'y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, from Lat. *privatus*.] [See PRIVATE.] **1.** Pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private. **2.** Not open or public; secret; clandestine. **3.** Appropriated to retirement. **4.** Secretly cognizant.

Prĭv'y, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. **2.** A necessary house.

Prīze, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prendere*, *prehendere*.] **1.** Something taken from another; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power. **2.** *Specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Any thing captured by a belligerent using the right of war; *especially*, a captured vessel. (*b.*) Any thing carried off as the result or award of a contest; any thing offered to be competed for. (*c.*) That which is won in a lottery. **3.** Hence, any thing worth striving for.

Prīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIZING.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to rate. **2.** To value highly; to esteem.

Prīze, *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to pry. See PRY.

Prīze, *n.* A lever; also, the hold of a lever.

Prīze'-fīght'er (-fīt'er), *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward;—applied particularly to a professed boxer.

Prīz'er, *n.* One who estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

Pro and Con. [Lat. *pro* and *contra*.] **1.** For and against. **2.** *pl.* Things which may be said or urged for or against a thing.

Prō'å, *n.* [From Lat. *prora*, Gr. πρώρα.] (*Naut.*) A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade-winds, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed.

Prŏb'a-bil-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of the probabilists.

Prŏb'a-bil-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One of those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. **2.** One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not seem right to himself.

Prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being probable. **2.** Something probable; any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. **3.** (*Math.*) The ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances.

Syn.—Verisimilitude; likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Prŏb'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *probabilis*, from *probare*, to try, approve, prove.] **1.** Having more evidence for than against; likely. **2.** Rendering probable; giving ground for belief, but not demonstrating.

Prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In a probable manner; with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

Prō'bate, *n.* [Lat. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare*, to prove.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) Official proof; *especially*, proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act. (*b.*) Right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Prō'bate, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate.

Pro-bā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *probatio*, from *probare*, to try, examine, prove.] Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like; examination; trial.

Pro-bā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to probation; serving for trial.

Pro-bā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Serving for trial; probational.

Pro-bā'tion-er, *n.* One who is undergoing probation; a novice.

Prō'ba-tĭve, *a.* Serving for trial or proof; probationary.

Pro-bā'tor, *n.* An examiner; an approver.

Prō'ba-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, trial or proof.

Prōbe, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity, &c.

Prōbe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROBING.] [Lat. *probare*, to try, examine, Ger. *proben*.] **1.** To examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. **2.** Hence, to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into.

Prŏb'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *probitas*, from *probus*, good, proper, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence.

Syn.—Rectitude; uprightness; honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity.—*Probity* means, etymologically, virtue which has been tried and *proved* genuine. Hence, it denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a *whole*-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

Prŏb'lem, *n.* [Gr. πρόβλημα, from προβάλλειν, to throw or lay before, from πρό, before, forth, forward.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement. **2.** (*Math.*) Any thing which is required to be done.

Prŏb'lem-ăt'ĭc, } *a.* Having the nature of a prob-
Prŏb'lem-ăt'ĭc-al, } lem.

Syn.—Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Prŏb'lem-ăt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously.

Pro-bŏs'çis, *n.*; *pl.* PRO-BŎS'ÇI-DĒS. [Lat.: Gr. προβοσκίς, from πρό, before, and βόσκειν, to feed, graze.] An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of

various animals, and capable of absorbing fluids; a snout; a trunk. The proboscis of insects is usually a horny tube formed by the modified jaws.

Pro-çēd'ūre (30), *n.* [See PROCEED, *infra.*] **1.** Act or manner of proceeding; progress; management. **2.** A step taken; an act performed.

Syn. — Process; transaction; course; conduct.

Pro-çeed', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROCEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROCEEDING.] [Lat. *procedere*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *cedere*, to move, go.] **1.** To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to come forth. **2.** To pass from a stated point or topic to another. **3.** To issue or come forth as from a source. **4.** To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to act by method. **5.** (*Law.*) To commence and carry on a legal process.

Syn. — To advance; go on; progress; issue; arise; emanate; flow.

Prō'çeeds, *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product; sum afforded by a sale.

Pro-çeed'er, *n.* One who proceeds.

Pro-çeed'ing, *n.* Action contemplated as in process or with reference to its successive steps; progress or movement from one thing to another.

Syn. — Transaction; procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

Prŏç'ess (prŏs'es), *n.* [Lat. *processus*. See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding or moving forward; procedure; progress; advance. **2.** Series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction. **3.** Normal or regular manner of activity. **4.** (*Anat.*) Any protuberance; a projecting part of any surface. **5.** (*Law.*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal.

Pro-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *processio*. See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. **2.** A train of individuals advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue.

Pro-çĕs'sion-al (-sĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

Pro-çĕs'sion-al, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church.

Pro-çĕs'sion-a-ry, *a.* Consisting in procession.

Prŏç'i-dençe, or **Prō'çi-dençe**, *n.* [Lat. *procidentia*, from *procidere*, to fall down forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall.] A falling down; a prolapsus.

Pro-clāim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROCLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROCLAIMING.] [Lat. *proclamare*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *clamare*, to call or cry out.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to.

Syn. — To announce; publish; promulgate; declare. See ANNOUNCE.

Pro-clāim'er, *n.* One who proclaims or publishes.

Prŏc'la-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of publishing abroad; official or general notice or publication. **2.** An official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

Pro-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis*, sloping, inclined, from *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a hill.] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. **2.** Readiness; facility.

Pro-cŏn'sul, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and *consul.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of a province.

Pro-cŏn'su-lar, **Pro-cŏn'su-la-ry**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a proconsul. **2.** Under the government of a proconsul.

Pro-cŏn'sul-ate, **Pro-cŏn'sul-shĭp**, } *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-crăs'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROCRASTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROCRASTINATING.] [Lat. *procrastinare*, *procrastinatum*, from *pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time.

Syn. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

Pro-crăs'ti-nāte, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

Pro-crăs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Pro-crăs'ti-nā'tor, *n.* One who defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

Prō'cre-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROCREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROCREATING.] [Lat. *procreare*, *procreatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *creare*, to create.] To beget; to generate; to engender.

Prō'cre-ā'tion, *n.* Act of begetting; generation of young. [beget.

Prō'cre-ā'tĭve, *a.* Generative; having the power to

Prō'cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a generator; a sire.

Pro-crŭs'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, a celebrated highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; hence, reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

Prŏc'tor, *n.* [Contr. from *procurator*, q. v.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. (*b.*) (*Eng. Universities & some Amer. Colleges.*) An officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.

Proc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a proctor.

Prŏc'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

Pro-cŭm'bent, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens*, p. pr. of *procumbere*, to fall, bend, or lean forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] Lying down or on the face; prone; prostrate.

Pro-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being procured.

Prŏc'u-ra-çy, *n.* Office or act of a proctor or procurator; vicarious management.

Prŏc'u-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *procuratio*. See PROCURE.] **1.** Act of procuring; procurement. **2.** Management of another's affairs. **3.** The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. **4.** A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.

Prŏc'u-rā'tor, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) One who manages another's affairs. [See PROCTOR.] **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of a province under the emperors; also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue.

Pro-cūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROCURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROCURING.] [Lat. *procurare*, from Lat. *pro*, for, and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another. **2.** To contrive and effect; to bring about.

Syn. — To gain; get; obtain; acquire; win; earn; attract; effect; cause. See ATTAIN.

Pro-cūre', *v. i.* To pimp.

Pro-cūre'ment, *n.* Act of procuring; obtainment; management; agency.

Pro-cūr'er, *n.* **1.** One who procures or obtains. **2.** A pimp; a pander.

Pro-cūr'ess, *n.* A female procurer.

Prŏd'i-gal, *a.* [Lat. *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth, to squander away, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *agere*, to drive.] **1.** Given to extravagant expenditures; recklessly profuse. **2.** Expended to excess, or without necessity.

Syn. — Profuse; lavish; extravagant; free. See PROFUSE.

Prŏd'i-gal, *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

Prŏd'i-găl'i-ty, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

Prŏd'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; profusely.

Pro-dĭġ'ioŭs (-dĭj'us), *a.* [Lat. *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium*, a prodigy.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy. **2.** Enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like.

Syn. — Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary.

Pro-dĭġ'ioŭs-ly (-dĭj'us-), *adv.* **1.** Enormously; wonderfully. **2.** Very much; extremely. [*Colloq.*]

Pro dĭġ'ioŭs-ness (-dĭj'us-), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness of size.

Prŏd'i-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *prodigium*, for *prodicium*, fr. *prodicere*, to foretell, predict, from *pro*, before, and *dicere*, to say.] **1.** Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. **2.** Anything wonderful or astonishing, and out of the ordinary course of nature.

Syn. — Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

Pro-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRODUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRODUCING.] [Lat. *producere*, *productum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *ducere*, to lead, bring forward.] **1.** To offer to view or notice; to exhibit. **2.** To bring forth; to give birth to; to propagate; to furnish. **3.** To cause to be or to happen. **4.** To manufacture; to prepare for specific uses. **5.** To yield or furnish. **6.** To draw further; to lengthen out; to prolong. **7.** (*Geom.*) To extend; — applied to a line, surface, or solid.

Syn. — To breed; bear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make.

Prŏd'ūçe, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; result of labor, especially of agricultural labors; hence, *specifically*, agricultural products.

Pro-dū'çer, *n.* One who produces or brings forth.

Pro-dū'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being producible.

Pro-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being produced.

Pro-dū'çi-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being producible.

Prŏd'uct, *n.* [Lat. *productum*, from *productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See PRODUCE.] **1.** That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual. **2.** (*Math.*) The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

Syn. — Produce; yield; result; effect; production; fruit; work; performance.

Pro-dŭc'tile, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *producere*, to draw or stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.

Pro-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing. **2.** That which is produced or made; product; fruit of labor. **3.** A lengthening out; a prolongation.

Syn. — Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

Pro-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results. **2.** Bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient. **3.** Producing good crops.

Pro-dŭc'tĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being productive.

Prō'em, *n.* [Lat. *proœmium*, Gr. προοίμιον, from πρό, before, and οἶμος, way, road, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prelude.

Pro-ē'mi-al, *a.* Introductory; prefatory. [*Rare.*]

Prŏf'a-nā'tion, *n.* [See PROFANE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence. **2.** Act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

Pro-fāne', *a.* [Lat. *profanus*, without the temple, unholy, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, temple.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; hence, relating to matters other than sacred. **2.** Characterized by impurity. **3.** *Especially*, treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; hence, *specifically*, taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; unholy; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; wicked; godless; impious.

Pro-fāne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFANING.] **1.** To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use.

Syn. — To desecrate; pollute; defile; violate; debase; dishonor.

Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect.

Pro-fāne'ness (109), *n.* Quality or character of being profane; *especially*, the taking of God's name in vain.

Pro-fān'er, *n.* **1.** One who treats sacred things with irreverence. **2.** A polluter; a defiler.

Pro-făn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or character of being profane; profaneness; *especially*, the use of profane language; blasphemy. **2.** That which is profane; profane language.

Pro-fĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFESSED (pro-fĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFESSING.] [Lat. *profiteri*, *professus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fateri*, to confess, own.] **1.** To make open declaration of; to confess publicly. **2.** To make pretense to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in.

Pro-fĕss', *v. i.* To take a profession upon one's self; to confess.

Pro-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* By profession; by avowal.

Pro-fĕs'sion (-fĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal. **2.** That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim. **3.** The occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes himself. **4.** The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.

Syn. — Acknowledgment; avowal; employment; vocation; occupation; office.

Pro-fĕs'sion-al (-fĕsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a profession or to a calling. **2.** Professed; being by profession; avowed.

Pro-fĕs'sion-al-ly (-fĕsh'un-), *adv.* By profession or calling.

Pro-fĕss'or, *n.* **1.** One who makes open profession of his sentiments or opinions; *especially*, one who makes a formal profession of religion. **2.** A public teacher of any science or branch of learning; *especially*, a college officer, who instructs students in a particular branch of learning.

Prŏf'es-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

Pro-fĕss'or-shĭp, *n.* Office of a professor or public teacher.

Prŏf'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFFERING.] [Lat. *proferre*, to bring forth or forward, to offer, from *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give.

Syn. — To offer; tender; propose; essay.

Prŏf'fer, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

Pro-fĭ'çiençe (-fĭsh'ens), **Pro-fĭ'cien-çy** (-fĭsh'en-sy), *n.* State or quality of being proficient; improvement; progression in knowledge.

Pro-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed.

Pro-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* [Lat. *proficiens*, p. pr. of *proficere*, to go forward, make progress, from *pro*, forward, and *facere*, to make.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

Prō'file (prō'fīl *or* prō'feel), *n.* [From Lat. *pro*, or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, an outline, shape.] **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** (*Paint.* & *Sculp.*) A head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view.

Prō'file (prō'fīl *or* prō'feel), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFILING.] To draw the outline of; to draw in profile.

Prō'fil-ĭst, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Prŏf'it, *n.* [From Lat. *profectus*, advance, progress, profit, from *proficere*, *profectum*. See PROFICIENT.] **1.** Acquisition beyond expenditure; in commerce, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation. **2.** Valuable results; useful consequences.

Syn. — Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

Prŏf'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROFITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROFITING.] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit.

Prŏf'it, *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement. **2.** To be of use or advantage; to bring good.

Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain.

Syn. — Gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous; productive; serviceable; improving.

Prŏf'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being profitable.

Prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

Prŏf'it-less, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Prŏf'li-ga-çy, *n.* Condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

Syn. — Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; overabundance; exuberance.

Prof'li-gate, *a.* [Lat. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare*, to strike or dash to the ground, from *pro*, forward, and *fligere*, to strike, to strike down.] Abandoned to vice; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious.

Syn. — Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See ABANDONED.

Prŏf'li-gate, *n.* An abandoned man; a vicious person.

Prŏf'li-gate-ly, *adv.* In a profligate manner.

Pro-found', *a.* [Lat. *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.] **1.** Descending far below the surface. **2.** Low bending; very low. **3.** Characterized by intensity; deeply felt. **4.** Intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter. **5.** Exhibiting or expressing deep humility.

Syn. — Deep; lowly; humble; learned; thorough; penetrating.

Pro-found', *n.* **1.** The deep; the abyss. **2.** *Especially*, the sea; the ocean.

Pro-found'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a profound manner; deeply. **2.** With deep penetration or knowledge.

Pro-found'ness, *n.* The quality of being profound; profundity; depth.

Pro-fŭn'di-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, and the like.

Pro-fūse', *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere*, to pour forth or out, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *fundere*, to pour.] **1.** Very liberal; giving without stint. **2.** Liberal to excess; — often in a bad sense.

Syn. — Lavish; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, &c.) with great fullness or exuberance; as, *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, &c. *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, *lavish* of his bounties, favors, praises, &c. *Prodigality* is stronger still, denoting

unmeasured or reckless profusion; as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object.

Pro-fūse'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally. **2.** With exuberance; with great abundance.

Pro-fūse'ness, *n.* **1.** Extravagant expenditures; prodigality. **2.** Great abundance; profusion.

Pro-fū'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of one who is profuse; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures. **2.** Rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

Prŏg, *v. i.* [D. *pragchen*, Ger. *prachen*, *prachern*, to beg, allied to Lat. *procare*, *procari*, to ask.] **1.** To wander about and beg. **2.** To steal; to filch.

Prŏg, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about; food; supplies. [*Low.*]

Prŏg, *n.* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

Pro-ģĕn'i-tor, *n.* [Lat., from *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, from *pro*, forth, and *gignere*, to beget.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

Prŏģ'e-ny, *n.* Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; offspring.

Prog-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. πρόγνωσις, from προγιγνώσκειν, to know beforehand, from πρό, before, and γιγνώσκειν, to know.] (*Med.*) Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, by particular symptoms.

Prog-nŏs'tic, *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

Prog-nŏs'tic, *n.* **1.** A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; hence, a prediction. **2.** (*Med.*) A symptom indicating the course and event of a disease.

Syn. — Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Prog-nŏs'tic-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROGNOSTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROGNOSTICATING.] [See *supra.*] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms.

Syn. — To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs. **2.** A foretoken; previous sign.

Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tor, *n.* One who prognosticates.

Prō'gram, *n.* Same as PROGRAMME, q. v.

Prō'grăm̆me, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν, to write before or in public, from πρό, before, forth, and γράφειν, to write.] A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise.

Prŏģ'ress, *n.* [Lat. *progressus*, from *progredi*, to go forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to step, go.] **1.** A moving or going forward; as, (*a.*) In actual space, &c. (*b.*) In the growth of an animal or plant. (*c.*) In knowledge. (*d.*) In business of any kind. (*e.*) Toward completeness or perfection. **2.** A journey of state, made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions.

Syn. — Advancement; improvement; proficiency; motion.

Pro-grĕss', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROGRESSING.] **1.** To make progress; to move forward; to proceed; to advance; to go on. **2.** To make improvement.

Pro-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of moving forward; motion onward. **2.** Course; passage. **3.** (*Math.*) Continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. **4.** (*Mus.*) A regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. — *Geometrical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. — *Harmonical progression*, a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression.

Syn. — Improvement; advancement; course.

Pro-grĕs'sion-al, *a.* Tending to progress; having capacity of advancing; relating to progression.

Pro-grĕss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Moving forward; advancing; evincing progress. **2.** Improving.

Pro-grĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a progressive manner; with [progress.

Pro-grĕss'ĭve-ness, *n.* State or quality of being progressive; an advancing; state of improvement.

Pro-hĭb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROHIBITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROHIBITING.] [Lat. *prohibere*, *prohibitum*, fr. *pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid; to interdict by authority. **2.** To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Syn. — To forbid. — To *forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to *prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night; he *prohibits* his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

Pro-hĭb'it-er, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids.

Prō'hi-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* Act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict.

Pro-hĭb'it-ĭve, **Pro-hĭb'it-o-ry**, *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding; implying prohibition.

Pro-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROJECTING.] [Lat. *projicere*, *projectum*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To throw out; to cast forward. **2.** To scheme; to devise. **3.** To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing. **4.** To exhibit in a striking way by the aid of another object.

Syn. — To contrive; plan; purpose; design; delineate.

Pro-jĕct', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut.

Prŏj'ect, *n.* **1.** That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised. **2.** An idle scheme; a design not practicable.

Syn. — Design; scheme; plan; purpose. — A *project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A *design* is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many *projects*, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into *designs*. See also SCHEME.

Pro-jĕct'ĭle, *a.* [See PROJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** Impelling forward. **2.** Given by impulse; impelled forward.

Pro-jĕct'ĭle, *n.* **1.** A body projected through the air, as a cannon-ball. **2.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) That part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, &c., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth.

Pro-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing or shooting forward. **2.** A part jutting out, as of a building. **3.** Act of scheming; plan; scheme. **4.** Representation of something; delineation; plan; *especially*, the representation of any object on a perspective plane.

Pro-jĕct'or, *n.* **1.** One who forms a scheme or design. **2.** Hence, one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Pro-ject'ūre (53), *n.* A jutting beyond the line or surface of something else.

Prō'lāte, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, p. p. of *proferre*, to bring forth, to extend.] Stretched out; extended; *especially*, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

Prō'leg, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and Eng. *leg*.] (*Entom.*) The fleshy prominence, which represents a leg in the hinder segments of caterpillars.

Pro-lĕp'sis, *n.* [Gr. πρόληψις, from προλαμβάνειν, to take beforehand, fr. πρό, before, and λαμβάνειν, to take.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. **2.** An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time. **3.** A necessary truth or assumption.

Pro-lĕp'tic, **Pro-lĕp'tic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to prolepsis, or anticipation. **2.** Previous; antecedent.

Pro-lĕp'tic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

Prolétaire (prō'lā'târ'), *n.* [Fr. See *infra.*] One of the common people; a low person; the commonalty as an influence or estate in a country.

Prŏl'e-tā'ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring; belonging to the commonalty; hence, mean; vile; vulgar. [*Rare.*]

Prŏl'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *cædere*, to cut down, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth.

Pro-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing offspring; — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises.

Pro-lĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive. **2.** Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active.

Pro-lĭf'ic-al, *a.* Prolific.

Pro-lĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prolific manner; fruitfully.

Pro-lĭf'i-cā'tion, *n.* The generation of young or of plants.

Pro-lĭf'ic-ness, *n.* The state of being prolific.

Pro-lix' (114), *a.* [Lat. *prolixus*, extended, long, from *pro*, before, forward, and *laxus*, loose, wide.] **1.** Extending to a great length. **2.** Indulging in protracted discourse.

Syn. — Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome. — A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is almost always connected with a want of it. *Prolixity* is one of the worst qualities of style; *diffuseness* is not necessarily a fault, but requires uncommon genius to relieve it from being wearisome.

Pro-lĭx'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

Pro-lĭx'ly, *adv.* In a prolix manner; at great length.

Pro-lĭx'ness, *n.* Quality of being prolix; prolixity.

Prŏl'o-cū'tor, or **Pro-lŏc'u-tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *proloqui, prolocutus*, from *pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prŏl'o-cū'tor-shĭp, or **Pro-lŏc'u-tor-shĭp**, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

Prō'lŏgue (prō'log), *n.* [Gr. πρόλογος, from προλέγειν, to say beforehand, from πρό, before, and λέγειν, to say.] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; *especially*, the poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

Pro-lŏng', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROLONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROLONGING.] [Low Lat. *prolongare*, from Lat. *pro*, before, forth, and *longus*, long.] **1.** To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. **2.** To put off to a distant time. **3.** To extend in space or length.

Syn. — To delay; protract; procrastinate; defer; postpone.

Prō'lon-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of lengthening in time or space. **2.** Extension of time by delay or postponement.

Pro-lŏng'er, *n.* One who, or that which, lengthens.

Pro-lū'sĭon, *n.* [Lat. *prolusio*, from *proludere*, to prelude; *pro*, before, and *ludere*, to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, trial, essay.

Prŏm'e-nāde', or **Prŏm'e-näde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, to lead, take for a walk, *se promener*, to walk, from Lat. *prominare*, to drive forward or along, from *pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive animals.] **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise. **2.** A place for walking.

Prŏm'e-nāde', or **Prŏm'e-näde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMENADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMENADING.] To walk for amusement or exercise.

Pro-mē'the-an, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, Prometheus, fabled by the poets to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven. **2.** Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Prŏm'i-nençe, } *n.* **1.** State of standing out from the
Prŏm'i-nen-çy, } surface of something; conspicuousness. **2.** That which stands out or is conspicuous; a protuberance.

Prŏm'i-nent, *a.* [Lat. *promineus*, p. pr. of *prominere*, to jut out, to project, from *pro*, before, forward, and *minere*, to jut, project.] **1.** Standing out beyond the line or surface of something. **2.** Hence, likely to attract attention from size or position. **3.** Eminent; distinguished above others.

Syn. — Protuberant; full; large; conspicuous; chief.

Prŏm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

Pro-mĭs'cu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, for, and *miscere*, to mix.] **1.** Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common.

Syn. — Mixed; common; indiscriminate; confused.

Pro-mĭs'cu-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; without order; indiscriminately.

Prŏm'ĭse, *n.* **1.** A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a specified act. **2.** A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. **3.** Ground or basis of hope. **4.** Bestowal or fulfillment of what is promised.

Prŏm'ĭse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMISED (prŏm'ist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMISING.] [Lat. *promittere, promissum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like. **2.** To afford reason to expect; to assure. **3.** To pledge or engage to bestow.

Prŏm'ĭse, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise. **2.** To afford hopes or expectations.

Prŏm'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

Prŏm'is-er, *n.* One who promises.

Prŏm'is-ôr (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

Prŏm'is-so-ry (50), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note (Law.), a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events.

Prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *promontorium*, from *pro*, before, and *mons, montis*, mountain.] (*Geog.*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

Pro-mōte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMOTING.] [Lat. *promovere, promotum*, from *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as any thing valuable; to forward; to advance. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor.

Syn. — To forward; advance; encourage; excite; elevate; raise; prefer.

Pro-mōt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, promotes.

Pro-mō'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging; the act of exalting. **2.** Condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor.

Syn. — Advancement; encouragement; assistance; elevation.

Pro-mō'tĭve, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

Prŏmpt (84), *a.* [*compar.* PROMPTER; *superl.* PROMPTEST.] [Lat. *promptus*, prop. brought to light, exposed to view; hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, p. p. of *promere*, to take or bring forth, from *pro*, forth, and *emere*, to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity. **2.** Quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed.

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — One who is *ready* is prepared at the moment. One who is *prompt* is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment into decisive action. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress.

Prŏmpt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMPTING.] **1.** To move or excite to action or exertion. **2.** To suggest to the mind. **3.** *Especially*, to assist, as a speaker or a learner when at a loss.

Syn. — To incite; instigate; remind; dictate.

Prŏmpt'er, *n.* One who prompts; *especially*, one who assists speakers, or actors in a play, when at a loss.

Prŏmpt'i-tūde (30), *n.* **1.** Quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. **2.** Cheerful alacrity.

Prŏmpt'ly, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

Prŏmpt'ness, *n.* **1.** Promptitude; readiness. **2.** Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Pro-mŭl'gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGATING.] [Lat. *promulgare, promulgatum*, for *provulgare*. Cf. DIVULGE.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings.

Syn. — To announce; publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

Prō'mul-gā'tion, *n.* Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

Prō'mul-gā'tor, *n.* One who promulgates, proclaims, or publishes.

Pro-mŭlġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGING.] [See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate. [*Rare.*]

Pro-mŭl'ġer, *n.* One who promulges or promulgates.

Prōne, *a.* [Lat. *pronus*.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; **2.** Flat on the face; lying with the face downward. **3.** Headlong; running downward. **4.** Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; inclined. **5.** Inclined; disposed; — usually in an ill sense.

Prōne'ly, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

Prōne'ness (109), *n.* State of being prone; inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition.

Prŏng, *n.* [D. *prangen*, to pinch, press. Cf. PREEN.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument. **2.** The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument. **3.** A pointed projection.

Pro-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *pronominalis*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

Prō'noun, *n.* [Lat. *pronomen*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

Pro-nounçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRONOUNCED (pronounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRONOUNCING.] [Lat. *pronunciare*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *nunciare*, to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; to speak distinctly. **2.** To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. **3.** To speak or utter rhetorically. **4.** To declare or affirm.

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

Pro-nounçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pro-nounçed' (pro-nounst'), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; decided. [*A Gallicism.*]

Pro-noun'çer, *n.* One who utters or declares.

Pro-noun'çing, *p. a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation.

Pro-nŭn'çi-a-mĕn'to, *n.* [See *infra*.] A proclamation; a manifesto. See PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

Pro-nun'ci-ä'mi-ĕn'to (-nŭn'the-ä'-), *n.* [Sp. See PRONOUNCE.] A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

Pro-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] **1.** Act of uttering with articulation; utterance. **2.** Mode of uttering words or sentences. **3.** (*Rhet.*) Art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness.

Pro-nŭn'ci-a-tĭve (-shĭ-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, pronunciation.

Prōōf, *n.* [Lat. *proba*, from *probare*, to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial. **2.** That degree of evidence which produces belief. **3.** Impenetrability of physical bodies. **4.** Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken. **5.** Act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; also, the degree of strength. **6.** (*Print.*) A trial impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., taken for correction.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration.

Prōōf, *a.* Firm or successful in resisting.

Prōōf'less, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief.

Prōōf'-sheet, *n.* See PROOF, 6.

Prŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPPED (prŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPPING.] [D. *proppen*, H. Ger. *pfropfen*, to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop.] **1.** To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against. **2.** Hence, to sustain; to support.

Syn. — To stay; uphold.

Prŏp, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support.

Syn. — Stay; support; staff; pillar.

Prŏp'a-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being propagated.

Prŏp'a-găn'dȧ, *n.* [See PROPAGATE.] A society in Rome, popularly so called, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions.

Prŏp'a-găn'dism, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

Prŏp'a-găn'dist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Prŏp'a-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPAGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPAGATING.] [Lat. *propagare*, *propagatum*.] **1.** To continue or multiply by generation or successive production. **2.** To cause to spread or extend. **3.** To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of.

Syn. — To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

Prŏp'a-gāte, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.

Prŏp'a-gā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of propagating. **2.** The spreading or extension of any thing.

Syn. — Production; generation; extension; spread; increase.

Prŏp'a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates.

Pro-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPELLING.] [Lat. *propellere*, from *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

Pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, propels. **2.** A contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a revolving screw placed in the stern. **3.** A steamboat thus propelled.

Pro-pĕnd'en-çy, *n.* A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

Pro-pĕnse', *a.* [Lat. *propensus*, p. p. of *propendere*, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *pendere*, to hang.] Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

Pro-pĕnse'ness, *n.* Quality of being propense; propensity; inclination.

Pro-pĕn'sion, } *n.* State of being propense or inclined;
Pro-pĕn'si-ty, } natural inclination.

Syn. — Disposition; bias; proclivity; proneness.

Prŏp'er, *a.* [Lat. *proprius*.] **1.** Belonging to as one's own; own. **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution of. **3.** *Especially*, befitting one's nature, property, &c. **4.** Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like. **5.** Precise; formal; according to usage. **6.** Well formed; handsome. [*Obs.*] **7.** Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative.

Syn. — Peculiar; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate, &c.

Prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a proper manner; suitably; fitly. **2.** In a strict sense; strictly.

Prŏp'er-ness, *n.* The quality of being proper.

Prŏp'er-ty, *n.* [Lat. *proprietas*. See *supra*.] **1.** That which is proper to any thing; a peculiar quality of any thing. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality. **3.** That which is peculiar to any person; that to which a person has a legal title; thing owned. **4.** Exclusive right of possessing; ownership. **5.** Possession held in one's own right. **6.** An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money. **7.** Nearness or right. **8.** A piece of land with the appurtenant buildings.

Syn. — Attributes; quality; goods; possessions; riches; wealth.

Prŏph'e-çy, *n.* [Lat. *prophetia*, Gr. προφητεία, from προφητύειν, to prophesy, from προφήτης, prophet, q. v.] **1.** A declaration of something to come; *especially*, an inspired foretelling. **2.** (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history. **3.** Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

Syn. — A foretelling; prediction; prognostication; exhortation; instruction.

Prŏph'e-sī'er, *n.* One who prophesies or predicts events.

Prŏph'e-sȳ (54), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPHESIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPHESYING.] To foretell, as future; to predict.

Prŏph'e-sȳ, *v. i.* **1.** To utter predictions. **2.** (*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines; to preach; to exhort.

Prŏph'et, *n.* [Lat. *propheta*, Gr. προφήτης, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. for a god, and interprets his will to man, fr. προφάναι, to say or speak for, from πρό, for, and φάναι, to say or speak.] **1.** One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predicter; a foreteller. **2.** An interpreter.

Prŏph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet.

Pro-phĕt'ic, }
Pro-phĕt'ic-al, } *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, prophecy; — used with *of* before the thing foretold.

Pro-phĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prophetical manner.

Pro-phĕt'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being prophetical; power or capacity to foretell.

Prŏph'y-lăc'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Prŏph'y-lăc'tic, }
Prŏph'y-lăc'tic-al, } *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικός, from προφυλάσσειν, to guard against, from πρό, before, and φυλάσσειν, to guard.] (*Med.*) Defending from disease; preventive.

Pro-pĭn'qui-ty (-pĭŋk'wĭ-), *n.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, neighboring, fr. *prope*, near.] Nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighborhood; proximity.

Pro-pĭ'ti-a-ble (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Capable of being propitiated.

Pro-pĭ'ti-āte (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPITIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPITIATING.] [Lat. *propitiare*, *propitiatum*, from *propitius*, favorable.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious.

Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tion (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act of propitiating or making propitious. **2.** (*Theol.*) The atonement or atoning sacrifice.

Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tor (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* One who propitiates.

Pro-pĭ'ti-a-to-ry (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory.

Pro-pĭ'ti-a-to-ry (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant; the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Pro-pĭ'tioŭs (-pĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, probably fr. *prope*, near.] **1.** Favorable; kind. **2.** Ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. **3.** Favorable.

Syn. — Auspicious; favorable; kind. — *Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of *auspices*, or omens) denotes "indicative of success," or "favored by incidental occurrences;" as, an *auspicious* opening; an *auspicious* event. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success.

Pro-pĭ'tioŭs-ly (-pĭsh'us), *adv.* In a propitious manner.

Prō'po-lĭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. πρόπολις, from πρό, before, and πόλις, city.] A resinous substance of a reddish color, used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.

Pro-pō'nent, *n.* [Lat. *proponens*, p. pr. of *proponere*, to propose.] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Pro-pōr'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proportio*, from *pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share. See PORTION.] **1.** Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity. **2.** Equal or just share; lot. **3.** Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment. **4.** (*Math.*) (*a.*) Equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios. (*b.*)

The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

In proportion, according as; to the degree that.

Syn. — Symmetry. — The idea of *adaptation* is common to both these words, but *symmetry* denotes *beautiful* adaptation, an idea not always embraced in the word *proportion*.

Pro-pōr'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONING.] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness.

Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being proportioned or made proportional. **2.** Proportional.

Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being proportionable.

Pro-pōr'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

Pro-pōr'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion or comparative relation. **2.** Relating to, or securing, proportion. **3.** (*Math.*) Having the same or a constant, ratio.

Syn. — Proportionate; corresponding; symmetrical; suitable.

Pro-pōr'tion-al, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion. **2.** (*Chem.*) The same as *equivalent*. See EQUIVALENT.

Pro-pōr'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being in proportion.

Pro-pōr'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree.

Pro-pōr'tion-ate, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a proportion.

Syn. — Proportional; equal; symmetrical; corresponding.

Pro-pōr'tion-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONATING.] To make proportional; to proportion.

Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a proportionate manner.

Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ness, *n.* Suitableness of proportions.

Pro-pōṣ'al, *n.* That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance.

Syn. — Proposition; offer; proffer; tender; overture. See PROPOSITION.

Pro-pōṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOSING.] [Lat. *proponere*, *propositum*, to put forth, to set or lay out, from *pro*, before, forth, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, but influenced by Lat. *pausare*, to pause.] **1.** To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption. **2.** To purpose; to intend. [*Recent.*]

Pro-pōṣe', *v. t.* **1.** To lay schemes. **2.** To offer one's self in marriage.

Pro-pōṣ'er, *n.* One who makes a proposition.

Prŏp'o-ṣĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption. **2.** (*Gram.* & *Logic.*) A complete sentence; a subject and predicate united by a copula. **3.** (*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

Syn. — Proposal. — *Proposition* and *proposal* mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; a *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.

Prŏp'o-ṣĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.

Pro-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [Lat. *proponere*. See PROPOSE.] **1.** To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose. **2.** (*Congregational Churches.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Pro-pound'er, *n.* One who proposes or offers.

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *n.* [See PROPRIETY.] **1.** A proprietor or owner. **2.** A body of proprietors taken collectively.

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner.

Pro-prī'e-tor-shĭp, *n.* State of being proprietor.

Pro-prī'e-tress, *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *proprietas*. See PROPERTY.] Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs.

Syn. — Fitness; suitableness; decorum; justness; accuracy.

Pro-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *propugnare*, from *pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Pro-pūgn'er (-pūn'-), *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

Pro-pŭl'sion, *n.* [See PROPEL.] The act of driving forward.

Pro-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

Prō'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another; adjournment. [*Eng.*]

Pro-rōgue', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROROGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROROGUING.] [Lat. *prorogare*, from Lat. *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask one for his opinion, vote, or about a law.] **1.** To protract; to prolong; to defer; to delay. **2.** To continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time; — applied to the English Parliament.

Syn. — To adjourn; postpone; defer. See ADJOURN.

Pro-rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break or burst forth.] Act of bursting forth.

Pro-ṣā'ĭc, **Pro-ṣā'ĭc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, prose. **2.** Hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy.

Pro-ṣā'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Prō'ṣa-ĭṣm (44), *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.

Prō'ṣa-ĭst, *n.* A writer of prose.

Pro-ṣçē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. προσκήνιον, from πρό, before, and σκηνή, a tent, a wooden stage, the stage.] **1.** (*Anc. Theater.*) The stage. **2.** (*Modern Theater.*) The part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Pro-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [Lat. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To doom to destruction. **2.** To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception.

Syn. — To denounce; outlaw; doom.

Pro-scrīb'er, *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes.

Pro-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed.

Syn. — Outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation.

Pro-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prōṣe, *n.* [Lat. *prosa*, equiv. to Lat. *prorsa* (sc. *oratio*), from *prorsus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*, from *pro*, forward, and *versus*, p. p. of *vertere*, to turn.] The natural language of man; language not in verse.

Prōṣe, *v. i.* **1.** To write prose. **2.** To talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Prōṣe, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics.

Prŏs'e-cūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted.

Prŏs'e-cūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSECUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [Lat. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish. **2.** To seek to obtain by legal process. **3.** (*Law.*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.

Syn. — To continue; pursue; persist; follow; carry on; criminate.

Prŏs'e-cūte, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

Prŏs'e-cū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something. **2.** (*Law.*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law.

Prŏs'e-cū'tor, *n.* One who prosecutes.

Prŏs'e-lȳte, *n.* [Lat. *proselytus*, Gr. προσήλυτος, a new comer, esp. one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, from προσέρχεσθαι, to come to.] A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

Syn. — See CONVERT.

Prŏs'e-lȳte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSELYTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSELYTING.] To cause to become converted to some religion, opinion, or system.

Prŏs'e-ly-tĭṣm, *n.* Act of proselyting; the making of converts.

Prŏs'e-ly-tīze, *v. i.* To make converts or proselytes.

Prōṣ'er, *n.* **1.** A writer of prose. **2.** A tedious writer or speaker.

Prōṣ'i-ly, *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously.

Prōṣ'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

Prō-slāv'er-y, *a.* In favor of slavery.

Pro-sō'di-al, **Pro-sŏd'ĭc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prosodiacus*, Gr. προσῳδικός.] Pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

Pro-sō'di-an, *n.* One skilled in prosody; a prosodist.

Prŏs'o-dĭst, *n.* One who understands prosody.

Prŏs'o-dy, *n.* [Lat. *prosodia*, Gr. προσῳδία, a song sung to or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, from πρός, to, and ᾠδή, song, ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prŏs'o-po-pœ'ĭa (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. προσωποποιία, from πρόσωπον, a face, a person, and ποιεῖν, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking.

Prŏs'pect, *n.* [Lat. *prospectus*, from *prospicere*, *prospectum*, to look forward, from *pro*, before, forward, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to see.] **1.** That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view. **2.** *Especially*, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape. **3.** A position which affords a fine view; a lookout. **4.** Position of the front of a building. **5.** Anticipation; ground or reason for hoping. **6.** Expectation.

Prŏs'pect, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPECTING.] To search or examine for. [*Amer.*]

Prŏs'pect, *v. i.* To make a search; to seek. [*Amer.*]

Pro-spĕc'tion, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

Pros-pĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight. **2.** Respecting or relating to the future.

Pro-spĕc'tus, *n.* [Lat., a prospect, sight, view.] Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c.

Prŏs'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPERING.] [Lat. *prosperare*, from Lat. *prosper* or *prosperus*. See PROSPEROUS.] To favor; to render successful.

Prŏs'per, *v. i.* To be successful; to make gain.

Syn. — To succeed; flourish; thrive; advance.

Pros-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise.

Syn. — Success; good fortune; thrift; prosperousness; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

Prŏs'per-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus* or *prosper*, orig. answering to hope, from *pro*, according to, and *sperare*, to hope.] **1.** Tending or permitted to prosper; succeeding in the pursuit of any thing desirable. **2.** Favoring success.

Syn. — Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Prŏs'per-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a prosperous manner.

Prŏs'per-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* State of being prosperous.

Prŏs'the-sĭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. πρόσθεσις, from προστιθέναι, to put to, to add, from πρός, to, and τιθέναι, to put, place.] **1.** (*Surg.*) The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body. **2.** (*Gram.*) A figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word.

Prŏs'ti-tūte (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTITUTING.] [Lat. *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *statuere*, to put, place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. **2.** Hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes.

Prŏs'ti-tūte, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Prŏs'ti-tūte, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. **2.** Hence, a base hireling.

Prŏs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female. **2.** Hence, the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

Prŏs'ti-tū'tor, *n.* One who prostitutes.

Prŏs'trate, *a.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Lying at length, or with the body stretched out. **2.** Occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position.

Prŏs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTRATING.] [Lat. *prosternere*, *prostratum*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *sternere*, to stretch out, to throw down.] **1.** To lay or fall flat; to throw down. **2.** To cause to sink totally; to reduce.

Pros-trā'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act of prostrating; act of throwing or falling down, or laying flat. **2.** Condition of being prostrate; great depression. **3.** (*Med.*) Great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Prō'stўle, *n.* [Gr. πρόστυλος, from πρό, before, and στῦλος, pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

Prōs'y, *a.* [*compar.* PROSIER; *superl.* PROSIEST.] **1.** Like prose. **2.** Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

Pro-sўl'lo-gĭşm, *n.* (*Logic.*) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism.

Prŏt'a-sĭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. πρότασις, from προτείνειν, to stretch before, forward, from πρό, before, forward, and τείνειν, to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. **2.** (*Gram.*) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence.

Prō'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance.

Pro-tĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTECTING.] [Lat. *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover.] To cover or shield from danger or injury.

Syn. — To defend; guard; shield; preserve; save; secure. See DEFEND.

Pro-tĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. **2.** State of being protected. **3.** That which protects or preserves from injury. **4.** A writing that protects.

Syn. — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pro-tĕc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.

Pro-tĕct'ĭve, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering.

Pro-tĕct'or, *n.* One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression.

Syn. — A guardian; preserver; defender; savior; supporter.

Pro-tĕct'or-ate, *n.* **1.** Government by a protector. **2.** The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one.

Pro-tĕct'or-shĭp, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

Pro-tĕct'ress, *n.* A woman who protects.

Protégé (prō'tā-zhā'), *n.* [Fr., p. p. of *protéger*. See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protégée (prō'tā'zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A woman or girl under the protection of another.

Pro-tĕst' (115), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTESTING.] [Lat. *protestari*, from *pro*, before, and *testari*, to testify.] **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner. **2.** To make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition.

Syn. — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess. See AFFIRM.

Pro-tĕst', *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of.

To protest a bill or *note* (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable, for any loss or damage to be sustained by the non-acceptance or the non-payment of the bill or note.

Prō'test, *n.* **1.** A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; *especially*, a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. **2.** (*Law.*) A solemn declaration in writing, made by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill, or by the non-payment of the note.

Prŏt'est-ant, *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome.

Prŏt'est-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church.

Prŏt'est-ant-ĭşm, *n.* The Protestant religion.

Prŏt'es-tā'tion, *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent.

Pro-tĕst'er, *n.* One who protests or makes a protest.

Pro-thŏn'o-ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *protonotarius*, from Gr. πρῶτος, first, and Lat. *notarius*, a short-hand writer, scribe, notary.] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** A register or chief clerk of a court, in particular States. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.

Prō'to-cŏl, *n.* [Low Lat. *protocollum*, from Late Gr. πρωτόκολλον, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written, from πρῶτος, the first, and κόλλα, glue.] **1.** Original copy of any writing, as of a treaty. **2.** Rough draught of an instrument or transaction.

Prō'to-mär'tyr, *n.* [Gr. πρωτόμαρτυρ, from πρῶτος, first, and μάρτυρ, martyr.] **1.** The first martyr, Stephen. **2.** The first who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause.

Prō'to-plăst, *n.* [Gr. πρωτόπλαστος, formed or created first, from πρῶτος, first, and πλαστός, formed.] The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original.

Prō'to-tȳpe, *n.* [Lat. *prototypus*, Gr. πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπον, fr. πρῶτος, first, and τύπος, type, model.] An original or model after which any thing is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

Prō'to-zō'an, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and ζῷον, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the lowest class, distinguished by its simplicity of structure. The *protozoans* include the sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules.

Prō'to-zō'ic, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, or pertaining to, the protozoa.

Pro-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTRACTING.] [Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, from *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue. **2.** To put off to a distant time. **3.** (*Surv.*) To lay down with scale and protractor.

Syn. — To prolong; delay; defer; postpone; retard.

Pro-trăct'er, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

Pro-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing out or continuing in time. **2.** (*Surv.*) Act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing, as a field. **3.** That which is protracted, or plotted on paper.

Pro-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

Pro-trăct'or, *n.* **1.** One who protracts. **2.** A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. **3.** (*Surg.*) An instrument used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

Pro-trūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTRUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTRUDING.] [Lat. *protrudere*, *protrusum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement.

Pro-trūde', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

Pro-trū'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit. **2.** State of being protruded.

Pro-trū'sĭve, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

Pro-tū'ber-ançe, *n.* [See *infra.*] Any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a projection.

Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling.

Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *protuberare*, *protuberatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, a hump, swelling, protuberance.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

Proud, *a.* [*compar.* PROUDER; *superl.* PROUDEST.] [A.-S. *prût*, Icel. *prûdr*, urbane, civil, handsome.] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; *especially*, possessing or showing inordinate self esteem. **2.** Giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting. **3.** Excited by the animal appetite; — said of the female of some animals.

Proud flesh (*Med.*), a fungous growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound or ulcer.

Syn. — Conceited; arrogant; supercilious; lofty; splendid; ostentatious.

Proud'ly, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously.

Prȯv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proved.

Prȯve (prōōv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROVING.] [Lat. *probare*, to try, approve, prove, from *probus*, good, proper.] **1.** To try or ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard. **2.** To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence. **3.** To ascertain the genuineness or validity of.

Syn. — To argue; try; test; verify; justify; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; show; demonstrate.

Prȯve (prōōv), *v. i.* **1.** To make trial. **2.** To be found by experience or trial. **3.** To be ascertained by the event subsequent.

Prȯv'en (prōōv'n), *p. p.* The same as PROVED, *p. p.* of *prove*. [*A Scotticism.*]

Prŏv'en-der, *n.* [Fr. *provende*, provisions, provender, from Lat. *providere*, Norm. Fr. *provendre*, a prebend, *provender*, a prebendary, from Lat. *præbere*.] Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; also, a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay.

Prȯ'ver (prōōv'er), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

Prŏv'erb, *n.* [Lat. *proverbium*, from *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word.] **1.** An old and common saying; *especially*, a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth. **2.** A striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma. **3.** A by-word; an expression of contempt.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al, *a.* **1.** Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; hence, universally acknowledged or spoken of. **2.** Pertaining to proverbs; resembling, or suitable to, a proverb.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al-ĭşm, *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al-ĭst, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a proverb; hence, commonly; universally.

Pro-vīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROVIDING.] [Lat. *providere*, *provisum*, from *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare. **2.** To furnish; to supply.

Pro-vīde', *v. i.* **1.** To procure supplies or means of defense. **2.** Hence, to furnish; to afford. **3.** To stipulate previously.

Pro-vīd'ed, *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if; — followed by *that*.

Prŏv'i-dençe, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Act of providing or preparing for future use or application. **2.** *Especially*, the foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures; hence, God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction, for and on his creatures.

Prŏv'i-dent, *a.* [Lat. *providens*, p. pr. of *providere*. See PROVIDE.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them.

Syn. — Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence.

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a providential manner.

Prŏv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

Pro-vīd'er, *n.* One who provides or furnishes.

Prŏv'ĭnçe, *n.* [Lat. *provincia*, from *pro*, before, for, and *vincere*, to conquer.] **1.** A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital. **2.** Hence, a region of country; a tract; a large extent. **3.** A region which comes under the supervision or direction of any special person. **4.** A division in any department of knowledge or speculation. **5.** One's proper or appropriate business, duty, or calling.

Pro-vĭn'cial, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. **2.** Appendant to the principal kingdom or state. **3.** Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude.

Pro-vĭn'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A monastic superior, who has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district.

Pro-vĭn'cial-ĭşm, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district, remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

Pro-vĭn'ci-ăl'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province.

Pro-vĭş'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *provisio*. See PROVIDE.] **1.** Act of providing or making previous preparation. **2.** That which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand. **3.** *Especially*, a stock of food; eatables collected or stored; — often in the plural. **4.** A condition; a previous agreement; a proviso. **5.** A temporary arrangement.

Pro-vĭş'ion (-vĭzh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROVISIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROVISIONING.] To supply with victuals or food.

Pro-vĭş'ion-al (-vĭzh'un-), *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.

Pro-vĭş'ion-al-ly, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily.

Pro-vĭş'ion-a-ry, *a.* [See *supra.*] Provisional.

Pro-vī'şo, *n.*; *pl.* PRO-VĪ'ŞŌŞ. [Lat., it being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere*. See PROVIDE.] A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like.

Pro-vī'şor, *n.* [See PROVIDE.] The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

Pro-vī'şo-ry, *a.* **1.** Containing a proviso or condition; conditional. **2.** Making temporary provision; temporary.

Prŏv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *provocatio*. See PROVOKE.] **1.** Act of provoking. **2.** That which provokes or excites anger.

Pro-vŏ'ca-tĭve, *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite or stimulate.

Pro-vŏ'ca-tĭve, *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant.

Pro-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROVOKED (pro-vōkt', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROVOKING.] [Lat. *provocare*, from *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** To call forth;

to excite or stimulate to action. **2.** *Especially*, to arouse to anger or passion; to incense; to offend.

Syn.—To irritate; arouse; stir up; awake; excite; incite; anger. See IRRITATE.

Pro-vō̆k'er, *n.* One who, or that which, provokes.

Prŏv'ôst (prŏv'ust), *n.* [From Lat. *præpositus*, placed before, a chief, from *præponere*, to place before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere*, to set or place; A.-S. *prâfost*, *prôfast*.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; the head of a college.

Provost-marshal (usually pronounced *pro-vō'*) (*Mil.*), an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to indict offenders, &c.

Prŏv'ôst-shĭp, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow (prou), *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Lat. *prora*, Gr. πρώρα.] The fore part of a ship.

Prow'ess (prou'es), *n.* [O. Fr. *proece*, *proeisse*, *proesce*, N. Fr. *prouesse*, fr. Lat. *probus*, good, excellent.] Distinguished bravery; valor; *especially*, military bravery; gallantry.

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROWLING.] [O. Eng. *prolle*, *prole*, fr. a hypoth. O. Fr. *proieler*, dim. of *proier*, Lat. *prædari*, to plunder, from *præda*, prey.] To rove over, through, or about.

Prowl, *v. i.* **1.** To rove or wander, especially for prey. **2.** Hence, to prey; to plunder.

Prowl'er, *n.* One that prowls or roves about for prey.

Prŏx'i-mate, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare*, to draw or come near, fr. *proximus*, the nearest, next, superl. of *propior*, nearer, and the obs. *propis*, near.] Next immediately preceding or following.

Syn.—Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prŏx'i-mate-ly, *adv.* In a proximate position or manner.

Prox-ĭm'i-ty, *n.* State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, &c. [month.

Prŏx'i-mo, *n.* [Lat., on the next.] A day of the next

Prŏx'y, *n.* [Contr. from *procuracy*. Cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** The agency of one who acts as a substitute for another or his principal. **2.** One who is substituted or deputed to act for another. **3.** A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Prŏx'y-shĭp, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Prude, *n.* [Fr. *prude*, prudish, orig. discreet, modest, fr. Lat. *probus*, good, proper, excellent, virtuous, but influenced by Lat. *prudens*, prudent.] A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve.

Prū'dençe, *n.* [See *infra*.] State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

Syn.—Wisdom; forecast; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment.

Prū'dent, *a.* [Lat. *prudens*, contr. from *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful. **2.** Dictated or directed by prudence. **3.** Frugal; economical.

Syn.—Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident.

Prū-dĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence. **2.** Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory. [prudently.

Pru-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In conformity with prudence;

Prū'dent-ly, *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence; discreetly; wisely; frugally.

Prūd'er-y, *n.* [See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness.

Prūd'ish, *a.* Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved.

Prune, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRUNING.] [O. Eng. *proine*, *proigne*, fr. Fr. *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation. See PREEN.] **1.** To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to trim. **2.** To dress or trim, as a bird its feathers.

Prune, *v. i.* To dress; to prink.

Prune, *n.* [Lat. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, a plum-tree, Gr. προῦνον, προῦμνον, a plum, προῦνος, προῦμνος, προῦνη, the plum-tree.] A dried plum; sometimes, also, a fresh plum.

Prū-nĕl'lă, } *n.* [Prob. so called from its color resem-
Prū-nĕl'lo, } bling that of prunes. See *infra*.] A smooth, woolen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting.

Prū-nĕl'lo, *n.* [Dim. of *prune*, Lat. *prunum*. See PRUNE.] A species of dried plum. [perfluous.

Prun'er, *n.* One who prunes, or removes what is su-

Prū-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prunum*, a plum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

Prun'ing-hoŏk, } *n.* A cutting instrument used
Prun'ing-knīfe (-nīf), } in pruning trees.

Prun'ing-shēars, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning trees, &c.

Prū'ri-ençe } (89), *n.* State of being prurient; an
Prū'ri-en-çy } itching desire or appetite for any thing.

Prū'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *pruriens*, p. pr. of *prurire*, to itch.] Uneasy with desire; itching. [prurigo.

Prū-rĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* Tending to, or caused or affected by,

Prū-rī'go, *n.* [Lat., from *prurire*, to itch.] (*Med.*) A papular disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom. [pertaining to, Prussia.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an *or* prōō'shan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or

Prussian blue (*Chem.*), cyanide of potassium and iron, a salt of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an *or* prōō'shan), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prŭs'si-ate, or **Prus'si-ate**, *n.* [N. Lat. *prussias*, *prussiatis*.] (*Chem.*) One of various compound cyanides.

Prus'sic (prŭs'ik *or* prōō'sik), *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.

Prussic acid, hydrocyanic acid, formerly so called because obtained from prussian blue. It is a virulent poison.

Prȳ, *v. i.* [Perhaps contr. from *per-eye*, to eye or look through.] To inspect closely; to attempt to discover that which is hidden or inaccessible.

Prȳ, *n.* [A corruption of *prize*, q. v.] A lever.

Prȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRYING.] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever; to prize. [*Arme*.]

Psälm (säm), *n.* [Lat. *psalmus*, *psalma*, Gr. ψαλμός, ψάλμα, from ψάλλειν, to play on a stringed instrument, to sing to the cithara.] **1.** A sacred song. **2.** *Especially*, one of the hymns by David and others, contained in one of the books of the Bible; or, a modern versification of such a hymn.

Psälm'ist (säm'ist), *n.* A writer of sacred songs;—a title particularly applied to David.

Psăl'mo-dĭst, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

Psăl'mo-dy (săl'mo-dy), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμῳδία, from ψαλμός, psalm, and ᾠδή, a song, an ode.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs. **2.** Psalms considered collectively.

Psal-mŏg'ra-phy (sal-), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

Psälter (sawl'ter), *n.* The Book of Psalms; *especially*, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Psälter-y (sawl'ter-y), *n.* [Lat *psalterium*. See PSALM and PSALTER.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseū'do-nym (sū'do-), *n.* [Gr. ψευδής, false, and ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author. [name.

Pseū-dŏn'y-moŭs (su-), *a.* Bearing a false or fictitious

Pseū'do-scōpe (sū'do-), *n.* [Gr. ψευδής, false, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper relief reversed.

Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* Pish! pooh!—an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Psō'rà (sō'rà), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ψώρα, fr. ψάειν, ψάειν, to rub.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; *especially*, the itch.

Psȳ'chic } (sī'kik), *a.* [Lat. *psychicus*, Gr. ψυχικός, fr.
Psȳ'chic-al } ψυχή, the soul, mind.] Of, or pertaining to, the human soul; relating to the living principle in man.

Psȳ'cho-lŏg'ic } (sī'ko-), *a.* Pertaining to psychol-
Psȳ'cho-lŏg'ic-al } ogy.

Psȳ-chŏl'o-gĭst (sī-kŏl'-), *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

Psȳ-chŏl'o-gy (sī-kŏl'-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, the soul, mind, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the human soul; the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness.

Psȳ'cho-măn'çy (sī'ko-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, the soul, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Ptär'mĭ-gan (tär'mĭ-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*, Ir. *tarmochan*, *tarmonach*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered to the toes. Ptarmigans haunt the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and America.

Ptarmigan.

Ptŏl'e-mā'ic (tŏl'e-mā'ik), *a.*

Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient geographer and astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

Ptȳ'a-lĭşm (tī'a-lĭzm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλίζειν, to spit much, from πτύαλον, spittle.] (*Med.*) A morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

Pū'ber-ty, *n.* [Lat. *pubertas*, from *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, being, in temperate climates, about fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

Pu-bĕs'çençe, *n.* **1.** State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. **2.** (*Bot.*) The soft, short hairs on plants.

Pu-bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens*, p. pr. of *pubescere*, to reach the age of puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, from *pubes*, hair.] **1.** Arriving at puberty. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

Pŭb'lic, *a.* [Lat. *publicus*, *poblicus*, *poplicus*, contr. from *populicus*, from *populus*, people.] **1.** Pertaining to the people; relating to a nation, state or community. **2.** Hence, open to the knowledge of all. **3.** Open to common use.

Syn.—Common; current; general; notorious.

Pŭb'lic, *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

In public, in open view; before the people at large.

Pŭb'li-can, *n.* [Lat. *publicanus*. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of tribute. **2.** The keeper of an inn or public house.

Pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *publicatio*. See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing or making known. **2.** Act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. **3.** Any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.

Syn.—Proclamation; annunciation; disclosure; revelation.

Pŭb'li-çĭst, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Pub-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

Pŭb'lic-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without concealment. **2.** In the name of the community.

Pŭb'lish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUBLISHED (pŭb'lisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUBLISHING.] [Lat. *publicare*. See PUBLIC.] **1.** To make public; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. **2.** To make known by posting, or by reading in a church. **3.** To put forth, as a book or other literary work. **4.** To utter or put into circulation.

Syn.—To announce; proclaim; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal. See ANNOUNCE.

Pŭb'lish-er, *n.* **1.** One who publishes or makes known. **2.** One who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.

Pŭb'lish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of making publicly known. **2.** A public notice of intended marriage.

Pūçe, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea, Lat. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish-purple color.

Pū'çe-rŏn, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea. See PUCE.] (*Entom.*) The *Aphis*, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

Pŭck'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUCKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUCKERING.] [Eng. *poke*, a pocket, small bag, q. v.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate.

Pŭck'er, *n.* **1.** A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds. **2.** A state of perplexity; confusion; bother. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Pŭd'der, *n.* [See POTHER.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.

Pud'ding, *n.* [Fr. *boudin*, Lat. *botulus*, dim. *botellus*, a sausage; W. *poten*, *potten*. Cf. POUT.] **1.** A kind of food soft or moderately hard, variously made, but often a compound of flour, with milk and eggs. **2.** Any thing resembling pudding.

Pud'ding-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse rock, composed of silicious or other pebbles, united by a cement; conglomerate.

Pŭd'dle, *n.* [L. Ger. *pudel*. Cf. POOL.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water. **2.** A mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water.

Pŭd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUDDLING.] **1.** To make foul or muddy. **2.** To make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water. **3.** To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron.

Pŭd'dling, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. **2.** (*Metal.*) Decarbonization of cast iron; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

Pŭd'dly, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul; dirty.

Pu-dĭç'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *pudicitia*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; chastity.

Pū'er-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *puerillis*, from *puer*, a child, a boy.] Boyish; trifling; childish.

Syn.—Youthful; juvenile.—*Puerile* is always used in a bad sense, or at least in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only, as *puerile* objections, *puerile* amusements, &c. *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense (though less strong than *puerile*), as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood, as *juvenile* tricks, a *juvenile* performance. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, as *youthful* aspirations, or at least by way of extenuating, as *youthful* indiscretions.

Pū'er-ĭl'i-ty, *a.* **1.** Quality of being puerile; childishness. **2.** That which is puerile; *especially*, an expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

Pu-ĕr'per-al, *a.* [From Lat. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman, from *puer*, child, boy, and *parere*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

Pŭff, *n.* [Ger. *puff*, D. *pof*, *bof*, a puff, blow, thump.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff. **2.** Any thing light and filled with air; as, (*a.*) A dry, fungous ball containing dust. (*b.*) A certain kind of light pastry. (*c.*) A substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin. **3.** Hence, an exaggerated expression of praise, especially one in a public journal.

Pŭff, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUFFED (pŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUFFING.] **1.** To blow with short and sudden whiffs. **2.** To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. **3.** To breathe with vehemence. **4.** To swell with air. **5.** To breathe in a swelling or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Pŭff, *v. t.* **1.** To drive with a puff. **2.** To drive away in scorn or contempt. **3.** To dilate with air; to blow up. **4.** To inflate with pride, flattery, or self-esteem, or the like. **5.** To praise with exaggeration.

Pŭff'-ball, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

Pŭff'er, *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

Pŭf'fin, *n.* [Fr. *puffin*, W. *pwffingen*, allied to *puff*.] (*Ornith.*) A marine diving bird, allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot, whence the name.

Puffin.

Pŭff'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being puffy.

Pŭff'y, *a.* **1.** Swelled with air or any soft matter. **2.** Inflated; bombastic.

Pŭg, *n.* [Cf. BUG, and Ir. *beag*, small, little.] **1.** A monkey. [*Colloq.*] **2.** A kind of small dog.

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish!—a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pū'ġil, *n.* [Lat. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, dim. of *pugnus*, fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

Pū'ġil-ĭşm, *n.* [Lat. *pugil*, a boxer, allied to *pugnus*, the fist.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pū'ġil-ĭst, *n.* One who fights with his fists; a boxer.

Pū'ġil-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pug-nā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*, from *pugnare*, to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-năç'i-ty, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

Pŭg'-nōşe, *n.* A short, thick nose; a snub nose.

Pūis'ne (pū'nў), *a.* [O. Fr. *puisné*, N. Fr. *puîné*, fr. Fr. *puis*, since, afterward, Lat. *post*, and Fr. *né*, born, Lat. *natus*.] (*Law.*) Younger or inferior in rank; as, a *puisne* justice.

Pū'is-sançe, or **Pu-ĭs'sançe**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Power; strength; might.

Pū'is-sant, or **Pu-ĭs'sant**, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *potens*, from *posse*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

Pū'is-sant-ly, or **Pu-ĭs'sant-ly**, *adv.* Powerfully.

Pūke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUKED (pūkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUKING.] [Allied to Ger. *spucken*, to spit.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

Pūke, *v. t.* To eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw up.

Pūke, *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.

Pŭl'ehri-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] **1.** That quality of external appearance which pleases the eye. **2.** Hence, moral beauty.

Syn. — Beauty; comeliness; grace; loveliness.

Pūle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULING.] [Fr. *piauler*, Lat. *pipilare*, from *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp.] **1.** To cry like a chicken. **2.** To cry, as a complaining child; to whimper; to whine.

Pull, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULLING.] [A.-S. *pullian*, Gael. *peall*, *piol*.] **1.** To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one. **2.** To draw apart; to tear. **3.** To gather by drawing toward one. **4.** To move by pulling an oar.

Syn. — To drag; haul; pluck; rend; demolish.

Pull, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug.

To pull apart, to become separated by pulling. — *To pull up*, to draw the reins; to stop; to halt.

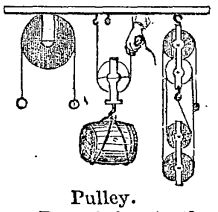
Pull, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling or drawing with force. **2.** A contest; a struggle.

Pull'bāck, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

Pull'er, *n.* One who pulls.

Pul'let, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, from Lat. *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pul'ley, *n.*; *pl.* PUL'LEYS. [From A.-S. *pullian*, Eng. *pull*.] (*Mach.*) A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.



Pulley.

Pŭl'li-cat, } *n.* A kind of silk
Pŭl'li-cate, } handkerchief.

Pŭl-mo-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

Pul-mŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

Pul-mŏn'ic, *n.* **1.** A medicine for diseases of the lungs. **2.** One who has a lung complaint.

Pŭlp, *n.* [Lat. *pulpa*.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; as, (*a.*) Marrow. (*b.*) The soft, succulent part of fruit. (*c.*) The material of which paper is made, &c.

Pul'pit, *n.* [Lat. *pulpitum*.] **1.** A place in a church, in which the preacher stands; hence, preaching. **2.** A sort of movable desk formerly in use.

Pŭlp'oŭs, *a.* Consisting of pulp, or resembling it.

Pŭlp'oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being pulpous; softness.

Pŭlp'y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

Pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink slightly intoxicating, extracted from the maguey, or *Agave* of Mexico.

Pŭl'sāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULSATING.] [Lat. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to beat, strike, intensive form of *pellere*, to beat, strike, drive.] To beat or throb; to beat, as the heart.

Pŭl'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.

Pul-sā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart. **2.** A beat or throb. **3.** A stroke by which some medium is affected.

Pŭl'sa-tīve, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

Pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

Pŭlse, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike.] **1.** The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries. **2.** Any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration; pulsation.

Pŭlse, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; to pulsate.

Pŭlse, *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. πόλτος, a pottage of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds; as beans, peas, &c.

Pŭl'sion, *a.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive.] Act of driving forward. [*Rare.*]

Pŭl'ver-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pulverized. [der.

Pŭl'ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to dust or pow-

Pŭl'ver-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULVERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULVERIZING.] [Lat. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis*, dust, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like.

Pŭl'ver-īze, *v. i.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust.

Pul-vĕr'u-lençe, *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

Pul-vĕr'u-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty.

Pŭm'içe, *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*.] A light porous substance of various colors, frequently ejected from volcanoes. [or resembling pumice.

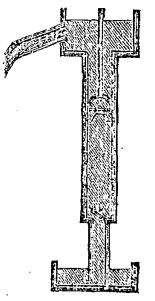
Pu-mĭ'ceoŭs (-mĭsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of,

Pŭm'maçe, *n.* The same as POMACE. See POMACE.

Pŭm'mel, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as POMMEL.

Pŭmp, *n.* [It. *pompa*, prob. from *bombare*, to drink, allied to Gr. βομβεῖν, to make a humming noise.] **1.** A machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring water or other fluids. **2.** [Of uncertain etymology.] A low shoe with a thin sole.

Pŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUMPING.] **1.** To raise with a pump, as water. **2.** To draw out by artful interrogatories. **3.** To examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from.



Pump.

Pŭmp, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump. [of a pump.

Pŭmp'-brāke, *n.* The arm or handle

Pŭmp'er, *n.* One who pumps.

Pŭmp'ion, *n.* [O. Fr. *pompon*, from Lat. *pepo*, Gr. πέπων. (*Bot.*) The pumpkin.

Pŭmp'kin, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant and its fruit.

Pŭn, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pun*, to pound, A.-S. *punian*, to bruise, and Eng. *point*.] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings; a kind of quibble or equivocation.

Pŭn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNNING.] To use the same word at once in different senses; to quibble.

Pŭnch, *n.* [Hind. *pantsch*, Skr. *pantcha*, five, because this drink was orig. composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, tea, water, and lemons.] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirits.

Pŭnch, *n.* [Abbrev. from *punchinello*, q. v.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.

Pŭnch, *n.* [Abbrev. from *puncheon*, q. v.] **1.** A tool, used either for stamping, or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances. **2.** A blow or thrust. [*Colloq.*]

Pŭnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCHED (pŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCHING.] [From Lat. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** To perforate with an instrument. **2.** To thrust against; to poke.

Pŭnch'-bōwl, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.

Pŭnch'eon (pŭnch'un), *n.* [From Lat. *punctio*, a pricking, from *pungere*, to prick.] **1.** A tool or instrument for piercing, stamping, or the like, used by various artificers; a punch. **2.** (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud. **3.** A cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons.

Pŭnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who punches. **2.** A punch or perforating instrument.

Pŭnch'y, *a.* [Perhaps for *paunchy*, from *paunch*, q. v.] Short and thick, or fat.

Pŭnc'tate, } *a.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.] **1.**
Pŭnc'tā-ted, } Pointed; ending in a point or points. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having dots scattered over the surface.

Punc-tĭl'io (-tĭl'yo), *n.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

Punc-tĭl'ioŭs (-tĭl'yus), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in the forms of behavior or ceremony.

Punc-tĭl'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

Punc-tĭl'ioŭs-ness, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules.

Pŭnc'to, *n.* [It. *punto*, Lat. *punctum*, point.] **1.** Nice point of form or ceremony. **2.** The point in fencing.

Pŭnct'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point.] **1.** Observant of nice points; punctilious. **2.** *Especially*, adhering to the exact time of an appointment; prompt. **3.** Occurring, made, or returning, at the appointed time.

Syn. — Exact; precise; strict; accurate.

Pŭnct'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being punctual; *especially*, adherence to the exact time of an appointment. [lously.

Pŭnct'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a punctual manner; scrupu-

Pŭnct'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTUATING.] [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point.] To separate into sentences, clauses, &c., by points, which mark the proper pauses.

Pŭnct'u-ā'tion, *n.* (*Gram.*) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.

Pŭnct'u-ĭst, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

Pŭnct'ūre (pŭnkt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Act of perforating with a pointed instrument. **2.** A small hole made by a point.

Pŭnct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument; to prick.

Pŭn'dit, *n.* [Hind. *pandit.*] A learned Brahmin.

Pŭng, *n.* A kind of one-horse sleigh rudely made, often only a long box on runners. [*Amer.*]

Pŭn'ġen-çy, *n.* State of being pungent or piercing; acrimoniousness; keenness.

Pŭn'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, p. pr. of *pungere*, to prick. See POIGNANT.] **1.** Pricking; piercing; as, (*a.*) Acrid; biting; — said with reference to taste. (*b.*) Stimulating; pricking; — said with reference to the sense of smell. (*c.*) Sharply painful; acute; — said of pains, sensations, &c. **2.** Exquisitely painful to the feelings; severe; — said of discourse.

Syn. — Piercing; sharp; penetrating; keen; acrimonious; stinging; severe.

Pŭn'ġent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pū'nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Pœni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to, like, or appropriate to, the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous.

Pū'ni-ness, *n.* Condition of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

Pŭn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNISHED (pŭn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNISHING.] [Lat. *punire*, from *pœna*, punishment, penalty; Gr. ποινή.] **1.** To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault. **2.** To afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment. **3.** To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender. **4.** To pound or pummel. [*Low.*]

Syn. — To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline.

Pŭn'ish-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right. **2.** Worthy of punishment.

Pŭn'ish-er, *n.* One who inflicts punishment.

Pŭn'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of punishing. **2.** Any pain inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

Pū'ni-tive, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.

Pŭnk, *n.* [Allied to *spunk*, q. v.] **1.** A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder. **2.** A prostitute; a strumpet.

Pŭn'ster, *n.* One who puns, or is skilled in punning.

Pŭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *punt*, Lat. *ponto*, from *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships; also, used for fishing and shooting in shallow waters.

Pū'ny, *a.* [*compar.* PUNIER; *superl.* PUNIEST.] [See PUISNE.] Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pŭp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUPPED (pŭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUPPING.] [See *infra.*] To bring forth whelps or puppies.

Pŭp, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *pupus*, boy, child.] **1.** A puppy. **2.** A young seal.

Pū'pa, *n.; pl.* ***PŪ'PÆ.*** [Lat. *pupa*, girl, doll, puppet, f. of *pupus*. See *supra.*] (*Entom.*) One of the states in the complete metamorphosis of an insect.

Pū'pil, *n.* [Lat. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, orig. dim. of Lat. *pupa*, a girl.] (*Anat.*) The small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina.

Pū'pil, *n.* [Lat. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor.

Pū'pil-ağe (45), *n.* State of being a pupil.

Pū'pil-la-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a pupil or ward. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

Pŭp'pet, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from Lat. *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet.] **1.** A doll. **2.** A similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama. **3.** One managed by the will of another.

Pŭp'pet-shōw, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

Pŭp'py, *n.* [From *pup*, q. v.] **1.** A young dog; a whelp. **2.** A person contemptible from insignificance and conceit. [ceit.

Pŭp'py-ĭsm, *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or con-

Pûr, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURRING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

Pûr, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring.

Pûr, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat; a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure.

Pûr'blīnd, *a.* [From obs. *poreblind.*] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

Pûr'blīnd-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being purblind; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

Pûr'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Pûr'chase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURCHASED (pûr'chest, 42, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURCHASING.] [Fr. *pourchasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly; O. Fr. *porchacer*, from *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, *chacier*, to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy. **2.** To obtain by any outlay.

Pûr'chase, *n.* **1.** Acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent. **2.** A thing bought; property; possession; acquisition. **3.** Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

Pûr'chas-er, *n.* One who purchases any thing; a buyer; a vendee.

Pūre, *a.* [*compar.* PURER; *superl.* PUREST.] [Lat. *purus.*] **1.** Separate from all extraneous matter or defilement; free from mixture. **2.** Free from that which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; — used in figurative senses. **3.** Unconnected with any thing else; mere; absolute.

Syn. — Unmixed; clear; simple; real; true; genuine; unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; untarnished; unstained; stainless; clean; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; chaste; unpolluted; undefiled; immaculate; innocent; guiltless; guileless; holy.

Pūre'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a pure manner; innocently; genuinely; guilelessly; chastely. **2.** Without connection with, or dependence upon, any thing else; merely; absolutely.

Pūre'ness, *n.* The state of being pure; an unmixed state; clearness; simplicity; purity; innocence; genuineness; guilelessness; chasteness.

Pûr'fle (pûr'fl) *v. t.* [O. Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread, Lat. *filum.*] **1.** To embroider. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) To decorate richly.

Pur-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *purgatio*. See PURGE.] Act of purging; act of cleansing or purifying; often, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.

Pûr'ga-tĭve, *a.* Having the power of purging; cathartic.

Pûr'ga-tĭve, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Pûr'ga-tō'ri-al, **Pûr'ga-tō'ri-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Pûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

Pûr'ga-to-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *purgatorium*, from Lat. *purgatorius*. See *infra.*] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation.

Pûrġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURGING.] [Lat. *purgare*, contracted from Lat. *purum agere*, to make clean.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. **2.** To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine. **3.** To clear from guilt or moral defilement. **4.** (*Law.*) To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

Pûrġe, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification. **2.** To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines.

Pûrġe, *n.* **1.** Act of purging. **2.** That which purges; *especially*, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Pûr'ġer, *n.* One who, or that which, purges or cleanses.

Pū'ri-fi-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of purifying; act or operation of cleansing or of removing foreign substances. **2.** Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially. **3.** A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

Pu-rĭf'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving or tending to purify.

Pū'ri-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

Pū'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURIFYING.] [Lat. *purificare*, from Lat. *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection. **2.** Hence, in figurative uses, (*a.*) To free from guilt or moral defilement. (*b.*) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement. (*c.*) To free from improprieties or barbarisms.

Pū'ri-fȳ, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

Pūr'ĭsm, *n.* Quality of being pure or nice, especially in the choice of language.

Pū'rist, *n.* One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, especially in the choice of language.

Pū'ri-tan, *n.* [From *pure.*] **1.** (*Eng. Church.*) A dissenter from the Church of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. **2.** One scrupulous and strict in his religious life.

Pū'ri-tan, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characterizing the Puritans.

Pū'ri-tăn'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Puritans, or
Pū'ri-tăn'ic-al, } their doctrines and practice. **2.** Precise in observance of religious requirements; overscrupulous; rigid.

Pū'ri-tăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

Pū'ri-tan-ĭsm, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

Pū'ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *puritas*, from *purus*, pure.] Condition of being pure; as, (*a.*) Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter. (*b.*) Freedom from foulness or dirt. (*c.*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin. (*d.*) Freedom from any sinister or improper views. (*e.*) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases.

Syn. — Cleanness; clearness; genuineness; chastity; innocence; sincerity, &c.

Pûrl, *n.* [Contr. fr. *purfile*, *purfle*, q. v. Cf. PURL, *v. i.*] **1.** An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe. **2.** An inversion of stitches in knitting. **3.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid. **4.** A gentle murmur, as of a brook. **5.** Malt liquor, medicated or spiced.

Pûrl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURLING.] [Sw. *porla*, D. *borrelen.*] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as running water does. **2.** To mantle, as in a glass.

Pûrl, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

Pûr'lieū, *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, free, and *lieu*, place, orig. applied to land near a royal forest, but free from the forest laws.] The outer portion of any place; environs.

Pûr'lĭn, } *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *pour*, for, or *par*, through,
Pûr'lĭne, } and *ligne*, line.] (*Arch.*) A piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle.

Pur-loin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURLOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURLOINING.] [O. Fr. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, to retard, delay, from *pur*, *por*, *pour*, for, and *loin*, far, far off.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer.

Pur-loin'er, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

Pûr'ple (pûr'pl), *a.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Of, or exhibiting, a color composed of red and blue. **2.** Imperial; regal; — so called from the color having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority.

Pûr'ple, *n.* [Lat. *purpura*, Gr. πορφύρα, orig. the purple-fish, a shell fr. which the color was obtained.] **1.** A purple color. **2.** Imperial government in the Roman empire, as a *purple* robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperor. **3.** *pl.* (*Med.*) Spots of a livid color on the skin.

Pûr'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURPLING.] To make purple; to dye of a deep red.

Pûr'pōrt, *n.* [O. Fr., from *pur*, *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry.] Design or tendency; meaning; import.

Pûr'pōrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURPORTING.] To intend; to mean; to signify.

Pûr'pŏse (pûr'pus), *n.* [O. Fr. *purpos*, *pourpos*, *propos*, Lat. *propositum.* See PROPOSE.] Object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion.

On purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object.

Syn. — Design; end; intention; aim. See DESIGN.

Pûr'pŏse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURPOSED (pûr'pust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURPOSING.] To determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished; to intend; to design; to resolve.

Pûr'pŏse, *v. i.* To design; to intend; to mean.

Pûr'pŏse-ly, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

Pûr'pūre, *n.* [Lat. *purpura.* See PURPLE.] (*Her.*) Purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left of the escutcheon.

Pûrr, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

Pûrse, *n.* [Low Lat. *bursa*, *byrsa*, from Gr. βύρσα, hide, skin, leather.] **1.** A kind of small bag, used to carry money in. **2.** Hence, a treasury. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present.

Pûrse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURSED (pûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURSING.] **1.** To put in a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse.

Pûrse'-nĕt, *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.

Pûrse'-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth; elated with riches.

Pûrs'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard.

Pûrs'i-ness, *n.* State of being pursy or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

Pûrs'lain, *n.* The same as PURSLANE.

Pûrs'lane (45), *n.* [From Lat. *porcilaca*, i. q. *portulaca*, corruption of *porcilaca.*] (*Bot.*) An annual plant, with fleshy, succulent leaves, often used as a pot-herb, for salads, &c.

Pur-sū'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.

Pur-sū'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.

Pur-sū'ant, *a.* [From *pursue.*] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable; according.

Pur-sūe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURSUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURSUING.] [Fr. *poursuivre*, Lat. *prosequi*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake. **2.** To use measures to obtain. **3.** To proceed along, with a view to some end or object. **4.** To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue. **5.** To follow as an example; to imitate.

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See FOLLOW.

Pur-sūe', *v. i.* **1.** To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse. [*A Gallicism.*] **2.** (*Law.*) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party.

Pur-sū'er, *n.* One who pursues; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

Pur-sūit' (30), *n.* **1.** Act of following with haste, either for sport or in hostility. **2.** Endeavor to attain to or gain. **3.** Course of business or occupation.

Syn. — Chase; search; proceeding; occupation; prosecution.

Pûr'sŭi-vant, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, from *poursuivre.* See PURSUE.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

Pûrs'y, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push, thrust, heave, *pousse*, the heaves, asthma. See PUSH.] **1.** Inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick. **2.** Hence, short-breathed.

Pū'rụ-lent (110), *a.* [Lat. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris*, pus, matter.] (*Med.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus or matter.

Pur-vey', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURVEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURVEYING.] [Fr. *pourvoir*, Lat. *providere.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** To furnish or provide, as with provisions, or the like. **2.** To procure; to get.

Pur-vey', *v. i.* To purchase or procure provisions; to provide; to cater.

Pur-vey'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act or process of providing or procuring; procurement. **2.** That which is provided; provisions; food.

Pur-vey'or, *n.* One whose business is to make provision [for the table; a caterer.

Pûr'view (-vū), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *purveu*, *purview*, N. Fr. *dourvu*, provided, p. p. of *pourvoir.* See PURVEY.] **1.** (*Law.*) The body of a statute. **2.** Hence, the limit or scope of a statute. **3.** Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

Pŭs, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. πύος, πύον.] (*Med.*) The yellowish-white liquid produced by the process of suppuration.

Push, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUSHED (pŏosht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUSHING.] [Fr. *pousser*, Lat. *pulsare*, intens. form of *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, knock, push.] **1.** To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure. **2.** To press or urge forward; to drive. **3.** To embarrass by arguments.

Syn. — To urge; press; impel; importune.

Push, *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust. **2.** To make an effort, advance, or attack. **3.** To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

Push, *n.* **1.** A thrust with the end of a thing. **2.** Any pressure, impulse, or force applied. **3.** An assault or attack. **4.** Circumstances which press or push one; emergency; exigency; extremity. **5.** A little swelling or pustule.

Push'er, *n.* One who pushes.

Pŭ'sil-la-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit.

Syn. — Cowardliness; pusillanimousness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Pū'sil-lăn'i-mŏus, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, dim. of *pusus*, a little boy, dim. of *puer*, a

boy, and *animus*, the mind.] **1.** Destitute of a manly or courageous strength and firmness of mind. **2.** Evincing weakness of mind or want of courage.

Syn. — Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

Pū/sil-lăn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

Puss, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, and a fur tippet; Ir. *pus*, a cat; Lat. *pusa*, a little girl, *pusus*, a little boy.] **1.** A cat; — a fondling appellation. **2.** A hare; — so called by sportsmen.

Puss'y, *n.* A puss; — a diminutive of *puss*, used as a fondling name for a cat.

Pŭst'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *pustulare*, *pustulatum*, from *pustula*. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pŭst'ule, *n.* [Lat. *pustula*, i. q. *pusula*, from *pus*, pus, matter.] (*Med.*) An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Pŭst'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of, or covered with, pustules.

Put, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTING.] [Fries. *putje*, allied to W. *pwtian*, *pwtiaw*, to butt, poke, thrust.] **1.** To move in any direction; to thrust; to push. **2.** To place; to lay; to set; hence, **3.** To cause to be or exist in a specified relation; to bring to a mental or moral condition, or to the possession of an attribute or quality, or into a state that is specified.

☞ In these uses, the word is modified by prepositions or by adverbs; as, with *in*, to introduce; with *to*, to apply; with *upon*, to impose, &c.

4. To place before for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention of. **5.** *Especially*, to state in language; to express. **6.** To incite; to urge.

To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. — *To be put to it*, to have difficulty.

Syn. — To place. — To *put* is generic, viz., to dispose of in any situation; to *place* is to *put* in a specific situation; a plant may be *put* into a flower-pot and then *placed* in the greenhouse.

Put, *v. i.* **1.** To go or move. **2.** To steer; to direct.

To put about (*Naut.*), to change direction; to tack. — *To put forth*, to shoot, bud, or germinate. — *To put up*, to take lodgings; to lodge. — *To put up with*, (*a.*) To overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment. (*b.*) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction.

Put, *n.* An action of distress.

Pŭt, *n.* [Lat. *putus*, a boy. Cf. *infra*.] A rustic; a clown.

Pū'ta-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *putativus*, from *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose.] Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Put'lŏg, *n.* (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid.

Put'-ŏff, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion.

Pu-trĕd'i-noŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *putredo*, rottenness, from *putrere*, to be rotten.] Proceeding from, or partaking of, putrefaction; stinking.

Pū'tre-făc'tion, *n.* [See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying. **2.** Condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied.

Pū'tre-făc'tīve, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to putrefaction. **2.** Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

Pū'tre-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTREFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTREFYING.] [Lat. *putrefacere*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to rot. **2.** To corrupt or foul. **3.** To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous.

Pū'tre-fȳ, *v. i.* To become putrid; to decay offensively; to rot.

Pu-trĕs'çençe, *n.* State of being putrescent.

Pu-trĕs'cent, *a.* [Lat. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere*, to grow rotten, inchoative form of *putrere*, to be rotten.] **1.** Becoming putrid. **2.** Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

Pu-trĕs'çi-ble, *a.* Liable to become putrid.

Pū'trid, *a.* [Lat. *putridus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, from *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, from *putere*, to stink, to be rotten.] **1.** Tending to dissolution or decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter.

Pu-trĭd'i-ty, **Pū'trid-ness**, *n.* State of being putrid; corruption; putrefaction.

Pŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTERING.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle; to potter.

Pŭt'tock, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] A species of kite; also, sometimes, the common buzzard. [*Eng.*]

Pŭt'ty, *n.* [Fr. *potée*.] A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.

Pŭt'ty, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTYING.] To cement or fill up with putty.

Pŭz'zle (pŭz'zl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUZZLING.] [Cf. POSE.] **1.** To involve in perplexity; to put to a stand; to nonplus. **2.** To make intricate.

Syn. — To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

Pŭz'zle, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

Pŭz'zle, *n.* **1.** Something, especially a toy, which perplexes. **2.** State or condition of being puzzled; perplexity.

Pŭz'zler, *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

Pȳe, *n.* See PIE.

Pȳ'gärg, *n.* [Lat. *pygargus*, Gr. πύγαργος, literally white rump, from πυγή, the rump, and ἀργός, white.] A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. [*Obs.*]

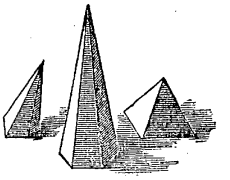
Pyg-mē'an (124), **Pȳg'my**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish.

Pȳg'my, *n.* [Lat. *pygmæus*, Gr. πυγμαῖος, from πυγμή, the fist, a measure of length, about 13⅓ inches.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. **2.** Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pȳ-lŏr'ic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pȳ-lō'rus, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρός, from πύλη, a gate.] (*Anat.*) The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestine.

Pȳr'a-mĭd, *n.* [Lat. *pyramis*, *pyramidis*, from Gr. πυραμίς, πυραμίδος, Egypt. *piromi*.] **1.** A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top. **2.** An edifice in the shape above described.



Pyramids.

Py-răm'i-dal, *a.* **1.** Pyramidical; tapering to a point. **2.** Relating to the pyramids.

Pȳr'a-mĭd'ic, **Pȳr'a-mĭd'ic-al**, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

Pȳre, *n.* [Lat. *pyra*, Gr. πυρά, from πῦρ, fire.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

Pȳr'e-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. πυρετός, fever, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

Pȳr'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pear.

Pȳ-rī'tēs, *n.* [Lat., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, from πῦρ, fire, because iron pyrites gives sparks with steel.] (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster.

Pȳ-rĭt'ic, **Pȳ-rĭt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of, or resembling, pyrites.

Pȳr'o-lĭg'ne-oŭs, **Pȳr'o-lĭg'nic**, *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and Lat. *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*, wooden.] (*Chem.*) Generated or procured by the distillation of wood, as a kind of acetic acid holding in solution oily impurities.

Pȳ-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

Pȳr'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. πυρομαντεία, from πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by fire.

Pȳr'o-măn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

Pȳ-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

Pȳ-rŏph'o-răs, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and φέρειν, to bear, φορός, bearing.] (*Chem.*) A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

Pȳr'o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully, to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nic, **Pȳr'o-tĕch'nic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nics, *n. sing.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and τέχνη, an art.] The art of making fireworks, especially for purposes of public amusement or rejoicing; pyrotechny.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'ny, *n.* The same as PYROTECHNICS.

Pȳr'ox-ēne, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ξένος, a stranger; — so called because it was supposed to be a

stranger, or not to belong to the lava where it occurred.] (*Min.*) A mineral; augite.

Pyr'rhic (pĭr'rik), *n.* **1.** (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two short syllables. **2.** An ancient military dance, to the accompaniment of the flute.

Pyr'rhic, *a.* [Gr. πυρρίχιος, belonging to the πυρρίχη, (sc. ὑρχησις), a kind of war-dance, so called from Πύρριχος, the inventor, from πύρριχος, red.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, an ancient military dance.

Pyr'rho-nĭsm (pĭr'ro-), *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics.] Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyr'rho-nĭst, *n.* [thing.] A skeptic; one who doubts of every

Pyth'a-gō're-an, or **Py-thăg'o-rē'an**, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Pyth'a-gō're-an, or **Py-thăg'o-rē'an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy.

Py-thăg'o-rĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Pyth'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pythius*, Gr. Πύθιος, belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

Pythian games (*Gr. Antiq.*), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in nine, afterwards once in five, years.

Pyth'o-ness, *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. **2.** A sort of witch.

Pyx, *n.* [Lat. *pyxis*, Gr. πυξίς, a box, esp. of box-wood, fr. πύξος, Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree or box-wood.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The box in which the host is kept. **2.** A box used, in English coinage, as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal, before they are sent from the mint. **3.** (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended.

Q.

Q (kū), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound, which is the same as that of *k*, or *c hard*. It is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 86.

☞ The English name of the letter, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail, the form being the same as that of O, with a tail added. Some, however, regard the form as a contraction of *cv* or *cu*.

Quăck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUACKED (kwăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUACKING.] [Ger. *quaken*, D. *kwakken*, *kwaken*, Icel. *qvaka*, to twitter, sigh.] **1.** To cry like the common domestic duck. **2.** To boast. **3.** To act as a quack.

Quăck, *n.* **1.** The cry of the domestic duck. **2.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric. **3.** Hence, one who boastfully pretends to knowledge of any kind, not possessed.

Syn. — Empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

Quăck, *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks.

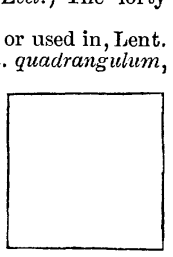
Quăck'er-y, *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

Quăck'ish, *a.* Like a quack; boastful; trickish.

Quad'ra-ges'i-mà, *n.* [Lat., from *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, from *quadraginta*, forty.] (*Eccl.*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quad'ra-ges'i-mal, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

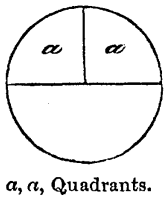
Quad'răn-gle (kwŏd'răng-gl), *n.* [Lat. *quadrangulum*, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides. **2.** (*Arch.*) A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.



Quadrangle.

Quad-răn'gu-lar, *a.* Having four angles, and consequently four sides.

Quad'rant, *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle; an arc of 90°. **2.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, &c.



a, *a*, Quadrants.

Quad-răn'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

Quad'rat, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Print.*) A piece of type-metal cast lower than the letters, so as to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed, where it is placed.

Quad'rate, *a.* [Lat. *quadratus*, squared, p. p. of *quadrare*, to make four-cornered, to square, make square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** Having four equal and parallel sides, and four right angles; square. **2.** Divisible by four. **3.** Hence, square; even; equal; exact. **4.** Suited; applicable; correspondent. [TILE.

Quad'rate, *n.* **1.** A square. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Same as QUAR-

Quad'rāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRATING.] [See QUADRATE, *a.*] To agree; to be accommodated; to suit; to correspond; to square.

Quad-răt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a square; square.

Quadratic equation (*Alg.*), an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quad'ra-tūre (53), *n.* [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** The finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle. **2.** A quadrate; a square. **3.** (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees.

Quad-rĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *quadriennis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Comprising four years. **2.** Occurring once in four years.

Quad'ri-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quad'ri-lăt'er-al, *n.* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lĭt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, *littera*, letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Qua-drille' (kwa-drĭl' *or* ka-drĭl') *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** A game played by four persons with forty cards. **2.** A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, four couples of dancers being in each set.

Quad-rill'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *quater*, four times, and Low Lat. *millio*, a million.] According to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

Quad'ri-rēme, *n.* [Lat. *quadriremis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A galley with four benches of oars or rowers.

Quad'ri-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quad'ri-vălve, *n.* [From Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] One of a set of four folds or leaves serving for a door.

Quad-rōōn', *n.* [Fr. *quarteron*, Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quatuor*, four.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person quarter-blooded.

Quad'rų-māne, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

Quad'rų-ped, *a.* [Lat. *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having four feet.

Quad'rų-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet; — often restricted to the mammals.

Quad'rų-ple, *a.* [Lat. *quadruplus*, from *quatuor*, four.] Fourfold; four times told. [fourfold amount.

Quad'rų-ple, *a.* Four times the sum or number; a

Quad'rų-ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRUPLING.] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold.

Quad'rų-ple, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four.

Quad-rų'pli-cate, *n.* Four-fold; four times repeated.

Quad-rų'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRUPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRUPLICATING.] [Lat. *quadruplicare*, *quadruplicatum*, from *quadruplex*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to quadruple.

Quad'ru-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of quadrupling, or making fourfold.

Quæ're, *v. i.* [Lat.] Inquire; question; query; — used as a memorandum signifying doubt or the desirableness of an investigation.

Quăff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAFFED (kwăft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAFFING.] [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood, to coif, to intoxicate, make tipsy; from *coiffe*, a hood. See COIF.] To drink down; to drink copiously of.

Quăff, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Quăff'er, *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely.

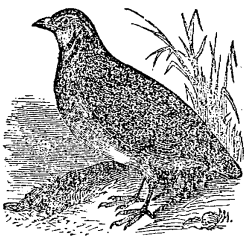
Quăg'gy, *a.* [See QUAGMIRE.] Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

Quăg'mīre, *n.* [From O. Eng. *guag*, or *guagge*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *mire*] Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

Quạ'haug (kwaw'hog), *n.* [Abbrev. from Narraganset Ind. *poquaŧhock.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of clam having the inside shell tipped with purple. [*New Eng.*]

Quāil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAILING.] [A.-S. *cwelan*, to die, perish. Cf. QUELL.] To become quelled; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

Quāil, *n.* [O. Fr. *quaille*, It. *quaglia*, O. H. Ger. *wahtala*, N. H. Ger. *wachtel.*] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird closely allied to the partridge of Europe.



Common Quail.

☞ In the United States the name is loosely used for *ruffed grouse.*

Quāint, *a.* [O. Fr. *cointe*, cultivated, amiable, agreeable; from Lat. *cognitus*, acquainted, and partly from *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, polished.] **1.** Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant. **2.** Hence, showing excess of art. **3.** Odd and antique; curious and fanciful.

Syn. — Ingenious; artful; far-fetched; affected; odd; whimsical; singular; unusual. — *Quaint*, in our early writers, meant *strange* or *hadden*, and hence *ingenious.* In this sense it often occurs in Shakespeare; as, a *quaint* device, *quaintly* written, &c., and is used as a term of praise. Gradually, however, there sprang up a perverted ingenuity in such writers as Quarles, and many among the Puritans, to which we now give the name of *quaintness.* It is something queer and almost laughable, but not foolish. The *quaint* writers have usually strong thought, but a strange and whimsical way of expressing it. Their wit is odd as well as sly; their images are often far-fetched or unnatural, and there is a strange contrast between the gravity of their thoughts and the fanciful or whimsical garb in which they are presented. Hence, the word became a term of dispraise, denoting *affected*, which Johnson declared to be its meaning in his day. At present (perhaps from a deference to the old writers mentioned) it has received the united sense of *antique* and *odd.*

Quāint'ly, *adv.* In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully.

Quāint'ness, *n.* Quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art; oddness; strangeness.

Quāke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAKED (kwākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAKING.] [A.-S. *cwacian.*] **1.** To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion. **2.** To shake or tremble, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind.

Syn. — To shake; vibrate; tremble; quiver; shudder.

Quāke, *n.* A tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

Quāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** One of the religious sect the members of which are called also *Friends.* Their early preachers were thrown by their violent enthusiasm into *quakings* or convulsions and distortions of the limbs.

Quaker gun, an imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, in order to deceive the enemy; — so called from its inoffensive character. [*Amer.*]

Quāk'er-ĭsh, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.

Quāk'er-ĭşm, *n.* The peculiar character, manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

Qual'i-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qual'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of qualifying, or condition of being qualified. **2.** Any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for a place, or enables him to sustain any character with success. **3.** Act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted; hence, abatement; diminution.

Qual'i-fīed, *p. a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited.

Syn. — Competent; fit; adapted. — A man is *competent* to a task or duty when he has the powers which are requisite for its performance; he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been trained into an acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it. Many are *competent* to employments which they are utterly *unqualified* to enter upon at once.

Qual'i-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

Qual'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUALIFYING.] [Lat. *qualificare*, from Lat. *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character; to supply with legal power or capacity. **2.** To reduce, by consideration or enumeration of qualities, from a general, undefined, or comprehensive, to a particular or restricted form; to limit. **3.** Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

Syn. — To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; modify; restrict; restrain.

Qual'i-fȳ, *v. i.* To be or become qualified.

Qual'i-ty (kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Lat. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, how or so constituted, such.] **1.** Condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature relatively considered. **2.** Special or temporary character. **3.** That which makes, or helps to make, any thing such as it is; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute. **4.** Superior birth or station; high rank.

Syn. — Attribute; property; accomplishment; fashion.

Quälm (kwäm), *n.* [A.-S. *cwealm*, *cwelm*, death, slaughter, pestilence, from *cwellan*, to slay. Cf. QUELL.] **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain. **2.** Hence, *especially*, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach. **3.** Hence, a scruple of conscience.

Quälm'ish (kwäm'ish), *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

Quan'da-ry, or **Quan-dā'ry** (112), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity.

Quạn'ti-tā'tĭve, *a.* Relating to quantity.

Quạn'ti-ty, *n.* [Lat. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much, from *quam*, how.] **1.** The property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; that which answers the question "How much?" Hence, *in specific uses*, (*a.*) (*Logic.*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes or relations. (*b.*) (*Gram.*) The relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable. (*c.*) (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone. **2.** That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; *especially*, (*Math.*), any thing to which mathematical processes are applicable. **3.** A certain portion or part; sometimes, a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion.

Quạn'tum, *n.* [Lat., from *quantus*, how great, how much.] Quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tīne (110), *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty, forty days, quarantine, L. Lat. *quarentena*, *quadragintana*, from Lat. *quadraginta*, forty.] **1.** A space of forty days. **2.** *Specifically*, the term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, inhibition of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rel), *n.* [O. Eng. *querele*, from Lat. *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] An angry contest; a falling out.

Syn. — Brawl; broil; squabble; affray; feud; tumult; contest; dispute; altercation; contention.

Quar'rel, *n.* [See QUARRY.] **1.** An arrow with a square head. [*Obs.*] **2.** A diamond-shaped pane of glass.

Quar'rel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARRELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARRELING. See the n.] **1.** To dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out. **2.** To find fault.

Quar'rel-er, *n.* One who quarrels; a wrangler.

Quar'rel-sŏme (kwŏr'rel-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rȳ), *n.* [O. Eng. *quarre*, from Lat. *quadrum*, something square, O. Fr. *quarré*, from Lat. *quadratus*, square, *quadratum*, a square.] An arrow with a square head; a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

Quar'ry, *n.* [Fr. *curée*, O. Fr. *corée*, fr. Lat. *cor*, the heart.] Game; *especially*, the game hunted for by hawking.

Quar'ry, *n.* [Low Lat. *quadraria*, *quatraria*, a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, from *quadrus lapis*, *quadratus*. See QUARRY, *supra*.] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.

Quar'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARRYING.] To dig or take from a quarry..

Quart, *n.* [Lat. *quartus*, *quarta*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. **2.** A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

Quar'tan, *a.* [Lat. *quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Of, or pertaining to, the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

Quar'tan, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Med.*) An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

Quar'ter, *n.* [Lat. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided, or is regarded as divided; — hence, *in specific uses*, (*a.*) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds. (*b.*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (*c.*) (*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. (*d.*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. (*e.*) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (*f.*) (*Far.*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel. (*g.*) A term of study in a seminary, college, &c.; properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter than this period. (*h.*) Part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern. (*i.*) A region; a territory. (*j.*) A division of a town, county, or the like; a district; a locality. **2.** Proper station; specific place; assigned position. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) *pl.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle. (*b.*) *pl.* Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) *pl.* A station or encampment occupied by troops. (*d.*) Hence, merciful treatment shown to an enemy.

Quar'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARTERING.] **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** To furnish with shelter or entertainment. **3.** (*Her.*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

To quarter arms (*Her.*), to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four or more parts, the family arms being placed in the first.

Quar'ter, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

Quar'ter-age, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

Quar'ter-day, *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.

Quar'ter-deck, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.

Quar'ter-foil, *n.* [Eng. *quarter* and *foil*.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.

Quar'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Assignment of quarters for soldiers. **2.** (*Her.*) Division of a shield containing many coats. **3.** (*Arch.*) A series of small upright posts.

Quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of a fourth part. **2.** Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

Quar'ter-ly, *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times during a year. [year.

Quar'ter-ly, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a

Quar'ter-mas'ter, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, &c., for the army, and superintends the supplies. **2.** (*Naut.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c., under the direction of the master.

Quar'tern, *n.* [Lat. *quartarius*, a fourth part, quartern, gill.] **1.** The fourth part of a pint; a gill. **2.** The fourth part of a peck. **3.** A loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar'ter-round, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding, the section of which is exactly or approximately a quadrant, or the fourth part of a circle.

Quar'ter-ses'sions (-sĕsh'unz), *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county.

Quar'ter-staff, *n.* A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense; — so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end.

Quar-tĕt' } *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*, fourth,
Quar-tĕtte' } a fourth part, fr. Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. (*b.*) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.

Quar'tile, *n.* [Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or ninety degrees.

Quar'to, *n.*; *pl.* QUAR'TŌS. [Lat., from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; in present usage, a book of a squarish form, corresponding to that formerly made by folding a sheet twice.

Quar'to, *a.* Having the form or size of a quarto.

Quartz (kwôrts, 108), *n.* [M. & N. H. Ger. *quarz*, Fr. *quartz*.] (*Min.*) Pure silex, occurring crystallized, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque.

Quartz-ōse' (125), **Quartz'oŭs**, **Quartz'y** (108), } *a.* Containing quartz; partaking of the nature of quartz; resembling quartz.

Quash, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUASHED (kwŏsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUASHING.] [Lat. *quassare*, to shake, shatter, shiver, intensive form of *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake, shatter.] **1.** To beat down or beat in pieces. **2.** Hence, to crush; to subdue; to put down summarily and completely. **3.** [O. Fr. *quasser*, N. Fr. *casser*, from Lat. *cassare*, to annihilate, annul, from *cassus*, empty, vain.] (*Law.*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

Quā'sī. [Lat.] As if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; — used as a prefix or first member of a compound.

Quăss, *n.* [Russ., Pol., & Bohem. *kwass*.] A thin, sour beer, much used by the Russians, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal.

Quas-sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *quassatio*, from *quassare*, to shake.] Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

Quas'siȧ (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ *or* kwăsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From the name of a negro, *Quassy*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.] A bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America. The wood and bark are employed in medicine.

Qua-tĕr'na-ry, *n.* [Lat *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four.

Qua-tĕr'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of four; by fours.

Qua-tĕr'ni-on, *n.* [Lat. *quaternio*, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** The number four. **2.** A set of four parts, objects, or individuals. **3.** (*Math.*) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinominal form.

Quą'ter-on, *n.* See QUADROON.

Quat'rāin (42), *n.* [Fr., from *quatre*, Lat. *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Quā'ver, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAVERING.] [O. Eng. *quave*, to shake, to tremble, allied to L. Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake, to be soft, from *quabbel*, *quabbe*, a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap. Cf. QUIVER.] **1.** To tremble; to vibrate; to shake. **2.** To shake the voice; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; also, to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

Quā'ver, *n.* **1.** A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. **2.** (*Music.*) An eighth note. See EIGHTH.

Quay (kē), *n.* [See KEY.] A mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river.

Quēach'y, *a.* [From *queach*, a modif. of *quick*.] Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

Quēan, *n.* [A.-S. *cwêne*, woman, harlot, Goth. *qvens*, *qveins*, Icel. *qvinna*, *kona*, *qven*, allied to Gr. γυνή, Ir. *coinne*, a woman.] **1.** A woman; a girl. **2.** *Especially*, a low woman; a wench; a slut.

Quēa'si-ness, *n.* State of being queasy; nausea.

Quēa'sy, *a.* [Icel. *qveisa*, belly-ache, pains in the stomach.] **1.** Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea. **2.** Fastidious; squeamish. **3.** Causing nausea.

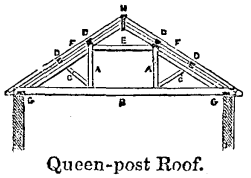
Queen, *n.* [O. Eng. *quene*, A.-S. *cwên*, wife, queen, Icel. *qvân*, *qvon*, woman, wife. See QUEAN.] **1.** The consort of a king. **2.** A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom. **3.** The sovereign of a swarm of bees.

Queen-consort, the wife of a reigning king. — *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king. — *Queen-mother*, a queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. — *Queen-regent*, or *queen-regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right. — *Queen's bench*, a court of record in England, which is so called during

the life of a queen. — *Queen's metal*, an alloy imitating silver, composed of nine parts of tin and one part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth.

Queen, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

Queen'-pōst, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.



Queen-post Roof.

AA, queen-posts; B, tie-beam; CC, struts or braces; DD, purlins; E, straining beam; FF, common rafters; GG, wall-plates; H, ridge-piece.

Queer, *a.* [*compar.* QUEERER; *superl.* QUEEREST.] [N. H. Ger. *queer*, *quer*, cross, oblique, athwart, M. & O. H. Ger. *twer*, A.-S. *thweor*, *thweorh*, Icel. *thwer*, Goth. *thwairhs*. Cf. THWART.] Going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.

Queer'ly, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

Queer'ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity.

Quĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUELLING.] [A.-S. *cwelian*, *cwellan*, Icel. *qvelia*. See KILL.] **1.** To subdue; to put down. **2.** To reduce to peace; to cause to cease.

Syn. — To crush; overpower; quiet; allay; calm.

Quĕll'er, *n.* One who quells; one who crushes.

Quĕnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUENCHED (kwĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUENCHING.] [A.-S. *cwencan*, *âcwencan*, allied to *cwînan*, *âcwînan*, to languish, *cwincan*, *âcwincan*, to decrease, disappear.] **1.** To extinguish; to put out, as fire. **2.** Hence, to put an end to, as something warm, ardent, burning, or the like.

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check; destroy.

Quĕnch'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

Quĕnch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, quenches.

Quĕnch'less, *a.* Incapable of being quenched.

Syn. — Inextinguishable; unquenchable; irrepressible.

Quĕr'çĭt-ron, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] **1.** The bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. **2.** The inner bark of this tree, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow.

Quĕr'i-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *querimonia*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Quē'rist (89), *n.* [Lat. *quærere*, to search for, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.

Quĕrn, *n.* [A.-S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*, Icel. *qvörn*, Goth. *qvairnus*, allied to Ger. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*, Eng. *corn*, Lat. *granum*.] A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Quĕr'ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *querulus* and *querulosus*, from *queri*, to complain.] **1.** Apt to repine, or habitually complaining. **2.** Expressing complaint.

Syn. — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

Quĕr'ų-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a querulous manner

Quĕr'ų-loŭs-ness, *n.* State of being querulous; disposition to complain.

Quē'ry (89), *n.* [Lat. *quære*, imper. of *quærere*, to seek for, to inquire.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

Quē'ry, *v. i.* To ask questions; to make inquiry.

Quē'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUERIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUERYING.] **1.** To seek by questioning; to inquire into. **2.** To doubt of.

Quĕst, *n.* [From Lat. *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, to ask.] Act of seeking, or looking after any thing; attempt to find or obtain; search.

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun, 66), *n.* [Lat. *quæstio*, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask, inquire.] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation. **2.** Discussion; debate; hence, verbal contest. **3.** Investigation; *specifically*, formal investigation as before a tribunal. **4.** That which is asked; a query. **5.** Hence, a subject of investigation or examination.

In question, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion. — *Leading question*, a question which suggests the answer desired. — *Out of the question*, not worthy of, or requiring, consideration; quite impossible. — *Previous question*, the question put to a parliamentary assembly previously to the putting of the principal question; namely, "Shall the main question be now put?" Calling for the *previous question* cuts off further debate.

Syn. — Interrogatory; inquiry; examination; trial; dispute; doubt.

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUESTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUESTIONING.] To ask a question or questions.

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun), *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. **2.** To doubt of; to be uncertain of. **3.** To treat as not entitled to confidence; to call in question.

Syn. — To ask; interrogate; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute; inquire. — We *inquire* for the sake of information; as, to *inquire* one's way. We *question* with closeness in order to gain the whole truth; as, to *question* a messenger as to all the particulars. We *interrogate* by asking questions repeatedly, and often with authority.

Quĕs'tion-a-ble (kwĕst'yun-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. [*Rare.*] **2.** Liable to be doubted or called in question.

Syn. — Disputable; controvertible; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious.

Quĕs'tion-er (kwĕst'yun-er), *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

Quĕs'tion-less (kwĕst'yun-), *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. [*Obs. or rare.*]

Quĕs'tor, *n.* [Lat. *quæstor*, contr. from *quæsitor*, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

Queūe (kū), *n.* [Fr.] See CUE.

Quĭb, *n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *quibble*, q. v. Cf. W. *gwib*, a quick course, a wandering, strolling. See QUIP.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

Quĭb'ble (kwĭb'bl), *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *quidlibet*, what you please.] **1.** An evasion; a cavil; a pretense. **2.** A pun; a low conceit.

Quĭb'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIBBLING.] **1.** To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit. **2.** To pun; to practice punning.

Quĭb'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

Quĭck (kwĭk), *a.* [*compar.* QUICKER; *superl.* QUICKEST.] [A.-S. *cwic*, Icel. *qvikr*, Goth. *qvius*, allied to Lat. *vivus*, from *vivere*, Skr. *dshîw*, to live.] **1.** Alive; living; animate. **2.** Characterized by liveliness; animated; sprightly. **3.** Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow.

Syn. — Expeditious; rapid; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; agile; lively.

Quĭck, *adv.* **1.** In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily. **2.** In a short time; without delay.

Quĭck, *n.* [Eng. *quick*, a., L. Ger. *quick*. Cf. Sw. *qviga*, a heifer; Dan. *quäg*, cattle, that is, living.] **1.** A living animal or plant; *especially*, the hawthorn, quickset. **2.** Hence, the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh; hence, the sensitive part or point.

Quĭck'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUICKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUICKENING.] [A.-S. *cwician*, *cucian*. See QUICK.] **1.** To make alive; to vivify; to reinvigorate. **2.** To make lively, active, or sprightly. **3.** To make quick or rapid.

Syn. — To revive; resuscitate; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

Quĭck'en (kwĭk'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become alive; to become vivified or enlivened. **2.** To move with rapidity.

Quĭck'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

Quĭck'līme, *n.* [See LIME.] (*Chem.*) Any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c., deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter, by exposure to intense heat.

Quĭck'ly, *adv.* Speedily; soon; without delay.

Quĭck'ness, *n.* **1.** Rapidity of motion. **2.** Activity; briskness. **3.** Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. **4.** Sharpness; pungency of taste.

Syn. — Velocity; celerity; rapidity; haste; expedition; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; liveliness; sagacity; shrewdness; penetration; keenness.

Quĭck'sănd, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; *especially*, loose or moving sand mixed with water, and very dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

Quĭck'set, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

Quĭck'set, *a.* Made of quickset.

Quĭck'-sīght'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment.

Quĭck'-sīght'ed-ness (-sīt'ed-nes), *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

Quĭck'sĭl-ver, *n.* [Eng. *quick* and *silver*; so called from its fluidity. See QUICK.] (*Min.*) Mercury. See MERCURY.

Quĭck'stĕp, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively, spirited march.

Quĭck'-wĭt'ted, *a.* Having ready wit.

Quĭd, *n.* A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud.

Quĭd'di-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *quidditas*, from Lat. *quid*, what.] **1.** The essence or nature of a thing. **2.** A trifling nicety; a captious question.

Quĭd-dle (kwĭd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIDDLING.] [Lat. *quid*, what.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to dawdle.

Quĭd'dle, } *n.* One who spends time in trifling nice-
Quĭd'dler, } ties.

Quĭd'nŭnc, *n.* [Lat., What now?] One who is curious to know every thing that passes.

Quī-ĕs'çe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIESCED (kwī-ĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIESCING.] [Lat. *quiescere*, from *quies*, rest, quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

Quī-ĕs'çençe, } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being qui-
Quī-ĕs'çen-çy, } escent; rest; repose. **2.** Rest of the mind. **3.** (*Gram.*) Silence; the having no sound, as of a letter.

Quī-ĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *quiescens*, p. pr. of *quiescere*. See QUIESCE.] **1.** Being in a state of repose; still; not moving. **2.** Not ruffled with passion; quiet; dormant. **3.** (*Gram.*) Not sounded; silent; mute.

Quī'et, *a.* [*compar.* QUIETER; *superl.* QUIETEST.] [Lat. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere*, to rest, keep quiet.] **1.** Being in a state of rest; not moving. **2.** Free from alarm or disturbance. **3.** Not giving offense or trouble; not turbulent.

Syn. — Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; unmolested; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peaceable; meek; contented.

Quī'et, *n.* [Lat. *quies*, *quietis*.] **1.** State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose. **2.** Freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquillity.

Quī'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIETING.] **1.** To stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest. **2.** To calm; to appease; to pacify.

Quī'et-er, *n.* One who, or that which, quiets.

Quī'et-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Peace or tranquillity of mind. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) The system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in an internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

Quī'et-ĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of mystics, who maintained the principles of Quietism.

Quī'et-ĭst'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism.

Quī'et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner.

Quī'et-ness, *n.* State of being quiet; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement.

Syn. — Stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

Quī'e-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *quietudo*, *quietudinis*. See QUIET, *a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

Quī-ē'tus, *n.* [Lat. *quietus*. See QUIET, *a.*] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance.

Quĭll, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *kil*, allied to Lat. *caulis*, a stalk, a quill, influenced perhaps by Fr. *quille*, keel.] **1.** A large, strong feather; — used for writing-pens, &c. **2.** Hence, a pen. **3.** A spine or prickle, as of a porcupine. **4.** A piece of small reed, on which weavers wind thread. **5.** (*Mus.*) The tube of a musical instrument. **6.** Something having the form of a quill.

Quĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUILLING.] **1.** To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. **2.** To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.

Quĭll'ing, *n.* A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

Quĭlt, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress. Ir. *cuilt*, a bed, a bed-tick.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together.

Quĭlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUILTING.] **1.** To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of. **2.** To sew with the stitch used in a quilt.

Quĭlt'er, *n.* One who quilts.

Quĭlt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of forming a quilt. **2.** Act or process of making a quilt or quilts by a party of ladies, especially for some charitable purpose. [*Amer.*] **3.** A figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, &c.

Quĭnçe, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a small tree, so named from *Cydoania*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. It has an acid taste and pleasant flavor, and is much used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade.

Quin-eŭn'cial, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

Quĭn'eunx, *n.* [Lat. from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce.] An arrangement or disposition of things, especially of trees, by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.

Quĭ'nĭne, or **Quĭ-nīne'**, *n.* [Sp. *quinina*, from *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona. **2.** (*Med.*) One of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quĭn'qua-ğĕs'i-mȧ, *a.* [Lat., from *quinquagesimus*, the fiftieth, from *quinquaginta*, fifty.] Fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday which is about the fiftieth day before Easter.

Quin-quăn'gu-lar (kwin-kwăng'gu-lar), *a.* [Lat. *quinquangulus*, from *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quin-quĕn'nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *quinquennalis* and *quinquennis*, from *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

Quĭn'que-vălve, } *a.* [Lat. *quinque*, five, and *val-*
Quĭn'que-vălv'u-lar, } *va*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] (*Bot.*) Having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quĭn'sy, *n.* [Contracted from *squinancy*, q. v.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

Quĭnt, *n.* [Lat. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quĭnt'ain (42), *n.* [L. Lat. *quintana*. Cf. W. *chwintan*, a kind of hymeneal game.] An object to be tilted at.

Quĭnt'al, *n.* [From Ar. *kintâr*, a weight of 100 lbs., and this from Lat. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, from *centeni*, a hundred each, from *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred weight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used.

Quĭnt'an, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

Quin-tĕs'sençe, *n.* [From Lat. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] **1.** (*Alchemy.*) The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, pure or concentrated essence.

Quĭn'tes-sĕn'tial, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quin-tĕt', }
Quin-tĕtte', } *n.* [From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five.] (*Mus.*) A composition
Quin-tĕt'to, } for five voices or instruments.

Quĭnt'ĭle, *n.* [From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from *quĭnque*, five.] (*Astron.*) The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quin-tĭll'ion (kwin-tĭl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *quinque*, five, *quintus*, the fifth.] According to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

Quĭn'tu-ple, *a.* [Lat. *quintuplex*, from *quintus*, fifth, *quinque*, five, and *plicare*, to fold.] Multiplied by five; fivefold.

Quĭn'tu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUINTUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUINTUPLING.] To make fivefold; to multiply by five.

Quĭp, *n.* [See QUIB.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe; a jeer.

Quĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIPPED (kwĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIPPING.] To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.

Quĭp, *v. i.* To scoff; to manifest contempt by derision.

Quīre, *n.* [See CHOIR.] **1.** A body of singers; a choir. **2.** The part of a church where the service is sung.

Quīre, *n.* [From O. Fr. *quayer*, *cayer*, *caïer*, N. Fr. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, from Low Lat. *quaternus*, *quaternum*, *quaternium*, *quaternio*, sheets of paper packed by turns, from Lat. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, from *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

Quīrk (18), *n.* [Allied to *queer*, q. v.] **1.** A sudden turn; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. **2.** A smart taunt or retort.

Quĭt (kwĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIT or QUITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUITTING.] [L. Lat. *quitare*, *quittare*, *quietare*, to dismiss, leave, cede, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet.] **1.** To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit. **2.** To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct. **3.** To discharge, as an obligation or duty. **4.** To have done with; hence, *especially*, to depart from; to forsake; to give up.

Syn. — To leave; relinquish; resign; surrender; discharge; requite. — *Leave* is the generic term; *quit* is more specific and distinctive. Being from the Low Latin *quietare* to leave

quiet or undisturbed, it denotes that we go from a place either with the intention of never returning, or, at least, with no formed design of so doing. Hence, to say that a man has *left* a place or employment, decides nothing as to his returning or resuming it; but to say that he has *quit* the town or the business, is to say that this was considered and understood, at the time, to be a final act.

Quĭt, *a.* Released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved.

☞ This word is sometimes used in the form *quits*, colloquially; as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him.

Quĭt'clāim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUITCLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUITCLAIMING.] [Eng. *quit* and *claim*.] (*Law.*) To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

Quĭt'clāim, *n.* (*Law.*) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

Quīte, *adv.* [Fr. *quitte*, discharged, free, clear. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally. **2.** To a great extent or degree; very; considerably.

Quĭt'rĕnt, *n.* [Eng. *quit* and *rent*.] (*Law.*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.

Quĭt'tançe, *n.* **1.** Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance. **2.** Recompense; repayment.

Quĭv'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *couire*, fr. O. H. Ger. *kochar*, *kohhar*, *chochari*, A.-S. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer*, Icel. *kogur*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Quĭv'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIVERING.] [Cf. QUAVER; also, O. D. *quicker*, vivid, A.-S. *cwiferlice*, anxiously.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion.

Syn. — To quake; shudder; shiver; vibrate; tremble.

Quĭv'ered, *a.* [From *quiver*, *n.*] **1.** Furnished with a quiver. **2.** Sheathed, as in a quiver.

Quï vïve (kē vēv). [Fr., from *qui*, who, and *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre*, to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel, To what party do you belong? i. e., for whom do you cry *vive;* corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

Quix-ŏt'ïe, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

Quĭz, *n.* A word of no meaning coined by Daly, the manager of a Dublin theater, in pursuance of a wager that such a word should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in 24 hours. The letters *q u i z* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager.] **1.** A riddle or obscure question; an enigma. **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** An odd fellow.

Quĭz, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIZZING.] **1.** To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of, by deceiving. **2.** To look sharply and mockingly at; to peer at.

Quĭz'zer, *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them.

Quĭz'zĭc-al, *a.* Comical. [*Colloq.*]

Quĭz'zing-glăss, *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quŏd'li-bet, *n.* [Lat., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtilty. **2.** (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers.

Quoif (kwoif), *n.* [See COIF.] A cap or hood; a coif.

Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** Any external angle; *especially* (*Arch.*), the external angle of a building. **2.** A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes.

Quoit (kwoit), *n.* [D. *koot*, O. D. *kote*, die, knuckle bone; W. *coitan*, *coeten*, a quoit.] A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play.

Quoit, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quŏn'dam, *a.* [Lat., formerly.] Having been formerly; former.

Quō'rum (89), *n.* [Lat., *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom;" with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to transact the business of the whole.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

Quō'tà, *n.* [Lat. *quota* (sc. *pars*), from *quotus*, which or what in number, of what number, how many, from *quot*, how many.] A proportional part or share; or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

Quōt'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted or [cited.

Quo-tā'tion, *n.* [From *quote*.] **1.** Act of quoting or citing. **2.** That which is quoted or cited. **3.** (*Com.*) The naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

Quōte (kwōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUOTING.] [O. Fr. *quoter*, N. Fr. *coter*, to letter, number, to quote, Pr. *quotar*, Sp. & Pg. *cotar*, *acotar*, It. *quotare*, from Lat. *quotus*. See *supra*.] **1.** To cite, as a passage from some author. **2.** (*Com.*) To name the price of.

Syn. — To cite; name; adduce; repeat. — To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness, &c.; and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence. *Quote* is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority, without repeating his exact words.

Quōt'er, *n.* One who cites the words of another.

Quoth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwedhan*, imp. *cwadh*, Goth. *qvithan*, Icel. *qveda*.] Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in the past tenses.

Quo-tĭd'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily, from *quotus*, how many, and *dies*, day.] Occurring or returning daily.

Quo-tĭd'i-an, *n.* Any thing returning daily; *especially* (*Med.*), a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

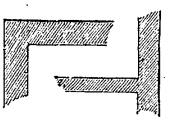
Quō'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [From Lat. *quoties*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many.] (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

R (ar), the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. According to some orthoëpists, it has two distinct sounds, the first heard in *ran*, *free*, *morose;* the second in *her*, *ford*, *starling*. Others regard the second of the two sounds as merely a guttural modification of the first, and not, therefore, essentially differing from it. By most writers, no distinction whatever is admitted, the letter *r* being considered to have one unvarying sound in all cases. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 87–89.

Răb'bet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RABBETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RABBETING.] [Cf. Fr. *raboter*, to plane, plane down, *rabot*, a plane.] **1.** To cut, as the edge of a board, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping. **2.** To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

Răb'bet, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. REBATE, 2.] A cut made upon the edge of a board, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping.



Rabbet.

Răb'bi (răb'bĭ *or* răb'bī), *n.*; *pl.* RĂB'BIS or RĂB'BIES. [Gr. ῥαββί, Heb. *rabî*, my master, from *rab*, master, lord, teacher.] Master; lord; sir; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law.

Răb'bin, *n.* The same as RABBI, q. v.

Rab-bĭn'ĭc, **Rab-bĭn'ĭc-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

Răb'bin-ĭsm, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology.

Răb'bin-ĭst, *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Răb'bit, *n.* [O. D. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent mammal which burrows in the earth. It resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears.

Răb'ble, *n.* [D. *rapalje*, O. & Prov. Fr. *rapaille*, from *râper*, to grate, scrape, to wear out.] **1.** A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob. **2.** The dregs of the people.

Răb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RABBLING.] To insult or drive away by a mob; to mob.

Rab-dŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος, rod, stick, and λόγος, discourse.] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called *Napier's-bones*.

Răb'do-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος, rod, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of rods or wands.

Răb'id, *a.* [Lat. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, rage, from *rabere*, to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging; mad. **2.** Pertaining to hydrophobia.

Răb'id-ness, *n.* Condition of being rabid; madness.

Răb'i-net, *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *rabine*, a kind of pear, a high-grown wood.] A kind of smaller ordnance.

Rā'ĕd, *a.* [Heb. *râkâ*, prob. allied to *rak*, thin, lean.] Empty; beggarly; foolish; worthless; loose in life and manners; — a term expressing contempt.

Rac-coon', *n.* [Fr. *raton*, a little rat, a raccoon. See RAT.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear, but about the size of a common dog.

Raccoon.

Rāçe, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *reiza*, line; not from the Lat. *radix*, root, though in some of its senses influenced by it.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock. **2.** Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength of wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack. **3.** Hence, characteristic quality or disposition. **4.** A root.

Syn. — Lineage; line; family; house; breed; offspring; progeny; issue.

Rāçe, *n.* [A.-S. *ræs*, Icel. *râs*, course, *râsa*, to run.] **1.** A movement or progression of any kind; hence, a method or course of action or effort; train; process. **2.** *Especially*, swift progress; rapid course or motion. **3.** Act or process of running in competition; trial of speed to win a prize, or the like. **4.** A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current. **5.** A canal or watercourse leading from a dam to a water-wheel which it drives.

Rāçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RACED (rāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RACING.] To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

Rāçe, *v. t.* To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race.

Rāçe'-hôrse, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest.

Răç'e-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *racematio*, from *racemari*, to glean, from *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A cluster or bunch, as of grapes.

Ra-çēme', *n.* [Lat. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes, &c., a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes, allied to Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, a berry, especially a grape.] (*Bot.*) A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

Răç'e-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *racemifer*, from *racemus*, raceme, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Rā'çer, *n.* One who races, or contends in a race.

Ra-chĭt'ic (ra-kĭt'ik), *a.* [From Gr. ῥάχις, the spine.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis; rickety.

Ra-chī'tis, *n.* [Gr. ῥαχῖτις (sc. νόσος), from ῥάχις, the spine.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spine; — a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed; the rickets.

Rā'çi-ness, *n.* Quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavor.

Răck, *v. t.* [See RACK, *n.*, *infra.*] **1.** To stretch or strain; hence, to subject to violent treatment; to wrest. **2.** *Specifically*, to stretch on the rack or wheel. **3.** To torment; to torture. **4.** To harass by exaction; to exhaust. **5.** To draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor; to cause to flow off, as pure wine, &c., from its sediment.

Răck, *n.* [Ger. *reck*, D. *rek*, fr. Ger. *recken*, to stretch, D. *rekken*, Goth. *rakyan*, Icel. *rekia*, *rakna*, A.-S. *ræcan*, *ræccan*, to reach, extend.] **1.** An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing; as, (*a.*) An engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated. (*b.*) A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle. (*c.*) A frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging. **2.** A peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together. **3.** (*Mach.*) A straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it.

Răck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RACKED (răkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RACKING.] [See *supra.*] To move or travel with a quick amble, as a horse.

Răck, *v. i.* [See *infra.*] To steam; to rise, or fly as vapor or broken clouds.

Răck, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *racu*, rain, Icel. *rak*, moisture, *raki*, dampness. Cf. REEK.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

Răck, *n.* The same as *arrack*. See ARRACK.

Răck'er, *n.* **1.** One who racks or torments. **2.** A horse that racks, or moves with a racking pace.

Răck'et, *n.* [It. *racchetta*, for *retichetta*, from Lat. *rete*, a net, dim. *reticulum*.] **1.** A sort of elliptical hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle. It is used in tennis and similar games. **2.** A snow-shoe. [*Canada.*] **3.** A broad wooden shoe for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground. **4.** A confused, clattering noise; clamor; din.

Răck'et, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor.

Răck'ing, *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.

Răck'-rĕnt, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Răck'-rĕnt'er, *n.* One who is subjected to pay rack-rent.

Rā'çy, *a.* [*compar.* RACIER; *superl.* RACIEST.] [From *race*, q. v.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich. **2.** Exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language.

Syn. — Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant. — *Racy* refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil; and hence, we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East.

Răd'dle (răd'dl), *v. t.* [From Eng. *reed*. See REED.] To interweave; to twist together.

Răd'dle, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A long stick used in hedging. **2.** A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. **3.** An instrument employed by domestic weavers. [*New England.*]

Rā'di-al, *a.* [From Lat. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam or ray. See RADIUS.] **1.** Pertaining to a radius. **2.** Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body.

Rā'di-ançe, } *n.* The quality of being radiant; vivid
Rā'di-an-çy, } brightness.

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

Rā'di-ant, *a.* [Lat. *radians*, p. pr. of *radiare*, to emit rays or beams, from *radius*, ray.] **1.** Emitting or proceeding from a center; radiating; radiate. **2.** *Especially*, emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendor.

Rā'di-ant-ly, *adv.* With glittering splendor.

Rā'di-ate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body.

Rā'di-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RADIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RADIATING.] [Lat. *radiare*, *radiatum*, from *radius*, ray.] **1.** To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light. **2.** To issue in rays, as light. **3.** To emit rays; to be radiant.

Rā'di-āte, *v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

Rā'di-ate, *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center.

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light. **2.** The divergence of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* That which radiates or emits rays; *especially*, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Răd'i-eal, *a.* [From Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root. **2.** Pertaining to the root or origin; hence, reaching to the principles; thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme. **3.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground. (*b.*) Belonging to the root of a plant. **4.** (*Gram.*) Relating to a root, or ultimate source of derivation.

Radical quantity (*Alg.*), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. — *Radical sign* (*Math.*), the sign $\surd$ (originally the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted.

Syn. — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; entire. — *Radical* and *entire* are frequently interchanged in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. There is, however, an obvious difference between them. *A radical* cure, reform, &c., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; *entire* would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to.

Răd'i-cal, *n.* **1.** (*Philology.*) (*a.*) A primitive word; a root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word. (*b.*) A letter that belongs to the root. **2.** (*Politics.*) One who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation. **3.** (*Chem.*) An element that may be transferred from one combination to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives.

Răd'i-cal-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine or principle of radicals in politics or reformation. [ally.

Răd'i-cal-ly, *adv.* At the origin or root; fundament-

Răd'i-cal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being radical or fundamental.

Răd'i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *radicans*, p. pr. of *radicari*, to strike or take root.] (*Bot.*) Taking root in, or above the ground.

Răd'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RADICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RADICATING.] [Lat. *radicari*, *radicatus*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Răd'i-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Process of taking root deeply. **2.** (*Bot.*) Disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

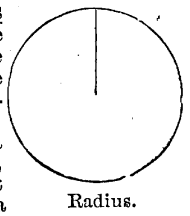
Răd'i-çĕl, *n.* [Dim. of *radix*.] (*Bot.*) A little root.

Răd'i-cle (răd'ĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, *radicis*, root.] (*Bot.*) The rudimentary stem of a plant; the stem of the embryo.

Radicle.

Răd'ish, *n.* [From Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root, an edible root; *especially*, a radish.] (*Bot.*) A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

Rā'di-ŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* RĀ'DI-ŬS-ES [*Rare.*], Lat. *pl.* *RĀ'DI-Ī*. [Lat. See RADIAL.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A right line extending from the center of a circle to the periphery. **2.** (*Anat.*) The exterior bone of the fore-arm.



Radius.

Rā'di-ŭs-vĕc'tor, *n.* [Lat. *radius*, a radius, and *vector*, a bearer, fr. *vehere*, to bear, carry.] (*Math.*) A straight line connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point, or pole, round which it turns, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve, in a system of polar co-ordinates.

Rā'dix, *n.* [Lat., root.] **1.** (*Philology.*) A primitive word, from which spring other words; a radical; a root. **2.** (*Math.*) The fundamental number of any system; a base.

Răf'fle (răf'fl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAFFLING.] [Fr. *rafler*, to carry, or sweep away, *rafler tout*, to sweep stakes, Icel. *hrafla*, to sweep away with the hand, Ger. *raffeln*, to snatch up, to rake. See RAPE.] To engage in a raffle.

Răf'fle (răf'fl), *n.* [See *supra.*] A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of something, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

Răft, *n.* [Icel. *raftr*, a rafter, spar, O. H. Ger. *râfo*, *râvo*, a beam, rafter.] A collection of boards, planks, &c., fastened together, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another.

Răft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAFTING.] To carry on or in a raft.

Răft'er, *n.* [A.-S. *răfter*, D. *rafter*. See RAFT.] A roof-timber of a building.

Răg, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *rag*, a rag, wrinkle, allied to Gr. ῥάκος, a tattered garment, rag, wrinkle; A.-S. *hracod*, raked, ragged, *hracian*, to rake, tear.] **1.** A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; hence, a fragment; a bit; a patch. **2.** *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire. **3.** (*Geol.*) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture.

Răg'a-mŭff'in, *n.* [Eng. *rag* and Prov. Ger. *muffen*, to smell musty, moldy, or rank.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rāġe, *n.* [Lat. *rabies*, from *rabere*, to rave.] **1.** Violent excitement; eager passion. **2.** *Especially*, violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation. **3.** Vehemence of any thing painful or destructive; extreme violence. **4.** The subject of eager desire.

Syn. — Anger; vehemence; excitement; passion; fury. See ANGER.

Rāġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAGING.] **1.** To be furious with anger. **2.** To be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously. **3.** To prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect.

Syn. — To storm; fret; chafe; fume; ravage.

Răg'ĝed (60), *a.* [From *rag.*] **1.** Rent or worn into tatters. **2.** Broken with rough edges; uneven; rough. **3.** Rough with sharp or irregular points; jagged. **4.** Wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags.

Răg'ĝed-ness, *n.* The state of being ragged.

Răg'lan, *n.* A loose overcoat with large sleeves; — so called from Lord *Raglan*. [deals in rags.

Răg'man, *n.*; *pl.* RĂG'MEN. A man who collects or

Ra-gout' (ra-gōō'), *n.* [Fr. *ragoût*, from *ragoûter*, to restore one's appetite; as if from a Lat. word *re-adgustare*, from *gustus*, a tasting, taste.] Fragments of meat, mixed, stewed, and highly seasoned; a stew; a hash.

Răg'stōne, *n.* A dark-gray silicious sandstone.

Răg'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel furnished with projecting pins on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain.

Rāid, *n.* [A.-S. *râd*, a riding, traveling on horseback, from *rîdan*, to ride.] A hostile or predatory incursion; *especially*, an inroad or incursion of mounted men.

Rāil, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rigil*, *rigel*, bar, bolt; D. *rigchel*, Lat. *regula.*] **1.** A piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one post or support to another. **2.** (*Railways.*) A bar of iron, forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A narrow plank on a ship's upper works. (*b.*) A curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, &c.

By rail, by railroad or railway.

Rāil, *n.* [N. Lat. *rallus*, Fr. *râle*, fr. *râler*, to have a rattling in the throat; Eng. *rattle.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird of a greenish-brown color above, and ashy blue with white markings below, found in the United States.

Rail.

Rāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAILING.] To inclose with rails.

Rāil, *v. i.* [Fr. *railler*, to swagger, bluster, scold, as if from a Lat. word *radiculare*, from *radere*, to scrape, grate. Cf. RALLY.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff. [censures.

Rāil'er, *n.* One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, or

Rāil'ing, *n.* **1.** A series of rails; a fence. **2.** Rails in general; or the materials for rails.

Răil'ler-y (răl'ler-ĭ), *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*, from *railler*. See RAIL, *v. i.*] Good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

Rāil'rōad, } *n.* A road or way on which iron rails are
Rāil'wāy, } laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles.

Rāi'ment, *n.* [Abbrev. from *arrayment*, q. v.] Clothing in general; vestments; garments.

Rāin, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAINING.] [See RAIN, *n.*] **1.** To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. **2.** To fall or drop like water from the clouds.

Rāin, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds.

Rāin, *n.* [A.-S. *regen*, *rên*, Goth. *rign*, Icel. *regn*, allied to Icel. *rak*, humor.] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere.

Rāin'bōw, *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Rāin'-gāuġe, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given

Rāin'i-ness, *n.* The state of being rainy. [time.

Rāin'-wa'ter, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rāin'y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

Rāişe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAISING.] [A.-S. *râsian*, *ârâsian*, from *rîsan*, *ârîsan*, to rise, Goth. *raisyan*, *urraisyan*, to raise, rouse, excite, Icel. *reisa.*] **1.** To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; hence, used in derived senses, as, (*a.*) To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like. (*b.*) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of. (*c.*) To recall from death; to give life to. **2.** To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; hence, (*a.*) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken. (*b.*) To rouse to action; to stir up. **3.** To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; hence, used with specific or derived senses, as, (*a.*) To build up; to erect. (*b.*) To bring together; to collect. (*c.*) To cause to grow;

to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated. (*d.*) To bring into being; to produce. (*e.*) To give vent or utterance to; to utter. **4.** To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread. **5.** (*Naut.*) To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it. **6.** (*Law.*) To create or constitute.

To raise a blockade (*Mil.*), to remove or break up a blockade. *To raise a purchase* (*Naut.*), to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. — *To raise a siege*, to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; enhance; erect; originate; cause; produce; heighten; aggravate; excite; grow; rear. — The English never speak, as we do, of *raising* wheat, &c., but of *growing* it, and so of all vegetable productions. It is a peculiarity of the Southern States to apply the word *raise* to the rearing or bringing up of men, as "I was raised in Kentucky." In England, as well as at the North, *raise* in this sense is applied only to animals; though we do speak of *raising* a sickly child, where the reference, however, is to the weakness of his animal frame.

Rāis'er, *n.* One who, or that which, raises.

Rāi'şin (rā'zn), *n.* [From Lat. *racemus*. See RACEME.] A grape dried in the sun, or by artificial heat.

Rāis'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life. **2.** Operation of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber. [*Amer.*]

Raisonné (rā'zo-nā'), *a.* [Fr. *raisonné*, p. p. of *raisonner*, to reason, q. v.] Having proofs, illustrations, or notices; arranged analytically or systematically.

Rā'jah, or ***Rä'jah***, *n.* [Hind. *râjâ*, Skr. *râdjan*, nom. *râdjâ*, from *râdj*, to shine, to rule.] A native prince or king. [*India.*]

Rāke, *n.* [A.-S. *race*, Icel. *reka*, O. H. Ger. *recho*, from Icel. *raka*, to scrape, collect.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

Rāke, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *racker*, a cur, villain, rascal, *rackel*, *rakel*, *rekel*, a cur, a clumsy fellow.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man.

Rāke, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *ræcan*, to reach, extend.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. (*b.*) The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Rāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAKED; (rākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAKING.] [See RAKE, *n.*] **1.** To smooth, to clear, to gather, &c., with a rake. **2.** Hence, to collect or draw together with laborious industry; to scrape together. **3.** To scour; to ransack. **4.** To pass over with violence or rapidity. **5.** (*Mil.*) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of.

Rāke, *v. i.* **1.** To use a rake for searching or collecting; to scrape. **2.** To pass with violence or rapidity. **3.** To incline from a perpendicular direction.

Rāk'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rakes.

Rāk'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of using a rake. **2.** The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by using a rake once.

Rāk'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. **2.** (*Naut.*) Having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts.

Rāk'ish-ness, *n.* Dissolute practices.

Răl'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RALLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RALLYING.] [Fr. *rallier*, as if from a Lat. word *re-adligare*, from *ligare*, to bind.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite.

Răl'ly, *v. t.* [See RAIL.] To attack with raillery.

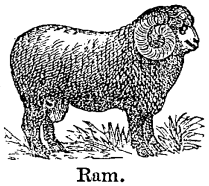
Syn. — To banter; joke; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock; See BANTER.

Răl'ly, *v. i.* **1.** To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; to unite. **2.** Hence, to renew wasted force or power; to recuperate.

Răl'ly, *v. i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Răl'ly, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. **2.** Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. **3.** Act or process of regaining lost strength or vigor.

Răm, *n.* [A.-S. *ramm*, *ram*, O. H. Ger. & D. *ram*, perhaps allied to Icel. *ramr*, strong.] **1.** The male of the sheep and allied animals. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (*b.*) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name. **3.** An engine of war, used for butting or battering; a battering-ram; a vessel, armed with a heavy beak for piercing and destroying other vessels. **4.** A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of the water of which a part is to be raised.



Ram.

Răm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAMMING.] **1.** To butt or strike against, like a ram; to thrust or drive with violence. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Răm'a-dăn' (110), *n.* [Ar. *ramadân* or *ramazân*, prop. the hot month, from *ramida* or *ramiza*, to be very hot from the influence of the sun.] **1.** The ninth Mohammedan month. **2.** The great annual fast, or Lent, of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

Răm'ble (răm'bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAMBLING.] [Cf. Ger. *rammeln*, to tumble, to romp; or Lat. *re-ambulare*, Eng. as if *re-amble*, or it may be a dim. of *roam*.] **1.** To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view. **2.** To go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction.

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Răm'ble, *n.* A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object.

Răm'bler, *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Răm'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [See RAMIFY.] **1.** Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement. **2.** A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch. **3.** A division into principal and subordinate classes or heads. **4.** (*Bot.*) The manner in which a tree produces its branches. **5.** Production of figures resembling branches.

Răm'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAMIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAMIFYING.] [L. Lat. *ramificare*, from Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts. [divided or subdivided.

Răm'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To shoot into branches. **2.** To be

Răm'mer, *n.* One who, or that which, rams or drives.

Răm'mish, *a.* [From *ram;* prop. like a ram, especially in odor.] Ram-like; rank; strong-scented.

Ra-mōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a
Rā'mous, } branch.] (*Bot.*) Branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

Rămp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAMPED (răm*p*t, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAMPING.] [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, O. Fr., to climb, It. *rampere*, to paw, *rampicare*, to creep, *rampa*, a paw.] **1.** To climb, as a plant: to creep up. **2.** To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp.

Rămp, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound.

Rămp'a̤ge, *n.* Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rămp'an-çy, *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; excessive growth or practice; exuberance; extravagance.

Rămp'ant, *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, p. pr. of *ramper*, to creep, to be servile or mean; A.-S. *rempend*, headlong, rash.] **1.** Springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; exuberant. **2.** Overleaping restraint. **3.** (*Her.*) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person.

Rampant arch, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level. — *Rampant gardant* (*Her.*), standing upright on the hinder legs, with the face turned to the front. — *Rampant regardant*, standing upright and looking backward.

Syn. — Wanton; frisky; exuberant; unrestrained.

Răm'pärt, *n.* [Fr. *rempart*, O. Fr. *rempar*, from *remparer*, to fortify, L. Lat. *amparare*, to protect, occupy, as if from a Lat. word *imparare*, *adimparare*, from *parare*, to prepare, provide, equip.] **1.** That which fortifies and defends from assault. **2.** (*Fort.*) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised.

Syn. — Bulwark. — The *rampart* of a fortress is the entire wall which surrounds it; a *bulwark* is more properly something which projects (as a bastion) for the defense of the main work. Hence we speak of a distinguished individual as the *bulwark*, not the *rampart* of the state.

Răm'pärt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAMPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAMPARTING.] To fortify with ramparts.

Răm'rŏd, *n.* The rod used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, or other fire-arms.

Răm'shăck-le (-shăk'l), *a.* Loose; old; falling to pieces. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Răn, *imp.* of *run*. See RUN.

Răn-çĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *rancescens*, p. pr. of *rancescere*, to grow rancid, inchoative form of *rancere*, to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Răn'ch, *n.* The same as RANCHO.

Ran-che'ro (ran-chā'ro), *n.* [Sp.] A herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. [*Mexico.*]

Rănch'o, *n.* [Sp.] A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-laborers may live or lodge at night; also, a large farming establishment on which are many ranchos; *especially*, an establishment for rearing cattle and horses. [*Mexico and California.*]

Răn'çid, *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere*, to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

Ran-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

Răn'çid-ness, *n.* Quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Răn'cor (răṉk'ur), *n.* [Lat. *rancor*, rancidity, rankness, tropically an old grudge, rancor, from *rancere*, to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred.

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; animosity; malignity. — *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* is deep-seated and malignant. It implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

Răn'cor-oŭs (răṉk'ur-us), *a.* Full of rancor; evincing rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious.

Syn. — Malignant; malicious; bitter; spiteful; malevolent; virulent.

Răn'cor-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With deep malignity.

Răn'dŏm, *n.* [O. Eng. *randon*, A.-S. *randún*, force, violence, rapidity, from Ger. & Eng. *rand*, border, edge; Icel. *rönd*, margin, extremity. See *supra.*] **1.** A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance. **2.** Distance to which a missile is thrown; range; reach.

Răn'dŏm, *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

Rāne'deer, *n.* The same as *reindeer*. See REINDEER.

Rānġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANGING.] [Fr. *ranger*, from *rang*, a row, Eng. *rank*, q. v.] **1.** To set in a row or in rows; to dispose in the proper order; to rank. **2.** To dispose in a classified or in systematic order. **3.** To rove over; to pass over. **4.** To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near.

Rānġe, *v. i.* **1.** To wander without restraint or direction. **2.** To be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance. **3.** To be placed in order; to admit of arrangement or classification. **4.** To have a particular direction; to be in a line with. **5.** To sail or pass near or in the direction of.

Syn. — To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

Rānġe, *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; a rank. **2.** An aggregate of individuals of like rank or degree; an order; a class. **3.** A cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, &c. **4.** A wandering or roving; a ramble; an expedition. **5.** Compass or extent of excursion; hence, natural or acquired power to comprehend or master a greater or less variety of knowledge; also, the variety of truth or compass of knowledge in possession; scope. **6.** (*Gun.*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. **7.** That which may be traversed or ranged over; *especially*, a region of country in which cattle may wander and pasture. **8.** In the land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart.

Rān'ġer (rān'jer), *n.* **1.** One who ranges. **2.** A dog that beats the ground. **3.** One of a body of mounted troops, who range over the country, and often fight on foot. **4.** A keeper of a forest or park.

Răṉk, *n.* [Fr. *rang*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, a circle, a circular row, a ring.] **1.** A row or line; a range. **2.** (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers; a row of troops reckoned from side to side; — opposed to *file*. **3.** (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) Degree; grade. **4.** An aggregate of individuals together; an order; a division. **5.** Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence. **6.** High degree; high social position.

Syn. — Division; degree; grade; class; order; dignity.

Răṉk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKED (răṉkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKING.] **1.** To place abreast, or in a line. **2.** To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class. **3.** To dispose methodically. **4.** To take precedence of; to outrank [*Recent.*]

Răṉk, *v. i.* **1.** To be ranged or set, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division. **2.** To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

Răṉk, *a.* [*compar.* RANKER; *superl.* RANKEST.] [A.-S. *ranc.* Cf. RANCID.] **1.** Luxuriant in growth; exuberant. **2.** Raised to a high degree. **3.** Causing vigorous growth; very rich and fertile. **4.** Strong to the smell; rancid; sour; musty. **5.** Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

Syn. — Luxuriant; rich; excessive; violent; coarse.

Răṉk'er, *n.* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks.

Răṉk'le (răṉk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKLING.] [From *rank*, a.] **1.** To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. **2.** Hence, to become more violent; to rage.

Răṉk'ly, *adv.* With vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly.

Răṉk'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being rank.

Răn'sack, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSACKED (-săkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSACKING.] [Icel. *ransaka*, to explore, examine, from *rann*, *ranns*, an oblong house, Goth. *razn*, house, and *sakia*, to seek.] **1.** To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of. **2.** To plunder; to pillage completely.

Răn'sŏm, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O. Fr. *raençon*, *raançon*, from Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEMPTION.] **1.** Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. **2.** The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy.

Răn'sŏm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSOMING.] [Fr. *rançonner*. See *supra.*] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent.

Răn'sŏm-er, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Răṉt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANTING.] [South Ger. *rant*, noise, noisy mirth. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *ran*, a loud cry, shriek, roar, to cry out, to roar, make a noise.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language.

Răṉt, *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.

Răṉt'er, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

Răṉt'i-pōle, *n.* [Eng. *rant*, to make a great noise, and Prov. Eng. *pole*, the pole or plank in the childish game of see-saw.] A wild, romping child.

Răṉt'i-pōle, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*Low.*]

Ra-nŭṉ'cu-lŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* RA-NŬN'CU-LŬS-ES; Lat. *pl.* *RA-NŬN'CU-LĪ*. [Lat., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crow-foot, dim. of *rana*, a frog.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colors; crow-foot; butter-cup; — so called by Pliny, because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound.

Ranz-des-vaches (rŏngz'dā'väsh'). [Fr., the ranks or rows of the cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move toward him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn.*

Răp, *v. i.* [Sw. *rappa*, to strike, L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch up, A.-S. *hrepian*, *hreppian*, to touch, H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch up. See RAP, *n.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

Răp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED (răpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence.

Răp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED, usually written RAPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To snatch away; to seize and hurry off. **2.** To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.

Răp, *n.* A quick, smart blow.

Ra-pā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch away.] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force. **2.** Subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.

Syn. — Greedy; ravenous; voracious.

Ra-pā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

Ra-pā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression.

Ra-păç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; ravenousness. **2.** Exorbitant greediness of gain.

Rāpe, *n.* [L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch away, allied to Lat. *rapere*. See RAP, *v. i.*] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

Rāpe, *n.* [Lat. *rapa*, *rapum*, Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, belonging to the cabbage tribe, two of which are much cultivated for their roots, and also for their seeds, from which oil is extracted.

Răp'id, *a.* [Lat. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry

off, to snatch or hurry away. **1.** Very swift or quick; moving with celerity. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; in quick sequence. **3.** Of quick utterance of words.

Syn. — Swift; quick; violent; fast; expeditious; hurried.

Răp'id, *n.* A sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

Ra-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being rapid. **2.** Quickness of progression or advance.

Syn. — Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; agility.

Răp'id-ly, *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or velocity.

Răp'id-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rā'pi-er, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, from L. Ger. *rapen*, *rappen*, H. Ger. *raffen*, *raufen*, to snatch away, to pluck, to fight.] A light sword with a very narrow blade, and formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions.

Răp'ine, *n.* [Lat. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off by force.] **1.** Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage. **2.** Violence; force.

Răp'pa-ree', *n.* [See RAPIER.] A wild Irish plunderer; — so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a *rapery*.

Rap-pee', *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, from *râper*, to grate, to rasp. See RASP.] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color.

Răp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, raps, or knocks; *specifically*, the knocker of a door.

Rap-scăll'ion (-skăl'yun), *n.* [See RASCAL.] A low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

Răpt, *imp.* of *rap*. See RAP.

Rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *raptor*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish.] Rapacious; living upon prey; — said especially of certain birds.

Răpt'ūre (răpt'yụr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *rapere*, *raptum*, to carry off by force.] The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure.

Syn. — Bliss; ecstacy; transport; delight; exultation.

Răpt'ūr-oŭs, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

Râre (4), *a.* [*compar.* RARER; *superl.* RAREST.] [Lat. *rarus*, thin, rare.] **1.** Of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin. **2.** Thinly scattered; dispersed. **3.** Not frequent; seldom met with; unusual. **4.** Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Syn. — Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — We call a thing *rare* when but few of the kind are ever to be met with. We speak of a thing as *scarce*, which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities. A bad harvest makes corn *scarce*.

Râre, *a.* [*compar.* RARER; *superl.* RAREST.] [A.-S. *hrêre*, *raw*, Icel. *hrâr*, O. H. Ger. *rawer*. Cf. REAR and RAW.] Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked; underdone.

☞ This word is in common use in the United States, but it is not, at present, in good use in England.

Râr'ee-shōw, *n.* [Contracted from *rarity-show*.] A show carried about in a box by a showman.

Răr'e-făc'tion, *n.* [See RAREFY.] Act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts.

Răr'e-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Răr'e-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAREFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAREFYING.] [Lat. *rarefacere*, from *rarus*, thin, rare, and *facere*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense.

Răr'e-fȳ, *v. i.* To become thin and porous.

Râre'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often. **2.** Finely; nicely.

Râre'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being rare; thinness; tenuity. **2.** Uncommonness; infrequency.

Râre'rīpe, *a.* [From *rare* and *ripe*, or from *rath-ripe*, q. v.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Râre'rīpe, *n.* An early fruit; *especially*, a kind of peach which ripens early.

Răr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *raritas*. See RARE.] **1.** Quality or state of being rare; rareness; tenuity. **2.** Uncommonness; infrequency. **3.** A rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Syn. — Infrequency; uncommonness; thinness; subtilty.

Răs'cal (6), *n.* [A.-S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer. Cf. Fr. *racaille*, the rabble.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a worthless fellow; a trickish, dishonest person; a rogue.

Ras-căll'ion (ras-kăl'yun), *n.* [From *rascal*.] A low, mean wretch.

Ras-căl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty. [est.

Răs'cal-ly, *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishon-

Rāṣe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RASING.] [L. Lat. *rasare*, to scrape often, frequentative form of *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, shave.] **1.** To graze. [*Rare*.] **2.** To cancel; to erase. **3.** To level with the ground; to raze.

Răsh, *a.* [*compar.* RASHER; *superl.* RASHEST.] [D. & N. H. Ger. *rasch*, O. H. Ger. *rasc*, Icel. *röskr*.] **1.** Hasty; quick; sudden; rapid. **2.** *Especially*, hasty in counsel or action; entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution. **3.** Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection.

Syn. — Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolhardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; inconsiderate; careless; incautious; unwary; adventurous. — A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

Răsh, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. *rasicare*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch.] (*Med.*) An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

Răsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

Răsh'ly, *adv.* In a rash or hasty manner; hastily.

Răsh'ness, *n.* The quality of being rash; over-haste in resolving on, or in undertaking, a measure.

Syn. — Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See TEMERITY.

Rāsp, *n.* [See *infra*.] A species of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch.

Rāsp (3), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RASPED (rāspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RASPING.] [From O. H. Ger. *raspôn*, to scrape together.] **1.** To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file. **2.** Hence, to grate harshly upon.

Rāsp'a-to-ry, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

Răṣp'ber-ry (răz'ber-rȳ), *n.* [From Eng. *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of a species of bramble. (*b.*) The shrub itself.

Rāṣ'ūre (rāzh'ụr), *n.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] **1.** Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration. **2.** An erasure.

Răt, *n.* [A.-S. *ræt*, O. H. Ger. *rato*, Fr. *rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small, rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships. **2.** One who deserts his party or associates; hence, among printers, one who works at less than the established prices.

To smell a rat, to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.

Răt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RATTING.] **1.** (*Eng. Politics.*) To desert one's former party or associates from interested motives. **2.** To work at less than the established prices; — a term used among printers.

Rāt'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value. **2.** Liable or subjected by law to taxation.

Rāt'a-bly, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

Răt'a-fī'ȧ (-fē'ȧ), *n.* [From Malay. *arak*, arrack, and *tâfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

Ra-tăn', *n.* See RATTAN.

Rătch, *n.* A ratchet. See RATCHET.

Rătch'et, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*, It. *rocchetto*, a spindle, from *rocca*, a distaff; O. H. Ger. *rocko*, Icel. *rockr*, Eng. *rock*, *rack*.] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent.

Rătch'et-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.

Rāte, *n.* [Lat. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus*, reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of *reri*, to reckon, to calculate.] **1.** Established portion or measure; fixed allowance. **2.** Degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; rank; movement, as fast or slow, or the like. **3.** A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use.

Rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RATING.] **1.** To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree. **2.** To settle the relative scale, rank, or position of.

Syn. — To value; appraise; estimate; compute; reckon.

Rāte, *v. i.* **1.** To be set or considered in a class; to have rank. **2.** To make an estimate.

Rāte, *v. t.* [Eng. *rate*, v. t., to value at a certain rate, to estimate. Cf. Sw. *rata*, to blame, despise, Icel. *reita*, to pluck, pull.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold. [mate.

Rāt'er, *n.* One who rates, sets a value, or makes an esti-

Răth, } *a.* [A.-S. *hrädh*, *hräd*, quick, hasty, Goth. *raths*,
Răthe, } easy. Cf. READY.] Coming before others or before the usual time; early.

Răth, }
Răthe, } *adv.* Early; betimes.

Răth'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *radhôr*, *hradhôr*, compar. of *radhe*, *rädhe*, quickly, immediately. See *supra*.] **1.** More readily or willingly; preferably. **2.** On the other hand; on the contrary. **3.** Somewhat; moderately; tolerably. **4.** More properly; more correctly speaking.

The rather, the sooner; the more so; especially.

☞ *Had rather, had as lief, had better*, originally mere blundering interpretations of the abbreviated form of *would*, as in *I'd rather*, &c., are forms too well supported to be stigmatized as bad English; but *would* is generally to be preferred, especially where the auxiliary *have* follows, *had have* being too barbarous a combination to be tolerated.

Răt'i-fi-cā'tiŏn, *n.* Act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation.

Răt'i-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, ratifies.

Răt'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RATIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RATIFYING.] [From Lat. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, firm, valid, and *facere*, to make.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; *especially*, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant.

Syn. — To confirm; approve; establish; sanction.

Rā'ti-o (rā'shĭ-o *or* rā'sho), *n.* [Lat., from *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, to believe, think, judge.] **1.** (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the second divided by the first. **2.** Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree.

Syn. — Proportion; rate; degree; quota.

Rā'ti-ŏc'i-nāte (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [Lat. *ratiocinari*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason. See REASON.] To reason deductively; to offer reason or argument.

Rā'ti-ŏc'i-nā'tion (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nā'shun), *n.* Act or process of reasoning. See REASONING.

Rā'tion (rā'shun *or* răsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *ratio*, a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, L. Lat., ration. See RATIO.] **1.** A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage. **2.** A certain portion or fixed amount dealt out; allowance.

Rā'tion-al (răsh'un-al), *a.* [Lat. *rationalis*. See RATIO.] **1.** Relating to the reason; not physical. **2.** Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. **3.** Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like.

Syn. — Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious. — *Rational* has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*; as, a *rational* being, a *rational* state of mind, *rational* views, &c. In these cases, the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and denotes governed or directed by reason; as *reasonable* desires, plans, &c.; a *reasonable* charge; a *reasonable* prospect of success.

Rā'tion-ā'le (răsh'un-ā'le), *n.* [From Lat. *rationalis*. RATIONAL.] **1.** A series of reasons assigned. **2.** An explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c., or the principles themselves.

Rā'tion-al-ĭşm (răsh'un-), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation; an excessive reliance on reason.

Rā'tion-al-ĭşt (răsh'un-), *n.* **1.** One who proceeds wholly upon reason. **2.** One who relies on his reason as the sole or the supreme authority in matters of religion, and rejects supernatural guidance and aid.

Rā'tion-al-ĭst'ic } (răsh'un-), *a.* Belonging to, or
Rā'tion-al-ĭst'ic-al } in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

Rā'tion-ăl'i-ty (răsh'un-), *n.* Quality of being rational; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

Rā'tion-al-ly (răsh'un-), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably.

Răt'lin, } *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line traversing the shrouds
Răt'lĭne, } of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.

Ra-tōōn', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*, *retoñar*, to sprout or shoot again, applied to a plant which has been cut, from Lat. *re*, again, and *tumidus*, swollen, swelling.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut.

Răts'bāne, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenious acid.

Rat-tăn', *n.* [Malay. *rôtan;* Javan. *rottang.*] The stem of a plant growing in India, which is without branches, cylindrical, jointed, very tough and strong, and from 50 to 100 feet in height. It is used for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking sticks, withes, &c.

Rat-teĕn', *n.* [Fr. *ratine*, from O. Fr. *ratin*, *ratis*, fern; Fr. *ratiner*, to friz, to nap cloth.] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

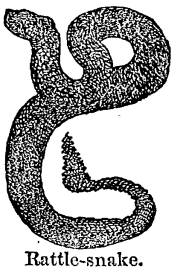
Răt'tle (răt'tl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RATTLING.] [L. Ger. *ratteln*, *räteln*, D. *ratelen*, H. Ger. *rasseln*.] **1.** To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter. **2.** To speak eagerly and noisily; to jabber.

Răt'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds. **2.** To stun with noise. **3.** To scold.

Răt'tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** Loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding. **3.** An instrument with which a clattering sound is made. **4.** A jabberer. **5.** *pl.* Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves.

Răt'tle-hĕad'ed, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Răt'tle-snāke, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound, whence the name.



Rattle-snake.

Rạu'çi-ty, *n.* [Lat. *raucitas*, fr. *raucus*, hoarse, rough. See *infra*.] Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

Rạu'cŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *raucus*, for *ravicus*, from *ravus*, gray-yellow, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh.

Răv'ăġe, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, as if from a Lat. *rapagium*, *rapaticum*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction.

Syn. — Despoilment; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

Răv'ăġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAVAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAVAGING.] To lay waste by force.

Syn. — To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

Răv'a-ġer, *n.* A plunderer; one who lays waste.

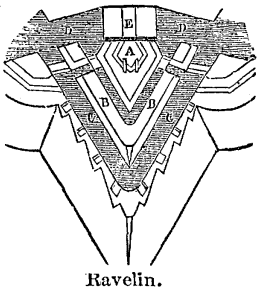
Rāve, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAVING.] [Fr. *rêver*, to rave, to be delirious, to dream; Lat. *rabere*, to rave, rage, be mad or furious.] **1.** To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious. **2.** To rush like a madman.

Rāve, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly.

Răv'el (răv'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAVELING.] [O. D. *ravelen*, N. D. *rafelen*, L. Ger. *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *reffeln*.] **1.** To undo the texture of; to take apart; to unsew or unknit. **2.** Hence, to disentangle. **3.** To pull apart, as a texture, so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

Răv'el (răv'l), *v. i.* To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled.

Răve'lin (răv'lin), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *re*, again, against, and *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] (*Fort.*) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle.



Ravelin.

BB, ravelin; A, redoubt; CC, ditch; E, passage from fortress to ravelin.

Rā'ven (rā'vn), *n.* [A.-S. *hräfen*, *hrefn*, Icel. *hrafn*, O. H. Ger. *hraban*, allied to Lat. *corvus*, Skr. *kârava*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.

Raven.

Răv'en (răv'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAVENING.] [See *infra*, *n.*] **1.** To obtain by violence. **2.** To devour with great eagerness.

Răv'en (răv'n), *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy.

Răv'en (răv'n), *n.* [Written also *ravin*, fr. *rapine*, q. v.

1. Rapine; rapacity. **2.** Prey; food obtained by violence. [or plunders.

Răv'en-er (răv'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, ravens

Răv'en-ing (răv'n-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

Răv'en-oŭs (răv'n-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.] **1.** Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage. **2.** Eager for prey or gratification.

Syn. — Voracious; rapacious; greedy.

Răv'en-oŭs-ly (răv'n-us-), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; voraciously.

Răv'en-oŭs-ness, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

Rāv'er, *n.* One who raves or is furious.

Răv'in (răv'n), *n.* [See RAVEN.] Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

Ră-vine' (ra-vēn', 126), *n.* [Fr., from *ravir*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away.] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorge.

Răv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAVISHED (răv'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAVISHING.] [Fr. *ravir*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, to ravish.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence. **2.** To carry away with joy or delight. **3.** To commit rape upon.

Syn. — To transport; entrance; enrapture; delight; violate; deflour; force.

Răv'ish-er, *n.* **1.** One who ravishes or takes by violence. **2.** One who transports with delight. **3.** One who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

Răv'ish-ment, *n.* [See RAVISH.] **1.** Act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction. **2.** State of being ravished; rapture; transport of delight; ecstacy. **3.** Forcible violation of chastity; rape.

Rąw, *a.* [*compar.* RAWER; *superl.* RAWEST.] [A.-S. *hreáw*, D. *raauw*, O. H. Ger. *raw*, *row*, *râ*, *rô*.] **1.** Not cooked. **2.** Hence, unprepared for use or enjoyment; unfinished; immature; unripe; hence, unpracticed; untried. **3.** Untouched by art; unwrought; — *specifically*, (*a.*) Not spun or twisted. (*b.*) Not mixed or adulterated. (*c.*) Not tried, or melted and strained. (*d.*) Not tanned. **4.** Deprived of skin; galled. **5.** Causing sensations as of raw flesh; hence, piercingly damp or cold.

Syn. — Crude; sore; unseasoned; unexperienced; new; chilly; bleak.

Rąw, *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place. [bound.

Rąw'bōned, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; hide-

Rąw'hīde, *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

Rąw'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience. **2.** Hastily; newly.

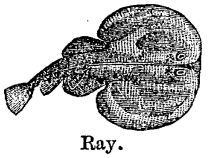
Rąw'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being raw; uncooked. **2.** Unskillfulness; inexperience. **3.** Hasty manner. **4.** Chilliness with dampness.

Rāy, *n.* [From Lat. *radius*, a beam or ray.] **1.** One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle. **2.** (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant. **3.** (*Ichth.*) One of the radiating bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes. **4.** (*Physics.*) (*a.*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point. (*b.*) One of the colored portions of the spectrum. **5.** Hence, intellectual light; perception; apprehension.

Rāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAYING.] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out.

Syn. — Glimmer; beam; gleam; light; luster.

Rāy, *n.* [Lat. *raia*. Cf. ROACH.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.



Ray.

Rāy'less, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Rāze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAZING.] [See RASE.] **1.** To erase; to efface; to obliterate; to extirpate. **2.** To lay level with the ground.

Syn. — To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; ruin. See DEMOLISH.

Ra-zee', *n.* [From Fr. *raser*, to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE.] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

Ra-zee', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAZEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAZEEING.] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts.

Rā'zor, *n.* [Lat. *rasorium*. See RAZE.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

Rā'zor-bĭll, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic fowl, common in the arctic regions; the common auk.

Rāz'ūre (rāzh'ụr), *n.* [See RASURE.] **1.** Act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. **2.** That which is razed; erasure.

Rēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REACHED (rēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REACHING.] [A.-S. *ræcan*, *ræccan*, to extend, stretch out, and *recian*, *recean*, *reccan*, to extend, D. *reiken*, to reach, *rekken*, to stretch, extend, O. H. Ger. *reichjan*, *reichôn*; *rechjan*, *rachjan*, Icel. *reikia*, *rakna*, Goth. *rakyan*, allied to Lat. *regere*, to lead straight, Gr. ὀρέγειν, to reach.] **1.** To extend; to stretch; to thrust out. **2.** Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, especially the hand; to pass to another; to hand over. **3.** To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand. **4.** Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to. **5.** To extend to; to stretch out as far as. **6.** To arrive at; to get as far as. **7.** To attain to; to gain.

Syn. — To extend; secure; hand; transfer.

Rēach, *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand. **2.** To strain after something. **3.** To be extended in dimension, time, action, influence, &c., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal with something.

Rēach, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching or extending; extension; power of reaching. **2.** Power of stretching out or extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity. **3.** Extent; stretch; expanse; hence, application; influence; result. **4.** An extended portion of land or water; a stretch. **5.** An artifice to obtain an advantage; a fetch.

Rē-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REACTING.] To act or perform a second time; to do over again.

Rē-ăct', *v. i.* **1.** To resist the action of another body by an opposite force. **2.** To exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect.

Rē-ăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement. **2.** (*Chem.*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. **3.** (*Med.*) Depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on over exertion or over-stimulation. **4.** (*Mech.*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. **5.** (*Politics.*) Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

Rē-ăc'tion-a-ry, *a.* For, or implying, reaction.

Rē-ăct'ĭve, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

Rēad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* READING.] [A.-S. *rêdan*, to read, declare; O. H. Ger. *rediôn*, *redôn*, Icel. *räda*, Goth. *rodjan*, to speak, to read.] **1.** To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of, as language; to peruse. **2.** Hence, to know fully; to comprehend. **3.** To gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation.

Rēad, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To be studious. **3.** To learn by reading. **4.** To appear in reading.

Rĕad, *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned.

Rēad'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading.

Rēad'er, *n.* **1.** One who reads; *specifically*, (*a.*) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (*b.*) (*University of Oxford, Eng.*) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. (*c.*) A proof-reader; a corrector of the press. **2.** A book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book. [*Amer.*]

Rēad'er-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office of reading prayers in a church. **2.** (*University of Oxford, Eng.*) The office of a lecturer on scientific subjects.

Rĕad'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; quickly; promptly. **2.** Without delay or objection; cheerfully.

Rĕad'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparedness. **2.** Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction. **3.** Alacrity; freedom from reluctance.

Syn. — Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See FACILITY.

Rēad'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal. **2.** Study of books. **3.** The way in which any thing reads; lection; version.

Rēad'ing-rōom, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Rē'-ad-jŭst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ADJUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ADJUSTING.] To adjust or put in order again.

Rē'-ad-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of admitting again, or state of being re-admitted.

Rē'-ad-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ADMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ADMITTING.] To admit again.

Rē'-ad-mĭt'tançe, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

Rĕad'y, *a.* [*compar.* READIER; *superl.* READIEST.] [A.-S. *râd*, *ræde*, *hrad*, *hræd*, Icel. *hradr*, Goth. *garâids*, fixed, arranged, *raths*, easy. Cf. RATH.] **1.** Prepared at the moment; not behindhand or backward when called upon. **2.** Prepared in mind or disposition. **3.** Not slow, hesitating, or awkward; quick in action of any kind. **4.** Not occasioning delay; offering itself at once. **5.** On the point; about; — with a following infinitive.

Syn. — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See PROMPT.

Rĕad'y, *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay.

Rĕad'y-mā̆de, *a.* Already provided; kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order.

Rē'-af-fĭrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-AFFIRMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-AFFIRMING.] To affirm a second time.

Re-ā'gent, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Rē'al, *a.* [L. Lat. *realis*, from Lat. *res*, *rei*, a thing.] **1.** Actually being or existing. **2.** Not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious. **3.** (*Law.*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate.

Syn. — Actual; true; genuine; authentic. — *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a *real*, not imaginary occurrence. *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "it *actually* exists," it has *actually* been done." Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality*. *Actual*, from this reference to being *acted*, has recently received a new signification, namely, *present;* as the *actual* posture of affairs; since what is now in *action* or going on, has of course a *present* existence.

Rē'al, *n.* [Sp. & Pg., from *real*, equiv. to Lat. *regalis*, royal.] A small Spanish denomination of money varying in value from 12½ to 5 cents.

Re-ăl'gar, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, *réalgal*, N. Lat. *risigallum*.] (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red color; red orpiment.

Rē'al-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of the realists.

Rē'al-ĭst, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*. [realists.

Rē'al-ĭst'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the

Re-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being or existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance; fact. **2.** That which is real; an actual existence.

Syn. — Truth; fact; verity; actuality; certainty.

Rē'al-īz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being realized.

Rē'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of realizing or making real, or state of being realized.

Rē'al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* REALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REALIZING.] **1.** To make real; to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual. **2.** To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual. **3.** To convert into real property. **4.** To obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get.

Syn. — To accomplish; effect; complete; consummate.

Rē'al-īze, *v. i.* To receive value or property, especially in money.

Rē'al-ly, *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth.

Rĕalm, *n.* [O. Fr. *realme*, *reaume*, *roialme*, N. Fr. *royaume*, from Lat. *regalis*, royal.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom. **2.** Hence, in general, province; region; domain; department.

Rē'al-ty, *n.* [Contracted from *reality*.] (*Law.*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

Rēam, *n.* [It. *risma*, a ream of paper, number of persons, faction, sect, from Gr. *ἀριθμός*, a number, quantity.] A package of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

Rēam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REAMING.] [Ger. *räumen*, to remove, clear away, from *raum*, room. See ROOM.] To enlarge or dress out, as a hole.

Rē-ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ANIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ANIMATING.] To animate anew; to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into.

Rē'-an-nĕx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ANNEXED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ANNEXING.] To annex again; to reunite.

Rēap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REAPED (reept); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REAPING.] [A.-S. *rîpan*, to seize, reap, *rîp*, harvest.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, as grain. **2.** Hence, to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping.

Rēap, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reaping. **2.** To receive the fruit of labor or works.

Rēap'er, *n.* **1.** One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle. **2.** A machine for cutting grain.

Rē'-ap-pēar', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-APPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-APPEARING.] To appear a second time.

Rē'-ap-pēar'ançe, *n.* A second appearance.

Rē'-ap-point', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-APPOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-APPOINTING.] To appoint again.

Rē'-ap-point'ment, *n.* A second appointment.

Rēar, *n.* [From Lat. *retro*, behind, backward.] **1.** The back or hindmost part. **2.** *Specifically*, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest.

Rēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REARING.] [A.-S. *ræran*, to raise, rear, elevate, allied to *râsian*, *ârâsian*, to raise, q. v.] To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young.

Syn. — To raise; lift; elevate; erect; set up; establish. See RAISE.

Rēar, *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part; hindmost.

Rēar, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rēar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

Rēar'-guärd (72), *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Rēar'mouse, *n.* [A.-S. *hrêremus*, allied to *hrêran*, to agitate.] The leather-winged bat. [of troops.

Rēar'-răṉk, *n.* (*Mil.*) The hindermost rank of a body

Rēar'-wärd, *n.* [From *rear*.] **1.** The last troop; the rear-guard. **2.** The hind or latter part; the end; the tail.

Rē'-as-çĕnd', *v. i.* To rise, mount, or climb again.

Rēa'şon (rē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, Lat. *ratio*, from *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think.] **1.** A thought or a consideration, as bearing on a determination or an opinion; that which is viewed as a reasonable account or explanation. **2.** The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties. **3.** Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; propriety; justice; order. **4.** The truths and laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed.

By reason of, by means of; on account of. — *In reason*, *in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground.

Syn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE, SENSE.

Rē'aşon (rē'zn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REASONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REASONING.] **1.** To exercise the rational faculty; to ratiocinate. **2.** Hence, to carry on a process of deduction in order to convince, or to confute; to debate.

Syn. — To discuss; argue; examine; prove.

Rēa'şon (rē'zn), *v. t.* **1.** To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. **2.** To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Rēa'şon-a-ble (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason. **2.** Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; agreeable to reason. **3.** Within due limits. **4.** Considerable.

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rēa'şon-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

Rēa'şon-a-bly, *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.

Rēa'şon-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

Rēa'şon-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises. **2.** Proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.

Syn. — Argumentation; argument.

Rē'-as-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSEMBLED;

p. pr. & *vb. n.* RE-ASSEMBLING.] To assemble or collect again.

Rē'-as-sĕm'ble, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

Rē'-as-sĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSERTING.] To assert again. [thing.

Rē'-as-sĕr'tion, *n.* A second assertion of the same

Rē'-as-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSIGNING.] To assign or transfer back or again.

Rē'-as-sūme', *v. t.* To resume; to take again.

Rē'-as-sur'ançe (-shur'ans), *n.* **1.** Assurance or confirmation repeated. **2.** (*Law.*) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from some other insurer.

Rē'-as-sure' (rē'ash-shur'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSURING.] **1.** To assure anew; to free from fear or terror. **2.** To obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured.

Rē'-at-tăch'ment, *n.* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

Rēave, *v. t.* [A.-S. *reáfian*, D. *rooven*. See ROB.] To rob; to deprive; to bereave. [*Rare.*]

Rē'bap-tīze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBAPTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBAPTIZING.] To baptize a second time.

Re-bāte', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre*, from *re*, again, against, back, and *battre*, Lat. *battuere*, *batuere*, to beat, strike.] **1.** To beat to obtuseness; to blunt. **2.** To make a discount from for prompt payment. **3.** To cut a rebate in; to rabbet. See RABBET.

Re-bāte', *n.* A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbet.

Re-bāte', **Re-bāte'ment**, *n.* [Cf. *supra* and ABATE.] **1.** Diminution. **2.** (*Com.*) Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment; abatement.

Rē'bec, *n.* [From Ar. *rabâb*, a musical instrument of a round form.] (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly used, having catgut strings, and played with a bow.

Rĕb'el, *n.* [From Lat. *rebellis*, making war again, rebellious. See REBEL, *v. i.*] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance.

Syn. — Revolter; insurgent. — *Insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them. A French writer remarks that out of a hundred *insurgents*, not more than ten usually hold out and become confirmed *rebels*.

Rĕb'el, *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

Re-bĕl', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBELLING.] [Lat. *rebellare*, to make war again, from *re*, again, and *bellare*, to make war, *bellum*, war.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government.

Re-bĕl'lion, *n.* [Lat. *rebellio*. See *supra*. Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] **1.** Act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance. **2.** Open resistance to lawful authority.

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See INSURRECTION.

Re-bĕl'lious, *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion; violently resisting government or lawful authority.

Re-bĕl'lious-ly, *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

Rē-bound', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBOUNDING.] To spring back, to start back; to be reverberated.

Rē-bound', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Rē-bound', *n.* Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.

Re-bŭff', *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. **2.** Sudden check.

Syn. — Repercussion; repulse; defeat; refusal.

Re-bŭff', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUFFED (re-bŭft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUFFING.] [Prefix *re* and *buff*, q. v.] To beat back; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

Rē-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUILDING.] To build or construct, as something which has been demolished.

Re-būk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

Re-būke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUKED (re-būkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUKING.] [Norm. Fr. *rebuquer*, O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to enfeeble, diminish, *bouquer*, to grumble, murmur, kiss or embrace by force, partly from O. Fr. *bouque*, N. Fr. *bouche*, the mouth, and partly from Icel. *bucka*, to subdue.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily.

Syn. — To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; silence. See ADMONISH.

Re-būke', *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

Re-būk'er, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

Rē-bur'y (rē-bĕr'rў), *v. t.* To bury or inter again.

Rē'bus, *n.*; *pl.* RĒ'BUS-ES. [From Lat. *rebus*, by things, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing.] Enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

Re-bŭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUTTING.] [See BUTT.] **1.** To drive back; to repel by force. **2.** (*Law.*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

Re-bŭt', *v. i.* (*Law.*) To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-bŭt'ter, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Rē-căl'çi-trant, *a.* Kicking back; hence, showing repugnance or opposition.

Rē-căl'çi-trāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *recalcitrare*, *recalcitratum*; *re* and *calcitrare*, to kick; *calx*, heel.] To kick back; to kick against any thing; hence, to express repugnance.

Rē-căl'çi-trā'tion, *n.* A kicking back again; opposition; repugnance.

Re-çąll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECALLING.] **1.** To call back; to summon to return. **2.** To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. **3.** To call to mind; to recollect; to remember.

Re-çąll', *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Re-cănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECANTING.] [Lat. *recantare*, to recall, recant, from *re*, again, back, and *cantare*, to sing, to sound.] To contradict, as a former declaration; to take back by one's self.

Syn. — To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow.

Re-cănt', *v. i.* To revoke a declaration or proposition.

Rē'ca-nt-ā'tion, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.

Rē'ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPITULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPITULATING.] [Lat. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*, from *re* again, and *capitulum*, a small head, chapter, section.] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief.

Syn. — To reiterate; repeat; rehearse; recite.

Rē'ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said or defended. [mary.

Rē'ca-pĭt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of recapitulating; a sum-

Rē'ca-pĭt'u-la-to-ry (50), *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

Rē-căp'tion, *n.* Act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them.

Rē-căpt'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** Act of retaking; *especially*, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. **2.** A prize retaken.

Rē-çăpt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPTURING.] To retake; *especially*, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

Rē-cāst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECASTING.] **1.** To throw again. **2.** To mold anew; to throw into a new form or shape. **3.** To compute a second time.

Re-çēde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEDING.] [Lat. *recedere*, from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go, to go along.] **1.** To move back; to retreat. **2.** *Specifically*, to withdraw a claim or pretension.

Syn. — To retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.

Re-çēde', *v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

Re-çēipt' (re-seet'), *n.* [From Lat. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive.] **1.** Act of receiving; reception. **2.** Power of receiving or containing; capacity. **3.** Place of receiving. **4.** A plan or formulary according to the directions of which things are to be combined; a recipe. **5.** A written acknowledgment of payment. **6.** That which is received.

Re-çēipt' (re-seet'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIPTING.] To give a receipt for.

Re-çēipt' (re-seet'), *v. i.* To give a receipt.

Re-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being received.

Re-çēive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIVING.] [Fr. *recevoir*, Lat. *recipere*, from *re*,

again, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like. **2.** To gain the knowledge of; to accept, as an opinion, notion, &c. **3.** To give credence or acceptance to. **4.** To give admittance to, in an official capacity, as an embassador, or as an associate, a guest, or the like. **5.** To have capacity for; to hold; to contain. **6.** To bear; to suffer. **7.** To take, as goods, from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained.

Syn. — To accept. — To *receive* describes simply the act of taking; to *accept*, the taking cordially or for the purpose for which a thing is offered. A lady may *receive* the proposal of a suitor without *accepting* his suit.

Re-çēiv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, takes or receives in any manner.

Rē'çen-çy, *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

Re-çĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *recensio*, *recensere*, from *re*, again, and *censere*, to value, estimate.] **1.** Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. **2.** *Especially*, the review of a text by an editor or editors. **3.** Hence, a text established by critical revision.

Rē'çent, *a.* [Lat. *recens*, *recentis*.] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, &c. **2.** (*Geol.*) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man.

Syn. — Modern; new; novel; fresh; late. See MODERN.

Re'çent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

Rē'çent-ness, *n.* Quality of being recent or new; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

Re-çĕp'ta-cle (113), *n.* [Lat. *receptaculum*, from *receptare*, intens. form of *recipere*, to receive.] **1.** That which receives, or into which any thing is received and held; a receiver or holder; a reservoir. **2.** (*Bot.*) The apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow or into which they are inserted.

Rĕç'ep-tăc'u-lar (110), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary.

Re-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being receptible; receivableness; capacity of receiving.

Re-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.

Re-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *receptio*, from *recipire*, *receptum*.] **1.** Act of receiving; admission. **2.** State of being received. **3.** A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. **4.** Admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Re-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain.

Re-çĕss', *n.* [Lat. *recessus*, from *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat. **2.** A withdrawing from public business or notice. **3.** State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. **4.** Remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school. **5.** Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c. **6.** Place of retirement or secrecy. **7.** Secret or abstruse part.

Re-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recessio*, from *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] **1.** Act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand. **2.** Act of ceding back; restoration.

Rē-chärġe', *v. t.* **1.** To charge or accuse in return. **2.** To attack again.

Rē-chär'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECHARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECHARTERING.] To charter again; to grant another charter to.

Recherché (rŭh-shêr'shā'), *a.* [Fr.] Sought out with care; hence, of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

Rē-chōōṣe', *v. t.* To choose a second time.

Rĕç'i-pē, *n.*; *pl.* RĔÇ'I-PĒṢ. [Lat., imper. of *recipere*, to take back, to take in, to receive.] A prescription for making some combination; *especially*, a prescription for medicine.

Re-çĭp'i-en-çy, *n.* State or quality of being recipient.

Re-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Receiving.

Re-çĭp'i-ent, *n.* [Lat. *recipiens*, receiving, p. pr. of *recipere*, to receive.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives.

Re-çĭp'ro-eal, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus*.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude. **2.** Done by each to the other; given and received. **3.** Mutually interchangeable. **4.** (*Gram.*) Reflexive; — applied to pronouns and verbs.

Syn. — Mutual; alternate. — The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as, a *mutual* covenant, *mutual* affection, &c. The distinctive idea of *reciprocal* is that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party; as, a *reciprocal* kindness, *reciprocal* reproaches, &c. Love is *reciprocal* when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other. To make it *mutual* in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at once; but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual*.

Re-çĭp'ro-eal, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

Re-çĭp'ro-eăl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being reciprocal.

Re-çĭp'ro-eal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually. **2.** In the manner of reciprocals.

Re-çĭp'ro-eal-ness, *n.* The quality of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

Re-çĭp'ro-eāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECIPROCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECIPROCATING.] [Lat. *reciprocare*, *reciprocatum*. See RECIPROCAL.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

Re-çĭp'ro-eāte, *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to requite; to interchange.

Re-çĭp'ro-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts. **2.** Alternation.

Rĕç'i-prŏç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Mutual action and reaction. **2.** Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights.

Syn. — Reciprocation; interchange; exchange; mutuality.

Re-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off, from *re* and *cædere*, to cut.] The act of cutting off.

Re-çīt'al, *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a writing. **2.** Narration. **3.** That which is recited; a story; a narration. **4.** (*Law.*) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

Syn. — Account; rehearsal; recitation; narration; description; explanation; detail; narrative. See ACCOUNT.

Rĕç'i-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal. **2.** A public reading or reproduction, especially as an elocutionary exhibition. **3.** The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

Rĕç'i-ta-tĭve', *n.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation.

Re-çīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECITING.] [Lat. *recitare*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *citare*, to call or name, to cite.] **1.** To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like. **2.** To tell over; to go over in particulars. **3.** To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

Syn. — To rehearse; narrate; relate; describe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

Re-çīte', *v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory.

Re-çīt'er, *n.* One who recites or rehearses.

Rĕck, *v. i.* [A.-S. *rêcan*, to care for, O. H. Ger. *ruochan*, *rôhjan*, Icel. *rækta*, *rækia*.] To make account; to take heed; to care.

Rĕck'less, *a.* Rashly or indifferently negligent.

Syn. — Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss.

Rĕck'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being reckless; heedlessness.

Rĕck'on (rĕk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECKONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECKONING.] [A.-S. *recnan*, *recnian*, Goth. *rahnjan*, Icel. *reikna*.] **1.** To make or render account of; to tell one by particulars. **2.** To count as in number, rank, or series.

Syn. — To number; enumerate; compute; calculate; estimate; value; esteem; account; repute.

Rĕck'on, *v. i.* **1.** To make account; to go through with a calculation. **2.** To make up accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit. **3.** To think; to suppose; to imagine. [*Prov. and vulgar.*]

Rĕck'on-er, *n.* One who reckons or computes.

Rĕck'on-ing (rĕk'n-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; — *in specific uses*, Adjustment of claims and accounts; hence, exaction of penalty incurred. **2.** Charges or account made by a host. **3.** Esteem; account; estimation. **4.** (*Navigation.*) A calculation of the ship's position from observations made and recorded in the log-book.

Syn. — Calculation; estimation; charge; bill.

Re-clāim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLAIMING.] [Lat. *reclamare*, from *re*, again,

back, and *clamare*, to call or cry aloud.] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline. **2.** To reduce by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like, to a desired state. **3.** To call back from moral wandering or transgression to rectitude. **4.** To claim back; to demand as a right the return of.

Syn. — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

Re-clāim'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed. [tion.
Re-clāim'ant, *n.* One who reclaims or makes reclama-
Rĕc'la-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM.] **1.** Recovery. **2.** Demand of something to be restored. **3.** Exception taken. [leaf.
Rĕc'li-nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Reclined, or bent downward, as a
Rĕc'li-nā'tion, *n.* Act of leaning or reclining.
Re-clīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLINING.] [Lat. *reclinare*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline, Gr. κλίνειν.] To lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise.
Re-clīne', *v. i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean.
Rē-clōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLOSING.] To close or shut again.
Re-clūse', *a.* [Lat. *reclusus*, from *recludere*, *reclusum*, to unclose, open, but with a signification directly opposite.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.
Re-clūse', *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee.
Re-clūse'ly, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion.
Re-clūse'ness, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.
Re-clū'sion, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.
Re-clū'sīve, *a.* Affording retirement from society.
Rē-cŏc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *recoctus*, p. p. of *recoquere*, to cook or boil over again, from *re*, again, and *coquere*, to cook or boil.] A second coction or preparation.
Rĕc'og-nī'tion (rĕk'og-nĭsh'un), *n.* Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed.
Rĕc'og-nīz'a-ble, or **Re-cŏg'ni-za-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.
Re-cŏg'ni-zançe (re-kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* re-kŏn'ĭ-zans), *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. COGNIZANCE.] **1.** Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act. (*b.*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.

☞ Among lawyers, the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

Re-cŏg'ni-zā'tion, *n.* Act of recognizing.
Rĕc'og-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOGNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOGNIZING.] [Lat. *recognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know.] **1.** To know again; to recover or recall knowledge of. **2.** To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; concede. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

Rĕc'og-nīze, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.
Re-cŏg'ni-zee' (re-kŏg'nĭ-zee' *or* re-kŏn'ĭ-zee'), *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a recognizance is made.
Re-cŏg'ni-zôr' (re-kŏg'nĭ-zôr' *or* re-kŏn'ĭ-zôr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who enters into a recognizance.
Re-coil', *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* RECOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOILING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *culus*, the posteriors or fundament.] **1.** To start, roll, bound, or fall back. **2.** To draw back as from any thing repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink.
Re-coil', *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back. **2.** *Specifically*, the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.
Re-coil'er, *n.* One who recoils.
Rē-coin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOINING.] To coin anew.
Rĕc'ol-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOLLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOLLECTING.] [Prefix *re* and *collect*, Lat. *recolligere*, *recollectum*.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.
Rē'-col-lĕct', *v. t.* To collect again; to gather what has been scattered.
Rĕc'ol-lĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory. **2.** Power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory. **3.** That which is recollected; reminiscence.

Syn. — Memory; reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Rē'com-bīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMBINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMBINING.] To combine again.
Rē'com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMENCED (rē'kom-mĕnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMENCING.] To commence again; to begin anew.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMENDING.] **1.** To commend to the favorable notice of another; to bestow commendation on. **2.** To make acceptable. **3.** To commit; to give in charge. **4.** To advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c. [or praise.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of recommendation
Rĕc'om-men-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of recommending or of commending. **2.** That which recommends, or commends to favor.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'er, *n.* One who recommends.
Rē'com-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* &. *p. p.* RECOMMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMITTING.] To commit again; *specifically*, to refer again to a committee.
Rē'com-mĭt'ment, } *n.* A second or renewed com-
Rē'com-mĭt'tal, } mitment; a renewed reference to a committee.
Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMPENSED (rĕk'om-pĕnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMPENSING.] [L. Lat. *recompensare*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate.] **1.** To make a return to, to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c. **2.** To make up to any one; to pay for.

Syn. — To repay; requite; compensate; reward; remunerate.

Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered.

Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Rē'com-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMPOSING.] **1.** To compose again; to form anew. **2.** To tranquilize.
Rĕc'on-cīl'a-ble (110), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reconciled. **2.** Capable of being made to agree or be consistent.
Rĕc'on-çīl'a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. **2.** Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.
Rĕc'on-çīle' (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONCILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONCILING.] [Lat. *reconciliare*, from *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together, to unite.] **1.** To conciliate anew; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. **2.** To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission. **3.** To make consistent or congruous. **4.** To adjust; to settle.

Syn. — To reunite; conciliate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

Rĕc'on-çīle'ment (110), *n.* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.
Rĕc'on-çīl'er, *n.* **1.** One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. **2.** One who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory.
Rĕc'on-çĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony. **2.** Reduction to congruence or consistency.

Syn. — Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

Rĕc'on-çĭl'i-a-to-ry (50), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.
Rĕc'on-dīte, or **Re-cŏn'dīte**, *a.* [Lat. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere*, to put up again, to lay up, to conceal, from *re*, again, and *condere*, to bring or lay together] **1.** Hidden from the view or intellect. **2.** Dealing in things abstruse.

Syn. — Secret; abstruse; profound; deep; unfathomable.

Re-cŏn'nais-sançe, } *n.* [Fr.] The act of reconnoi-
Re-cŏn'nois-sançe, } tering; the examination of a tract of country, either in warlike movements or for the purpose of carrying on public works, as canals, rail-roads, and the like.
Rĕc'on-noi'ter, } *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoître*, *reconnaître*.
Rĕc'on-noi'tre, } See RECOGNIZE.] To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.
Rē-cŏn'quer (-kŏnk'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONQUERING.] **1.** To conquer again; to recover by conquest. **2.** To recover; to regain.

Rē-cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONSECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONSECRATING.] To consecrate anew.

Rē'con-sĭd'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONSIDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONSIDERING.] **1.** To consider again; to review. **2.** (*Parliamentary Practice.*) To take up for renewed consideration, as that which has been previously acted upon, a motion, vote, or the like.

Rē'con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of reconsidering, or state of being reconsidered; renewed consideration or review.

Rē'con-strŭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONSTRUCTING.] To construct again; to rebuild.

Rē'con-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act of constructing again.

Rē'con-vey', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONVEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONVEYING.] **1.** To convey back or to the former place. **2.** To transfer to a former owner.

Rē'con-vey'ançe, *n.* Act of reconveying or transferring a title to a former proprietor.

Re-côrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECORDING.] [Lat. *recordari*, to remember, from *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind.] To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of.

Rĕc'ord, *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation.

Re-côrd'er, *n.* **1.** One who records; *specifically*, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions. **2.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. **3.** (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [*Obs.*]

Re-côrd'er-shĭp, *n.* The office of a recorder.

Re-count', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOUNTING.] [Fr. *reconter*, to relate again or over again, *raconter*, to relate, to recount. See COUNT, *v.*] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; rehearse; enumerate; describe; recite.

Re-cōurse', *n.* [Lat. *recursus*, from *recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back, from *re*, back, and *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] **1.** Return; recurrence. **2.** Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort.

Re-cŏv'er (-kŭv'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOVERING.] [O. Fr. *recovrer*, N. Fr. *recouvrer*, Lat. *recuperare*, from *re*, back, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To get or obtain again; to win back. **2.** To make up for; to repair the loss or injury of. **3.** To bring back to life or health. **4.** (*Law.*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt.

Syn. — To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

Re-cŏv'er, *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; to grow well. **2.** To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. **3.** (*Law.*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit.

Re-cŏv'er-a-ble (-kŭv'er-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being recovered or restored.

Re-cŏv'er-y (-kŭv'er-), *n.* **1.** Act of recovering, regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession. **2.** Restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like. **3.** The obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

Syn. — Restoration.—*Recovery* is active, *restoration* is passive. I must myself be instrumental in the *recovery* of my property that is stolen; not so in *restoration*, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another.

Rĕc're-an-çy, *n.* Quality of being recreant.

Rĕc're-ant, *a.* [Norm. &. O. Fr. *recreant*, cowardly; L. Lat. *recredere se*, to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, those are called *recrediti* or *recreanti* who are considered infamous, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *credere*, to be of opinion; hence, orig. to disavow one's opinion.] **1.** Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Rĕc're-ant, *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Rĕc're-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECREATING.] [Lat. *recreare*, *recreatum*, to create anew, to refresh. from *re*, again, and *creare*, to create.] To give fresh life to; to re-animate; to revive; *especially*, to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness.

Syn. — To enliven; animate; gratify; amuse; entertain; divert; cheer.

Rĕc're-āte, *v. i.* To take recreation.

Rē'ere-āte', *v. t.* To create or form anew.

Rĕc're-ā'tion, *n.* Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil.

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; entertainment; pastime; sport.

Rē'ere-ā'tion, *n.* A forming anew; a new creation.

Rĕc're-ā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; amusing; diverting.

Rĕc're-ment, *n.* [Lat. *recrementum*, from *re*, again, and *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross.

Rĕc're-mĕnt'al, **Rĕc're-men-tĭ'tĭous** (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable; drossy.

Re-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECRIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECRIMINATING.] [Lat. *re*, again, and *criminari*, to accuse of a crime.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge.

Re-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To accuse in return.

Re-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of recriminating; return of one accusation with another.

Re-crĭm'i-nā'tĭve, *a.* Retorting accusation; recriminatory.

Re-crĭm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who recriminates.

Re-crĭm'i-na-to-ry (50), *a.* Recriminating; retorting accusation.

Rē'cru-dĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *recrudescens*, p. pr. of *recrudescere*, to become raw again, from *re*, again, and *crudescere*, to become hard or raw.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Re-cruit', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECRUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECRUITING.] [Fr. *recruter*, from *recroître*, p. p. *recrû*, to grow again, fr. *re*, again, and *croître*, to grow; Lat. *crescere*.] **1.** To repair by fresh supplies, as any thing wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in. **2.** Hence, to renew in strength or health; to re-invigorate. **3.** To supply with new men, as an army.

Syn. — To repair; recover; regain; retrieve.

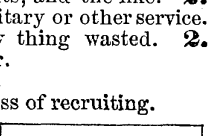
Re-cruit', *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like. **2.** To gain new supplies of men for military or other service.

Re-cruit', *n.* **1.** Supply of any thing wasted. **2.** *Specifically*, a newly-enlisted soldier.

Re-cruit'er, *n.* One who recruits.

Re-cruit'ment, *n.* Act or business of recruiting.

Rĕct'an-gle, *n.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.] A four-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.



Rectangle.

Rect-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

Rect-ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.

Rĕc'ti-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right.

Rĕc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right. **2.** (*Chem.*) Process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation. **3.** (*Geom.*) The determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

Rĕc'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.

Rĕc'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECTIFYING.] [L. Lat. *rectificare*, fr. Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state. **2.** (*Chem.*) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation.

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

Syn. — To amend; emend; correct: better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-al, **Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-ar**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, line.] Right-lined; consisting of a right line, or of right-lines; bounded by right lines.

Rĕc'ti-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty.

Syn. — Justice. — *Rectitude*, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists as of three kinds: (1.) *Commutative* justice, which gives every man his own property, including things pledged by promise, &c. (2.) *Distributive* justice, which gives every man his exact deserts. (3.) *General* justice, which carries completely out all the *ends* of law, though not in every case through the precise channels of commutative or distributive justice, as we see often done by a parent or a ruler in his dealings with those who are subjected to his control.

Rĕc'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] **1.** (*Episcopal Church.*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor. **2.** The head master of a public school. **3.** The chief elective officer of some universities. **4.** The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house.

Rĕc'tor-ate (45), *n.* The office, rank or station of a rector; rectorship.

Rec-tō'ri-al (89), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, government; relating to a rector.

Rĕc'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

Rĕc'to-ry, *n.* **1.** A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. **2.** A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

Rĕc'tum, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. *rectus*, straight, as, by the old anatomists, it was thought to be so.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestines.

Re-cŭm'benҫe, *n.* The state of being recumbent; the act of reposing or resting.

Re-cŭm'ben-ҫy, *n.* Recumbence.

Re-cŭm'bent, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, p. pr. of *recumbere*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** Leaning; reclining. **2.** Reposing; inactive; idle.

Re-cū'per-ate, *v. i.* [Lat. *recuperare*, *recuperatum*. See RECOVER.] To recover health.

Re-cū'per-a-tĭve, } *a.* Tending to recovery; pertain-
Re-cū'per-a-to-ry, } ing to recovery.

Re-cûr', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECURRING.] [Lat. *recurrere*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To come back; to return again or repeatedly. **2.** To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule. **3.** To resort; to have recourse.

Re-cŭr'renҫe, } *n.* Act of recurring, or state of being
Re-cŭr'ren-ҫy, } recurrent; return; resort.

Re-cŭr'rent, *a.* Returning from time to time; recurring.

Re-cûrv'āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *recurvare*, *recurvatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvare*, to bend.] To bend or curve back; to recurve.

Re-cûrv'ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent or curved backward or outward.

Rē'cur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of recurving, or state of being recurved; a bending or flexure backward.

Re-cûrve', *v. t.* [See RECURVATE.] To bend back.

Re-cûrv'i-ty, *n.* Recurvation.

Re-cûrv'oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *recurvus*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvus*, bent, curved.] Bent or curved backward.

Re-cū'şant, *a.* [Lat. *recusans*, p. pr. of *recusare*, to refuse, to object to, from *re*, again, against, and *causa*, a cause, pretext.] Obstinate in refusal; *specifically*, (*Eng. Hist.*) refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.

Re-cū'şant, *n.* **1.** One obstinate in refusal. **2.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. **3.** A non-conformist.

Rĕd, *a.* [*compar.* REDDER; *superl.* REDDEST.] [A.-S. *reád*, *reód*, Icel. *riódhr*, *raudhr*, Goth. *rauds*, W. *rhudd*, Skr. *rôhita*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Lat. *rutilus*.] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color; — a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange, red and the like.

Rĕd, *n.* The color of blood, or a tint resembling this.

Re-dăc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *redigere*, *redactum*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive.] **1.** The act of digesting, or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials. **2.** A digest.

Re-dăn', *n.* [Fr., for O. Fr. *redent*, a double notching, as in the teeth of a saw, from Lat. *re*, again, against, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] (*Fort.*) A work having two faces, uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

Redans.

Rĕd'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*]

Rĕd'brĕast, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast; the robin. See ROBIN.

Rĕd'den (rĕd'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDDENING.] To make red.

Rĕd'den (rĕd'dn), *v. i.* To grow or become red; hence, to blush.

Rĕd'dish, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

Rĕd'dish-ness, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

Red-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *redditio*, from *reddere*, to give back, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender.

Re-deem', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDEEMING.] [Lat. *redimere*, from *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy.] **1.** To purchase back; to repurchase. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due. (*b.*) (*Com.*) To receive back by paying the obligation, as any promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt. **3.** To ransom or rescue from captivity, bondage, or the like, by paying an equivalent. **4.** (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. **5.** To discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise.

Syn. — To rescue; ransom; free; deliver; save.

Re-deem'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being redeemed.

Re-deem'er, *n.* **1.** One who redeems or ransoms. **2.** *Specifically*, the Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

Rē'de-lĭv'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDELIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDELIVERING.] **1.** To deliver back. **2.** To liberate a second time.

Rē'de-lĭv'er-y, *n.* **1.** Act of delivering back. **2.** A second delivery or liberation.

Rē'de-mănd', *v. t.* To demand again.

Rē-dĕmp'tion (84), *n.* [Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEEM.] Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged. (*b.*) (*Com.*) Repurchase by the issuer, of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt by making payment to the holder. (*c.*) (*Theol.*) The deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Re-dĕmp'tion-er, *n.* One who redeems himself.

Re-dĕmp'tĭve, *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

Re-dĕmp'to-ry, *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

Rĕd'-gŭm, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-rash. **2.** A disease of grain, a kind of blight.

Rĕd'-hŏt, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness.

Re-dĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDINTEGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDINTEGRATING.] [Lat. *redintegrare*, fr. *red*, *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

Re-dĭn'te-grā'tion, *n.* Restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

Rĕd'-lĕad, *n.* (*Chem.*) A preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, and for various purposes in the arts.

Rĕd'-lĕt'ter day. One that is a fortunate or auspicious day; — so called because the holy days, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Rĕd'ness, *n.* Quality of being red; red color.

Rĕd'o-lenҫe, } *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness
Rĕd'o-lĕn-ҫy, } of scent.

Rĕd'o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *redolens*, p. pr. of *redolere*, to emit a scent, from *red*, *re*, again, and *olere*, to emit a smell.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous.

Re-doŭb'le (-dŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDOUBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDOUBLING.] To double again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply.

Re-doŭb'le, *v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied.

Re-doubt' (re-dout'), *n.* [L. Lat. *reductus*, lit. a retreat, from Lat. *reductus*, *reducta*, drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere*, to lead or draw back, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] (*Fort.*) (*a.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles. (*b.*) An outwork placed within another outwork.

Re-doubt'a-ble (-dout'-), *a.* [From Lat. *re*, again, and *dubitare*, to doubt.] Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant.

Re-dound', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDOUNDING.] [Lat. *redundare*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *undare*, to rise in waves or surges, from *unda*, a wave.] **1.** To roll back as a wave or flood. **2.** To come back as a consequence or result; to have effect. **3.** To be in excess; to be redundant.

Rĕd'ōw-à, *n.* A slow and graceful dance in triple time.

Re-drĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDRESSED (re-drĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDRESSING.] **1.** To put in order again. [*Rare.*] **2.** To set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy. **3.** To make amends or compensation to.

Re-drĕss', *n.* **1.** Reformation. [*Rare.*] **2.** Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression.

Syn. — Relief; reparation; indemnification; amendment; remedy.

Re-drĕss'er, *n.* One who gives redress.

Re-drĕss'ĭve, *a.* Giving redress; affording relief.
Rĕd-sēar', *v. i.* To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer. [streaks.
Rĕd'strēak, *n.* A sort of apple; — so called from its red
Rĕd'tŏp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle.
Re-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDUCED (re-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDUCING.] [Lat. *reducere*, from *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To bring, that is, to a state or condition specified, usually inferior or weaker, sometimes indifferent; to bring; to convert. **2.** To bring to an inferior state, with respect to size, rank, quantity, value, or the like. **3.** To bring into subjection. **4.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, &c. **5.** (*Arith.*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value. **6.** (*Metal.*) To separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined. **7.** (*Surg.*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part.

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.

Re-dūçe'ment, *n.* Act of reducing; reduction.
Re-dū'çent, *n.* That which reduces.
Re-dū'çer, *n.* One who reduces.
Re-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.
Re-dŭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *reductio*. See REDUCE.] **1.** Act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; conquest. **2.** (*Arith.*) (*a.*) Art or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value. (*b.*) Act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value. **3.** (*Alg.*) Act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. **4.** Process of making a copy of something, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions. **5.** (*Metal.*) Operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined. **6.** (*Surg.*) Operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

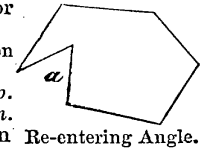
Re-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Having the power of reducing.
Re-dŭn'dançe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being redundant;
Re-dŭn'dan-çy, } superfluity; superabundance. **2.** Anything superfluous.
Re-dŭn'dant, *a.* [Lat. *redundans*, p. pr. of *redundare*. See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary. **2.** Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Syn. — Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.

Re-dŭn'dant-ly, *adv.* Superfluously; superabundantly.
Re-dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat. [being doubled.
Re-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of doubling, or state of
Re-dū'pli-ca-tĭve, *a.* Double.
Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ECHOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ECHOING.] To echo back; to reverberate again.
Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *v. i.* To return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound.
Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *n.* The echo of an echo.
Reed, *n.* [A.-S. *hreód*, *hreád*, *reód*, O. H. Ger. *hriod*, *hreod*, *reod*, *riet*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a large family of plants, mostly aquatic plants, being chiefly large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed, the bamboo, &c. **2.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe. **3.** An arrow, as made of a reed. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A thin piece of wood attached to the mouth-piece of instruments of the clarionet species. (*b.*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordeon, &c. **5.** (*Weaving.*) A frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp-threads pass.

Reed-organ (*Mus.*), a wind instrument of music, in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon.

Reed'en (reed'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.
Rē-ĕd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.
Rē-ĕd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-EDIFIED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* RE-EDIFYING.] To rebuild; to build again after destruction.
Reed'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with reeds. **2.** Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick, as a voice.
Reef, *n.* [D. *reef*, *rif*; A.-S. *reáf*, a garment, clothing, *rîft*, *ryft*, *rêft*, a garment, wrapping, cloth, vail.] (*Naut.*) A certain portion of a sail which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.
Reef, *n.* [D. *rif*, Ger. *riff*, Icel. *rif*, prob. allied to *rib*, q. v.] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.
Reef, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REEFED (rēft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REEFING.] [From the n.] (*Naut.*) To contract or reduce the extent of, as a sail, by rolling or folding.
Reek, *n.* [A.-S. *rêc*, *rêce*, *reác*, Icel. *reykr*.] Vapor; steam; smoke.
Reek, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REEKED (rēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REEKING.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke.
Reek'y, *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.
Reel, *n.* [A.-S. *hreól*, *reól*, Icel. *hræll*. Cf. ROLL.] **1.** A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound. **2.** (*Mus.*) A lively dance characterized by a reeling or whirling movement.
Reel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REELING.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle.
Reel, *v. i.* [See REEL, *n.*] To move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate; to stagger.
Rē'-e-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ELECTING.] To elect again.
Rē'-e-lĕc'tion, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.
Rē-ĕl'i-ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected again to the same office.
Rē'-em-bärk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-EMBARKED (-bärkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-EMBARKING.] To embark or put on board again.
Rē'-em-bärk', *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.
Reem'ing, *n.* [Cf. REAM, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, for the purpose of calking.
Rē'-en-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENACTING.] To enact again.
Rē'-en-ăct'ment, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.
Rē'-en-fōrçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENFORCING.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; *especially*, to strengthen, as an army or a fort, with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.
Rē'-en-fōrçe', *n.* (*Artil.*) Part of a gun near the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece.
Rē'-en-fōrçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of re-enforcing. **2.** That which re-enforces; additional force; *especially*, additional troops or ships, to strengthen an army or navy.
Rē'-en-gāġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENGAGING.] To engage a second time.
Rē'-en-gāġe', *v. i.* To engage again or anew; to enlist a second time.
Rē'-en-lĭst', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENLISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENLISTING.] To enlist again.
Rē'-en-lĭst'ment, *n.* A renewed enlistment.
Rē-ĕn'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENTERING.] **1.** To enter again or anew. **2.** (*Engraving.*) To cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently.
Rē-ĕn'ter, *v. i.* To enter anew or again.



Re-entering Angle.

Re-entering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut.

Rē'-en-thrōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ENTHRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ENTHRONING.] To replace on a throne.
Rē-ĕn'trançe, *n.* Act of entering again.
Rē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
Rē'-es-tăb'lish-ment, *n.* Act of establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.
Reeve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROVE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REEVING.] [Cf. REEF, *n.* & *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like.
Rē'-ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A repeated examination.
Rē'-ex-ăm'ine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-EXAMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-EXAMINING.] To examine anew.
Rē'-ex-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-EXPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-EXPORTING.] To export again, as what has been imported.

Rē-făsh'ion (-făsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFASHIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFASHIONING.] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time.

Re-fĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *refectio*, from *reficere*, *refectum*, from *re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

Re-fĕc'tĭve, *n.* That which refreshes.

Re-fĕc'to-ry, *n.* [Low Lat. *refectorium*. See *supra*.] A room of refreshment; originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

Re-fĕr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFERRING.] [Lat. *referre*, from *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To carry or send back; to pass over; to give in charge. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision. **3.** To assign to as a class, a cause, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation.

Syn. — To allude; advert; suggest; appeal.

Re-fĕr', *v. i.* **1.** To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self. **2.** To have reference or relation; to relate. **3.** To make reference or allusion; to direct attention. **4.** To direct to apply for information or a guarantee of any kind.

Rĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable.

Rĕf'er-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See JUDGE.

Rĕf'er-ençe, *n.* **1.** Act of referring, or state of being referred; a directing, delivering, making over, or sending, as for treatment, decision, information, and the like. **2.** Respect; heed; concern taken. **3.** Allusion; intimation. **4.** One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. **5.** A passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

Re-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

Re-fīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFINING.] **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities. **2.** (*Metal.*) To reduce, as metals, from the ore. **3.** To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like.

Syn. — To purify; clarify; defecate; polish.

Re-fīne', *v. i.* **1.** To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. **2.** To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind. **3.** To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language.

Re-fīn'ed-ly, *adv.* In a refined manner; also, with affected nicety or elegance.

Re-fīn'ed-ness, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Re-fīne'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of refining, or state of being refined. **2.** High cultivation; culture; elegance. **3.** An over-nicety; an affected subtilty.

Syn. — Purification; clarification; polish; politeness; gentility; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fīn'er-y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

Re-fĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFITTING.] **1.** To fit or prepare again; to repair. **2.** To fit out or provide a second time.

Re-fĭt', *v. i.* To repair damages.

Re-fĭt'ment, *n.* A second fitting out.

Re-flĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFLECTING.] [Lat. *reflectere*, *reflexum*, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend or turn.] **1.** To bend or throw back; *especially*, to cause to return after striking upon any surface. **2.** To give back an image of; to mirror.

Re-flĕct', *v. i.* **1.** To throw back light, heat, or the like. **2.** To rebound as from a surface. **3.** To turn back the thoughts upon any thing; *specifically*, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or rules. **4.** To cast reproach.

Syn. — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flĕc'tion, *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] [Lat. *reflexio*. See REFLECT.] **1.** Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected; as, (*a.*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. (*b.*) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; hence, the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard. **2.** That which is produced by reflection; as, (*a.*) An image given back from a reflecting surface. (*b.*) Result of meditation; *especially*, thoughts suggested by truth. **3.** Censure; reproach cast.

Syn. — Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flĕct'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Throwing back images. **2.** Capable of exercising thought or judgment. **3.** (*Gram.*) Reflexive; reciprocal.

Re-flĕct'or, *n.* **1.** One who reflects. **2.** Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, and the like.

Rē'flex, *a.* [Lat. *rĕflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*. See REFLECT.] **1.** Directed back; retroactive; introspective. **2.** Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. **3.** (*Bot.*) Bent back; reflected. **4.** (*Physiol.*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness. **5.** (*Paint.*) Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.

Re-flĕx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected.

Re-flĕx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Re-flĕx'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Bending or turned backward; reflective. **2.** (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs.

Rĕf'lu-ençe, **Rĕf'lu-en-çy**, *n.* [From *refluent*.] A flowing back.

Rĕf'lu-ent, *a.* [Lat. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere*, to flow back, from *re*, back, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

Rē'flux, *a.* Returning or flowing back; reflex.

Rē'flux (126), *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb.

Rē'fo-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFOMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFOMENTING.] To foment anew.

Re-fôrm', *v. t.* [Lat. *reformare*, from *re*, again, and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.] **1.** To form again; to create or shape anew. **2.** *Especially*, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good.

Syn. — To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim. See AMEND.

Re-fôrm', *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

Re-fôrm', *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.

Syn. — Reformation; amendment; rectification; correction. See REFORMATION.

Rē-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFORMING.] To form anew or a second time; to give a new form to.

Rĕf'or-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) The religious movement at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see.

Syn. — Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. — *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A *reformation* involves and is followed by many particular *reforms*.

Rē'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Re-fôrm'a-tĭve, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Re-fôrm'a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

Re-fôrm'er, *n.* **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

Re-fôrm'ist, *n.* **1.** One who is of the reformed religion. **2.** One who proposes or favors a political reform.

Re-frăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRACTING.] [Lat. *refringere*, *refractum*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] **1.** To bend sharply and abruptly back. **2.** (*Opt.*) To cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

Re-frăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of refracting, or state of being refracted. **2.** The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Re-frăct'ĭve, *a.* Serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

Re-frăct'o-ri-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness. **2.** Difficulty of fusion; — said of metals.

Re-frăct'o-ry, *a.* [Lat. *refractarius*, from *refringere*.

See REFRACT.] **1.** Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience. **2.** Not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.

Syn. — Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; ungovernable; unmanageable.

Rĕf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* [Low Lat. *refragabilis*, from Lat. *refragari*, to oppose, to resist, from *re*, again, and *frangere*, to break.] Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Re-frāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRAINING.] [Low Lat. *refrangere*, for Lat. *refringere*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

Re-frāin', *v. i.* To keep from action or interference.

Syn. — To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

Re-frāin', *n.* The burden of a song or a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each of the separate divisions of a lyrical poem.

Rē-frāme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRAMING.] To frame again.

Re-frăn'ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

Re-frăn'ġi-ble, *a.* [See REFRAIN, *v.*, and REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light.

Re-frĕsh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRESHED (-freshť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRESHING.] To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to.

Syn. — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

Re-frĕsh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refreshes.

Re-frĕsh'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness. **2.** That which refreshes; *especially*, food taken for the sake of fresh strength or vigor.

Syn. — Food; rest; repose; quiet; peace; comfort; sympathy, &c.

Re-frĭġ'er-ant, *a.* [See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat.

Re-frĭġ'er-ant, *n.* That which abates heat, or cools.

Re-frĭġ'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRIGERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRIGERATING.] [Lat. *refrigerare*, *refrigeratum*, from *re*, again, and *frigerare*, to make cool, from *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness.] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

Re-frĭġ'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

Re-frĭġ'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Allaying heat; cooling.

Re-frĭġ'er-a-tĭve, *n.* A cooling medicine.

Re-frĭġ'er-ā'tor, *n.* That which refrigerates, or keeps cool; as, (*a.*) A box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice. (*b.*) An apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, &c.

Rĕf'uġe, *n.* [Lat. *refugium*, from *refugere*, to flee back, from *re*, back, and *fugere*, to flee.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress. **2.** That which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy. **3.** An expedient to secure protection or defense.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Rĕf'ū-ġee', *n.* **1.** One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. **2.** *Especially*, one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

Re-fŭl'ġençe, } *n.* Quality of being refulgent; bril-
Re-fŭl'ġen-çy, } liancy; splendor; radiance.

Re-fŭl'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere*, to flash back, to shine bright, from *re*, again, back, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid.

Re-fŭl'ġent-ly, *adv.* With great brightness.

Re-fŭnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUNDING.] [Lat. *refundere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *fundere*, to pour.] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

Re-fūṣ'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

Re-fūṣ'al, *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. **2.** The right of taking in preference to others.

Syn. — Denial; rejection; option; preference; pre-emption.

Re-fūṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUSING.] [Corrupted partly from Lat. *refutare*, to drive back, to repel, refute, partly from *recusare*, to decline, refuse.] **1.** To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command. **2.** To decline to accept; to reject.

Re-fūṣe', *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.

Rĕf'ūṣe, *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, of no value; worthless.

Rĕf'ūṣe, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross; trash.

Re-fūṣ'er, *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being refuted or disproved.

Rĕf'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error.

Re-fūt'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to refute; refuting.

Re-fūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUTING.] [Lat. *refutare*, from *re*, again, back, and *futare*, obs., to argue.] To prove to be false or erroneous.

Syn. — To confute; disprove; repel. See CONFUTE.

Re-fūt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refutes.

Rē-gāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGAINING.] To gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

Syn. — To recover; re-obtain; repossess; retrieve.

Rē'gal, *a.* [Lat. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

Syn. — See KINGLY.

Re-gāle', *n.* [See *infra.*] A royal or princely entertainment; a magnificent repast.

Re-gāle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGALING.] [Either from Lat. *regalis*, royal, or from Sp. *gala*, graceful, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing. Cf. Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice.] To entertain in a royal, princely, or sumptuous manner; hence to gratify; to refresh. [ification.

Re-gāle'ment, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; grat-

Re-ġā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *regalis*, regal.] **1.** Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia. **2.** Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order.

Re-găl'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis*, regal, royal. Cf. REALTY.] Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction.

Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Re-gärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGARDING.] [Fr. *regarder*, from *re*, and *garder*, to guard, q. v.] **1.** To observe; to notice or remark particularly. **2.** To pay respect to; to treat as of peculiar importance. **3.** To hold and treat; to look upon.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value.

Re-gärd', *n.* **1.** Look; aspect; view; gaze. **2.** Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. **3.** That view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. **4.** Respect; relation; reference.

☞ The phrase *in regard of*, was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage, is often very improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to*.

Syn. — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence. See RESPECT.

Re-gärd'ant, *a.* **1.** Looking behind. **2.** (*Her.*) Looking behind or backward.

Re-gärd'er, *n.* One who regards or observes.

Re-gärd'ful, *a.* Taking notice; observing with care.

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gärd'ful-ly, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Re-gärd'less, *a.* Not looking or attending.

Syn. — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

Re-gärd'less-ly, *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Re-gärd'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being regardless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Syn. — Negligence; inattention; carelessness; heedlessness.

Re-gät'tà, *n.; pl.* RE-GĂT'TÆS. [It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, from *riga*, a line, row, O. H. Ger. *rîga*, *rîge*, N. H. Ger. *reihe*.] A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize.

Rē'ġen-çy, *n.* [Lat. *regentia*. See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** The office of a regent or ruler; rule; authority; government. **2.** *Especially*, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarious ruler. **3.** The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Re-ġĕn'er-a-çy, *n.* State of being regenerated.

Re-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGENERATING.] [Lat. *regenerare*, *regeneratum*, from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create.] **1.** To generate or produce anew. **2.** (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to cause to become a Christian.

Re-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* **1.** Reproduced. **2.** (*Theol.*) Born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Re-ġĕn'er-ate-ness, *n.* State of being regenerated.

Re-ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; reproduction. **2.** (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life.

Re-ġĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Of, or belonging to, regeneration.

Rē'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *regens*, p. pr. of *regere*, to rule.] **1.** Ruling; governing; regnant. **2.** Exercising vicarious authority.

Rē'ġent, *n.* **1.** One who rules or reigns. **2.** One who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3.** One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer.

Rē'ġent-shĭp, *n.* The power of governing; or the office of a regent; regency. [anew.

Rē-ġĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* A sprouting or germinating

Rĕġ'i-çīde, *n.* [From Lat. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to kill.] **1.** One who murders a king; *specifically* (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. **2.** The killing or murder of a king.

Régime (rā/zheem'), *n.* [Fr. See *infra.*] Mode or style of rule or management; administration.

Rĕġ'i-men, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, to guide, to rule.] **1.** Orderly government. **2.** Any regulation or remedy intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. **3.** (*Med.*) The systematic use of food and drink, and the necessaries of life. **4.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A relation of syntax between two words; government. (*b.*) The words governed.

Rĕġ'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] (*Mil.*) A body of men, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten.

Rĕġ'i-mĕnt'al, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment.

Rĕġ'i-mĕnt'alṣ, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Rē'ġion (rē/jun), *n.* [Lat. *regio*, a direction, a boundary-line, region, from *regere*, to guide, direct.] **1.** A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract. **2.** Neighborhood; vicinity; sphere.

Rĕġ'is-ter, *n.* [Low Lat. *registrum*, from Lat. *regerere*, *regestum*, to carry back, to register, from *re*, back, and *gerere*, to carry.] **1.** A written account or entry; a memorial record. **2.** The officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account. **3.** That which registers or records; *specifically*, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. **4.** A lid, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire; also, an arrangement for admitting or excluding heat from a hot-air chamber. **5.** (*Print.*) Correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. **6.** (*Com.*) A document issued by the custom-house, always to be kept on board a vessel on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice. (*b.*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Syn. — List; catalogue; roll; record; schedule; archives; chronicle; annals. See LIST.

Rĕġ'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGISTERING.] **1.** To enter in a register; to record. **2.** To enroll; to enter in a list.

Rĕġ'is-ter, *v. i.* (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet.

Rĕġ'is-ter-shĭp, *n.* The office of register.

Rĕġ'is-trar, *n.* [L. Lat. *registrarius.* See *supra.*] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

Rĕġ'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of inserting in a register.

Rĕġ'is-try, *n.* **1.** Act of recording or writing in a register. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** A series of facts recorded.

Rĕġ'let, *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, dim. of *règle*, a rule; Lat. *regula.* See RULE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of flat, narrow molding. **2.** (*Print.*) A lead; also a thin strip of wood used instead of a lead.

Rĕġ'nant, *a.* [Lat. *regnans*, p. pr. of *regnare*, to reign.] **1.** Exercising regal authority; reigning. **2.** Predominant; prevalent.

Rē-gôrġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGORGING.] **1.** To vomit up. **2.** To swallow again. **3.** To swallow eagerly.

Rē-grânt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGRANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGRANTING.] To grant back.

Re-grāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGRATING.] [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch or scrape again, to drive a huckster's trade.] **1.** (*Masonry.*) To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance. **2.** To buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair.

Re-grāt'er, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

Rē'gress, *n.* [Lat. *regressus*, *regredi*, *regressum*, from *re*, back, and *gradi*, to step, to go, *gradus*, a step, pace.] **1.** Passage back; return. **2.** The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

Re-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of returning; retrogression; retrogradation.

Re-grĕss'ĭve, *a.* Passing back; returning.

Re-grĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGRETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGRETTING.] [Fr. *regretter*, Lat. *re*, again, back, and *queritari*, to complain vehemently, intens. form of *queri*, to complain.] **1.** To grieve over; to be sorry for. **2.** To look back at with sorrowful longing.

Syn. — To lament; sorrow; repent; bewail; bemoan.

Re-grĕt', *n.* **1.** Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrowful longing. **2.** Pain of conscience; remorse.

Syn. — Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; remorse; self-condemnation. — We do not apply the word *regret* to that sorrow for the past which involves a sense of guilt; this belongs to *remorse* or *repentance.* We *regret* the loss or absence of friends, &c., but the word is now more commonly applied to the pain we feel for lost opportunities, or for early follies, for carelessness, &c.

Re-grĕt'fụl, *a.* Full of regret.

Re-grĕt'ta-ble, *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret.

Rĕġ'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] **1.** Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or mode. **2.** Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence. **3.** Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline. **4.** Belonging to a monastic order.

Regular troops, troops of a permanent army; — opposed to *militia.*

Syn. — Normal; orderly; methodical; periodical. See NORMAL.

Rĕġ'u-lar, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. **2.** (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army.

Rĕġ'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness; uniformity.

Rĕġ'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a regular manner; in due order.

Rĕġ'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGULATING.] [Lat. *regulare*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] **1.** To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws. **2.** To put in good order.

Syn. — To adjust; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.

Rĕġ'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated or reduced to order. **2.** A prescribed rule or order.

Syn. — Law; rule; method; principle; order. See LAW.

Rĕġ'u-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who regulates. **2.** (*Mech.*) A contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, &c.

Rĕġ'u-lŭṣ, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* RĔG'U-LŬS-EṢ; Lat. *pl.* *RĔG'U-LĪ.* [Lat., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The pure metal, which in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible. **2.** (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, or the lion.

Re-gûr'ġi-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGURGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGURGITATING.] [L. Lat. *regurgitare*, *regurgitatum*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *gurges*, *gurgitis*, a gulf.] To throw or pour back in great quantity.

Re-gûr'ġi-tāte, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back.

Re-gûr'ġi-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance. **2.** The act of swallowing again.

Rē'ha-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHABILITAT-

ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHABILITATING.] To re-instate; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

Rē'ha-bĭl'ĭ-tā'tion, *n.* Act of re-instating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

Rē-hēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARING.] To hear again; to try a second time.

Re-hēars'al (re-hĕrs'al, 14), *n.* **1.** Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed; recital; narration. **2.** The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

Re-hēarse' (re-hĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARSED; (-hĕrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARSING.] [Prob. from prefix *re* and *hear say*.] **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said. **2.** To narrate; to recount; to relate. **3.** To recite in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.

Syn. — To recite; recapitulate; detail; describe; tell.

Re-hēars'er, *n.* One who rehearses or narrates.

Rēi, *n.* See REE.

Rēi'gle (rē'gl), *n.* [O. Fr., a rule, a line, N. Fr. *règle*, fr. Lat. *regula*. See RULE.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing.

Reign (rān), *n.* [Lat. *regnum*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, fr. *regere*, to guide, rule.] **1.** Royal authority; supreme power. **2.** The time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority.

Syn. — Rule; empire; dominion; kingdom; power; influence; prevalence.

Reign (rān), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REIGNING.] **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority. **2.** Hence, to be predominant; to prevail. **3.** To have superior or uncontrolled dominion.

Syn. — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Rē'-im-bûrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-IMBURSED (rē'-im-bûrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-IMBURSING.] **1.** To replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back. **2.** To pay back to; to indemnify.

Syn. — Refund; repay; make up; restore.

Rē'-im-bûrse'ment, *n.* Act of repaying or refunding; repayment.

Rē'-im-bûrs'er, *n.* One who re-imburses or refunds.

Rein (rān), *n.* [L. Lat. *retina*, Lat. *retinaculum*, from *retinere*, to hold back.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, &c. **2.** An instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing.

Rein (rān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REINING.] **1.** To govern by a bridle. **2.** To restrain; to control.

Rein'deer (rān'-), *n.* [Written also *raindeer* and *ranedeer*.] [A.-S. *hrândeór*, Icel. *hreindyr*, Lap. & Finn. *raingo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres. [ENFORCE.

Reindeer.

Rē'-in-fōrçe', *n.* [See RE-

Reins, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] **1.** The kidneys. **2.** the lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip-bone, over the kidneys. **3.** The affections and passions; — formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body.

Rē'-in-spĕc-tion, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.

Rē'-in-stall', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSTALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSTALLING.] To install again; to seat anew.

Rē'-in-stāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSTATING.] To place again in possession, or in a former state.

Rē'-in-sŭr'ançe (-shŭr'-), *n.* **1.** A contract of indemnity to a party, who has insured property, against loss by his insurance. **2.** Insurance a second time or again.

Rē'-in-sŭre' (rē'-in-shŭr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSURING.] To insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it.

Rē-ĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore.

Rē'-in-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INVESTING.] To invest anew.

Rē'-in-vĕst'ment, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Rē'-in-vĭg'or-āte, *v. t.* To revive vigor in.

Reis-effendi (rēz'ef-fĕn'de), *n.* [Ar. *reis*, *rées*, head, chief. See EFFENDI.] A Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

Rē-ĭs'sŭe (-ĭsh'shŭ), *v. t.* To issue a second time.

Rē-ĭs'sŭe (-ĭsh'shŭ), *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Re-ĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REITERATING.] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse. — To *repeat* is to utter or express a second time. To *reiterate* is to repeat again and again; as, he was not satisfied with *repeating* his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms.

Re-ĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Repetition.

Re-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJECTING.] [Lat. *rejicere*, *rejectum*, from *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To cast from one; to throw away. **2.** To refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly. **3.** To refuse to grant.

Syn. — To repel; discard; slight; despise; renounce; repudiate; rebuff; decline.

Re-jĕct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

Re-jĕct'er, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

Re-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

Syn. — Dismission; refusal; renunciation; forsaking; repulse; slight, &c.

Re-joiçe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOICED (re-joist'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOICING.] [O. Eng. *rejoisse*, Fr. *réjouir*, from *re* and *jouir*, to enjoy, from Lat. *gaudere*, to rejoice.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree.

Syn. — To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

Re-joiçe', *v. t.* To give joy to; to make joyful.

Syn. — To gladden; please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

Rē-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINING.] To join again; to unite after separation.

Re-join', *v. i.* To answer to a reply.

Re-join'der, *n.* **1.** An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer. **2.** (*Law.*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Syn. — See REPLY.

Rē-joint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINTING.] **1.** To re-unite the joints of. **2.** *Specifically*, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings.

Rē-jŭdġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJUDGING.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review.

Re-jū've-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young, youthful.] To render young again.

Re-jū've-nĕs'çence, } *n.* A renewing of youth; the
Re-jū've-nĕs'çen-çy, } state of being or growing young again.

Re-jū've-nĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.

Re-jū've-nīze, *v. t.* To render young again.

Rē-kĭn'dle (-kĭn'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REKINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REKINDLING.] **1.** To kindle again; to set on fire anew. **2.** To excite or rouse anew.

Rē-lāid', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *relay*. See RELAY.

Rē-lănd', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELANDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELANDING.] To land again.

Re-lăpse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAPSED (re-lăpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAPSING.] [Lat. *relabi*, *relapsus*, from *re*, again, back, and *labi*, to fall, slip, slide.] **1.** To slip or slide back. **2.** To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; — generally in a bad sense.

Re-lăpse', *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

Re-lăps'er, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

Re-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELATING.] [Lat. *referre*, *relatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bring or bear.] **1.** To recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over. **2.** To ally by connection or kindred.

Syn. — To rehearse; report; detail; describe.

Re-lāte', *v. i.* To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer.

Re-lāt'er, *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates.

Re-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; narrative of facts. **2.** State of being related or of referring; relative quality or condition. **3.** Connection by consanguinity or affinity. **4.** A person connected by consanguinity or affinity.

Syn. — Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Re-lā'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Having relation or kindred. **2.** Indicating or specifying some relation.

Re-lā'tion-shĭp, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Rĕl'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having relation; respecting; pertaining. **2.** Arising from relation, or from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute. **3.** (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation.

Rĕl'a-tĭve, *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; *specifically*, (*a.*) A person connected by blood or affinity. (*b.*) (*Gram.*) A word relating to or representing another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*.

Rĕl'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Rĕl'a-tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being relative, or bearing relation.

Re-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who relates; a relater. **2.** (*Law.*) An informant at whose relation an information is filed by the attorney-general.

Re-lăx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAXED (re-lăkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAXING.] [Lat. *relaxare*, from *re*, again, back, and *laxare*, to loose, to slacken.] **1.** To make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like. **2.** To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of. **3.** To relieve from attention or effort. **4.** To relieve from constipation; to open.

Syn. — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.

Re-lăx', *v. i.* **1.** To become loosened or feeble; to be made lax. **2.** To abate in severity. **3.** To remit in close attention or effort.

Re-lăx'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

Rē'lax-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigor, effort, or constipation. **2.** Remission from attention and effort.

Re-lăx'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Re-lāy', *n.* [Fr. *relais*, laxation, discontinuance, from Lat. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] A supply of any thing, as of horses, arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

Rē-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAYING.] To lay again, or a second time.

Re-lēas'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being released.

Re-lēase', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELEASED (re-leest'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELEASING.] [See RELAY, *n.*, and RELAX.] **1.** To set free from restraint or confinement; to give liberty to. **2.** To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses. **3.** To let go, as a legal claim.

Syn. — To free; liberate; loose; discharge; quit; acquit.

Re-lēase', *n.* **1.** Act of letting loose or freeing, or state of being let loose or freed. **2.** Relief from care, pain, or any burden. **3.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility. **4.** (*Law.*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a quitclaim.

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; acquittance; discharge. See DEATH.

Re-lēase'ment, *n.* The act of releasing.

Re-lēas'er, *n.* One who releases.

Rĕl'e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELEGATING.] [Lat. *relegare*, *relegatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission or charge.] To remove; to dispatch; to consign; to remand; to transfer; *specifically*, to send into exile; to banish.

Rĕl'e-gā'tion, *n.* Act of relegating; removal; consignment; banishment; exile.

Re-lĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELENTING.] [Fr. *ralentir*, O. Fr. *alentir*, from Lat. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow.] To become less harsh, hard, cruel, or the like; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

Re-lĕnt'less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Syn. — Unpitying; implacable; unmerciful; pitiless; cruel.

Rē'les-see', *n.* One to whom a release is executed.

Rē'les-sôr', *n.* The person who executes a release.

Rĕl'e-vançe, } *n.* State of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid.
Rĕl'e-van-çy, }

Syn. — Pertinence; applicableness; fitness; propriety; appositeness.

Rĕl'e-vant, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, p. pr. of *relever*, to raise again, to relieve, q. v.] Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Re-lī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

Re-lī'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy.

☞ To the use of this word, which is of recent introduction into the language, many take exception. It is, however, a useful synonym for *trustworthy*, and is sufficiently regular in its formation, as it follows the analogy of *laughable*, *available*, *indispensable*, &c.

Re-lī'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; trustworthiness.

Re-lī'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of relying, or condition or quality of being reliant; repose of mind on what is deemed sufficient support or authority. **2.** Any thing on which to rely; ground of trust.

Syn. — Trust; dependence; confidence; faith.

Rĕl'ic, *n.* [Lat. *reliquiæ*, pl., from *relinquere*, to leave behind.] **1.** That which remains after loss or decay. **2.** A corpse; *specifically*, the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs. **3.** Hence, a memorial; any remembrancer.

Rĕl'ict, *n.* [Lat. *relicta*, f. of *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere*, to leave behind.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

Re-līēf', *n.* [Eng. *relieve*, q. v.] **1.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal of any evil, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome. **2.** Release from a post, or from the performance of duty. **3.** That which relieves or gives succor, aid, or comfort. **4.** (*Sculp.* & *Arch.*) Prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. **5.** (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection, which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.

Re-lī'er, *n.* One who relies, or has full confidence.

Re-līēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relieved.

Re-līēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELIEVING.] [Lat. *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, to make light, to relieve, from *re*, again, and *levare*, to raise.] **1.** To cause to rise; hence, to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast. **2.** To raise or remove, as any thing which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting. **3.** To free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like. **4.** To release from a post or station by substitution of others. **5.** To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, &c.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify; right.

Re-līēv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, relieves.

Re-lĭg'ion (-lĭj'un), *n.* [Lat. *religio*, either from *relegere*, to gather or collect again, to go through or over again in reading, in speech, or in thought, *religens*, revering the gods, pious, religious; or from *religare*, to bind anew or back, to bind fast.] **1.** The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience. **2.** Any system of faith and worship.

Syn. — Piety; sanctity. — *Religion* is a high sense of moral obligation and spirit of reverence or worship which affect the heart of man with respect to the Deity. *Piety* first expressed the feelings of a child toward a parent, and was hence used for that filial sentiment of veneration and love which we owe to the Father of all. *Sanctity* denotes primarily that purity of heart and life which springs from habitual communion with God, and a sense of his continual presence.

Re-lĭg'ion-ĭsm (-lĭj'un-), *n.* **1.** Practice of, or adherence to, religion. **2.** Affected or false religion.

Re-lĭg'ion-ĭst (-lĭj'un-), *n.* One earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.

Re-lĭg'ioŭs (-lĭj'us), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion. **2.** Possessing, acting according to, or agreeing with, religion. **3.** Scrupulously faithful or exact.

Syn. — Pious; godly; holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; strict; rigid; exact.

Re-lĭg'ioŭs-ly (-lĭj'us-), *adv.* **1.** In a religious manner. **2.** According to the rites of religion; reverently. **3.** In accordance with religious principles or doctrines.

Syn. — Piously; devoutly; sacredly; exactly; strictly.

Re-lĭn'quish (-lĭnk'wish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELINQUISHED (-lĭnk'wisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELINQUISHING.] [Lat. *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re*, again, back, and *linquere*, to leave.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind. **2.** To give up; to renounce a claim to.

Syn. — To resign; leave; quit; forsake; abandon; desert; renounce; forbear; forego. See RESIGN.

Re-lĭn'quish-er, *n.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lĭn'quish-ment, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

Rĕl'i-qua-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *reliquiarium*, *reliquiare*, from *reliquiæ*. See RELIC and *infra*.] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Rĕl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELISHED (rĕl'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELISHING.] [O. Fr. *relécher*, to lick or taste anew, from *re*, again, and *lécher*, to lick, from O. H. Ger. *lecchôn*, A.-S. *liccian*, Eng. *lick*.] **1.** To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by. **2.** To give a pleasing flavor to.

Rĕl'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction. **2.** To have a flavor.

Rĕl'ish, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A pleasing taste. **2.** Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. **3.** Savor; quality; characteristic tinge. **4.** Inclination or taste for; fondness. **5.** The smallest perceptible quantity; tinge. **6.** That which is used to impart a flavor; *specifically*, something taken with food to render it more palatable.

Syn. — Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.

Rĕl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Having an agreeable taste; worthy of being relished.

Rē-lŭct', *v. i.* [Lat. *reluctari*, *reluctatus*, from *re*, again, against, and *luctari*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against any thing; to make resistance.

Re-lŭc'tançe, } *n.* State or quality of being reluctant;
Re-lŭc'tan-çy, } aversion of mind.

Syn. — Aversion; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. See AVERSION.

Re-lŭc'tant, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*, p. pr. of *reluctari*. See RELUCT.] **1.** Striving against; much opposed in heart. **2.** Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.

Syn. — Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; backward; coy. See AVERSE.

Re-lŭc'tant-ly, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

Re-lūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELUMING.] [Lat. *reluminare*, from *re*, again, and *luminare*, to light, from *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again.

Re-lȳ', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELYING.] [Prefix *re* and *lie*.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts.

Syn. — To trust; depend; confide; repose.

Re-māin', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMAINING.] [Lat. *remanere*, from *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay, remain, Gr. μένειν.] **1.** To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised. **2.** To continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity.

Syn. — To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.

Re-māin', *n.* **1.** That which is left; relic; remainder; — chiefly in the plural. **2.** *Specifically*, a dead body; a corpse; — only in the plural. **3.** The literary works of one who is dead.

Re-māin'der, *n.* **1.** Any thing that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part. **2.** (*Law.*) A remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate.

Syn. — Balance; rest; residue; remnant; remains; leavings; relics. — We may speak of "the *balance* of an account;" but to use this word for *remainder*, as "the *balance* of the week," "the *balance* of the company," &c., is a gross vulgarism, to be avoided by every one who does not mean to "smell of the shop."

Rē-māke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMADE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMAKING.] To make anew.

Re-mănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMANDING.] [Lat. *remandare*, from *re*, again, back, and *mandare*, to commit, order, send word.] To recommit or send back.

Re-märk', *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Act of remarking or attentively noticing. **2.** The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; hence, a casual observation.

Syn. — Observation; note; comment; annotation.

Re-märk', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMARKED (-märkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMARKING.] [Fr. *remarquer*, from *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.] **1.** To take notice of. **2.** To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to call attention to.

Syn. — To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say. — To *observe* is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. To *remark* is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To *notice* implies still less continuity of attention. When we turn from these mental states to the *expression* of them in language, we find the same distinction. An *observation* is properly the result of somewhat prolonged thought; a *remark* is usually suggested by some passing occurrence; a *notice* is in most cases something cursory and short. This distinction is not, however, always observed as to *remark* and *observe*, which are often used interchangeably.

Re-märk', *v. i.* To say or observe.

Re-märk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed.

Syn. — Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; distinguished; famous; eminent.

Re-märk'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark.

Re-märk'a-bly, *adv.* In a remarkable manner or degree.

Re-märk'er, *n.* One who remarks; an observer.

Re-mē'di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being remedied or cured.

Re-mē'di-al, *a.* Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

Re-mĕd'i-less, or **Rĕm'e-di-less** (113), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being restored, changed, or prevented. **2.** Not answering as a remedy; hence, ineffectual; powerless.

Syn. — Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; desperate.

Rĕm'e-dy, *n.* [Lat. *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal, to cure.] **1.** That which cures a disease. **2.** That which counteracts an evil of any kind. **3.** (*Law.*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Syn. — Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

Rĕm'e-dy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMEDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMEDYING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like.

Syn. — To heal; redress; relieve; help; aid; counteract, &c.

Re-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMEMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMEMBERING.] [Lat. *rememorare*, from *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] **1.** To bring to mind again; to recall. **2.** To keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to keep from being forgotten.

Re-mĕm'ber-er, *n.* One who remembers.

Re-mĕm'brançe, *n.* **1.** Act of remembering. **2.** State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. **3.** That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir. **4.** Power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

Syn. — Memory; recollection; reminiscence. See MEMORY.

Re-mĕm'bran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial.

Rĕm'i-grāte, or **Rē-mī'grāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *remigrare*, *remigratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *migrare*, to remove, migrate.] To migrate again; to return.

Rĕm'i-grā'tion, or **Rē'mī-grā'tion**, *n.* Migration to a former place.

Re-mīnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMINDING.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance or to the notice or consideration of.

Re-mīnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds.

Rĕm'i-nĭs'çençe, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** State of being reminiscent, or inclined to call to mind. **2.** Power of recalling to mind. **3.** That which is remembered or recalled to mind.

Syn. — Memory; remembrance; recollection. See MEMORY.

Rĕm'i-nĭs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *reminiscens*, p. pr. of *reminisci*, to recall to mind, to recollect.] Capable of, or inclined to, call to mind.

Re-mīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMISING.] [Lat. *remittere*, *remissum*, to send back, from *re*, back, and *mittere*, to send.] To release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed.

Re-mĭss', *a.* [Lat. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere*, to send back, to relax. See *supra*.] **1.** Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements. **2.** Lacking earnestness or activity; languid.

Syn. — Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

Re-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

Re-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *remissio*, fr. *remittĕre*, *remissum*. See REMIT.] **1.** Act of remitting, surrendering, or giving up. **2.** *Especially*, discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation. **3.** (*Med.*) A temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

Syn. — Pardon; forgiveness; abatement; release; discharge.

Re-mĭss'ly, *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner.

Re-mĭss'ness, *n.* State of being remiss; want of ardor or vigor; want of punctuality; slackness; negligence.

Re-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMITTING.] [Lat. *remittere*, to send back, to slacken, relax. See REMISE.] **1.** To send back; to refer. **2.** To give up; to surrender; to resign. **3.** To relax in intensity. **4.** To forgive. **5.** To transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like.

Syn. — To relax; release; abate; relinquish; pardon; absolve.

Re-mĭt', *v. i.* To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated.

Re-mĭt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of remitting. **2.** State of being remitted.

Re-mĭt'tal, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender.

Re-mĭt'tançe, *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place. **2.** The sum or thing remitted. [as a disease.

Re-mĭt'tent, *a.* Having remissions from time to time,

Re-mĭt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who remits or makes remittance. **2.** (*Law.*) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before.

Re-mĭt'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a remittance.

Rĕm'nant, *n.* [O. Fr. *remanant*, *remainant*, p. pr. of *remainoir*, *remaindre*, fr. Lat. *remanere*. See REMAIN.] **1.** What remains after a part is removed, performed, &c. **2.** Hence, a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

Syn. — Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

Rē-mŏd'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMODELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMODELING.] To model or fashion anew.

Rē-mōld', } *v. t.* To mold or shape anew; to make
Rē-mōuld', } over; to remodel.

Re-mŏn'strançe, *n.* **1.** Act of expostulation. **2.** The terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof.

Re-mŏn'strant, *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.

Re-mŏn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-mŏn'strāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMONSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMONSTRATING.] [Low Lat. *remonstrare*, *remonstratum*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings.

Syn. — To expostulate; reprove. — We *expostulate* when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade some one from the course he has chosen. When we *remonstrate*, we go further, and *show* or *set forth*, in the strongest terms, the danger or the guilt of his pursuing it. We *remonstrate with* a person, and *against* the course he has adopted.

Re-mŏn'strā-tor, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-môrse', *n.* [L. Lat. *remorsus*, from Lat. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment, from *re*, again, back, and *mordere*, to bite, vex.] The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt.

Syn. — Compunction; regret; anguish; compassion. See COMPUNCTION and REGRET.

Re-môrse'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of remorse or compunction. **2.** Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Obs.*] **3.** Pitiable. [*Obs.*]

Re-môrse'less, *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress.

Syn. — Unpitying; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage.

Re-môrse'less-ly, *adv.* Without remorse.

Re-mōte', *a.* [*compar.* REMOTER; *superl.* REMOTEST.] [Lat. *remotus*, p. p. of *removere*, to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to a distance; not near; far away; — said in respect to *time* or *place*. **2.** Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; — in various figurative uses.

Syn. — Far; foreign; alien; primary; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

Re-mōte'ly, *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like.

Re-mōte'ness, *n.* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, or the like; distance.

Rē-mount', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMOUNTING.] To mount again.

Rē-mount', *v. i.* To mount again; to re-ascend.

Re-mọv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station.

Re-mọv'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another.

Re-mọv'al, *n.* **1.** Act of removing from a place, office, &c. **2.** Act of remedying or taking away. **3.** State of being removed; change of place. **4.** Act of putting an end to.

Syn. — Dismission; migration; displacing; departure; death.

Re-mọve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMOVING.] [Lat. *removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move.] **1.** To cause to change place; to move away from the position occupied. **2.** To cause to leave a person or thing; to cause to cease to be; hence, to banish. **3.** To carry from one court to another.

Syn. — To displace; dismiss; depose; set aside; banish; emigrate.

Re-mọve', *v. i.* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place.

Re-mọve', *n.* **1.** Act of removing; removal. **2.** State of being removed. **3.** That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else. **4.** Distance or space through which any thing is removed; interval. **5.** A step in any scale of gradation.

Syn. — Removal; departure; step; space; distance, &c.

Re-mọv'er, *n.* One who removes.

Re-mū'ner-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Re-mū'ner-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMUNERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMUNERATING.] [Lat *remunerare*, *remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

Syn. — To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy; requite; repay; pay; re-imburse.

Re-mū'ner-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of remunerating. **2.** That which is given to remunerate.

Syn. — Reward; recompense; compensation; repayment; satisfaction; requital.

Re-mū'ner-a-tĭve, *a.* Intended or fitted to remunerate; yielding a proper remuneration.

Re-mū'ner-a-to-ry, *a.* Affording recompense.

Rē'nal, *a.* [Lat. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

Rĕn'ard, *n.* [From H. Ger. *Reinhard*, O. H. Ger. *Raginhart*, *Reginhart*, *Reinhart*, i. e., strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox; — so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry.

Re-năs'çençe, } *n.* The state of being renascent, or of
Re-năs'çen-çy, } being produced again.

Re-năs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci*, to be born again, from *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Springing or rising into being again; reproduced. **2.** Able or likely to be re-born, renewed, or reproduced; rejuvenated.

Ren-cŏn'tre, } *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*, Eng. *re* and *encounter*, q. v.] **1.** A meeting of two persons or bodies. **2.** Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement. **3.** A sudden contest without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties.
Ren-coun'ter, }

Syn. — Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Ren-coun'ter, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish.

Rĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDING.] [A.-S. *rendan*, *hrendan*, to cut, rend, Icel. *rændi*, *ræna*, to spoil, destroy.] **1.** To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder. **2.** To part or tear off forcibly.

Syn. — To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.

Rĕn'der, *n.* One who rends or tears.

Rĕn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDERING.] [Low Lat. *rendere*, from Lat. *reddere*, with *n* inserted, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give.] **1.** To return; to pay back; to restore. **2.** To inflict, as a retribution. **3.** To give on demand; to surrender. **4.** Hence, to furnish, to contribute. **5.** To make up; to state; to deliver. **6.** To cause to be, or to become. **7.**

To translate from one language into another; to interpret, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of. **8.** To boil down and clarify. **9.** To plaster roughly.

Rĕn'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō), *n.; pl.* [*Rare.*] RĔN'DEZ-VOUS-ES (rĕn'de-vōōz-ez). [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place.] **1.** A place for meeting. **2.** *Especially*, the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble. **3.** A meeting by appointment.

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENDEZVOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDEZVOUSING.] To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, and the like.

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō), *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

Ren-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering, or returning; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. **2.** Translation; rendering.

Rĕn'e-gāde, } *n.* [Low Lat. *renegatus*, from *renegare*.
Rĕn'e-gā'do, } See *infra.*] One faithless to principle or party; *especially*, (*a.*) An apostate from a religious faith. (*b.*) One who deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter. (*c.*) A common vagabond.

Re-new' (re-nū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENEWING.] **1.** To make over as good as new; to give new life to. **2.** To begin again. **3.** To repeat, either exactly or almost exactly. **4.** To furnish again. **5.** (*Theol.*) To make new spiritually; to implant holy affections in the heart.

Syn. — To renovate; transform; repair; rebuild; re-establish; confirm; revive; repeat.

Re-new' (re-nū'), *v. i.* To be made new; to grow or commence again.

Re-new'a-ble (-nū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being renewed.

Re-new'al (re-nū'al), *n.* **1.** Act of renewing; act of forming anew. **2.** That which is renewed.

Re-new'ed-ly (-nū'-), *adv.* Again; once more. [*Amer.*]

Re-new'er (re-nū'er), *n.* One who renews.

Rĕn'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form or shape of a kidney. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the form of a section of a kidney.

Re-nī'tençe, } *n.* State of being renitent; resistance;
Re-nī'ten-çy, } reluctance.

Re-nī'tent, *a.* [Lat. *renitens*, p. pr. of *reniti*, to strive or struggle against, to resist.] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it. **2.** Persistently opposed.

Rĕn'net, *n.* [A.-S. *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, fr. *rinnan*, *rennan*, to run.] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Re-nounçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENOUNCED (re-nounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENOUNCING.] [Lat. *renunciare*, from *re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce.] **1.** To declare against; to reject, as a title or claim. **2.** To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to give up.

Syn. — To cast off; disavow; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recant; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; give up; abdicate. — We *renounce* when we make it publicly known that we give up a thing finally and forever; as, to *renounce* one's claims; to *renounce* a profession; to *renounce* the world. We *abjure* when we renounce in the most solemn manner; as, to *abjure* one's faith, allegiance, &c. We *recant* when we openly and formally disavow some principle we had previously maintained, and adopt the contrary one.

Re-nounçe'ment, *n.* Act of disclaiming; renunciation.

Re-noun'çer, *n.* One who renounces or disclaims.

Rĕn'o-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *renovare*, *renovatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new.] To make over again; to render as good as new.

Syn. — To renew; regenerate; recreate; revive.

Rĕn'o-vā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of renovating; renewal. **2.** State of being renovated or renewed.

Re-nown', *n.* [From *re*, again, and Lat. *nomen*, name.] The state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity.

Re-nowned', *a.* Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.

Syn. — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful. See FAMOUS.

Re-nown'ed-ly, *adv.* In a renowned manner.

Rĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *rend.* See REND.

Rĕnt, *n.* [From *rend.*] **1.** An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force. **2.** A schism; a separation

Syn. — Fissure; breach; disrupture; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.

Rĕnt, *n.* [From Lat. *reddita*, pl. of *redditum*, fr. *reddere*, to give back, to pay; A.-S. *rent.* See RENDER.] **1.** A certain periodical profit in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in retribution for the use. **2.** Capital invested in public funds, stocks, &c. [*French usage.*]

Rĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTING.] **1.** To grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease. **2.** To take and hold by lease the possession of.

Rĕnt, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent.

Rĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented.

Rĕnt'al, *n.* [L. Lat. *rentale*, from *renta.*] A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c.; a rent-roll.

Rĕnt'er, *n.* One who rents or leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

Rĕn'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTERING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *intrahere*, to draw into or along, from *in*, into, in, and *trahere*, to draw.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw.

Rĕnt'-rōll, *n.* A list of rents; a rental.

Re-nŭn'çi-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *renunciatio.* See RENOUNCE.] Act of renouncing.

Syn. — Renouncement; disownment; disavowal; disavowment; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; recantation; denial; abandonment; relinquishment.

Rē-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of organizing anew.

Rē-ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ORGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ORGANIZING.] To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition.

Rĕp, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *rib.*] Formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance.

Rĕp, *n.* A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

Rē-păck', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPACKED (re-păkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPACKING.] To pack a second time.

Re-pâir' (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPAIRING.] [Lat. *reparare*, from *re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction. **2.** To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.

Syn. — To restore; recover; renew; amend; mend; retrieve; recruit.

Re-pâir', *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation.

Re-pâir', *v. i.* [Lat. *repatriare*, to return to one's country, to go home again, from *re*, back, and *patria*, native country.] To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

Re-pâir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired.

Re-pâir'er, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Rĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *reparabilis.*] Capable of being repaired.

Syn. — Restorable; retrievable; recoverable.

Rĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state. **2.** State of being repaired. **3.** That which is done or made in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage.

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends.

Re-păr'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to repair; restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect, or make good.

Re-păr'a-tĭve, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Rĕp'ar-tee', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to reply, to depart again, to divide, from *re*, again, and *partir*, to part, depart.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Syn. — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

Rĕp'ar-tee', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPARTEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPARTEEING.] To make smart and witty replies.

Rē-pāss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPASSED (re-pāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPASSING.] To pass again; to pass or travel back; to pass a second time.

Rē-pāss', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back.

Re-pāst', *n.* [L. Lat. *repastus*, from Lat. *repascere*, to feed again, from *re*, again, and *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] **1.** Act of taking food. **2.** That which is taken as food or a meal; victuals.

Re-pāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPAYING.] **1.** To pay back. **2.** To make return or requital for. **3.** To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.

Syn. — To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; re-imburse; reward; requite.

Re-pāy'a-ble, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.

Re-pāy'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of paying back; re-imbursement. **2.** The money or other thing repaid.

Re-pēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPEALING.] [Lat. *re* and *appellare*.] To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority.

Syn. — To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. — We *revoke* what has been declared or established; properly speaking, a law is *repealed* only by a Legislature which has power to do so. An edict or power of attorney is *revoked*, statutes are *repealed*. We speak of the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes, and of the agitation which was so long carried on for the *repeal* of the Irish Union.

Re-pēal', *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

Re-pēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repealed.

Syn. — Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible.

Re-pēal'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being repealed.

Re-pēal'er, *n.* One who repeals or seeks a repeal; *specifically*, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Re-pēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPEATING.] [Lat. *repetere*, from *re*, again, and *petere*, to fall upon, to attack.] **1.** To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again. **2.** To do or say what one has already done or said.

Syn. — To reiterate; iterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate. See REITERATE.

Re-pēat', *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition. **2.** That which is repeated. **3.** That which is to be repeated. **4.** (*Mus.*) A mark, or series of dots, placed before and after a passage to be repeated in performance.

Re-pēat'ed-ly, *adv.* Again and again; indefinitely.

Re-pēat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; *specifically*, (*a.*) One who recites or rehearses. (*b.*) A watch that strikes the hours at will at the touch of a spring. (*c.*) A fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession.

Re-pĕl', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPELLING.] [Lat. *repellere*, from *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** To drive back; to force to return. **2.** To encounter or assault with effectual resistance, as an encroachment.

Syn. — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re-pĕl'lençe, } *n.* Quality or capacity of repelling;
Re-pĕl'len-çy, } repulsion.

Re-pĕl'lent, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

Re-pĕl'lent, *n.* That which repels or scatters.

Re-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

Rē'pent, *a.* [Lat. *repens*, p. pr. of *repere*, to creep.] Creeping, as a plant.

Re-pĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPENTING.] [L. Lat. *repœnitere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *pœnitere*, to make repent, from *pœna*, punishment, Gr. ποινή.] **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do. **2.** To change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

Re-pĕnt', *v. t.* To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow.

Re-pĕnt'ançe, *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; *especially*, contrition for sin.

Syn. — Contrition; regret; penitence; contriteness; compunction. See CONTRITION and REGRET.

Re-pĕnt'ant, *a.* **1.** Inclined to repent; sorry for sin. **2.** Expressing or showing sorrow for sin.

Re-pĕnt'ant, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

Re-pĕnt'er, *n.* One who repents.

Rē-pē-o'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPEOPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPEOPLING.] To people anew; to furnish again with inhabitants.

Rē'per-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *repercussio*, from *repercutere*, *repercussum*, from *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through, from *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake, beat, strike.] Act of driving back; reverberation.

Rē'per-cŭss'ĭve, *a.* **1.** Having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. **2.** Driven back; reverberated.

Rĕp'er-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *repertorium*, from *reperire*, to find again, from *re*, again, and *parere*, to bring forth, procure.] **1.** A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found. **2.** A treasury; a magazine.

Rĕp'e-tĕnd', *n.* [Lat. *repetendus*, from *repetere*, to repeat, q. v.] (*Math.*) That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rĕp'e-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *repetitio*. See REPEAT.] **1.** Act of repeating. **2.** *Especially*, recital from memory.

Syn. — Tautology; iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

Rĕp'e-tĭ'tion-al } (-tĭsh'un-), *a.* Containing repeti-
Rĕp'e-tĭ'tion-a-ry } tion. [*Rare.*]

Rĕp'e-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*Amer.*]

Re-pīne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPINING.] To continue pining; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur.

Re-pīn'er, *n.* One who repines, or murmurs.

Re-plāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPLACED (re-plāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPLACING.] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, and the like. **2.** To refund; to repay. **3.** To supply or substitute an equivalent for. **4.** To supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.

Re-plāçe'ment, *n.* The act of replacing.

Rē-plănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPLANTING.] To plant again.

Rē'plant-ā'tion, *n.* The act of planting again.

Re-plĕn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPLENISHED (-plĕn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPLENISHING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full.] To fill up again; hence, to fill completely.

Re-plĕn'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished. **2.** That which replenishes; supply.

Re-plēte', *a.* [Lat. *repletus*, p. p. of *replere*, to fill again, to fill up, from *re*, again, and *plere*, to fill.] Filled again; completely filled; full.

Re-plē'tion, *n.* **1.** State of being replete; superabundant fullness. **2.** (*Med.*) Fullness of blood; plethora.

Re-plē'tĭve, *a.* Tending to replete; replenishing.

Re-plĕv'in, *n.* [L. Lat. *replevina*. See REPLEVY.] **1.** (*Law.*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. **2.** The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Re-plĕv'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPLEVIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPLEVYING.] [L. Lat. *replevire*, *replegiare*. See PLEDGE.] **1.** To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. **2.** To

Rĕp'li-cant, *n.* One who replies. [bail.

Rĕp'li-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *replicatio*. See REPLY.] **1.** An answer; a reply. **2.** (*Law Pleadings.*) The reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea.

Syn. — Answer; response; rejoinder.

Re-plī'er, *n.* One who replies, or answers.

Re-plȳ', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPLYING.] [Lat. *replicare*, to fold back, to make a reply, from *re*, again, back, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To make a return to in words or writing. **2.** (*Law.*) To answer a defendant's plea.

Syn. — To answer; respond; rejoin.

Re-plȳ', *v. t.* To return for an answer.

Re-plȳ', *n.* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another.

Syn. — Rejoinder; answer. — A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack; a *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word *answer* is used in two senses, viz., (1.) in the most general sense of a mere response, as the *answer* to a question, or, (2.) in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we say that was a *reply*, but was no *answer*.

Rē-pŏl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOLISHED (-pŏl'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOLISHING.] To polish again.

Re-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPORTING.] [Lat. *reportare*, to bear or bring back, from *re*, again, back, and *portare*, to bear or bring.] **1.** To bear or bring back, as an answer or an account of something. **2.** To give an account of; to circulate publicly. **3.** To give a formal or official account of. **4.** To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe; detail.

Re-pōrt', *v. i.* **1.** To make a return or statement that is expected or desired. **2.** To furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly. **3.** To betake one's self as to a superior officer, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service.

Re-pōrt', *n.* That which is reported; as, (*a.*) An account received; story; relation. (*b.*) Rumor; repute; reputation. (*c.*) Sound: noise. (*d.*) An official statement of facts, verbal or written. (*e.*) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined. (*f.*) A sketch, or fully written account, of a speech, or a public meeting.

Syn.— Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

Re-pōrt'er, *n.* One who reports; especially, (*a.*) One who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b.*) One who reports the proceedings of public meetings, &c., for the newspapers.

Re-pōs'al, *n.* Act of reposing or resting.

Re-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *pausare*, to pause; *reponere*, *repositum*, to replace, from *re*, again, back, and *ponere*, to place.] **1.** To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose. **2.** To place in confidence.

Syn.— To rest; settle; recline; reposit; deposit; lodge.

Re-pōse', *v. i.* **1.** To lie; to rest. **2.** To lie for rest or refreshment. **3.** To rest in confidence.

Syn.— To recline; couch; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-pōse', *n.* **1.** A lying at rest; sleep. **2.** Tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness. **3.** (*Fine Arts.*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye.

Syn.— Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace. See REST.

Re-pōs'ed-ness, *n.* State of being at rest.

Re-pŏs'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSITING.] [Lat. *reponere*, *repositum*. See REPOSE.] To lay up, or lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Rē'po-sĭ'tion, (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of repositing.

Re-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *repositorium*, *repostorium*. See REPOSE.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository.

Rē'pos-sĕss' (-pos-sĕs' *or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSSESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSSESSING.] To possess again.

Rē'pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un *or* -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* Act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

Rĕp're-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPREHENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPREHENDING.] [Lat. *reprehendere*, to check, to blame, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of.] To accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove.

Rĕp're-hĕnd'er, *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

Rĕp're-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Worthy of reprehension or blame; culpable; censurable.

Rĕp're-hĕn'si-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

Rĕp're-hĕn'si-bly, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.

Rĕp're-hĕn'sion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.

Rĕp're-hĕn'sĭve, **Rĕp're-hĕn'so-ry**, *a.* Containing reproof.

Rĕp're-sĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRESENTING.] [Lat. *repræsentare*, from *re*, again, and *præsentare*, to place before, to present.] **1.** To exhibit the counterpart or image of. **2.** To delineate; to reproduce. **3.** To act the part or character of; to personate. **4.** To supply the place or perform the duties of. **5.** To exhibit to another mind in language; to bring before the mind. **6.** To serve as a sign or symbol of.

Rē'pre-sĕnt', *v. t.* To present a second time, especially by a mental transcript or picture.

Rĕp're-sen-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of representing, describing, or showing. **2.** That which represents; as, (*a.*) A picture, model, or other fac-simile. (*b.*) A dramatic performance. (*c.*) A description or statement. (*d.*) A body of representatives.

Syn.— Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

Rĕp're-sĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Fitted or qualified to represent. **2.** Bearing the character or power of another.

Rĕp're-sĕnt'a-tĭve, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, represents, or exhibits the likeness of, another. **2.** An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another, or others. **3.** A member of the lower or popular house, in a State legislature, or in the national Congress. [*Amer.*]

Rĕp're-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who represents.

Re-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRESSED (re-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRESSING.] [Lat. *reprimere*, *repressum*.] To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out.

Syn.— To crush; overpower; subdue; suppress; quell; restrain; curb; check.

Re-prĕss'er, *n.* One who represses.

Re-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of repressing. **2.** That which represses; check; restraint.

Re-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Having power or tending to repress.

Re-prīēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRIEVING.] [Lat. *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, from *re*, again, back, and *probare*, to try, prove.] To try over again; to delay the punishment of.

Re-prīēve', *n.* **1.** Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, especially the sentence of death. **2.** Interval of ease or relief; respite.

Rĕp'ri-mănd (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRIMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRIMANDING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To reprove severely; to chide for a fault. **2.** To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

Syn.— To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame. See ADMONISH.

Rĕp'ri-mănd, *n.* [Lat. *reprimendus*, *reprimenda*, to be checked or suppressed, from *reprimere*, to check, repress, q. v.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Rē-prĭnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRINTING.] To print again; to print a second or any new edition of.

Rē'print, *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; *specifically*, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-prĭs'al, *n.* [L. Lat. *reprensaliæ*, fr. Lat. *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to take. See *infra.*] **1.** Act of reprising or retaking; *especially*, the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. **2.** That which is retaken, especially from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. **3.** Act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity.

Re-prīse', *n.* [Fr. *reprise*, from *reprendere*, *repris*, to take, to take again or back, to take back again; Lat. *reprehendere*. See *supra.*] *pl.* (*Law.*) Deductions and duties which are yearly paid out of a manor and lands.

Re-prōach', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPROACHED (re-prōcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPROACHING.] [Fr. *reprocher*, as if from a Lat. *repropiare*, from *re*, again, against, back, and *prope*, near. Cf. APPROACH.] To censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language.

Syn.— To upbraid; censure; blame; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

Re-prōach', *n.* **1.** An expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision. **2.** An occasion of blame or censure. **3.** An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

Syn.— Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; scandal; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; disgrace; infamy.

Re-prōach'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Deserving reproach. **2.** Opprobrious; scurrilous.

Re-prōach'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Expressing reproach. **2.** Occasioning or deserving reproach.

Syn.— Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; sarcastic; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful-disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

Re-prōach'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully; contemptuously.

Rĕp'ro-bāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPROBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPROBATING.] [Lat. *reprobare*, *reprobatum*. Cf. REPRIEVE.] **1.** To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike. **2.** To abandon to punishment without hope or pardon.

Syn.— To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

Rĕp'ro-bate, *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally abandoned and lost.

Syn.— Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked-profligate; base; vile; castaway. See ABANDONED.

Rĕp'ro-bate, *n.* A person abandoned; one morally lost.

Rĕp'ro-bāte-ness, *n.* State of being reprobate.

Rĕp'ro-bā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of reprobating. **2.** State of being reprobated.

Rē'pro-dūce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRODUCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRODUCING.] **1.** To produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination. **2.** To renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.

Rē'pro-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act or process of reproducing.
Rē'pro-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, reproduction.
Rē'pro-dŭc'to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, reproduction.
Re-prōōf', *n.* [From *reprove*.] Expression of blame or censure; censure for a fault.

Syn.—Admonition; reprehension; chiding; reprimand; rebuke; censure; blame.

Re-prōv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reproof; deserving censure.

Syn.—Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable; rebukable.

Re-prōv'al, *n.* The act of reproving, or that which is said in reproving; reproof.
Re-prōve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPROVING.] [Fr. *réprouver*, Lat. *reprobare*. See REPRIEVE.] To chide as blameworthy to the face; to accuse as guilty.

Syn.—To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure.—*Reprove*, *rebuke*, and *reprimand* all signify the expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession. To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling. A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is always a formal and official act.

Re-prōv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reproves.
Rĕp'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *reptilis*, from *repere*, *reptum*, to creep.] **1.** Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs. **2.** Groveling; low; vulgar.
Rĕp'tĭle, *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A vertebrate animal, oviparous, like birds and fishes, cold-blooded, like fishes, and air-breathing, like birds. **3.** A groveling or very mean person.
Rep-tĭl'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.
Re-pŭb'lic, *n.* [Lat. *respublica*, from *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, *publica*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth.

Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men.

Re-pŭb'lic-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a republic. **2.** Consonant with the principles of a republic.
Re-pŭb'lic-an, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.
Re-pŭb'lic-an-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A republican form or system of government. **2.** Attachment to a republican form of government.
Re-pŭb'lic-an-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUBLICANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUBLICANIZING.] To convert to republican principles.
Rē-pŭb'li-eā'tion, *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published; *specifically*, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.
Rē-pŭb'lish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUBLISHED (re-pŭb'lisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUBLISHING.] To publish anew; often specifically applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another.
Re-pū'di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.
Re-pū'di-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUDIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUDIATING.] [Lat. *repudiare*, *repudiatum*, from *re*, again, and *pudere*, to be ashamed.] **1.** To cast off and disavow. **2.** To put away; to divorce. **3.** To refuse any longer to acknowledge or to pay.

Syn.—To renounce; discard; reject; disclaim.

Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of repudiating or disclaiming. **2.** State of being repudiated.
Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
Re-pŭg'nançe, *n.* Act of opposing, or state of being repugnant; opposition or contrariety, as of mind, passions, principles, &c.

Syn.—Aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency. See AVERSION.

Re-pŭg'nant, *a.* [Lat. *repugnans*, p. pr. of *repugnare*, from *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] Opposite; contrary; hostile; inconsistent; and also distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

Syn.—Opposed; adverse; irreconcilable; inimical.

Re-pŭg'nant-ly, *adv.* In a repugnant manner.
Re-pŭlse', *n.* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repellere*, *repulsum*.] **1.** Condition of being repelled or driven back. **2.** Act of repelling or driving back. **3.** Refusal; denial.
Re-pŭlse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPULSED (re-pŭlst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPULSING.] [Lat. *repellere*, *repulsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] To repel; to beat or drive back.
Re-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of repulsing, or state of being repulsed.
Re-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Inclined, serving, or able to repel; repelling. **2.** Cold; reserved; forbidding.
Rē-pûr'chase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPURCHASED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPURCHASING.] To buy again; to buy back.
Rĕp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Worthy of repute or distinction; held in esteem.

Syn.—Respectable; creditable; honorable; estimable.

Rĕp'u-ta-bly, *adv.* In a reputable manner.
Rĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held. **2.** Public esteem; general credit; good name.

Syn.—Credit; repute; regard; estimation; esteem; honor; fame.

Re-pūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUTING.] [Lat. *reputare*, to count over, to think over; from *re*, again, and *putare*, to count, to think.] **1.** To account; to hold; to reckon. **2.** To attribute.
Re-pūte', *n.* **1.** Character attributed; established opinion; estimate. **2.** Good character; reputation.
Re-pūt'ed-ly, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.
Re-quĕst', *n.* [L. Lat. *requesta*, for *requisita*, from Lat. *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, to ask for.] **1.** Act of asking for any thing desired; earnest desire or demand; hence, solicitation. **2.** That which is asked for or requested. **3.** A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

Syn.—Asking; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Re-quĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUESTING.] To ask for earnestly; to express desire for.

Syn.—To desire; beg; ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See DESIRE.

Re-quĕst'er, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.
Rē'qui-em, *n.* [Accusative of *requies*, rest, the first words of the prayer being "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," give eternal rest to them, O Lord.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul. **2.** A grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person.
Re-quīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being required.
Re-quīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUIRING.] [Lat. *requirere*, from *re*, again, back, and *quærere*, to seek.] **1.** To insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority. **2.** To make necessary; to claim as indispensable.

Syn.—To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

Re-quīre'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition. **2.** That which is required; an essential condition
Re-quīr'er, *n.* One who requires.
Rĕq'uĭ-sĭte (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [Lat. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere*. See REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances.

Syn.—Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

Rĕq'ui-sĭte, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.
Rĕq'ui-sĭte-ness, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.
Rĕq'ui-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring. **2.** Application made as of right; demand. **3.** A written call or invitation. [*Eng.*] **4.** A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender of a fugitive from justice. **5.** That which is required by authority; *especially*, a quota of supplies or necessaries.
Re-quīt'al, *n.* That which requites or repays; return for any office, good or bad.

Syn.—Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; punishment.

Re-quīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUITING.] [Prefix *re* and *quit*, q. v.] To repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil.

Syn.—To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; retaliate; punish.

Re-quīt'er, *n.* One who requites.
Rēre'ward, *n.* The rearguard.
Rē-sāil', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESAILING.] To sail back.

Rē-sāle', *n.* A sale at second hand; a second sale.

Re-sçĭnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESCINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESCINDING.] [Lat. *rescindere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut, split.] **1.** To cut off, to abrogate. **2.** *Specifically*, to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority.

Syn.—To revoke; repeal; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

Re-sçĭş'şion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *rescissio*, from *rescindere*. See *supra.*] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

Re-sçĭş'şo-ry, *a.* Tending to rescind; having power to cut off or to abrogate.

Rē'scrĭpt, *n.* [Lat. *rescriptum*, *rescribere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

Re-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *rescriptio*. See *supra.*] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

Rĕş'eu-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Rĕş'eūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESCUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESCUING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *excutere*, to shake or drive out, from *ex*, out, and *quatere*, to shake.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil.

Syn.—To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; save.

Rĕş'eūe, *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.

Rĕş'eu-er, *n.* One who rescues or retakes.

Re-sĕarch' (114), *n.* Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles.

Syn.—Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

Re-sĕarch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESEARCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESEARCHING.] **1.** To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently. **2.** To search again; to examine anew.

Rē-sēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESEATING.] To seat or set again.

Rē-sēize', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESEIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESEIZING.] **1.** To seize again, or a second time. **2.** (*Law.*) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Rē-sēiz'ūre, *n.* A second seizure; act of seizing again.

Rē-sĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESELLING.] To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

Re-şĕm'blançe (-zĕm'-), *n.* [See RESEMBLE.] **1.** State of resembling or being like. **2.** That which resembles, or is similar.

Syn.—Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Re-şĕm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESEMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESEMBLING.] [Fr. *ressembler*, from *re* and *sembler*, to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *similare*, *simulare*, to imitate.] **1.** To be like to;—said of one thing as compared with another; to be alike or similar to;—said of two or more objects with respect to one another. **2.** To liken; to compare.

Re-şĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESENTING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at.

Re-şĕnt'er, *n.* One who resents.

Re-şĕnt'fụl, *n.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked.

Re-şĕnt'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of resenting. **2.** Displeasure; indignation; irritation.

Syn.—Anger.—*Resentment*, etymologically, is that *re-sentiment* or reaction of mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity, and this is now the more common signification of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed, and hence the expressions *bitter* or *implacable* resentment.

Rĕş'er-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *reservatio*. See RESERVE.] **1.** Act of reserving, or keeping back. **2.** Something withheld. **3.** A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools. [*Amer.*] **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* before. (*b.*) A proviso.

Re-şẽrv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place in which things are reserved or kept.

Re-şẽrve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESERVING.] [Lat. *reservare*, from *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose.

Syn. To keep; retain; withhold.

Re-şẽrve', *n.* **1.** Act of reserving or keeping back. **2.** That which is reserved. **3.** Restraint of freedom in words or actions. **4.** A tract of land reserved or set apart for a particular purpose. **5.** (*Mil.*) A body of troops kept for an exigency.

In reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store.

Syn. Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; reservedness; coldness; shyness; coyness; modesty.

Re-şẽrved', *p. a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank.

Syn.—Restrained; cautious; backward; cold; shy; coy; modest.

Re-şẽrv'ed-ly, *adv.* With reserve; cautiously.

Re-şẽrv'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

Re-şẽrv'er, *n.* One who reserves.

Rĕş'er-voir' (rĕz'er-vwôr'), *n.* [See RESERVE.] A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted; a cistern; a basin.

Rē-sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESETTING.] **1.** (*Print.*) To set over again, as a page of matter. **2.** To furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment.

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESETTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESETTLING.] **1.** To settle again. **2.** To install again as a minister of the gospel.

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v. i.* To settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to be installed again.

Rē-sĕt'tle-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of settling or composing again. **2.** State of settling or subsiding again. **3.** A second settlement in the gospel ministry.

Re-şīde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESIDING.] [Lat. *residêre*, from *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home. **2.** To have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

Syn.—To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domiciliate; domicile.

Rĕş'i-dençe, *n.* **1.** Act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. **2.** The place where one resides.

Syn.—Domiciliation; inhabitancy; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

Rĕş'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; fixed; residing.

Rĕş'i-dent, *n.* **1.** One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. **2.** A public minister who resides at a [foreign court.

Rĕş'i-dent-er, *n.* A resident.

Rĕş'i-dĕn'tia-ry (-dĕn'sha-), *a.* Having residence.

Rĕş'i-dĕn'tia-ry (-dĕn'sha-), *n.* **1.** One who is resident. **2.** An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn.—Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

Re-şīd'er, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

Re-şĭd'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

Re-şĭd'u-a-ry, *a.* [See *infra.*] Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining.

Residuary legatee, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Rĕş'i-dūe, *n.* [Lat. *residuum*, fr. *residuus*, that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residere*, to remain behind.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken. **2.** Balance or remainder of a debt or account.

Syn.—Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum.

Re-şĭd'u-ŭm, *n.* [Lat. See *supra.*] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue.

Re-şīgn' (re-zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESIGNING.] [Lat. *resignare*, from *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign.] **1.** To return by a formal act; to yield to another; hence, to yield; to give up. **2.** To withdraw, as a claim.

Syn.—To abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce.—To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* is less formal, but always implies that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. We *resign* what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, &c. We speak of *relinquishing* a claim, of *relinquishing* some advantage we had sought or enjoyed, of *relinquishing* a subject we had been discussing, of *relinquishing* some right or privilege, &c. See ABDICATE.

Rĕş'ig-na'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, wish, or the like. **2.** State of being resigned or submissive.

Syn.—Patience; surrender; relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; submission; acquiescence; endurance. See PATIENCE.

Re-şĭgned' (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; not disposed to murmur.

Re-şīgn'er (re-zīn'er), *n.* One who resigns.

Re-şĭl'i-ençe, } *n.* Act of springing back, or of re-
Re-şĭl'i-en-çy, } bounding.

Re-şĭl'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, p. pr. of *resilire*, to leap or spring back, fr. *re*, again, back, and *salire*, to leap, spring.] Inclined to leap or spring back; rebounding.

Rĕş'i-lĭ'tion (rĕz'ĭ-lĭsh'un), *n.* Act of springing back; resilience.

Rĕş'in, *n.* [Lat. *resina*, prob. allied to Gr. ῥητίνη, from ῥεῖν, to flow.] A solid, inflammable substance, of vegetable origin, a non-conductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils.

Rĕş'in-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding resin.

Rĕş'in-oŭs, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it; pertaining to, or obtained from, resin.

Resinous electricity, electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind; — called also *negative electricity*.

Re-şĭst' (re-zĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESISTING.] [Lat. *resistere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *sistere*, to stand.] **1.** To stand against. **2.** To strive against; to act in opposition to. **3.** To counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

Syn. — To withstand; oppose; hinder; check; thwart; baffle; disappoint.

Re-şĭst'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of resisting. **2.** Quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

Syn. — Opposition; rebuff; hindrance; check.

Re-şĭst'ant, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

Re-şĭst'er, *n.* One who opposes or withstands.

Re-şĭst'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being resistible.

Re-şĭst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.

Re-şĭst'less, *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Rĕş'o-lu-ble, *a.* [Lat. *resolubilis*. See RESOLVE.] Admitting of being resolved or melted.

Rĕş'o-lūte (30), *a.* [See RESOLVE. The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification, for it means *relaxed*, *enervated*, *effeminate*.] Having a decided purpose; hence, constant in pursuing a purpose.

Syn. — Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.

Rĕş'o-lūte-ly, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; boldly.

Rĕş'o-lūte-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

Rĕş'o-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *resolutio*. See RESOLVE.] **1.** Act, operation, or process of resolving; as, (*a.*) Act of separating a compound into its elements or parts. (*b.*) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question, or difficult problem. **2.** State of being resolved, made clear, or determined. **3.** That which is resolved or determined; *especially*, the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly. **4.** (*Math.*) Act or process of solving; solution.

Syn. — Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve. See DECISION.

Re-şŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.

Re-şŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOLVING.] [Lat. *resolvere*, *resolutum*, fr. *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** To separate the component parts of; hence, sometimes, to melt. **2.** To dissolve and reduce to a different form. **3.** To reduce to simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt. **4.** To cause to perceive or understand. **5.** To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination. **6.** (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of. **7.** (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter.

Syn. — To solve; analyze; explain; unravel; disentangle.

Re-şŏlve', *v. i.* **1.** To be separated into its component parts, or distinct principles. **2.** To melt; to dissolve. **3.** To form a resolution or purpose.

Syn. — To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

Re-şŏlve', *n.* **1.** Act of resolving or making clear. **2.** That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.

Re-şŏlv'ed-ness, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness.

Re-sŏlv'ent, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution. **2.** (*Med.*) That which has power to disperse inflammation.

Re-şŏlv'er, *n.* One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Rĕş'o-nançe, *n.* State of being resonant; act of resounding.

Rĕş'o-nant, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare*, to resound, q. v.] Able to return sound; engaged in resounding; echoing back.

Re-sôrb'ent, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, p. pr. of *resorbere*, from *re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck or drink in.] Swallowing up.

Re-sôrt' (re-zôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESORTING.] [Fr. *ressortir*, to go or come out again.] **1.** To go; to repair; to betake one's self. **2.** To have recourse.

Re-sôrt', *n.* **1.** Act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self. **2.** A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a haunt.

Re-sôrt'er, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.

Re-şound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOUNDING.] [Lat. *resonare*, from *re*, again, back, and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** To sound again, or repeatedly. **2.** To praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

Syn. — To echo; re-echo; reverberate; sound.

Re-şound', *v. i.* **1.** To sound loudly. **2.** To be filled with sound; to ring. **3.** To be echoed. **4.** To echo or reverberate.

Rē-sound', *v. t.* To sound again.

Re-sōurçe' (114), *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, from O. Fr. *ressourdre*, to spring forth or up again, from *re*, again, and *sourdre*, to spring forth. See SOURCE.] **1.** That from which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one resorts, or on which one depends for supply or support. **2.** *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance; device.

Re-spĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPECTING.] [Lat. *respectare*, intens. form of *respicere*, *respectum*, to look back, to respect, from *re*, again, back, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to view.] **1.** To look back upon; to notice with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice. **2.** To relate to.

Syn. — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

Re-spĕct', *n.* **1.** Act of respecting, or noticing with attention. **2.** Act of holding in high estimation. **3.** *pl.* An expression of respect or deference. **4.** That which respects or pertains to any person or thing. **5.** Relation; reference.

In respect of, in comparison with; in reference to.

Syn. — Deference; attention; regard; consideration; estimation. — The phrases *in respect to* and *in regard to* may, in most or all cases, be interchanged for the sake of variety. Some have endeavored to introduce the expression "in that *regard*," corresponding to "in that *respect*;" but this has not been sanctioned by general usage. See DEFERENCE.

Re-spĕct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Re-spĕct'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard. **2.** Moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable.

Re-spĕct'a-ble-ness, *n.* Respectability.

Re-spĕct'a-bly, *adv.* In a respectable manner; in a manner to merit respect.

Re-spĕct'er, *n.* One who respects.

Re-spĕct'fŭl, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.

Re-spĕct'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a respectful manner; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

Re-spĕct'fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

Re-spĕct'ing, *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *preposition*. Having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.

Re-spĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*, L. Lat. *respectivus*. See RESPECT.] **1.** Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate. **2.** Looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute. **3.** Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own. **4.** Fitted to awaken respect. [*Obs.*] **5.** Rendering respect; respectful. [*Obs.*]

Re-spĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* **1.** As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. **2.** Relatively; not absolutely. [*Obs.*] **3.** Partially; with respect to private views. [*Obs.*] **4.** With respect. [*Obs.*]

Rē-spĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPELLED, or RESPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPELLING.] To spell again.

Re-spīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

Rĕs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *respiratio.* See RESPIRE.] The act of breathing, or drawing breath.

Rĕs'pi-rā'tor, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.

Re-spīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

Re-spīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPIRING.] [From Lat. *respirare*, from *re*, again, and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment. **2.** To breathe; to inhale air with the lungs.

Re-spīre', *v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

Rĕs'pīte, *n.* [From Lat. *respectus*, respect, regard, delay, the deferring of a day.] **1.** A postponement or delay. **2.** Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation.

Syn. — Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; stay; reprieve.

Rĕs'pīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPITING.] To give or grant a respite to.

Re-splĕn'dençe, } *n.* State of being resplendent;
Re-splĕn'den-çy, } vivid brightness; splendor.

Re-splĕn'dent, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens*, *resplendentis*, p. pr. of *resplendere*, to shine brightly; from *re*, again, back, and *splendere*, to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright.

Re-splĕn'dent-ly, *adv.* With great brightness.

Re-spŏnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPONDING.] [Lat. *respondere*, *responsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *spondere*, to promise.] **1.** To answer; to reply. **2.** To correspond; to suit. **3.** To render satisfaction; to make payment.

Re-spŏnd'ent, *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering.

Re-spŏnd'ent, *n.* One who responds; as, (*a.*) (*Law.*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings. (*b.*) One who maintains a thesis in reply.

Re-spŏnse', *n.* **1.** Act of responding. **2.** An answer or reply.

Re-spŏn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable. **2.** That for which any one is responsible or accountable. **3.** Ability to answer in payment.

Re-spŏn'si-ble, *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer. **2.** Able to respond.

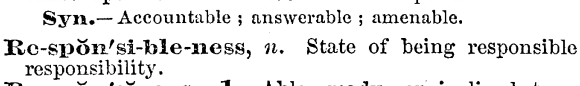
Syn. — Accountable; answerable; amenable.

Re-spŏn'si-ble-ness, *n.* State of being responsible; responsibility.

Re-spŏn'sĭve, *a.* **1.** Able, ready, or inclined to respond. **2.** Suited to something else; correspondent.

Re-spŏn'so-ry, *a.* Containing or making answer.

Rĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *rest*, *räst*, Icel. *röst*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *rasta*, a league, pause, quiet.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor. **2.** Freedom from every thing which wearies or disturbs. **3.** That on which any thing rests or leans for support. **4.** A place where one may rest. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted. (*b.*) The mark of such intermission.



Rests (*Mus.*).

Syn. — Repose; cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; slumber; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace.—*Rest* is a ceasing from labor or exertion; *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we usually *repose* in a reclining one.

Rĕst, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* RESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESTING.] **1.** To cease from action or motion of any kind. **2.** To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs. **3.** To lie; to repose; to recline. **4.** To stand on; to be supported by. **5.** To sleep; to slumber. **6.** To sleep the final sleep; to die. **7.** To lean; to trust; to rely.

Rĕst, *v. t.* **1.** To lay or place at rest; to quiet. **2.** To place, as on a support.

Rĕst, *n.* [Lat. *restare*, to stay back, to remain, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay.] **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part. **2.** Those not included in a proposition or description.

Syn. — Remainder; overplus; remnant; residue; others.

Restaurant (rĕs'to-rŏng' *or* rĕs'to-rant), *n.* [Fr. See RESTORE.] An eating-house.

Restaurateur (rĕs'tör'ă'tŭr'), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

Rĕst'iff, *a.* The same as RESTIVE, q. v.

Rĕst'iff-ness, *n.* The same as RESTIVENESS.

Rĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *restitutio.*] **1.** The act of restoring; *especially*, the act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury. **2.** That which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.

Syn. — Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

Rĕst'ĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *restare*, to stay back, withstand, resist, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay.] **1.** Inclined or disposed to rest or stand still; *especially*, unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn. **2.** Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; uneasy.

Rĕst'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being restive.

Rĕst'less, *a.* **1.** Never resting; continually moving. **2.** Passed in unquietness. **3.** Not affording rest; hard. **4.** Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace. **5.** Discontented with one's lot, residence, or the like.

Syn. — Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; anxious; unsettled; roving; wandering.

Rĕst'less-ly, *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

Rĕst'less-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation.

Re-stōr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored.

Rĕs'to-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *restauratio.* See RESTORE.] **1.** Act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition, or the event of being restored. **2.** state of being restored. **3.** That which is restored or made anew.

Syn. — Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; re-instatement; re-establishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation. See RECOVERY.

Rĕs'to-rā'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

Re-stōr'a-tĭve, *a.* Having power to renew strength, vigor, and the like.

Re-stōr'a-tĭve, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor.

Rĕs'to-rā'tor, *n.* A restaurateur.

Re-stōre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESTORING.] [Lat. *restaurare.*] **1.** To bring back from a state of ruin, decay, and the like. **2.** To give or bring back, as that which has been lost. **3.** To bring back to health or strength. **4.** To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

Syn. — To return; replace; refund; repay; re-instate; re-establish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure. See RETURN.

Re-stōr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.

Re-strāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESTRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESTRAINING.] [Fr. *restreindre*, Lat. *restringere*, *restrictum*, from *re*, again, back, and *stringere*, to draw, bind, or press together.] **1.** To hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. **2.** To hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

Syn. — To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; abridge; restrict; limit; confine.

Re-strāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Re-strāin'ed-ly, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

Re-strāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restrains.

Re-strāint', *n.* **1.** Act of restraining; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental. **2.** That which restrains.

Syn. — Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

Re-strĭct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESTRICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESTRICTING.] [Lat. *restringere*, *restrictum*. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine.

Syn. — To bound; circumscribe; press; curb; coerce.

Re-strĭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds. **2.** That which restricts; a restraint.

Re-strĭct'ĭve, *a.* Having the power or tendency to restrict.

Re-strĭct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a restrictive manner.

Re-sŭlt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESULTING.] [From Lat. *resultare*, to spring or leap back, intens. form of *resilire*. See RESILIENT.] **1.** To come out, or have an issue. **2.** To proceed or spring, as

a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

Syn. — To rise; arise; originate; ensue; terminate.

Re-şŭlt', *n.* The conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation.

Syn. — Effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event. See EFFECT.

Re-şŭlt'ançe, *n.* The act of resulting.

Re-şŭlt'ant, *n.* (*Mech.*) A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces.

Re-şŭlt'ant, *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination.

Re-şūm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resumed.

Résumé (rā'zū'mā'), *n.* [Fr., from *résumer*. See *infra.*] A summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

Re-şūme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESUMING.] [Lat. *resumere*, *resumptum*, from *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take.] **1.** To take back. **2.** To enter upon or take up again. **3.** To begin again, as something which has been interrupted.

Re-şŭmp'tion (84), *n.* Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

Re-şŭmp'tive, *a.* Taking back or again.

Re-sū'pi-nate, *a.* [Lat. *resupinatus*, p. p. of *resupinare*, to bend or turn back, from *resupinus*, lying on the back.] **1.** Turned upside down. **2.** (*Bot.*) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stock.

Rĕş'ur-rĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *resurrectio*, from *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again, from *re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise.] **1.** A rising again. **2.** *Especially*, the rising again from the dead; resumption of life. **3.** The future state.

Rĕş'ur-rĕc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave, especially for dissection. (*Low.*)

Rē'sur-vey', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESURVEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESURVEYING.] To survey anew; to review.

Re-sŭs'çi-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESUSCITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESUSCITATING.] [Lat. *resuscitare*, *resuscitatum*, from *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise, rouse.] To revivify; to revive; *especially*, to recover from apparent death.

Re-sŭs'çi-tāte, *v. i.* To come to life again.

Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revivified.

Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tive, *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

Re-tāil' (114), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAILING.] [Fr. *retailler*, from *re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut. See TALLY and DETAIL.] **1.** To cut up and dispose of in small parcels; to sell at second hand. **2.** To deal out or tell in small portions.

Rē'tāil (114), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

Re-tāil'er, or **Rē'tāil-er**, *n.* One who sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.

Re-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAINING.] [Lat. *retinere*, *retentum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold; to keep in possession. **2.** To keep in pay; to employ by a fee paid.

Syn. — To keep; hold; restrain. See KEEP.

Re-tāin'er, *n.* **1.** One who retains. **2.** One who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a dependent. **3.** A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor.

Re-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* RETOOK; *p. p.* RETAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAKING.] **1.** To take or receive again. **2.** To recapture.

Re-tăl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETALIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETALIATING.] [Lat. *retaliare*, *retaliatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *talio*, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such, such like.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; *especially*, to return evil for evil.

Re-tăl'i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like.

Re-tăl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of retaliating, or of returning like for like.

Syn. — Requital; reprisal; repayment; retribution; punishment.

Re-tăl'i-a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to retaliate; involving retaliation; retaliatory.

Re-tăl'i-a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to or involving retaliation; retaliative.

Re-tärd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETARDING.] [Lat. *retardare*, from *re*, again, back, and *tardare*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] **1.** To continue to hinder; to prevent from progress. **2.** To put off; to render more late.

Syn. — To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; defer.

Rē'tar-dā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of retarding or delaying; hindrance. **2.** That which retards; hindrance; obstacle; obstruction.

Re-tärd'er, *n.* One who retards or delays.

Rĕtch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETCHED (rĕtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETCHING.] [A.-S. *hræcan; hrâca*, cough, throat, Icel. *hrâki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit.

Rē-tĕll', *v. t.* To tell again.

Re-tĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *retentio*. See RETAIN.] **1.** Act of retaining or keeping; state of being retained or confined; custody. **2.** Power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

Re-tĕn'tĭve, *a.* Having the power to retain.

Rĕt'i-çençe, *n.* [See *infra.*] State of being reticent, or observing continued silence.

Rĕt'i-çent, *a.* [Lat. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere*, to keep silence, from *re*, again, and *tacere*, to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Rĕt'i-cle (rĕt'ĭ-kl), *n.* [See RETICULE.] A small net or bag.

Re-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* [See RETICULE.] Having the form of a net, or of net-work; formed with interstices.

Re-tĭc'u-late, } *a.* [Lat. *reticulatus*. See RETICULE.]

Re-tĭc'u-lā'ted, } **1.** Resembling net-work; netted. **2.** Having distinct veins, fibers, or lines crossing like net-work.

Re-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* State of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; net-work.

Rĕt'i-cūle (30), *n.* [Lat. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

Rĕt'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

Rĕt'i-nă, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *rete*, a net] (*Anat.*) The semi-transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Rĕt'i-nūe, *n.* [Fr., from *retenir*, to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] A body of retainers, a train of attendants; a suite.

Re-tīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETIRED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* RETIRING.] [Fr. *retirer*, from *re*, again, back, and *tirer*, to draw, from Goth. *tairan*, Eng. *tear*.] **1.** To draw back or away; to keep aloof. **2.** To retreat from action or danger. **3.** To withdraw from a public station. **4.** To fall back.

Syn. — To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; retrocede.

Re-tīre', *v. t.* **1.** To pay up and withdraw from circulation. **2.** To cause to retire; *specifically*, to designate as no longer qualified for active service.

Re-tīred'ly (re-tīrd'lĭ), *adv.* In a retired manner.

Re-tīred'ness, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude.

Re-tīre'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of retiring or withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. **2.** State of being retired or withdrawn. **3.** The place to which any one retires; private abode.

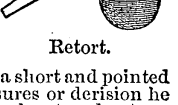
Syn. — Solitude; withdrawment; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy.

Re-tīr'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Reserved; not forward or obtrusive. **2.** Assigned or suitable to one who retires, or is retired, from a public office or station.

Re-tôrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETORTING.] [Lat. *retorquere*, *retortum*, from *re*, again, back, and *torquere*, to turn, twist.] **1.** To bend or curve back. **2.** To throw back; to reverberate. **3.** To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility.

Re-tôrt', *v. i.* To return an argument or charge.

Re-tôrt', *n.* **1.** The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and witty response. **2.** A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses.



Retort.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the censures or derision he had thrown out. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive observation of another, in which "diamond cuts diamond" without any loss of good-humor on either side.

Re-tôrt'er, *n.* One who retorts.

Re-tôr'tion, *n.* Act of retorting or throwing back.

Rē-toŭch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETOUCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETOUCHING.] To improve by new touches.

Rē-trāçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETRACED (rē-trāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETRACING.] **1.** To track back, as a line. **2.** To trace back; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse.

Re-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETRACTING.] [Lat. *retractare*, from *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back.] **1.** To draw back, as claws. **2.** To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying.

Syn. — To recall; withdraw; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

Re-trăct', *v. i.* To take back what has been said.

Re-trăct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

Re-trăct'ĭle, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

Re-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of retracting or drawing back, or the state of being drawn back. **2.** Act of withdrawing something advanced, claimed, or done; recantation: **3.** (*Med.*) A drawing up or shortening.

Re-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Able or ready to retract; retractile.

Re-trăct'ĭve, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

Re-trēat', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw. See RETRACT.] **1.** Act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable. **2.** The place to which any one retires. **3.** The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy; the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy.

Syn. — Retirement; departure; withdrawment; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-trēat', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETREATING.] **1.** To retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to retire. **2.** To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

Re-trĕnch' (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETRENCHED (re-trĕncht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETRENCHING.] [O. Fr. *retrencher*, N. Fr. *retrancher*, from *re*, again, and *trencher*, *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.] **1.** To cut off; to pare away. **2.** To lessen; to abridge; to curtail. **3.** (*Mil.*) To furnish with a retrenchment.

Re-trĕnch', *v. i.* To live at less expense.

Re-trĕnch'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of retrenching or of lopping off; removal of what is superfluous. **2.** Act of lessening or abridging. **3.** (*Mil.*) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation.

Syn. — Lessening; curtailment; diminution; abridgment.

Re-trĭb'ute (30), *v. t.* [Lat. *retribuere*, *retributum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tribuere*, to bestow, assign, pay.] To pay back; to make compensation or reward in return to.

Rĕt'ri-bū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of retributing or repaying. **2.** State of being paid back. **3.** Return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action. **4.** *Specifically*, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

Syn. — Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

Re-trĭb'u-tĭve, **Re-trĭb'u-to-ry**, } *a.* Tending to retribute; involving, or pertaining to, retribution.

Re-trīēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

Re-trīēv'al, *n.* The act of retrieving.

Re-trīēve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETRIEVING.] [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again, to recover, from *re*, again, and *trouver*, to find.] **1.** To find again; to restore from loss or injury. **2.** To remedy the evil consequences of.

Syn. — To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

Rē'tro-ăct', or **Rĕt'ro-ăct'**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *retro*, backward, back, and Eng. *act*.] To act backward, in return or in opposition.

Rē'tro-ăc'tion, or **Rĕt'ro-ăc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Action returned, or action backward. **2.** Operation on something past or preceding.

Rē'tro-ăct'ĭve, or **Rĕt'ro-ăct'ĭve**, *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective.

Rē'tro-çēde, or **Rĕt'ro-çēde**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETROCEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETROCEDING]. [See *infra.*] To cede or grant back.

Rē'tro-çēde, or **Rĕt'ro-çēde**, *v. i.* [Lat. *retrocedere*, fr. *retro*, backward, back, and *cedere*, to go.] To go back.

Rē'tro-çĕs'sion, or **Rĕt'ro'çĕs'sion** (-sĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of retroceding. **2.** State of being retroceded or granted back.

Rē'tro-flĕx, or **Rĕt'ro-flĕx**, **Rē'tro-flĕxed**, or **Rĕt'ro-flĕxed**, } *a.* [Lat. *retro-flexus*, p. p. of *retroflectere*, to bend back, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Suddenly bent backward.

Rē'tro-frăct, or **Rĕt'ro-frăct**, **Rē'tro-frăct'ed**, or **Rĕt'ro-frăct'ed**, } *a.* [Lat. *retro*, backward, back, and *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) Bent backward, as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; refracted.

Rē'tro-gra-dā'tion, or **Rĕt'ro-gra-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of retrograding or moving backward. **2.** (*Astron.*) The apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west. **3.** State of being retrograded; a going backward.

Rē'tro-grāde, or **Rĕt'ro-grāde**, *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to move in a backward or contrary direction; contrary. **2.** Declining from a better to a worse state. **3.** (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, as a planet.

Rē'tro-grāde, or **Rĕt'ro-grāde**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETROGRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETROGRADING.] [Lat. *retrogradare*, *retrogradi*, fr. *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go.] To go or move backward.

Rē'tro-grĕs'sion, or **Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *retrogressus*, fr. *retrogradi*. See *supra.*] The act of going backward; retrogradation.

Rē'tro-grĕs'sĭve, or **Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sĭve**, *a.* Going or moving backward.

Rē'tro-spĕct, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕct**, *v. i.* [Lat. *retrospicere*, from *retro*, back, and *specere*, *spectum*, to look.] To look back; to affect what is past.

Rē'tro-spĕct, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕct**, *n.* View or contemplation of something past.

Syn. — Review; survey; re-survey; re-examination.

Rē'tro-spĕc'tion, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕc'tion**, *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

Rē'tro-spĕct'ĭve, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕct'ĭve**, *a.* **1.** Tending or fitted to look back; looking back. **2.** Having reference to what is past.

Rē'tro-spĕct'ĭve-ly, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕct'ĭve-ly**, *adv.* By way of retrospect. [or falling backward.

Rē'tro-vēr'sion, or **Rĕt'ro-vēr'sion**, *n.* A turning

Rē'tro-vērt, or **Rĕt'ro-vērt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retro*, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back.

Re-tûrn', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETURNING.] [Fr. *retourner*, from *re*, again, back, and *tourner*, Lat. *tornare*, to turn.] **1.** To go or come again to the same place or condition. **2.** Hence, to come again, as a visitor. **3.** To answer; to reply.

Re-tûrn', *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, or send back. **2.** To repay. **3.** To requite or recompense. **4.** To give back in reply. **5.** To report officially. **6.** To render back to a tribunal, or to an office.

Syn. — To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report. — We *return* a thing when we turn it back to its appropriate place; we *restore* a thing when we put it back to its former state and condition. A man *returns* what he borrowed, and *restores* what he stole. A present is *returned;* a deposit is *restored*. We are *restored* to health by being brought back to our former state.

Re-tûrn', *n.* **1.** Act of returning, or coming back to the same place or condition. **2.** Act of returning, or sending back to the same place or condition. **3.** That which is returned; as, (*a.*) A payment; a remittance. (*b.*) An answer. (*c.*) A formal account or report. (*d.*) The profit on labor, on an investment, and the like. **4.** (*Law.*) The delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done in execution of it, indorsed.

Syn. — Restitution; repayment; requital; retribution.

Re-tûrn'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being returned or restored. **2.** (*Law.*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

Re-tūse', *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, p. p. of *retundere*, to blunt, from *re*, again, back, and *tundere*, to beat, strike with repeated strokes.] (*Bot.*) Terminating in a round end, the center of which is somewhat indented.

Rē-ūn'ion, *n.* **1.** A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord. **2.** An assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

Rē'u-nīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REUNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REUNITING.] To unite again; to join after separation or variance. [here again.

Rē'u-nīte', *v. i.* To be united again; to join and co-

Re-vēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVEALING.] [Lat. *revelare*, from *re*, again, back, and *velare*, to vail, from *velum*, a vail.] To make known after having been concealed; — used especially of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction.

Syn. — To communicate; disclose; divulge; unvail; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See COMMUNICATE.— To *reveal* is literally to *lift the vail*, and thus make known what was previous concealed; to *divulge* is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be *revealed;* something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length *divulged.*

Re-veil'le (re-vāl'ye), *n.* [Fr. *réveil*, from *réveiller*, to awake, from *re*, again, and *veiller*, to awake, to watch, from Lat. *vigilare*, to watch.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum about break of day.

☞ In the United States service, commonly pronounced *rev/a-lē'*.

Rĕv'el, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVELING.] [O. Fr. *reveler*, to revolt, to rebel, from Lat. *rebellare*. See REBEL.] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse.

Rĕv'el, *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.

Rĕv/e-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of revealing, or disclosing or discovering, to others, what was before unknown to them. **2.** That which is revealed. **3.** The last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

Rĕv'el-er, *n.* One who revels.

Rĕv'el-rout, *n.* **1.** Tumultuous festivity. **2.** A rabble tumultuously assembled; a mob.

Rĕv'el-ry, *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

Re-vĕnġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVENGING.] [O. Fr. *revenger*, from *re*, again, and *vengier*, *vanger*, Lat. *vindicare*, to vindicate.] **1.** To inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury. **2.** To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit.

Syn. — To avenge; vindicate. See AVENGE.

Re-vĕnġe', *n.* **1.** Act of revenging. **2.** The disposition to revenge.

Re-vĕnġe'fŭl, *a.* Full of revenge; wreaking revenge.

Syn. — Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

Re-vĕnġe'fŭl-ly, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively.

Re-vĕnġe'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being revengeful.

Re-vĕn'ger, *n.* One who revenges.

Rĕv'e-nūe, *n.* [O. Fr., from *revenir*, to return, to proceed, Lat. *revenire*, from *re*, again, back, and *venire*, to come.] That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; income; hence, *especially*, the annual produce of taxes, customs, duties, &c., which a nation or state collects for public use.

Re-vĕr'ber-ant, *a.* Tending to reverberate; resounding.

Re-vĕr'ber-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERBERATING.] [Lat. *reverberare*, *reverberatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip, from *verber*, a lash, whip, rod.] **1.** To return or send back, as sound; to echo. **2.** To reflect, as light or heat. **3.** To repel from side to side.

Re-vĕr'ber-āte, *v. i.* **1.** To resound. **2.** To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.

Re-vĕr'ber-ā'tion, *n.* Act of reverberating or sending back; *especially*, the act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound.

Re-vĕr'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; returning, or driving back.

Re-vēre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERING.] [Lat. *revereri*, from *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Syn. — To venerate; adore; reverence.

Rĕv'er-ençe, *n.* **1.** Continued manifestation of fear mingled with respect and esteem. **2.** An act or token of respect or veneration. **3.** State of being reverent; a disposition to venerate. **4.** A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests or ministers.

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration. See AWE.

Rĕv'er-ençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERENCED (rĕv'er-enst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERENCING.] To regard with reverence.

Rĕv'er-en-çer, *n.* One who regards with reverence.

Rĕv'er-end, *a.* [Lat. *reverendus*, from *revereri*. See REVERE.] Worthy of reverence.

☞ This word is often employed as a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

Rĕv'er-ent, *a.* [Lat. *reverens*, p. pr. of *revereri*. See REVERE.] **1.** Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission. **2.** Disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

Rĕv'er-ĕn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

Rĕv'er-ĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence, or show of reverence.

Rĕv'er-ent-ly, *adv.* In a reverent manner.

Rĕv'er-ie, } *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream,
Rĕv'er-y, } to rave. See RAVE.] **1.** A loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation. **2.** A chimera; a vision. [ing.

Re-vĕr'sal, *n.* [From *reverse.*] A change or overthrow-

Re-vĕrse' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERSED (re-vĕrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERSING.] [Lat. *revertere*, *reversum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn. Cf. REVERT.] **1.** To turn back; to cause to return or depart. **2.** Hence, to change totally. **3.** To turn end for end, or upside down. **4.** Hence, to overthrow; to subvert. **5.** (*Law.*) To make void; to undo or annul for error.

Syn. — To overturn; overset; invert; repeal; annul; revoke.

Re-vĕrse', *n.* **1.** That which appears or is presented when any thing is reverted or turned back. **2.** That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else. **3.** Complete change; *especially*, a change from better to worse; misfortune. **4.** The back side.

Re-vĕrse', *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction. [hand.

Re-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other

Re-vĕrs'er, *n.* One who reverses.

Re-vĕrs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Re-vĕr'sion, *n.* [Lat. *reversio*. See REVERT.] **1.** (*Law.*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after the grant is determined; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, after the determination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. **2.** Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession. **3.** (*Annuities.*) A payment not due till the occurrence of some contingent event.

Re-vĕr'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

Re-vĕr'sion-er, *n.* One who has a reversion.

Re-vĕrt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERTING.] [Lat. *revertere*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse. **2.** To drive or turn back; to reverberate.

Re-vĕrt', *v. i.* **1.** To return; to fall back. **2.** (*Law.*) To return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

Re-vĕrt'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, reverts. **2.** (*Law.*) Reversion.

Re-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reverted.

Re-vĕrt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to revert; changing; reversing.

Rĕv'er-y, *n.* See REVERIE.

Re-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVESTING.] [Lat. *revestire*, from *re*, again, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.] **1.** To clothe again. **2.** To vest again with possession or office. **3.** To lay out in something less fleeting than money.

Rē-vĕst', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.

Re-vĕt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, to clothe. See REVEST.] (*Fort.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope.

Re-view' (re-vū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVIEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVIEWING.] To go over and examine critically or deliberately, as (*a.*) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover the excellences or defects of. (*b.*) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, &c.

Re-view' (re-vū'), *n.* [Fr. *revue*, from *revu*, p. p. of *revoir*, Lat. *revidere*, to see again, from *re*, again, and Fr. *voir*, Lat. *videre*, to see.] **1.** A second or repeated view; a retrospective survey. **2.** (*Lit.*) A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; criticism; critique. **3.** (*Mil.*) An examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c. **4.** A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications.

Syn. — Re-examination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revisal; revise; revision.

Re-view'er (re-vū'er), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines; one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

Re-vīle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVILING.] To treat as vile or common; to assail with opprobrious language.

Syn. — To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

Re-vīl'er, *n.* One who reviles another.

Re-vīṣ'al, *n.* Act of revising, or re-examining for correction and improvement; revision.

Re-vīṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVISING.] [Lat. *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again, from *re*, again, and *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. **2.** To review, alter, and amend.

Re-vīṣe', *n.* (*Print.*) A second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

Re-vīṣ'er, *n.* One who revises, or re-examines for correction.

Re-vīṣ'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of revising; re-examination for correction. **2.** That which is revised.

Syn. — Re-examination; revisal; revise; review.

Re-vīṣ'ion-al } (-vĭzh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to revision;
Re-vīṣ'ion-a-ry } revisory.

Rē-vīṣ'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVISITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVISITING.] To visit again.

Rē-vīṣ'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of revisiting.

Re-vīv'al, *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived; as, (*a.*) Renewed attention. (*b.*) Renewed performance of, or interest. (*c.*) Renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline. (*d.*) Re-animation from a state of languor or depression. (*e.*) Renewed pursuit or cultivation, or flourishing state of. (*f.*) Renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion. (*g.*) (*Law.*) Restoration of force, validity, and effect to; renewal.

Re-vīv'al-ĭst, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate for religious revivals.

Re-vīve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVIVING.] [Lat. *revivere*, from *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live.] **1.** To return to life; to become re-animated or re-invigorated. **2.** Hence, to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.

Re-vīve', *v. t.* **1.** To bring again to life; to re-animate. **2.** To recover from a state of neglect or depression. **3.** To renew in the mind or memory; to awaken.

Re-vīv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revives.

Re-vĭv'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life.

Re-vĭv'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVIVIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVIVIFYING.] To cause to revive; to re-animate.

Rĕv'i-vĭs'çençe, } *n.* State of being revived; renewal
Rĕv'i-vĭs'çen-çy, } of life.

Rĕv'o-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

Rĕv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being recalled or revoked.

Rĕv'o-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

Rĕv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *revocatio*, *revocare*, *revocatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** Act of calling back. **2.** State of being recalled. **3.** Repeal; reversal.

Re-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOKED (re-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOKING.] [See REVOCATION.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to reverse, as any thing granted by a special act.

Syn. — To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-vōke', *v. i.* (*Card-playing.*) To fail to follow suit; to renounce.

Re-vōke', *n.* (*Card-playing.*) Act of revoking, or of neglecting to follow suit.

Re-vōlt', or **Re-vŏlt'** (20), *v. i.* [From Lat. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, to roll back. See REVOLVE.] **1.** To turn away. **2.** Hence, to renounce allegiance or subjection. **3.** To be grossly offended or shocked.

Re-vōlt', or **Re-vŏlt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLTING.] **1.** To put to flight; to overturn. **2.** To do violence to; to shock.

Re-vōlt', or **Re-vŏlt'**, *n.* Act of revolting; *especially*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government.

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Re-vōlt'er, or **Re-vŏlt'er**, *n.* One who revolts.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** Act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; rotation. **2.** Return to a point before occupied. **3.** Space measured by the regular return of a revolving body; the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. **4.** A total or radical change. **5.** (*Astron.*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again. **6.** (*Geom.*) The motion of a point, line, or surface, about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface, and a moving surface a solid. **7.** (*Politics.*) A revolt successfully or completely accomplished.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *a.* Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-ĭst, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLUTIONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLUTIONIZING.] To change completely, as by a revolution.

Re-vŏlve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLVING.] [Lat. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, from *re*, again, back, and *volvere*, to roll, turn round.] **1.** To turn or roll round on an axis. **2.** To move round a center.

Re-vŏlve', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate. **2.** Hence, to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon.

Re-vŏlv'en-çy, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving.

Re-vŏlv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revolves; *specifically*, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

Re-vŭl'sion, *n.* [Lat. *revulsio*, from *revellere*, *revulsum*, to pluck or pull away, from *re*, again, back, and *vellere*, to pull.] Act of holding or drawing back; marked repugnance or hostility.

Re-vŭl'sĭve, *a.* Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

Re-ward', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REWARDING.] [O. Fr. *rewerdoner*, *reguerredoner*, Norm. Fr. *regarder*. See GUERDON.] **1.** To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense. **2.** Hence, to repay; to recompense; to compensate.

Re-ward', *n.* **1.** That which is given in return for good or evil received; *especially*, that which comes in return for some good; a token of regard. **2.** (*Law.*) Compensation for services.

Syn. — Recompense; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Re-ward'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being rewarded

Re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.

Rey'nard, or **Rĕyn'ard**, *n.* [See RENARD.] A fox; renard.

Rhab-dŏl'o-gy (răb'-), *n.* Same as RABDOLOGY, q. v.

Rhăb'do-măn'çy, *n.* Same as RABDOMANCY, q. v.

Rhap-sŏd'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,
Rhap-sŏd'ic-al, } rhapsody; unconnected

Rhăp'so-dĭst, *n.* **1.** (*Antiq.*) One who recites or composes a rhapsody; *especially*, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets. **2.** One who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

Rhăp'so-dy (răp'-), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδία, from ῥάπτειν, to sew, stitch together, to unite, and ᾠδή, a song.] **1.** A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist. **2.** A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

Rhĕn'ish (rĕn'ish), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine.

Rhĕn'ish, *n.* Wine made from the vineyards along the [Rhine.

Rhĕt'o-rĭc (rĕt'o-rik, 123), *n.* [Gr. ῥητορική (sc. τέχνη), from ῥητορικός, rhetorical, oratorical, from ῥήτωρ, a rhetorician, from ῥέω, ἐρῶ, I speak.] **1.** Art of elegant and accurate composition, especially in prose. **2.** Science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. **3.** Artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is real. **4.** The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al (rē-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al-ly (rē-), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

Rhĕt'o-rĭ'cian (rĕt'o-rĭsh'an), *n.* **1.** One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. **2.** One who teaches the art of rhetoric. **3.** An artificial orator, as opposed to one who is genuine.

Rheum (rūm), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῦμα, from ῥεῖν, to flow.] **1.** An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ. **2.** A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.

Rheu-măt'ic (rū-măt'ik, 126), *a.* [Gr. ῥευματικός. See *supra*.] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

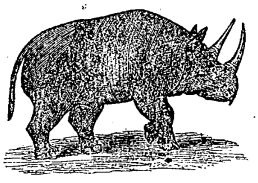
Rheu'ma-tĭsm (rū'ma-), *n.* [Gr. ῥευματισμός, from ῥευματίζεσθαι, to have or suffer from a flux, from ῥεῦμα.

See RHEUM.] (*Med.*) A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body.

Rheum'y (rūm'y), *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or causing, rheum.

Rhī'no (rī'no), *n.* [Scot. *rino*, W. *arian.*] Gold and silver, or money. [*Cant.*]

Rhī-nŏç'e-ros, *n.* [Lat. *rhinoceros*, Gr. ῥινόκερως, fr. ῥίς, or ῥίν, gen. ῥινός, the nose, and κέρας, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachydermatous mammal,—nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.



Rhinoceros.

Rhī'no-plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose, and πλαστικός, fit for molding, from πλάσσειν, to mold, form.] Forming a nose.

Rhī'no-plăs-ty, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

Rhī-zō'mȧ (rī-zō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα, that which has taken root, from ῥιζοῦν, to make to strike root, pass. to take root, from ῥίζα, a root.] (*Bot.*) A creeping stem or branch growing beneath the surface of the soil and partly covered by it.

Rhō'di-ŭm, *n.* [From Gr. ῥόδον, the rose; so called from the rose-red color of its salts.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a white color and metallic luster, extremely hard and brittle. It is used for forming the nibs of gold pens.

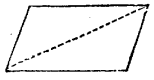
Rhō'do-dĕn'dron, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, i. e., rose-tree, from ῥόδον, rose, and δένδρον, tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees having handsome evergreen leaves, and beautiful rose-colored or purple flowers.

Rhŏd'o-mon-tāde', *n.* The same as RODOMONTADE.

Rhŏmb (62), *n.* [Lat. *rhombus*, Gr. ῥόμβος, from ῥέμβειν, to turn or whirl round.] (*Geom.*) A figure of four equal sides but unequal angles.

Rhŏm'bic (rŏm'bik), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhŏm'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής, from ῥόμβος, rhomb, and εἶδος, shape.] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

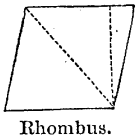


Rhomboid.

Rhŏm'boid } (rom'-), *a.* Having the
Rhom-boid'al } shape of a rhomboid.

Rhŏm'bus (rŏm'bus), *n.* The same as RHOMB.

Rhu'bärb (rų'bärb), *n.* [Gr. ῥᾶ, rhubarb, and βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, Per. & Ar. *râwand*, Syr. *raiborig.*] A plant of several species. The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are much used in cookery. The roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.



Rhombus.

Rhŭmb (62), *n.* [See RHOMB.] (*Navigation.*) Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course.

Rhŭmb'-līne, *n.* (*Navigation.*) The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhȳme (rīm), *n.* [O. Eng. *ryme*, *rime*, *rym*, from O. H. Ger. *hrîm*, *rîm*, series, number, A.-S. *rîm*, id.] **1.** Poetry. **2.** (*Poet.*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses. **3.** Verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other; a couplet; a triplet. **4.** A word answering in sound to another word.

Female rhyme, agreement in sound of the last two syllables of verses, the final syllable being unaccented, as in *endeavor*, *forever*, &c.—*Male rhyme*, agreement in sound of only the final syllables of verses, as in *remain*, *complain*, and the like.—*Rhyme or reason*, sound or sense.

Rhȳme (rīm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RHYMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RHYMING.] **1.** To make verses. **2.** To accord in sound.

Rhȳme (rīm), *v. t.* **1.** To put into rhyme. **2.** To influence by rhyme.

Rhȳm'er (rīm'er), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

Rhȳm'ster (rīm'-), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.

Rhȳthm (rĭthm *or* rĭthm), *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμός, Lat. *rhythmus.*] **1.** A dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like. **2.** (*Mus.*) Movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent. **3.** A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables. **4.** The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhȳth'mic, or **Rhȳth'mic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.

Rĭ'al, *n.* A Spanish coin. See REAL.

Rĭb, *n.* [A.-S. *rib*, *ribb*, Icel. *rif*, O. H. Ger. *ribbi*, *ribba*, *rippi*, *rippa.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity. **2.** That which resembles a rib in form or use; as, (*a.*) A piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, &c. (*c.*) (*Bot.*) Any marked nerve or vein of a leaf. (*d.*) A prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth.

Rĭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBBING.] **1.** To furnish with ribs. **2.** To inclose with ribs; to shut in.

Rĭb'ald, *n.* [Cf. BAWD and O. H. Ger. *hrîba*, *hrîpa*, prostitute, M. H. Ger. *rîbe.*] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.

Rĭb'ald, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

Rĭb'ald-ry, *n.* The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

Rĭb'and, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons; to ribbon.

Rĭb'band, *n.* See RIBBON.

Rĭb'bon, *n.* [Fr. *ruban*, orig. a red ribbon, from Lat. *rubens*, *rubentis*, red, p. pr. of *rubere*, to be red, fr. *ruber*, red.] **1.** A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. **3.** *pl.* The reins, or lines, by which a horse is guided and held. [*Cant or Colloq.*]

Rĭb'bon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBBONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBBONING.] **1.** To adorn with ribbons. **2.** To mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rĭb'rōast, *v. t.* To beat soundly;—a burlesque word.

Rīçe, *n.* [Ar. *aroz*, *aruz*, Lat. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον.] (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated in all warm climates; and its seed, which forms an important article of food.

Rice.

Rīçe'-pā'per, *n.* A kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is said to be made from the pith of a plant.

Rĭch, *a.* [*compar.* RICHER; *superl.* RICHEST.] [A.-S. *rîc*, Goth. *reiks*, Icel. *rikr.*] **1.** Abounding in material possessions; possessed of an unusually large amount of property. **2.** Hence, in general, well supplied. **3.** Affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile. **4.** Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; highly valued. **5.** Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavored. **6.** Not faint or delicate; vivid; bright. **7.** Full of sweet and harmonious sounds. **8.** Abounding in beauty. **9.** Abounding in humor; exciting amusement.

Syn.—Wealthy; affluent; opulent; ample; copious; abundant; fruitful; costly; sumptuous; precious; generous; luscious.

Rĭch'es, *n. pl.* [Fr. *richesse.*] **1.** That which makes one rich; abundant possessions or treasures. **2.** That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, and the like.

☞ This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used. The old English form is *richesse*, which is the same as the French word, and it is from this that the modern word *riches* received its form. The termination being the same as that of plural words, caused it to be regarded and used as plural.

Syn.—Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

Rĭch'ly, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; plenteously; abundantly.

Rĭch'ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being rich. **2.** That which constitutes any thing rich; any good quality existing in abundance.

Rĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *hreác*, a heap, Icel. *hraukr*, id., *hreykia*, to heap, erect.] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

Rĭck'ets, *n. pl.* [Probably from A.-S. *ricg*, *hric*, back, spine. Cf. Ger. *rücken.*] (*Med.*) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

Rĭck'et-y, *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

Ricochet (rĭk/o-shā′ *or* rĭk/o-shĕt′), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** Rebound or skipping, as of a ball fired at a low angle of elevation. **2.** (*Gun.*) The firing of guns, or howitzers, so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

Rĭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RID, or RIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDING.] [O. Eng. *red*, A.-S. *hreddan*, O. H. Ger. *retjan*, *rettan*.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber.

To get rid of, to free one's self from.

Rĭd′dançe, *n.* **1.** The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a clearing up or out. **2.** The state of being rid or free; freedom; escape.

Rĭd′den, *p. p.* of *ride*. See RIDE.

Rĭd′dle (rĭd′dl), *n.* [A.-S. *hriddel*, O. H. Ger. *ritra*, *ritera*, a sieve; A.-S. *hridrian*, to sift, winnow.] A sieve with coarse meshes, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, &c.

Rĭd′dle (rĭd′dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDLING.] **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle. **2.** To perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

Rĭd′dle, *n.* [A.-S. *rædels*, O. H. Ger. *râtisal*, *râtsal*, from A.-S. *rædan*, Ger. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. Cf. READ.] **1.** Something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. **2.** Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

Rĭd′dle, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; to unriddle.

Rĭd′dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Rĭd′dler, *n.* One who speaks in riddles, or ambiguously.

Rīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE, or RID; *p. p.* RID, or RIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDING.] [A.-S. *rîdan*, Icel. *rîda*, *rîdha*, O. H. Ger. *rîtan*.] **1.** To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse. **2.** To be borne in a carriage. **3.** To be borne on or in the water. **4.** To be supported in motion; to rest on something. **5.** To manage a horse well. **6.** To support a rider, as a horse.

Rīde, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, so as to be carried. **2.** To manage insolently at will. **3.** To cause to ride; hence, to carry. [*Vulgar.*]

Syn.—Drive.—*Ride* originally meant (and it is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried either on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present, in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to motion in a carriage, as, a *drive* round the *park*, while *ride* is appropriated to motion on a horse, so that a "ride on *horseback*" would be tautology. This distinction, though gaining ground in America, does not prevail among us to any considerable extent.

Rīde, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

Rī-deau′ (re-dō′), *n.* [Fr., from *ride*, wrinkle, fold, curl, *rider*, to wrinkle, fold, crisp, curl, from O. H. Ger. *rîdan*, *garîdan*, to twist, or A.-S. *wrîdhan*, Eng. *writhe*.] A small mound of earth.

Rīd′er, *n.* **1.** One who rides. **2.** An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders. [*Eng.*] **3.** An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in Parliament.

Rĭdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg*, *hricg*, *hricc*, back, pediment; Icel. *hryggr*, O. H. Ger. *hrucki*, N. H. Ger. *rücken*, allied to Gr. ῥάχις, the back, a ridge.] **1.** The back, or top of the back. **2.** The top or upper part of any elongated elevation, great or small, as of a mountain, house, or the like.

Rĭdġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDGING.] **1.** To form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges. **2.** To wrinkle.

Rĭdġe′-pōle, *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber or board forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof.

Rĭdġ′y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

Rĭd′i-cūle (30), *n.* [Lat. *ridiculum*, from *ridiculus*, laughable, from *ridere*, to laugh.] **1.** The expression of laughter, especially when mingled with contempt. **2.** That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.

Syn.—Derision; wit; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer.

Rĭd′i-cūle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDICULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDICULING.] To laugh at with expressions of contempt.

Syn.—To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon. See DERIDE.

Rĭd′i-cūl′er, *n.* One who ridicules.

Rĭ-dĭc′u-loŭs, *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable.

Syn.—Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; absurd; preposterous. See LUDICROUS.

Rĭ-dĭc′u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.

Rĭ-dĭc′u-loŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being ridiculous; laughableness.

Rīd′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who rides. **2.** A road made for the diversion of riding. **3.** [Corrupted from *trithing* or *triding*, third.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

Rīd′ing-hŏŏd, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

Rīd′ing-schŏŏl (-skōōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Ri-dŏt′to, *n.* [It., from L. Lat. *reductus*, a retreat.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing.

Rīfe, *a.* [A.-S. *ryf*, rife, prevalent, Icel. *rîfr*, munificent.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

Rīfe′ly, *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently.

Rīfe′ness, *n.* Quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Rĭff′răff, *n.* [See RAFF. It. *ruffa-raffa*, Prov. It. *riffe-rafa*, scramble.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Rī′fle (rī′fl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIFLING.] [O. H. Ger. *rifilôn*, to pluck, to saw, *rifil*, *rifila*, a sawing beak.] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to carry off. **2.** To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Rī′fle (rī′fl), *n.* [Ger. *riefelen*, *riefen*, *riffeln*, *riffen*, to chamfer, groove.] **1.** A gun, the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion, and great precision. **2.** A whetstone for a scythe. [*Amer.*]

Rī′fle, *v. t.* **1.** To groove; to channel; *especially*, to groove internally with spiral channels. **2.** To sharpen, as a scythe, with a rifle.

Rī′fle-man, *n.*; *pl.* RĪ′FLE-MEN. A man armed with a rifle.

Rī′fler, *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

Rĭft, *n.* [From *rive*, to rend.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure. **2.** A fording-place.

Rĭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIFTING.] To cleave; to rive; to split.

Rĭft, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.

Rĭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIGGING.] [A.-S. *wrîgan*, *wrîhan*, to cover, clothe, O. H. Ger. *rîhan*.] **1.** To dress; to clothe; *especially*, to clothe in an odd or fanciful manner. **2.** To furnish with apparatus or gear; tackling.

Rĭg, *n.* **1.** Dress; clothing; *especially*, odd or fanciful clothing. **2.** The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. **3.** A sportive trick; a frolic.

To run the rig, to play a wanton trick.

Rĭg′a-dōon′, *n.* [Fr. *rigodon*, *rigaudon*, so called from the refrain, *ric-din-don*, of an old dancing song.] A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple.

Rĭ-gā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigare*, to water.] The same as IRRIGATION.

Rĭg′ġer, *n.* **1.** One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship. **2.** A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

Rĭg′ġing, *n.* Dress; tackle; *especially*, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

Rīght (rīt), *a.* [A.-S. *riht*, *reht*, Goth. *raihts*, Icel. *rettr*, Lat. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere*, to keep straight, to guide, to rule.] **1.** Straight; not crooked; hence, most direct. **2.** Upright; erect; not oblique. **3.** According with truth and duty; unswerving; just; true. **4.** Fit; suitable. **5.** Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; unquestionable. **6.** Passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong. **7.** Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous. **8.** Being on the same side as the right hand. **9.** Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly. **10.** Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river. **11.** Designed to be placed or worn outward. **12.** (*Math.*) Upright from a base; having an upright axis.

Right and left, in both or all directions; on all sides. [*Colloq.*]

Syn.—Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; becoming.

Rīght (rīt), *adv.* **1.** In a right manner; *especially*, in a right or straight line; directly. **2.** According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice. **3.** According to any rule of art. **4.** According to fact or truth. **5.** In a great degree; very. **6.** Very; extremely;—prefixed to titles.

Rīght (rīt), *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct; as, (*a.*) A straight course; adherence to duty. (*b.*) A true statement; adherence to truth or fact. (*c.*) A just judgment; justice; uprightness; integrity. **2.** That to which one has a claim; as, (*a.*) That which one has a natural claim to exact. (*b.*) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority. (*c.*) That which justly belongs to one; title; claim; property; interest. (*d.*) Privilege or immunity granted by authority. **3.** That which is on the right side, or opposite to the left. **4.** The outward or most finished surface.

To set to rights, to put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate, as what is out of order.

Rīght (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIGHTING.] **1.** To set upright; to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked. **2.** To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

Rīght (rīt), *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

Rīght'-ăn'gled (rīt'ăng'gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

Rīght'eoŭs (rī'chŭs), *a.* [O. Eng. *rightwys, rightwise,* A.-S. *rihtwîs,* from *riht,* right, and *wîs,* wise, having wisdom, prudent.] According with, or performing, that which is right; *especially,* free from guilt or sin.

Syn.—Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; equitable; rightful.

Rīght'eoŭs-ly (rī'chŭs-lў), *adv.* In a righteous manner; equitably; justly.

Rīght'eoŭs-ness (rī'chŭs-nes), *n.* The quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity.

Syn.—Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

Rīght'er (rīt'er), *n.* One who sets right.

Rīght'fụl (rīt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Consonant to justice. **2.** Having the right or just claim. **3.** Being by right, or by just claim.

Syn.—Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Rīght'fụl-ly (rīt'-), *adv.* According to the right; according to law or justice.

Rīght'fụl-ness (rīt'-), *n.* State of being rightful.

Rīght'-hănd'ed (rīt'-), *a.* Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left.

Rīght'ly (rīt'-), *adv.* **1.** According to justice; honestly; uprightly. **2.** Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately. **3.** According to truth or fact.

Rīght'ness (rīt'-), *n.* **1.** Straightness. **2.** Rectitude; righteousness.

Rĭ-ġĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form. **2.** Stiffness of appearance or manner.

Syn.—Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility.

Rĭġ'id-ly, *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly.

Rĭġ'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being rigid; rigidity.

Rĭg'ma-rōle, *n.* [See RAGMAN'S-ROLL.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Rĭg'or, *n.* [Lat., from *rigere,* to be stiff. See RIGID.] **1.** The state of being rigid. **2.** (*Med.*) A convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. **3.** Severity of climate or season. **4.** Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity. **5.** Voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. **6.** Exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence.

Syn.—Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility; austerity; sternness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

Rĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; severe.

Syn.—Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; stiff; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

Rĭg'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation.

Syn.—Severely; rigidly; austerely; strictly; exactly.

Rĭg'or-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being rigorous; severity; austerity; strictness.

Rīle, *v. t.* [See ROIL.] [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*] **1.** To render turbid; to roil. **2.** To make angry; to vex.

Rĭll, *n.* [Either from L. Ger. *rille,* a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamfer; or from O. Eng. *rigol,* a small brook; or from Lat. *rivulus,* a small brook.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

Rĭm, *n.* [A.-S. *rima, reoma,* edge, lip; W. *rhim, rhimp,* a rim, edge, boundary, termination.] The border, edge, or margin of something circular or curving.

Rĭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIMMING.] To furnish with a rim.

Rīme, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *hrîm.* Cf. GRIME.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor.

Rī-mōse' (125), *a.* [Lat. *rimosus,* from *rima,* a chink.] Full of rimes or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Rĭm'ple (-pl), *n.* [A.-S. *hrympele,* D. *rimpel.*] A fold or wrinkle. See RUMPLE.

Rĭm'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIMPLING.] To rumple; to wrinkle.

Rĭm'y, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rīnd, *n.* [A.-S. *rind, hrind,* O. H. Ger. *rinda, rinta,* Gr. ῥινός, the skin; perh. from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *hrînan,* to touch.] The external covering or coat. *Specifically,* (*a.*) The external cover of flesh; the skin. (*b.*) The external cover of fruit; peel. (*c.*) Bark. (*d.*) The external coat of a nut; shell.

Rĭn'dle, *n.* [From Goth. *rinnan,* A.-S. *rennan,* to run, flow.] A small water-course or gutter.

Rĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *hring, hrinr,* Icel. *hringr,* O. H. Ger. *hring,* a circle.] A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop.

Rĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RINGING.] **1.** To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle. **2.** (*Hort.*) To cut out a ring of, as bark.

Rĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* RANG, or RUNG; *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RINGING.] [A.-S. *hringan,* Icel. *hringia.*] **1.** To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal. **3.** To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

Rĭng, *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell, or other sonorous body. **2.** To sound; to resound. **3.** To continue to sound or vibrate; to resound. **4.** To be filled with report or talk.

Rĭng, *n.* **1.** A sound; *especially,* the sound of metals. **2.** Any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. **3.** A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

Rĭng'-bōlt, *n.* An iron bolt, with an eye at its head, and a ring through the eye.

Rĭng'dōve (-dŭv), *n.* A species of pigeon, so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it; the cushat.

Rĭng'er, *n.* One who rings; *especially,* one who rings chimes on bells.

Rĭng'lēad-er, *n.* The leader of a ring; *especially,* the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise.

Rĭng'let, *n.* [Diminutive of *ring.*] A curl; *especially,* a curl of hair.

Rĭng'-strēaked (-streekt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

Rĭng'-tāil, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird having a white tail; the female of the hen-harrier.

Rĭng'worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored.

Rĭnse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RINSED (rĭnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RINSING.] [Icel. *hreinsa,* A.-S. *hrænan,* Goth. *hrainjan,* to purge; Goth. *hrains,* Icel. *hreinn,* A.-S. *hræne, rein,* pure.] **1.** To cleanse with a second application of water after washing. **2.** To cleanse by the introduction of water.

Rĭns'er, *n.* One who rinses.

Rī'ot, *n.* [O. Fr. *riote,* It. *riotta,* Armor. *riot.*] **1.** Wanton or unrestrained behavior. **2.** (*Law.*) The doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose.

To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

Syn.—Tumult; uproar; row; sedition.

Rī'ot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIOTING.] **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, &c. **2.** To be highly excited. **3.** To raise an uproar or sedition.

Rī'ot-er, *n.* One who indulges in a riot, or engages in a riot.

Rī'ot-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Involving or engaging in riot. **2.**

Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.

Rī'ot-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a riotous manner.

Rī'ot-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being riotous.

Rĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPPED (rĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPPING.] [A.-S. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hrypan*. Cf. REAP, and RIVE.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out by violence. **2.** To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

To rip out, to give vent to hastily and violently. [*Amer.*] See RAP, *v. t.*

Rĭp, *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

Rĭ-pā'rĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *riparius*, from *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

Rīpe, *a.* [*compar.* RIPER; *superl.* RIPEST.] [A.-S. *rîpe*, O. H. Ger. *rîfi*, allied to A.-S. *rîp*, harvest, *rîpan*, to reap.] **1.** Ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, &c. **2.** Advanced to the state of fitness for use. **3.** Having attained its utmost development. **4.** Hence, characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected. **5.** Ready for action or effect; prepared. **6.** Resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

Syn. — Mature; mellow; complete; finished. See MATURE.

Rīpe'ly, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

Rīp'en (rīp'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPENING.] **1.** To grow ripe. **2.** To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

Rīp'en (rīp'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make ripe, as grain or fruit. **2.** To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection.

Rīpe'ness, *n.* The state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection; maturity; completeness.

Rĭp'per, *n.* One who rips, tears, or cuts open.

Rĭp'ple (rĭp'pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPPLING.] [Diminutive of *rip*, q. v.] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations.

Rĭp'ple (rĭp'pl), *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water.

Rĭp'ple, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water. **2.** A little wave or undulation. **3.** A kind of comb, through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed vessels.

Rĭp'răp, *n.* (*Engin.*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water, or on a soft bottom.

Rīse (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RISING.] [A.-S. *rîsan*, *ârîsan*, Goth. *reisan*, *urreisan*, Icel. *rîsa*. Cf. RAISE.] **1.** To move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up; to become elevated, from whatever cause; to attain a height. **2.** To have the aspect or the effect of rising; to seem to rise; to become apparent; to emerge into sight; to have a beginning. **3.** To increase in size, force, value, price, or the like. **4.** Hence, in various figurative senses; as, (*a.*) To become excited, opposed, or hostile. (*b.*) To attain to a better social position. (*c.*) To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power. (*d.*) To come to mind; to be suggested. (*e.*) To come to hand; to offer itself. (*f.*) To come to life; to revive. **5.** To close a session; to adjourn.

Syn. — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale; appreciate. — Some in America use the word *appreciate* for "rise in value;" as, stocks *appreciate*, money *appreciates*, &c. This is never done in England, and by only a few in this country. It is undesirable, because *rise* sufficiently expresses the idea, and *appreciate* has its own distinctive meaning, which ought not to be encroached upon by one so entirely diverse.

Rīse (rīs), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; ascent. **2.** Distance through which any thing rises. **3.** That which rises or seems to rise; an acclivity; a steep; an ascent. **4.** Spring; source; origin. **5.** Increase; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, &c. **6.** Increase of sound. **7.** (*Mus.*) Elevation or ascent of the voice.

Rīs'er, *n.* **1.** One who rises. **2.** (*Arch.*) The upright piece in a stair.

Rĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being risible.

Rĭs'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *risibilis*, from *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at.

Syn. — Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous. — *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.

Rĭsk, *n.* [From Lat. *resecare*, to cut off.] **1.** Hazard; peril; sometimes, the degree of peril or danger. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) Liability to loss in property. (*b.*) That which is liable to loss.

To run a risk, to incur hazard. — *To take a risk*, to assume danger; hence (*Com.*), to insure.

Syn. — Danger; peril; jeopardy; exposure. See DANGER.

Rĭsk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RISKED (rĭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RISKING.] To expose to risk, hazard, or peril.

Syn. — To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard; venture.

Rĭsk'er, *n.* One who risks or hazards.

Rĭsk'y, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous. [*Amer.*]

Rīte, *n.* [Lat. *ritus*.] Formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage.

Syn. — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

Rĭt'or-nĕl'le', **Rĭ'tôr-nĕl'lo**, *n.* [It., dim. of *ritorno*, return, from *ritornare*, to return.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A short introductory or concluding symphony to an air. (*b.*) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage.

Rĭt'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; formal. **2.** Prescribing rites.

Rĭt'u-al, *n.* **1.** The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion. **2.** A book containing the rites to be observed.

Rĭt'u-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Prescribed forms of religious worship. **2.** Observance of prescribed forms in religion. **3.** Confidence in mere rites or external ceremonies.

Rĭt'u-al-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual.

Rĭt'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

Rī'val, *n.* [Lat. *rivales*, two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, from *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, from *rivus*, a brook.] One in pursuit of the same object as another.

Syn. — Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

Rī'val, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

Rī'val, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIVALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVALING.] **1.** To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

Rī'val-ry, **Rī'val-shĭp**, *n.* Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival.

Syn. — Emulation; competition; rivalship; strife. See EMULATION.

Rīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVED, or RIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVING.] [A.-S. *reôfan*, to break, split, Icel. *rîufa*, *ryf*, to loose, break, *hrifa*, *rîfa*, to tear.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave.

Rīve, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Rĭv'en, *p. p.* of *rive*. See RIVE.

Rĭv'er, *n.* [From Lat. *riparius*, belonging to a bank or shore, from *ripa*, a bank or shore.] **1.** A stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook, flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river. **2.** A copious flow; abundance.

Rĭv'ered, *a.* Supplied with rivers.

Rĭv'er-hôrse, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

Rĭv'et, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a rivet; *river*, to rivet, It. *ribadire*.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread.

Rĭv'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIVETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVETTING.] **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets. **2.** To clinch. **3.** Hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong.

Rĭv'u-let, *n.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a brook.] A small river or brook; a streamlet.

Rĭx'-dŏl'lar, *n.* [Ger. *reichsthaler*, i. e., dollar of the empire or realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places, and varying from 60 cents to $1.08.

Rōach, *n.* [A.-S. *reohha*, *reohche*, *hreoce*, H. Ger. *roche*.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A gregarious fresh-water fish of the carp family. It is of a silver-white color, with a greenish back, having the dorsal fin opposite the ventral. **2.** A cockroach.

Roach.

Rōad (20), *n.* [A.-S. *râd*, a riding, that on which one rides, a road, from *rîdan*, to ride.] An open way or public passage; a public track for traveling.

To take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

Syn. — Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route; passage; course. — *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one *raised* for the sake

of dryness and convenience in traveling; a *road* (from *ride*) is a way for horses and carriages; a *street* (Lat. via lapidibus *strata*) is etymologically a *paved* way, as early made in towns and cities, and hence the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

Rōad, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *râd*, or from Icel. *reida*, preparation, equipment, fitting out (of ships).] A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead.

Rōad'stĕad, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

Rōad'ster, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. **2.** A horse fitted for traveling.

Rōam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROAMING.] [Orig. to go on a pilgrimage to *Rome*.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble; stray.

Rōam, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

Rōam'er, *n.* One who roams; a wanderer; a rover.

Rōan, *a.* [Fr. *rouan*, Sp. *roano*, from Lat. *ravus*, gray-yellow.] Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed; — said of a horse.

Rōan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse. **2.** A roan horse. **3.** A kind of leather for book-binding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco.

Rōar, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROARING.] [A.-S. *rârian*, Prov. Ger. *reren*, *rärren*, *rören*, O. H. Ger. *rerên*, *reran*.] **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound, as a lion, or one in pain. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like. **3.** To engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly. **4.** To laugh out loudly and continuously.

Rōar, *n.* The sound of roaring; a loud continuous noise, as of billows, a wild beast, or the like.

Rōar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roars; *specifically*, a riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

Rōar'ing, *n.* A loud, continuous sound, as of a beast, or of one in distress, anger, mirth, and the like.

Rōast, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROASTING.] [O. H. Ger. *rôstjan*, O. Fr. *rostir*, N. Fr. *rôtir*, It. *arrostire*, W. *rhostiaw*.] **1.** To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat, before the fire. **2.** To prepare for food by exposure to heat. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat. **4.** Hence, to heat violently, or to excess.

Rōast, *v. i.* To be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted.

Rōast, *n.* That which is roasted.

To rule the roast, to take the lead; to domineer; — a phrase of uncertain origin.

Rōast, *a.* [For *roasted*.] Roasted.

Rōast'er, *n.* **1.** One who roasts meat. **2.** A contrivance for roasting. **3.** A pig, or other animal or article, for roasting.

Rŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROBBING.] [From Goth. *raubôn*, *biraubôn*, A.-S. *reâfian*, Eng. *reave*.] **1.** To take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from. **2.** (*Law.*) To take property from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear.

Rŏb'ber, *n.* One who commits a robbery; one who takes property feloniously, and by violence.

Syn. — Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifler; brigand; freebooter; pirate.

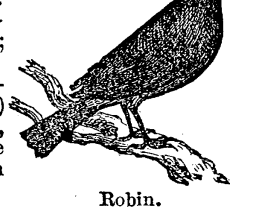
Rŏb'ber-y, *n.* The crime of robbing or stealing by force.

Syn. — Depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; freebooting; piracy.

Rōbe, *n.* [L. Lat. *rauba*, *raupa*, a gown, dress, garment, orig. booty, plunder. See ROB, *v. t.*] **1.** An outer garment for man or woman; especially, one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like. **2.** A skin of the wolf, buffalo, &c., dressed and prepared for use. [*Amer.*]

Rōbe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROBING.] To invest with a robe; to dress; to array.

Rŏb'in, *n.* [Prop. an abbreviation of *Robert*.] (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A European singing bird, having a reddish breast; the ruddock. (*b.*) An American singing bird, having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red color; — called also *migratory thrush*.



Robin.

Rŏb'in-rĕd'brĕast, *n.* Same as *robin*. See ROBIN.

Rŏb'o-rant, *a.* [Lat. *roborans*, p. pr. of *roborare*, to strengthen, from *robur*, *roboris*, a very hard kind of oak, and hardness, strength.] Strengthening. [tonic.

Rŏb'o-rant, *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a

Ro-bŭst', *a.* [Lat. *robustus*, oaken, hard, strong, from *robur*, strength.] **1.** Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health. **2.** Requiring strength or vigor.

Syn. — Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound. — *Robust* means, literally, made of *oak*, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance. *Strong* denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The *robust* man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the *strong* man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe.

Ro-bŭst'ness, *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

Rōche'-ăl'um, *n.* [Called also, and more properly, *rock-alum*.] [Fr. *roche*, rock.] A pure kind of alum.

Ro-çhĕlle' Pow'derş (ro-shĕl'). The same as SEDLITZ POWDERS.

Rŏch'et (rŏtch'et), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. & A.-S. *roc*, Icel. *rockr*, L. Lat. *roccus*, a coat, garment.] A linen garment resembling a surplice.

Rŏck, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. *rupica*, from *rupes*, a rock.] **1.** A large mass of stony material. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness.

Syn. — Stone. — *Rock* always denotes a large and heavy mass of stone. Some, however, in certain parts of our country, apply the term to a stone of any size, and speak of boys as throwing *rocks* at each other. This has been truly called a "supremely ridiculous expression."

Rŏck, *n.* [Icel. *rockr*, O. H. Ger. *rocco*, *rocho*, *roccho*.] A distaff used in spinning.

Rŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROCKED (rŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROCKING.] [Icel. *riúkandi*, wavering, smoking, A.-S. *reócan*, to waver, exhale, smoke, O. H. Ger. *rukjan*, to move, push, pull.] **1.** To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath. **2.** To put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet.

Rŏck, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.

Rŏck'-ăl'um, *n.* The purest kind of alum. See ROCHE-ALUM.

Rŏck'a-wāy, *n.* A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rŏck'-crȳs'tal, *n.* (*Min.*) Limpid quartz.

Rŏck'er, *n.* **1.** One who rocks the cradle. **2.** The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks. **3.** Any implement capable of a rocking motion.

Rŏck'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff; Ger. *rackete*, *rakete*. See ROCK.] An artificial firework, which being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rŏck'et, *n.* [From Lat. *eruca*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Eruca*. The garden rocket is sometimes eaten as a salad, when young and tender.

Rŏck'i-ness, *n.* The state of being rocky.

Rŏck'ing-stōne, *n.* A large stone, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force.

Rŏck'-oil, *n.* The same as PETROLEUM.

Rŏck'-sălt, *n.* (*Min.*) Chloride of sodium or common salt occurring in rock-like masses in mines.

☞ In the United States, this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea-water.

Rŏck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock.

Rŏck'y, *a.* **1.** Full of rocks. **2.** Formed of rocks. **3.** Resembling a rock. **4.** Unfeeling; obdurate.

Rŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *rôd*, O. H. Ger. *ruota*, allied to Lat. *rudis*, a slender stick or rod, and Skr. *ridh*, to grow.] **1.** The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub. **2.** Any long slender stick; a wand; as, (*a.*) An instrument of punishment or correction. (*b.*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. **3.** A measure of length, containing sixteen and a half feet; a perch; a pole.

Rōde (20), *imp.* of *ride*. See RIDE.

Rō'dent, *a.* [Lat. *rodens*, p. pr. of *rodere*, to gnaw.] Gnawing.

Rō'dent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rŏd'o-mont-ād', *n.* [From *Rodomont*, a boasting

hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

Rŏd'o-mont-ād'e, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Rōe, *n.* [See *infra.*] The female of any species of deer.

Rōe (rō), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rogan, rogin*, N. H. Ger. *rogen*, Icel. *rogn.*] The ovary and eggs of a fish.

☞ The milt of the male fish is sometimes called *soft roe.*

Rōe'bŭck, *n.* [A.-S. *râh, râ*, Icel. *râ*, N. H. Ger. *reh, rehbock*, O. H. Ger. *rêch.*] A small species of deer, having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit.

Ro-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *rogatio*, from *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people. **2.** Litany; supplication.

Rogation days (*Eccl.*), the three days immediately before the festival of Ascension; — so called as being days of special supplication. — *Rogation week*, the second week before Whit-Sunday, in which these days occur.

Rōgue (rōg, 20), *n.* [Fr. *rogue*, proud, haughty, supercilious, Icel. *hrôkr*, a brave, proud, or haughty man.] **1.** (*Law.*) A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. **2.** A deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat. **3.** One who is mischievous or frolicsome.

Rōgu'er-y (rōg'er-ў), *n.* **1.** Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices. **2.** Rogue-like actions; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rōgu'ish (rōg'ish), *a.* **1.** Resembling a rogue; proper for a rogue. **2.** Waggish; slightly mischievous.

Rōgu'ish-ly (rōg'ish-), *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly.

Rōgu'ish-ness (rōg'ish-), *n.* Quality or state of being roguish; knavery; mischievousness; archness.

Roil (38), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROILING.] [Either abbrev. from *broil*, or from O. Eng. *roile, reile*, to roll. See BROIL.] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of. **2.** To excite to some degree of anger. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*]

Roint, *interj.* See AROYNT.

Rois'ter, **Rois'ter-er**, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *rustre*, a boor, a clown, clownish, from Lat. *rusticus*, rustic.] A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

Rôle (rōl), *n.* [Fr. See ROLL.] A part performed by an actor in a drama; hence, any conspicuous action or duty performed by any one.

Rōll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLING.] [L. Lat. *rotulare*, from Lat. *rotulus, rotula*, a little wheel.] **1.** To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis. **2.** To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body. **3.** To bind or involve by winding. **4.** To drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling. **5.** To press or level with a roller. **6.** To move on, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. **7.** To beat with rapid strokes, as a drum.

Rōll, *v. i.* **1.** To move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis. **2.** To keep falling over and over. **3.** To perform a periodical revolution. **4.** To turn; to move circularly. **5.** To move up and down, as waves or billows; also, to rock or move from side to side, as a ship. **6.** To run on wheels. **7.** To be formed into a cylinder or ball. **8.** To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. **9.** To wallow; to tumble. **10.** To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

Rōll, *n.* [From Lat. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled. **2.** That which rolls; a roller. **3.** That which is rolled up; wool, and the like; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A document which may be rolled up; a scroll. (*b.*) Hence, an official or public document; a register; also, a catalogue; a list. (*c.*) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. (*d.*) A small loaf of bread made from dough rolled up. **4.** The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

Syn. — List; schedule; catalogue; register; inventory. See LIST.

Rōll'-eall, *n.* The act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers.

Rōll'er, *n.* **1.** That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *especially*, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts. **2.** A long and broad bandage used in surgery

Rōll'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An insessorial or perching bird, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage in adults are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut.

Rŏl'lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROLLICKED (rŏl'lĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLICKING.] [An abbreviation and modification of *frolic*, with an allusion to *roll.*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air. [*Colloq.*]

Rōll'ing-mĭll, *n.* A mill furnished with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets or rails, &c.

Rōll'ing-pĭn, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with.

Rōll'y-pōll'y, *n.* [Said to be from *roll* and *pool.*] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

Ro-mā'ĭe, *n.* [Mod. Gr. Ῥωμαΐκος.] The modern Greek language.

Ro-mā'ĭe, *a.* Of, or relating to, modern Greece, or its language.

Rō'man, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. **2.** Pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion. **3.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) Upright; erect; — said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters. (*b.*) Expressed, in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., &c.; — said of numerals, as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, &c.

Roman Catholic, of, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

Rō'man, *n.* A native, citizen, or permanent resident, of Rome.

Ro-măn̈çe' (114), *n.* [L. Lat. *romancium*, the common vulgar language, which sprung from the Roman and Latin language, and a species of fictitious composition which was first written in this language.] **1.** A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the romance dialects, and afterward in prose; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. **2.** The language, or dialects which were formed from a mixture of the Latin with the languages of the barbarians, and from which have sprung the languages now prevalent in the south of Europe.

Syn. — Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

Ro-măn̈çe', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANCED (ro-măn̈st'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANCING.] To write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories.

Ro-măn̈'çer, *n.* One who romances.

Rō'man-ĕsque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* **1.** (*Paint.*) Representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance. **2.** (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman; *especially*, characterized by the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire.

Rō'man-ĕsque', *n.* **1.** (*Paint.*) A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed. **2.** (*Arch.*) The debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire. **3.** (*Lit.*) The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

Ro-man'ĭe, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome or its people. **2.** Pertaining to any or all of the various languages which, during the middle ages, sprung out of the old Roman. **3.** Related to the Roman people by descent.

Rō'man-ĭsm, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

Rō'man-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.

Rō'man-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANIZING.] To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

Rō'man-īze, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

Ro-măn̈sch', **Ro-măn̈sh'**, *n.* [Gris. *rumansch, rumauntsch, rumonsch, romonsch, ramonsch.*] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland; a corruption of the Latin.

Ro-măn'tie, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, involving, or resembling romance; hence, fictitious; fanciful. **2.** Characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety, as scenery.

Syn. — Sentimental; extravagant; wild; chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

Ro-măn'tie-al-ly, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

Ro-măn'ti-çĭsm, *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic.

Ro-măn'tie-ness, *n.* The state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

Rōm'ish, *a.* [From *Rome.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic church.

Rŏmp, *n.* **1.** A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. **2.** Rude play or frolic.

Rŏmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMPED (86); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMPING.] [A different spelling of *ramp.* See RAMP, 2.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Rŏmp'ish, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

Rŏmp'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being rompish; rudeness; boisterousness.

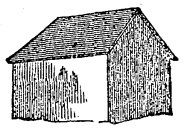
Ron-deau' (ron-dō'), *n.* [Fr., from *rond*, round.] [Written also *rondo*.] **1.** A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

Rŏn'ion (rŭn'yun), *n.* [Cf. Fr. *rognon*, *roignon*, kidney; (from Lat. *ren*, *renis*,) and Fr. *rogne*, itch, mange, scab.] **1.** A mangy or scabby animal. **2.** A fat, bulky woman.

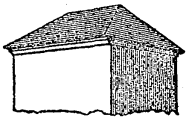
Rōod, *n.* [See ROD.] The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

Rōod, *n.* [A.-S. *rôd*, rod, cross. See ROD.] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; or more generally of the Trinity.

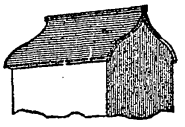
Rōof, *n.* [A.-S. *hrôf*, top, roof. Cf. Gr. ὄροφος, O. Sax. *hrôst*, Goth. *hrot*, roof.] **1.** The cover or upper part of any house, barn, and the like.



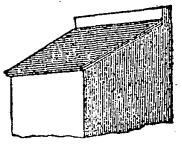
Gable Roof.



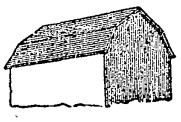
Hip Roof.



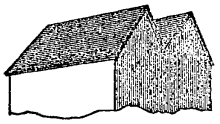
Ogee Roof.



Shed Roof.



Curb Roof.



M Roof.

2. That which resembles or corresponds with the covering of a house.

Mansard Roof.

Rōof, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOFED; (rōōft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOFING.] **1.** To cover with a roof. **2.** To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Rōof'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials of or for a roof. **3.** Hence, the roof itself.

Rōof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rōof'let, *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.

Roof'-tree, *n.* **1.** The beam in the angle of a roof. **2.** Hence, the roof itself.

Rŏok, *n.* [From Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, and the rook or tower at chess; Skr. *ratha*, a car, a war-car.] (*Chess.*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Rŏok (27), *n.* [A.-S. *hrôc*, O. H. Ger. *hruoh*, *ruoh*, *ruoho*, Icel. *hraukr*, *hrôkr*, Cf. O. Sax. *rouca*, chattering, Gr. κόραξ, Lat. *graculus*, Eng. *crow*, and Goth. *hrukjan*, to croak, Icel. *krûnkr*, crow, *krûnka*, to croak.] (*Ornith.*) A gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like.

Rook.

Rŏok, *v. i.* **1.** To cheat; to defraud. **2.** To squat or sit close.

Rŏok, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOKED (rŏokt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOKING.] To cheat; to defraud by cheating.

Rŏok'er-y, *n.* **1.** A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, &c. **2.** An overcrowded, dilapidated building, or cluster of buildings.

Rŏok'y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Rōom (29), *n.* [A.-S. *rûm*, Icel. *rûm*, Goth. *rums*.] **1.** Space which has been or may be set apart or appropriated to any purpose. **2.** An apartment in a house. **3.** Possibility of admission; freedom to act. **4.** Place unobstructed. **5.** Place or stead left by another.

Syn.— Space; compass; scope; latitude.

Rōom, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOMING.] To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge.

Rōom'i-ness, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

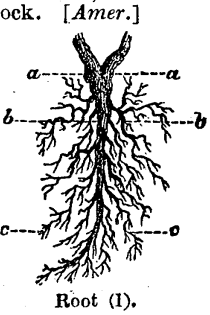
Rōom'y, *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide.

Rōost, *n.* [A.-S. *hrôst*, D. *roest*, roost, *roesten*, to roost.] **1.** The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch. **2.** A collection of fowls roosting together.

Rōost, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOSTING.] To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

Rōost'er, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head or chief of the roost; a cock. [*Amer.*]

Rōot, *n.* [Iceland & Fries., allied to Lat. *radix*, Gr. ῥίζα.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The descending axis of a plant, which increases in length by growth at or near its end only, and which usually gives off similar branching parts, called *rootlets*. **2.** An edible or esculent root. **3.** That which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support; that from which any thing proceeds as if by growth or development; *especially*, (*a.*) An ancestor or progenitor; hence, an early race. (*b.*) A word from which other words are formed; a radical. (*c.*) The cause or occasion by which any thing is brought about. (*d.*) (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. **4.** That which resembles a root in position; the lowest place, position, or part.



Root (I).
a, *a*, crown or head of root; *b*, *b*, rootlets; *c*, *c*, fibers.

Rōot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOTING.] **1.** To enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed or established.

Rōot, *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; hence, to make deep or radical. **2.** To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate.

Rōot, *v. i.* [Icel. *rôta*, A.-S. *wrôtan*, *wrôtian*, to turn up with the snout, to root, *wrôt*, a snout, trunk.] **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. **2.** To fawn servilely.

Rōot, *v. t.* To turn up with the snout, as swine.

Rōot'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roots; one that tears up by the roots.

Rōot'let, *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Rōot'y, *a.* Full of roots.

Rōpe, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Fries. *râp*, Icel. *reip*, Goth. *raip*, *raips*.] **1.** A large, stout, twisted cord, of not less, usually, than an inch in circumference. **2.** A row or string consisting of a number of things united.

Rōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROPED (rōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROPING.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread.

Rōpe, *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope.

Rōpe'-dăn'çer, *n.* One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

Rōpe'-lăd'der, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

Rōp'er-y, *n.* A place where ropes are made.

Rōpe'-walk (-wawk), *n.* A long, covered walk, or building where ropes are manufactured.

Rōp'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being ropy; viscosity.

Rōp'y, *a.* [From *rope*.] Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Rŏq'ue-laure (rŏk'e-lōr), *n.* [Fr. *roquelaure*, from a Duc de *Roquelaure*, who first introduced it.] A surtout formed to button from top to bottom in front.

Ro-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rorifer*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *ferre*, to bear.] Generating or producing dew.

Rôr'qual, *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.] (*Zoöl.*) A cetaceous mammal or whale resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body. It is characterized by longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts.

Ro-şā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus*, from *rosa*, rose.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Composed of several petals, arranged like those of the rose. (*b.*) Pertaining to the rose family of plants.

Rō'şa-ry, *n.* [Lat. *rosarium*, a place planted with roses, from *rosarius*, of roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted.

Rōşe, *n.* [Lat. *rosa*, allied to Gr. ῥόδον.] **1.** A well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties. **2.** A rosette.

Under the rose (Lat. *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure;— the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

Rōşe, *imp.* of *rise*. See RISE.

Rō'şe-ate, *a.* [Lat. *roseus*, *rosatus*, prepared from roses, L. Lat. rose-colored, ornamented with roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] **1.** Full of roses; rosy. **2.** Of a rose color; blooming.

Rōşe'-bŭg, *n.* (*Entom.*) A species of diurnal beetle,

which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants.

Rōṣe'-cŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), *a.* **1.** Having the color of a rose. **2.** Uncommonly beautiful; — hence, exaggeratedly fine or pleasing; extravagant.

Rōṣe'ma-ry, *n.* [O. Eng. *rosmarine*, Lat. *rosmarinus*, from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

Ro-ṣĕtte', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *rose*, a rose. See *supra.*] **1.** An imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of a rose. [tillation.

Rōṣe'-wạ'ter, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by dis-

Rōṣe'-wạ'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose-water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

Rōṣe'-wĭn'dōw, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the center, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose.

Rōṣe'-wo͝od, *n.* The wood of several different kinds of trees, growing in warm climates. It is much used in cabinet-work.

Rŏṣ'i-cru'cian, *n.* [Lat. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *dew* being, according to those philosophers, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, and the *cross* the emblem of light.] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers which came into being about the close of the 17th century. They made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature.

Rŏṣ'i-cru'cian, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Rŏṣ'in, *n.* [A different orthography of *resin*, q. v.] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine.

Rŏṣ'in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

Rŏṣ'in-y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

Rŏss, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *grus*, *graus*, coarse sand, gravel, rubbish.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees.

Rŏs'ter, *n.* [A corruption of *register.*] (*Mil.*) A list of officers.

Rŏs'tral, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum. **2.** Pertaining to the beak.

Rŏs'trate, } *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak.]
Rŏs'trā-ted, } **1.** (*Bot.* & *Conch.*) Having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked. **2.** Furnished or adorned with beaks.

Rŏs'trum, *n.* [Lat., from *rodere*, to gnaw.] **1.** The beak or bill of a bird. **2.** The beak of a ship. **3.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An elevated place in the forum, for public speakers. **4.** Hence, any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience.

Rōṣ'y, *a.* [*compar.* ROSIER; *superl.* ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

Rŏt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROTTING.] [A.-S. *rotian*, Icel. *rotna.*] To be decomposed into simple parts; to go to decay.

Syn. — To putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil.

Rŏt, *v. t.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

Rŏt, *n.* The process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; *specifically*, (*a.*) A fatal distemper incident to sheep. (*b.*) A form of decay which attacks timber; — usually called *dry-rot.* (*c.*) A disease very injurious to the potato.

Rō'ta-ry, *a.* [Lat., from *rota*, wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

Rō'tāte, *a.* [Lat., *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped.

Rō'tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROTATING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To revolve or move round a center. **2.** To go out of office, and be succeeded by another or by others.

Rō'tāte, *v. t.* To cause to revolve.

Ro-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *rotatio*, from *rotare.* See ROTATE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis. **2.** Any return or succession in a series. **3.** Frequent change of crop on any piece of land.

Rō'ta-tĭve, *a.* Turning as a wheel; rotary.

Rō'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Turning on an axis, as a wheel. **2.** Going in a circle; following in succession.

Syn. — Rotary; rotative; rotating.

Rōte, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rota*, *hrota*, Ir. *crot*, *cruit*, W. *crwth.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

Rōte, *n.* [O. Fr. *rote*, N. Fr. *route*, road, path. See ROUTE.] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition.

Rŏt'ten (rŏt'tn), *a.* [See ROT.] Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, (*a.*) Offensive to the smell. (*b.*) Not firm or trusty.

Syn. — Putrefied; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous.

Rŏt'ten-ness (109), *n.* The state of being rotten.

Rŏt'ten-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft stone used for polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.

Ro-tŭnd', *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*, wheel-shaped, round, from *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** Round; circular; spherical. **2.** Hence, complete; entire.

Ro-tŭn'dà, *n.* [From Lat. *rotundus*, round. See *supra.*] Any building that is round both on the outside and inside.

Ro-tŭnd'i-fō'li-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having round leaves.

Ro-tŭnd'i-ty, *n.* State of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Rouche (rōosh), *n.* [Fr. See RUCHE.] A goffered quilling of lace, ribbon, &c. [Written also *ruche.*]

Roué (rōo-ā'), *n.* [Fr., prop. p. p. of *rouer*, to break upon the wheel, from Fr. *roue*, equiv. to Lat. *rota*, a wheel.] A debauchee; a rake.

Roụge (rōozh), *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, from Lat. *rubeus*, red, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] A cosmetic used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips.

Roụge (rōozh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUGING.] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge.

Roụge (rōozh), *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

Roŭgh (rŭf), *a.* [*compar.* ROUGHER; *superl.* ROUGHEST.] [A.-S. *hreóh*, *hreóg*, *rûh*, *rûg*, *rûw*, O. H. Ger. *rûh*, O. Eng. *row*, *rowe.*] **1.** Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; hence, (*a.*) Not level; uneven. (*b.*) Not polished; uncut, as a gem. (*c.*) Tossed in waves; boisterous. (*d.*) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered. **2.** Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; rude; uncivil; harsh; hard; austere; boisterous; stormy.

In the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition, or in the original material.

Roŭgh (rŭf), *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a swaggerer; a bully.

Roŭgh (rŭf), *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen.

To rough it, to have or pursue a rough or rugged course; to encounter and overcome difficulties or hardships.

Roŭgh'-cạst (rŭf'kåst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUGHCAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUGH-CASTING.] **1.** To form or mold rudely. **2.** To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles.

Roŭgh'-cạst (rŭf'kåst), *n.* **1.** A rude model. **2.** A mixture of lime with shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. [ly.

Roŭgh'-drạw (rŭf'-), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarse-

Roŭgh'en (rŭf'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUGHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUGHENING.] To make rough.

Roŭgh'en (rŭf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

Roŭgh'-hew (rŭf'hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* ROUGH-HEWED; *p. p.* ROUGH-HEWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUGH-HEWING.] To hew coarsely, without smoothing..

Roŭgh'ly (rŭf'lỳ), *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austerely.

Roŭgh'ness (rŭf'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.

Roŭgh'-rīd'er (rŭf'rīd'er), *n.* One who breaks horses.

Roŭgh'-shŏd (rŭf'-), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.

To ride rough-shod, to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

Rouleau (rōo-lō'), *n.; pl.* ***ROULEAUX*** (rōo-lōz'). [Fr., a roll, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.

Roulette (rōo-lĕt'), *n.* [Fr., prop. a little wheel or ball, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.] **1.** A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll round on a circle divided off into red or black spaces. **2.** A small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots.

Rounçe, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce*, bramble, brier, thorn, *ranche*, a round step, rack.] (*Print.*) The handle of a printing-press.

Round, *a.* [From Lat. *rotundus.* See ROTUND.] **1.** Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; or having a form

approaching this. **2.** Having the form of a cylinder. **3.** Having a curved form. **4.** Full; complete. **5.** Not inconsiderable; large. **6.** Fully or plumply stated; positive; decided.

Round number, a number that may be divided by 10 without a remainder; also, sometimes, a whole number approximately near the truth. — *Round robin*, a written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed it first. — *Round trot*, a full, brisk, quick trot. — *Round turn* (*Naut.*), one turn of a rope round a timber. — *At a round rate*, rapidly.

Syn. — Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbed; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

Round, *n.* **1.** That which is round, as a circle, a globe, a sphere. **2.** A series of events ending where it began; a cycle. **3.** A course of action or conduct, performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another. **4.** A series of duties to be performed in turn, and then repeated. **5.** A circular dance. **6.** That which goes round a whole circle or company. **7.** Rotation, as in office; succession. **8.** The step of a ladder. **9.** (*Mus.*) A short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the unison. **10.** (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once.

Round of beef, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Round, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Circularly. **3.** From one side or party to another. **4.** By or in a circuit; back to the starting point. **5.** Through a circle, as of friends or houses.

Round, *prep.* **1.** On every side of; around. **2.** About.

Round, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUNDING.] **1.** To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. **2.** To complete. **3.** To make round and protuberant. **4.** To move about; to go round.

Round, *v. i.* To grow or become round or full.

To round to (*Naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

Round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; going round; loose.

Round'a-bout, *n.* **1.** A sort of surtout. **2.** An arm-chair with a rounded back. **3.** A jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others. [*Amer.*]

Roun'del, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle*, a round, a round shield.] **1.** A round form or figure; a circle; *specifically*, (*a.*) A small circular shield, in the 14th and 15th centuries. (*b.*) (*Her.*) A circular spot; an ordinary in the form of a small circle. **2.** (*Mus.*) [See ROUNDELAY.] A roundelay.

Roun'de-lāy, *n.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, fr. *rond*, round.] A sort of ancient poem, in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.

Round'hĕad, *n.* A Puritan; — formerly so called from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair.

Round'house, *n.* **1.** A constable's prison. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck. (*b.*) A privy near the head of the vessel.

Round'ing, **Round'ish**, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

Round'let, *n.* A little circle.

Round'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner. **2.** Openly; boldly; plainly. **3.** Briskly; with speed.

Round'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being round; cylindrical form. **2.** Smoothness of flow. **3.** Plainness; boldness; positiveness.

Syn. — Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricity; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

Round'-shōul'dered, *a.* Having the shoulders projecting behind; round-backed.

Rouse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUSING.] [A.-S. *râsian*, *ârâsian*. See RAISE and AROUSE.] **1.** To wake from sleep or repose. **2.** To excite to lively thought or action. **3.** To awaken into activity, as the attention, or some passion, emotion, or faculty. **4.** To put into motion; to agitate. **5.** To startle or surprise.

Rouse, *v. i.* **1.** To awake from sleep or repose. **2.** To be excited to thought or action.

Rouse, *n.* [Icel. *rûss*, N. H. Ger. *rausch*; Icel. *rûssa*, to get drunk.] A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

Rous'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rouses or excites.

Roust, *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb; to vex.

Rout (40), *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, *rote*, troop, company, from Lat. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. **2.** A tumultuous crowd; a rabble. **3.** An uproar; a noise.

Rout, *n.* [From Lat. *ruptus*, *rupta*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break. Cf. *supra*.] Defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

Rout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROUTING.] To defeat and throw into confusion.

Syn. — To defeat; discomfit; beat; overpower; overthrow; conquer.

Route (rōōt *or* rowt, 40), *n.* [Fr. *route*, from Lat. *rupta* (sc. *via*), from *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break; hence, lit. a broken or beaten way or path.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

☞ Walker gives the preference "to the pronunciation *rowt*." Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded him give the preference to *rōōt*; but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States.

Rou-tïne' (rōō-teen'), *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a path, way, road. See *supra* and ROTE.] **1.** A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued. **2.** Any regular course of action adhered to by mere force of habit.

Rōve, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROVING.] [Orig. to *rob*, and hence, from the rambling, wandering mode of life of a robber, to ramble, to range, to wander. See ROB.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner.

Rōve, *v. t.* To wander over.

Syn. — To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

Rōve, *v. t.* [Perh. from *reeve*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into flakes; to card, as wool.

Rōv'er, *n.* **1.** A wanderer. **2.** A fickle or inconstant person. **3.** A robber or pirate; a freebooter.

Rōw (rō), *n.* [A.-S. *râw*, O. H. Ger. *rîga*.] **1.** A series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file. **2.** An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Rōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROWING.] [A.-S. *rôwan*, Icel. *rôa*, H. Ger. *rudern*. Cf. RUDDER.] **1.** To impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars. **2.** To transport by rowing.

Rōw, *v. i.* **1.** To labor with the oar. **2.** To be moved by oars.

Row (rou), *n.* [Abbreviated from *rout*, q. v.] A riotous, noisy disturbance.

Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.* [From *rout*, or *row*.] One who engages in rows, or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow. [*Amer.*]

Row'el (rou'el), *n.* [Fr. *rouelle*, equiv. to Lat. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. **2.** (*Far.*) A roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery.

Row'el (rou'el), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROWELING.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel in.

Row'en (rou'en), *n.* [Called also *rowet*, *rowett*, *rowings*, *roughings*, from *rough*, O. Eng. *row*, *rowe*.] **1.** A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. **2.** The second growth of grass in a season.

Rōw'er, *n.* One who rows or manages an oar.

Rōw'lock (*colloq.* rŭl'uk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement for supporting an oar in rowing.

Roy'al, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, fr. Lat. *regalis*. See REGAL.] **1.** Kingly; pertaining to the crown. **2.** Becoming a king or queen. **3.** Noble; illustrious.

Syn. — Regal; monarchical; imperial; king-like; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; magnanimous.

Roy'al, *n.* **1.** A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches or more. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small sail above the top-gallant-sail.

Roy'al-ĭsm, *n.* Principles or conduct of royalists.

Roy'al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Roy'al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROYALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROYALIZING.] To make royal.

Roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner.

Roy'al-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *roialté*, *royaulté*, N. Fr. *royauté*.] **1.** State of being royal; kingship; kingly office. **2.** The person of a king or sovereign. **3.** Royal prerogative. **4.** Kingdom; domain; province; sphere. **5.** A tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine. **6.** Hence (*Com.*), a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one who hires the use of it.

Roys'ter-er, *n.* The same as ROISTERER.

Rŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUBBED; *p. p.* & *vb. n.* RUBBING.] [W. *rhwbiaw*, Gael. *rub*, O. H. Ger. *rîban*, Icel. *rîfa*. Cf. RIVE.] **1.** To move with pressure or friction; hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour. **2.** To spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear.

To rub down, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry. — *To rub off*, to separate by friction. — *To rub out*, to remove or separate by friction; to erase. — *To rub up*, (*a.*) To burnish; to polish; to clean. (*b.*) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action.

Rŭb, *v. i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with pressure. **2.** To fret; to chafe. **3.** To move or pass with difficulty.

Rŭb, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; *especially*, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch. **3.** Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke.

Rŭb'ber, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rubs. **2.** In some games of chance, as whist, &c., the decisive game or games, being the best of three, or two out of three games. **3.** *pl.* Overshoes made of India-rubber. [*Amer.*]

India rubber, caoutchouc; — so called as having been originally used to rub out pencil marks. See CAOUTCHOUC.

Rŭb'bish, *n.* [From *rub;* orig. that which is rubbed off.] Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless; fragments; ruins; debris.

Rŭb'ble, *n.* Water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls.

Rŭb'ble-stōne, *n.* **1.** Rubble. **2.** (*Geol.*) A kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance.

Rụ'be-fā'cient, *a.* Making red.

Rụ'be-fā'cient, *n.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere*, to make red, from *rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make.] (*Med.*) A substance which produces redness of

Ru-bĕs'çençe, *n.* A reddening; a flush. [the skin.

Ru-bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, p. pr. of *rubescere*, to grow red, inchoative form of *rubere*, to be red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

Rụ'bi-cund, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Inclining to redness.

Ru-bĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *facere*, to make.] Making red.

Rụ'bi-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making red. **2.** That which serves to make red.

Rụ'bi-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of red.

Rụ'bi-fȳ, *v. t.* [See RUBIFIC.] To make red; to redden. [*Rare.*]

Ru-bī'go, *n.* [Lat. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust of metals, mildew on grain.] (*Bot.*) A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

Rụ'ble (rụ'bl), *n.* [Russ. *rubl*, orig. a piece cut off, from *rubitj*, to cut.] **1.** A silver coin of Russia, worth from about $0.75 to about $0.86. **2.** A gold coin of Russia, 100 of which are held equal to 103 of the silver ruble.

Rụ'bric, *n.* [Lat. *rubrica*, from *ruber*, red.] That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was colored red; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law-books.*) The title of a statute; — so called as being anciently written in red letters. (*b.*) (*Prayer-books of the Episcopal Church.*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly printed in red; hence, an episcopal injunction. (*c.*) Hence, also, that which is established or settled, as by authority.

Rụ'bric, **Rụ'bric-al**, *a.* **1.** Colored in red; placed in rubrics. **2.** Pertaining to the rubric.

Rụ'bric-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *rubricare*, *rubricatum*. See *supra*.] To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

Rụ'by (32), *n.* [From Lat. *rubeus*, red, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone or mineral, of a carmine red color. **2.** (*Print.*) A size of printing type smaller than nonpareil; — so called in England. In the United States it is called *agate*.

☞ This line is printed in Ruby, or Agate.

Rụ'by, *a.* Having the color of the ruby; red.

Ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [Fr., from *ruche*, a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees, Pr. *rusca*, *ruscha*, bark.] A kind of plaited or goffered quilling; rouche.

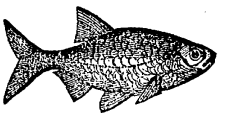
Rŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUCKED (rŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUCKING.] [Icel. *hrucka*, to wrinkle, *rhucka*, wrinkle, fold, allied to Lat. *rugare*, to wrinkle, to fold, *ruga*, wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease.

Rŭck, *v. i.* To be drawn into wrinkles or folds.

Rŭck, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

Rue-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ructare*, to belch.] Act of belching wind from the stomach.

Rŭdd, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red.] (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water European fish of the carp family; it has red irises.



Rudd.

Rŭd'der, *n.* [O. Eng. *rother*, A.-S. *rôdher*, O. H. Ger. *ruodar*. Cf. ROW.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The instrument by which a ship is steered. **2.** That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor.

Rŭd'di-ness, *n.* State of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color.

Rŭd'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red; W. *rhuddell.*] (*Min.*) A species of red earth; red ocher.

Rŭd'dy, *a.* [*compar.* RUDDIER; *superl.* RUDDIEST.] [A.-S. *rud*, *reid*, red. See RED.] **1.** Of a red color; red. **2.** Of a lively flesh color.

Rụde (32), *a.* [*compar.* RUDER; *superl.* RUDEST.] [Lat. *rudis.*] Characterized by roughness; uneven; rugged; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse.

Syn. — Impertinent; rough; shapeless; unfashioned; artless; unpolished; uncouth; inelegant; rustic; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

Rụde'ly, *adv.* In a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully; uncivilly; violently.

Rụde'ness, *n.* The condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; inelegance; unskillfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity; boisterousness.

Rụ'di-ment (32), *n.* [Lat. *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, unwrought, ignorant, rude.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; unfinished beginnings. **2.** Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An organ not fully formed.

Rụ'di-mĕnt'al, **Rụ'di-mĕnt'a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; initial. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Imperfectly developed.

Rụe (32), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUING.] [A.-S. *hreówan*, D. *rouwen*, O. H. Ger. *hriuwan.*] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.

Rụe, *n.* [Lat. *ruta*, Gr. ῥυτή; A.-S. *rûde*, W. *rhuw*, *rhut.*] (*Bot.*) A plant, having a strong, heavy odor, and a bitter taste.

Rụe'fụl, *a.* **1.** Causing one to rue or lament; woful; mournful; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing sorrow.

Rụe'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully.

Rŭff, *n.* [O. Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to *rough*, q. v.] **1.** A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** Something formed in plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name. **3.** (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A bird, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season. (*b.*) A certain species of pigeon.

Ruff.

Rŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUFFED (rŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFING.] To ruffle; to disorder.

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fi-an), *n.* [Probably from Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, scuffle, fight, It. *ar-ruffare*, to ruffle the hair, *arruffarsi*, to take each other by the hair.] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime. [boisterous.

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fi-an), *a.* Brutal; savagely

Rŭf'fian-ĭsm (rŭf'yan- *or* rŭf'fi-an-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

Rŭf'fian-ly (rŭf'yan- *or* rŭf'fi-an-), *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFLING.] [From O. Eng. *ruff*, equivalent to *rough.*] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To roughen or disturb the surface of. **4.** To discompose; to agitate. **5.** To throw into disorder or confusion.

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter.

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *n.* **1.** A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment; a frill. **2.** A state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion.

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *n.* (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll.

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

Rū'fous, *a.* [Lat. *rufus*.] Reddish; brownish-red.

Rŭg, *n.* [A.-S. *rûg*, *rûh*, *rûw*, rough, shaggy. See ROUGH.] A coarse, nappy, woolen fabric, used for protecting a carpet, and for various purposes.

Rŭg'ged (60), *a.* [From the root of *rug*, rough, q. v.] **1.** Full of asperities on the surface. **2.** Not neat or regular. **3.** Rough with bristles or hair. **4.** Harsh; crabbed; austere. **5.** Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; — said of weather, wind, storms, and the like. **6.** Rough to the ear. **7.** Sour; surly; frowning. **8.** Violent; rude; boisterous. **9.** Vigorous; robust; hardy.

Syn. — Rough; uneven; wrinkled; cragged; coarse; hard; severe; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

Rŭg'ged-ly, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

Rŭg'ged-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rugged.

Rụ'gĭne, *n.* [Fr., from *ruginer*, to rasp, Lat. *runcinare*, to plane off.] A surgical instrument used for rasping bones to detach the periosteum, either in certain surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.

Ru-gōse' (125), *a.* [Fr. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

Ru-gŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being rugose or wrinkled.

Rụ'in (32), *n.* [Lat. *ruina*, from *ruere*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** That change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use. **2.** That which is fallen down and become worthless; *especially*, in the plural, the remains of a destroyed or desolate house, fortress, city, &c. **3.** The state of being decayed, or worthless. **4.** That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

Syn. — Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overthrow; subversion; defeat; bane; pest; mischief.

Rụ'in, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUINING.] To bring to ruin; to impair seriously; to damage essentially.

Rụ'in, *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish.

Rụ'in-ā'tion, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.

Rụ'in-er, *n.* One who ruins or destroys.

Rụ'in-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Bringing, or tending to bring certain ruin. **2.** Characterized by ruin. **3.** Composed of, or consisting in, ruins.

Syn. — Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; pernicious; destructive; baneful; wasteful; injurious; mischievous.

Rụ'in-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

Rụ'in-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ruinous.

Rụl'a-ble, *a.* Accordant or conformable to rule.

Rụle (32), *n.* [Lat. *regula*, a ruler, rule, model, from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct; A.-S. *regol*, *regul*, *reogol*.] **1.** An instrument which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line. **2.** That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct or action; a minor law. **3.** The administration of law; government; authority; control.

Rule of three (*Arith.*), that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth; proportion.

Syn. — Regulation; law; precept; maxim; guide; canon; order; method; direction; control; government; sway; empire.

Rụle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RULING.] **1.** To mark with lines by a ruler. **2.** To exercise authority over; to govern. **3.** To establish or lay down as a rule, a decree, or decision. **4.** (*Law.*) To require or command by rule; to enter a rule against.

Rụle, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. **2.** (*Law.*) To decide; to order by rule; to enter a rule. **3.** (*Com.*) To stand or maintain on a level.

Rụl'er, *n.* **1.** An instrument with straight edges or sides, for drawing lines; a rule. **2.** One who rules; a governor.

Rụl'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Marking with a ruler, or as with a ruler. **2.** Predominant; reigning.

Syn. — Chief; controlling; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

Rŭm, *n.* [Said to be a West Indian or American word.] A kind of spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.

Rŭm, *a.* [Prov. Eng., old-fashioned rubbish, *rummel*, fragments of bricks and mortar.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*Cant.*]

Rŭm'ble, *n.* **1.** A boot with a seat above it for servants, behind a carriage. **2.** A low, heavy sound; a rumbling.

Rŭm'ble, *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

Rŭm'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, rumbles.

Rụ'mi-nant, *a.* [Lat. *ruminans*, p. pr. of *ruminare*, to chew over again, to chew the cud, from *rumen*, the throat.] Chewing the cud.

Rụ'mi-nant, *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Rụ'mi-nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUMINATING.] **1.** To chew the cud. **2.** To muse; to meditate; to ponder.

Rụ'mi-nāte, *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To muse on; to meditate.

Rụ'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of ruminating, or chewing the cud. **2.** Deliberate meditation or reflection.

Rụ'mi-nā'tor, *n.* One who ruminates or muses.

Rŭm'mage, *n.* [Fr. *remuage*, a moving or stirring, fr. *remuer*, to move, to stir, from Lat. *re*, again, and *mutare*, to move away from its place, to change.] A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

Rŭm'mage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUMMAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUMMAGING.] **1.** To search or examinine thoroughly. **2.** (*Naut.*) To remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another.

Rŭm'mage, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

Rŭm'ma-ger, *n.* One who rummages.

Rụ'mor, *n.* [Lat. *rumor*.] **1.** A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it. **2.** A story well authorized. **3.** Fame; reputation.

Syn. — Report; hearsay; story.

Rụ'mor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUMORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUMORING.] To report by rumor; to tell.

Rụ'mor-er, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.

Rŭmp, *n.* [H. Ger. *rumpf*, D. *romp*, Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa*, a tail.] **1.** The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. **2.** The buttocks.

Rŭm'ple (rŭm'pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUMPLING.] [See RIMPLE.] To make uneven; to wrinkle.

Rŭm'ple, *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rŭm'pus, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion. [*Colloq. Eng.* & *Amer.*]

Rŭn, *v. i.* [*imp.* RAN, or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUNNING.] [A.-S. *rinnan* (imp. *rann*), *runnon*, *runnen*, and more commonly *irnan*, *urnon*, also *rennan*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *rinnan*.] **1.** To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; hence, — said of inanimate things, — to move with an easy or rapid movement. **2.** To move or go; — said of voluntary or personal action; as, (*a.*) To hasten; to hurry. (*b.*) To retreat. (*c.*) To steal off; to quit; to depart. (*d.*) To contend in a race; hence, to enter, as a candidate, into a contest. (*e.*) To go from one state to another. (*f.*) To proceed. (*g.*) To pass, in thought or conversation, from one subject to another. (*h.*) To press for payment, as upon a bank, with numerous demands. **3.** To be moved; to pass; to go; — said of involuntary motion; as, (*a.*) To flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream. (*b.*) To proceed along a surface; to extend; to spread. (*c.*) To turn, as a wheel. (*d.*) To move on wheels or runners. (*e.*) To extend through a period of time. (*f.*) To go back and forth from place to place, as a stage, a packet, and the like. (*g.*) To make progress; to pass. (*h.*) To continue in operation. (*i.*) To have a course or direction. (*j.*) To be in form thus, as a combination of words. (*k.*) To have growth or development. (*l.*) To tend; to incline. (*m.*) To spread and blend together. (*n.*) To continue without falling due; to hold good.

Rŭn, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run, in the various senses of the word. **2.** To pursue in thought. **3.** To cause to enter; to thrust. **4.** To drive or force. **5.** To shape; to mold; to cast. **6.** To cause to be drawn; to mark out; to determine. **7.** To smuggle. **8.** To be exposed to the risk of; to hazard; to venture. **9.** To sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line.

To run down, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) To run against and sink, as a vessel. (*b.*) To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. — *To run hard*, (*a.*) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule. (*b.*) To urge or press importunately. — *To run through*, to expend; to waste. — *To run up*, (*a.*) To thrust up. (*b.*) To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account.

Rŭn, *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2.** That which runs; also, a method or rate of running; mode of conduct or procedure. **3.** State of being current; currency; prevalence. **4.** A small stream; a brook; a creek. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*] **5.** A pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

In the long run, in or during the whole process or course of

things taken together; in the final result. — *To let go by the run* (*Naut.*), to loosen, as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely.

Rŭn'a-gāte, *n.* [See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

Rŭn'a-wāy, *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive.

Rŭn'a-wāy, *a.* **1.** Fleeing from danger or restraint. **2.** Accomplished by or during flight.

Rŭn'dle (rŭn'dl), *n.* [Eng. *round*, Ger. *rund*.] **1.** A round; a step of a ladder. **2.** Something put round an axis.

Rune, *n.* [A.-S. *rûn*, a magical letter, a mystery, Icel. *rûn*, *rûna*, O. H. Ger., Goth., & Sw. *rûna*.] One of the letters or characters of a peculiar alphabet in use among the Norsemen.

Rŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *ring*. See RING.

Rŭng, *n.* [Ger. *runge*, a short, thick piece of iron or wood, O. D. *ronghe*, *romme*, a prop, support, Goth. *hrugga*, a rod.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A floor timber in a ship. **2.** One of the rounds of a ladder. **3.** One of the stakes of a cart.

Ru'nic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Runes, or the language and letters of the ancient Norsemen.

Rŭn'let, *n.* [Dim. of *run*.] A little run or stream; a brook.

Rŭn'nel, *n.* [From *run*.] A rivulet or small brook.

Rŭn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, runs; a racer. **2.** Hence, one employed to solicit custom, as for a steamboat, railroad, &c. **3.** (*Bot.*) A slender branch running along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant. **4.** One of the curved pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides.

Rŭn'net, *n.* Same as RENNET, q. v.

Rŭnt, *n.* [Scot. *runt*, an old cow, an old withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree, D. *rund*, a bullock, an ox or cow.] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Ru-pee', *n.* [Hind. and Per. *rûpiyah*, *rûpah*, silver, a rupee, from Skr. *rûpya*, silver, wrought silver or gold, handsome.] A coin and money of account in the East Indies.

☞ The *gold rupee* of Bombay and Madras is worth about $7.00. The *silver rupee*, coined by the E. I. Company at Calcutta, is worth nearly $0.50.

Rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A breaking or bursting open; breach.

Rŭpt'ūre (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *ruptura*, from Lat. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking or bursting. **2.** State of being broken or violently parted. **3.** Breach of peace or concord; between nations, open hostility or war. **4.** (*Med.*) Hernia.

Syn. — Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution. See FRACTURE.

Rŭpt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUPTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUPTURING.] To part by violence; to break; to burst.

Ru'ral, *a.* [Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town. **2.** Pertaining to farming or agriculture.

Syn. — Rustic. — *Rural* refers to the country itself; as, *rural* scenes, prospects, delights, &c. *Rustic* refers to the character, condition, taste, &c., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

Ru'ral-ĭst, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

Ruse (32), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *reüser*, *rehuser*, to turn aside, to shuffle, allied to *refuser*, *refusar*. See REFUSE.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rŭsh, *n.* [A.-S. *risce*, *ricse*, Lat. *ruscum*, allied to Goth. *raus*, reed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, growing in wet ground. **2.** The merest trifle; a straw.

Rŭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSHED (rŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSHING.] [A.-S. *hriscian*, to shake, vibrate, *hrisian*, to push, hit, *hrysian*, to cast down, to shake, *hreósan*, to rush, shake, fall down, Goth. *hrisjan*, to shake, Icel. *ruska*, to disturb.] **1.** To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity. **2.** To enter with undue eagerness.

Rŭsh, *v. t.* To push forward with violence.

Rŭsh, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste.

Rŭsh'er, *n.* One who rushes.

Rŭsh'i-ness, *n.* State of abounding with rushes.

Rŭsh'-lĭght (-līt), *n.* A rush-candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

Rŭsh'y, *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

Rŭsk, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger. *rusken*, to creak, crackle.] A kind of light, soft cake, or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

Rŭss, or **Ruṣs**, *n.* **1.** A Russian. **2.** The language of the Russians.

Rŭs'set, *a.* [A dim. from Lat. *russus*, red.] Of a reddish color.

Rŭs'set, } *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and
Rŭs'set-ing, } rough skin.

Rŭs'set-y, *a.* Of a russet color; russet.

Rŭs'sian (rŭsh'an *or* rų'shan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Russia.

Rŭs'sian (rŭsh'an *or* rų'shan), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Russia. **2.** The language of Russia; Russ.

Rŭst, *n.* [A.-S. *rust*, Icel. *ryd*, W. *rhwd*, prob. from its color, and allied to *rud*, ruddy, red.] **1.** An oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal; hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide. **2.** That which resembles rust in appearance or effects; *especially*, a dust-like parasitic fungus or mushroom which forms on the leaves and stalks of many kinds of grain.

Rŭst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTING.] **1.** To be oxidized, and contract a roughness on the surface. **2.** To become dull by inaction.

Rŭst, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust. **2.** To impair by time and inactivity.

Rŭs'tic, *a.* [Lat. *rusticus*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pertaining to the country. **2.** Rude; unpolished. **3.** Coarse; plain. **4.** Simple; artless.

Syn. — Rural; inelegant; untaught; awkward; rough; unadorned; honest. See RURAL.

Rŭs'tic, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

Rŭs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely.

Rŭs'tic-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTICATING.] To dwell in the country.

Rŭs'tic-āte, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

Rŭs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.

Rus-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

Rŭst'i-ly, *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rŭst'i-ness, *n.* The state of being rusty.

Rŭs'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUSTLING.] [A.-S. *hristlan*, to rustle, *hruxl*, a rustling, H. Ger. *rasseln*, to settle in the throat. Cf. RATTLE.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.

Rŭs'tle (rŭs'l), *n.* A quick succession of small sounds like those made by rubbing silk; a rustling.

Rŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* RUSTIER; *superl.* RUSTIEST.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Impaired by inaction or neglect of use. **3.** Covered with a substance resembling rust; rubiginous.

Rŭt, *a.* [From Lat. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugire*, to roar; — so called from the noise made by deers in rutting time.] The copulation of animals, especially of deer.

Rŭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUTTING.] To seek copulation.

Rŭt, *a.* [L. Lat. *ruta*, *rutta*, *rupta* (sc. *via*, sc. *rotæ*). See ROUTE.] A furrow or track worn by a wheel.

Ru'tà-bā'gà, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of turnip.

Ruth, *n.* [From *rue*.] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. [*Obs.*, *except in poetry*.]

Ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless.

Ruth'less-ly, *adv.* In a ruthless manner; cruelly.

Ruth'less-ness, *n.* The state of being ruthless; want of compassion.

Rŭt'ty, *a.* [From *rut*.] **1.** Lustful. **2.** Full of ruts.

Rȳe (rī), *n.* [A.-S. *ryge*, *rige*, Icel. *rugr*, O. H. Ger. *rocco*, *roggo*, W. *rhyg*, Lith. *ruggei*, Russ. *rozhj*.] (*Bot.*) A hardy plant, closely allied to wheat; also, the grain or fruit of this plant.

Rȳe'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A grass-like plant, sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; the darnel. (*b.*) A species of barley.

Rȳ'ot, *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat*, a subject, tenant, peasant.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant; — so called in Hindostan.

S.

S (ess), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, from its hissing sound. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sin*, *this;* the other a vocal hissing or a buzzing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse*, *wise*, pronounced *muze*, *wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 90–94.

Săb'a-ŏth, or **Sa-bā'oth**, *n. pl.* [Heb. *sebâôth*, pl. of *sâbâ*, an army, from *sâbâ*, to go forth to war.] Armies; hosts; — used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabaoth.*

Săb'ba-tā'ri-an, *n.* [From *Sabbath.*] **1.** One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue. **2.** A strict observer of the Sabbath.

Săb'ba-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

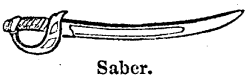
Săb'bath, *a.* [Heb. *shabbâth*, from *shabâth*, to rest from labor.] **1.** The seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead. **2.** The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival. **3.** Intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Syn. — Sunday. — *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of the *Christians* on *Sunday*. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "the Sabbath," to mark it as holy time: *Sunday* is the word commonly used in the southern parts of our country and in England.

Săb'bath-breāk'er, *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath.

Sab-băt'ic, **Sab-băt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath.

Săb'ba-tĭsm, *n.* [Gr. σαββατισμός, from σαββατίζειν, to keep the Sabbath. See SABBATH.] Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest.



Saber.

Sā'ber, **Sā'bre**, *n.* [Fr. *sabre*, Ger. *säbel*, Hung. *száblya*. Cf. L. Gr. ζαβός, crooked, curved, and Ar. *seïf*, a sword.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.

Sā'ber, **Sā'bre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SABERED, or SABRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SABERING, or SABRING.] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

Sā'bi-an, *a.* Relating to the religion of Saba, in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sā'bi-an, *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies.

Sā'bi-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the Sabians; that species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars.

Sable.

Sā'ble (-bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *sabellinus*, *sabellum*, *zibellinus*, *zebelinus*, D. *sabel*, Ger. *zobel*, Russ. *sobolj.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia. **2.** The fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair over-topped by another still longer. This upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy. The American sable is the pine marten. **3.** A mourning garment; a funeral robe. **4.** (*Her.*) The tincture or color black; — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

Sā'ble, *a.* [From the noun.] Of the color of the sable's fur; black; — chiefly in poetry.

Sā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SABLING.] To render sable or dark in color.

Sabot (sä-bō'), *n.* [Fr.; Bisc. *zapata*, shoe, *zapatu*, to tread.] A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in some European countries.

Sā'bre (sā'ber), *n.* See SABER.

Săc, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A bag or receptacle for a liquid. See SACK.

Sac-ēāde', *n.* [Fr. *saccade*, from O. Fr. *saquer*, *sachier*, to remove, to pull or draw out, from Lat. *saccus*, sack.] (*Horsemanship.*) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Săc'cha-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing sugar.

Săc'cha-rine (-rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον, Skr. *çarkarà.*] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

Săc'cha-roid, **Săc'cha-roid'al**, *a.* [Gr. σάκχαρ, sugar, and εἶδος, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.

Săc'cha-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρ, sugar, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

Săç'er-dō'tal (110), *a.* [Lat. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest, from *sacer*, holy, sacred.] Pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.

Sā'chem, *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. See SAGAMORE.

Săck, *n.* [A.-S. *sacc*, *säcc*, Goth. *sakkus*, Lat. *saccus*, Gr. σάκκος, Heb. *sak*, W. *sach*, Hung. *zsák.*] A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch.

Săck, *n.* [Lat. *sagum*, *sagus*, Gr. σάγος, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, according to Polybius a Celtic word.] A loosely hanging garment for men or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

Săck, *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag.

Săck, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, Lat. *siccus*, dry, harsh.] A Spanish wine of the dry kind; sherry.

Săck, *n.* [From Lat. *saccus*, sack, bag; the original meaning was pack, packet, booty packed up.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; devastation; ravage.

Săck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SACKED (săkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SACKING.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

Săck'aġe, *n.* Act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

Săck'but, *n.* [From Sp. *sacabuche*, a sackbut, the tube or pipe of a pump, fr. *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, stomach, because they who blow this instrument draw up their breath with great force, as it were from the stomach.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument of music, like a trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened.

Săck'elŏth, *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; often a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

Săck'er, *n.* One who sacks or captures and plunders a town.

Săck'fụl, *n.; pl.* SĂCK'FỤLS. As much as a sack will hold.

Săck'ing, *n.* [A.-S. *säccing*, from *säcc*, *sacc*, sack, bag.] **1.** Cloth of which sacks or bags are made. **2.** The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

Săck'-pŏs'set, *n.* A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Săc'ra-ment, *n.* [Lat. *sacramentum*, an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, from *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers.

Syn. — Eucharist. — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the *giving of thanks;* and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death.

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or constituting a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly binding. **2.** Bound by a sacrament.

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Săc'ra-ment-ā'ri-an, **Săc'ra-mĕnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the sacraments.

Sā'cred, *a.* [Originally p. p. of O. Eng. *sacre*, to consecrate; from Lat. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; *especially*, in a good sense, made holy; set apart to religious use. **2.** Relating to religion, or to the services of religion. **3.** Possessing the highest title to respect, reverence, or veneration. **4.** Hence, not to be profaned or violated. **5.** Consecrated; dedicated.

Syn. — Holy; divine; hallowed; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

Sā'cred-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a sacred manner; religiously. **2.** Inviolably; strictly.

Sā'cred-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sacred.

Syn. — Holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

Săc'ri-fīce (săk'rĭ-fīz, 64), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SACRIFICED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SACRIFICING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To make an offering of; to consecrate or present, by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity. **2.** Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something.

Săc'ri-fīce (-fīz), *v. i.* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar.

Săc'ri-fīce (-fīz), *n.* [Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, holy.] **1.** The offering of any thing to God or to a god. **2.** Any thing consecrated and offered to a divinity. **3.** Destruction or surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up.

Săc'ri-fīc'er (-fīz'er), *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.

Săc'ri-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice.

Săc'ri-lĕġe (-lĕj), *n.* [Lat. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, that steals, prop. gathers or picks up, sacred things, fr. *sacrum*, that which is sacred, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *legare*, to gather, pick up.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

Săc'ri-lē'ġioŭs, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Săc'ri-lē'ġioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

Săc'ri-lē'ġioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

Săc'ri-lē'ġist, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

Săc'ris-tan, *n.* [Low Lat. *sacristanus*, from Lat. *sacer*, sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

Săc'ris-ty, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

Săd, *a.* [*compar.* SADDER; *superl.* SADDEST.] [A.-S. *sād*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick; O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *sadr*, *saddr*, saturated, sated; Goth. *saths*, *sads*, id.] **1.** Heavy; dull; grave; dark; — said of colors. **2.** Serious; grave. **3.** Affected with grief or unhappiness. **4.** Causing sorrow. **5.** Hence, bad; naughty; troublesome. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Sorrowful; mournful; gloomy; dejected; depressed; cheerless; downcast; sedate; grievous; afflictive; calamitous.

Săd'den, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SADDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SADDENING.] To make sad; to make melancholy or sorrowful.

Săd'dle (-dl), *n.* [A.-S. *sadul*, *sadel*, *sadl*, Icel. *söðull*, Ger. *sattel*, W. *sadell*, Lat. *sella*, for *sedla*, *sedula*, from the root of Eng. *sit*, Lat. *sedere*.] **1.** A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. **2.** Hence, something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like; *especially*, a piece of meat containing a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side.

Săd'dle (-dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SADDLING.] **1.** To put a saddle upon. **2.** Hence, to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber.

Săd'dle-băgs, *n. pl.* Bags, united by straps, for transportation on horseback, one bag being placed on each side.

Săd'dle-bōw, *n.* The bow or arch in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

Săd'dler, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

Săd'dler-y, *n.* **1.** Materials for making saddles and harnesses; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop. **2.** The trade or employment of a saddler.

Săd'dle-tree, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Săd'du-çee (săd'yŭ-see), *n.* [From *Sādôk*, the founder of the sect, who lived about 250 years B. C.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Săd'du-çee'ĭsm, } *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the
Săd'du-çĭsm, } Sadducees.

Săd'-ī'ron (-ī'ûrn), *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flat iron.

Săd'ly, *adv.* In a sad manner; darkly; gloomily; sorrowfully.

Săd'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sad.

Syn. — Sorrow; heaviness; grief; dejection. See GRIEF.

Sāfe, *a.* [*compar.* SAFER; *superl.* SAFEST.] [Lat. *salvus*, prob. allied to *servare*, to save, preserve.] **1.** Free from harm; injury, or risk. **2.** Conferring safety; securing from harm; to be relied upon. **3.** In secure care or custody.

Syn. — Secure; unendangered; sure.

Sāfe, *n.* **1.** A place for safety; *specifically*, a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like. **2.** A chest or cupboard for meats; a refrigerator.

Sāfe'-cŏn'duct, *n.* That which gives a safe passage; either a convoy or guard, or a writing, pass, or warrant of security.

Sāfe'guärd, *n.* **1.** That which defends or protects; defense; protection. **2.** A convoy or guard. **3.** A warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect any one.

Sāfe'-keep'ing, *n.* Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

Sāfe'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a safe manner. **2.** Without injury. **3.** Without escape; in close custody.

Sāfe'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety.

Sāfe'ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. **2.** Quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, insuring against loss, &c. **3.** Close custody.

Sāfe'ty-lămp, *n.* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

Sāfe'ty-vălve, *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) (*a.*) A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety. (*b.*) A valve, opening inward, to admit the air and prevent the boiler from being crushed or injured by the pressure of the atmosphere as the steam cools.

Săf'flow-er, *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual plant, the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge. **2.** A deep-red substance separated from orange-colored flowers.

Săf'fron, *n.* [Turk. *za'farân*, from Ar. & Per. *za'farân*.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a deep yellow color.

Săf'fron, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Săg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAGGING.] [D. *zakken*, allied to A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *sîgan*, to fall, incline, sink down. Cf. SINK and SWAG.] To lean, incline, bend, hang away, in consequence of unsupported or insufficiently supported weight; to give way; to yield.

Săg, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

Sā'gà, *n.*; *pl.* ***SĀ'GÀS***. [See SAY.] A northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

Sa-gā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sagax*, *sagacis*, from *sagire*, to perceive quickly or keenly.] Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious.

Syn. — Shrewd; quick; discerning; wise; sage. See SHREWD.

Sa-gā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

Sa-gā'cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; acuteness of discernment; sagacity.

Sa-găç'i-ty, *n.* [See *supra*.] Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment.

Syn. — Penetration; shrewdness; judiciousness. — *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, &c. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn every thing to the best possible advantage. The Essays of Lord Bacon show a degree of *sagacity*, as well as *penetration*, which are found in scarcely any other work.

Săg'a-mōre, *n.* [Cf. SACHEM.] The head of a tribe, among the American Indians; — generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers distinguish between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and a *sagamore* one of the second rank.

Sāġe, *n.* [Lat. *salvia*, from *salvus*, saved, *salvare*, to save; A.-S. *salwige*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species. The common sage is mostly employed in cookery as a condiment.

Sāġe, *a.* [*compar.* SAGER; *superl.* SAGEST.] [From a

hypoth. Lat. *sapius*, *sabius*, *savius*, from *sapere*, to be wise.] **1.** Having nice discernment and powers of judging. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well adapted to the purpose.

Syn. — Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

Sāġe, *n.* A wise man; *especially*, a grave philosopher, venerable for his years.

Sāġe'ly, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.

Sāġe'ness, *n.* Quality of being sage; wisdom.

Săġ'it-tal, *a.* [N. Lat. *sagittalis*, from Lat. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrow-like appendage.

Săġ'it-tā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [Lat., an archer, fr. *sagittarius*, belonging to an arrow, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] (*Astron.*) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

Săġ'it-ta-ry, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Myth.*) A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

Săġ'it-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

Săġ'it-tate, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like an arrow-head.

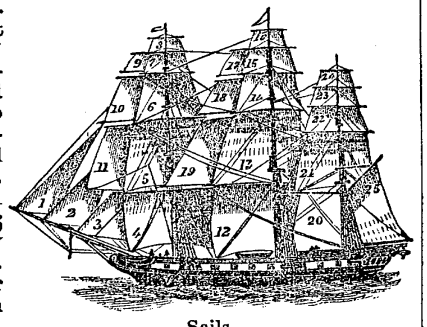
Sā'go, *n.* [Malay. & Jav. *sâgu.*] A dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies. It is the prepared pith of several different palms.

Sa-goin', *n.* [The indigenous South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail.

Sā'ïe, *n.* [Turk. *shaïka*, Russ. *tsháika.*] (*Naut.*) A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant.

Said (sĕd), *a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid; — used chiefly in legal style.

Sāil, *n.* [A.-S. *segel*, *segl*, O. H. Ger. *sekal*, *segal*, Icel. *segl*, Ir. & Gael. *seol.*] **1.** A sheet of canvas, or of some other substance, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water. **2.** (*pl.* SAIL.) A sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft. **3.** A journey or excursion upon the water.



Sails.

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding sail; 11, foretop-mast studding sail; 12, main-course; 13, maintop sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky sail; 17, main-royal studding sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding sail; 19, maintop-mast studding sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen-spanker.

Sāil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAILING.] **1.** To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. **2.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water. **3.** To set sail; to begin a voyage. **4.** To move smoothly through the air.

Sāil, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. **2.** To fly through. **3.** To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel.

Sāil'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being passed by ships; navigable.

Sāil'-clŏth, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sāil'er, *n.* A ship or other vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing.

Sāil'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Act of a person or thing that sails. **2.** Art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation.

Sāil'-lŏft, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sāil'or, *n.* [Another form of *sailer.*] One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.

Syn. — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sāil'-yärd, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Sāin'foin, *n.* [Fr., from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, Lat. *sanum fœnum.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Sāint, *n.* [Fr. *saint*, Lat. *sanctus*, sacred, prop. p. p. of *sancire*, to render sacred by a religious act.] **1.** A holy or godly person. **2.** One of the blessed in heaven. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One canonized by the church.

Saint Vitus's dance (*Med.*), a disease affecting the voluntary muscles with constant, irregular movements; chorea.

Sāint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAINTING.] To make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize.

Sāint'ed, *a.* **1.** Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious. **2.** Gone to heaven.

Sāint'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SAINTLIER; *superl.* SAINTLIEST.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

Sāint'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Sāke, *n.* [A.-S. *sacu*, *săc*, strife, a cause or suit at law, from A.-S. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, allied to *seek*, q. v.] Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard or respect.

Săl, *n.* [Lat. See SALT.] Salt; — a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

Sāl'a-ble, *a.* [From *sale.*] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

Sāl'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being salable.

Sāl'a-bly, *adv.* In a salable manner.

Sa-lā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *salax*, *salacis*, fond of leaping, lustful, from *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

Sa-laç'i-ty, *n.* Lust; lecherousness.

Săl'ad, *n.* [Fr. *salade*, from Lat. *sal*, *salis*, salt.] **1.** Uncooked herbs, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish. **2.** A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, &c., seasoned with mustard and other condiments.

Sa-läm', *n.* [Ar. *salâm*, peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Săl'a-măn'der (110), *n.* [Lat. *salamandra.* Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, Skr. *salamandala.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs.

Salamander.

☞ The popular belief that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Săl'a-măn'drine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire.

Săl'a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *salarium*, orig. salt money, from *sal*, salt.] Recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services.

Syn. — Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Săl'a-ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALARYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one.

Sāle, *n.* [A.-S. *sellan*, to give, to sell. See SELL.] **1.** Act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money. **2.** Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

Syn. — Sales *by* auction; sales *at* auction. — In America the more prevalent expression has been "sales *at* auction," as if referring to the *place* where they are made. In England the form has always been "sales *by* auction," *i. e.*, by an *increase* of bids (Lat. *auctione*). This latter form is now coming into use in our leading newspapers.

Săl'e-rā'tus, *n.* [N. Lat. *sal aëratus.* See SAL and AERATED.] A bi-carbonate of potash, much used in cookery.

Sāleş'man, *n.*; *pl.* SALEŞ'MEN. One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Sāle'work (-wûrk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

Săl'ic, *a.* [From the *Salian* Franks, who in the 5th century formed a body of laws, by the 62d paragraph of which females were excluded from succession to the crown.] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne.

Sā'li-ent, *a.* [Lat. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire*, to leap.] **1.** Moving by leaps. **2.** Shooting out or up; projecting; springing. **3.** Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous. **4.** (*Math.* & *Fort.*) Projecting outwardly, as an angle.

Sa-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or bearing salt.

Săl'i-fī'a-ble, *a.* [See SALIFY.] (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Săl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of salifying.

Săl'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALIFYING.] [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *facere*, to make.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

Sa-līne', or **Sā'līne**, *a.* [Lat. *salinus*, from *sal*, salt.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, salt. **2.** Partaking of the qualities of salt.

Sa-līne', or **Sā'līne**, *n.* A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Sa-līn'oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, salt; saline.

Sa-lī'vȧ, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. σίαλον.] The transparent,

alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle.

Sa-lī'val, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

Săl'ī-va-ry, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.

Săl'ī-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALIVATING.] [Lat. *salivare*, *salivatum*. See SALIVA.] (*Med.*) To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury. [of saliva.

Săl'ī-vā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A continued unnatural flow

Sa-lī'voŭs, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

Săl'lōw, *n.* [A.-S. *salig*, *sealh*, *seal*, Lat. *salix*.] (*Bot.*) One of certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind.

Săl'lŏw, *a.* [*compar.* SALLOWER; *superl.* SALLOWEST.] [A.-S. *salu*, D. *zaluw*, O. H. Ger. *salo*, *salaw*.] Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.

Săl'lōw-ness, *n.* Paleness, tinged with a dark yellow.

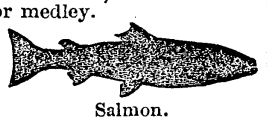
Săl'ly, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A leaping forth. **2.** A sudden eruption; *specifically*, an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers. **3.** Excursion from the usual track; digression; deviation. **4.** A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like. **5.** Act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

Săl'ly, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALLYING.] [From Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

Săl'ly-pōrt, *n.* (*Fort.*) A postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie.

Săl'ma-gŭn'dī, *n.* [From Lat. *salgama condita*, pl., from *salgama*, pickles, and *condita*, preserved, p. p. of *condire*, to preserve; or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honor to Maria de Medici, who invented it.] **1.** A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley.

Sălm'on (săm'un), *n.* [Lat. *salmo*, *salmonis*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of a yellowish-red color, of northern climates. It is highly esteemed for food.



Salmon.

Sălm'on-trout (săm'un-), *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish resembling the common salmon in color.

Salon (sä'lōng'), *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; hence, in the pl., fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society.

Sa-lōōn', *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *salon*, from O. H. Ger. *sal*, house, hall, A.-S. *sel*, seat, dwelling, hall.] (*Arch.*) A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art; — applied also to halls and apartments for specific public uses.

Săl'sī-fȳ, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*, Sp. *salsifi*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste like the parsnip, often called the *oyster-plant*, from its taste when fried.

Săl'-sō'dă, *n.* (*Com.*) Impure carbonate of soda.

Salt, *n.* [A.-S. *sealt*, *salt*, Goth. & Icel. *salt*, Lat. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς.] **1.** The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, for the preservation of meat, &c. **2.** Hence, flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning. **3.** Piquancy; wit. **4.** A salt-cellar. **5.** A sailor; *especially*, an old sailor. [*Colloq.*] **6.** (*Chem.*) A combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent.

Salt, *a.* [*compar.* SALTER; *superl.* SALTEST.] Furnished or impregnated with, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt.

Salt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALTING.] To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.

Săl'tant, *a.* [Lat. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare*, to dance, intensive form of *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

Săl-ta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *saltatio*, from *saltare*, to dance. See *supra*.] **1.** A leaping or jumping. **2.** Beating or palpitation.

Săl'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Leaping or dancing; or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

Salt'-çĕl'lar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.

Salt'er, *n.* One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.

Salt'ern, *n.* A salt-work; a place where salt is made.

Săl'tiēr, *n.* [From Lat. *saltare*, to leap.] **1.** (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X. **2.** One who leaps or dances.

Săl'ti-grāde, *a.* [From Lat. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to walk, go.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Salt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt. **2.** A marsh subject to be overflowed with salt water; a salt-marsh.

Salt'ish, *a.* Tinctured with salt; somewhat salt.

Salt'-jŭnk, *n.* Hard salt beef for use at sea.

Salt'-lĭck, *n.* See LICK, *n.*

Salt'-märsh, *n.* Grass-land subject to the overflow of salt or sea-water.

Salt'-mīne, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Salt'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being salt, or impregnated with salt. **2.** Taste of salt. [or made.

Salt'-păn, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit, where salt is obtained

Salt-pē'ter, } *n.* [N. Lat. *sal petræ*, i. e., rock-salt, or
Salt-pē'tre, } stone-salt, so called because it exudes from rocks or walls.] (*Chem.*) A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; nitrate of potassa; — called also *niter*.

Salt'-pĭt, *n.* A pit where salt is obtained or made.

Salt'-rheŭm (-rŭm), *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, or skin disease; — a vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

Salt'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A certain plant found on the sea-shore and other places where the ground is moist and saline.

Sa-lū'bri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *salubris*, or *saluber*, from *salus*, health, from *salvus*, safe, sound, well.] Favorable to health; promoting health.

Syn. — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

Sa-lū'bri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a salubrious manner.

Sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness.

Săl'u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being salutary.

Săl'u-ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, health, safety.] **1.** Promoting health. **2.** Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.

Syn. — Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.

Săl'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting.

Syn. — Greeting; salute; address. — A *greeting* is literally an outcry or exclamation, and hence usually denotes some warm expression of feeling when one meets another. *Salutation* and *salute* signify literally a wishing of health. *Salutation*, however, is the act of the person saluting, while *salute* is the thing given; that is, the thing received by the person addressed. A bow is given by way of *salutation*, and a lady sometimes receives the *salute* of a kiss. *Salute* is used also for something more formal; as, the firing of guns by way of *salute*.

Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement. [*Amer.*]

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting.

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, *n.* The salutatory or opening oration at the commencement of a college. [*Amer.*]

Sa-lūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALUTING.] [Lat. *salutare*, from *salus*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail. **2.** Hence, to greet with a kiss; to greet with a wave of the hand. **3.** (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, or the like.

Sa-lūte', *n.* **1.** Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. **2.** A kiss. **3.** A discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival; — sometimes also performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums.

Sa-lūt'er, *n.* One who salutes.

Săl'va-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

Săl'vage, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from Lat. *salvare*, to save.] **1.** The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. **2.** That part of the property that survived the peril and is saved.

Sal-vā'tion (110), *n.* **1.** Act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity. **2.** (*Theol.*) Redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death.

Săl'va-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are preserved.

Sălve (săv), *n.* [A.-S. *sealf*, O. H. Ger. *salba*, Goth. *salbons*.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores.

Sălve (săv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

SALVING.] To heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to.

Săl'ver, *n.* [O. Eng. *salve*, to save, preserve, Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] A plate or waiter on which any thing is presented.

Săl'vō, *n.; pl.* SĂL'VŌS. [Lat. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.] **1.** An exception; reservation. **2.** (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms not intended for a salute; a volley.

Săm'bō, *n.* [Written also *zambo*, q. v.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; — hence, humorously or in contempt, a negro.

Sāme, *a.* [A.-S. *same*, Goth. *sama*, Icel. *samr*.] **1.** Not different or other; identical. **2.** Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like; corresponding; similar; like. **3.** Just, or just about to be, mentioned.

Sāme'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity. **2.** Tedious monotony.

Sā'mi-el, *n.* [Ar. *samûm*, fr. *samma*, to poison, *samm*, poison; Turk. *sam-yeli*, from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries, from the desert; the simoom.

Săm'p, *n.* [From the Mass. *sâpac*, *saupac*, made soft or thinned.] Maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk.

Săm'pan, *n.* (*Naut.*) A Chinese boat from twelve to fifteen feet long.

Săm'phīre (săm'fīr *or* săm'fur), *n.* [Fr. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*, from which the English word is corrupted.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water; its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet.

Săm'ple, *n.* [See EXAMPLE.] A part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole.

Syn. — Specimen; example; illustration. See SPECIMEN.

Săm'pler, *n.* **1.** One who distributes things into samples for inspection. **2.** A pattern of work; *especially*, a collection of needle-work patterns.

Săn'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being sanable.

Săn'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *sanabilis*, from *sanare*, to make sound, to heal, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Capable of being healed or cured.

Syn. — Remediable; curable; healable.

Săn'a-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

Săn'a-to-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curative; sanative.

Săn̲e'ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of sanctifying or making holy; state of being sanctified. **2.** Act of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

Săn̲e'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; *specifically*, the Holy Spirit.

Săn̲e'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANCTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANCTIFYING.] [Lat. *sanctificare*, from *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow. **2.** To make holy or free from sin. **3.** To render productive of holiness or piety. **4.** To secure from violation; to give sanction to.

Săn̲e'ti-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing sanctimony; sacred; saintly. **2.** Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious.

Săn̲e'ti-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

Săn̲e'ti-mō'ni-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

Săn̲e'ti-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; devoutness; sanctity; *especially*, artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

Săn̲e'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sanctic*, from *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance. **2.** Any thing done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another.

Syn. — Ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

Săn̲e'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANCTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANCTIONING.] To give validity or authority to.

Syn. — To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance; support.

Săn̲e'ti-tūde (30), *n.* Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

Săn̲e'ti-ty, *n.* [Lat. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy.] **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy. **2.** Religious binding force.

Syn. — Religion; holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See RELIGION.

Săn̲e't'u-a-ry (săn̲kt'yu̲-a-rȳ), *n.* [Lat. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus*, sacred, holy.] **1.** A sacred place; a consecrated spot. **2.** Hence, a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge.

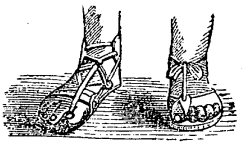
Săn̲e'tum, *n.* [Lat., p. p. of *sancire*, to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence a retreat for privacy.

Sanctum sanctorum [Lat.], the holy of holies; most holy place.

Sănd, *n.* [A.-S. *sand*, Icel. *sandr*, O. H. Ger. *sant*, Gr. ψάμμος, ψάμαθος, ἄμμος.] **1.** Fine particles of stone, especially of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust. **2.** Hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment; a measured interval. **3.** *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand.

Sănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDING.] To sprinkle or cover with sand.

Săn'dal, *n.* [Lat. *sandalium*, Gr. σάνδαλον, dim. σανδάλιον, perh. for σανίδαλον, from σανίς, σανίδος, a board, plank, and any thing made thereof.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot; a kind of slipper; also, an overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.



Sandals.

Săn'dal-wŏod, *n.* [Ar. *sandal*, *sanâdil*, *jandal*, from Skr. *tshandana*.] (*Bot.*) The wood of a low tree, having a general resemblance to the privet or prim. When old it has a yellow color and great fragrance.

Săn'da-răe, } *n.* [Lat. *sandaracha*, Gr. σανδαράκη,
Săn'da-răch, } σανδαράχη, Ar. *sandarûs*, Per. *sandarah*, *sandar*, Skr. *sindûra*.] **1.** A resin in white, transparent tears, obtained from a tree growing in Barbary. **2.** Realgar.

Sănd'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Covered with sand. **2.** Marked with small spots; speckled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sănd'-eel, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small eel-like fish. It buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.

Sănd'-hēat, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

Sănd'i-ness, *n.* State of being sandy, or of being of a sandy color.

Săn'di-ver, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *sel de verre*, salt of glass.] A whitish substance cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion.

Sănd'-pā'per, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, for smoothing and polishing.

Sănd'-pī-per, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of the snipe family. It inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes.

Sand-piper.

Sănd'stōne, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sănd'wich, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between them; — said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

Sănd'wich, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDWICHED (sănd'-wicht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; hence, to form of alternate parts or alternating layers of different nature.

Sănd'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling sand; full of sand. **2.** Of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color.

Sāne, *a.* [Lat. *sanus*, allied to Gr. σάος, σῶς, safe, sound.] **1.** In a sound condition; not disordered or shattered. **2.** *Especially*, not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason.

Syn. — Sound; healthy; underanged.

Săng, *imp.* of *sing*. See SING.

Săn̲'ga-ree', *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre*, Lat. *sanguis*, blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

Sang-froid (sŏng-frwȧ'), *n.* [Fr., cold-blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference.

San-guĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis*, blood, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying blood.

Săn̲'gui-fi-eā'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Production of blood; conversion of the products of digestion into blood.

Săn̲'gui-fī'er, *n.* A producer of blood.

Săn̲'gui-fȳ, *v. i.* [From Lat. *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make.] To produce blood.

Săn̲'gui-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*,

blood.] **1.** Attended with much bloodshed. **2.** Eager to shed blood.

Syn.—Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel.

Săn'guĭne, *a.* [Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] **1.** Having the color of blood; red. **2.** Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood. **3.** Warm; ardent. **4.** Anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope.

Syn.—Animated; lively; confident; hopeful.

Săn'guĭne-ly, *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently.

Săn'guĭne-ness (109), *n.* Condition or quality of being sanguine.

San-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Of, or pertaining to blood. **3.** Constituting blood. **4.** Blood-red; crimson.

Săn'he-drĭm, *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrîn*, from Gr. *συνέδριον*, from *σύν*, with, together, and *ἕδρα*, a seat.] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

Săn'i-cle (săn'ĭ-kl), *n.* [N. Lat. *sanicula*, from Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species; black snake-root; —so called from its reputed healing qualities.

Sā'ni-ēs, *n.* [Lat., prob. a weakened form of *sanguis*, blood.] (*Med.*) A thin, serous fluid commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

Sā'ni-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies*. See *supra.*] **1.** Thin and serous with a slight bloody tinge. **2.** Excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter.

Săn'i-ta-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *sanitas*, health. See *infra.*] Pertaining to, or designed to secure sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.

Săn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Condition or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, especially the latter.

Săṉk, *imp.* of *sink.* See SINK.

Săn'serit, *n.* The same as SANSKRIT, q. v.

Sans-culotte (sŏng'ku-lŏt'), *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] **1.** A ragged fellow; —a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy. **2.** Hence, an extreme or radical republican.

Săn'skrit, *n.* [Skr. *sanskrita*, the Sanskrit language, i. e., the perfect, polished or classical language, from *sanskrita*, prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect.] The ancient language of the Hindoos.

Săp, *n.* [A.-S. *sæp*, O. H. Ger. *saf*, Icel. *saft*, Lat. *sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick.] **1.** The juice of plants of any kind. **2.** (*Bot.*) The alburnum of a tree; sapwood.

Săp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAPPED (săpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAPPING.] [Fr. *saper*, prob. from Gr. *σκάπειν*, *σκάπτειν*, to dig.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine. **2.** (*Mil.*) To pierce with saps.

Săp, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

Săp, *n.* (*Mil.*) An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

Săp'-green, *n.* A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn.

Săp'id, *a.* [Lat. *sapidus*, from *sapere*, to taste.] Possessing savor or flavor; having a relish; savory.

Sa-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being sapid; savoriness.
Săp'id-ness, }

Sā'pi-ençe, *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Sā'pi-ent, *a.* [Lat. *sapiens*, p. pr. of *sapere*, to taste, to have sense, to know.] **1.** Having wisdom; discerning. **2.** Would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

Syn.—Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Săp'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; not juicy. **2.** Dry; old; withered.

Săp'ling, *n.* [From *sap.*] A young tree.

Săp'o-dĭl'lȧ, *n.* [Mexican *cochit-zapotl.*] (*Bot.*) A tree, growing in the West Indies, and in some parts of South America.

Săp'o-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Sa-pŏn'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of converting into soap, or state of being converted into soap.

Sa-pŏn'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAPONIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAPONIFYING.] [Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into soap.

Săp'o-nūle, *n.* [From Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] (*Chem.*) An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

Sā'por, *n.* [Lat., from *sapere*, to taste.] Taste; relish; flavor; savor.

Săp'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sapor*, taste, and *facere*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste.

Săp'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saporus*, savory, from *sapor*, taste.] Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Săp'per, *n.* **1.** One who saps.. **2.** (*Mil.*) One who is employed in working at saps.

Săp'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess. **2.** (*Pros.*) In the manner of Sappho;—used of a certain kind of verse (said to have been invented by Sappho).

Săp'phire (săf'ĭr *or* săf'ur), *n.* [Lat. *sapphirus*, Gr. *σάπφειρος*, Heb. *sappîr*, Ar. *safîr.*] (*Min.*) Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone used in jewelry. The name is usually restricted to the blue crystals. [sapphire

Săp'phir-īne (săf'ur-), *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of

Săp'pi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Săp'py, *a.* [*compar.* SAPPIER; *superl.* SAPPIEST.] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Hence, young; weak. **3.** Weak in intellect.

Săp'-rŏt, *n.* The dry rot, a disease of timber.

Sap'sa-go, *n.* [Ger. *schabzieger*, from *shaben*, to shave, to scrape, and *zieger*, a sort of whey or sour milk.] A kind of cheese, made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color.

Săp'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The alburnum or exterior part of the wood of a tree, next to the bark.

Săr'a-bănd, *n.* [From Per. *serbend*, a kind of song.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A grave Spanish dance, to an air in triple time. (*b.*) The air itself.

Săr'a-çen, *n.* [From Ar. *sharki*, pl. *sharkiîn*, Oriental, Eastern, from *sharaka*, to rise, of the sun.] An Arabian; a Mussulman; an adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia.

Săr'a-çĕn'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Sara-
Săr'a-çĕn'ic-al, } cens.

Sär'casm, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκασμός*, from *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt.

Syn.—Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Sar-căs'tic, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe;
Sar-căs'tic-al, } taunting.

Sar-căs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Särçe'net, *n.* [L. Lat. *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

Sär'co-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sarcology.
Sär'co-lŏg'ic-al, }

Sar-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sar-cō'mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* *SAR-CŎM'A-TȦ.* [Gr. *σάρκωμα*, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence.

Sar-cŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

Sar-cŏph'a-gŭs, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, eating flesh, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] **1.** A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins;—so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. **2.** Hence, a coffin, or tomb, of this kind of stone; and, generally, a stone coffin. [flesh.

Sar-cŏph'a-ġy, *n.* [See *supra.*] The practice of eating

Sar-cŏt'ic, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, producing flesh, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] (*Med.*) A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh. [*Rare.*]

Sär'dine, *n.* [So called from the island of *Sardinia*, near which it is caught.] (*Ichth.*) A Mediterranean fish, of the herring family;—often prepared or put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sär'dĭne, } *n.* [See *supra.*] A precious stone, probably
Sär'di-ŭs, } a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate.

Sar-dŏn'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος*, *σαρδόνιος*, either from *σαίρειν*, to grin like a dog, or from *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia, Gr. *Σαρδώ*, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced, heartless, or bitter;—said of a laugh or smile; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sardonic laugh, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to have been first noticed as the effect of eating the *Herba sardonica*, a species of *Ranunculus*, that grows in Sardinia.

Sär'do-nyx, *n.* [Gr. σαρδόνοξ, from Σάρδιος, Sardian, or Σαρδῶας, Sardinian, and ὄνυξ, a nail, a veined gem.] (*Min.*) A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx, of a reddish yellow.

Sar-găs'so, *n.* [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.] (*Bot.*) The floating sea-weed of the North Atlantic. It often accumulates so as to cover large areas.

Sär'ment-ōse', } *a.* [Lat. *sarmentosus*, *sarmentum*, a
Sar-mĕnt'oŭs, } *twig*, from *sarpere*, to cut off, to trim.] (*Bot.*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes root.

Sär'sa-pa-rĭl'lȧ, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, from *zarza*, Bisc. *zartzia*, a bramble, and *parrilla*, a vine, or *Parillo*, the name of a physician who is said to have discovered it.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican plant, whose root is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities.

Sar-tō'ri-ŭs, *n.* [L. Lat. *sartorius*, a tailor, fr. Lat. *sartor*, a patcher, tailor, from *sarcire*, *sartum*, to patch, mend.] (*Anat.*) The muscle which throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee.

Săsh, *n.* An ornamental belt; a band worn about the waist or over the shoulder.

Săsh, *n.* [Low Lat. *cacia*, from Lat. *capsa*, a chest, box, case.] The frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.

Săsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SASHED (săsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SASHING.] To furnish with sashes, or frames for glass.

Săs'sa-frăs, *n.* [Lat. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), from *saxum*, rock, stone, and *frangere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Săt, *imp.* of *sit*. See SIT.

Sā'tan (*formerly pron.* săt'an), *n.* [Heb. *sâtân*, an adversary, from *sâtan*, Ar. *shatana*, to be adverse, to persecute.] The grand adversary of man; the devil.

Sa-tăn'ic, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; re-
Sa-tăn'ic-al, } sembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

Sa-tăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

Săteh'el, *n.* [Lat. *sacellus*, dim. of *sacchus*, sack, bag.] A little sack or bag.

Sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATING.] [O. H. Ger. *satian*, *sattôn*, to satiate, from *sat*, A.-S. *sad*, sated, *sadian*.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of.

Syn. — To satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

Săte (săt), old *imp.* of *sit*, for *sat*. See SIT.

Sāte'less, *a.* Not capable of being satisfied; insatiable.

Săt'el-līte, *n.* [Lat. *satelles*, *satellitis*.] **1.** A small planet revolving round another; a moon. **2.** An obsequious dependent or follower.

Săt'el-lĭ'tioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites.

Sā'ti-āte (sā'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATIATING.] [Lat. *satiare*, *satiatum*, from *sat*, *satis*, enough.] **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full. **2.** To fill to repletion or loathing.

Syn. — To satisfy; content; sate; suffice; cloy; gorge; overfill; surfeit; glut. — *Satiate*, *satisfy*, and *content* differ principally in degree. To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire or appetite is not gratified. To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiate* is to go further, and fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more. What *satisfies* gives us pleasure; what *satiates* produces disgust.

Sā'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-, 45, 95), *a.* [Lat. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare*. See *supra*.] Filled to satiety; glutted.

Sā'ti-ā'tion (sā'shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* State of being satiated.

Sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *satietas*, from *sat*, *satis*, enough.] The state of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratification even beyond desire.

Syn. — Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

Săt'in, *n.* [From It. & L. Lat. *seta*, silk, originally *seta serica*, i. e., silk-hair, from Lat. *seta*, thick, stiff hair.] A glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof.

Săt'i-nĕt' (110), *n.* [From *satin*. See *supra*.] **1.** A thin species of satin. **2.** A certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling.

Săt'in-spär, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly luster.

Săt'in-y, *a.* Like, or composed of, satin.

Săt'ire (*in Eng. often pron.* săt'ur), *n.* [Lat. *satira*, *satura*, fr. *satura*, sc. *lanx*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a medley, from *satur*, full of food, from *sat*, *satis*, enough.] **1.** A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem. **2.** Keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit.

Syn. — Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquinade; burlesque; wit; humor. See LAMPOON.

Sa-tĭr'ic, } *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or conveying, satire;
Sa-tĭr'ic-al, } of the nature of satire. **2.** Censorious; severe in language.

Syn. — Cutting; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

Sa-tĭr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a satirical manner.

Săt'ir-ĭst, *n.* One who writes satire.

Săt'ir-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATIRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATIRIZING.] To make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity.

Săt'is-făe'tion, *n.* [Lat. *satisfactio*.] **1.** Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire. **2.** Settlement of a claim, due, demand, &c. **3.** That which satisfies or gratifies.

Syn. — Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

Săt'is-făe'to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

Săt'is-făe'to-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being satisfied or satisfactory.

Săt'is-făe'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content. **2.** Making amends, indemnification, or recompense.

Săt'is-fī'er, *n.* One who gives satisfaction.

Săt'is-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATISFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATISFYING.] [Lat. *satisfacere*, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To gratify fully the desire of; to make content. **2.** To comply with the rightful demands of; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like. **3.** To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to.

Syn. — To satiate; content; please; gratify; sate; recompense; compensate; remunerate; indemnify. See SATIATE.

Săt'is-fȳ, *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction or content. **2.** To feed or supply to the full. **3.** To make payment; to atone.

Sā'trap, or **Săt'rap**, *n.* [Gr. σατράπης, orig. a Persian word, *khshatrapâvan*, ruler.] The governor of a province. [*Ancient Persia.*]

Săt'ra-pal, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

Săt'ra-py, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

Săt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Admitting of being saturated.

Săt'u-rant, *a.* Impregnating to the full; saturating.

Săt'u-rant, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

Săt'u-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATURATING.] [Lat. *saturare*, *saturatum*, from *satur*, full of food, sated.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked.

Săt'u-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *saturatio*.] Act of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

Săt'ur-day, *n.* [A.-S. *Sæterdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæternes dæg*, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

Săt'urn, *n.* [Lat. *Saturnus*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) One of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra (heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.

Săt'ur-nā'li-ȧ, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes. **2.** Hence, a period or occasion of general license or excess.

Săt'ur-nā'li-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Saturnalia. **2.** Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry.

Sa-tûr'ni-an, *a.* (*Myth.*) Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*.

Săt'ur-nīne, *a.* [From Lat. *Saturnus*, equiv. to *Saturni stella*, the planet Saturn.] **1.** Under the influence of the planet Saturn. **2.** Hence, not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave.

Sā'tyr (sā'tur), *n.* [Lat. *satyrus*, Gr. σάτυρος.] (*Myth.*) One of a class of sylvan deities, represented as monsters, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Sa-tȳr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

Sauçe, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, L. Lat. *salsa*, properly salt-pickle, from Lat. *salsus*, salted, salt.] A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

Sauçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAUCED (sawst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAUCING.] **1.** To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish. **2.** To give zest, flavor, or interest to. **3.** To be impudent or saucy to. [*Low.*]

Sauçe'bŏx, *n.* [See SAUCE and SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent fellow.

Sau'çer, *n.* [Fr. *saucière*, from *sauce*. See SAUCE.] A small dish, like a deep plate, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

Sau'çi-ly, *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently.

Sau'çi-ness, *n.* Quality of being saucy; that which is saucy.

Syn. — Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; insolence. See IMPUDENCE.

Sau'çy, *a.* [*compar.* SAUCIER; *superl.* SAUCIEST.] [Eng. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp. See SAUCE.] **1.** Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum. **2.** Expressive of impudence.

Syn. — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.

Sauer'kraut (sour'krout), *n.* [Ger., from *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment; — a German dish.

Säun'ter (sän'ter), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAUNTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAUNTERING.] [From Fr. *sainte terre*, the holy land, from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretense of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land.] To wander about idly.

Syn. — To loiter; linger; stroll; wander. See LOITER.

Säun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters, or wanders about idly.

Sau'ri an, *a.* [Gr. σαύρα, σαῦρος, a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian.

Sau'ri-an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard.

Sau'sage, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, L. Lat. *salcitia*, *salsicia*, fr. Fr. *sauce*. See SAUCE.] An article of food made of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.

Sāv'a-ble, *a.* [From *save*.] Capable of being saved.

Săv'age, *a.* [O. Eng. *salvage*, from Lat. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, from *silva*, a wood.] **1.** Pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvements. **2.** Wild; untamed. **3.** Uncivilized; unpolished. **4.** Characterized by cruelty.

Syn. — Ferocious; uncultivated; untaught; rude; brutish; brutal; heathenish; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful; murderous. See FEROCIOUS.

Săv'age, *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness. **2.** A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

Săv'age-ly, *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly.

Săv'age-ness, *n.* State or quality of being savage.

Săv'age-ry, *n.* **1.** State or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism. **2.** An act of cruelty; barbarity.

Săv'ag-ĭsm, *n.* State of being savage; savageness.

Sa-văn'nà, *n.* [Sp. *savana*, *sabana*, a sheet for a bed, a large plain covered with snow, from Lat. *sabanum*, Gr. σάβανον, a linen cloth.] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass.

Savant (sä/vŏng'), *n.; pl.* SAVANTS (sä/vŏng'). [Fr., from *savoir*, to know, Lat. *sapere*.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVING.] [Lat. *salvare*, from *salvus*, saved, safe.] **1.** To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind. **2.** To keep from being spent or lost; to lay up. **3.** To insure against; to spare. **4.** To hinder from occurrence; to prevent. **5.** To catch; to be in time for.

To save appearances, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of any thing disgraceful or embarrassing.

Syn. — To preserve; rescue; deliver; protect; reserve.

Sāve, *v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical.

Sāve, *prep.* Except; excepting; not including.

Sāve'-all, *n.* [From *save* and *all*.] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

Sāv'er, *n.* **1.** One who saves, preserves, or rescues. **2.** One frugal in expenses; an economist.

Săv'in, *n.* [Lat. *sabina*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub, with dark-colored foliage and producing small berries.

Sāv'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical. **2.** Incurring no loss, though not gainful.

Sāv'ing, *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *prep.* With the exception of; in favor of; excepting. [is saved.

Sāv'ing, *n.* **1.** Exception; reservation. **2.** That which

Sāv'ing-ness, *n.* Frugality; parsimony.

Sāv'ings-bănk, *n.* A bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest.

Sāv'ior } (sāv'yųr), *n.* [Lat. *salvator*, from *salvare*, to
Sāv'iour } save.] **1.** One who saves or delivers from destruction or danger. **2.** *Specifically*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Sā'vor, *n.* [Lat. *sapor*, from *sapere*, to taste, savor.] **1.** Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell. **2.** Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property.

Syn. — Taste; flavor; relish; odor; scent; smell.

Sā'vor, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVORING.] **1.** To have a particular smell or taste. **2.** To indicate the presence or influence.

Sā'vor-i-ly, *adv.* In a savory manner.

Sā'vor-i-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being savory.

Sā'vor-less, *a.* Having no savor; insipid.

Sā'vor-y, *a.* Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

Sā'vor-y, *n.* [Lat. *satureia*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant, much used in cooking.

Sa-voy', *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the common cabbage, having curled leaves, much cultivated for winter use.

Saw, *imp.* of *see*. See SEE.

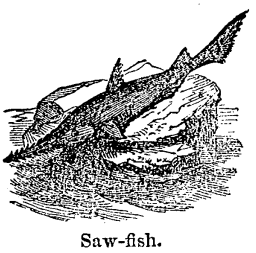
Saw, *n.* [A.-S. *sage*, Icel. *sög*, O. H. Ger. *saga*.] An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge.

Saw, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, or SAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAWING.] [O. H. Ger. *sagôn*, *segôn*, allied to Lat. *secare*, to cut.] **1.** To cut or separate with a saw. **2.** To form by cutting with a saw.

Saw, *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw; to practice sawing. **2.** To cut with a saw. **3.** To be cut with a saw.

Saw'dŭst, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw.

Saw'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A cartilaginous fish, closely allied to the sharks. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges.



Saw-fish.

Saw'-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of a family of insects, the females of which are furnished with an ovipositor toothed like a saw, for boring holes for eggs in the twigs and stems of plants.

Saw'-mill, *n.* A mill for sawing timber or marble, &c.

Saw'-pĭt, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Saw'-sĕt, *n.* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward.

Saw'yer, *n.* [From *saw*, like *lawyer* from *law*, and *bowyer* from *bow*.] **1.** One who saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel. **2.** A tree which, having fallen into a stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water, like the motion of a saw. [*Amer.*]

Săx'i-frage, *n.* [Lat. *saxifraga*, from *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) A plant which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks.

Sax-ĭf'ra-goŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Dissolving stone; *especially*, dissolving stone in the bladder.

Săx'on (*or* săks'n), *n.* [A.-S. *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, from *seax*, a knife, a short sword, a dagger.] **1.** (*Geog.*) (*a.*) One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon. (*b.*) A native of Saxony. **2.** The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon.

Săx'on (*or* săks'n), *a.* (*Geog.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon. (*b.*) Of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants. [guage.

Săx'on-ĭsm (*or* săks'n-), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon lan-

Sāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID (contr. from *sayed*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAYING.] [A.-S. *secgan*, *seggan*, O. H. Ger. *sagôn*, *sagên*, *sagjan*, *segjan*, Icel. *segia*.] **1.** To utter in words; to tell; to speak. **2.** To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. **3.** To announce as a decision or opinion; hence, to be sure about.

Sāy, *n.* A speech; something said.

Sāy'ing, *n.* That which is said; an expression; *especially*, a proverbial expression.

Syn.— Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saw; proverb; by-word.

Scăb, *n.* [A.-S. *scabb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, Lat. *scabies*, allied to A.-S. *scafan*, Goth. *skaban*, Icel. *skafa*, Eng. *shave*, Lat. *scabere*, to scratch.] **1.** (*Med.*) An incrustation over a sore or wound. **2.** A contagious disease of sheep.

Scăb'bard, *n.* [O. Eng. *scauberk*, *scawberk*, perh. from Icel. *skafa*, chisel, and *biarga*, Goth. *bairgan*, to conceal. Cf. Icel. *skalpr*, scabbard.] The case in which the blade of a sword, &c., is kept; a sheath.

Scăb'bed (60), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. **2.** Hence, mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

Scăb'bed-ness, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

Scăb'bi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scabby.

Scăb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SCABBIER; *superl.* SCABBIEST.] **1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs. **2.** Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

Scā'bi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, the scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Scā'broŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough.] Having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged.

Scā'broŭs-ness, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

Scăf'fold, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschafault*, It. *catafalco*, L. Lat. *escafaldus*, from the Romansch *catar*, to view, from Lat. *captare*, to strive to seize (sc. *oculis*) with the eyes, and It. *falco*, for *palco*, a scaffold, stage, from O. H. Ger. *palcho*, *balco*, beam.] **1.** A temporary structure of timber, boards, &c., for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and the materials, in building, &c. **2.** *Especially*, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

Scăf'fold, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCAFFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCAFFOLDING.] To furnish with a scaffold.

Scăf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A frame or structure for temporary support; a scaffold. **2.** Materials for scaffolds.

Scăg-liō'là (skăl-yō'là), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, shell, chip of stone.] An imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colors, and then polishing it.

Scā'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Sca-lāde', *n.* [See SCALE, *v. t.*] (*Mil.*) An assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls; an escalade.

Scald, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALDING.] [Lat. *excaldare*, from *ex* and *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid. **2.** To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

Scald, *n.* [See *supra.*] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald, *n.* [Originally *scall*, q. v.] Scurf on the head; scab.

Scăld, *n.* [Icel. *skâld*, Ger. *skalde*, allied to O. H. Ger. *scellan*, to sound.] A reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, &c., among the Norsemen.

Scald'-hĕad, *n.* [See SCALD.] (*Med.*) A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.

Scăld'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.

Scāle, *n.* [A.-S. *scâlu*, *sceâlu*, dish of a balance, balance, Icel. *skâl*, balance, dish, O. H. Ger. *scâla*, dish, shell.] The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; — chiefly in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

Scāle, *n.* [A.-S. *scealu*, *scalu*, a shell, parings.] **1.** One of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles. **2.** Hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material. **3.** An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated.

Scāle, *n.* [Lat. *scalæ*, *scala.*] **1.** A ladder; series of steps. **2.** Hence, any thing graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals; *especially*, (*Mus.*) The gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the key-tone to its octave. **3.** Hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order. **4.** Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts.

Scāle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALING.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up.

Scāle, *v. t.* [From *scale*, the covering of a fish.] **1.** To strip or clear of scales. **2.** To take off in thin layers or scales. [laminæ.

Scāle, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or

Sca-lēne', *a.* [Lat. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός.] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. (*b.*) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. [angles unequal.

Sca-lēne', *n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle having its sides and

Scāl'er, *n.* One who scales.

Scā'li-ness, *n.* [From *scaly.*] The state of being scaly; roughness. [leprosy.

Scall, *n.* [See SCALD and SCALE.] Scab; scabbiness;

Scăll'ion (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *cæpa Ascalonia*, from *Ascalon*, a town in Palestine.] (*Bot.*) A plant, which grows about Ascalon, in Palestine. It is allied to the garlic and onion.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lup), *n.* [See ESCALOP.] **1.** (*Conch.*) A marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusk, often used for food. The shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. **2.** A curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle. **3.** A kind of dish for baking oysters in.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lup), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALLOPED (skol'lupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALLOPING.] To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles.

Scal'loped (skŏl'lupt), *a.* **1.** Made or done with or in a scallop. **2.** Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles.

Scalloped oysters (*Cookery.*), oysters baked with crumbs of bread strewed over the surface. This was, at first, done in scallop shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop.*

Scălp, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *scalpere*, to cut, carve, *scalprum*, a sharp, cutting instrument.] That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair; hence, the skin of the head, or a part of it, with the hair belonging to it, torn off, as by Indian warriors, as a token of victory over an enemy.

Scălp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALPED (skălpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALPING.] To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head.

Scăl'pel, *n.* [Lat. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum.* See *supra.*] (*Surg.*) A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scălp'er, **Scălp'ing-ī'ron** (-ī'urn), } *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

Scāl'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with scales; rough. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** Mean; scabby. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Scăm'ble, *v. i.* [O. D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip, *schampen*, to go away, escape, slip.] **1.** To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble. **2.** To be awkward.

Scăm'ble, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul.

Scăm'bler, *n.* **1.** One who scambles. **2.** A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

Scăm'mo-ny, *n.* [Lat. *scammonia*, *scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] A certain plant and an inspissated sap obtained from it, having a blackish-gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

Scămp, *n.* [See *infra.*] A great rascal; a scoundrel; a mean villain. [*Colloq.*]

Scăm'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCAMPERING.] [O. Fr. *escamper*, to escape, to save one's self, as if from a Lat. *excampare*, from *ex*, from, and *campus*, the field (sc. of battle).] To run with speed; to hasten escape.

Scăn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANNING.] [Lat. *scandere*, to climb, to scan.] **1.** To mount by steps; *specifically*, to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed. **2.** To go over and examine point by point; to scrutinize.

Scăn'dal, *n.* [Lat. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον, the stick or spring in a trap, a snare laid for an enemy, offense, scandal.] **1.** Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace. **2.** Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report.

Syn.— Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

Scăn'dal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANDALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANDALIZING.] **1.** To give offense to; to excite the reprobation of. **2.** To reproach, to defame.

Scăn'dal-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving offense; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation. **2.** Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy. **3.** Defamatory; libelous.

Syn.— Opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful; base.

Scăn'dal-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give offense; shamefully.

Scăn'dal-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being scandalous.

Scăn'da-lŭm Mag-nā'tum. [Lat., scandal of magnates.] (*Law.*) A defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity; — usually abbreviated *scan. mag.*

Scăn'dent, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, p. pr. of *scandere*, to climb.] (*Bot.*) Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk.

Scăn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *scansio*, from *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb.] The act of scanning.

Scan-sō'ri-al, *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing, or adapted to climbing; — a term applied to an order of birds.

Scănt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANTING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally. **2.** To make small, narrow, or scanty.

Scănt, *v. i.* To fail, or become less.

Scănt, *a.* [*compar.* SCANTER; *superl.* SCANTEST. *Rare.*] [A.-S. *scæned*, *scêned*, p. p. of *scænan*, *scênan*, to break, wound, destroy, Icel. *skeina*, to wound slightly.] Scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose.

Scănt'i-ly, *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully.

Scănt'i-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of sufficiency.

Scănt'ling, *n.* [Fr. *échantillon*, a sample, pattern, from *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece. See CANTLE.] A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.

Scănt'ly, *adv.* In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously.

Scănt'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being scant.

Scănt'y, *a.* [*compar.* SCANTIER; *superl.* SCANTIEST.] [From *scant*.] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent. **2.** Not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient. **3.** Sparing; niggardly.

Syn. — Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; scarce; parsimonious; penurious.

Scāpe, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Scāpe, *n.* [Lat. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπος, σκῆπτρον.] (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

Scāpe'-gōat, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness.

Scāpe'-grāçe, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow.

Scāpe'ment, *n.* A kind of mechanism. See ESCAPEMENT.

Scăph'oid, *a.* [Gr. σκάφη, or σκάφος, a boat, and εἶδος, likeness.] Resembling a boat in form.

Scăp'u-lă, *n.*; *pl.* ***SCĂP'U-LÆ.*** [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade.

Scăp'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *scapularis*, from *scapula*.] Pertaining to the shoulder or to the scapula.

Scăp'u-lar, **Scăp'u-la-ry**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.

Scär, *n.* [Dan. *skaar*, a cut, notch, slash, from *skäre*, *skiäre*, to cut. Cf. Fr. *escarre*, an eschar, a dry slough, Gr. ἐσχάρα.] **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish. **2.** A bare and broken place on a side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river.

Scär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARRING.] To mark with a scar, or scars.

Scär'a-mouch' (-mowch'), *n.* [Originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian.] A personage in the old Italian comedy, characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery; a buffoon; hence, a person of like characteristics.

Scârçe, *a.* [*compar.* SCARCER; *superl.* SCARCEST.] [O. Fr. *escars*, *eschars*, from Low Lat. *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for Lat. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere*, to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten.] Not plentiful or abundant; not easily to be procured.

Syn. — Rare; infrequent; deficient; uncommon. See RARE.

Scârçe, **Scârçe'ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantly; barely; but just.

Scârçe'ness, **Scâr'çi-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being scarce; defect of plenty. **2.** Infrequency.

Syn. — Deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; rareness; rarity.

Scâre (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARING.] [Icel. *skirra*, to drive away, *skiarr*, fleeing.] To terrify suddenly; to make afraid.

Syn. — To frighten; affright; alarm; terrify.

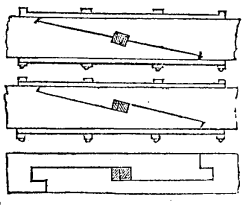
Scâre'erōw, *n.* Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

Scärf, *n.* [Prob. from O. H. Ger. *scarbon*, A.-S. *scearpan*, Fr. *escharper*, *écharper*, to cut, carve; A.-S. *scearf*, a fragment, and hence, also, a strip cut off.] A light article of dress, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck.

Scärf, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARFED (skärft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARFING.] To throw loosely on; to put on like a scarf.

Scärf, *v. t.* [Ger. *scharben*, to notch, indent. See *supra*.] To cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber.

Scärf, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Carp.*) (*a.*) The part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. (*b.*) The joint so formed.



Modes of Scarfing.

Scärf'skĭn, *n.* (*Anat.*) The outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

Scăr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of scarifying, especially with the cupping instrument. [ping.

Scăr'i-fi-cā'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used in cup-

Scăr'i-fī'er, *n.* **1.** One who scarifies. **2.** The instrument used for scarifying. **3.** (*Agric.*) An implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

Scăr'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARIFYING.] [Lat. *scarificare*, fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθια, to scratch up, from σκάριφος, a pointed instrument.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in, by means of a lancet or cupping instrument. **2.** To stir the surface soil of.

Scär'la-tī'nă, *n.* [N. Lat. See SCARLET.] (*Med.*) Scarlet fever. See SCARLET FEVER.

Scär'let, *n.* [Low Lat. *scarlatum*, Turk. *iskerlet*, Per. *sakarlât*.] **1.** An orange-red color, of many tints, hues and shades. **2.** Cloth of a scarlet color. [color.

Scär'let, *a.* Of the color called *scarlet*; of an orange-red

Scarlet fever (*Med.*), a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces, and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day.

Scärp, *n.* [See ESCARP.] **1.** A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope. **2.** (*Fort.*) The interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet.

Scärp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARPED (skärpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so.

Scăth, *n.* [A.-S. *scedh*, for *scadhi*, Goth. *skathis*, Icel. *skadi*.] Damage; injury; waste; harm.

Scăth, **Scāthe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCATHED (skăthd or skāthd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCATHING (skăth'ing or skāth'ing).] To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

Scăth'ful, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive.

Scăth'less, *a.* Without waste or damage.

Scăt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCATTERING.] [A.-S. *scateran*, allied to *sceddan*, to shed. Cf. SHED.] **1.** To strew about; to sprinkle around. **2.** To cause to separate in different directions. **3.** Hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow.

Syn. — To disperse; dissipate; spread; strew; sprinkle.

Scăt'ter, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated.

Scăt'ter-brāin, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

Scaur, *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar. See SCAR.

Scăv'en-ger, *n.* [A.-S. *scafen*, to shave, to scrape. See SHAVE.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth.

Sçēne (seen), *n.* [Lat. *scena*, from Gr. σκηνή, a covered place, a tent, a stage.] **1.** The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage. **2.** One of the slides, hangings, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. **3.** A separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act. **4.** Place, time, circumstances, &c., in which any thing is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid. **5.** An assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view. **6.** A dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling, or an interview, or the like; often, action, or course of action, done for effect.

Sçēn'er-y, *n.* **1.** The paintings and hangings represent-

ing the scenes of a play. **2.** General aspect, as regards variety and beauty or reverse in a landscape; combination of natural views.

Syn. — Representation; imagery.

Sçĕn'ic, or **Sçēn'ic**, **Sçĕn'ic-al** (sĕn'ik-al, 110), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, scenery, especially the scenery of a theater; theatrical.

Sçĕn'o-grăph'ic, **Sçĕn'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Sçe-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. σκηνογραφία, from σκηνή, scene, stage, and γράφειν, to write.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

Sçĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCENTING.] [O. Eng. also *sent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to feel, to smell, Lat. *sentire*.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell. **2.** To imbue or fill with odor; to perfume.

Sçĕnt, *n.* [From the verb.] **1.** Odor; smell. **2.** Power of smelling; sense of smell. **3.** Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

Sçĕnt'less, *a.* Having no scent; inodorous.

Sçĕp'ter, **Sçĕp'tre**, *n.* [Lat. *sceptrum*, from Gr. σκῆπτρον, σκήπτειν, to lean.] **1.** A staff borne by kings, as a badge of authority; a royal mace. **2.** Hence, royal power or authority.

Sçĕp'ter, **Sçĕp'tre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCEPTERED, or SCEPTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCEPTERING, or SCEPTRING.] To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

Sçĕp'tic, *n.* See SKEPTIC; and for SCEPTICAL, SCEPTICISM, &c., see SKEPTICAL, SKEPTICISM, &c. Scepter.

Sçhē'di-ăşm (skē'dĭ-ăzm), *n.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα, an extempore speech or action, from σχεδιάζειν, to do off-hand, from σχέδιος, sudden, off-hand.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [*Rare.*]

Sçhĕd'ūle (skĕd'yūl, 30), *n.* [Lat. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, Gr. σχέδη, a tablet, leaf, allied to σχίζειν, to cleave.] A written or printed scroll of paper; a document; *especially*, an official or formal list or inventory.

☞ In England, commonly pronounced *shed'yūl*.

Syn. — Catalogue; list; inventory. — A *list* is a bare record of names, titles, &c., set down with or without regular order. A *catalogue* is a list arranged according to some principle, and is usually designed to describe things more or less particularly. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes. A *list* must be complete; a *catalogue* must be properly arranged; a *schedule* must have the titles and descriptions explicitly given, and be properly attested.

Sçhēik (sheek), *n.* The same as *sheik*. See SHEIK.

Sçhēm'a-tĭşm (skē'ma-), *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμός, the assuming of a shape or posture, a dressing up, from σχηματίζειν, to form, shape, dress up.] Particular form or disposition of a thing; outline; figure.

Sçhēm'a-tĭst (skēm'a-tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer.

Sçhēme (skēm), *n.* [Lat. *schema*, Gr. σχῆμα, form, shape, outline, plan, from σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold.] **1.** A combination of things connected and adjusted by design. **2.** A plan of something to be done. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram.

Syn. — Plan; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot. — *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design;* they propose modes of carrying our designs into effect. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the words *schemer* and *scheming*. *Plans*, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

Sçhēme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHEMING.] To plan; to contrive; to project.

Sçhēme, *v. i.* To form a plan or project; to contrive.

Sçhēm'er, *n.* One who schemes or contrives.

Sçhēm'ist, *n.* A schemer; a projector.

Sçhē'sis (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. σχέσις, from σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby a certain affection or inclination of an adversary or opponent is feigned for the purpose of answering it.

Sçhĭr'rhus, *n.* See SCHIRRUS.

Sçhĭşm (sĭzm), *n.* [Lat. *schisma*, Gr. σχίσμα, from σχίζειν, to split.] Division or separation; *specifically*, permanent division or separation in the Christian church, occasioned by diversity of opinions, or any other reason.

Sçhiş-măt'ic, **Sçhiş-măt'ic-al** (siz-măt'ik, 123), *a.* Pertaining to or implying, schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

Sçhiş-măt'ic, (siz-), *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions.

Syn. — Heretic; partisan. See HERETIC.

Sçhĭst (shĭst), *n.* [From Gr. σχιστός, divided, divisible, from σχίζειν, to divide.] (*Geol.*) A rock having a slaty structure; — used especially in the case of crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

Sçhist-ōse' (125), *a.* (*Geol.*) Admitting of division by natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates; — used only with reference to metamorphic rocks.

Sçhŏl'ar (skŏl'ar), *n.* [L. Lat. *scholaris*. See SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher. **2.** A learned person; one versed in any branch of knowledge. **3.** One acquainted with books only; a pedant.

Syn. — Pupil; learner; disciple. — *Scholar* refers to the instruction, and *pupil* to the care and government of a teacher. A *scholar* is one who is under instruction; a *pupil* is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor; hence we speak of a bright *scholar* and an obedient *pupil*.

Sçhŏl'ar-ly, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar.

Sçhŏl'ar-shĭp, *n.* **1.** Character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature. **2.** A foundation for the support of a student.

Syn. — Learning; erudition; knowledge.

Sçho-lăs'tic, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools.

Sçho-lăs'tic, **Sçho-lăs'tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. σχολαστικός, from σχολή, leisure, a lecture, a school. See SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools. **2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. **3.** Hence, pedantic; formal.

Sçho-lăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

Sçho-lăs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality.

Sçhō'li-ăst (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής, from σχόλιον, a scholium. See SCHOLIUM.] A commentator or annotator.

Sçhō'li-ăst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

Sçhō'li-ŭm, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* SCHŌ'LI-Ȧ, Eng. *pl.* SCHŌ'LI-ŬMS. [N. Lat. *scholium*, fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολή. See SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; — so called as being the fruit of the leisure hours of the writers. **2.** (*Math.*) A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

Sçhōōl (skōōl), *n.* [Lat. *schola*, from Gr. σχολή, leisure, time given to literary studies, a school.] **1.** A place for learned intercourse and instruction; an institution for learning. **2.** An institution of learning of a lower grade, below a college or university; a place of elementary instruction. **3.** A session of an institution of instruction. **4.** One of the mediæval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning. **5.** An assemblage of scholars; a body of pupils. **6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, &c.

Sçhōōl, *n.* [O. Eng. *scull*, fr. A.-S. *sceôl*, a multitude.] A shoal or compact body, as of fish.

Sçhōōl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHOOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHOOLING.] **1.** To train in an institution of learning. **2.** To tutor; to chide and admonish.

Sçhōōl'-boy, *n.* A boy who attends a school.

Sçhōōl'-dāme, *n.* The female teacher of a school.

Sçhōōl'-fĕl'lōw, *n.* One bred at the same school and at the same time as another.

Sçhōōl'-house, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOOL'-HOUSES. A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.

Sçhōōl'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition. **2.** Reproof; reprimand. **3.** Compensation for instruction.

Sçhōōl'-man, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOOL'-MEN. One versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of the school divinity of the middle ages.

Sçhōōl'-mās'ter, *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school; a male teacher or instructor.

Sçhōōl'-mĭs'tress, *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school.

Sçhōōn'er (skōōn'er), *n.* [From *scoon*, a word popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. Cf. Scot. *scon*, id.; also A.-S. *scunian*, to avoid, shun, Prov. Eng. *scun*. The word was originally written *scooner*.] (*Naut.*) A small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

Schooner.

Sçhôrl (shôrl), *n.* [Ger. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, perh. from *skör*, Dan. *skiör*, brittle.] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

Sçī-ăg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία, fr. σκιά, a shadow, and γράφειν, to write, describe.] **1.** The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. **2.** (*Arch.*) The profile or vertical section of a building.

Sçī-ăt'ic, } *n.* [From Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, subject to pains
Sçī-ăt'i-cā, } in the hips and loins, from ἰσχιάς, ἰσχιάδος, pain in the loins and hips, from ἰσχίον, the hip joint.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. (*b.*) A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts surrounding it.

Sçī-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

Sçī'ençe, *n.* [Lat. *scientia*, from *scire*, to know.] **1.** Penetrating and comprehensive information, skill, or expertness. **2.** Investigation of truth for its own sake. **3.** That which is known. **4.** Knowledge duly arranged, and referred to general truths and principles on which it is founded, and from which it is derived.

Syn. — Literature; art. — *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but now denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge, and hence we speak of reducing a subject to a *science*. In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches of knowledge which give a positive statement of truth as founded in the nature of things or established by observation and experiment. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres*. [See LITERATURE.] *Art* is that which depends on practice and skill in performance.

Sçī'en-tĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *scientia*, science, and *facere*, to make.] Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science.

Sçī'en-tĭf'ic-al, } *adv.* In a scientific manner; according
Sçī'en-tĭf'ic-al-ly, } ing to the principles of science.

Sçĭl'i-çĕt (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt). [Lat., contracted from *scire licet*, you may know.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *sc.*, or *ss.*

Sçĭm'i-ter, } *n.* A short sword with a convex edge or
Sçĭm'i-tar, } recurved point. See CIMETER.

Sçĭn'til-lant, *a.* [Lat. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare*, to sparkle.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

Sçĭn'til-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCINTILLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCINTILLATING.] [Lat. *scintillare*, *scintillatum*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] **1.** To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles. **2.** To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Sçĭn'til-lā'tion, *n.* Act of scintillating; act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling.

Sçī-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The same as SCIAGRAPHY.

Sçī'o-lĭsm (sī'o-lĭzm), *n.* The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial science.

Sçī'o-lĭst (sī'o-lĭst), *n.* [Lat. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing, from *scire*, to know.] One who knows any thing superficially; a smatterer.

Sçī-ŏm'a-chy, *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχία, fr. σκία, a shadow, and μάχη, battle.] A mock contest with one's own shadow or with shadows; imaginary or futile combat.

Sçī'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. σκιά, a shadow, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of shadows.

Sçī'on, *n.* [See CION.] **1.** A shoot or twig of a plant, especially when cut for ingrafting in a stock; a cion. **2.** A descendant; an heir.

Sçī-ŏp'tic, } *a.* [Gr. σκιά, shadow, and ὀπτικός, belong-
Sçī-ŏp'tric, } ing to seeing or sight, from the root ὀπ, future ὄψομαι, to see.] Of, or pertaining to, a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

Scire-facias (sī're-fā'shĭ-as), *n.* [Lat., cause you to know.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or why the record should not be annulled.

Scĭr-rhŏs'i-ty (skĭr-rŏs'i-tў), *n.* [See SCIRRHUS.] (*Med.*) A morbid induration, as of a gland.

Scĭr'rhoŭs (skĭr'rus), *a.* [See *infra.*] Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

Scĭr'rhus (skĭr'rus), *n.*; Lat. *pl.* SCĬR'RHĪ, Eng. *pl.* SCĬR'RHUS-ES. [N. Lat. *scirrhus*, Gr. σκίῤῥος, σκῖρος.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) An indolent induration, particularly of the glands. (*b.*) A hard, cancerous growth, which emits a creaking sound when incised.

Sçĭs'sel (61), *n.* [See SCISSILE.] Clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.

Sçĭs'sĭle (sĭs'sĭl), *a.* [Lat. *scissilis*, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

Sçĭs'sion (sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *scissio*, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split.] Act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

Sçĭs'sor, *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

Sçĭs'sors (sĭz'zurs), *n. pl.* [Lat. *scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A cutting instrument consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center.

Sçĭs'sūre (sĭzh'yur), *n.* [Lat. *scissura*, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft; a fissure.

Sçla-vō'ni-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Sclavonia, or the country inhabited by the Slavic race.

Sçla-vō'ni-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) (*a.*) A native or inhabitant of Sclavonia. (*b.*) The language of the Slavic race.

Sçle-rē'mà, *n.* [From Gr. σκληρός, hard.] (*Med.*) Induration of the cellular tissue.

Sçle-rŏt'ic, *a.* [From Gr. σκληρός, hard.] Hard; firm.

Sçle-rŏt'ic, *n.* (*Anat.*) The firm, white outer coat of the eye.

Sçŏbs, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Lat. *scobs*, or *scobis*, from *scabere*, to scrape.] **1.** Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, &c. **2.** The dross of metals.

Sçŏff, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOFFED (skŏft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOFFING.] [Icel. *skuppa*, to laugh at; O. H. Ger. *scoph*, sport.] To show insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language.

Syn. — To sneer; mock; gibe; jeer. See SNEER.

Sçŏff, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at.

Sçŏff, *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt.

Sçŏff'er, *n.* One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides.

Sçŏff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scoffing manner; with mockery.

Sçōld, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOLDING.] [D. *schelden*, O. H. Ger. *sceltan*.] To find fault; to chide sharply or coarsely.

Sçōld, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

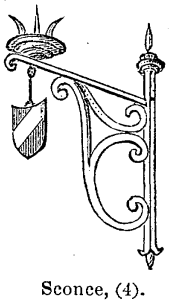
Sçōld, *n.* **1.** One who scolds; *especially*, a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew. **2.** A scolding.

Sçōld'er, *n.* One who scolds or rails.

Sçŏl'lop, *n.* **1.** A kind of shell-fish. [See SCALLOP.] **2.** An indenting like those of a scollop shell. [LOP.

Sçŏl'lop, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. See SCAL-

Sçŏnçe, *n.* [D. *schans*, Icel. *skans*, N. H. Ger. *schanze*.] **1.** A fortification; a fort. **2.** Hence, a helmet. **3.** Hence, the head; the skull; and also, brains; sense; discretion. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A protection for a light; hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick. **5.** Hence, the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted.


Sconce, (4).

Sçōop, *n.* [D. *schop*, a shovel, Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel, allied to Ger. *schieben*, *schuppen*, Eng. *shove*.] **1.** A large ladle; a vessel for bailing boats. **2.** (*Surg.*) A spoon-shaped vessel, used to extract certain foreign bodies. **3.** A basin-like cavity. **4.** A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

Sçōop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOOPED (skōopt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOOPING.] **1.** To take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion. **2.** To empty by lading. **3.** To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate.

Sçōop'-nĕt, *n.* A hand-net, so formed as to fish from a river.

Sçōpe, *n.* [Gr. σκοπός, from σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, root σκέπ, to view.] **1.** That at which one aims; the thing, or end, to which the mind directs its view. **2.** Room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent. **3.** Length; extent; sweep.

Syn. — Space; room; design; aim; purpose; intention; object; tendency; drift.

Sçor-bū'tic, } *a.* [N. Lat. *scorbuticus*, D. *scheurbuik*,
Sçor-bū'tic-al, } H. Ger. *scharbock*, *schorbock*, scurvy.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scurvy.

Sçôrch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORCHED (sçôrcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORCHING.] [L. Lat. *excorticare*, fr. Lat. *ex*, from, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark; because the skin, which is, as it were, the bark of the body, falls off when scorched.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch, or shrivel by heat, the surface of. **2.** To affect painfully with heat, or as with heat.

Sçôrch, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Sçōre, *n.* [A.-S. *scor*, a notch; a score, from *scéran*, to shear, cut, divide.] **1.** A notch or incision; *especially*,

a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark. **2.** An account or reckoning; bill; hence, indebtedness. **3.** Reason; motive; sake. **4.** The number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally. **5.** (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices; —so called from the bar, which was formerly drawn through all the parts.

Scōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORING.] **1.** To mark with lines, scratches or notches. **2.** *Especially,* to mark with significant lines or notches, for keeping account of something. **3.** To mark or signify by lines or notches; to set down; to charge. **4.** To write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement.

Scō'ri-a, *n.; pl.* SCŌ'RI-Æ. [Gr. σκωρία, from σκῶρ, dung, ordure.] **1.** The recrement of metals in fusion; slag; dross. **2.** The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.

Scō'ri-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to dross; partaking of the nature of scoria. [into scoria.

Scō'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* (*Metal.*) Act of reducing a body

Scō'ri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *scoria,* dross, and *forma,* form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

Scō'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORIFYING.] [Lat. *scoria,* dross, and *facere,* to make.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

Scôrn, *n.* [O. Fr. *escorner,* to humiliate, outrage, N. Fr. *écorner,* to break off the horns, to curtail, to diminish, fr. Lat. *ex,* from, and *cornu,* a horn.] **1.** Extreme and passionate contempt. **2.** That which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain.

Syn.— Contempt; disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; contempt.

Scôrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORNING.] To hold in extreme contempt.

Syn.— To contemn; despise; slight; disdain; neglect; disregard. See CONTEMN.

Scôrn'er, *n.* **1.** One who scorns; a contemner. **2.** A scoffer; a derider.

Scôrn'fụl, *a.* Full of scorn or contempt.

Syn.— Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

Scôrn'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

Scôr'pi-on, *n.* [Lat. *scorpio, scorpius,* Gr. σκορπίος, σκορπίων, allied to A.-S. *scearp,* Eng. *sharp.*] **1.** A sort of spider, having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. **2.** (*Script.*) A painful scourge. **3.** (*Astron.*) The eighth sign of the zodiac. **4.** (*Ichth.*) A certain sea-fish.

Scorpion.

Scôr'ta-to-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *scortator,* a fornicator, from *scortari,* to fornicate, from *scortum,* a prostitute.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, fornication or lewdness.

Scŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *scot,* N. H. Ger. *schosz,* scot, tax, from *schieszen,* to shoot, *geld schieszen,* to count money by casts.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine.

Scŏt, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scŏtch, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scŏtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOTCHED (skŏtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOTCHING.] [Cf. Armor. *skoaz,* the shoulder, *skoazia,* to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. *ysgwydd,* a shoulder, *ysgwyddaw,* to shoulder.] To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.

Scŏtch, *v. t.* [Gael. *sgoch,* to make an incision, to slit.] To chop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially.

Scŏtch, *n.* A slight cut; a shallow incision.

Scŏtch'-cŏl'lops, **Scŏtched'-cŏl'lops** (skŏtcht'-), } *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.

Scŏtch'man, *n.; pl.* SCŎTCH'MEN. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

Scŏt'-free, *a.* **1.** Free from payment or scot; untaxed. **2.** Hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Scŏt'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. σκότος, darkness, and γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

Scŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. σκότωμα, dizziness, from σκοτοῦν, to darken, from σκότος, darkness.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

Scŏts, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish.

Scŏt'ti-çĭsm, *n.* An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Scŏt'tish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

Scoun'drel, *n.* [Corrupted from Ger. *schandkerl,* a scoundrel, from *schande,* disgrace, infamy, and *kerl,* fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain.

Scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled

Scoun'drel-ĭsm, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Scour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOURING.] [A.-S. *scûr,* a scouring, D. *schuren, schueren,* to scour, N. H. Ger. *scheuern,* N. Fr. *écurer,* from Lat. *ex* and *curare,* to take care of.] **1.** To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c. **2.** To purge violently. **3.** To remove by rubbing or cleansing. **4.** To pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly.

Scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean any thing by rubbing. **2.** To clean; to cleanse. **3.** To be purged to excess. **4.** To run with celerity.

Scour'er, *n.* One who, or that which, scours.

Scoûrġe, *n.* [Fr. *escourgée,* for *escouriée,* from Lat. *excoriata* (sc. *scutica*), from *ex* and *corium,* leather.] **1.** A lash; a strap or cord, *especially* one used to inflict pain or punishment; a whip. **2.** Hence, a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment.

Scoûrġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOURGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOURGING.] [From the n.] **1.** To whip severely; to lash. **2.** To afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

Scoûr'ġer, *n.* One who scourges or punishes.

Scout, *n.* [O. Fr. *escout,* spy, from *escouter, escolter,* N. Fr. *écouter,* to listen, to hear, Lat. *auscultare,* to hear with attention, to listen to.] A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings, especially of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.

Scout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOUTING.] [Cf. Prov. Eng. *scout,* to pelt.] **1.** To spy out; to watch for. **2.** To pass over or through, for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoiter. **3.** To sneer at; to treat with contempt.

Scout, *v. i.* To act as a scout.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw,* fr. *schouwen,* Ger. *schauen,* to look, to see, prob. because it was visible by a flag set up.] (*Naut.*) A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOWLING.] [H. Ger. *schielen,* to squint; A.-S. *scûl-eâged, sceolêged,* scowl-eyed.] **1.** To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure. **2.** Hence, to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.

Scowl, *n.* **1.** The wrinkling of the brows in frowning. **2.** Hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

Scrăb'ble (skrăb'bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRABBLING.] [Diminutive of *scrape.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble. [*Local and Colloq.*] **2.** To scribble; to scrawl.

Scrăb'ble, *n.* The act of scrabbling; a scramble.

Scrăg, *n.* [Contr. from Ir. & Gael. *scrabach, sgrabach,* rough, rugged.] Something thin or lean with roughness; *especially,* a neck piece of meat.

Scrăg'ġed, *a.* **1.** Rough with irregular points; scraggy. **2.** Lean with roughness.

Scrăg'ġed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scragged.

Scrăg'ġy, *a.* [*compar.* SCRAGGIER; *superl.* SCRAGGIEST.] **1.** Rough with irregular points; scragged. **2.** Lean and rough.

Scrăm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAMBLING.] [Dim. of Prov. Eng. *scramb,* to rake together with the hands, or *scramp,* to snatch at. Cf. SCRABBLE.] **1.** To go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees. **2.** To struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground.

Scrăm'ble, *v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass.

Scrăm'ble, *n.* **1.** Act of scrambling; climbing on all-fours, or clambering. **2.** Act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

Scrăm'bler, *n.* One who scrambles.

Scrăp, *n.* [O. Eng. *scrape,* from *scrape,* v. t.] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment. **2.** *pl.* The skinny substance that remains after trying animal fat.

Scrăp'-bo͝ok, *n.* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAPED (skrāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAPING.] [A.-S. *screpan, screopan,* Icel. *skrapa,*

to crack, waver.] **1.** To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade. **2.** To remove by rubbing or grating. **3.** To collect by harsh, coarse, and laborious effort. **4.** To express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet upon the floor.

To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted; — a phrase introduced from the practice of scraping in bowing.

Scrāpe, *v. i.* **1.** To rub over the surface of any thing with something which roughens or removes it. **2.** Hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, &c. **3.** To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

Scrāpe, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A rubbing over with something harsh; hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, of the foot, &c. **2.** An awkwardly obsequious bow. **3.** A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament.

Scrāp'er, *n.* **1.** An instrument with which any thing is scraped. **2.** One who scrapes.

Scrāp'ing, *n.* Something scraped off.

Scrătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRATCHED (skrătcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRATCHING.] [O. Eng. *cratch*, *cracchen*, O. H. Ger. *krazjan*, *krazôn.*] **1.** To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged. **2.** To dig or excavate with the claws.

To scratch out, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

Scrătch, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or digging.

Scrătch, *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision. **2.** (*Pugilistic Matches.*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses consisting of dry chaps or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint. **4.** A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

Scrąwl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAWLING.] [Cf. D. *schravelen*, *scrafelen*, to scratch or scrape; Eng. *scrabble* and *crawl.*] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble.

Scrąwl, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Scrąwl, *n.* **1.** Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. **2.** A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brush. [*Local, Amer.*]

Scrąwl'er, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward [writer.

Scrēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREAKED (skreekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREAKING.] [Icel. *skrœkia.* Cf. SHRIEK and SCREECH.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to creak, as a door or wheel.

Scrēak, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

Scrēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREAMING.] [Cf. A.-S. *hrêman*, *hryman*, to cry out; Icel. *hreima*, to resound.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

Scrēam, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech.

Screech, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREECHED (skreecht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREECHING.] [Icel. *skrœkia*, to howl, *skrîkja*, to twitter; W. *ysgrechian*, *ysgrechiaw*, to scream.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.

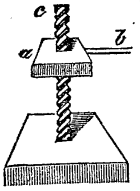
Screech, *n.* **1.** A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. **2.** A harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. [greeable cry.

Screech'-owl, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disa-

Screed, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *screed*, a shred, the border of a cap; A.-S. *screade*, a shred, leaf. See SHRED.] (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running moldings.

Screen, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *schirm*, a screen; O. H. Ger. *scirm*, *scerm.*] **1.** Any thing that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, &c. **2.** A long, coarse riddle or sieve.

Screen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREENING.] **1.** To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal. **2.** To pass through a screen.



Screw. *a*, nut; *b*, handle, or lever; *c*, screw.

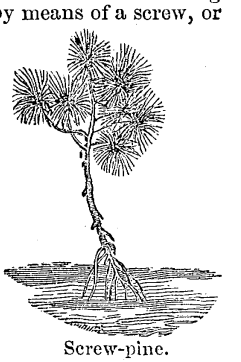
Syn. — To cover; shelter; protect; defend; shield; hide.

Screw (skrų), *n.* [O. Eng. *scrue*, Icel. *skrûfa*, D. *schroef*, O. D. *schroeve*, H. Ger. *schraube.*] **1.** A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally; — used for various purposes. It is one of the six mechanical powers. **2.** Any thing shaped or acting like a screw; *especially*, a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels. **3.** A miser; a skinflint; a sharp bargainer; also, a harsh, inexorable instructor; a persistent questioner. **4.** A small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper. **5.** A steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels.

Screw (skrų), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREWING.] **1.** To press, fasten or make firm by a screw. **2.** To force; to squeeze; to press. **3.** To use violent means toward. **4.** To deform by contortions; to distort. **5.** To examine minutely, as a student. [*Cant. Amer. Colleges.*]

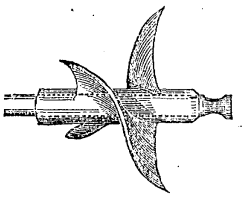
Screw'-drīv'er (skrų'-), *n.* An implement for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel.

Screw'-jăck (skrų'jăk), *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or more usually a powerful combination of toothed wheels, working in a stock or frame.


Screw-pine.

Screw'-pīne (skrų'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name. It grows in loose, sandy, or marshy places, and often shoots down aërial roots. There are several species. They abound on tropical islands of the Old World and the Pacific Ocean.

Screw'-pro-pĕl'ler (skrų'-), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by a screw; also the screw, or spiral-bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.


Screw-propeller.

Scrĭb'ble (skrĭb'bl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBBLING.] [From Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. **2.** To fill or cover with worthless writing.

Scrĭb'ble, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.

Scrĭb'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

Scrĭb'bler, *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

Scrībe, *n.* [Lat. *scriba*, from Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** One who writes; a writer; *especially*, an official or public writer. **2.** (*Jewish & Sacred Hist.*) A writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scrībe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBING.] (*Carp.*) To mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit, as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge, or to a surface.

Scrĭm'mage, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *skirmish.*] A general row or fight.

Scrĭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRIMPED (skrĭmt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIMPING.] [H. Ger. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen*, to crumple, shrivel, shrink.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to scant. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*]

Scrĭp, *n.* [L. Lat. *scrippum*, Icel. *skreppa*, W. *ysgrab*, dim. *ysgrepan.*] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

Scrĭp, *n.* [Abbrev. from *script*, q. v.] **1.** A small writing, certificate, or schedule. **2.** A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.

Scrĭpt, *n.* [Lat. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] (*Print.*) A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.

☞ *This line is printed in Script.*

Scrĭp'to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *scriptorius*, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Expressed in writing.

Scrĭpt'ūr-al, *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures.

Scrĭpt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *scriptura*, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] **1.** Any thing written; a writing. **2.** The books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible; — chiefly in the plural.

Scrĭpt'ūr-ĭst, *n.* One strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures.

Scrīve'ner (skrīv'ner), *n.* [O. Fr. *escrivain*, N. Fr. *écrivain*, from Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. **2.** One whose business is to place money at interest.

Scrŏf'u-lă, *n.* [Lat. *scrofulæ*, from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, because swine are frequently subject to that complaint, or by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

Scrŏf'u-loŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature. **2.** Diseased with scrofula.

Scrōll, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrol*, *escrou*, *escroue*, N. Fr. *écrou*, *écroue*, fr. Lat. *ex*, *con*, and *rotulus*, *rotula*. See ROLL.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced. (*b.*) The volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capital. **3.** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature to a writing.

Scrō'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *scrotum* and *forma*, form. See SCROTUM.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

Scrō'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The bag which contains the testicles.

Scrŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRUBBING.] [D. *schrobben*, L. Ger. *schrubben*, to scrub, Gael. *sgrob*, to scratch or scrape with the nails.] To rub hard; usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough.

Scrŭb, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.

Scrŭb, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** One who labors hard and lives meanly. **2.** Something small and mean. **3.** A worn-out brush. **4.** Close, low growth of bushes.

Scrŭb'bed, *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

Scrŭb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SCRUBBIER; *superl.* SCRUBBIEST.] Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scrų'ple, *n.* [From Lat. *scrupulus*, a small, sharp stone, the 24th of an ounce, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone.] **1.** A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram. **2.** Hence, a very small quantity. **3.** Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient.

Scrų'ple, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRUPLING.] To be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate.

Scrų'pler, *n.* One who scruples or hesitates.

Scrų'pu-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action.

Scrų'pu-loŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of scruples; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. **2.** Careful; cautious; exact.

Scrų'pu-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

Scrų'pu-loŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

Scrų'ti-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRUTINIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRUTINIZING.] [From *scrutiny*.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.

Scrų'ti-ny, *n.* [Lat. *scrutinium*, from *scrutari*, to search carefully, orig. to search even to the rags, from *scruta*, also *gruta*, Gr. γρύτη, trash, trumpery.] Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Scru-toire' (skru-twôr'), *n.* [See ESCRITOIR.] A kind of desk or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for writing on it.

Scŭd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUDDING.] [A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot, dart, rush, haste away. See SHOOT.] **1.** To be driven or to flee or fly with haste; to fly. **2.** (*Naut.*) To be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread.

Scŭd, *v. t.* To pass over quickly.

Scŭd, *n.* **1.** Act of scudding; a driving along. **2.** Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Scŭf'fle (skŭf'fl), *n.* [A.-S. *scûfan*, to shove, push, thrust. See SHOVE, and cf. SHUFFLE.] **1.** A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies. **2.** Hence, a confused contest; a fight.

Scŭf'fle, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUFFLING.] **1.** To strive or struggle with close grapple. **2.** Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously.

Scŭf'fler, *n.* One who scuffles.

Scŭlk, *v. i.* See SKULK.

Scŭll, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A boat. [See SCULLER.] (*b.*) An oar so short that one man can work a pair; *especially*, a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern.

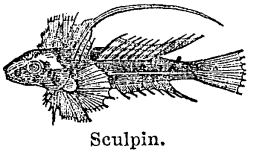
Scŭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCULLING.] (*Naut.*) To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

Scŭll'er, *n.* **1.** A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. **2.** One who sculls, or rows with sculls.

Scŭl'ler-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *esculier*, *escueillier*, from *escuelle*, *escudelle*, a dish, a porringer, fr. Lat. *scutella*, a square salver.] **1.** A place where dishes, kettles, &c., are kept. **2.** An apartment attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

Scŭll'ion (skŭl'yun), *n.* [O. Fr. *sculier*, from O. Fr. *escuelle*. See SCULLERY.] A servant who does menial services in the kitchen.

Scŭl'pin, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A certain small fish furnished with spines.



Sculpin.

Scŭlp'tor, *n.* One who sculptures; one who carves images or figures.

Scŭlpt'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.

Scŭlpt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *sculptura*, fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve, allied to Gr. γλύφειν.] **1.** The art of carving or cutting wood, stone, or other material into images. **2.** Carved work.

Scŭlpt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCULPTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCULPTURING.] To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

Scŭm, *n.* [Icel. *skûm*, O. H. Ger. *scûm*, Gael. *sgûm*, O. Fr. *escume*.] **1.** The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also the scoria; dross. **2.** Hence, refuse; that which is vile or worthless.

Scŭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUMMING.] To take the scum from; to skim.

Scŭm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUMBLING.] [Dim. of *scum*.] To cover lightly, or spread thinly, as a painting, drawing, and the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colors.

Scŭm'mer, *n.* Excrement; dung; scumber.

Scŭm'mer, *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

Scŭp'per, *n.* [Probably from *scoop*, v. t.] (*Naut.*) The channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship, for carrying off the water from the deck.

Scŭp'per-hōse, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering.

Scŭp'per-nāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A nail with a broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper.

Scûrf, *n.* [A.-S. *scurf*, from *sceorfan*, to gnaw, bite.] **1.** A dry scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal. **2.** Any thing adhering to the surface.

Scûrf'i-ness, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

Scûrf'y, *a.* [*compar.* SCURFIER; *superl.* SCURFIEST.] Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scŭr'rĭle, *a.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous; low; mean.

Scur-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity. **2.** Gross or obscene language or behavior.

Syn.— Scurrilousness; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Scŭr'ril-oŭs, *a.* [See SCURRILE.] **1.** Using low and indecent language. **2.** Containing low indecency or abuse.

Syn.— Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

Scŭr'ril-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner.

Scŭr'ril-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being scurrilous; that which is scurrilous.

Scûr'vi-ly, *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; meanly.

Scûr'vi-ness, *n.* State of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

Scûr'vy, *n.* [See SCURF and SCORBUTIC.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes.

Scûr'vy, *a.* [*compar.* SCURVIER; *superl.* SCURVIEST.] **1.** Covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; *specifically*, diseased with the scurvy. **2.** Vile; mean; low; contemptible.

Scûr'vy-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing on rocks near the sea, often used as a remedy for the scurvy.

Scŭt, *n.* [Icel. *skott*, allied to W. *cwt*, a rump or tail, Lat. *cauda*.] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

Scŭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUTCHED (skŭtcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTCHING.] [Same as SCOTCH, to cut slightly.] **1.** To beat or whip slightly. **2.** To dress by beat-

ing and separating woody fiber from, as flax. **3.** (*Cotton Manuf.*) To beat and loosen the fiber of, as the filaments of cotton.

Scŭtch'eŏn, *n.* [Abbrev. from *escutcheon.*] **1.** An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield. **2.** An ornamental brass plate placed over a key-hole.

Scū'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

Scŭt'tle (skŭt'tl), *n.* [From Lat. *scutella*, diminutive of *scutra*, a dish or platter.] **1.** A broad, shallow basket. **2.** *Specifically*, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Scŭt'tle, *n.* [O. Fr. *escoutille*, N. Fr. *écoutille*, from *escouter*, *écouter*, to listen, to hear; Sp. *escotilla.* See SCOUT.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. **2.** The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like.

Scŭt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTTLING.] [From the n.] **1.** To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship, for any purpose. **2.** To sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom.

Sçўm'e-tar, *n.* See CIMETER.

Sçўthe (sīth), *n.* [A.-S. *sîdhe*, for *sigdhe*, Icel. *sigdh*, allied to Lat. *secare*, Eng. *saw*, q. v.] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle.

Sçўthe'man, *n.*; *pl.* SÇŸTHE'MEN. One who uses a scythe; a mower.

Sçўth'i-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

Sçўth'i-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) (*a.*) A native or inhabitant of Scythia. (*b.*) The language of the Scythians.

Sea, *n.* [A.-S. *sæ*, *sêo*, O. H. Ger. *sêo*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *saivs.*] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface. **2.** An inland body of water; a lake. [*Rare.*] **3.** The ocean. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a tempest. **5.** A high wave or billow; a surge.

Half seas over, half drunk. [*Colloq.*] — *On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

Sea'-a-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of polyp resembling a flower.

Sea'-bănk, *n.* **1.** The sea-shore. **2.** A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea'-bōard, *n.* [From *sea* and *board*, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-shore.

Sea'-boārd, *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'-bōat, *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm.

Sea'-bôrn, *a.* **1.** Born of the sea; produced by the sea. **2.** Born at sea.

Sea'-brēach, *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the [banks.

Sea'-breeze, *n.* A wind, or current of air, blowing from the sea upon land.

Sea'-cälf, *n.*; *pl.* SEA'-CALVES (-kävz). (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal, the common seal.

Sea'-căp'tain (42), *n.* The captain of a vessel.

Sea'-cōal, *n.* Coal brought by sea; — a name formerly used for mineral coal.

Sea'-cōast, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent [to the sea or ocean.

Sea'-ĕl'e-phant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of seal, of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into an erectile, soft, elastic snout.

Sea'-fâr'er, *n.* One who follows the seas; a mariner; a [sailor.

Sea'-fâr'ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

Sea'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

Sea'-fīsh, *n.* Any fish that lives usually in salt water.

Sea'-fowl, *n.* A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water.

Sea'-gāge, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

Sea'-gŏd, *n.* A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

Sea'-gō'ing, *a.* Going upon the sea; *especially*, sailing upon the deep sea.

Sea'-green, *a.* Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color, with a slightly bluish tinge.

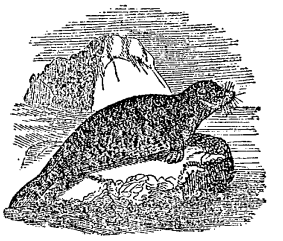
Sea'-hŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The porpoise.

Sea'-hôrse, *n.* **1.** (*Zool.*) (*a.*) The walrus. (*b.*) The hippopotamus, or river-horse. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail.

Sea'-kāle, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food.

Sea'-king, *n.* One of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans; a Norse pirate chief.

Seal, *n.* [A.-S. *seol*, *siol*, *syl*, *seolh*, Icel. *selr*, O. H. Ger. *selach.*] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic carnivorous mammal inhabiting sea-coasts, and found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.



Seal.

Seal, *n.* [From Lat. *sigillum*, a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark, sign, figure.] **1.** An engraved or inscribed stamp, for making an impression in wax or other soft substance. **2.** Wax, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument and stamped with a seal. **3.** Hence, the wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper. **4.** Hence, that which confirms, ratifies, makes stable, or authenticates.

Seal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEALING.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; to confirm; to ratify. **2.** To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. **3.** To fasten with a seal. **4.** Hence, to shut or keep close; to make fast; to keep secure or secret.

Sea'-lĕgs, *n. pl.* Legs able to maintain their possessor upright in stormy weather at sea; ability to walk steadily on deck in a rough sea.

Seal'er, *n.* One who seals; *especially*, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs, to stamp weights and measures, and the like.

Seal'ing-wăx, *n.* A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, used for sealing letters.

Sea'-lī'on, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A seal of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant; — especially applied to certain large, earless seals, with manes somewhat like those of the lion.

Seam, *n.* [A.-S. *seám*, *seóm*, *sêm*, from *seowian*, to sew.] **1.** The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces. **2.** Hence, a line of junction; a suture. **3.** (*Geol.* & *Mining.*) A narrow vein between two thicker ones. **4.** A scar; a cicatrix.

Seam, *n.* [A.-S. *seám*, O. H. Ger. *soum*, Low. Lat. *sauma*, Lat. *sagma*, Gr. *σάγμα.*] A denomination of weight or measure; as, (*a.*) The quantity of eight bushels of grain. (*b.*) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. (*c.*) A horse-load of timber, of about three hundred weight. [*Eng.*]

Seam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEAMING.] **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together. **2.** To mark with something resembling a seam; to scar. **3.** To knit with a certain stitch.

Sea'-māid, *n.* **1.** The mermaid. **2.** A sea-nymph.

Sea'-man, *n.*; *pl.* SEA'-MEN. A mariner; a sailor; — applied both to officers and common mariners.

Sea'man-shĭp, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

Sea'-märk, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners; a beacon visible from the sea.

Sea'-mew (-mū), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gull; the mew.

Seam'less, *a.* Without a seam.

Sea'-mŏn'ster, *n.* A huge marine animal.

Seam'stress, or **Sĕam'stress**, *n.* [For *seamsteress.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle-woman.

Seam'y, *a.* Containing seams, or showing them.

Sea'-nā'vel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of small shell-fish.

Séance (sā'ŏngss'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sedens*, p. pr. of *sedere*, Fr. *seoir*, to sit.] Session, as of some public body.

Sea'-nĕt'tle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any medusa which has the property of stinging when touched.

Sea'-nўmph, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.

Sea'-ŏt'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic, mammiferous animal found in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, the fur of which is highly valued.

Sea'-pīe, *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; — so named because common at sea.

Sea'-pīēçe, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Sea'-pōrt, *n.* A port on the sea-shore; an ocean harbor.

Sear, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARING.] [A.-S. *seárian*, O. H. Ger. *sûrên*, to dry, allied to Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, *ξηραίνειν*, to dry, parch.] **1.** To wither; to dry up. **2.** To expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or hardness of the surface; to scorch; to make callous.

Sear, *a.* Dry; withered. [Written also *sere.*]

Search, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARCHED (sērcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARCHING.] [L. Lat. *cercare*, *circare*, to go about, seek, from Lat. *circum*, *circa*, around.] **1.** To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something. **2.** To inquire after; to look for. **3.** To try or put to the test.

Syn.— To explore; examine; scrutinize; seek; investigate; pry into; inquire.

Sēarch, *v. i.* To seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration; to hunt.

Sēarch, *n.* Act of seeking or looking for something.

Syn.— Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

Sēarch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being searched, examined, or explored.

Sēarch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, searches, explores, or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier.

Sēarch'-wär'rant, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant legally issued, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Sēar'-clŏth, *n.* [A.-S. *sár-cládh*, a sore cloth. See SORE.] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

Sēar'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Sēa'-rōom, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck.

Sēa'-sēr'pent, *n.* **1.** A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea; now commonly reckoned as fabulous. **2.** A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean. **3.** A large marine serpent found in the Australian seas. [sea.

Sēa'-shĕll, *n.* A marine shell; a shell that grows in the

Sēa'-shōre, *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea. **2.** (*Law.*) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.

Sĕa'sick, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea, by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sēa'sick-ness, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sēa'-sīde, *n.* The land bordering on the sea.

Sēa'şon (sē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *saison*, from Lat. *satio*, a sowing, a planting, from *serere*, *satum*, to sow, plant.] **1.** One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. **2.** A suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture. **3.** A certain period of time not very long; a while; a time.

In season, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. — *Out of season*, beyond or out of the proper or usual time.

Sēa'şon (sē'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEASONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEASONING.] **1.** To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare. **2.** To habituate; to accustom. **3.** To prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices. **4.** To render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice. **5.** To fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable. **6.** To qualify by admixture; to temper. **7.** To imbue; hence, to communicate first instruction to.

Sēa'şon (sē'zn), *v. i.* **1.** To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate. **2.** To become dry and hard, as timber.

Sēa'şon-a-ble (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose.

Syn.— Opportune; timely; fit; convenient.

Sēa'şon-a-ble-ness (sē'zn-), *n.* Opportuneness.

Sēa'şon-a-bly (sē'zn-), *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

Sēa'şon-er (sē'zn-), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons.

Sēa'şon-ing (sē'zn-ing), *n.* **1.** That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish; a condiment. **2.** Hence, something added or mixed, to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.

Sēat, *n.* [A.-S. *siot*, *set*, seat, a setting. See SIT.] **1.** The place or thing upon which one sits. **2.** The place where any thing is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode. **3.** Something made to be set in or upon. **4.** That part of a thing on which a person sits. **5.** A right to sit; regular place of sitting. **6.** Posture or way of sitting of a person on horseback. **7.** (*Mach.*) A part on which another part rests.

Sēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEATING.] **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. **2.** To station; to locate; to establish; to fix. **3.** To assign a seat to, or the seats of. **4.** To fix; to set firm. **5.** To repair by making the seat new.

Sēa'-tĕrm, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

Sēa'-ū'ni-côrn, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The narwhal. See NARWHAL.

Sēa'ward, *a.* Directed toward the sea. [sea.

Sēa'ward, *adv.* Toward the sea; in the direction of the

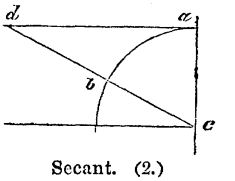
Sēa'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A marine plant of the class of *Algæ*.

Sēa'-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

Se-bā'ceoŭs, *a.* [N. Lat. *sebaceus*, from Lat. *sebum*, tallow.] **1.** Made of, or pertaining to, tallow or fat. **2.** (*Bot.*) Looking like wax, tallow, or grease. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Affording fatty secretions.

Sē'cant, *a.* [Lat. *secans*, p. pr. of *secare*, to cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

Sē'cant, *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another. **2.** (*Trigonometry.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. Thus the line *c d* is the *secant* of the arc *a b*.



Secant. (2.)

Se-çēde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECEDING.] [Lat. *secedere*, *secessum*, from *se*, aside, and *cedere*, to go, to move.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; *especially*, in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.

Se-çēd'er, *n.* One who secedes.

Se-çērn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECERNING.] [Lat. *secernere*, from *se*, aside, and *cernere*, to separate, sift.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To secrete.

Se-çērn'ment, *n.* The process or act of secreting.

Se-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *secessio*. See SECEDE.] **1.** Act of seceding; separation from fellowship or association. **2.** (*U. S. Hist.*) The withdrawal, or attempt to withdraw, from the National Union.

Se-çĕs'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession.

Sĕck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavor.

Se-clūde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECLUDING.] [Lat. *secludere*, *seclusum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into solitude. **2.** To shut out; to prevent from entering; to exclude.

Se-clū'sion, *n.* Act of secluding, or state of seclusion; separation from society or connection.

Syn.— Solitude; separation; withdrawment; retirement; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Sĕc'ond *a.* [Lat. *secundus*, the second, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time. **2.** Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank.

Sĕc'ond, *n.* **1.** One who follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, or the like. **2.** One who attends another for his support and aid; *specifically*, one who acts as another's aid in a duel. **3.** The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* regular division next to the hour or degree. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b.*) The second part in a concerted piece; — often popularly applied to the alto. **5.** *pl.* A coarse kind of flour.

Sĕc'ond, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECONDING.] **1.** To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting; to support; to back; to assist; to forward; to encourage. **2.** *Specifically*, to support, as a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

Sĕc'ond-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree; not primarily.

Sĕc'ond-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, and the like. **2.** Acting by deputation or delegated authority.

Syn.— Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

Sĕc'ond-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place. **2.** (*Astron.*) A satellite. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

Sĕc'ond-er, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *n.* The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *n.* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *a.* **1.** Not original or primary. **2.** Not new; previously possessed or used by another.

Sĕc'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place. [value.

Sĕc'ond-rāte, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or

Sĕc'ond-sīght (-sīt), *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision.

Sē'cre-çy, *n.* **1.** State of being secret; separation; re-

tirement; privacy; concealment. **2.** Fidelity to a secret.

Sē'cret, *a.* [Lat. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere*, to put apart, to separate.] **1.** Separate; hence, hid; concealed from general notice or knowledge. **2.** Kept from general knowledge or solution; known only to one or to few.

Syn.—Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See HIDDEN.

Sē'cret, *n.* **1.** Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge. **2.** A thing not discovered; a mystery. **3.** *pl.* The genital organs.

In secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Sĕc're-ta-ry (44), *n.* [L. Lat. *secretarius*, from Lat. *secretum*, a secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.] **1.** A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. **2.** An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government. **3.** A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire.

Secretary-bird.

Sĕc're-ta-ry-bīrd, *n.* [So called from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which were fancifully thought to resemble pens stuck behind the ear.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of South Africa, with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail.

Sĕc're-ta-ry-shĭp, *n.* The office of a secretary.

Se-crēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECRETING.] [Lat. *secernere*, to separate, p. p. *secretus*, separated, secret, hidden. See SECRET.] **1.** To deposit in a place of hiding; to remove from observation. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To separate by the processes of the vital economy, from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, &c.

Syn.—To conceal; hide. See CONCEAL.

Se-crē'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of secreting; *especially*, production from the general nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy. **2.** The matter secreted. [tion.

Sē'cre-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Produced by animal secre-

Se-crēt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

Se-crēt'ĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being secretive.

Sē'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret or clandestine manner.

Syn.—Privately; privily; latently; covertly.

Sē'cret-ness, *n.* State or quality of being secret.

Sē'cre-to-ry, or **Se-crēt'o-ry**, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

Sĕct, *n.* [Lat. *secta*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off, to separate.] A body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; a school or denomination; *especially*, a religious denomination.

Sec-tā'ri-an (89), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects.

Sec-tā'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party.

Syn.—Heretic; partisan; schismatic. See HERETIC.

Sec-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.

Sĕc'ta-ry, *n.* [See SECT.] A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect.

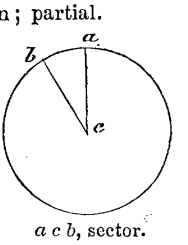
Sĕc'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** Capable of being cut. **2.** (*Min.*) Capable of being cut smoothly.

Sĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sectio*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off.] **1.** Act of cutting, or of separation by cutting. **2.** A part separated from the rest; a division; a portion; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division. (*b.*) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like. (*c.*) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided. **3.** (*Geom.*) The intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid. **4.** Representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile.

Syn.—Part.—The English apply the word *section* to a part or portion of a body of men, as "a *section* of the clergy," "a small *section* of the Whigs," &c. We have no such use of the word in this country, but use it abundantly in a way never known in England, as in the phrases, "the eastern *section* of our country," &c., giving the same sense also to the adjective *sectional*, as, *sectional* feelings, interests, &c. This perhaps arose from our public lands being surveyed and divided into squares of 640 acres each, called *sections*, which has made the term in this sense prevalent throughout the United States.

Sĕc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section; partial.

Sĕc'tor, *n.* [Lat., a cutter, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc. **2.** A mathematical instrument, used for plotting, &c., to any scale. **3.** An astronomical instrument, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer.



a c b, sector.

Sĕc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *secularis*, from *seculum*, a generation, age, the times, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or century. **2.** Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time. **3.** Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly. **4.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Not bound by monastic vows or rules.

Sĕc'u-lar, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

Sĕc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

Sĕc'u-lar-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering secular, or state of being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

Sĕc'u-lar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECULARIZING.] **1.** To convert from regular or monastic into secular. **2.** To convert from spiritual to secular or common use. **3.** To make worldly or unspiritual.

Sĕc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

Sĕc'u-lar-ness, *n.* Quality of being secular; worldliness.

Sĕc'un-dīne, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The second coat of an ovule. **2.** *pl.* (*Obstet.*) The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

Se-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being secured.

Se-cūre', *a.* [Lat. *securus*, from *se*, for *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind. **2.** Over-confident. **3.** Confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt. **4.** Not exposed to danger.

Syn.—Safe; undisturbed; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; careless; heedless; inattentive.

Se-cūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECURING.] **1.** To make safe; to guard; to protect. **2.** To make certain; to assure; to insure. **3.** To make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually. **4.** To get possession of; to make one's self secure of.

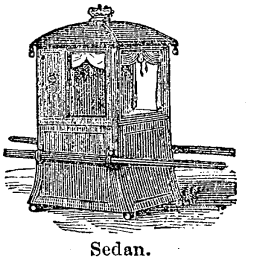
Se-cūre'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

Se-cūre'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being secure; confidence of safety; want of vigilance.

Se-cū'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition of being secure; as, (*a.*) Freedom from apprehension, anxiety, or care. (*b.*) Overcarelessness; negligence. (*c.*) Freedom from risk; safety. **2.** That which secures or makes safe; *specifically*, (*a.*) Something given or deposited to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like. (*b.*) One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, and the like.

Syn.—Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge.

Se-dăn', *n.* [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.



Sedan.

Se-dāte', *a.* [Lat. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare*, to allay, calm.] Unruffled by passion.

Syn.—Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious.

Se-dāte'ly, *adv.* In a sedate manner; soberly.

Se-dāte'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being sedate; freedom from agitation; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

Sĕd'a-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *sedare*. See SEDATE.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; *specifically*, allaying irritability and irritation.

Sĕd'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain.

Sĕd'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sedentary.

Sĕd'en-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** Accustomed to sit much or long. **2.** Requiring much sitting. **3.** Passed for the most part in sitting.

Sĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *secg*, Ir. & Gael. *seisg*, W. *hêsg*.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds.

Sĕdġ'y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sĕd'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *sedimentum*, from *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid.

Syn.—Settlings; lees; dregs; feculence.

Sĕd'i-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of, matter that has subsided.

Se-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *seditio*, from *se*, *sed*, aside, and *itio*, a going, from *ire*, *itum*, to go.] The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority.

Syn.—Insurrection; tumult; uproar; riot; rebellion; revolt. See INSURRECTION.

Se-dĭ'tion-a-ry (-dĭsh'un-), *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

Se-dĭ'tioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, sedition. **2.** Tending to excite sedition. **3.** Turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition.

Se-dĭ'tioŭs-ly (-dĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a seditious manner.

Se-dĭ'tioŭs-ness (-dĭsh'us-), *n.* The quality of being seditious; disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law, or the act of doing so.

Sĕd'litz Pow'dersz (108). [From *Sedlitz*, in Bohemia.] Certain aperient powders which are dissolved separately in water, and, when mixed, form an effervescing drink.

Se-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEDUCED (se-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEDUCING.] [Lat. *seducere*, from *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty. **2.** To induce to surrender chastity.

Syn.—To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; inveigle. See ALLURE.

Se-dūçe'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of seducing; seduction. **2.** The means employed to seduce.

Se-dū'çer, *n.* One who seduces; *specifically*, one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman.

Se-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being seduced or led astray.

Se-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; *specifically*, the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity. **2.** That which seduces; means of leading astray.

Se-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Tending to lead astray.

Se-dū'li-ty, *n.* [Lat. *sedulitas*. See *infra*.] Quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry.

Sĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, from *sedere*, to sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious.

Syn.—Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitted.

Sĕd'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously.

Sĕd'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

See, *n.* [From Lat. *sedes*, a seat, from *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. **2.** The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. **3.** The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff. **4.** The pope or court of Rome.

See, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW; *p. p.* SEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEING.] [A.-S. *seon*, for *sehwan*, Goth. *saihvan*, Icel. *sîa*.] **1.** To perceive by the eye. **2.** To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of. **3.** To regard or look to; to take care of; to beware. **4.** To have an interview with; *especially*, to make a call upon; to visit. **5.** To fall in with; to meet or associate with. **6.** To make acquaintance with; to experience.

Syn.—To behold; discern; perceive; descry.

See, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of sight. **2.** To have intellectual apprehension. **3.** To be attentive; to pay regard; to give heed.

Seed, *n.* [A.-S. *sæd*, from *sâwan*, to sow; Goth. *seds*, *seths*, Icel. *sâd*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The embryo, with its envelop or envelops, or the matured ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The generative fluid of the male; semen. **3.** That from which any thing springs; first principle. **4.** The principle of production. **5.** Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. **6.** Race; generation; birth.

Seed, *v. i.* **1.** To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. **2.** To shed the seed.

Seed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEDING.] To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow

Seed'-bŭd, *n.* (*Bot.*) The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

Seed'-cāke, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seed'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seedş'man, *n.*; *pl.* SEEDŞ'MEN. A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.

Seed'-tĭme, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

Seed'-vĕs'sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) The case which contains the seeds; a pod.

Seed'y, *a.* [*compar.* SEEDIER; *superl.* SEEDIEST.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds. **2.** Old and worn out; poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed. [*Colloq.*]

See'ing, *p. pr.*, but commonly regarded as a *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; inasmuch as; since.

Seek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEKING.] [A.-S. *sêcan*, *sêcean*, *sæcan*, Goth. *sôkjan*, Icel. *sökia*, from A.-S. *sacan*, to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka*, allied to Lat. *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To go in search or quest of; to try to find. **2.** To endeavor to find or gain by any means.

Seek, *v. i.* **1.** To make search or inquiry. **2.** To endeavor; to attempt; to strive.

Seek'er, *n.* **1.** One who seeks; an inquirer. **2.** One of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

Seel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEELING.] [Fr. *siller*, *ciller*, from *cil*, Lat. *cilium*, an eyelash.] **1.** To render incapable of seeing by sewing the eyelids together. **2.** Hence, to shut the eyes of; to render blind.

Seem, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEMING.] [Prov. Eng. *seem*, to think, imagine; O. Eng. *seem*, to become, befit; A.-S. *sêman*, to judge, appease; Goth. *samjan*, to please; Icel. *sôma*, to become, beseem.] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance.

Syn.—To appear; look.—To *appear* has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun *appears*; to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm *seems* to be coming. "The story *appears* to be true" means that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; "the story *seems* to be true" means it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true.

Should seem, *would seem*.—These phrases differ only in strength. We use "*should seem*" when the case is so strong as to render the inference almost a *necessary* one; we use "*would seem*" to express a prevailing *semblance* or probability, with perhaps a slight implication that the case may be otherwise. Mr. Pickering supposed "*would seem*" to be a peculiarity of America; it is used, however, by English writers in the sense given above.

Seem'er, *n.* One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance. [of.

Seem'ing, *p. a.* Appearing like; having the semblance

Syn.—Apparent; specious. See APPARENT.

Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance. [sibly.

Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; apparently; ostensi-

Seem'ing-ness, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

Seem'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency.

Seem'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SEEMLIER; *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] [From *seem*, v. t.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

Syn.—Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

Seen, *p. p.* of *see*. See SEE.

Seer, *n.* [From *see*.] A person who foresees events; a prophet.

See'sąw, *n.* [Prob. a reduplication of *saw*, expressing the motion to and fro, in the act of sawing.] **1.** A play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down. **2.** A board adjusted for this purpose. **3.** A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

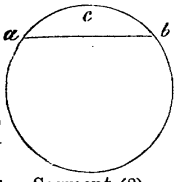
See'sąw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEESAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEESAWING.] To move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

See'saw, *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seethe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (SOD, *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEETHING.] [A.-S. *seódhan*, *siódhan*, O. H. Ger. *siudan*, Icel. *siôda*.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.

Seethe, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil.

Sĕg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *segmentum*, from *secare*, to cut, cut off.] **1.** One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a section; a portion. **2.** (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; *especially*, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



Segment (2). *a b*, chord; *a c b*, segment.

Sĕg're-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEGREGATING.] [Lat. *segregare*, *segregatum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock or herd, from *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd.] To separate from others; to set apart.

Sĕg're-gā'tion, *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting.

Seïd'lĭtz (sīd'lits). See SEDLITZ.

Sēign-ēu'rĭ-al (seen-yu̯'-), *a.* [Fr., from *seigneur*. See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. **2.** Vested with large powers; independent.

Sēign'ior (seen'yur), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, O. Fr. *seignor*, from Lat. *senior*, elder, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, old.] A lord; the lord of a manor; — the English equivalent of the Spanish *Señor* and Italian *Signor*, titles of address corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*

Grand Seignior, the sultan of Turkey.

Sēign'ior-a̤ge (seen'yur-, 45), *n.* **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; *specifically*, a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to a mint to be coined. **2.** Profit or percentage, as the money paid on a copy-right by a publisher to an author. [*Eng.*]

Sēign'ior-y (seen'yur-ў), *n.* **1.** Power or authority of a lord; dominion. **2.** A lordship; a manor.

Sēine (seen), *n.* [Fr. *seine*, A.-S. *segene*, It. & Lat. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] A large net for catching fish.

Sēiş'in, *n.* The same as *seizin*. See SEIZIN.

Sēiz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.

Sēize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEIZING.] [From O. H. Ger. *sazjan*, to set, *bi-sazjan*, to occupy, to seize.] **1.** To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To come upon suddenly. **4.** To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. **5.** (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together, as ropes.

Syn. — To catch; grasp; clutch; snatch; apprehend; arrest; take; capture.

Sēiz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, seizes.

Sēiz'in, *n.* [See SEIZE.] **1.** (*Law.*) Possession of an estate of freehold. **2.** The thing possessed; possession.

Sēiz'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who seizes, or takes possession.

Sēiz'ūre, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and violent grasp or gripe. **2.** Retention within one's grasp or power; possession. **3.** Thing laid hold of or possessed.

Se-jū'gous, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis* (sc. *currus*), a team of six horses, from *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke, team.] (*Bot.*) Having six pairs of leaflets.

Sē'lăh, *n.* [Heb., from *sâlâh*, to repose, to be silent.] (*Script.*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring very frequently in the Psalms; by some supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song; by others, to call special attention to the subject.

Sĕl'dŏm, *adv.* [A.-S. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*, O. H. Ger. *seltan*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Se-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELECTING.] [Lat. *seligere*, *selectum*, from *se*, aside, apart, and *legere*, to gather.] To choose and take from a number; to pick out; to cull.

Se-lĕct', *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence.

Syn. — Selected; chosen; picked; choice.

Se-lĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of selecting, or state of being selected; choice, by preference, from many others. **2.** That which is selected; something chosen or culled; also, the collection of things culled.

Se-lĕct'măn, *n.*; *pl.* SE-LĔCT'MEN. [From *select* and *man*.] A town officer chosen annually, in the New England States, to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c.

Se-lĕct'ness, *n.* State of being select or well chosen.

Se-lĕct'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who selects or chooses.

Sĕl'e-nīte, *n.* [Lat. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), from σελήνη, the moon; — so called from a resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.] (*Min.*) A variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses.

Sĕl'e-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of the surface of the moon.

Sĕlf, *n.*; *pl.* SĔLVES. [A.-S. *silf*, *sylf*, *self*, *seolf*, Icel. *sjálfr*, O. H. Ger. *selb*, Goth. *silba*, *silbô*, prob. contracted from *si-liba*, from *sik*, one's self, and *lip*, body, life, having one's own body.] **1.** The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual. **2.** Hence, personal interest, or love of private interest.

☞ *Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*. It is also used reflexively.

Sĕlf'-a-bāse'ment, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

Sĕlf'-a-būse', *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's own person or powers. **2.** Masturbation; onanism.

Sĕlf'-con-çēit', *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

Sĕlf'-con-çēit'ed, *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain; puffed up; conceited.

Sĕlf'-cŏn'fi-dençe, *n.* Confidence in one's own opinion or powers, without extraneous aid; self-reliance.

Sĕlf'-cŏn'scioŭs, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. **2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. **3.** Estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance.

Sĕlf'-con-trōl', *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self.

Sĕlf'-de-fĕnse', } *n.* The act of defending one's own
Sĕlf'-de-fĕnçe', } person, property, or reputation.

Sĕlf'-de-nī'al, *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Sĕlf'-es-teem', *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Sĕlf'-ex-ĭst'ent (-egz-), *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.

Sĕlf'-gŏv'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** The government of one's self; self-control. **2.** Hence, government by the mass of the nation, or the people; democracy.

Sĕlf'-ĭn'ter-est, *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Sĕlf'ish, *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others.

Sĕlf'ish-ly, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Sĕlf'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness.

Syn. — See SELF-LOVE.

Sĕlf'-lŏve (-lŭv), *n.* The love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.

Syn. — Selfishness. — The term *self-love* is used in a twofold sense: (1.) It denotes that longing for *good* or for *well-being* which actuates the breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every special desire. In this sense, it has no moral quality, being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil. (2.) It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense, it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it. *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, &c., which is sought or indulged at the expense and to the injury of others.

Sĕlf'-māde, *a.* Made by one's self.

Self-made man, a man who has risen from poverty, ignorance, or obscurity, to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by means of his own talents or energies.

Sĕlf'-pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un *or* poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind.

Sĕlf'-re-prōach', *n.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self.

Sĕlf'-sāme, *a.* Precisely the same; the very same; identical.

Sĕlf'-suf-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; hence, haughty; overbearing.

Sĕlf'-wĭll, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

Sĕlf'-willed', *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others.

Sĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELLING.] [A.-S. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to sell; Goth. *saljan*, Icel. *selia*.] **1.** To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money. **2.** Hence, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray. **3.** To impose upon or betray; to make a fool of; to cheat.

Sĕll, *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling. **2.** To be sold.

Sĕll, *n.* An imposition or trick, as in a case where confidence has been reposed, or expectation excited.

Sĕl'lan-ders, **Sĕl'len-ders**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *solandres*, *solandre*.] (*Far.*) A skin disease on the front of a horse's hock, owing to a want of cleanliness.

Sĕll'er, *n.* One who sells; a vender.

Sĕl'vage, **Sĕl'vedge**, *n.* [Prob. from *self* and *edge*, as if its own proper edge.] The edge of cloth, woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling; list.

Sĕlves, *pl.* of *self*. See SELF.

Sĕm'a-phōre, *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, a sign, and φέρειν, to bear.] An apparatus for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance; a telegraph.

Sĕm'a-phŏr'ic, **Sĕm'a-phŏr'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a semaphore, or to semaphores; telegraphic.

Sĕm'blançe, *n.* [Fr. from *sembler*, to seem, resemble, from Lat. *similare*, *simulare*, to imitate, from *similis*, like, resembling.] **1.** Seeming; appearance; show; form. **2.** Likeness; resemblance; similitude.

Sē'men, *n.* [Lat., from the root *se*, whence *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*, to sow.] Seed, especially the male generative product of animals; sperm.

Se-mĕs'ter, *n.* [Ger., from Lat. *semestris*, half-yearly, fr. *sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month.] A period or term of six months. [*Ger. Universities.*]

Sĕm'ĭ-ăn'nu-al (-ăn'yu-), *a.* Half yearly.

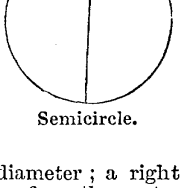
Sĕm'ĭ-ăn'nu-al-ly (-ăn'yu-), *adv.* Every half year.

Sĕm'ĭ-ăn'nu-lar (-ăn'yu-), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle; half-round.

Sĕm'i-brēve, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note, of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note*. It is the longest note now in general use.

Sĕm'ĭ-chō'rus, *n.* [Lat. *semichorus*, Gr. ἡμιχόριον.] (*Mus.*) A short chorus performed by a few singers.

Sĕm'ĭ-çĭr'cle, *n.* **1.** The half of a circle. **2.** A body in the form of half of a circle.



Semicircle.

Sĕm'ĭ-çĭr'cu-lar, *a.* Having the form of half of a circle.

Sĕm'ĭ-cō'lon (110), *n.* A point or sentential mark [;] used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration.

Sĕm'ĭ-dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference; a radius.

Sĕm'ĭ-dī-ăph'a-noŭs, *a.* Half or imperfectly diaphanous or transparent; translucent.

Sĕm'ĭ-flū'id, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

Sĕm'ĭ-lū'nar, **Sĕm'ĭ-lū'nate**, *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

Sĕm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] **1.** Pertaining to seed. **2.** Contained in seed; holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle.

Syn. — Germinal; radical; rudimental; original.

Sĕm'i-nā'rĭ-an, **Sĕm'i-na-rĭst**, *n.* *specifically*, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

Sĕm'i-na-ry (44), *n.* [Lat. *seminarium*, from *seminarius*, belonging to seed, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] An institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the branches of learning.

Sĕm'i-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of sowing. **2.** (*Bot.*) Natural dispersion of seeds.

Sĕm'i-nĭf'ic, **Sĕm'i-nĭf'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, and *facere*, to make.] Forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.

Sĕm'ĭ-ôr'di-nate, *a.* (*Conic Sections.*) The half of an ordinate. See ORDINATE.

Se-mĭp'e-dal, *a.* Containing a half foot.

Sĕm'ĭ-quā'ver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Sĕm'ĭ-sphĕr'ic, **Sĕm'ĭ-sphĕr'ic-al**, *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere.

Se-mĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the family of nations or languages of which the Hebrews, the Syrians, and the Arabs are the chief members; — so called because in the Bible genealogies they are chiefly ranked as descendants of Shem, the son of Noah.

Sĕm'ĭ-tōne, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale.

Sĕm'ĭ-tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

Sĕm'ĭ-vow'el, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel. (*b.*) The sign representing such a sound.

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper*, always.] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Future duration without end.

Sĕmp'stress, *n.* See SEAMSTRESS.

Sĕn'a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni*, each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Sĕn'ate, *n.* [Lat. *senatus*, from *senex*, *senis*, old, an old man.] An assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, &c., and invested with a share in the government; as, (*a.*) (*Anc. Rome.*) A body of elders chosen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority. (*b.*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States. Hence, in general, a legislative body; a state council.

Senate-house, a house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

Sĕn'a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.

Sĕn'a-tō'rĭ-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or becoming a senator or a senate. **2.** Entitled to elect a senator. [*Amer.*]

Sĕn'a-tō'rĭ-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

Sĕn'a-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Sĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENDING.] [A.-S. *sendan*, Goth. *sandjan*, Icel. *senda*, allied to Goth. *sinth*, A.-S. *sidh*, way, journey.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch. **2.** To procure the going, carrying, transmission, &c., of. **3.** To emit; to cast; to throw; to hurl. **4.** To commission or direct to go and act. **5.** To cause to happen; to inflict. **6.** To grant; to bestow.

Sĕnd, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger.

Se-nĕs'çençe, *n.* [From Lat. *senescens*, p. p. of *senescere*, to grow old, inch. form of *senere*, to be old.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

Se-nĕs'çent, *a.* Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time.

Sĕn'es-çhal (sĕn'e-shal; *formerly* sĕn'es-kal, 95), *n.* [L. Lat. *seniscalcus*, *siniscalcus*, O. Ger. *senescalc*, *seneschalt*, from the root *sin*, signifying strength, duration, age (cf. Lat. *senex*, *senis*, old), and *scalc*, *scalh*, a servant.] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

Sē'nīle, *a.* [Lat. *senilis*, from *senex*, *senis*, old; an old man.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

Se-nĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being senile; old age.

Sēn'ior (seen'yur), *a.* [Lat. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, old.] **1.** More advanced in age or rank; elder. **2.** Belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools.

Sēn'ior, *n.* **1.** One who is older than another. **2.** One older in office; one prior in grade or rank. **3.** An aged person. **4.** One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; — also, one in the third year of his course at a professional school.

Sen-ĭŏr'i-ty (seen-yŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth. **2.** Priority or superiority in office or rank.

Sĕn'nā, *n.* [Ar. *sanâ* or *senâ*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, and especially its leaves, which last are largely used in medicine as a cathartic.

Sĕn'night (sĕn'nit), *n.* [Contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight*, from *fourteennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Se-nŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six, and *oculus*, eye.] Having six eyes.

Sĕn'sate, **Sĕn'sā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *sensatus*, gifted with sense, intelligent, from *sensus*, sense.] Perceived by the senses.

Sen-sā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *sensus*, sense.] **1.** An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the organs of sense. **2.** Agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects not corporeal or material. **3.** A state of excited interest or feeling.

Syn.— Perception.— The distinction between *sensation* and *perception*, when used in mental philosophy, may be thus stated: If I simply *smell* a rose, I have a *sensation;* if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a *perception*. Thus the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling.

Sen-sā'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sensations. **2.** Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sen-sā'tion-al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed.

Sĕnse, *n.* [Lat. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel.] **1.** Perception by the bodily organs; sensation; feeling. **2.** Perception through the intellect; apprehension; discernment; appreciation. **3.** Perception, or the capacity of gaining a knowledge of the exterior world by means of the bodily organs; — often used in the pl., and especially of the five senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning. **5.** Judgment; notion; opinion. **6.** Meaning; import; signification.

Common sense, "such ordinary complement of intelligence, that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish."

Syn.— Understanding; reason.— Some philosophers have given a technical signification to these terms, which may here be stated. *Sense* is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case, it is called the *outer*, in the second, the *inner*, sense. *Understanding* is the logical faculty, i. e., the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. *Reason* is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction. These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day.

Sĕnse'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible. **2.** Wanting appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility. **3.** Destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid. **4.** Contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish.

Sĕnse'less-ly, *adv.* In a senseless manner.

Sĕnse'less-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity.

Sĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive. **2.** The capacity of the soul to exercise, or to be the subject of, emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion. **3.** Acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy. **4.** That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

Syn.— Taste; susceptibility; feeling. See TASTE.

Sĕn'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus*, sense.] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence, also, perceptible to the mind. **2.** Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects. **3.** Easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents. **4.** Perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded. **5.** Having moral perception. **6.** Possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense.

Syn.— Intelligent; wise.— We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding, *i. e.*, who discriminates readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions. The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in matters of practical concern; of the *intelligent* man, in subjects of intellectual interest.

Sĕn'si-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility. **2.** Intelligence; reasonableness.

Sĕn'si-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses. **2.** With intelligence or good sense.

Sen-sĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sensificus*, from *sensus*, sense, and *facere*, to make.] Producing sensation.

Sĕn'si-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Having sense or feeling. **2.** *Especially*, having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected. **3.** Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved. **4.** Pertaining to, or depending on, sensation.

Sĕn'si-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

Sĕn'si-tĭve-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sensitive; acute sensibility.

Sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

Sen-sō'ri-ŭm, } *n.* [From Lat. *sentire*, *sensum*, to dis-
Sĕn'so-ry, } cern or perceive by the senses.] **1.** The whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations. **2.** An organ of sense.

Sĕn'so-ry, *a.* Of, or connected with, the sensory, or with sensation.

Sĕn'su-al (sĕn'shu-al), *a.* [Lat. *sensualis*, from *sensus*, sense.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception. **2.** Carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of appetite. **3.** Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous. **4.** Pertaining or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophical doctrine.

Sĕn'su-al-ĭsm (sĕn'shu-al-), *n.* **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; sensuality. **2.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations; sensationalism.

Sĕn'su-al-ĭst (sĕn'shu-al-), *n.* One given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses.

Sĕn'su-ăl'i-ty (sĕn'shu-), *n.* Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sĕn'su-al-ize (sĕn'shu-al-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENSUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENSUALIZING.] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sĕn'su-al-ly (sĕn'shu-al-), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sĕn'su-oŭs (sĕn'shu-), *a.* Pertaining to, or addressing, the senses; connected with sensible objects.

Sĕn'tençe, *n.* [Lat. *sententia*, for *sentientia*, from *sentire*, to discern by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think.] **1.** An opinion; a decision; *especially*, a philosophical or theological opinion. **2.** (*Law.*) In the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge. **3.** (*Gram.*) A combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought.

Sĕn'tençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENTENCED (sĕn'tĕnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENTENCING.] To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom.

Sen-tĕn'tial, *a.* **1.** Comprising sentences. **2.** Pertaining to a sentence, or full period.

Sen-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.

Sen-tĕn'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Sen-tĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being sententious.

Sĕn'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ent), *a.* [Lat. *sentiens*, p. pr. of *sentire*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] Having a faculty of sensation and perception.

Sĕn'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ent), *n.* One who has the faculty of perception.

Sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* [From Lat. *sentire*, to perceive, feel, think.] **1.** A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing. **2.** The decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. **3.** A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; a toast. **4.** Sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

Syn.— Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling.— An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth. *Feeling* describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers. *Sentiment* (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence it is more appropriate to speak of our religious *sentiments* than *opinions*, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings. The word *sentiment*, in the singular, leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Abounding with sentiments or reflections. **2.** Hence, having an access of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender.

Syn.— Romantic.— *Sentimental* usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; *romantic*, a vice of the imagination. The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment, and gazing on the creations which he has made. One who is *sentimental* is apt to be laughed at; one who is *romantic* not unfrequently falls into fatal errors.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ĭsm, *n.* Character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

Sĕn'ti-mĕn-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-īze, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

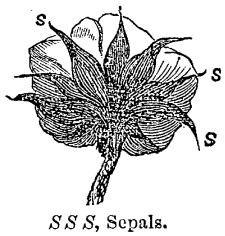
Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

Sĕn'ti-nel, *n.* [From Lat. *sentina*, bottom of a ship, where filthy water collects, and which the *sentinator* was obliged to watch, and take care of, on account of the seawater continually entering; afterward transferred from the navy to the army.] (*Mil.*) A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise.

Sĕn'try, *n.* [Abbreviated and corrupted from *sentinel*.] **1.** A soldier on guard; a sentinel. **2.** Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Sĕn'try-bŏx, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

Sē'pal, *n.* [N. Lat. *sepalum*.] (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx.



S S S, Sepals.

Sĕp'a-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being separable.

Sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.

Sĕp'a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being separable.

Sĕp'a-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEPARATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEPARATING.] [Lat. *separare*, *separatum*, from *se*, aside, and *parare*, to make ready, prepare.] **1.** To part in any manner. **2.** To sever, as by an intervening space; to hold apart. **3.** To set apart; to select from among others.

Syn. — To part; disunite; sever; disjoin; divide; disconnect.

Sĕp'a-rāte, *v. i.* To part; to become disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other.

Sĕp'a-rate (45), *a.* **1.** Divided from another or others; disconnected; separated. **2.** Unconnected; not united; distinct. **3.** Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

Sĕp'a-rate-ly, *adv.* In a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly.

Sĕp'a-rate-ness, *n.* The state of being separate.

Sĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of separating; disjunction. **2.** State of being separate; disunion; disconnection. **3.** Chemical analysis. **4.** Disunion of married persons.

Syn. — Divorce. — In England, a distinction is made between a *separation* and a *divorce* in the proper sense of the term. The former may be granted by the Ecclesiastical Court, but allows neither of the parties to marry again; the latter can be granted only by a special act of Parliament.

Sĕp'a-ra-tĭsm, *n.* Disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

Sĕp'a-ra-tĭst, *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; *especially*, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged.

Syn. — A dissenter; a non-conformist; a schismatic; a sectary.

Sĕp'a-rā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, separates or disjoins; a divider.

Sĕp'a-ra-to-ry (50), *n.* **1.** A chemical vessel for separating liquors. **2.** A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Se-pawn', *n.* A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water; hasty pudding. [*Local, Amer.*]

Sē'pi-a, *n.; pl.* ***SĒ'PI-Æ***. [Lat., from Gr. σηπία, the cuttle-fish or squid.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The cuttle-fish. **2.** A pigment, formerly supposed to be prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish; Indian ink.

Sē'poy, *n.* [Hind. *sipahee*.] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of a European power.

Sĕpt, *n.* [A.-S. *sib*, consanguinity, alliance; O. H. Ger. *sippea*, M. H. Ger. *sippe*, *sipt*, Icel. *sift*, line of consanguinity.] A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; — used of the races or families in Ireland.

Sĕpt'an'gle, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

Sept-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

Sep-tĕm'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *septem*, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.] The month following August; the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January.

Sĕp'ten-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Lasting seven years.

Sep-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *septennis*, from *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Continuing seven years. **2.** Happening once in every seven years.

Sep-tĕn'tri-on, *n.* [Lat. *septentrio*, the northern regions, the north, *septentriones*, the seven stars near the north pole, called the Great Bear, or those called the Little Bear, properly, the seven plow-oxen, because they were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it, fr. *septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plow-ox.] The north or northern regions. [northern.

Sep-tĕn'tri-on-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the north;

Sĕp'tic, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικός, from σήπειν, to make pu-
Sĕp'tic-al, } trid.] Having power to promote putrefaction.

Sep-tĭf'lu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing in seven streams.

Sĕp'ti-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having seven sides.

Sep-tĭll'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *septem*, seven.] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION.

Sep-tĭn'su-lar, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, island.] Consisting of seven islands.

Sĕp'tu-ăġ'e-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Sĕp'tu-ăġ'e-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *septuagenarius*, from *septuageni*, seventy each, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old.

Sĕp'tu-ăġ'e-na-ry, *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

Sĕp'tu-a-ġĕs'i-mȧ, *n.* [From Lat. *septuagesimus*, the seventieth, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] (*Eccl.*) The third Sunday before Lent; — so called because it is seventy days before Easter.

Sĕp'tu-a-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Sĕp'tu-a-ġĭnt, *n.* [From. Lat. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament; — so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two, interpreters.

Sĕp'tum, *n.; pl.* ***SĔP'TA***. [Lat., an inclosure, hedge, fence, from *sepire*, to hedge in, to inclose.] A partition; *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Bot.*) A partition that separates the cells of the fruit. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) A partition which separates two cavities.

Sĕp'tu-ple, *a.* [Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς, late Lat. *septuplum*, a septuple.] Seven times as much; sevenfold.

Sĕp'tu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEPTUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEPTUPLING.] To multiply by seven.

Sĕp'ul-cher, } *n.* [Lat. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, from
Sĕp'ul-chre, } *sepelire*, to bury.] A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose; a grave; a tomb.

Se-pŭl'cher, }
Se-pŭl'chre, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

Se-pŭl'chral, *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

Sĕp'ul-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] Act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Se-quā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, *sequacis*, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. **2.** Having or observing logical sequence.

Sē'quel (sē'kwel), *n.* [Lat. *sequela*, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation. **2.** Consequence; event.

Sē'quençe, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** State or quality of being sequent; succession. **2.** That which follows or succeeds; consequence. **3.** (*Mus.*) A succession of similar harmonic steps.

Sē'quent, *a.* [Lat. *sequens*, p. pr. of *sequi*, to follow; It. *seguente*.] Following; succeeding.

Se-quĕs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEQUESTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEQUESTERING.] [Lat. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe keeping, from Lat. *sequester*, a depositary, trustee.] **1.** (*Law.*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till he has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. **2.** To take from or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person. **3.** To set apart; to separate from other things.

Se-quĕs'ter, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

Se-quĕs'tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being sequestered.

Se-quĕs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEQUESTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEQUESTRATING.] To sequester.

Sĕq'ues-trā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Civil* & *Common Law.*) Act of separating or setting aside a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it. (*Chancery.*) A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, till he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court. (*Eccl. Law.*) A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree. (*International Law.*) The seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy. **2.** State of being separated or set aside; retirement; seclusion from society.

Sĕq'ues-trā'tor, *n.* [Lat. See *supra.*] **1.** One who sequesters property. **2.** One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Sē'quin, *n.* [It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint, from Ar. *sekkah*, *sikkah*, a die, a stamp.] A gold coin of Italy worth about $2.30, and of Turkey worth about $1.85.

Se-răgl'io (-răl'yo), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, an inclosure of palisades, from It. *serrare*, to shut, from L. Lat. *serra*, Lat. *sera*, a bar for fastening doors; afterward used for the Per. *serâï*, a palace.] **1.** The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem. **2.** Hence, a harem; and hence, a house of debauchery.

Sĕr'aph, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* SĔR'APHS; Heb. *pl.* *SĔR'A-PHĬM.* [From Heb. *sâraph*, to burn, to be eminent.] An angel of the highest order.

Se-răph'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, becoming or suit-
Se-răph'ic-al, } able to, a seraph; angelic; sublime. **2.** Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

Sĕr'a-phĭm, *n. pl.* [See SERAPH.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy; — sometimes improperly written *seraphims*, as in the common English version of the Bible.

Sĕr'aph-īne, *n.* [From *seraph.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of the organ kind whose sounding parts are metallic reeds.

Se-răs'kiēr, *n.* [Per. *ser'asker*, from *ser*, head, chief, and Ar. *asker*, an army.] A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire.

Sēre, *a.* Dry; withered; sear. See SEAR.

Sĕr'e-nāde', *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, It. *sera*, evening, from Lat. *serus*, late.] (*Mus.*) Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, especially to a lady.

Sĕr'e-nāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SERENADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERENADING.] To entertain with nocturnal music.

Sĕr'e-nāde', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

Se-rēne', *a.* [Lat. *serenus.*] **1.** Clear and calm; fair; bright. **2.** Unruffled; undisturbed.

☞ *Serene* is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as, *serene* highness; most *serene.*

Se-rēne'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a serene manner; calmly; quietly. **2.** With unruffled temper; coolly.

Se-rēne'ness, *n.* State of being serene; serenity.

Se-rĕn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. **2.** Calmness of mind.

Sērf (14), *n.* [Fr. *serf*, Lat. *servus.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry.

Syn. — Slave. — A *slave* is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way; a *serf* is usually one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, though in some countries *serfs* are mere slaves.

Sērf'dŏm, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

Sērge, *n.* [Low Lat. *sargia*, *sargium*, from Lat. *sericus*, silken; originally a silken stuff.] A woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen.

Ser'ġean-cy (sär'jen-sy *or* sēr'jen-sy), *n.* The office of a sergeant; sergeantship.

Ser'ġeant (sär'jent *or* sēr'jent), *n.* [From Lat. *serviens*, p. pr. of *servire*, to serve.] [Written also *serjeant.*] **1.** Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred. **2.** (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c. **3.** A lawyer of the highest rank. [*Eng.*]

Ser'ġeant-at-ärms' (sär'- *or* sēr'-), *n.* (*Legislative Bodies.*) An officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses.

Ser'ġeant-mā'jor (sär'- *or* sēr'-), *n.* (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

Ser'ġeant-shĭp (sär'jent-shĭp *or* sēr'jent-shĭp), *n.* The office of a serjeant.

Sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts.

Sē'ri-al, *n.* A work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Sē'ri-ā'tim, *adv.* [Lat.] In regular order.

Se-rī'ceoŭs (-rĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *sericeus*, equiv. to *sericus*, silken, *sericum*, Seric stuff, silk, from *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

Sē'rĭēs (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz, 89), *n.* [Lat. *series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. **3.** (*Math.*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law.

Sē'ri-o-cŏm'ic, } *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness
Sē'ri-o-cŏm'ic-al, } and comicality.

Sē'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *serius.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile. **2.** Really intending what is said; being in earnest. **3.** Important; not trifling. **4.** Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger.

Syn. — Grave; solemn; weighty. See GRAVE.

Sē'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

Sē'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity.

Ser'jeant, *n.* A sergeant. See SERGEANT.

Sĕr'mon (14), *n.* [Lat. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speaking, discourse, from *serere*, *sertum*, to join, connect, i. q. *serta oratio*, a connected speech.] **1.** A discourse delivered in public, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. **2.** Hence, a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof.

Sĕr'mon-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SERMONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERMONIZING.] To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach.

Sĕr'mon-īz'er, *n.* One who sermonizes.

Se-roon' } (-rōōn'), *n.* [Fr. *serron*, Sp. *seron*, a hamper,
Se-rōōn' } pannier, augm. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] **1.** A bale or package of skin or leather for drugs or the like. **2.** (*Com.*) A weight, varying with the substance to which it is applied.

Se-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; serum. **2.** A fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

Sē'roŭs, *a.* [See SERUM.] **1.** Thin; watery; like whey; said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part; also, of the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane. **2.** Pertaining to serum.

Sĕr'pent, *n.* [Lat. *serpens*, *serpentis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens*, p. pr. of *serpere*, Gr. ἕρπειν, to creep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground. **2.** Figuratively, a subtle or malicious person. **3.** A species of firework having a serpentine motion. **4.** (*Astron.*) A certain constellation. **5.** (*Mus.*) A bass wind instrument; — so called from its form.

Sĕr'pen-tīne, *a.* Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral.

Sĕr'pen-tīne, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral or rock usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

Sĕr'rate, } *a.* [Lat. *serratus*, from *serra*, a saw.]
Sĕr'rā-ted, } Notched on the edge, like a saw.

Sĕr'ra-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *serratura*, a sawing, from *serrare*, to saw.] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of any thing.

Sē'rum, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. ὀρός, or ὀ̓ρρός.] (*Physiol.*) (*a.*) The liquid portion of the blood, after the separation of the coagulum or clot. (*b.*) A fluid of similar nature exuded from the blood-vessels.

Sērv'ant, *n.* [Lat. *serviens*, p. pr. of *servire.*] **1.** One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily. **2.** One in a state of subjection. **3.** A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.

Your humble servant, your obedient servant, phrases of civility, used more especially in closing a letter, and expressing the willingness of the speaker or writer to do service to the person addressed.

Syn. — Serf; menial; drudge; slave.

Sĕrve (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERVING.] [Lat. *servire*, from Lat. *servus*, a servant or slave.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of; *specifically*, to render spiritual obedience and worship to. **2.** To be subservient or subordinate to; to minister to. **3.** To attend at meals. **4.** Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, distribute; as, a portion of any thing, especially of food prepared for eating. **5.** To do the duties required in or for. **6.** To contribute or conduce to; to be left sufficient for; to satisfy. **7.** To treat; to behave one's self to.

To serve an attachment, execution, &c., (*Law*), to levy it. — *To serve a process* or *writ*, to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — *To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued. — *To serve a rope* (*Naut.*), to wind something, as spun-yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent friction.

Syn. — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Sĕrve, *v. i.* **1.** To be a servant or slave. **2.** To wait; to attend. **3.** To discharge the requirements of an office or employment; *specifically*, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c. **4.** To be of use; to be sufficient; to answer.

Sĕr'vĭçe, *n.* **1.** Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command. **2.** Labor performed for another; assistance or kindness rendered; office. **3.** Official religious duty performed. **4.** A musical composition for use in churches. **5.** Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; hence, *specifically*, military or naval duty. **6.** Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. **7.** Profession of respect uttered or sent. **8.** A set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table. **9.** (*Naut.*) The materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, &c. **10.** (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, the European mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

Sĕr'vĭçe-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; beneficial; advantageous. **2.** Prepared for rendering service; hence, active; diligent; officious.

Sĕr'vĭçe-a-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being serviceable; beneficialness. **2.** Readiness to do service; diligence.

Sĕr'vĭçe-a-bly, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

Sĕr'vĭle, *a.* [Lat. *servilis*, from *servire*, to serve.] **1.** Pertaining to, or befitting, a servant or slave; slavish; mean. **2.** Held in subjection; dependent. **3.** Meanly submissive; cringing; fawning. **4.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Not belonging to the original root. (*b.*) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel.

Sĕr'vĭle-ly, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.

Sĕr'vĭle-ness, } *n.* State or quality of being servile; the
Ser-vĭl'i-ty, } condition of a slave or bondman; slavish deference.

Syn. — Slavery; baseness; obsequiousness.

Sĕr'vĭng-māid, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

Sĕr'vi-tor, *n.* [Lat., from *servire*, to serve.] **1.** A servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent. **2.** (*University of Oxford.*) An undergraduate, who is partly supported by the college funds. They formerly waited at table.

Sĕr'vi-tor-shĭp, *n.* Office or condition of a servitor.

Sĕr'vi-tūde (14), *n.* [Lat. *servitudo*, from *servire*, to serve; *sĕrvus*, a slave.] **1.** State of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master; service; slavery; bondage. **2.** (*Law.*) A right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person, for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

Sĕs'a-me, *n.* [Lat. *sesamum*, *sesama*, Gr. σήσαμον, σησάμη, Ar. *simsim*.] (*Bot.*) An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

Ses-quĭp'e-dal, } *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis*, from *ses-*
Ses-quĭp'e-dā'li-an, } *qui*, one and a half, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously or derisively applied to long words.

Sĕs'sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis*, low, dwarf, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Attached without any sensible projecting support. **2.** (*Bot.*) Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a footstalk.

Sĕs'sion, *n.* [Lat. *sessio*, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Act of sitting, or state of being seated. **2.** Actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business. **3.** The time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business.

Sĕs'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

Sĕss'-pōōl, *n.* [From A.-S. *sess*, a settle, a seat, *sessian*, to settle, sit. Cf. CESS-POOL.] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of water conveyed in drains; a cess-pool.

Sĕs'tęrçe, *n.* [Lat. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), from *sestertius*, two and a half, from *semis*, half, and *tertius*, third.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses; — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents.

☞ The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces, equal to about $40.

Sĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SETTING.] [A.-S. *settan*, Goth *satjan*, Icel. *setia*. Cf. *sit*, of which *set* is prop. the causative verb.] **1.** To cause to sit; to seat; to make to assume a specified position; to place; to put; to fix. **2.** To attach to; to put or place on. **3.** To put in a condition or state; to cause to be. **4.** To make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To cause to stop; to obstruct; hence, to embarrass. (*b.*) To determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff or rigid. (*c.*) To plant. (*d.*) To fix, as a precious stone in metal; hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off. (*e.*) To convert into curd. **5.** To appoint; to assign. **6.** To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To put in due order, as an instrument. (*b.*) To extend, as the sail of a ship. (*c.*) To give a pitch to, as a tune. (*d.*) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb. **7.** To stake at play; to wager; to risk. **8.** To adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing. **9.** To variegate with objects placed here and there.

Sĕt, *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down. **2.** To strike root; to begin to germinate. **3.** To become fixed or rigid. **4.** Hence, to congeal or concrete. **5.** To have a certain direction in motion; to move on; to tend. **6.** To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog. **7.** To apply one's self.

Sĕt, *p. a.* **1.** Fixed; firm; obstinate. **2.** Regular; uniform; formal. **3.** Established; prescribed.

Sĕt, *n.* **1.** Act of setting; descent below the horizon. **2.** That which is set, placed, or fixed; as, (*a.*) A young plant for growth. (*b.*) (*Mech.*) Permanent change of figure, in consequence of pressure. **3.** A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit. **4.** A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like; a clique. **5.** Direction or course.

Syn. — Pair; collection; series. See PAIR.

Se-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *seta*, a bristle.] **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the slender form of a bristle.

Se-tĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *seta*, bristle, and *gerere*, to bear.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Covered with bristles.

Sĕt'-ŏff, *n.* **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset. **2.** A decoration; an ornament. **3.** (*Law.*) A counter-claim; a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand. **4.** (*Arch.*) The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness.

Syn. — Offset. — *Offset* originally denoted "that which branches off or projects," as a shoot from a tree, but has long been used in America in the sense of *set-off*, or equivalent. This use is beginning to obtain in England, though Macaulay uses *set-off*, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers. *Set-off* is the appropriate term in legal proceedings.

Sē'ton (*colloq.* sē'tn), *n.* [Lat. *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle.] (*Surg.*) A few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued.

Se-tōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta*, bristle.]
Sē'tous, } (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the surface set with bristles; bristly.

Set-tee', *n.* [From *set.*] A long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

Sĕt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets. **2.** A sporting dog of the hound kind, that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid.

Setter (2).

Sĕt'ting, *n.* **1.** Act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. **2.** Act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon. **3.** (*a.*) Something set in or inserted. (*b.*) That in which something, as a gem, is set. **4.** The direction of a current, sea, or wind.

Sĕt'tle (sĕt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *sitel, setel, setl*, from *sittan*, to sit.] **1.** A wide step or platform lower than some other part. **2.** A bench with a high back.

Sĕt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SETTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SETTLING.] [From *set.*] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable, hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To establish in business, in situation, and the like. (*b.*) To establish in the pastoral office. [*Amer.*] **2.** To render quiet, clear, and the like; to still. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To clear of dregs and impurities; to render pure or clear. (*b.*) To restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition. **3.** To cause to sink; to lower; to depress. **4.** To free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant. **5.** To adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance. **6.** To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.

Syn. — To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

Sĕt'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's self; to assume a lasting form or condition. **2.** *Specifically*, to fix one's place or residence; to take up habitation; also, to be established in an employment or profession. **3.** To become quiet or clear; to become dry and hard, as the ground after rain or frost; to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid. **4.** To sink gradually; to subside. **5.** To become calm; to cease from agitation. **6.** To adjust differences or accounts.

Sĕt'tle-ment (sĕt'tl-), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) Establishment in business, condition, or the like; ordination or installation as pastor. (*b.*) Establishment of inhabitants; colonization. (*c.*) Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts. (*d.*) Bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction. (*e.*) (*Law.*) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; as, (*a.*) Matter that subsides; settlings; lees; dregs. (*b.*) A colony newly established; a place settled. (*c.*) The sum secured to a person; *especially*, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage. **3.** (*Law.*) A settled place of abode; residence; legal residence.

Sĕt'tler, *n.* **1.** One who settles. **2.** *Especially*, one who establishes himself in a colony; a colonist.

Sĕt'tling, *n.* **1.** Act of making a settlement. **2.** Act of subsiding, as lees. **3.** Adjustment of differences. **4.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Sĕt'-tọ, *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, or the like.

Sĕv'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [A.-S. *seofon, seofan, seofen*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *sibun*, allied to Lat. *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά, Skr. *saptan.*] One more than six.

Sĕv'en, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six. **2.** A symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sĕv'en-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

Sĕv'en-nīght (sĕn'nīt, 101), *n.* A week; the period of seven days and nights.

Sĕv'en-teen, *a.* [A.-S. *seofontîne*, i. e., *seven-ten.*] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

Sĕv'en-teen, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and seven. **2.** A symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Sĕv'en-teenth, *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixteenth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts.

Sĕv'en-teenth, *n.* **1.** One of seventeen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the sixteenth.

Sĕv'enth (sĕv'nth), *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts.

Sĕv'enth, *n.* **1.** One of seven equal parts. **2.** One next in order after the sixth. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above. (*b.*) A certain chord.

Sĕv'enth-ly, *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sĕv'en-ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Sĕv'en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of seventy equal parts. **2.** One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Sĕv'en-ty (sĕv'n-tў), *a.* [A.-S. *seofontig.*] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

Sĕv'en-ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of seven times ten. **2.** A symbol representing seventy units.

Sĕv'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEVERING.] [From Lat. *separare*. See SEPARATE.] **1.** To separate, as one from another. **2.** To cut or break open or apart. **3.** To keep distinct or apart; to make a distinction respecting. **4.** (*Law.*) To part possession of.

Syn. — To divide; part; disjoin; distinguish; discriminate; except; disunite; disconnect.

Sĕv'er, *v. i.* **1.** To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. **2.** To be parted or rent asunder.

Sĕv'er-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *separalis*. See *supra.*] **1.** Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; single. **2.** Diverse; different; various. **3.** Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; diverse; sundry.

Sĕv'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

Sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

Sĕv'er-ançe, *n.* Act of severing or dividing; separation.

Se-vēre', *a.* [*compar.* SEVERER; *superl.* SEVEREST.] [Lat. *severus.*] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; externally sedate. **2.** Very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government. **3.** Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard. **4.** Difficult to be endured.

Syn. — Strict; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; rigorous; hard; rough; harsh; censorious; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel. See STRICT.

Se-vēre'ly, *adv.* In a severe manner; gravely; rigidly; strictly; painfully; extremely; fiercely.

Se-vēre'ness, *n.* State or quality of being severe; severity.

Se-vĕr'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being severe; as, (*a.*) Gravity or austerity; extreme strictness. (*b.*) Quality or power of distressing or paining. (*c.*) Extreme coldness or inclemency. (*d.*) Harshness; cruel treatment. (*e.*) Exactness; rigorousness. (*f.*) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEWED; *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEWING.] [A.-S. *siwian, seowian, suwan*, Goth. *siujan*, allied to Lat. *suere.*] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

Sew (sō), *v. i.* To practice sewing.

Sew'aġe (sū'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer; sewerage. **2.** A systematic arrangement of sewers; sewerage.

Sew'er (sū'er), *n.* [From O. Eng. *sew*, to drain, fr. A.-S. *sîhan*, contr. *seón*, to strain, filter, flow down, descend, O. H. Ger. *sîhan*, Icel. *sîa.*] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground.

Sew'er (sū'er), *n.* [From O. Eng. *sew*, to follow, to bring on and remove meat at table, O. Fr. *sevre, sievre, seure, sieure, suire, sivre, siure*, N. Fr. *suivre*, from Lat. *sequi.*] An upper servant who set on and removed the dishes at a feast.

Sew'er (sō'er), *n.* One who sews, or uses a needle.

Sew'er-aġe (sū'er-, 45), *n.* **1.** Construction of a sewer. **2.** The system of sewers in a city, town, &c.; the general drainage of a place by sewers. **3.** The materials collected in, and discharged by, sewers; sewage.

Sĕx, *n.* [Lat. *sexus.*] **1.** The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female. **2.** One of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female. **3.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate. (*b.*) One of the groups founded on this distinction. **4.** Womankind; females; — so used by way of emphasis.

Sĕx'a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person of the age of sixty years.

Sex-ăġ'e-na-ry, or **Sĕx'a-ġe-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *sexagenarius*, from *sexageni*, sixty each, from *sexaginta*, sixty.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sĕx'a-ġĕs'i-mȧ, *n.* [Lat. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta*, sixty.] (*Eccl.*) The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sĕx'a-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sex-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *sexangulus*, sexangular, from *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal. [*Rare.*]

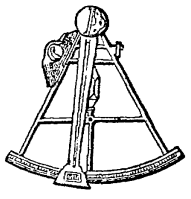
Sex-ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

Sex-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexennis*, from *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

Sĕx'fid, } *a.* [Lat. *sex*, six, and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave
Sĕx'i-fid, } or split.] (*Bot.*) Six-cleft; divided into six parts.

Sĕx'tain, *n.* [It. *sestina*, from Lat. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

Sĕx'tant, *n.* [Lat. *sextans*, *sextantis*, the sixth part of an as, from *sex*, six.] **1.** (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle. **2.** An instrument of reflection for measuring angular distances between objects, especially at sea.


Sextant.

Sĕx'tile, *n.* [From Lat. *sextus*, the sixth, from *sex*, six.] (*Astrol.*) Aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs, marked thus, ⚹.

Sex-till'ion (seks-tĭl'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *sex*, six, *sextus*, the sixth.] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, or the number expressed by a unit with 36 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with 21 ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION.

Sĕx'to-dĕç'i-mō, *a.* [Lat. *sextusdecimus*, the sixteenth, from *sextus*, the sixth, *sex*, six, and *decimus*, the tenth, *decem*, ten.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of sheets so folded.

Sĕx'to-dĕç'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* SĔX'TO-DĔÇ'I-MŌS. [See *supra*.] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages. **2.** The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 16mo., 16°.

Sĕx'ton, *n.* [Contr. from *sacristan*, q. v.] An under officer of the church, who takes care of the vessels, vestments, &c., of the church, attends on the officiating clergyman, digs graves, and the like.

Sĕx'ton-shĭp, *n.* The office of a sexton.

Sĕx'tu-ple, *a.* [Low Lat. *sextuplus*.] **1.** Six times as much; sixfold. **2.** (*Mus.*) Having six parts.

Sĕx'u-al (sĕk'shu-al), *a.* [Lat. *sexualis*, from *sexus*, sex.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

Sĕx'u-al-ĭst (sĕk'shu-), *n.* (*Bot.*) One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants.

Sĕx'u-ăl'i-ty (sĕk'shu-), *n.* The state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

Shăb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHABBING.] [See SCAB, 3.] To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.

Shăb'bi-ly, *adv.* [From *shabby*.] In a shabby manner; meanly; raggedly.

Shăb'bi-ness, *n.* The quality of being shabby; meanness; raggedness.

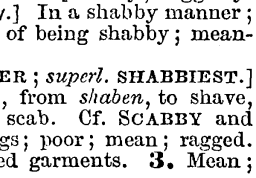
Shăb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SHABBIER; *superl.* SHABBIEST.] [D. *schabbig*, H. Ger. *schabig*, from *shaben*, to shave, scratch, *schabe*, a shaving tool, scab. Cf. SCABBY and SCAB.] **1.** Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged. **2.** Clothed with ragged or soiled garments. **3.** Mean; paltry; despicable.

Shăck, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shack*, to shake, to shed, the grain left after gleaning. See SHAKE.] **1.** Liberty of winter pasturage. **2.** Grain left after harvest or gleaning; fallen mast or acorns. **3.** A shiftless fellow; a vagabond.

Shăck'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHACKLING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to join by a link or chain, as rail-road cars. **2.** To confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action; to impede.

Shăck'le, *n.* [Generally in the pl.] [A.-S. *scacul*, *sceacul*, a shackle, from *scacan*, to shake.] **1.** A fetter; gyve; chain. **2.** Hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action. **3.** A link for connecting railroad cars.

Shăd, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Prov. Ger. *schade;* Ir. & Gael. *sgadan*, W. *ysgadan*, a herring. Cf. SKATE.] (*Ichth.*) A fish, highly prized for food.


Shad.

Shăd'dock, *n.* [Said to be so called from Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange.

Shāde, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, *scado*, *sceadu*, *scad*, *scead*, Goth. *skadus*, Icel. *skuggi*, W. *ysgawd*, allied to Gr. σκία, a shade, shadow, σκότος, darkness.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to the interception of the rays of light. **2.** Darkness; obscurity. **3.** An obscure place; a secluded retreat. **4.** Protection; shelter; cover. **5.** Figure of any thing formed by interception of the rays of light; a shadow. **6.** The soul, after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost. **7.** (*Paint.*) The darker portion of a picture. **8.** Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter. **9.** A very minute difference; degree. **10.** A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.

Shāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHADING.] **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light. **2.** To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. **3.** To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. **4.** To paint in obscure colors; to darken. **5.** To mark with gradations of light or color.

Shād'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

Shād'i-ness, *n.* State of being shady; umbrageousness.

Shăd'ōw, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, gen. *scaduwes*. See SHADE.] **1.** Shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body which intercepts the rays of light. **2.** Darkness; shade; obscurity. **3.** Obscure place; secluded retreat; shelter. **4.** The darker or less illuminated part of a picture. **5.** That which follows or attends a person or thing, like a shadow. **6.** An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; hence, mystical representation; type. **7.** Something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery.

Shăd'ōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHADOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHADOWING.] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade. **2.** To protect; to screen from danger. **3.** To paint in obscure colors. **4.** To mark with slight gradations of color or light; to shade. **5.** To represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; hence, to represent typically. **6.** To cloud; to darken.

Shăd'ōw-y, *a.* **1.** Full of shade; serving to shade. **2.** Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy. **3.** Faintly light. **4.** Faintly representative; typical. **5.** Unsubstantial; unreal.

Shād'y, *a.* [*compar.* SHADIER; *superl.* SHADIEST.] **1.** Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade. **2.** Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Shăft, *n.* [A.-S. *sceaft*, *scaft*, O. H. Ger. *scaft*, Icel. *skapt*, allied to Lat. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπος.] **1.** A body of a long cylindrical shape; the cylindrical, column-shaped part of any thing. **2.** Hence, the stem of an arrow; and hence, an arrow; a missile weapon. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The body of a column. (*b.*) The part of a chimney above the roof. (*c.*) The spire of a steeple. **4.** The handle of a weapon. **5.** The stem, or stock, of a feather or quill. **6.** The pole or one of the thills of a carriage. **7.** (*Mach.*) A bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves. **8.** [Upper Ger. *schaft*, H. Ger. *schacht*, allied to Gr. σκάφος, that which is dug, a trench, a pit, σκάπτειν, to dig.] (*Mining.*) A well-like excavation in the earth, through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface.

Shăg, *n.* [A.-S. *sceacga*, a bush of hair, that which is rough or shaggy, Icel. *skegg*, the beard.] **1.** Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair. **2.** A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

Shăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAGGING.] **1.** To make rough or hairy. **2.** To make shaggy; to deform.

Shăg'bărk, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of hickory; — so called from its shaggy bark; called also *shellbark*. (*b.*) The nut of this tree; a hickory-nut.

Shăg'ged-ness, } *n.* State of being shagged or shaggy;
Shăg'gi-ness, } roughness, with long, loose hair or wool.

Shăg'gy, *a.* [*compar.* SHAGGIER; *superl.* SHAGGIEST.] [From *shag*, n.] **1.** Rough with long hair or wool. **2.** Rough; rugged.

Sha-green', *n.* [From Turk. & Per. *sagrî*, the back of a horse or other beast of burden, the leather of a horse's back, the skin of a certain fish.] A kind of leather prepared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations.

Shāh, *n.* [Per. *shâh*, a king, sovereign, prince.] The king or monarch of Persia.

Shāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAKING.] [A.-S. *scacan*, *sceacan*, Icel. *skaka*, A.-S. *ofscacan*, to escape.] **1.** To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate. **2.** To weaken the stability of; to endanger. **3.** To cause to waver; to impair the resolution of. **4.** To give a tremulous note to; to trill. **5.** To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of.

Shāke, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

Shāke, *n.* **1.** A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid

motion one way and the other; agitation. **2.** A fissure or rent in timber. **3.** A fissure in rock or earth. **4.** (*Mus.*) A rapid alternation of two tones represented on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill.

Shāk'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that shakes or agitates. **2.** One of a sect of Christians, popularly so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship.

Shāk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SHAKIER; *superl.* SHAKIEST.] **1.** Full of shakes, slits, or clefts; unsound; wanting in cohesion. **2.** Shaking or trembling.

Shāle, *n.* [Ger. *schale*. See SHELL.] **1.** A shell or husk; a cod or pod. **2.** (*Geol.*) A fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure.

Shăll, *v. i. & auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD.] [A.-S. *scal, sceal*, I am obliged, imp. *scolde, sceolde*, inf. *sculan, scealan*, Goth. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skulda*, Icel. *skulu*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skuldi*.] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go; he *shall* go. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. It is also employed in the language of prophecy. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will*. "I *shall* go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included. In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed. After a conditional conjunction, as *if, whether, shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply. *Should* is every where used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation. See WILL.

Shal-lōōn', *n.* [From *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A certain kind of worsted stuff.

Shăl'lop, *n.* [H. Ger. *schaluppe, schlupe*, from *schlüpfen*, to glide, to slip. Cf. SLOOP.] (*Naut.*) A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

Shal-lŏt', *n.* [See ESCHALOT and SCALLION.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant resembling the garlic; eschalot.

Shăl'lōw, *a.* [*compar.* SHALLOWER; *superl.* SHALLOWEST.] [From the noun.] **1.** Having little depth; shoal. **2.** Slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound. **3.** Simple; ignorant; superficial; emptiness; silliness.

Shăl'lōw, *n.* [From *shelf*, 2.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf.

Shăl'lōw-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being shallow; want of depth. **2.** Superficialness of intellect; emptiness; silliness.

Shăm, *n.* [See *infra*.] Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints.

Syn. — Delusion; imposture; feint; humbug.

Shăm, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skammr*, O. H. Ger. *scamm*, short, *skemmî*, shortness, *skemman*, to shorten; Icel. *skemma*, to shorten, corrupt. Cf. also SHAME.] False; counterfeit; pretended.

Shăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMMING.] **1.** To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat. **2.** To obtrude by fraud or imposition. **3.** To imitate; to ape.

Shăm, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive.

Shä'man, *n.*; *pl.* SHÄMANS. [From Per. & Hind. *shaman*, pl. *shamanân*, an idolater.] A wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

Shä'man-ĭsm, *n.* The superstitious religion of the northern nations of Asia, consisting in a belief in evil spirits, and in the influence of magic spells and rites.

Shä'man-ĭst, *n.* A believer in, or adherent to, Shamanism.

Shăm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMBLING.] [Cf. O. D. *schampelen*, to slip, *schampen*, to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Shăm'bleş, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *scamol, scamul, scamel, sceamol, sceamel*, a bench, form, stool, from Lat. *scamnum*, dim. *scabellum*, from *scandere*, to climb, ascend.] The place where butcher's meat is sold.

Shāme, *n.* [A.-S. *scamu, sceamu*, Icel. *skömm, skam*, O. H. Ger. *scama*.] **1.** A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; hence, decency; decorum. **2.** Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor. **3.** The cause or reason of shame. **4.** The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

For shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you.

Syn. — Reproach; ignominy; disgrace.

Shāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMING.] **1.** To make ashamed. **2.** To cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonor; to disgrace.

Shāme'fāced (-fāst), *a.* Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

☞ "*Shamefaced* was once *shamefast*, like *steadfast*, but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography."

Shāme'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation. **2.** Raising shame in others.

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

Shāme'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

Shāme'less, *a.* Destitute of, or indicating an absence of, shame; wanting modesty.

Syn. — Impudent; brazen-faced; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

Shāme'less-ly, *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

Shāme'less-ness, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

Shām'er, *n.* One who, or that which, makes ashamed.

Shăm'my, *n.* [See CHAMOIS.] A kind of leather prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, and much esteemed for its softness and pliancy.

Sham-pōō', *v. t.* [Hind. *tshâmpnâ*, to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath. **2.** To wash thoroughly and rub the head of, with soap or a soapy preparation.

Shăm'rock, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog, seamar*.] (*Bot.*) A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shăn̲k, *n.* [A.-S. *scanc, sceanc*, O. H. Ger. *scinca, scinkel*.] **1.** The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; hence, sometimes the bone of the leg; the whole leg. **2.** Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved.

Shăn'ty, *n.* [Said to be from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A mean dwelling; a temporary building; a hut.

Shāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED, or SHAPEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAPING.] [A.-S. *scapan, sceapan, sceppan*, Goth. *skapan, skapjan*, Icel. *skapa, skepia*.] **1.** To form or create; to make; to produce. **2.** To mold or make into a particular form. **3.** To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct. **4.** To image; to conceive; to beget.

Shāpe, *n.* **1.** Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance. **2.** That which has form or figure. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words.

Syn. — Make; figure; form; guise.

Shāpe'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form.

Shāpe'less-ness, *n.* The state of being shapeless.

Shāpe'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SHAPELIER; *superl.* SHAPELIEST.] Having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

Shärd, *n.* [A.-S. *sceard*, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, share, part.] **1.** A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance. **2.** The hard wing-case of a beetle.

Shâre, *n.* [A.-S. *scär, scear, scer*, O. H. Ger. *scaro, scar*.] The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

Shâre (4), *n.* [A.-S. *scearu, scaru*.] **1.** A certain portion; a part; a division. **2.** *Especially*, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number. **3.** One of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.

Shâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARING.] [A.-S. *scerian, scirian, scyrian*, from *sceran*. See *supra*.] **1.** To part among two or more; to divide. **2.** To partake or enjoy with others.

Shâre, *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion.

Shâre'-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

Shâr'er, *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; a partaker.

Shark.

Shärk, *n.* [Lat. *carcharus*, Gr. καρχαρίας, so called from its

sharp teeth, from κάρχαρος, with sharp or jagged teeth.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A cartilaginous fish having a long, round body, tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous granules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck. The mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth. **2.** A rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper. [*Low.*]

Shärk, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities. [*Low.*]

Shärk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHARKED (shärkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARKING.] **1.** To play the petty thief; to swindle. **2.** To live by shifts and stratagems.

Shärk'er, *n.* One who lives by sharking.

Shärp, *a.* [*compar.* SHARPER; *superl.* SHARPEST.] [A.-S. *scearp*, Icel. *skarpr*, O. H. Ger. *scarf*, from the root of *shear*.] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; peaked or ridged. **3.** Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; keen; penetrating. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) High in pitch. (*b.*) Raised a semitone in pitch. (*c.*) So high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. **5.** Very trying to the feelings. **6.** Cutting in language or import. **7.** Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification. **8.** Violent; impetuous. **9.** Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; not dull. **10.** Keenly attentive to one's own interest. **11.** Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, as certain consonants; whispered.

Syn.—Keen; acute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

Shärp, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An acute sound; *especially*, a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch. (*b.*) The character [♯] which directs that a note be thus raised.

2. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly.

Shärp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHARPED (shärpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARPING.] **1.** To make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen. **2.** (*Mus.*) To raise above the proper pitch; *especially*, to raise a semitone above the natural tone.

Shärp'en (shärp'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHARPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARPENING.] [A.-S. *scerpan*, *scyrpan*.] To make sharp; as, (*a.*) To give a keen edge or fine point to. (*b.*) To render more quick or acute in perception. (*c.*) To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. (*d.*) To make more eager. (*e.*) To make more pungent and painful. (*f.*) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. (*g.*) To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing. (*h.*) To make more tart or acid; to make sour. (*i.*) (*Mus.*) To raise, as a sound by means of a sharp.

Shärp'en, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

Shärp'er, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains.

Syn.—Swindler; cheat; deceiver. See SWINDLER.

Shärp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Shärp'ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being sharp, in any of its senses.

Shärp'-sĕt, *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; ravenous.

Shärp'-shōōt'er, *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

Shärp'-sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* **1.** Having quick or acute sight. **2.** Of quick discernment or acute understanding.

Shärp'-wĭt'ted, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Shās'ter, } *n.* A treatise for authoritative instruction
Shās'trā, } among the Hindoos; *especially*, a treatise containing religious instructions and precepts.

Shăt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHATTERING.] [A.-S. *scateran*.] **1.** To break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split. **2.** To disorder; to derange; to render unsound.

Shăt'ter, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments.

Shăt'ter, *n.* A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or broken; — used generally in the plural. [pieces.

Shăt'ter-y, *a.* Easily breaking and falling into many

Shāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, or SHAVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAVING.] [A.-S. *scafan*, Icel. *skafa*, Goth. *skaban*, allied to Lat. *scabere*.] **1.** To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface covering of. **3.** To cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices. **4.** To skim along or near the surface of. **5.** To strip; to fleece.

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [*Colloq.*]

Shāve, *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard in a bargain; to cheat.

Shāve, *n.* **1.** A thin slice; a shaving. **2.** A cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving. **3.** An exorbitant cutting down or discount on a note, &c., for cash in hand. [*Amer.*] **4.** A tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.

Shāve'ling, *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk, or other person of a religious order.

Shāv'er, *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** One who is close in bargains; a cheat. **3.** One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer. **4.** A little fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Shāv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of paring the surface. **2.** A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

Shawl, *n.* [Per., Hind., and Turk. *shâl*.] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Shawm, *n.* [From Lat. *calamus*, a reed, reed-pipe.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use.

Shē, *pron.* [*nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER, or HERS; *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIR, or THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.] [A.-S. *seó*, *héo*, Goth. *si*, A.-S. m. *se*, *he*. The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root. See HER.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to. **2.** A woman; a female; — used humorously as a noun.

Shēaf, *n.*; *pl.* SHĒAVES. [A.-S. *sceâf*, from *scûfan*, *sceófan*, to shove.] **1.** Stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together. **2.** Any similar bundle or collection.

Shēaf, *v. i.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

Shēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (SHORE, *obs.*); *p. p.* SHEARED, or SHORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEARING.] **1.** To cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument. **2.** To cut or clip from a surface.

Shēar, *n.* [From the verb.] **1.** *pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. **2.** Any thing in the form of shears. *Especially*, an apparatus for raising heavy weights, as, the lower masts of ships. It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackles.

Shēar'er, *n.* One who shears.

Shēar'ling, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Shēar'-steel, *n.* Steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments.

Shēath, *n.* [A.-S. *scædh*, *sceâdh*, O. H. Ger. *sceida*, Icel. *skeidhir*, pl., prob. from Skr. *tshid*, to cover.] **1.** A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. **2.** Any thin covering for defense or protection.

Shēathe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEATHING.] **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard. **2.** To fit or furnish with a sheath. **3.** To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper. **4.** To cover or line.

Shēath'er, *n.* One who sheathes.

Shēath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes; *especially*, the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

Shēave, *n.* [O. D. *schijve*, orb, disk, wheel, N. D. *schijf*, H. Ger. *scheibe*. Cf. SHIVE.] A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

Shĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEDDING.] [A.-S. *sceddan*, O. H. Ger. *scutian*, *scuttan*.] **1.** To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out; *especially*, to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; diffuse. **2.** To throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like. **3.** To cause to flow off without penetrating.

Shĕd, *v. i.* To let fall the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope.

Shĕd, *n.* [Sw. *skydd*, a defense, *skydda*, to protect, to shelter. Cf. SHADE.] A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; a hut.

Shĕd'der, *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out.

Sheen, *a.* [A.-S. *scîne*, *scîn*, *scêne*, bright, splendid, beautiful, O. H. Ger. *scôni*, Goth. *skauns*. See SHINE.] Bright; glittering; showy. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheep, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. *scæp*, *scêp*, *sceâp*, O. H. Ger. *scâf*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. **2.** The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Sheep'-cŏt, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

Sheep'-hook, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess.

Sheep'ish-ly, *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

Sheep'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

Sheep's'-eye (-ī), *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance. [sheep.

Sheep'-shear'er, *n.* One who shears the wool from

Sheep'-shear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** Time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

Sheep'-skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.

Sheep'-walk (-wawk), *n.* Pasture for sheep.

Sheer, *a.* [A.-S. *scîr*, *scyr*, Icel. *skîr*, *skîrr*, *skär*, Goth. *skeirs*.] **1.** Separate from any thing foreign; pure; clear. **2.** Being only what it seems to be; simple; mere. **3.** Clear; thin. **4.** Perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEERING.] [See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside.

Sheer, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. (*b.*) The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

Sheet, *n.* [A.-S. *scête*, *scyte*, from *scéotan*, to shoot, dart, cast, extend.] In general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture, next to the body. (*b.*) A broad piece of paper, folded or unfolded. (*c.*) *pl.* Hence, a book or pamphlet. (*d.*) A broad expanse of water, or the like. (*e.*) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance.

Sheet, *n.* [Ger. *schote*. See *supra*.] (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

Sheet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEETING.] **1.** To fold in a sheet. **2.** To cover as with a sheet. **3.** To draw or expand, as a sheet.

Sheet'-anch'or, *n.* [O. Eng. *shoot-anchor*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. **2.** Hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

Sheet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Shēik (sheek), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh*, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief, from *shâkha*, to grow or be old.] A chief, a lord, a man of eminence; — so called among the Arabians and Moors.

Shĕk'el (shĕk'l), *n.* [Heb., from *shâkal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, equal in weight to about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 62½ cents.

She-kī'nah, *n.* [Heb., presence of God, from *shâkan*, to inhabit.] (*Jewish Hist.*) That miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence.

Shĕl'drāke, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *sheld*, variegated, and *drake*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck somewhat resembling a goose in its shape, and found in Europe. It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white.

Shĕlf, *n.*; *pl.* SHĔLVES. [A.-S. *scelfe*, *schylfe*.] **1.** A board, or platform, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, &c. **2.** A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.

Shĕlf'y, *a.* Abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

Shĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *scell*, Icel. *skél*. See SCALE.] **1.** A hard outside covering; *especially*, that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, usually external, but sometimes internal. (*b.*) The hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c. **3.** (*Mil.*) A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes; a bomb. **4.** Any frame-work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in. **5.** Hence, outward show without inward substance. **6.** An instrument of music, as a lyre. **7.** *pl.* The husks of the cacao-nut, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c.

Shĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELLING.] **1.** To strip or break off the shell of; or, to take out of the shell. **2.** To separate from the ear. **3.** To throw shells or bombs upon; to bombard.

Shĕll, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat. **2.** To cast the shell or exterior covering.

Shĕl'lăc, } *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates,
Shĕll'-lăc, } after being melted and strained.

Shĕll'-bärk, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark.

Shĕll'-fĭsh, *n.* An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, &c., or crustaceous, as in the lobster.

Shĕll'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

Shĕll'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with shells. **2.** Consisting of shells, or of a shell.

Shĕl'ter, *n.* [See SHIELD.] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. **2.** Hence, one who protects; a guardian. **3.** State of being covered and protected.

Syn. — Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection; defense; security.

Shĕl'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELTERING.] **1.** To furnish a shelter for; to cover from harm or injury. **2.** To betake to cover, or a safe place; — used reflexively. **3.** To cover from notice.

Syn. — To shield; to protect; to disguise.

Shĕl'ter, *v. i.* To take shelter.

Shĕl'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection.

Shĕl'tie, *n.* A Shetland pony; one of a breed of small ponies; — so called from Shetland, where they originated.

Shĕlve, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside with a view to prevent reappearance.

Shĕlve, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELVING.] To incline; to be sloping.

Shĕlv'y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

Shĕp'herd (shĕp'erd), *n.* [From *sheep* and *herd*.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep. **2.** A rural lover. **3.** The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation.

Shĕp'herd-ess (shĕp'erd-), *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rustic lass.

Shĕr'bet, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, *shorbet*, *sharbat*, properly one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from *shariba*, to drink.] A drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste.

Shĕrd, *n.* A fragment. See SHARD.

Shĕr'iff, *n.* [O. Eng. *shereve*, A.-S. *scir-gerêfa*, *scire-gerêfa*, from *scir*, *scire*, a shire, and *gerêfa*, a reeve. See REEVE.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

☞ The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States, it is mostly ministerial.

Shĕr'iff-al-ty, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.
Shĕr'iff-shĭp, } See SHRIEVALTY.
Shĕr'iff-wĭck, }

Shĕr'ry, *n.* A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; — so called from *Xeres*, near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made.

Shew (shō), }
Shewed (shōd), } See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.
Shewn (shōn), }

☞ The use of *shew* for *shewed* or *showed*, common in some parts of the United States, is a gross vulgarism, which can not be too carefully avoided.

Shĭb'bo-leth, *n.* [Heb *shibbôleth*, an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the letter שׁ, *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See *Judges*, xi. and xii. **2.** Hence, that which distinguishes one party from another; usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

Shĭēld, *n.* [A.-S. *scild*, *sceld*, *scyld*, Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skiöldr*, from *skyla*, to cover, to defend.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm; a buckler. **2.** Any thing which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. **3.** Figuratively, a person who protects or defends. **4.** (*Bot.*) A little colored cup or line, with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. **5.** (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. **6.** (*Mining.*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

Shiēld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIELDING.] To cover as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect.

Shĭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIFTING.] [A.-S. *sciftan*, to divide, to order, declare, appoint, to verge, decline, drive away; Icel. *skipta*, to divide, distribute, change.] **1.** To change; to alter. **2.** To transfer from one place or position to another. **3.** To put off or out of the way by some expedient. **4.** To change, as clothes. **5.** To dress in fresh clothes.

Shĭft, *v. i.* **1.** To vary from one point or direction to another; to change about; to move. **2.** To change one's occupation or principles. **3.** To change one's clothes, especially the under garments. **4.** To satisfy one's wants by changing. **5.** To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose.

Shĭft, *n.* **1.** A turning from one thing to another; a change; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty. **2.** A temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; a trick to escape detection or evil. **3.** An under garment; *especially*, a woman's under garment; a chemise.

To make shift, to contrive for the moment; to manage.

Shĭft'er, *n.* One who shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cozener.

Shĭft'less, *a.* Characterized by failure, through negligence or incapacity, to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success.

Shĭft'less-ness, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

Shil-lā'lah, } *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be
Shil-lā'ly, } from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks. [*Irish.*]

Shĭl'ling, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *scilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, probably from A.-S. *scillan*, to sound.] **1.** An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about 24 cents. **2.** In the United States, a denomination of money differing in value, relatively to the dollar, in different states, but below that of the English shilling in all; as, in New York, one eighth of a dollar or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in New England, one sixth of a dollar, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents; — a term used in trade, though no corresponding coin exists.

Shī'lōh, *n.* [Heb. *shîlôh*, i. e., quiet, rest, from *shâlâh*, to rest.] (*Script.*) The Messiah; — so called by Jacob on his death-bed. See Gen. xlix. 10.

Shī'ly, *adv.* See SHYLY.

Shĭm'mer, *v. i.* [A.-S. *scimerian*, from *scîmian*, *scîman*, to glitter.] To shine faintly; to gleam; to glisten; to glimmer.

Shĭm'mer, *n.* A gleaming; a glimmering.

Shĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *scinu*, Ger. *schiene*.] The fore part of the leg, especially of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee.

Shĭn, *v. t.* To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone. [*Colloq. or low. Amer.*]

Shĭn'dy, *n.* [a riot. An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row;

Shīne, *v. i.* [*imp.* SHONE, or SHINED; *p. p.* SHONE, or SHINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHINING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., & O. H. Ger. *scînan*, Goth. *skeinan*, Icel. *skina*.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light. **2.** To be lively and animated; to be brilliant. **3.** To be glossy or bright, as silk. **4.** To be gay, splendid, or beautiful. **5.** To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished.

Shīne, *n.* **1.** Fair weather. **2.** State of shining; brightness; splendor; luster; gloss; polish. **3.** A liking for a person; a fancy. [*Colloq.*]

Shīn'er, *n.* **1.** That which shines; as, a bright piece of money. [*Cant.*] **2.** (*Ichth.*) A brilliant, small freshwater fish of the minnow kind.

Shī'ness, *n.* See SHYNESS.

Shĭn'gle (shĭng'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *shingle* and *shindle*, Lat. *scindula*, *scandula*, from *scindere*, to split.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise, used in covering buildings, especially the roof. **2.** (*Geol.*) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, on shores and coasts.

Shĭn'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHINGLING.] **1.** To cover with shingles. **2.** To cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another, like shingles.

Shĭn'gles (shĭng'glz), *n.* [From Lat. *cingulum*, a girdle, from *cingere*, to gird.] (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle.

Shīn'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Bright; splendid; radiant. **2.** Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

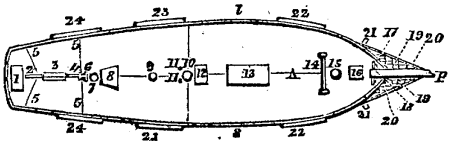
Syn. — Glistening; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; sparkling. — *Shining* describes the emission of a strong light from a clear or polished surface. *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a shining intensely from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of *shining* talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them *brilliant*; if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is *sparkling*.

Shĭn'-plâs'ter, *n.* A bank-note of low denomination; a piece of paper money; — a name originally given, during a suspension of specie payments, to notes under one dollar, designed to take the place of small change, which had disappeared. [*Amer.*]

Shīn'y, *a.* [*compar.* SHINIER; *superl.* SHINIEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Shĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *scip*, Icel. & Goth. *skip*, perh. fr. A.-S. *scyppan*, *sceppan*, to mold, form, shape. Cf. Gr. σκάφη, Lat. *scapha*, a boat, from Gr. σκάπτειν, to dig, scoop out.] **1.** Any large sea-going vessel. **2.** *Especially*, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and topgallant-mast, and is square rigged.

Ship's husband, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.



Ground Plan of a Ship.

p, prow; *l*, larboard or port; *s*, starboard; 1, round-house; 2, tiller; 3, grating; 4, wheel; 5, wheel-chains; 6, binnacle; 7, mizzen-mast; 8, skylight; 9, capstan; 10, main-mast; 11, pumps; 12, galley or caboose; 13, main hatchway; 14, windlass; 15, fore-mast; 16, fore-hatchway; 17, bitts; 18, bowsprit; 19, head-rail; 20, boomkins; 21, bows; 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains.

Shĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIPPED (shĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIPPING.] **1.** To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind for transportation; hence, to dispose of; to get rid of. **2.** To engage for service on board of a ship. **3.** To receive on board of a ship or vessel. **4.** To fix any thing in its place.

Shĭp, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship.

Shĭp'bōard, *adv.* Upon or within a ship; aboard.

Shĭp'-bŭild'er (-bĭld'er), *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

Shĭp'-ĕär'pen-ter, *n.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding.

Shĭp'-chăn'dler, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Shĭp'-mâs'ter, *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shĭp'māte, *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship; a fellow sailor.

Shĭp'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation. **2.** That which is shipped.

Shĭp'-mŏn'ey, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

Shĭp'per, *n.* One who ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

Shĭp'ping, *n.* The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.

Shĭp'-shāpe, *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage; well put.

Shĭp'wrĕck (-rĕk), *n.* **1.** The breaking in pieces of a ship or other vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like. **2.** A ship destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship. **3.** Hence, total destruction; ruin.

Shĭp'wrĕck (-rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIPWRECKED (-rĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIPWRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sandbanks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest. **2.** To expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a ship.

Shĭp'wrĭght (-rīt), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

Shīre, or **Shĭre**, *n.* [A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, a division, province, county, from *sciran*, *sceran*, to shear, cut off, divide.] **1.** A portion of the kingdom, originally under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district. [*Eng.*] **2.** A division of a state, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [*Amer.*]

Shīre'-town, or **Shīre'-town**, *n.* The capital town of a county; a county town.

Shīrk (18), *v. t.* [Cf. SHARK.] To avoid or get off from; to slink away.

Shīrk, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

Shīrr (shĭr), *n.* An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between two pieces of cloth; also, the cord itself, or the cloth made with it.

Shīrred (shĭrd), *a.* [Cf. O. Ger. *schirren*, to prepare.] Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

Shīrt (18), *n.* [Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*, a shirt, D. *schort*, a petticoat, an apron, N. H. Ger. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron, probably from the root of *short*, q. v. Cf. SKIRT.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

Shīrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIRTING.] **1.** To cover or clothe as with a shirt. **2.** To change the shirt of.

Shīrt'ing, *n.* Cloth of the right width for shirts.

Shĭt'tah, } *n.* [Heb. *shittâh*, pl. *shittîm*.] A sort of
Shĭt'tim, } precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of *Acacia*.

Shīve, *n.* [L. Ger. *schieve*, H. Ger. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa*, from *skífa*, to split. Cf. SHEAVE.] **1.** A slice. **2.** A little piece or fragment.

Shīv'er, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate, O. H. Ger. *scivero*, from Icel. *skífa*. Cf. SHIVE.] **1.** A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence. **2.** A thin slice.

Shīv'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIVERING.] [Ger. *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale, O. D. *scheveren*, *schelferen*.] **1.** To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow. **2.** (*Naut.*) To cause to shake in the wind; — applied to sails.

Shīv'er, *v. i.* [Cf. O. D. *schoeveren*, O. Ger. *schuren*, *schiuren*, H. Ger. *schauern*.] **1.** To quake; to tremble; to vibrate. **2.** To quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness. **3.** To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

Shīv'er, *n.* Act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor.

Shīv'er-y, *a.* **1.** Full of, or inclined to, shivers; trembling. **2.** Easily falling into many pieces.

Shōal, *n.* [A.-S. *scôlu*, *sceôlu*, a school, a band, a company, multitude, crowd.] **1.** A crowd; a throng; — said especially of fish. **2.** [Cf. SHELF, SHALLOW, and N. H. Ger. *scholle*, a clod, glebe, O. H. Ger. *scollo*, *scolla*.] A sand-bank, or bar; a shallow.

Shōal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOALING.] **1.** To assemble in a multitude; to crowd; to throng. **2.** To become more shallow.

Shōal, *v. t.* To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of.

Shōal, *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

Shōal'i-ness, *n.* The state of being shoaly; shallowness; little depth of water.

Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places; shallow.

Shōat, *n.* A young hog. See SHOTE.

Shŏck, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *scoc*, a swing, D. *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. *choc*, a shock, collision; allied to *shake*.] **1.** A collision; a sharp concussion of one thing against another. **2.** That which surprises or offends the intellect or the moral sense; a blow; an offense. **3.** [M. H. Ger. *schoc*, N. H. Ger. *schock*, a heap, quantity, a score, threescore.] A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, and the like. **4.** (*Med.*) A violent agitation or derangement of any organ or organs, or of the nervous system.

Syn. — Concussion; collision. — A *shock* is literally a violent *shake* or agitation; a *concussion* is a shaking of things together. A *shock* may affect the body or the mind; a *concussion* properly affects only the body or material objects: as, a *concussion* of the brain; a *concussion* of the elements. The effects of a *shock* may or may not be violent and lasting; those of a *concussion* are usually severe and permanent.

Shŏck, *n.* [From *shag*. See SHOUGH.] **1.** A dog with long hair or shag. **2.** Hence, a thick mass of short hair.

Shŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOCKED (shŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOCKING.] **1.** To strike against suddenly; to encounter. **2.** To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend; to disgust. **3.** To make or collect into shocks, as sheaves of grain.

Shŏck'ing, *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

Shŏck'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to shock, or to strike with horror or disgust.

Shŏd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shoe*. See SHOE.

Shŏd'dy, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling or tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, &c.

Shoe (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shōōz). [A.-S. *scôh*, *scô*, *sceô*, Goth. *skôhs*, Icel. *skôr*, O. H. Ger. *scuoh*, N. H. Ger. *schuh*.] **1.** A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use. **2.** A plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. **3.** A plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sled. **4.** Something in the form of a shoe, or answering a purpose analogous to that of a shoe.

Shoe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOEING.] **1.** To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. **2.** To cover at the bottom. [boots.

Shoe'-blăck, *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or

Shoe'ing-hôrn, *n.* **1.** A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe. **2.** Hence, any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.

Shoe'-măk'er, *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

Shoe'er, *n.* One who fits shoes to the feet.

Shoe'-tie, *n.* A ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

Shōne, or **Shŏne**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shine*. See SHINE.

Shōō, *interj.* [Cf. N. H. Ger. *scheuchen*, to scare, drive away.] Begone; away; — used in scaring away fowls and other animals.

Shŏŏk, *imp.* of *shake*. See SHAKE.

Shŏŏk, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *shook*, split, as wood is by shrinking, *shake*, a crack in wood, a fissure in the earth.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) A set of staves sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, and the like. (*b.*) A set of boards for a sugar-box.

Shōōt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOOTING.] [A.-S. *scéotan*, *scotian*, Icel. *skíôta*, O. H. Ger. *sciozan*; Skr. *tskud*, to send.] **1.** To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet. **2.** To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. **3.** To strike with any thing shot; to hit with a missile. **4.** To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to discharge; to emit; to hurl. **5.** To push or thrust forward. **6.** To pass rapidly through or under. **7.** To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling.

Shōōt, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. **2.** To be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along. **3.** To be felt, as if darting through one. **4.** To germinate; to bud; to sprout. **5.** Hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance. **6.** To form by shooting. **7.** Hence, to spread over; to overspread. **8.** To be pushed out; to jut; to project.

Shōōt, *n.* **1.** Act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or bowl. **2.** Act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missive weapon. **3.** A young branch. **4.** [Fr. *chute*. See CHUTE.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide; also, a narrow passage, either natural or artificial, in a river, where the water rushes rapidly. [*Amer.*]

Shōōt'er, *n.* **1.** One who shoots; an archer; a gunner; a shot. **2.** That which shoots; as, a fire-arm. [*Amer.*]

Shōōt'ing-stär, *n.* A star-like, luminous meteor, which, appearing suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky and as suddenly disappears.

Shŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *sceoppa*, a treasury, a storehouse.] **1.** A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail. **2.** A building in which mechanics work.

Syn. — Store; warehouse. See STORE.

Shŏp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOPPED (shŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOPPING.] To visit shops for purchasing goods.

Shŏp'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. [or by retail.

Shŏp'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop,

Shŏp'-lĭft'er, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.

Shŏp'-lĭft'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shŏp'-man, *n.*; *pl.* SHŎP'-MEN. **1.** A petty trader; a shop-keeper; a tradesman. **2.** One who serves in a shop; a salesman.

Shŏp'per, *n.* One who shops.

Shōre, *n.* [A.-S. *score*, from *sceran*, *sciran*, to shear, divide.] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

Shōre, *n.* [D. *schoor*, Icel. *skorda.*] A prop, or timber, placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing.

Shōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORING.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop

Shôrl, *n.* [See SCHORL.] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

Shôr'ling, *n.* The skin of a sheep shorn living.

Shōrn, *p. p.* of *shear*. See SHEAR.

Shôrt, *a.* [*compar.* SHORTER; *superl.* SHORTEST.] [A.-S. *scort*, *sceort*, prob. from the root of *shear*; O. H. Ger. *scurz*, *kurz*, *kurt*, Icel. *kortr*, Lat. *curtus.*] **1.** Not long; having brief length. **2.** Not extended in time; having very limited duration. **3.** Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty. **4.** Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; lacking. **5.** Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard. **6.** Near at hand. **7.** Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not tenacious, as memory. **8.** Less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less. **9.** Abrupt; petulant. **10.** (*Cookery.*) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth: crisp. **11.** Brittle; friable. **12.** (*Stock Exchange.*) Engaging to deliver what is not possessed. **13.** (*Pron.*) (*a.*) Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound; — said of vowels, in English, as distinguished from the same when having the "long" sound; as, *a* in *bāt*, *e* in *mēt*, *i* in *pīn*, *o* in *nōt*, *u* in *hūt*, and the like. (*b.*) Less prolonged, simply, and distinguished from the same sound as of long quantity; — said of the vowels in many languages, and sometimes of vowel sounds in English.

Shôrt, *n.* **1.** A summary account. **2.** *pl.* The part of ground grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran.

In short, in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words. — *The long and short*, the whole.

Shôrt, *adv.* In a short manner, as briefly, limitedly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like.

Shôrt'-brĕathed (-brĕtht), *a.* Having short breath, or quick respiration.

Shôrt'-cŏm'ing, *n.* Act of failing or coming short; as, (*a.*) Failure of a crop, or the like. (*b.*) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

Shôrt'en (shôrt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORTENING.] [See SHORT, *a.*] **1.** To make short in measure, extent, or time. **2.** To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent. **3.** To make deficient in respect to. **4.** To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter or lard.

Syn. — To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; to restrain; to deprive.

Shôrt'en (shôrt'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become short or shorter. **2.** To contract.

Shôrt'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, shortens.

Shôrt'en-ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** (*Cookery.*) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard.

Shôrt'-hănd, *n.* A compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words; stenography.

Shôrt'-līved, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

Shôrt'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner. **2.** In few words; briefly.

Shôrt'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

Shôrt'-sīght (-sīt), *n.* Short-sightedness.

Shôrt'-sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; near-sighted. **2.** Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect. **3.** Having little regard for the future; heedless.

Shôrt'-sīght'ed-ness (-sīt'ed-), *n.* **1.** Inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends; myopy. **2.** Defective or limited intellectual sight.

Shôrt'-wāist'ed, *a.* **1.** Short from the armpits to the waist; — said of persons. **2.** Short from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part; — said of garments.

Shôrt'-wĭnd'ed, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

Shôrt'-wĭt'ted, *a.* Having little wit; not wise.

Shŏt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shoot*. See SHOOT.

Shŏt, *n.*; *pl.* SHŎT, or SHŎTS. [A.-S. *scyte*, a blow; Icel. *skot*, a throwing, a javelin. See SHOOT.] **1.** Act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon. **2.** A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. **3.** Small globular masses of lead, for killing birds and other small animals. **4.** Flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine. **5.** A marksman; one who practices shooting. [scot.

Shŏt, *n.* [See SCOT.] Share or proportion; reckoning;

Shŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOTTING.] To load with shot over a cartridge.

Shōte, *n.* [A.-S. *sceôta*, a shooting or darting fish, a trout, from *sceótan*, to shoot.] **1.** A fish resembling the trout. **2.** A young hog; a shoat.

Shŏt'-free, *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

Shŏt'-prŏp, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of an enemy in a ship's side. [spawn.

Shŏt'ten (shŏt'tn), *a.* [From *shoot*.] Having ejected the

Shotten herring, a gutted herring dried for keeping; hence, a mean, meager fellow.

Shough (shŏk), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock.

Should (shŏŏd), *imp.* of *shall*. See SHALL; also OUGHT.

Shōul'der, *n.* [O. Eng. *shulder*, A.-S. *sculdor*, O. H. Ger. *scultarra*, *scultirra*, *scultra*, *sculdra*, probably from Icel. *skyla*, to cover, defend, and allied to *shield*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. **2.** The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; and hence, the upper part of the back. **3.** Hence, that which supports or sustains; support. **4.** That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing. **5.** The fore leg of an animal dressed for market.

Shōul'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOULDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOULDERING.] **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. **2.** To take upon the shoulder.

Shōul'dẽr-bĕlt, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

Shōul'der-blāde, *n.* (*Anat.*) The flat bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone.

Shōul'der-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet.

Shōul'der-străp, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder; *specifically* (*Mil.* & *Naval.*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by suitable devices, the rank he holds.

Shout, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOUTING.] [Perhaps originally a contraction from *shoot out.*] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation.

Shout, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout; to cry. **2.** To treat with shouts or clamor.

Shout, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude.

Shôve (shŭv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOVING.] [A.-S. *sceófan*, *scûfan*, Icel. *skufa*, O. H. Ger. & Goth. *skiuban.*] **1.** To drive along by the direct application of strength, without a sudden impulse; to push. **2.** To push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

Shôve (shŭv), *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward. **2.** To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

Shôve, *n.* The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing.

Shôv'el (shŭv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *scofl*, *sceofl*, from *sceófan*, to shove.] A familiar instrument for throwing earth or loose substances.

Shôv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOVELING.] **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To gather in great quantities.

Shōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOWED; *p. p.* SHOWN, or SHOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOWING.] [A.-S. *scawian*, *sceawian*, *scewian*, to look, see, view, O. H. Ger. *scawôn*, *scouwôn*, Goth. *scavjan*, Icel. *skoda.*] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to exhibit. **2.** To cause to see; to enable to perceive. **3.** To teach; to inform; to point out to. **4.** Hence, to usher or guide; to conduct. **5.** To make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince; to explain. **6.** To bestow; to confer; to afford.

Shōw, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to seem.

To show off, to make a show; to display one's self.

Shōw, *n.* **1.** Act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle. **3.** Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; likeness; appearance. **5.** Pretext; specious plausibility.

Shōw'-bĭll, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, &c.

Shōw'-brĕad, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) Loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary.

Shōw'er, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er, *n.* [A.-S. *scûr*, *sceór*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *skûr*, Goth. *skura*.] **1.** A fall of rain or hail of short duration. **2.** That which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly.

Show'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOWERING.] **1.** To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. **2.** To bestow liberally.

Show'er, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

Show'er-bäth, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person, by some contrivance, from above; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

Show'er-y, *a.* **1.** Raining in showers. **2.** Pertaining to, or produced by, showers.

Shōw'i-ly, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously.

Shōw'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

Shōw'y, *a.* [*compar.* SHOWIER; *superl.* SHOWIEST.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance.

Syn. — Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous; ostentatious.

Shrănk, *imp.* of *shrink*. See SHRINK.

Shrĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHREDDING.] [A.-S. *screádian*, O. H. Ger. *scrôtan*, Goth. *skreitan*.] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

Shrĕd, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. **2.** A fragment; a piece.

Shrew (shrụ), *n.* [Prop. a brawler, from L. Ger. *schrauen*, to cry harshly and noisily, to bawl, brawl, D. *schreeuwen*.] **1.** A brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold. **2.** [A.-S. *screáwa*.] A shrew-mouse.

Shrewd (shrụd), *a.* [*compar.* SHREWDER; *superl.* SHREWDEST.] [Originally the p. p. of *shrew*, v. t.] **1.** Disposed to be critical and censorious. **2.** Astute; penetrating; discriminating. **3.** Involving or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment.

Syn. — Keen; vexatious; troublesome; critical; subtle; artful; discerning; acute; sagacious. — *Shrewd* originally meant *keen*, but *fault-finding* or *contentious*. This latter sense is now dropped, and yet, perhaps, it slightly influences the present application of the word. One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate false disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. It is not, therefore, a word of as much dignity as *sagacious*, which leads us to think of a man as possessing a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrewd* does not.

Shrewd'ly (shrụd'lў), *adv.* Archly; sagaciously; with good guess.

Shrewd'ness (shrụd'-), *n.* Quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity.

Shrew'ish (shrụ'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

Shrew'ish-ly (shrụ'ish-), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

Shrew'ish-ness (shrụ'ish-), *n.* The state of being shrewish; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

Shrew'-mouse (shrụ'-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

Shrīēk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRIEKED (shreekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIEKING.] [See SCREAK and SCREECH.] **1.** To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish. **2.** To mourn with sharp, shrill cries.

Shrīēk, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly.

Shrīēk, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrīēv'al-ty, *n.* [Contracted from *sheriffalty*.] Office or sphere of jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

Shrĭft, *n.* [A.-S. *scrift*, from *scrîfan*, to shrive.] Confession made to a priest.

Shrīke, *n.* [From *shriek*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird. It is common in Europe.

Shrĭll, *a.* [*compar.* SHRILLER; *superl.* SHRILLEST.] [L. Ger. *schrill*, *schrell*.] Uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing.

Shrĭll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRILLING.] **1.** To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound in a sharp, shrill tone. **2.** To have an acute or piercing effect.

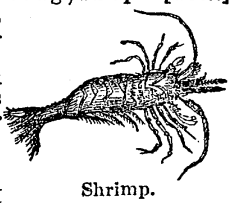
Shrĭll, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a shrill sound; to utter in a shrill tone. **2.** To pierce; to penetrate; to wound.

Shrĭll'ness, *n.* The state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. [or voice.

Shrĭl'ly, *adv.* In a shrill manner; with a sharp sound

Shrĭl'ly, *a.* Somewhat shrill or piercing; sharp. [*Poet.*]

Shrĭmp, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shrimp*, any thing very small; A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry, dry up, wither.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed, decapod crustacean. There are numerous species, some of which are used for food. **2.** A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.



Shrimp.

Shrīne, *n.* [See SCRINE.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which sacred relics are deposited. **2.** Hence, any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; a place of worship.

Shrĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRINKING. The old *imp.* SHRANK, and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN, are nearly obsolete.] [A.-S. *scrincan*.] **1.** To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up. **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

Shrĭnk, *v. t.* To cause to contract.

Shrĭnk, *n.* Act of shrinking; contraction; recoil.

Shrĭnk'ăge, *n.* **1.** Contraction into a less compass. **2.** Reduction in the bulk or dimensions of any thing by shrinking.

Shrĭnk'er, *n.* One who shrinks.

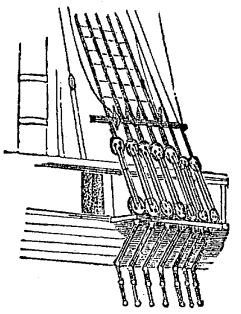
Shrīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* &. *p. p.* SHRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIVING.] [A.-S. *scrîfan*, Icel. *skrifta*.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of; — said of a priest. **2.** To confess; — used reflexively.

Shrīve, *v. i.* To receive confessions.

Shrĭv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrifl*, a thing torn, and Eng. *rivel*.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles.

Shrĭv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRIVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIVELING.] To cause to shrink or contract.

Shroud, *n.* [A.-S. *scrûd*, a garment, shroud, Icel. *skrûd*, adorned, clothed, *skreyta*, to adorn.] **1.** That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. **2.** *Especially*, a winding-sheet. **3.** Hence, that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud. **4.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts.



Shrouds.

Shroud, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHROUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHROUDING.] **1.** To cover with a shroud; *especially*, to inclose in a winding-sheet. **2.** To cover, as with a shroud; to hide; to veil.

Shrōve'-tīde, **Shrōve'-Tūes'day**, *n.* [From *shrove*, imp. of *shrive*, to take a confession. See TIDE and TUESDAY.] The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

☞ It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to their parish priests.

Shrŭb, *n.* [A.-S. *scrob*, *scrobb*, *scrybe*.] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.

Shrŭb, *n.* [See SIRUP and SHERBET.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrŭb'ber-y, *n.* **1.** A collection of shrubs taken as a whole. **2.** A place where shrubs are planted.

Shrŭb'bi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.

Shrŭb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SHRUBBIER; *superl.* SHRUBBIEST.] **1.** Full of shrubs. **2.** Resembling a shrub. **3.** Consisting of shrubs or brush.

Shrŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRUGGING.] [Allied to *shrink*, p. p. *shrunk*.] To draw up; to contract, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shrŭg, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shrŭg, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders — a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

Shrŭnk'en, *p. p.* of *shrink*. See SHRINK.

Shŭck, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *schote*, a husk, pod, shell.] A shell or covering; a husk or pod; *especially*, the covering of a nut.

Shŭd'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUDDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUDDERING.] [O. D. *schudderen*, *schudden*, H. Ger. *schaudern*, from D. *schudden*, O. H. Ger. *scutian*, *scuttan*, *scuten*, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake.

Shŭd'der, *n.* A shaking with fear or horror; a tremor.

Shŭf'fle (shŭf'fl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUFFLING.] [Dim. of *shove*. See SHOVE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. **2.** To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; *especially*, to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack.

Shŭf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **2.** To shift ground; to practice shifts to elude detection. **3.** Hence, to use arts or expedients; to make shift; to struggle. **4.** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner.

Syn. — To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; evade; sophisticate.

Shŭf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. **2.** An evasion; a trick; an artifice.

Shŭf'fler, *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates.

Shŭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUNNING.] [A.-S. *scûnian*, *sceónian*, allied to D. *schuinen*, to slope.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to neglect.

Shŭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUNTING.] [See SHUN, and also SHUNT, *n.*, *infra*.] To turn off to one side; *especially*, to turn off, as a railway carriage upon a side track; to switch off; hence, to put off

Shŭnt, *v. i.* To go aside; to turn off. [upon one.

Shŭnt, *n.* [D. *schuinte*, slopeness; declivity; or contr. from *shun it*.] (*Railways.*) A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free.

Shŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUTTING.] [A.-S. *scyttan*, *scittan*, to shut or lock up, prob. allied to Ger. *shützen*, to defend, protect, shut.] **1.** To close, as the fingers; to contract. **2.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. **3.** To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar.

Shŭt, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed.

Shŭt, *p. a.* (*Pron.*) Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit*, the *o* in hop.

Shŭt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who shuts or closes. **2.** A close cover for a window or other aperture.

Shŭt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *sceátel*, *sceadhel*, a weaver's shuttle, from *sceótan*, to shoot.] **1.** An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp. **2.** A shuttlecock.

Shŭt'tle-cŏck, } *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used
Shŭt'tle-cŏrk, } to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

Shȳ, *a.* [*compar.* SHYER; *superl.* SHYEST.] [A.-S. *sceóh*, Icel. *skyggr*, O. H. Ger. *sciuhan*, to shun, avoid, be shy.] **1.** Sensitively timid; reserved. **2.** Easily frightened; timid. **3.** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

Syn. — Coy. — *Coy* (originally from Lat. *quietus*) has reference to that quiet caution and reserve with which a delicate female shrinks from the approach of the other sex; *shyness* is a characteristic of sensitive minds, leading them to avoid society from the pain it gives them to meet others. This pain often springs from "an excessive self-consciousness, and a continual impression that every one is looking at them." It therefore usually produces awkwardness, and sometimes a reserve or stateliness of manner which is too often mistaken for pride.

Shȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHYING.] To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened.

Shȳ'ly, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

Shȳ'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — Bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity.

Sī. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

Sī-ăl'o-gŏgue, *n.* [Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, and ἀγωγός, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva.

Sĭb'i-lant, *a.* [Lat. *sibilans*, p. pr. of *sibilare*, to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing.

Sĭb'i-lant, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*. [the sound itself.

Sĭb'i-lā'tion, *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also,

Sĭb'yl, *n.* [Lat. *sibylla*, Gr. σίβυλλα, a prophetess, properly she that tells the will of Jupiter, from Doric Σιός βόλλα,, from Σιός, Doric for Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, Jupiter, and βόλλα, for βουλή, counsel.] **1.** (*Pagan Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy. **2.** Hence, a female fortune-teller, or gypsy.

Sĭb'yl-līne, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

Sibylline books, books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl.

Sĭc'çi-ty, *n.* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. [dice.

Sīce (sīz), *n.* [From Lat. *sex*, six.] The number six at

Sĭck, *a.* [*compar.* SICKER; *superl.* SICKEST.] [O. Eng. *seke*, q. v., A.-S. *syc*, *sióc*, *seóc*, Goth. *siuks*, Icel. *siúkr*.] **1.** Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit. **2.** Having a strong dislike; disgusted. **3.** Affected with disease of any kind.

Sick headache (*Med.*), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea.

Syn. — Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.

Sĭck'en (sĭk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SICKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SICKENING.] **1.** To make qualmish; to disgust. **2.** To make sick; to disease.

Sĭck'en, *v. i.* **1.** To be filled to disgust; to be filled with abhorrence; to be satiated. **2.** To become disgusting or tedious. **3.** To become sick.

Sĭck'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick or diseased. **2.** Exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating; nauseous.

Sĭck'ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust.

Sĭck'le (sĭk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *sicol*, *sicel*, O. H. Ger. *sihhila*, Lat. *secula*, from *secare*, to cut, Gr. ζάγκλη, ζάγκλον, orig. a Sicilian word.] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth, used for cutting grain.

Sĭck'le-măn, *n.*; *pl.* SĬCK'LE-MĔN. One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

Sĭck'less, *a.* Free from sickness or disease.

Sĭck'li-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being sickly; state of being habitually diseased. **2.** State of producing sickness extensively. **3.** Disposition to generate disease extensively.

Sĭck'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SICKLIER; *superl.* SICKLIEST.] **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; tending to disease. **2.** Producing or tending to disease. **3.** Appearing as if sick.

Syn. — Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Sĭck'ness, *n.* [A.-S. *seócness*, equiv. to *suht*, Ger. *sueht*.] **1.** State of being sick or diseased. **2.** A disease or malady; especially, nausea.

Syn. — Illness; disease; malady. See ILLNESS.

Sīde, *n.* [A.-S. *sîde*, Icel. *sida*, O. H. Ger. *sîta*, from A.-S. *sîdan*, to be extended, *sîd*, large, spacious, Icel. *sîdr*, loose.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially, one of the longer edges. **2.** One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially one of the longer surfaces. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another. **4.** One half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs. **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill. **6.** Position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans. **7.** The interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; hence, interest; favor. **8.** A line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another.

Sīde, *a.* **1.** Being on the side; or toward the side; lateral. **2.** Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral.

Sīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIDING.] To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party.

Sīde'bōard, *n.* A piece of cabinet work, placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, and the like.

Sīd'ed, *a.* Having a side; — used in composition.

Sīde'ling, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined.

Sīde'lŏng, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

Sīde'lŏng, *adv.* **1.** Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. **2.** On the side.

Sĭd'er-al, *a.* [See *infra*.] Relating to the stars; hence, affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

Sī-dē're-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *sideralis*, and *sidereus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star.] **1.** Relating to the stars; starry; astral. **2.** (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pertaining to, or designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars.

Sĭd'er-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to siderography,
Sĭd'er-o-grăph'ic-al, } or performed by engraved plates of steel.

Sĭd'er-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and γράφειν, to engrave, write.] Art or practice of steel engraving.

Sĭd'er-o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view, explore.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.

Sīde'-săd'dle (-săd'dl), *n.* A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback.

Sīdeş'man, *n.; pl.* SIDEŞ'MEN. An assistant to the churchwarden.

Sīde'walk (-wawk), *n.* A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road. [*Amer.*]

Sīde'wāyş, *adv.* The same as SIDEWISE.

Sīde'wīşe, *adv.* **1.** Toward one side; inclining. **2.** Laterally; on one side.

Sī'dle (sī'dl) *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIDLING.] To go or move side foremost.

Sīĕğe, *n.* [Fr. *siége*, a seat, a siege, from Lat. *sedes*, a seat, *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender. **2.** Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

Sī'en-īte, *n.* See SYENITE.

Sī-en'nȧ, *n.* [From *Sienna*, in Italy.] An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow color; — it is a silicate of iron and alumina.

Sī-ĕr'rȧ, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *serra*, a saw, from the resemblance to the teeth of a saw.] A saw-like ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

Sī-ĕs'tȧ, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *sexta* (sc. *hora*), the sixth hour, sc. of the day after sunrise.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

Sĭeve, *n.* [A.-S. *sife*, L. Ger. *seve*, *scf*, D. *zeef*, *zift*, O. H. Ger. *sip*, N. H. Ger. *sieb*, Dan. *sie*, *sigte*, Icel. *sîa*, Sw. *sikt*.] **1.** A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse. **2.** A kind of coarse basket.

Sĭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIFTING.] [A.-S. *siftan*, from *sife*, sieve.] **1.** To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse. **2.** To separate or part as if by a sieve. **3.** To separate the good or bad of; to analyze; hence, to scrutinize.

Sĭft'er, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

Sīgh (sī), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGHING.] [A.-S. *sîcan*, *siccettan*, *séofian*, *sióftan*, O. H. Ger. *sûftôn*.] **1.** To make a deep single respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like. **2.** Hence, to lament; to grieve. **3.** To make a sound like sighing.

Sīgh (sī), *v. t.* **1.** To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over. **2.** To express by sighs.

Sīgh (sī), *n.* **1.** A single deep respiration; a long breath. **2.** Hence, a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

Sīgh'er (sī'er), *n.* One who sighs.

Sīght (sīt), *n.* [A.-S. *siht*, *gesiht*, from the root of *see*, q. v.] **1.** Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view. **2.** Power of seeing; the faculty of vision. **3.** State of admitting unobstructed vision: visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys. **4.** That which is seen. **5.** Inspection; examination. **6.** Instrument of seeing; the eye. **7.** A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained. **8.** A piece of metal near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, to guide the eye in taking aim. **9.** A great number, quantity, or sum. [*Colloq.*, *Eng.* & *Amer.*]

Syn. — Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.

Sīght (sīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGHTING.] **1.** To get sight of; to see. **2.** To look at through a sight; to see accurately. **3.** (*Mil.*) To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight.

Sīght (sīt), *v. i.* **1.** To obtain a distinct view. **2.** (*Mil.*) To take aim by a sight; to take sight.

Sīght'less (sīt'les), *a.* **1.** Wanting sight; blind. **2.** Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

Sīght'li-ness (sīt'-), *n.* State of being sightly; comeliness.

Sīght'ly (sīt'lў), *a.* **1.** Open to sight; conspicuous. **2.** Pleasing to the sight; comely.

Sīght'-see'ing (sīt'-), *a.* Given to seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sĭg'moid, **Sig-moid'al**, *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής, from σίγμα, sigma, and εἶδος, form, likeness.] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς.

Sīgn (sīn), *n.* [Lat. *signum*.] That by which any thing is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of a deity. (*b.*) Hence, something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing. (*c.*) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea. (*d.*) A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*e.*) A motion, action, or gesture, by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known. (*f.*) Hence, one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb. (*g.*) A conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business there transacted. (*h.*) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. (*i.*) (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them. (*j.*) (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

Sign-manual (*Eng. Law.*), the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters-patent; the signature of one's name in his own handwriting.

Syn. — Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation.

Sīgn (sīn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGNING.] **1.** To represent by a sign; to signify. **2.** To affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal.

Sīgn (sīn), *v. i.* To make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs.

Sĭg'nal, *n.* [Low Lat. *signale*, from Lat. *signum*. See SIGN.] **1.** A sign which has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or, as the occasion of concerted action. **2.** Hence, a token; an indication. [is ordinary.

Sĭg'nal, *a.* [From the noun.] Distinguished from what

Syn. — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Sĭg'nal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGNALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGNALING.] To communicate by signals.

Sĭg'nal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGNALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGNALIZING.] [From *signal*.] **1.** To make signal or eminent. **2.** To communicate with by means of a signal. **3.** To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal.

Sĭg'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably.

Sĭg'na-tūre (53), *n.* [Low Lat. *signatura*, from Lat. *signare*, *signatum*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed. **2.** *Especially*, the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual. **3.** (*Mus.*) The flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale. **4.** (*Print.*) A letter or figure by which the sheets of a book or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated. [name.

Sĭgn'er (sīn'er), *n.* One who signs or subscribes his

Sĭg'net, *n.* [O. Fr., diminutive of *signe*. See SIGN, *n.*] A seal; *especially*, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters, and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual. [*Eng.*]

Sig-nĭf'i-cançe, **Sig-nĭf'i-can-çy**, *n.* **1.** State of being significant. **2.** That which is signified. **3.** Moment; weight; consequence.

Syn. — Meaning; import; importance; force.

Sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *significans*, p. pr. of *significare*.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token. **2.** Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.

Sig-nĭf'i-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Sĭg'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of signifying or making known. **2.** That which is signified or made known.

Sig-nĭf'i-ca-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign. **2.** Having signification or meaning.

Sĭg'ni-fi-cā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, signifies.

Sĭg'ni-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make known by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token. **2.** To convey the notion of. **3.** To make known.

Syn. — To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sĭg'ni-fў, *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

Sĭgn'ior, ***Sĭgn'or*** (seen'yur), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — a title of respect or of address among the Italians.

Sĭgn-ō'rȧ (seen-yō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians.

Sĭgn'-pōst (sīn'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

Sī'lençe, *n.* [See SILENT.] **1.** State of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise. **2.** Forbearance from,

or absence of, speech. **3.** Secrecy. **4.** Cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet. **5.** Absence of mention; oblivion.

Syn.—Stillness; muteness; taciturnity.

Sī'lençe, *interj.* Be silent;—used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*.

Sī'lençe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILENCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILENCING.] **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to still. **2.** To put to rest; to quiet. [*Amer.*]

Sī'lent, *a.* [Lat. *silens, silentis*, p. pr. of *silere*, to be silent.] **1.** Free from sound or noise; absolutely still. **2.** Indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually taciturn. **3.** Keeping at rest; inactive. **4.** (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent. **5.** Not engaged in active business, or not generally known to be so engaged; dormant.

Syn.—Mute; taciturn; dumb; speechless; quiet; still. See MUTE and TACITURN.

Sī'lent-ly, *adv.* In a silent manner; quietly.

Sī'lent-ness, *n.* State of being silent; silence.

Sĭ-lē'sĭ-ȧ (-lē'shĭ-ȧ, 95), *n.* A kind of thin, coarse linen cloth, originally made in *Silesia*.

Sī'lex, *n.* [Lat., a flint.] (*Min.*) Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones.

Silhouette.

Sĭl'hou-ĕtte (sĭl'oo-ĕt), *n.* [Fr., so called from Étienne *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance, about 1757, who tried to arrange every thing in the most economical way, so that every new, and not very expensive, fashion at that time was called *à la Silhouette*.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile.

Sĭ-lĭ'cȧ, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) Silicic acid in a state of purity. See SILICIC.

Sĭ-lĭ'ceoŭs (sĭ-lĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *siliceus*, from *silex, silicis*, a flint.] Pertaining to, or containing, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Sĭ-lĭç'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz.

Silicic acid, an acid composed of one equivalent of silicon and three of oxygen. When pure, it is a light, white powder. Rock-crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid.

Sĭ-lĭ'ci-ŭm (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-um), *n.* Silicon. See SILICON.

Sĭl'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod or husk.] (*Bot.*) A seed-vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as long.

Sĭl'i-cŏn, *n.* [See SILICA.] (*Chem.*) A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is the base of silex, or silica.

Sĭl'i-quȧ, *n.*; *pl.* SĬL'I-QUÆ. The same as SILIQUE, q. v.

Sĭl'ique (sĭl'ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk'), *n.* [Lat. *siliqua*, a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] (*Bot.*) An oblong seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

Sĭl'i-quoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing siliques; pertaining to or resembling siliques.

Sĭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *seolc, seoloc*, from Lat. *sericum*, Seric stuff, silk. See SERICEOUS.] **1.** The fine, soft thread, produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, especially that produced by the silk-worm. **2.** Hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material. **3.** The filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

Sĭlk'en (sĭlk'n), *a.* **1.** Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk. **2.** Hence, soft, delicate, tender, smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk.

Sĭlk'i-ness, *n.* State of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

Sĭlk'-mĕr'çer, *n.* A dealer in silks.

Sĭlk'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) The caterpillar which produces silk; the larve of a white or cream-colored moth.

Sĭlk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SILKIER; *superl.* SILKIEST.] **1.** Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk; silk-like. **2.** Hence, soft and smooth; also, pliant; yielding.

Sĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *syl, syll*, O. H. Ger. *suelli*, prob. from Goth. *suljan, gasuljan*, to lay a foundation, to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like; hence, (*a.*) The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. (*b.*) The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

Sĭl'la-bŭb, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *sile*, to strain, and *bub*, liquor.] A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd.

Sĭl'li-ly, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

Sĭl'li-ness, *n.* State of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment.

Sĭl'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SILLIER; *superl.* SILLIEST.] [O. Eng. *seely, sely*, A.-S. *sælig, gesælig*, happy, good; Icel. *sælig*, O. H. Ger. *sâlig*.] **1.** Weak; helpless; frail. [*Obs.*] **2.** Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind. **3.** Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment.

Syn.—Simple; brainless; witless; shallow; foolish; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent.—One who is *simple* is unconscious of his own ignorance, and falls into mistakes either from a deficiency of intellect or want of experience and intercourse with mankind. One who is *silly* is not only weak in intellect, but is self-satisfied or pleased with his folly, and even mistakes it for wisdom. One who is *stupid* is like one *stupefied*, dull of apprehension, and slow to feel.

Sĭlt, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *sile*, to strain, from Sw. *sîla*, to filter.] Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

Sĭlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILTING.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

Sĭlt, *v. i.* To flow into, or percolate through, crevices or narrow places, as muddy water; to ooze.

Sī-lū'ri-an (89), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, or pertaining to, the country of the ancient *Silures*, who inhabited a part of England and Wales:—a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic ages, and also to the strata of the age.

Sĭl'vȧ, *n.* [Written also *sylva*.] [Lat.] **1.** A collection of poems. **2.** (*Bot.*) The natural history of the forest trees of a country.

Sĭl'van, *a.* [Written also *sylvan*.] [From Lat. *silva, sylva*, a wood or grove.] Pertaining to, or composed of, woods or groves; woody.

Sĭl'ver, *n.* [A.-S. *silfor, sylfer*, Goth. *silubr*, Icel. *silfr*, allied to Slav. *srebro*, Bisc. *cilarra*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish. **2.** Coin made of silver; silver money. **3.** Any thing having the luster or appearance of silver.

Sĭl'ver, *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver.

Sĭl'ver, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILVERING.] **1.** To cover with silver. **2.** To polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make smooth and bright. **3.** To make hoary, or white and shining, like silver.

Sĭl'ver-ing, *n.* **1.** Art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver. **2.** The silver thus laid on.

Sĭl'ver-smĭth, *n.* One who works in silver.

Sĭl'ver-y, *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver.

Sĭ-märre', *n.* A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Sĭm'i-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *similis*, like, similar.] **1.** Exactly corresponding; precisely alike. **2.** Somewhat like; nearly corresponding.

Similar figures (*Geom.*), figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated.

Sĭm'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance. [ner; with resemblance.

Sĭm'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a similar manner; in like man-

Sĭm'i-le, *n.*; *pl.* SĬM'I-LĒS. [Lat., from *similis*. See SIMILAR.] (*Rhet.*) A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another; a similitude.

Sĭ-mĭl'i-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *similitudo*, from *similis*, similar.] **1.** State of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness. **2.** Act of likening one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; simile.

Sĭm'i-tar, *n.* See CIMETER.

Sĭm'mer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMMERED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMMERING.] [Prov. Eng. also *simper*;—an onomatopoetic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Sĭm'mer, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently.

Sī-mō'ni-ac, *n.* One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

Sĭm'o-nī'ac-al, *a.* Guilty of, consisting of, involving, or pertaining to, simony.

Sĭm'on-y, *n.* [From *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts* viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Sī-mōom', } *n.* [Ar. *samûm*, from *samma*, to poison.
Sī-mōon', } Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries.

Sĭm'per, *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *zimpern, zimpeln,* to be affectedly coy.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.

Sĭm'per, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

Sĭm'per-er, *n.* One who simpers.

Sĭm'ple, *a.* [*compar.* SIMPLER; *superl.* SIMPLEST.] [Lat. *simplex, simplicis,* perh. from *semel,* once, a single time, and *plicare,* to fold; or from *sine,* without, and *plica,* a fold.] **1.** Single; not complex; not compounded. **2.** Plain; unadorned. **3.** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity. **4.** Unmistakable; clear; intelligible. **5.** Artless in manner; straightforward. **6.** Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious. **7.** (*Bot.*) Without subdivisions; entire.

Syn. — Uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; mere; uncombined; elementary; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigning; frank; open; unaffected; inartificial; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; unwise.

Sĭm'ple, *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** (*Med.*) A medicinal plant; — so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

Sĭm'ple-ness, *n.* State or quality of being simple; simplicity.

Sĭm'ple-ton (sĭm'pl-tun), *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a foolish person.

Sim-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded. **2.** Quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. **3.** Artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. **4.** Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness. **5.** Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness. **6.** Weakness of intellect; silliness. [simple.

Sĭm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of simplifying, or making

Sĭm'pli-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMPLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMPLIFYING.] [L. Lat. *simplificare,* from *simplex,* simple, and *facere,* to make.] To make simple; to reduce from the complex state by analysis; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

Sĭm'plist, *n.* One skilled in simples, or medical plants.

Sĭm'ply, *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly. **2.** When considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely. **3.** Weakly; foolishly.

Sĭm'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMULATING.] [Lat. *simulare, simulatum,* from *similis,* like, similar.] To assume the mere appearance of without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.

Sĭm'u-late, *a.* Feigned; pretended.

Sĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of simulating, or putting on what is not true.

Syn. — Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *simultaneus,* from Lat. *simul,* at the same time, together.] Existing or happening at the same time.

Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* At a simultaneous time or in a simultaneous manner.

Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous.

Sĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *synn, syn, sin,* Icel. *synd,* O H. Ger. *suntia, sunta.*] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; moral deficiency in the character. **2.** A sin-offering; a sacrifice for sin.

Deadly or mortal sins (*Rom. Cath. Church.*), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace. The *seven deadly sins* are murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness.

Syn. — Crime; iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See CRIME.

Sĭn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SINNING.] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. **2.** To violate human rights, law, or propriety.

Sĭn'a-pĭşm, *n.* [Gr. σιναπισμός, from σιναπίζειν, to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι, σίναπυ, mustard.] (*Med.*) Mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, used as an external application.

Sĭnçe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *sithence,* from A.-S. *sîdhthan,* afterward, then, since, after, from *sîdh,* late, lately, afterward, and *thán,* for *thám,* to the, to this, to that.] In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

Sĭnçe, *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after; — with a past event or time for the object.

Sĭnçe, *conj.* **1.** Since the time when; from the (past) time that. **2.** From (inferentially), or in view of, the fact that; seeing that; because; considering.

Sin-çēre', *a.* [*compar.* SINCERER; *superl.* SINCEREST.] [Lat. *sincerus,* said to be composed of *sine,* without, and *cera,* wax, as if applied originally to pure honey.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated. **2.** Being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or falsely assumed.

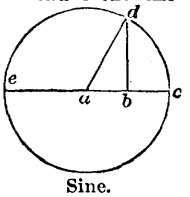
Syn. — Hearty; honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright; undissembling. See HEARTY.

Sin-çēre'ly, *adv.* In a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly. [sincerity.

Sin-çēre'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sincere;

Sin-çĕr'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention.

Sĭn'çi-pŭt, *n.* [Lat., from *semi,* half, and *caput,* the head.] (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.



Sine.

Sīne, *n.* [From Lat. *sinus,* a bent surface, a curve.] (*Trigonometry.*) (*a.*) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (*b.*) The perpendicular itself.

d b, sine; *d c,* are; *cae,* diameter.

Sī'ne-cūre, *n.* [From Lat. *sine,* without, and *cura,* care, Low Lat. a cure.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice, without the care of souls. **2.** An office or position which requires or involves no labor or active service.

Sī'ne-cūr'ist, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sĭn'ew (sĭn'yu), *n.* [A.-S. *sinewe,* and *sinu,* O. H. Ger. *senewa, senawa, senwa,* Icel. *sin.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) That which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon. **2.** That which supplies strength.

Sĭn'ew (sĭn'yu), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINEWING.] To knit as by sinews.

Sĭn'ewed (sĭn'yud), *a.* **1.** Furnished with sinews. **2.** Strong; firm; vigorous.

Sĭn'ew-less (sĭn'yu-), *a.* Having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigor.

Sĭn'ew-y (sĭn'yu-y), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews. **2.** Well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sĭn'fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. **2.** Containing sin, or consisting in sin.

Sĭn'ful-ly, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously.

Sĭn'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sinful, or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity.

Sĭng, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNG, or SANG (*obsolescent*); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGING.] [A.-S. *singan,* Goth. *siggvan,* Icel. *syngia.*] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice. **2.** To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. **3.** To make a small shrill sound. **4.** To celebrate something in poetry.

Sĭng, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical modulations of voice. **2.** To celebrate in song; to praise in verse.

Sĭnġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGEING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *sengan,* orig. to cause to sing, from *singan,* to sing, because the sound produced by burning slightly seems to be a kind of singing.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of.

Sĭnġe, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Sĭng'er, *n.* **1.** One who sings. **2.** One whose profession is to sing.

Sĭng'ing-bo͝ok, *n.* A book containing music for singing; a book of tunes.

Sĭng'ing-mȧs'ter, *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

Sĭn̲'gle (sĭng'gl, 82), *a.* [Lat. *singulus.*] **1.** One only, as distinguished from many, or the whole; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; having no companion. **3.** Hence, unmarried. **4.** Not twisted or combined with others. **5.** Performed by one person, or one on each side. **6.** Uncompounded; pure; unmixed. **7.** Hence, unprejudiced; unbiased; sincere.

Sĭn̲'gle (sĭng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGLING.] To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number.

Sĭn̲'gle-hănd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having one hand or workman only. **2.** Alone; by one's self; unassisted.

Sĭn̲'gle-heärt'ed, *a.* Having a single or honest heart without duplicity.

Sĭn̲'gle-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being single, or separate from all others. **2.** Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

Sĭn̲'gly, *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly. **2.** Only; by one's self. **3.** Without partners, companions, or associates.

Sĭng'-sŏng, *n.* A drawling tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song.

Sĭn'gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] **1.** (*Logic.*) Existing by itself; single; individual. **2.** (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing. **3.** Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course of things. **4.** Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled. **5.** Distinguished as departing from general usage or expectations. **6.** Being alone; unique.

Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; whimsical; eccentric; fantastic.

Sĭn'gu-lar, *n.* (*Gram.*) The singular number.

Sĭn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; peculiarity. **2.** Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

Sĭn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly. **2.** So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sĭn'is-ter, *a.* [Lat. *sinister*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. **2.** Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; — the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side. **3.** Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity of purpose; dishonest.

Sĭn'is-trôr'sal, *a.* [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, toward the left side, from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.

Sĭn'is-trous, *a.* [See SINISTER.] **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left. **2.** Wrong; absurd; perverse.

Sĭnk (82), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNK (*imp.* SANK, nearly obs.); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINKING.] [A.-S. *sincan*, Goth. *siggqvan*, Icel. *siga*.] **1.** To fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to subside. **2.** To enter deeply; to fall or retire beneath or below the surface. **3.** Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression. **4.** To be overwhelmed or depressed. **5.** To fail in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease. **6.** To decrease in volume, as a river.

Sĭnk, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid. **2.** To depress; to degrade. **3.** To plunge into destruction. **4.** To make, by digging or delving. **5.** To bring low; to reduce in quantity. **6.** To cause to decline or fall. **7.** To keep out of sight; to suppress. **8.** To lower in value or amount. **9.** To reduce in amount; to diminish or annihilate by payment.

Sinking fund (*Finance*), a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

Syn. — To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

Sĭnk, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water. **2.** A shallow box, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, &c., as in a kitchen.

Sĭnk'er, *n.* A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

Sĭn'less, *a.* **1.** Free from sin; pure; perfect. **2.** Innocent of transgression or trespass.

Sĭn'less-ly, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

Sĭn'less-ness, *n.* State of being sinless; perfect innocence.

Sĭn'ner, *n.* One who has sinned; *especially*, one who has sinned without repenting of it; a persistent or unrepenting transgressor.

Sĭn'o-lŏgue, *n.* [*Sinim*, China, or the Chinese, and Gr. λόγος.] One versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, and the like.

Sĭn'o-ple, *n.* [Gr. σινωπίς, σινωπική, a red earth or ocher found in *Sinope*, a town on the Black Sea.] (*Min.*) Red ferruginous quartz.

Sĭn'u-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINUATING.] [Lat. *sinuare*, *sinuatum*, from *sinus*, a bending, a curve.] To bend in and out; to wind; to turn.

Sĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

Sĭn'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out. **2.** A series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

Sĭn'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked.

Sī'nus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* SĪ'NUS; Eng. *pl.* SĪ'NUS-ES. [Lat., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, &c., a bay.] **1.** An opening; a hollow. **2.** A recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. **3.** (*Anat.*) A cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance.

Sĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIPPED (sĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIPPING.] [A.-S. *sipan*, allied to *sûpan*, to sip, suck up, drink, drink to excess.] **1.** To drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities. **2.** To draw into the mouth; to extract. **3.** To drink out of.

Sĭp, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity.

Sĭp, *n.* **1.** The taking of a liquor with the lips. **2.** A small draught taken with the lips.

Sī'phon, *n.* [Lat. *sipho*, *siphonis*, Gr. σίφων.] A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the liquid up the branch immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the other branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow.

Siphons.
a, common siphon, *b*, improved siphon with exhausting tube.

Sĭp'per, *n.* One who sips.

Sīr (18), *n.* [O. Fr. *sire*, contr. from *senre*, from Lat. *senior*, an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, an aged person.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a master; a gentleman; — applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position. **2.** A knight or baronet; — often applied as a prefix to the first or Christian name. **3.** A priest or curate. [*Obs.*] **4.** A master of arts in American colleges; — applied also to a bachelor of arts. [*Obs.*]

Sīre, *n.* [O. Fr. *sire*, from Lat. *senior*. See SIR.] **1.** A father; a progenitor. **2.** One who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor. **3.** An author; an originator. **4.** The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to horses.

Sīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIRING.] To beget; to procreate; — used especially of stallions.

Sī'ren (89), *n.* [Lat. *siren*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) One of three damsels, — said to dwell near the Island of Caprea, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country and died in an ecstasy of delight. **2.** Hence, an enticing or alluring woman. **3.** Something which is insidious or deceptive.

Sī'ren, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.

Sĭr'i-ŭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. Σείριος, from σείριος, σειρός, hot, scorching.] (*Astron.*) The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

Sĭr'loin, *n.* [O. Eng. *surloin*, *surloine*, *surloyne*, from Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, *super*, over, and *longe*, loin.] A loin of beef. [Written also *surloin*.]

Sĭr'nāme, *n.* See SURNAME.

Sĭ-rŏc'co, *n.*; *pl.* SĬ-RŎC'COS. [Ar. *shoruk*, from *shark*, the rising of the sun, the east, from *sharaka*, to rise, as the sun.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sĭr'rah, *n.* [O. Eng. *sirrha*, from *sir*, ha, or *sir*, ho, or from Ir. *sirreach*, poor, sorry, lean.] Sir; — a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness.

Sĭr'up, *n.* [From Ar. *sharâb*, *sharûb*, *sharbat*, pl. *shârâbat*, drink, beverage, sirup, from *shariba*, to drink.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; also, sweetened liquid of any kind.

Sĭr'up-y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

Sĭs'kin, *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*, *sisken*, *sise*, Sw. *siska*, Ger. *zeisig*.] (*Ornith.*) A certain singing bird.

Sĭs'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *sweostor*, *suster*, Icel. *systir*, *systur*, *systr*, Goth. *svistar*, O. H. Ger. *swestar*, Russ. *sestrá*, Skr. *swasri*, Lat. *soror*.] **1.** A female whose parents are the same as those of another person. **2.** A female closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, and the like.

Sĭs'ter-hood, *n.* **1.** A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order. **2.** State of being a sister.

Sĭs'ter-in-law, *n.*; *pl.* SĬS'TERS-IN-LAW. A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

Sĭs'ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sĭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* SAT; *p. p.* SAT (SITTEN, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SITTING.] [A.-S. *sittan*, for *sitian*, Icel. *sitia*, Goth. *sitan*, allied to Lat. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι, Skr. *sad*.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches. **2.** To perch, as birds. **3.** To remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide. **4.** To be adjusted; to fit. **5.** Hence, to lie, rest, or bear. **6.** To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. **7.** To be officially engaged in public business, as

judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. **8.** To have position, as at the point blown from.

Sĭt, *v. t.* **1.** To keep the seat upon. **2.** To cause to be seated; — used reflexively.

Sīte, *n.* [Lat. *situs*, from *sinere*, *situm*, to let, put, lay, or set down, *situs*, placed, lying, situate.] **1.** Place where any thing is fixed; situation; local position. **2.** A place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

Sīthe, *n.* A scythe. See SCYTHE.

Sĭt'ten, *p. p.* of *sit*, for *sat*. See SIT. [*Obs.*] [bates.

Sĭt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who sits. **2.** A bird that sits or incu-

Sĭt'ting, *n.* **1.** Posture of being on a seat. **2.** Act of placing one's self on a seat. **3.** A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church. **4.** Act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. **5.** Actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business. **6.** A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit.

Sĭt'u-ate, *a.* [L. Lat. *situatus*, from *situare*, to place, fr. Lat. *situs*, situation, site. See SITE.] **1.** Permanently fixed; placed. **2.** Placed; residing.

Sĭt'u-ā'ted, *a.* Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed; residing.

Sĭt'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Location in respect to something else. **2.** Position with respect to society or circumstances. **3.** Relative position; circumstances; temporary state. **4.** Permanent position.

Syn. — State; position; seat; site; station; post; place; office; condition; case; plight; predicament. See STATE.

Sĭx, *a.* [A.-S. *six*, *seox*, *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, Icel. & Lat. *sex*, Gr. ἕξ, Per. *shesh*, Lith. *szessi*, Russ. *shestj*, Skr. *shash*, Heb. *shêsh*.] Twice three; one more than five.

Sĭx, *n.* **1.** The sum of three and three. **2.** A symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi.

To be at six and seven, or *at sixes and sevens*, to be in disorder.

Sĭx'fōld, *a.* Six times as much or many.

Sĭx'pençe, *n.* **1.** An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling, or about twelve cents. **2.** The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

Sĭx'teen, *a.* Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

Sĭx'teen, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and six. **2.** A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

Sĭx'teenth, *a.* **1.** Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth. **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Sĭx'teenth, *n.* **1.** One of sixteen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifteenth. **3.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.

Sĭxth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Being one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Sĭxth, *n.* **1.** One of six equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifth. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval of four tones and a semitone, embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sĭxth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Sĭx'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Sĭx'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of sixty equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Sĭx'ty, *a.* Six times ten; threescore.

Sĭx'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of six times ten. **2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

Sīz'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Of considerable size or bulk. **2.** Being of reasonable or suitable size.

Sī'zar, *n.* (*University of Cambridge, Eng.*) One of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense.

☞ They were probably so called from being employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions. See SIZE, 3.

Sīze, *n.* [Abbrev. from *assize*, q. v.] **1.** Extent of superficies or volume. **2.** A settled quantity or allowance. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*University of Cambridge, Eng.*) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons. **4.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, and the like.

Syn. — Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness; magnitude.

Sīze, *n.* [W. *syth*, glue, starch, size, from *syth*, stiff, rigid.] A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like.

Sīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIZING.] **1.** To arrange, according to size or bulk. **2.** To cover with size; to prepare with size. **3.** (*Mining.*) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, through a wire sieve.

Sīz'i-ness, *n.* State of being sizy; glutinousness; viscousness. [arts, &c.; size.

Sīz'ing, *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufactures,

Sīz'y, *a.* Size-like; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

Sīz'zle (sĭz'zl), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound, as a piece of hot metal when dipped into water to cool.

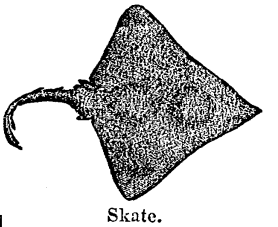
Sīz'zle (sĭz'zl), *n.* A hissing sound.

Skăld, *n.* See SCALD.

Skāte, *n.* [D. *schaats*.] A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner or sometimes with small wheels, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface.

Skāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKATING.] To slide or move on skates.

Skāte, *n.* [Lat. *squatus*, *squatina*, A.-S. *sceadda*. Cf. SHAD.] (*Ichth.*) A cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.



Skate.

Skāt'er, *n.* One who skates.

Ske-dăd'dle, *v. i.* [Said to be of Swedish and Danish origin.] To betake one's self to flight; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

Skein (skān), *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*, N. Fr. *écagne*, Ir. *sgainne*, Gael. *sgeinn*, *sgeinnidh*.] A knot or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel.

Skĕl'e-ton, *n.* [Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα), a dried body, a mummy, from σκελετός, dried up, parched, from σκέλλειν, to dry.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The united system of tissues that give support and protection to the softer parts, and transfer motion in an organized body, as bones, shells, the woody tissue of leaves, and the like. **2.** Hence, a very thin or lean person. **3.** The general structure or frame of any thing. **4.** The heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon.

Skĕp'tic, *n.* [Written also *sceptic*.] [Gr. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, reflective, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully or about, to view, consider; Lat. *scepticus*.] **1.** One who is yet undecided as to what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter. **3.** (*Theol.*) One who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. See INFIDEL.

Skĕp'tic, } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being, a skep-
Skĕp'tic-al, } tic; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles. **2.** Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

Skĕp'ti-çĭsm, *n.* [Written also *scepticism*.] **1.** An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; universal doubt. **3.** (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Skĕtch, *n.* [From Lat. *schedium*, (sc. *carmen*), an extemporaneous poem, *schedius*, Gr. σχέδιος, made suddenly or off-hand, hastily put or thrown together.] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design.

Syn. — Outline; delineation. — *Outline* explains itself; a *sketch* fills up the *outline* in part, giving broad touches by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed; a *delineation* goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole.

Skĕtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKETCHED (skĕcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKETCHING.] **1.** To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of. **2.** To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of.

Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict; portray; paint.

Skĕtch'y, *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

Skew'-băck (skū'bak), *n.* (*Civil engin.*) The course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or in iron bridges, for the ribs.

Skew'er (skū'er), *n.* [Prob. allied to the root of *shove*. See ASKEW.] A pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; — formerly used instead of pins.

Skew'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKEWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKEWERING.] To fasten with skewers.

Skĭd, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shide*, a splinter, A.-S. *scîde*, Icel. *skid*, from A.-S. *scîdan*, to cleave.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. **2.** A chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. **3.** A piece of timber for supporting any thing, or along which something is rolled or caused to move. [*Amer.*]

Skĭff, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *skif*. Cf. SHIP.] A small, light boat.

Skĭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIFFED (skĭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIFFING.] To sail upon in a skiff.

Skĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *scilian*, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish, Icel. *skilia*, to discern, understand, Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, D. *scheelen*; A.-S. *scile*, *scyle*, a difference, distinction, Icel. *skil*, distinction, right, Dan. *skiel*, Sw. *skjäl*, *skäl*, reason, right, justice.] **1.** Knowledge; understanding. **2.** Familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform.

Syn. — Dexterity. — *Skill* is more intelligent; *dexterity* is more mechanical. *Skill* involves superior capacity and cultivation of the intellect; *dexterity* implies a greater talent for imitation, and a sleight of hand obtained by practice.

Skĭlled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skillful.

Skĭl'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, N. Fr. *écuelle*, a porringer, from Lat. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A small vessel with a handle, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

Skĭll'fŭl, *a.* Possessed of, or displaying skill.

Syn. — Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever.

Skĭll'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a skillful manner; with skill.

Skĭll'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of possessing skill; dexterousness; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

Skĭm, *v. t.* [A different orthography of *scum*, q. v.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIMMING.] **1.** To clear as a liquid from scum. **2.** To take off by skimming. **3.** To pass near the surface of.

Skĭm, *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface. **2.** To hasten along superficially.

Skĭm'mer, *n.* A utensil for skimming liquors.

Skĭm'-mĭlk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

Skĭm'ming, *n.* **1.** Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, or the like. **2.** *pl.* That which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

Skĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*, Icel. *skinn*, O. L. Ger. *schin*, *schinn*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The external membranous envelope of animal bodies. **2.** Skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt. **3.** The exterior coat of fruits and plants.

Skĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKINNING.] **1.** To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel. **2.** To cover with skin, or as with skin.

Skĭn, *v. i.* To be covered with skin.

Skĭnch, *v. i.* To squeeze or pinch in order to effect a saving. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*]

Skĭn'-deep, *n.* Superficial; slight.

Skĭn'-flĭnt, *n.* [From *skin* and *flint*.] A very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

Skĭn'less, *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin.

Skĭn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who skins. **2.** One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

Skĭn'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

Skĭp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIPPED (skĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIPPING.] [Cf. Icel. *skopa*, *skoppa*, to run.] To leap; to bound; to spring as a goat or lamb.

Skĭp, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over.

Skĭp, *n.* **1.** A leap; a bound; a spring. **2.** Act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.

Skĭp'-jăck, *n.* **1.** An upstart. **2.** (*Entom.*) One of a family of coleopterous insects remarkable for leaping to a considerable height when placed upon their backs.

Skĭp'per, *n.* [D. & L. Ger. *schipper*. See SKIPPER and SKIP.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel. **2.** [From *skip*.] A dancer. **3.** The cheese maggot.

Skĭp'ping-rōpe, *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

Skĭr'mish (18), *n.* [O. Eng. *scarmishe*, *scarmoge*, *scrymishe*, It. *scaramuccia*, *shermugio*, from *schermire*, to fence, fight, from O. H. Ger. *skerman*, *skirman*, to defend.] **1.** A slight fight in war; a light combat, *especially*, between detachments and small parties. **2.** A contest; a contention.

Skĭr'mish, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIRMISHED (skĭr'-misht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIRMISHING.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

Skĭr'mish-er, *n.* One who skirmishes.

Skĭr'ret, *n.* [Contracted from *skirwort*, its older name, a corruption of *sugarwort*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, cultivated in Europe for the sake of its esculent root, which somewhat resembles the parsnip in flavor.

Skĭr'rhus, *n.* See SCIRRHUS.

Skĭrt (18), *n.* [A.-S. *scyrtan*, *gescyrtan*, to shorten; Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*, an under-garment, a shirt. Cf. SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment. **2.** The edge of any part of dress. **3.** Border; margin; extreme part. **4.** A woman's garment like a petticoat.

Skĭrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKIRTING.] To border; to form the border or edge of; or to run along the edge of.

Skĭrt, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Skĭt'tish, *a.* [From A.-S. *sceótan*, *scitan*, to shoot, dart, cast, send forth.] **1.** Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; shy. **2.** Wanton; volatile; hasty.

Skĭt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly.

Skĭt'tish-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being skittish; timidity; shyness. **2.** Fickleness; wantonness.

Skĭt'tles (skĭt'tlz), *n. pl.* [See SKITTISH.] Ninepins.

Skī'ver, *n.* [See SHIVER, *n.*] An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep-skin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed.

Skŭlk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKULKED (skŭlkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKULKING.] [Dan. *skulke*, to spare or save one's self, to play the truant, allied to *skiule*, to hide, conceal, Icel. *skyla*.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk.

Skŭlk, **Skŭlk'er**, } *n.* A person who skulks; one who avoids duty; a lurker; a shirk.

Skŭll, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *sciulla*, skull, Ger. *schädel*, *schedel*, O. H. Ger. *scêtela*, Icel. *kollr*, skull. Cf. SCALE and SHELL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The bony case which incloses the brain. **2.** An empty, brainless head.

Skŭll'-căp, *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap. **2.** (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised.

Skŭnk, *n.* [Contracted from the Abenaki *seganku*.] (*Zoöl.*) A fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America. It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other.

Skunk.

Skŭnk'-bīrd, **Skŭnk'-blăck'bīrd**, } *n.* (*Ornith.*) The bobolink; — popularly so called from the resemblance of the colors of the male, at certain periods of the year, to those of a skunk.

Skŭnk'-căb'bage, *n.* (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant, so named from its odor, which strongly resembles that of the skunk.

Skȳ (72), *n.* [Icel. *sky*, O. Sax. *scio*, *sceo*, the region of clouds. Cf. A.-S. *scûa*, *scûwa*, shadow.] **1.** The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens. **2.** The weather; the climate.

Skȳ'-eŏl'or, *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure.

Skȳ'ey, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

Skȳ'-lărk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and is celebrated for its melodious song.

Sky-lark.

Skȳ'-lărk'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; carousing.

Skȳ'-lĭght (-līt), *n.* A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

Skȳ'-rŏck'et, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

Skȳ'-sāil (*colloq.* skī'sel), *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set next above the royal.

Slăb, *n.* [Cf. W. *yslab*, *llab*, a thin slip.] **1.** A thin piece

of any thing, especially of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces. **2.** An outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks.

Slăb'ber (*colloq.* slŏb'ber), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLABBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLABBERING.] [H. Ger. *schlabbern*, frequentative form of *schlabben*, to lap.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel.

Slăb'ber (*colloq.* slŏb'ber), *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by liquid spilled. **2.** To shed; to spill.

Slăb'ber (*colloq.* slŏb'ber), *n.* Moisture let fall from the mouth in a careless manner; slaver.

Slăb'ber-er (*colloq.* slŏb'er-er), *n.* One who slabbers; [an idiot.

Slăck, *a.* [*compar.* SLACKER; *superl.* SLACKEST.] [A.-S. *sleac*, *slăc*, Icel. *slakr*.] **1.** Not tense; not hard drawn. **2.** Not holding fast. **3.** Not using due diligence; not earnest or eager. **4.** Not violent; not rapid.

Slack water, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

Syn. — Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy.

Slăck, *adv.* In a slack manner; partially.

Slăck, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.

Slăck, *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; coal broken into small pieces. [*Eng.*]

Slăck, } **Slăck'en** (slăk'n), } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLACKING, SLACKENING.] [A.-S. *sleacian*, *slacian*, D. *slaken*, Icel. *slakna*.] **1.** To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid. **2.** To be remiss or backward; to neglect. **3.** To lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion. **4.** To abate; to become less violent. **5.** To become more slow. **6.** To languish; to flag.

Slăck, } **Slăck'en**, } *v. t.* **1.** To render slack; to make less tense or tight. **2.** *Especially*, to render less earnest, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided. **3.** To withhold; to use less liberally. **4.** To deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake. [See SLAKE.] **5.** To repress; to check.

Slăck'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

Slăck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; want of tightness or rigidness; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness.

Slăg, *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, L. Ger. *slacke*, H. Ger. *schlacke*.] **1.** The dross or recrement of a metal; also, vitrified cinders. **2.** The scoria of a volcano.

Slāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAKED (slākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAKING.] [Allied to *slack*, q. v.] **1.** To quench; to extinguish. **2.** To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack.

Slāke, *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

Slăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAMMING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *lam*, to beat, Icel. *lemia*, to beat, strike, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *slahan*, Ger. *schlagen*. See SLAY.] To shut with violence.

Slăm, *v. i.* **1.** To strike violently and noisily. **2.** (*Mach.*) To strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat.

Slăm, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

Slăn'der, *n.* [O. Eng. *esclaundre*, Fr. *esclandre*, from Lat. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον. See SCANDAL.] A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another.

Slăn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLANDERING.] To injure by maliciously uttering a false report.

Syn. — To asperse; defame; calumniate; vilify; scandalize; reproach. See ASPERSE.

Slăn'der-er, *n.* A defamer; a calumniator.

Slăn'der-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Given or disposed to slander. **2.** Embodying or containing slander; calumnious.

Slăn'der-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.

Slăng, *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin; but cf. LINGO.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression; — especially, such as is in vogue with some particular class in society.

Slânt, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *slent*, *slen*, to slope, slide, Sw. *slinta*, to slide, W. *ysglentiaw*, to slide.] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.

Slânt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLANTING.] To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.

Slânt, *v. i.* To be turned or inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope.

Slânt, *n.* A slanting direction or plane; a slope.

Slânt'ly, } **Slânt'wīse**, } *adv.* In an inclined direction; obliquely.

Slăp, *n.* [L. Ger. *slappe*, H. Ger. *schlappe*, from *slappen*, *schlappen*, to slap.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAPPED (slăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAPPING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slăp, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly.

Slăp'dăsh, *adv.* [From *slap* and *dash*.] **1.** In a bold, careless manner; at random. **2.** With a slap; all at once; slap. [*Colloq.*]

Slăp'jăck, *n.* A sort of flat cake baked upon a griddle; a flapjack. [*Local, Amer.*]

Slăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLASHED (slăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLASHING.] [Cf. Icel. *slasa*, to injure, wound.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.

Slăsh, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.

Slăsh, *n.* **1.** A long cut; a cut made at random. **2.** A large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

Slăt, *n.* [See SLOAT.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces, or to support something.

Slăt, *v. t.* [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*] To slap; to strike; to beat; to throw down violently.

Slāte, *n.* [O. Eng. *sclate*, *sclat*; O. Fr. *esclat*, N. Fr. *éclat*, a shiver, splinter, from O. H. Ger. *sleizan*, for *skleizan*, to slit, split.] **1.** (*Min.*) An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates. **2.** Any rock or stone having a slaty structure. **3.** A prepared piece of such stone; *especially*, (*a.*) A thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, &c. (*b.*) A tablet for writing upon.

Slāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLATING.] To cover with slate, or plates of stone.

Slāt'er, *n.* One who slates buildings.

Slāt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with slates. **2.** The covering thus put on. **3.** Slates taken collectively; the material for slating.

Slăt'tern, *n.* [Ger. *schlottern*, to hang or fit loosely. Cf. SLUT.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house.

Slăt'tern-ly, *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty.

Slăt'tern-ly, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

Slāt'y, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* [Icel. *slâtr*, slain flesh, *sláttr*, a blow, Goth. *slauhts*, slaughter, butchery.] **1.** Extensive and unnecessary destruction of human life. **2.** Act of killing, as a matter of business.

Syn. — Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAUGHTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAUGHTERING.] **1.** To kill; to slay in battle. **2.** To butcher.

Slaugh'ter-er (slaw'ter-), *n.* A person employed in slaughtering.

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slaugh'ter-man (slaw'ter-), *n.*; *pl.* SLAUGH'TER-MEN (slaw'ter-). One employed in killing.

Slaugh'ter-oŭs (slaw'ter-), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

Slāve, *n.* [From the *Slavonians* or *Sclavonians*, L. Lat. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, who were frequently made slaves by the Germans.] **1.** A person who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another. **2.** One who has lost the power of resistance. **3.** A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

Syn. — Bond-servant; bondman; bond-slave; captive; henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See SERF.

Slāve, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

Slāve'-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds slaves.

Slāv'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel engaged in the slave-trade. **2.** A person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.

Slăv'er, *n.* [See SLABBER.] Saliva driveling from the mouth.

Slăv'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAVERING.] **1.** To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth. **2.** To be besmeared with saliva.

Slăv'er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth.

Slăv'er-er, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

Slāv'er-y, *n.* Condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

Syn. — Bondage; servitude; inthrallment; enslavement; captivity; bond-service; vassalage.

Slāve'-shĭp, *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a ship used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

Slāve'-trāde, *n.* The barbarous and wicked business of dealing in slaves, especially of buying them for transportation from their homes to be sold elsewhere.

Slāv'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave. **2.** Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery.

Slāv'ish-ly, *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly; basely.

Slāv'ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

Slāv-ŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Eng. *slave* and Gr. κρατεῖν, to rule.] The persons, or interest, representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery. [*Amer.*]

Sla-vō'ni-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Slavonia. [Written also *Sclavonian*.]

Sla-vō'ni-an, } *a.* (*Geog.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to Slavonia,
Sla-vŏn'ic, } or to its inhabitants. (*b.*) Pertaining to the *Sclavi*, who anciently inhabited the country between the Save and Drave; — applied especially to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, &c. [Written also *Sclavonian* and *Sclavonic*.]

Slaw, *n.* [D. *sla*, *slaa*, contr. from *salade*. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

Slāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW; *p. p.* SLAIN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAYING.] [A.-S. *slahan*, *sleahan*, *slagan*, contr. *slean*, *slân*, to strike, beat, slay, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *slahan*, Sw. *slå*, Icel. *slá*.] To put to death by a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to destroy.

Syn. — To kill; murder; assassinate; slaughter; butcher.

Slāy'er, *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

Slēave, *n.* [Icel. *slefa*, a slender thread, Ger. *schleife*, a knot.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. [weavers.

Slēave, *v. t.* To separate, as threads; — a term used by

Slēa'zy, *a.* [Ger. *schleiszig*, *schlissig*, worn out, threadbare, from *schleiszen*, to slit, split, decay.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy.

Slĕd, *n.* [Icel. *sledi*, O. H. Ger. *slito;* A.-S. *slîdan*, to slide.] **1.** A vehicle, moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow; — in England, called *sledge*. **2.** A light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice.

Slĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEDDING.] To convey or transport on a sled.

Slĕdġe (slĕj), *n.* [A.-S. *slecge*, from *slahan*, to strike, beat; Icel. *sleggia*.] A large, heavy hammer.

Slĕdġe (slĕj), *n.* A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels; as, (*a.*) A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [*Eng.*] (*b.*) A sleigh for riding upon snow.

Sleek, *a.* [*compar.* SLEEKER; *superl.* SLEEKEST.] [O. Eng. *slick;* Icel. *slikia*, to smooth, polish.] Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy.

Sleek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEEKED (slēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEEKING.] **1.** To make even and smooth. **2.** To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleek'ly, *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly.

Sleek'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEEPING.] [A.-S. *slæpan*, *slâpan*, Goth. *slêpan;* Icel. *sofa*, Skr. *svap*, to sleep, Lat. *sopire*, to lull to sleep.] **1.** To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense. **2.** Hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned. **3.** Hence, also, to be dead. **4.** To be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest.

Sleep, *n.* [A.-S. *slæp*, Goth. *slêps*, O. H. Ger. *slâp*.] A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul.

Syn. — Slumber; repose; rest.

Sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; also, a drone, or lazy person. **2.** A piece of timber or stone, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c., or to steady rails or frame-work. **3.** (*Naut.*) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.

Sleep'i-ly, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

Sleep'i-ness, *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness.

Sleep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Occupied with sleep. **2.** Occupied for sleeping.

Sleeping partner, a dormant partner. See DORMANT.

Sleep'less, *a.* **1.** Having no sleep; wakeful. **2.** Having no rest; perpetually agitated.

Sleep'less-ness, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

Sleep'-wąlk'er (-wawk'-), *n.* A somnambulist, or noctambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

Sleep'-wąlk'ing (-wawk'-), *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep; noctambulism.

Sleep'y, *a.* [*compar.* SLEEPIER; *superl.* SLEEPIEST.] **1.** Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. **2.** Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous.

Sleet, *n.* [A.-S. *sliht*, from *slahan*, to strike.] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles.

Sleet, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleet'y, *a.* Consisting of sleet, or bringing sleet.

Sleeve, *n.* [A.-S. *slêf*, *slyf*, *slêfe*, *slyfe*, from *slêfan*, *slyfan*, to put on, to clothe.] **1.** The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. **2.** Any thing resembling a sleeve.

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times.

Sleeve, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into.

Sleeve'less, *a.* Having no sleeves.

Sleid (slād), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEIDING.] [See SLEY.] To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* [L. Ger. *slede*, *slee*, *slie*. See SLED.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge*.

Sleigh'ing (slā'ing), *n.* **1.** State of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs. **2.** Act of riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* [Eng. *sly;* Icel. *slägd*, cunning.] **1.** An artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. **2.** Dexterous practice; dexterity.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain.

Slĕn'der, *a.* [*compar.* SLENDERER; *superl.* SLENDEREST.] [O. D. *slinder*, thin, slender, *slinderen*, *slidderen*, to creep.] **1.** Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width. **2.** Weak; feeble; not strong. **3.** Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable. **4.** Small; inadequate; meager. **5.** Spare; abstemious; simple.

Slĕn'der-ly, *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparely.

Slĕn'der-ness, *n.* State or quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficiency; spareness.

Slĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sleep*. See SLEEP.

Slew, *imp.* of *slay*. See SLAY.

Sley (slā), *n.* [A.-S. *slæ*.] A weaver's reed.

Sley (slā), *v. t.* To part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers.

Slīçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLICED (slīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLICING.] [O. H. Ger. *slîzan*, *sleizan*, to slit, A.-S. *slîtan*.] **1.** To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from. **2.** To cut into parts.

Slīçe, *n.* **1.** A thin, broad piece cut off. **2.** That which is thin and broad, like a slice; as, (*a.*) A broad, short-handled fire-pan, for use about fires. (*b.*) A salver, platter, or tray. (*c.*) A broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish. (*d.*) A spatula. (*e.*) (*Ship-building.*) A tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

Slīck, *a.* Sleek; smooth. See SLEEK.

Slīck, *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth.

Slĭd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *slide*. See SLIDE.

Slĭd'den (slĭd'dn), *p. p.* of *slide*. See SLIDE.

Slīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* SLID; *p. p.* SLID, SLIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIDING.] [A.-S. *slîdan*, Goth. *sliuthan*.] **1.** To move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide. **2.** *Especially*, to move over snow or ice with a glib, uninterrupted motion. **3.** To pass inadvertently. **4.** To move gently onward without friction or hindrance. **5.** To slip; to fall.

Slīde, *v. t.* **1.** To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping. **2.** To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.

Slīde, *n.* **1.** A smooth and easy passage. **2.** One who, or that which, slides; a slider. **3.** Descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity. **4.** (*Mus.*) A grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.

Slīd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, slides.

Slīd'ing-rule, *n.* A mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Slīd'ing-scāle, *n.* **1.** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. **2.** A sliding-rule.

Slight (slīt), *a.* [*compar.* SLIGHTER; *superl.* SLIGHTEST.] [Goth. *slaihts*, smooth, even; O. H. Ger. *sleht*, smooth, simple; Icel. *slêttr*.] **1.** Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; weak; gentle; — applied in a great variety of circumstances. **2.** Not stout or heavy; slender.

Slight (slīt), *n.* A moderate degree of contempt, manifested chiefly by neglect or oversight.

Syn. — Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn.

Slight (slīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice.

Syn. — To neglect; disregard; disdain; scorn.—To *slight* is stronger than to *neglect*. We may *neglect* a duty or person from inconsideration, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To *slight* is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt. We ought to put a kind construction on what appears *neglect* on the part of a friend; but when he *slights* us, it is obvious that he is our friend no longer.

Slight'er (slīt'er), *n.* One who neglects.

Slight'ly (slīt'lў), *adv.* In a slight manner; weakly; superficially; negligently.

Slight'ness (slīt'-), *n.* Quality or state of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness.

Slī'ly, *adv.* See SLYLY.

Slĭm, *a.* [*compar.* SLIMMER; *superl.* SLIMMEST.] [D. & M. H. Ger. *slim*, Icel. *slæmr*, ill, bad.] **1.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender. **2.** Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

Slīme, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *slîm*, O. H. Ger. *slîm*, *slîhmo*.] Soft, moist earth, or clay, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Slīm'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being slimy.

Slĭm'ness, *n.* State of being slim; slenderness.

Slīm'y, *a.* [*compar.* SLIMIER; *superl.* SLIMIEST.] **1.** Abounding with slime; consisting of slime. **2.** Overspread with slime. **3.** Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Slī'ness, *n.* See SLYNESS.

Slĭng, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *slinga*, Icel. *slöngva*, *slaungva*.] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. **2.** A throw; a stroke. **3.** A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained. **4.** (*Naut.*) A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the center of a yard to the mast.

Slĭng, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *slingen*, H. Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow.] A drink composed of equal parts of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Slĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINGING.] **1.** To throw with a sling. **2.** To throw; to hurl; to cast. **3.** To hang so as to swing. **4.** (*Naut.*) To put in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like.

Slĭng'er, *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

Slĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNK (SLANK, *obs. or rare*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINKING.] [A.-S. *slincan*, O. H. Ger. *slîhhan*.] **1.** To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. **2.** To miscarry, as a beast.

Slĭnk, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

Slĭp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIPPED (slĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SLIPPING.] [A.-S. *slîpan*, Goth. *sliupan*, Icel. *sleppa*.] **1.** To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide. **2.** To move or fly out of place. **3.** To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly. **4.** To err; to fall into error or fault. **5.** To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. **6.** To enter by oversight. **7.** To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Slĭp, *v. t.* **1.** To convey secretly. **2.** To part from the branches or stem, as a branch of a tree; to take off. **3.** To let loose. **4.** To throw off; to disengage one's self from. **5.** To suffer abortion of.

To slip on, to put on in haste or loosely.

Slĭp, *n.* **1.** Act of slipping. **2.** An unintentional error or fault. **3.** A twig separated from the main stock. **4.** A leash or string by which a dog is held. **5.** An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion. **6.** A long, narrow piece. **7.** (*Print.*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself. **8.** Any thing easily slipped on; as, (*a.*) A loose garment worn by a female. (*b.*) A child's pinafore. (*c.*) An outside covering or case. **9.** An opening or space left between wharves or in a dock. [*Amer.*] **10.** A long seat or narrow pew in churches. [*Amer.*]

Slĭp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

Slĭp'per, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, slips. **2.** A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease. **3.** A kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon.

Slĭp'per-i-ly, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

Slĭp'per-i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. **2.** Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

Slĭp'per-y, *a.* **1.** Allowing or causing any thing to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib. **2.** Not affording firm footing or confidence. **3.** Liable or apt to slip away. **4.** Liable to slip; not standing firm. **5.** Unstable; changeable; uncertain.

Slĭp'shŏd, *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels. **2.** Hence, careless in manners, style, &c.; shuffling.

Slĭp'slŏp, *n.* [A duplication of *slop*.] Bad liquor.

Slĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT; *p. p.* SLIT, or SLITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLITTING.] [A.-S. *slîtan*, *slætan*, Icel. *slîta*, O. H. Ger. *slîzan*, *sleizjan*.] **1.** To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. **2.** To cut or make a long fissure in or upon. **3.** To rend; to split; to cut.

Slĭt, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening.

Slĭt'ter, *n.* One who slits.

Slĭt'ting-mĭll, *n.* A mill where iron bars, or plates, are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rods, and the like.

Slĭv'er, or **Slī'ver**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIVERING.] [Prov. Eng. *slive*, A.-S. *slîfan*, to split, cleave.] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces.

Slĭv'er, or **Slī'ver**, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

Slōat, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *slot*, *slat*, D. *slot*, O. H. Ger. *sloz*, a lock, *sluz*, a shutting, the thing which closes or shuts, and the place where a thing closes or shuts, from L. Ger. *sluten*, O. H. Ger. *sliuzan*, to shut, lock, end.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; [a slat.

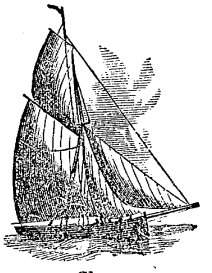
Slŏb'ber, *n.* & *v.* See SLABBER.

Slŏb'ber-y, *a.* Wet; sloppy.

Slōe, *n.* [A.-S. *slâ*, *slâhe*, O. H. Ger. *slêha*; D. *sleeuw*, N. H. Ger. *schleh*, harsh, blunt, dull.] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn.

Slō'gan, *n.* [Gael. *slogan*, contr. from *sluaghghairm*, i. e., an army-cry.] The war-cry, or gathering-word, of a Highland clan in Scotland.

Slōop, *n.* [L. Ger. *slup*, *slupe*, D. *sloep*, H. Ger. *schlupe*, *schaluppe*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.



Sloop.

Slŏp, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slaib*, mud, dirt.] **1.** Water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle. **2.** *pl.* Dirty water; water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed.

Slŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *slop*, a frock, from *slûpan*, *sleópan*, to enter secretly, Icel. *sloppr*, *slipra*, a thin garment, O. H. Ger. *slauf*, *slouph*, a garment.] **1.** A lower garment, as breeches, trowsers, &c.; — chiefly in the plural. **2.** *pl.* Hence, ready-made clothes, bedding, and the like.

Slŏp, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill. **2.** To spill liquid upon.

Slŏp, *v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it.

Slōpe, *a.* [Allied to A.-S. *slopen*, a slipping, *slûpan*, *âslûpan*, to slide or slip away.] Inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction. [*Rare.*]

Slōpe, *n.* **1.** A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downward. **2.** Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity.

Slōpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLOPED (slōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLOPING.] To form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.

Slōpe, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be inclined.
Slōp'ing, *p. a.* Inclining, or inclined, from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivous.
Slŏp'py, *a.* [*compar.* SLOPPIER; *superl.* SLOPPIEST.] [From *slop.*] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; plashy. [sold.
Slŏp'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are
Slŏsh, *n.* The same as *slush.* See SLUSH.
Slŏt, *n.* [L. Ger. *slot, slat*, D. *slot*, a lock. See SLOAT.] A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat.
Slŏt, *n.* [Scot. *sleuth*, Cf. Icel. *slodi*, a path, Sax. *slăting.*] (*Mach.*) A depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture through it, for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding adjustment.
Slŏth, or **Slōth** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *slewdh, slăwdh*, from *slaw*, slow, q. v.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. **2.** Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A South-American mammal of about the size of a common cat, so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions.

Sloth.

Slŏth'fụl, or **Slōth'fụl**, *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.
Slŏth'fụl-ly, or **Slōth'fụl-ly**, *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.
Slŏth'fụl-ness, or **Slōth'fụl-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being slothful; inactivity; laziness.
Slouch, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A depression of the head or of some other part of the body. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.
Slouch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLOUCHED (sloucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLOUCHING.] [Cf. Eng. *slug, slack*, and D. *slus, sluns, slons*, loose.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.
Slouch, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.
Slough (slou), *n.* [A.-S. *slōg*, a hollow place, W. *ysluch*, a slough.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.
Slough (slŭf), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *slûch*, the skin of a serpent, O. D. *slooue.*] **1.** The cast skin of a serpent. **2.** (*Med.*) The part that separates from a foul sore.
Slough (slŭf), *v. i.* (*Surg.*) To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.
Slough'y (slŭf'ў), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh.
Slŏv'en (slŭv'en *or* slŭv'n, 58), *n.* [Prov. Ger. *schluf* or *schluff*, O. D. *sloef*, slow, squalid, negligent.] A man or boy careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness.
Slŏv'en-li-ness (slŭv'en- *or* slŭv'n-), *n.* State or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness.
Slŏv'en-ly (slŭv'en- *or* slŭv'n-), *a.* **1.** Negligent of dress or neatness. **2.** Loose; disorderly; not neat.
Slŏv'en-ly (slŭv'en- *or* slŭv'n-), *adv.* In a slovenly manner.
Slō̆w, *a.* [*compar.* SLOWER; *superl.* SLOWEST.] [A.-S. *slaw, sleaw*, O. H. Ger. *slêo, slêwo*, Icel. *slior, sliar, slär, slä, släft*, allied to Goth. *slavan*, to be silent.] **1.** Not swift; not quick in motion; deliberate. **2.** Not happening in a short time; late. **3.** Not ready; not prompt. **4.** Acting with deliberation. **5.** Indicating a time later than the true time. **6.** Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly. **7.** Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — *Slow* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies a proneness to *defer*, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand; as, *tardy* in making up one's accounts.

Slō̆w, *v. t.* To render slow; to retard.
Slō̆w'ly, *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.
Slō̆w'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dullness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.
Slō̆w'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A harmless reptile, having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.
Slŭb, *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.
Slŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLUBBING.] To draw out and slightly twist; — applied to wool.
Slŭb'ber, *v. t.* [D. *slobberen*, Prov. Ger. *schlubbern, schlubben*, to work negligently, to lap. Cf. SLABBER.] To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely.
Slŭdge, *n.* [See SLOUGH.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slush. **2.** Small floating pieces of ice or snow.
Slūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLUING.] [Prov. Eng. *slew*, to turn round. Cf. Icel. *snúa*, to turn, bend.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To turn about a fixed point, usually, the center, as a spar or piece of timber. **2.** To turn about; to twist.
Slūe, *v. i.* To turn about; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course.
Slŭg, *n.* [Allied to *slack.*] **1.** A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of snail, very destructive to plants.
Slŭg, *n.* [Prob. from the root of *slay*, q. v.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.
Slŭg'gard, *n.* [From *slug* and the termination *ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.
Slŭg'gĭsh, *a.* **1.** Habitually idle and lazy. **2.** Having little motion. **3.** Having no power to move one's self or itself. **4.** Stupid; tame; simple.

Syn. — Inert; idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; dronish; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. See INERT.

Slŭg'gĭsh-ly, *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily.
Slŭg'gĭsh-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being sluggish; sloth; dullness. **2.** Inertness; slowness.
Slūĭçe, *n.* [O. Fr. *escluse*, Low Lat. *exclusa, sclusa*, from Lat. *excludere, exclusum*, to shut out.] **1.** An artificial passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate, for regulating the flow. **2.** Hence, any opening; that from which any thing flows. **3.** The stream which flows through a flood-gate. **4.** Hence, any stream, or any thing regarded as flowing in a stream.
Slūĭçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUICED (slūst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLUICING.] To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm.
Slūĭ'çy, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.
Slŭm, *n.* [Said to be a contr. of *asylum*, as vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but cf. SLUMP.] A back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.
Slŭm'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLUMBERING.] [O. Eng. *slomber, slomer*, A.-S. *slumerian*, from *sluma*, slumber; Icel. *slyma*, to remain at ease.] **1.** To sleep lightly; to doze. **2.** To sleep. **3.** To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. [sound; repose.
Slŭm'ber, *n.* Light sleep; sleep that is not deep or
Slŭm'ber-er, *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.
Slŭm'ber-oŭs, *a.* Inviting slumber; soporiferous.
Slŭmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUMPED (slŭmpt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLUMPING.] [Scot. *slump*, a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, swamp. Cf. Icel. *slumpaz, slembaz*, to be jolted suddenly.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, &c.
Slŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sling.* See SLING.
Slŭng'-shŏt, *n.* A metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used for striking.
Slŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *slink.* See SLINK.
Slûr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLURRING.] [Prov. Ger. *schlüren, schlören, schlürren*, L. Ger. *slüren, slören, slurren*, D. *sleuren, sloren*, to train, drag, to do negligently and slovenly.] **1.** To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. **2.** To pass lightly; to conceal. **3.** (*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style.
Slûr, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, slight reproach or disgrace; also, a reproachful intimation; an innuendo. **2.** A trick played upon a person. **3.** (*Mus.*) A mark, thus [⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.
Slŭsh, *n.* [See SLUDGE and SLOUGH.] **1.** Soft mud; sludge; slosh. **2.** A mixture of snow and water. **3.** A soft mixture of grease and other materials, for lubrication. **4.** Refuse grease and fat, especially from salt meat. **5.** (*Mach.*) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines are painted to be preserved from oxidation.
Slŭsh, *v. t.* **1.** To smear with slush or grease. **2.** (*Mach.*) To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.
Slŭt, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *schlutte, schlutze, schlotze*; D. *slet*, a rag, a slut, O. D. *slodde*, a slut.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern. **2.** A female dog; a bitch.
Slŭt'tish, *a.* Like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly.
Slŭt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently.

Slŭt'tish-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sluttish.

Slȳ, *a.* [*compar.* SLYER; *superl.* SLYEST.] [H. Ger. *schlau*, Icel. *slägr*. Cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing. **2.** Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious. **3.** Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy.

On the sly, in a sly or secret manner.

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. See CUNNING.

Slȳ'-bōots, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person.

Slȳ'ly, *adv.* In a sly manner; craftily; insidiously.

Slȳ'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sly; cunning.

Smăck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMACKED (smăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMACKING.] [A.-S. *smeccan*, to taste, Icel. *smacka*, O. H. Ger. *smecchan*.] **1.** To kiss with a loud sound; to buss. **2.** To make a noise by the separation of the lips, after tasting any thing. **3.** To be tinctured with any particular taste. **4.** To have, or exhibit, natural indications of the presence or influence.

Smăck, *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss. **2.** To make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting. **3.** To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.

Smăck, *n.* **1.** A loud kiss; a buss. **2.** A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. **3.** Taste; flavor; savor. **4.** A quick, smart blow; a slap.

Smăck, *n.* [D. *smak*, H. Ger. *schmacke*, *schmake*, Fr. *semaque*, A.-S. *snacc*, Icel. *snâkr*, *sneckia*.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

Smạll, *a.* [*compar.* SMALLER; *superl.* SMALLEST.] [A.-S. *smâl*, *smal*, *smeal*, Goth. *smals*, Icel. *smár*, allied to Slav. *mal'*.] **1.** Not large or extended in dimensions; little in quantity or degree; minute in bulk. **2.** Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance. **3.** Evincing little worth or ability. **4.** Not prolonged in duration. **5.** Weak; slender; gentle; not loud.

Small beer, a kind of weak beer. — *Small talk*, light or trifling conversation; chit-chat.

Syn. — Diminutive; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; paltry; mean; short; fine.

Smạll, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing.

Smạll'-ärms, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from cannon.

Smạll'ness, *n.* The state of being small; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness.

Smạll'-pŏx, *n.* [From *small*, and *pox*, *pocks*.] (*Med.*) A disease consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption; variola.

Smạlt, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *smaltjan*, *smalzjan*, for *smelzan*, to melt. See SMELT.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the protoxide of cobalt ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

Sma-răg'dĭne, *a.* [Gr. σμαράγδινος, from σμάραγδος, emerald.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it.

Smart, *n.* [D. *smart*, *smert*, O. H. Ger. *smerza*, allied to Russ. *smertj*, Lat. *mors*, death.] **1.** Quick, pungent, lively pain. **2.** Severe, pungent pain of mind.

Smärt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMARTING.] **1.** To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application. **2.** To feel a pungent pain of mind. **3.** To be punished.

Smärt, *a.* [*compar.* SMARTER; *superl.* SMARTEST.] **1.** Causing a keen, local pain. **2.** Severe; poignant. **3.** Vigorous; sharp. **4.** Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; efficient. **5.** Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty. **6.** Showy; dashy; spruce. **7.** Brisk; fresh.

Syn. — Pungent; quick; lively; keen; clever. — *Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a *smart* young fellow, a *smart* workman, &c., coinciding very nearly with the English sense of *clever*. The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, &c. But *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, are more commonly used in reference to dress; as, a *smart* appearance, &c.

Smärt'ly, *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; actively; wittily; showily.

Smärt'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'-), *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation.

Smärt'ness, *n.* Quality of being smart or pungent.

Syn. — Pungency; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; keenness; quickness; vigor; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

Smăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMASHED (smăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMASHING.] [From the root of *smite*, q. v.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Smăsh, *n.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smăt'ter, *v. i.* [Ger. *schmettern*, to dash, crash, to warble, quaver; from the root of *smite*.] **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly. **2.** To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

Smăt'ter, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

Smăt'ter-er, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smăt'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

Smēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMEARING.] [A.-S. *smerwian*, *smerian*, *smirian*, *smyrigan*, from *smeru*, fat, grease.] **1.** To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub. **2.** To soil; to pollute.

Smēar, *n.* A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance.

Syn. — Blot; blotch; patch; daub; stain.

Smĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, SMELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELLING.] [L. Ger. *smellen*, *smelen*, *smölen*, *schmelen*, to smoke, to reek; D. *smeulen*, to smolder.] **1.** To perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of the nasal organs. **2.** To perceive as if by the smell; to give heed to.

Smĕll, *v. i.* **1.** To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. **2.** To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell.

Smĕll, *n.* **1.** Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. **2.** The quality of any thing, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs.

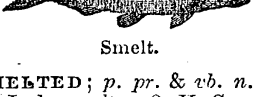
Syn. — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

Smĕll'er, *n.* **1.** One who smells. **2.** The organ of the sense of smell; the nose.

Smĕll'ing, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *smell*. See SMELL.

Smĕlt, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, allied to the salmon. It is of a silvery white color, and is highly esteemed as delicate food. It emits a peculiar odor, whence the name.



Smelt.

Smĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELTING.] [M. D. *smelten*, Icel. *smelta*, O. H. Ger. *smelzan*. Cf. MELT.] To melt as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

Smĕlt'er, *n.* One who melts ore.

Smĕlt'er-y, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

Smĭrk, *n.* An affected smile. See SMIRK.

Smĭck'er, *v. i.* [Icel. *smeikr*, slippery, O. Ger. *schmeichen*, to flatter.] To look amorously or wantonly.

Smī'lax, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. σμίλαξ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, climbing shrubs, found in the warm and temperate parts of both hemispheres.

Smīle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMILING.] [O. Ger. *schmielen*, *schmieren*, allied to Skr. *smi*, to laugh.] **1.** To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness. **2.** To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity. **3.** To look gay and joyous. **4.** To be propitious; to favor; to countenance.

Smīle, *v. t.* To express by a smile.

Smīle, *n.* **1.** Act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness. **2.** A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c. **3.** Favor; countenance; propitiousness. **4.** Gay or joyous appearance.

Smīl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Smīrch (18), *v. t.* [From the root of *smear*, q. v.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

Smĭrk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMIRKED (smĭrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMIRKING.] [A.-S. *smercian*, *smearician*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *smieren*, *smielen*, O. Ger. *schmieren*, *schmielen*, to smile.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or conceited manner.

Smĭrk, *n.* An affected, conceited, or silly smile; a simper.

Smĭt, *p. p.* of *smite*. See SMITE.

Smīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMITTEN, rarely SMIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMITING.] [A.-S. *smîtan*, O. H. Ger. *smîzan*.] **1.** To throw, drive, or force the fist or hand, or stone or weapon, against; to strike. **2.** To slay by a blow; to kill. **3.** To beat or put to rout in battle. **4.** To blast. **5.** To afflict; to chasten; to punish. **6.** To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear.

Smīte, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

Smīt'er, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

Smĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *smidh*, Goth. *smitha*, Icel. *smidhr*, O. H. Ger. *smit*, *smid*.] One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals.

Smĭth'er-y, *n.* **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy. **2.** Work done by a smith.

Smĭth'y, *n.* [A.-S. *smidhdhe*, Icel. *smidia*, O. H. Ger. *smitta*.] The shop of a smith; a smithery.

Smĭtt, *n.* [H. Ger. *schmitz*, *schmitze*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear.] Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

Smĭt'ten (smĭt'tn), *p. p.* of *smite*. **1.** Struck; killed. **2.** Affected with some passion; *especially*, affected by the passion of love; enamored.

Smŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *smocc*, O. H. Ger. *smoccho*, Icel. *smokkr*.] **1.** A woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise. **2.** A blouse.

Smŏck'-frŏck, *n.* A coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers.

Smōke (20), *n.* [A.-S. *smocca*, *smeóc*, *smêc*, *smyc*, from *smeócan*, to smoke.] **1.** The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body. **2.** That which resembles smoke, as vapor or watery exhalations.

Smōke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOKED (smōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOKING.] **1.** To emit smoke. **2.** Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage. **3.** To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. **4.** To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

Smōke, *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke. **2.** To burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking. **3.** To subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out.

Smōke'-jăck, *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

Smōk'er, *n.* **1.** One who dries by smoke. **2.** One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

Smōk'i-ly, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

Smōk'i-ness, *n.* The state of being smoky.

Smōk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SMOKIER; *superl.* SMOKIEST.] **1.** Emitting smoke. **2.** Having the appearance or nature of smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it. **4.** Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. **5.** Tarnished with smoke.

Smōl'der, Smōul'der, *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *schmolen*, for *schmoren*, D. *smeulen*, to smolder.] To waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.

Smo͞oth, *a.* [*compar.* SMOOTHER; *superl.* SMOOTHEST.] [A.-S. *smêdhe*, *smædhe*.] **1.** Having an even surface; not rough. **2.** Gently flowing; not ruffled or obstructed. **3.** Flowing or uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation. **4.** Bland; mild; soothing.

Syn. — Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; voluble; flattering; adulatory; deceptive.

Smo͞oth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOOTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOOTHING.] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; hence, (*a.*) To make easy. (*b.*) To make flowing.

Smo͞oth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; unobstructedly; blandly; flatteringly.

Smo͞oth'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; softness or mildness; gentleness; blandness.

Smōte, *imp.* of *smite*. See SMITE.

Smŏth'er (smŭth'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOTHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOTHERING.] [Allied to O. Eng. *smoor*, *smore*, to suffocate, A.-S. *smorian*.] **1.** To destroy the life of by suffocation. **2.** To affect as by suffocation; to stifle. **3.** Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from the view of the public; to suppress.

Smŏth'er (smŭth'er), *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled. **2.** To be suppressed or concealed. **3.** To burn slowly, without sufficient air and smoke; to smolder.

Smōul'der, *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

Smŭg, *a.* [L. Ger. *smuck*, H. Ger. *schmuck*.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice.

Smŭg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUGGLING.] [L. Ger. *smuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, H. Ger. *schmuggeln*, from Sw. *smyga*, to introduce or convey secretly, A.-S. *smeógan*, *smûgan*, *smûan*, to creep, to flow or spread gradually, Icel. *smûga*, to penetrate, creep.] **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; or without paying the duties imposed by law. **2.** To convey, or introduce, clandestinely.

Smŭg'gler, *n.* **1.** One who imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law. **2.** A vessel employed in smuggling.

Smŭt, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *smuz*, A.-S. *smitta*; D. *smet*, a spot or stain, *smodderen*, to smut.] **1.** Foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes. **2.** (*Bot.*) A parasitic fungus, which forms on grain, blasting it. **3.** Obscene or filthy language; ribaldry; obscenity.

Smŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTTING.] **1.** To stain or mark with smut. **2.** To taint with mildew, as grain. **3.** To blacken; to tarnish.

Smŭt, *v. i.* **1.** To gather or be converted into smut. **2.** To give off smut; to crock.

Smŭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTCHED (smŭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTCHING.] [From *smoke*, q. v.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal.

Smŭtch, *n.* Stain; dirty spot.

Smŭt'ti-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a smutty manner; smokily; foully. **2.** With obscene language; obscenely.

Smŭt'ti-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being smutty. **2.** Obsceneness of language.

Smŭt'ty, *a.* [*compar.* SMUTTIER; *superl.* SMUTTIEST.] **1.** Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like. **2.** Tainted with mildew. **3.** Obscene.

Snăck, *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *snack*, to snatch, allied to *snap*.] A share; an equal part or portion; — obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, *go snacks*, to take part.

Snăf'fle, *n.* [L. Ger. *snuff*, *snuffe*, *snüff*, a snout, nose, *snuffeln*, to snuffle, O. H. Ger. *snabul*, beak, bill, snout.] **1.** A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. **2.** A snaffle-bit.

Snăf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAFFLING.] To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

Snăf'fle-bĭt, *n.* A kind of slender bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth.

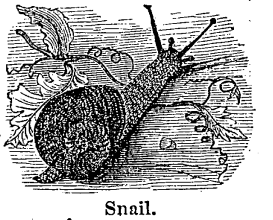
Snăg, *n.* [From Gael. & Ir. *snaigh*, *snaidh*, to cut down, to prune, to sharpen, p. p. *snaighthe*, *snaidhte*, cut off, lopped.] **1.** A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch. **2.** A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. **3.** The trunk of a large tree fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which vessels are often pierced and sunk. [*Amer.*]

Snăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAGGING.] To injure or destroy by or upon a snag. [*Amer.*]

Snăg'ged, *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

Snăg'gy, *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots.

Snāil, *n.* [A.-S. *snägel*, *snegel*, *snägl*, *snæl*, dim. of *snaca*, snake.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping. The eyes of this animal are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. Some of them have shells, others do not. **2.** Hence a drone; a sluggard; a lazy, slow-moving person.



Snail.

Snāil'-līke, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

Snāke, *n.* [A.-S. *snaca*, from *snacan*, *snîcan*, to creep, to sneak.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper.

Snāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAKED (snākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAKING.] **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole. [*Amer.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord.

Snāke'rōot, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are, or were formerly, reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents.

Snāk'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a snake, or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. **2.** Sly; cunning; insinuating. **3.** Covered with serpents; having serpents.

Snăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAPPED (snăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAPPING.] [L. Ger. & D. *snappen*, Icel. *snapa*.] **1.** To break short, as substances that are brittle. **2.**

To strike with a sharp sound. **3.** To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth. **4.** To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.

To snap one up, to treat with sharp words; to interrupt suddenly or snappishly.

Snăp, *v. i.* **1.** To break short; to part asunder suddenly. **2.** To make an effort to bite. **3.** To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

Snăp, *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking of any substance. **2.** A sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth. **3.** A crack of a whip, or a similar sound. **4.** A sudden and severe interval, as of cold weather. [*Amer.*] **5.** A small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet. **6.** A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake.

Snăp'-drăg-on, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, the showy corollas of some species of which resemble the face of an animal or a mask. **2.** A play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth.

Snăp'pish, *a.* **1.** Eager to bite; apt to snap. **2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

Snăp'pish-ly, *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

Snăp'pish-ness, *n.* The quality of being snappish.

Snâre (4), *n.* [Icel. *snara*, snare; O. H. Ger. *snare*, *sner*, a string, *snarahha*, a noose; Goth. *snorjo*, a string.] **1.** A contrivance consisting often of a noose of cords, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; a catch; a wile. **2.** Hence, any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. **3.** The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum.

Snâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNARING.] To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Snärl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNARLING.] [L. Ger. & O. D. *snarren*.] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl. **2.** To speak roughly.

Snärl, *v. t.* [From *snare*, v. t.] **1.** To entangle; to complicate. **2.** To embarrass; to insnare.

Snärl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, embarrassing difficulty.

Snärl'er, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNATCHED (snăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNATCHING.] [O. & Prov. Eng. *snack*, to snatch. See SNACK, *n.*] **1.** To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony. **2.** To seize and transport away.

Syn. — To twitch; pluck; pull; catch; grasp; gripe.

Snătch, *n.* **1.** A hasty catch or seizing. **2.** A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly. **3.** A short period of vigorous action. **4.** A small piece, fragment, or quantity.

Snătch'-blŏck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

Snătch'er, *n.* One who snatches or takes abruptly.

Snăth, *n.* [A.-S. *snæd*.] The handle of a scythe. [*New Eng.*]

Snēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEAKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEAKING.] [A.-S. *snîcan*, *snacan*, O. H. Ger. *snahan*, *snahhan*. Cf. SNAKE.] **1.** To creep or steal away privately. **2.** To behave with meanness and servility.

Snēak, *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

Snēak'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching. **2.** Covetous; niggardly.

Snēak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Sneer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEERING.] [Cf. *snort*, to laugh loudly.] **1.** To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. **2.** To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

Syn. — To scoff; jeer; gibe. — The verb to *sneer* implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To *jeer* is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To *scoff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

Sneer, *n.* **1.** A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule. **2.** An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers.

Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEEZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEEZING.] [Cf. A.-S. *fneósan*, to sneeze, *fneósung*, a sneezing.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Not to be sneezed at, not to be despised or contemned; not to be treated lightly. [*Colloq.*]

Sneeze, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

Snĭck'er, *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *schnickern*, from *schnicken*, to move quickly.] **1.** To laugh slyly. **2.** To laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snĭck'er, *n.* A half-suppressed broken laugh.

Snĭff, *v. i.* [See SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff.

Snĭff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To perceive as by sniffing; to scent; to smell; to snuff.

Snĭff, *n.* Perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing.

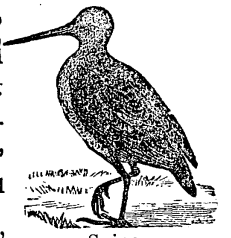
Snĭft, *v. i.* [From *sniff*, supra.] To sniff; to snuff; to smell.

Snĭg'ger, *v. i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed broken manner; to snicker.

Snĭg'ger, *n.* [See SNICKER.] A half-suppressed broken laugh; a snicker.

Snĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIPPED (snĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIPPING.] [D. *snippen*, Ger. *schnippen*, *schnippsen*.] To cut off the nip of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip.

Snĭp, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip. **2.** A small shred; a bit cut off.



Snipe.

Snīpe, *n.* [From L. Ger. *snebbe*, *snibbe*, H. Ger. *schnebbe*, *schnibbe*, *schneppe*, bill, beak; — so named from its long bill.] (*Ornith.*) A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill.

Snĭp'per-snăp'per, *n.* A small insignificant fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Snĭv'el (snĭv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *snyfling*, *snofel*. Cf. SNIFF and SNUFFLE.] Mucus running from the nose; snot.

Snĭv'el, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIVELING.] **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To cry or whine as children.

Snĭv'el-er, *n.* **1.** One who cries with sniveling. **2.** One who weeps for slight causes.

Snŏb, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *snob*, snot, *snot*, a miserable fellow. See SNIFF.] An affected and pretentious person; *especially*, a vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu.

Snŏb'bish, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob.

Snŏb'bish-ness, *n.* The quality of being snobbish; the character or habits of a snob.

Snōōze, *n.* [Scot. *snooze*, to sleep, a modification of Eng. *snuff*, to snort.] A short sleep; a nap; slumber. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

Snōōze, *v. i.* To sleep; to doze; to drowse. [*Colloq.*]

Snōre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNORING.] [A.-S. *snora*, a snoring; M. H. Ger. *snarken*, N. H. Ger. *schnarchen*, allied to *schnarren*, to rattle; Icel. *snarka*, to crackle.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.

Snōre, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snôrt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNORTING.] [From *snore*.] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses. **2.** To laugh out loudly. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

Snŏt, *n.* [A.-S., D., & Dan. *snot*, Icel. *snîta*.] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose.

Snŏt'ty, *a.* Foul with snot; hence, mean; dirty.

Snout, *n.* [L. Ger. *snute*, Icel. *snûdr*, W. *ysnid*.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine. **2.** The nose of a man; — in contempt. **3.** The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

Snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snōw, *n.* [A.-S. *snâw*, Goth. *snaivs*, Icel. *snióR*, allied to Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*, Bohemian *snih*, Lat. *nix*, Gr. *νίψ*, acc. *νίφα*, W. *nyf*.] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air, and falling to the earth.

Snōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNOWING.] To fall in snow; — chiefly used impersonally.

Snōw, *v. t.* To scatter like snow.

Snōw'-ball, *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.

Snōw'-ball, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNOW-BALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNOW-BALLING.] To pelt with snow-balls.

Snōw'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird which appears in the time of snow; — the popular name of various birds.

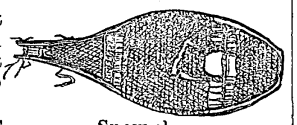
Snōw'-blind, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

Snōw'-blind'ness, *n.* Blindness, or dimness of sight, caused by the light reflected from snow.

Snōw'-drift, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

Snōw'-drŏp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.

Snōw'-shoe, *n.* A light shoe, or racket, worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.



Snow-shoe.

Snōw'-white, *a.* White as snow; very white.

Snōw'y, *a.* **1.** White like snow. **2.** Abounding with snow. **3.** Pure; unblemished.

Snŭb, *n.* [See *infra.*] A check or rebuke.

Snŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUBBING.] [Icel. *snubba*, to rebuke. Cf. SNIP.] **1.** To clip or break off the end of. **2.** To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark. **3.** To slight designedly.

Snŭb'-nōse, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *snub*, to stunt.] A short [or flat nose.

Snŭff, *n.* [Ger. *schnuppe*, from *schnuppen*, for *schnupfen*.] **1.** The part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. **2.** [D. *snuif*, Dan. & Sw. *snus*.] Pulverized tobacco or other substance, snuffed up or prepared to be snuffed up into the nose.

Up to snuff, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [*Colloq.*]

Snŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNUFFED (snŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUFFING.] **1.** To draw in with the breath; to inhale. **2.** To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell. **3.** To take off the end of the snuff of.

Snŭff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale air with violence or with noise. **2.** To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

Snŭff'-bŏx, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snŭff'er, *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snŭf'fle (snŭf'fl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNUFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUFFLING.] [L. Ger. *snuffeln*, H. Ger. *schnüffeln*, D. *snuffelen*.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when it is obstructed; to sniffle.

Snŭf'fle, *n.* **1.** A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils. **2.** An affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

Snŭf'fler, *n.* One who snuffles, or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

Snŭf'fles (snŭf'flz), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by [mucus.

Snŭff'y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

Snŭg, *v. i.* [See *infra.*] To lie close; to snuggle.

Snŭg, *a.* [*compar.* SNUGGER; *superl.* SNUGGEST.] [Prov. Eng. *snug*, tight, handsome, Icel. *snöggr*, *snög*, smooth, neat, Ger. *schniegen*, *schniegeln*, to smooth, polish, to dress smart, allied to A.-S. *snîcan*, to creep.] **1.** Closely pressed. **2.** Close; concealed. **3.** Compact, convenient, and comfortable.

Snŭg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUGGLING.] [From *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

Snŭg'ly, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely.

Snŭg'ness, *n.* The state of being snug.

Sō, *adv.* [A.-S. *swa*, Goth. *sva*, Icel. *svâ*, *svo*, *so*.] **1.** In that manner or degree; as indicated in any way, or as implied, or as supposed to be known. **2.** In like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason; — used correlatively, following *as*. **3.** In such manner; to such degree; — used correlatively with *as* or *that* coming after. **4.** Very; in a high degree; that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed. **5.** In the same manner; in this or that condition; under these circumstances; in this way; — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate. **6.** Therefore; on this account; for this reason. **7.** It is well; let it be; be it so; — used to express assent. **8.** Well; the fact being so; — used as an expletive.

So forth, further in the same or a similar manner. — *So that*, to the end that; in order that.

Sō, *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that

Sōak, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOAKED (sōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SOAKING.] [A.-S. *sôcian*, to soak, steep, *sûcan*, *sûgan*, to suck. Cf. SUCK.] **1.** To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to steep. **2.** To drench; to wet thoroughly. **3.** To penetrate by wetting thoroughly.

Sōak, *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeped in water or other fluid. **2.** To enter into pores or interstices.

Sōak'er, *n.* **1.** One who soaks in a liquid. **2.** A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

Sōap (20), *n.* [A.-S. *sâpe*, Lat. *sapo*, Gr. *σάπων*; W. *sebon*.] A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies, with alkalies or oxides.

Sōap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOAPED (sōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOAPING.] To rub or wash over with soap.

Sōap'-boil'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.

Sōap'-bŭb'ble, *n.* A spherical film of soap-suds formed by inflation.

Sōap'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft magnesian mineral; steatite; — so called from its soapy or greasy feel.

Sōap'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; — so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather, like soap, when agitated in water.

Sōap'y, *a.* **1.** Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. **2.** Smeared with soap.

Sōar, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOARING.] [Fr. *essorer*, to soar, *essor*, a flight; It. *sorare*, from Lat. *ex* and *aura*, the air.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings. **2.** To rise or tower in thought or imagination.

Sōar, *n.* A towering flight.

Sŏb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOBBING.] [A.-S. *seófian*, *siófian*, to complain, bewail, *seófgende*, i. e., *seófgende*, complaining, sobbing, O. H. Ger. *sûftôn*, to groan; Goth. *svogjan*, A.-S. *swôgan*.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion.

Sŏb, *n.* **1.** A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow. **2.** Any sorrowful cry or sound.

Sō'ber, *a.* [*compar.* SOBERER; *superl.* SOBEREST.] [Lat. *sobrius*; A.-S. *syfer*, *sifer*, sober, pure.] **1.** Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. **2.** Not intoxicated by spirituous liquors. **3.** Exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled. **4.** Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion. **5.** Serious in demeanor, habit, or appearance.

Syn. — Grave; temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See GRAVE.

Sō'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOBERING.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

Sō'ber, *v. i.* To become sober.

Sō'ber-ly, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately.

Sō'ber-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

Sō'ber-ness, *n.* State of being sober; freedom from intoxication; temperance; gravity; calmness.

So-brĭ'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors. **2.** Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination. **3.** Gravity without sadness or melancholy.

Syn. — Soberness; temperance; abstinence; abstemiousness; moderation; regularity; steadiness; calmness; coolness; sobermindedness; sedateness; staidness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

Sobriquet (sō'bre-kā'), *n.* [Fr., from *sot*, foolish, silly, and O. Fr. *briquet*, id.] An assumed name; a nickname.

Sŏc, *n.* [A.-S. *sôc*, the power of holding court, sway, domain, L. Lat. *soca*.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor. (*b.*) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

Sŏc'age, *n.* [From *soc*, supra.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service, as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent.

Sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (sō'sha-), *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociableness.

Sō'cia-ble (sō'sha-bl), *a.* [Lat. *sociabilis*, from *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion.] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; *especially*, disposed to company. **2.** Hence, ready to converse; inclined to talk with others. **3.** Affording opportunities for conversation.

Syn. — Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

Sō'cia-ble-ness (sō'sha-bl-), *n.* Quality of being sociable; inclination to company and converse.

Sō'cia-bly (sō'sha-blў), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly.

Sō'cial, *a.* [Lat. *socialis*, from *socius*, a companion.] **1.** Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society. **2.** Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse. **3.** Consisting in union or mutual converse. **4.** (*Bot.*) Naturally growing together.

Syn. — Sociable; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

Sō'cial-ĭşm, *n.* A theory of society which advocates a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed; communism.

Sō'cial-ĭst, *n.* One who advocates socialism.

Sō'cial-ĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to, or like, socialism.

Sō'ci-ăl'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў, 95), *n.* Quality of being social; sociableness.

Sō'cial-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOCIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOCIALIZING.] **1.** To render social. **2.** To subject to, or regulate by, the principles of socialism.

Sō'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

So-çī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion.] **1.** A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent objects; a partnership. **2.** The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; *specifically*, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences. **3.** Companionship; fellowship; company. [creed.

So-çĭn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Socinus or his religious

So-çĭn'i-an, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus.

So-çĭn'i-an-ĭşm, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus and Lælius Socinus, Italian theologians of the 16th century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

Sō'ci-ŏl'o-ġy (sō'shĭ-), *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society; social science.

Sŏck, *n.* [Lat. *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] A covering for the foot; *especially*, (*a.*) The shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy. (*b.*) A knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

Sŏck'et, *n.* [From *sock*, supra.] **1.** An opening into which any thing is fitted. **2.** *Especially*, the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

Sō'cle (sō'kl *or* sŏk'l), *n.* [Lat. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*. See SOCK.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c. (*b.*) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Sŏc'man, *n.*; *pl.* SŎC'MĔN. [See SOCAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

So-crăt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian
So-crăt'ic-al, } sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing; *i. e.* by series of questions leading to the desired result.

So-crăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

Sŏd, *n.* [D. *zode*, *zoô*, O. D. *sode*, *soode*.] Earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward.

Sŏd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SODDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SODDING.] To cover with sod; to turf.

Sō'dă, *n.* [From Lat. *salsus*, salted, salt.] The protoxide of the metal sodium.

Carbonate of soda, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda, chiefly obtained by the conversion of sea-water into sulphate of soda. It is largely used in arts and manufactures.

So-dăl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis*, a comrade, companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

Sō'dă-wą'ter, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water, or more often simple water highly charged with carbonic acid.

Sŏd'den, *p. p.* of *seethe*. See SEETHE.

Sŏd'dy, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

Sō'di-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., from *soda*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish-white metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water; the metallic base of soda.

Sŏd'om-īte, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom. **2.** One guilty of sodomy. [ner.

Sŏd'om-y, *n.* Carnal copulation in an unnatural man-

So-ĕv'er. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, &c., and indicating a selection from all possible or supposable persons, things, places, or times. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun.

Sō'fă (20), *n.*; *pl.* SŌ'FĄŞ. [Ar. *soffah*, from *saffa*, to dispose in order.] A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

Sō'fī, *n.*; *pl.* SŌ'FĪŞ. [Per. *sûfi*, or *sôfi*, prob. from Gr. σοφός, wise.] One of a certain religious order in Persia; a dervish.

Sō'fĭşm, *n.* The doctrine or principles of the Sofis.

Sŏf'fĭt, *n.* [It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, from Lat. *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere*, to fasten beneath or below, from *sub*, under, beneath, and *figere*, *fixum*, to fix, fasten.] (*Arch.*) A ceiling; *especially*, the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways, cornices, &c.

Sŏft (21), *a.* [*compar.* SOFTER; *superl.* SOFTEST.] [A.-S. *sôfte*, *sôft*, *sêfte*, O. H. Ger. *samft*, *samfti*, *sanfti*, N. H. Ger. *sanfti*, L. Ger. *sacht*, Dan. *sagte*, Sw. *sakta*, allied to Icel. *sêfa*, to mitigate, soothe.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut. **2.** Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch. **3.** Agreeable to perceive or feel. **4.** Not harsh or offensive to the sight; pleasing to the eye. **5.** Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear. **6.** Easily yielding; susceptible to influence. **7.** Effeminate; not courageous or manly. **8.** Gentle in action or motion. **9.** Not tinged with salts, so as to decompose soap. **10.** Easy; quiet; undisturbed. **11.** (*Pron.*) Not pronounced with an abrupt or explosive utterance; — said of certain consonants.

Syn. — Impressible; yielding; smooth; delicate; fine; flexible; mild; gentle; kind; delicate; weak; quiet; easy.

Sŏft, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Sŏft, *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.

Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOFTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOFTENING.] To make soft or more soft, in any of the senses of that word.

Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), *v. i.* To become soft or more soft.

Sŏft'en-er (sŏf'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, softens.

Sŏft'-heärt'ed, *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; gentle; meek. [quietly; mildly.

Sŏft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner; not hard; gently;

Sŏft'ness, *n.* Quality of being soft; as, (*a.*) Impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like; — said of material objects. (*b.*) Acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, &c., arising from delicacy or from the absence of harshness, hardness, &c. (*c.*) Mildness; gentleness; — said of manners, language, temper and the like. (*d.*) Hence, effeminacy; weakness; simplicity. (*e.*) Susceptibility; tenderness. (*f.*) Hence, timorousness; pusillanimity.

Sŏg'ġy, *a.* [*compar.* SOGGIER; *superl.* SOGGIEST.] [Icel. *söggr*, damp. Cf. SOAK.] Filled with water; soft with moisture; wet.

So-hō', *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Soi-disant (swą'de'zŏng'), *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOILING.] [A.-S. *sylian*, *sêlan*, to soil, stain, Goth. *sauljan*, Icel. *söla*.] **1.** To make dirty on the surface. **2.** To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous. **3.** To cover with soil or dung; to manure.

Syn. — To foul; dirt; dirty; begrime; bemire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

Soil, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, Lat. *satullare*, from *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, sated.] To feed, as cattle or horses in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

Soil, *n.* **1.** Any foul matter upon another substance; dirt; foulness; spot. **2.** Stain; tarnish.

Soil, *n.* [Lat. *solum*, bottom, soil.] **1.** The upper stratum of the earth; mold. **2.** Land; country. **3.** Dung; compost; manure.

Soirée (swą'rā'), *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, evening, from Lat. *serus*, late.] An evening party.

Sō'journ (sō'jurn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOJOURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOJOURNING.] [O. Fr. *sojorner*, *sejorner*, from Lat. *sub*, under, about, and *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger.

Sō'journ (sō'jurn), *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

Sō'journ-er, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

Sō'journ-ment (sō'jurn-), *n.* Temporary residence.

Sŏl, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** The sun. **2.** (*Her.*) The color of gold in the coats of sovereign princes.

Sŏl (20), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale. (*b.*) The tone itself.

Sŏl'açe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLACED (sŏl'est); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLACING.] **1.** To cheer in grief, or under calamity; to relieve in affliction. **2.** To assuage.

Syn. — To comfort; alleviate; allay; console.

Sŏl'açe, *n.* [Lat. *solatium*, from *solari*, to comfort, console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also that which relieves in distress.

Syn. — Comfort; alleviation; relief. See COMFORT.

Sŏl'açe-ment, *n.* The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

Sō'lan-gōose, *n.* [Norw. *sule*, Icel. *sula*, *haf-sula*.] (*Ornith.*) The gannet, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c.

Sō'lar, *a.* [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.] **1.** Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun. **2.** Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution. **3.** Produced by means of the sun.

Sōld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sell.* See SELL.

Sŏl'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLDERING.] [From Lat. *solidare*, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] To unite the surfaces of, as metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

Sŏl'der, *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals; a metallic cement.

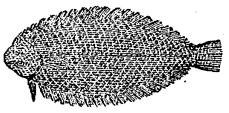
Sōl'dier (sōl'jer, 77), *n.* [From Lat. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.] **1.** One who is engaged in military service, as an officer or private. **2.** *Especially*, a private in military service as distinguished from an officer. **3.** A brave warrior.

Sōl'dier-ly (sōl'jer-), *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

Sōl'dier-y (sōl'jer-ў), *n.* A body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

Sōle, *n.* [A.-S. *sole*, Icel. *sóli*, Goth. *sulja*, Lat. *solea*.] **1.** The bottom of the foot; hence, also, rarely, the foot itself. **2.** The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. **3.** The bottom or lower part of any thing, or that on which any thing rests in standing.

Sōle, *n.* [Lat. *solea*.] (*Ichth.*) A marine flat fish which has both eyes placed on one side of the head, namely, that side which is uppermost when they are swimming.



Sole.

Sōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* SOLING.] To furnish with a sole.

Sōle, *a.* [Lat. *solus*.] **1.** Being or acting without another. **2.** (*Law.*) Unmarried.

Syn. — Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

Sŏl'e-çĭşm, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμός, from σολοικίζειν, to speak or write incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι, in Cilicia.] **1.** Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax. **2.** Hence any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

Syn. — Barbarism. — These terms have come down from the ancient rhetoricians. A *barbarism* is a word either *foreign* or *uncongenial* to a language, and not yet received into it. *Solecism* is derived from the *Soli*, a people of Attica, who, having colonized in Cilicia, lost the purity of their language. Hence, the term *solecism* was applied to a violation of the *laws of syntax;* and at a subsequent period, to any expression involving an *absurdity* or violation of the necessary laws of thought. The term has also been applied figuratively to absurdity of conduct.

Sŏl'e-çĭst, *n.* One who commits a solecism.

Sŏl'e-çĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a sol-
Sŏl'e-çĭst'ic-al, } ecism.

Sōle'ly (109), *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.

Sŏl'emn (sŏl'em), *a.* [O. Fr. *solempne*, Lat. *solemnis*, *solennis*, from Oscan *sollus*, all, and Lat. *annus*, a year, prop. that which takes place every year, used esp. of religious solemnities.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion. **2.** Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections. **3.** Affectedly grave or serious. **4.** (*Law.*) Made in legal form.

Syn. — Grave; formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober; serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See GRAVE.

So-lĕm'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence. **2.** A ceremony adapted to impress awe. **3.** Gravity; steady seriousness. **4.** Hence, affected gravity or seriousness. **5.** Appearance calculated to inspire with solemn feelings. **6.** (*Law.*) A proceeding according to due form.

Sŏl'em-nī-zā'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Sŏl'em-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLEMNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLEMNIZING.] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. **2.** To dignify or honor by ceremonies; hence, to celebrate; to make famous. **3.** To make grave, serious, and reverential. [This sense is not well authorized.]

Sŏl'emn-ly (sŏl'em-lў), *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally; truly.

Sōl-fā', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOL-FAED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOL-FAING.] [It. & Sp. *solfa*, the gamut, from the syllables *fa*, *sol*.] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

Sol-fĕg'ġi̇o (sol-fĕd'jo), *n.* [It., from *solfa*, the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught.

So-lĭç'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLICITED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SOLICITING.] [Lat. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, from *sollicitus*, wholly (i. e., violently) moved, from Oscan *sollus*, whole, and *citus*, p. p. of *ciere*, to move, excite.] **1.** To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to. **2.** To endeavor to obtain; to seek. **3.** To awake or excite to action; to invite.

Syn. — To beseech; ask; request; crave; supplicate; entreat; beg; implore; importune. See BESEECH.

So-lĭç'it-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting; earnest request; importunity. **2.** Excitement; invitation.

So-lĭç'it-or, *n.* **1.** One who solicits or asks with earnestness. **2.** (*Law.*) An attorney or advocate; one admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity; a title sometimes given to the law officer of a city, town, or government.

So-lĭç'it-or-ġĕn'er-al, *n.* An officer of the crown, associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices. [*Eng.*]

So-lĭç'it-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sollicitus*, *solicitus*.] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as any thing evil; concerned; careful.

So-lĭç'it-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously.

So-lĭç'it-ress, *n.* A woman who solicits or petitions.

So-lĭç'i-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *sollicitudo*.] State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good.

Syn. — Care; carefulness; concern; anxiety; trouble. See CARE.

Sŏl'id, *a.* [Lat. *solidus*, fr. *solum*, the bottom, ground.] **1.** Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense. **3.** Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic. **4.** Firm; compact; strong. **5.** Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem.

Solid angle (*Geom.*), an angle formed by three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane, meeting in a point.

Syn. — Hard; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important. — *Solid* and *hard* both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid* or *liquid*. Wood is always *solid;* but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*.

Sŏl'id, *n.* **1.** A substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles. **2.** (*Geom.*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

Sŏl'i-dăr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.

So-lĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making solid.

So-lĭd'i-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLIDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLIDIFYING.] [Lat. *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make.] To make solid or compact.

So-lĭd'i-fў, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

So-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being solid; fullness of matter. **2.** Moral firmness or soundness. **3.** (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body; volume.

Syn. — Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

Sŏl'id-ly, *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Sŏl'id-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being solid; solidity, as of material bodies. **2.** Soundness; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

Sŏl'id-ŭn'gu-late, *n.* [Lat. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot.

Sŏl'id-ŭn'gu-loŭs, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having hoofs that are not cloven.

Sŏl'i-fĭd'i-an, *n.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] (*Eccl.*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

Sŏl'i-fĭd'i-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Solifidians.

Sŏl'i-fĭd'i-an-ĭşm, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

So-lĭl'o-quīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLILOQUIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLILOQUIZING.] To utter a soliloquy.

So-lĭl'o-quy, *n.* [Lat. *soliloquium*, from *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** A talking to one's self. **2.** A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

Sŏl'i-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal whose hoof is not cloven; a solidungulate.

Sŏl'i-tâire', *n.* [Fr. See SOLITARY.] A certain game which one person can play alone.

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being solitary; retirement, or habitual retirement. **2.** Destitution of company, or of animated beings; solitude; loneliness.

Sŏl'i-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.] **1.** Inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; alone; living alone. **2.** Not much visited or frequented; retired. **3.** Gloomy; still; dismal. **4.** Single; individual. **5.** (*Bot.*) Being one only in a place; separate.

Sŏl'i-ta-ry, *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

Sŏl'i-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] **1.** A state of being alone; a lonely life. **2.** Remoteness from society; Destitution of company. **3.** A lonely place; a desert.

Syn. — Loneliness; solitariness; loneness; retiredness; reclouseness.—*Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes. *Solitude* describes the fact that a person is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; *loneliness*, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, *retirement* is opposed to a gay or active life; *solitude*, to society; *seclusion* to freedom of access on the part of others; and *loneliness* to that of society, which the heart demands.

Sŏl'mi-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *solmisation*, from *solmiser*, fr. the musical notes *sol*, *mi*. See SOL-FA.] (*Mus.*) The act of sol-faing.

Sō'lō, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* SŌ'LŌS; Lat. *SŌ'LĪ*. [It., from Lat. *solus*, alone.] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

Sŏl'stīçe, *n.* [Lat. *solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *sistere*, *stiti*, to cause to stand.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*. (*b.*) The time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points, namely about the 21st June and the 21st December.

Sol-stī'tial (sol-stĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a solstice. **2.** Happening at a solstice; *especially* (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice.

Sŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution.

Sŏl'u-ble, *a.* [Lat. *solubilis*, from *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

Sō'lus, *a.* [Lat.] Alone; — chiefly used in the directions of plays, and the like.

So-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *solutio*, from *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen; dissolve.] **1.** Act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach. **2.** The disentanglement of any intricate problem or question; — used especially in mathematics. **3.** State of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration. **4.** Action of an attraction between one or more solids and a fluid when brought in contact, by which the former become themselves fluid, and are diffused through the latter; state of a body as thus diffused. **5.** The preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid. **6.** (*Law.*) Release from an obligation; *especially*, release from a debt by payment. **7.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Termination of a disease. (*b.*) A crisis.

Solution of continuity, the separation of connection or of connected substances or parts; — applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, and the like.

Sŏl'u-tĭve, *a.* Tending to dissolve.

Sŏlv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

Sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *solvere*, to dissolve, pay.] **1.** Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained. **2.** Capable of being paid.

Sŏlv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being solvable; solvability.

Sŏlve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLVING.] [Lat. *solvere*.] **1.** To loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate. **2.** To clear up, as what is obscure, or difficult to be understood.

Syn. — To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up; remove.

Sŏlv'en-çy, *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

Solv-ĕnd', *n.* [Lat. *solvendus*, *solvendum*, from *solvere*. See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved.

Sŏlv'ent, *a.* [Lat. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*. See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving. **2.** Able to pay all just debts. **3.** Sufficient to pay all just debts.

Sŏlv'ent, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum.

Sŏlv'er, *n.* One who solves, or explains.

So-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

Sō'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only.

Sō'ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances.

Sŏm'ber, } *a.* [From Lat. *sub umbra*, under shade.]
Sŏm'bre, } Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave.

Sŏm'broŭs, *a.* Gloomy; somber.

Sŏme (sŭm), *a.* [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sums*, Icel. *sumr*.] **1.** Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum. **2.** A certain; — indicating a person, thing, event, &c., as not known individually or more specifically. **3.** Not much; a little; moderate. **4.** About; near; more or less. **5.** Certain; this, not that; these; not those; — in distinction from *others*. **6.** A part; a portion; — used pronominally.

☞ The illiterate of our country often use *some* as an adverb instead of *somewhat*, or an equivalent expression, as, "I am *some* tired;" "he is *some* better;" "it rains *some*," &c. This blunder is rarely if ever heard in England, and is a decided Americanism.

Sŏme'bod-y (sŭm'-), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. **2.** A person of consideration.

Sŏme'how, *adv.* In one way or another; in some way [not yet known.

Sŏm'er-sault } (sŭm'er-), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *sou-*
Sŏm'er-sĕt } *bresaut*, from Lat. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap.] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

Sŏme'thing, *n.* **1.** Any thing unknown or undetermined. **2.** A part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

Sŏme'thing, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat.

Sŏme'tīme, *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** At one time or other hereafter.

Sŏme'tīme, *a.* Having been formerly; former.

Sŏme'tīmes, *adv.* **1.** At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. **2.** At one time.

Sŏme'what (sŭm'hwŏt), *n.* More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; something.

Sŏme'what (sŭm'hwŏt), *adv.* In some degree or quantity. See SOME.

Sŏme'whêre, *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

Som-năm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulatio*, a walking about.] Act of walking in sleep.

Som-năm'bu-lic, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

Som-năm'bu-lĭsm, *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

Som-năm'bu-lĭst, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

Som-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *somnifer*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

Som-nĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *somnificus*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* The act of talking in sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quy, *n.* A talking or speaking in sleep.

Som-nĭp'a-thy, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. πάθος, a suffering of the body.] Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism.

Sŏm'no-lençe, } *n.* [Lat. *somnolentia*.] **1.** Sleepi-
Sŏm'no-len-çy, } ness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. **2.** (*Med.*) A state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

Sŏm'no-lent, *a.* [Lat. *somnolentus*, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

Sŏm'no-lent-ly, *adv.* In a somnolent manner.

Sŏn (sŭn), *n.* [A.-S. *sunu*, Goth. *sunus*, Icel. *sonr*, Slav. *syn*, Skr. *sûnu*, from *sû*, to beget.] **1.** A male child; the male issue of a parent. **2.** A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general. **3.** Any young male person spoken of as a child. **4.** A

native or inhabitant of some specified place. **5.** The produce of any thing. **6.** Jesus Christ, the Savior.

Sō'nant, *a.* [Lat. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with intonated or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not surd;— said of certain articulations of alphabetic sounds.

So-nä'tà, *n.* [It., from It. and Lat. *sonare*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

Sŏng, *n.* [A.-S. *song*, *sang*, *sanc*, from *singan*, to sing.] **1.** That which is sung. **2.** A short poem to be sung; a ballad. **3.** A lay; a strain; a poem. **4.** Poetical composition; poetry. **5.** An object of derision. **6.** A mere trifle.

Syn.— Sonnet; ballad; canticle; carol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy; verse.

Sŏng'ster, *n.* [From Eng. *song*.] One who sings; one skilled in singing; *especially*, a bird that sings.

Sŏng'stress, *n.* A female singer.

So-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to produce.] Sounding; producing sound.

Sŏn'-in-law, *n.*; *pl.* SONS'-IN-LAW. A man married to one's daughter.

Sŏn'net, *n.* [It. *sonetto*, from It. *suono*, a sound, a song, from Lat. *sonus*, a sound.] A poem of fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

Sŏn'net, *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

Sŏn'net-eer', *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet;— usually in contempt.

Sŏn'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, and *facere*, to make.] Producing sound.

So-nō'roŭs (118), *a.* [Lat. *sonorus*, from *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, from *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Giving sound when struck. **2.** Giving a clear or loud sound. **3.** Yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal. **4.** High-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound.

So-nō'roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

So-nō'roŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sonorous.

Sŏn'ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. **2.** Character of a son; filiation.

Sōon (28), *adv.* [A.-S. *sona*, *suna*, *sones*, Goth. *suns*.] **1.** In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed. **2.** Without the usual delay; early. **3.** Readily; willingly.

Soot (sŏŏt *or* sōōt), *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sôt*, Gael. *suith*, Ir *suth*, *suithche*, W. *swta*.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

Soot (sŏŏt *or* sōōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOOTING.] To cover or foul with soot.

Sōōt'er-kĭn, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *suttern*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Sōōth, *n.* [A.-S. *sôdh*, for *sanadh*, Icel. *sannr*, Goth. *sunis*.] Truth; reality.

Sōōthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOOTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOOTHING.] [A.-S. *ge-sôdhian*, to soothe, to flatter; Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjon*, to tickle, as the ears.] **1.** To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter. **2.** To soften; to assuage; to calm. **3.** To gratify; to please.

Syn.— To allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.

Sōōth'er, *n.* One who, or that which, soothes.

Sōōth'sāy, *v. i.* To foretell; to predict.

Sōōth'sāy-er, *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

Sōōth'sāy-ing, *n.* The foretelling of events.

Soot'i-ness (sŏŏt'- *or* sōōt'-), *n.* Quality of being sooty, or foul with soot.

Soot'y (sŏŏt'ў *or* sōōt'ў), *a.* [*compar.* SOOTIER; *superl.* SOOTIEST.] Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dark; dingy.

Sŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *sype*, a wetting, sop, soup, from A.-S *sûpan*, to sip, taste, soak; Icel. *sáup*, *sûp*, soup.] **1.** Any thing steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid, especially in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. **2.** Any thing given to pacify;— so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

Sŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOPPED (sŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOPPING.] To steep or dip in liquor.

Sŏph, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Univ.*) A sophister;— abbreviated from *sophister*. [See SOPHISTER.] **2.** (*Amer. Colleges.*) A sophomore;— abbreviated from *sophomore*.

Sŏph'ĭsm, *n.* [Lat. *sophisma*, Gr. σόφισμα, from σοφίζεσθαι, to be or become wise, to play the sophist, from σοφός, wise.] The doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

Sŏph'ist, *n.* [Gr. σοφιστής. See *supra*.] **1.** One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy and politics in ancient Greece, and were noted for their fallacious but plausible mode of reasoning. **2.** Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sŏph'ist-er, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Eng. Universities.*) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence.

☞ In the older American colleges, the Junior and Senior classes were originally called— and in some of them are still called— Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters.

So-phĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embody-
So-phĭst'ic-al, } ing sophistry; fallaciously subtle.

So-phĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.

So-phĭst'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOPHISTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOPHISTICATING.] To render worthless by admixture; to pervert.

Syn.— To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

So-phĭst'i-cate, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not
So-phĭst'i-cā'ted, } genuine.

So-phĭst'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of any thing by a foreign admixture.

So-phĭst'i-cā'tor, *n.* One who adulterates.

Sŏph'ist-ry, *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning.

Sŏph'o-mōre, *n.* [Prob. from *Soph* or *Sophister* (q. v.) and Gr. μωρός, foolish.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a
Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic-al, } sophomore; inflated in style or manner. [*Amer.*]

Sŏp'o-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *soporifer*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it.

Syn.— Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous.

Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Sŏp'o-rōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat. *soporus*, from *sopor*, a heavy
Sŏp'o-roŭs, } sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

So-prä'no, *n.* [It., from *soprano*, superior, highest, from *sopra*, equiv. to Lat. *supra*, above.] (*Mus.*) The treble; the highest female voice.

Sôr'çer-er, *n.* [Low Lat. *sortiarius*, from Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

Sôr'çer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sôr'çer-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to sorcery.

Sôr'çer-y, *n.* Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

Sôr'did, *a.* [Lat. *sordidus*, from *sordere*, to be filthy or dirty.] **1.** Vile; base; mean. **2.** Meanly avaricious.

Syn.— Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Sôr'did-ly, *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

Sôr'did-ness, *n.* The state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.

Sôr'dĭne, *n.* [It. *sordina*, *sordino*, from *sordo*, Lat. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding.] (*Mus.*) A small damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, violoncello, &c., to make the sound fainter.

Sōre, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sâr*, Goth. *sair*.] **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful. **2.** An ulcer; a boil. **3.** Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.

Sōre, *a.* [*compar.* SORER; *superl.* SOREST.] [A.-S & Icel. *sâr*.] **1.** Tender; painful; inflamed. **2.** Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed. **3.** Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing.

Sōre, *adv.* **1.** In a sore manner; with pain. **2.** Greatly; violently; deeply.

Sŏr'el, *n.* [Dim. of *sore*, a buck.] **1.** A buck of the third year. **2.** A yellowish or reddish-brown color; sorrel.

Sōre'ly, *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly.

Sōre'ness, *n.* State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sôr'ghum (sôr'gum), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tall grasses or canes, of which some species are used as fodder, and have a sweetish juice, which has been used for the manufacture of sugar.

Sō-rī'tēs, *n.* [Gr. σωρείτης (sc. συλλογισμός), properly, heaped up; hence, a heap of syllogisms, from σωρός, a

heap.] (*Logic.*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion from all affirms the predicate of the last of the subject of the first proposition.

So-rŏr'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *sororicida*, from *soror*, a sister, and *cædere*, to kill.] The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

Sŏr'rel, *a.* [O. Fr. *sor*, *sore*, yellowish brown, It. *sauro*, *soro*, from Bisc. *zuria*, *churia*, white.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sŏr'rel, *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sŏr'rel, *n.* [From O. H. Ger., A.-S., & Icel. *sûr*, sour.] (*Bot.*) One of various plants having a sour juice.

Sŏr'ri-ly, *adv.* In a sorry or pitiful manner.

Sŏr'ri-ness, *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness; despicableness.

Sŏr'rōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, A.-S. *sorg*, *sorh*, Goth. *saurga*, Icel. *sorg*; allied to *sore*, q. v.] Uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness.

Syn. — Affliction; grief; sadness; mourning. — *Sorrow* denotes suffering of mind, either from the loss of some good, real or supposed, or disappointment in our expectation of good. *Grief* expresses a poignant or uncontrollable degree of sorrow, which weighs or presses down the mind under a sense of loss. *Sadness* is that depression of thought and feeling which is a frequent but not invariable result of sorrow. See GRIEF.

Sŏr'rōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SORROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SORROWING.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve; to be sad.

Sŏr'rōw-fụl, *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow. **2.** Producing sorrow. **3.** Expressing sorrow.

Syn. — Sad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; drear; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; baleful; distressing.

Sŏr'rōw-fụl-ly, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

Sŏr'rōw-fụl-ness, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

Sŏr'ry, *a.* [*compar.* SORRIER; *superl.* SORRIEST.] [Allied to *sorrow* and *sore*.] **1.** Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil. **2.** Melancholy; dismal. **3.** Poor; mean; vile; worthless.

Syn. — Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined.

Sôrt, *n.* [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities. **2.** Manner; form of being or acting. **3.** Degree of any quality. **4.** *pl.* (*Print.*) Letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats of particular kinds.

Out of sorts (*Print.*), with some letters, or sorts of type, in the font, deficient or exhausted; hence, in ill-humor; unwell. [*Colloq.*] — *To run upon sorts* (*Print.*), to use or require a greater number of some particular letters or marks than the regular proportion.

Syn. — Kind; species; rank; condition. — *Kind* originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. *Sort* signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying, necessarily, the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though *sort* (perhaps from its original meaning of *lot*) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that *sort* of people, that *sort* of language, &c.

Sôrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SORTING.] **1.** To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions. **2.** To reduce to order from a state of confusion. **3.** To conjoin; to put together in distribution. **4.** To select; to cull.

Sôrt, *v. i.* **1.** To be joined with others of the same species; to agree. **2.** To consort; to associate; to conjoin. **3.** To suit; to fit. **4.** To terminate; to have success; to fall out.

Sôrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sorted.

Sôrt'er, *n.* One who sorts; one who arranges by sorts.

Sôr'tiē, *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to go out, to issue.] (*Mil.*) The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sôr'ti-lĕġe, *n.* [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, to gather, to select.] Act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

Sō'-sō, *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

Sŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *sot*, L. Lat. *sottus*, from Chald. & N. Heb. *shoteh*, foolish.] A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

Sŏt'tish, *a.* **1.** Doltish; very foolish. **2.** Dull or stupid with intemperance.

Syn. — Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate.

Sŏt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly.

Sŏt'tish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sottish; stupidity; *especially*, stupidity from intoxication.

Sotto Voce (sŏt'to-vō'chā). [It.] (*Mus.*) With a restrained voice or moderate force.

Sọu (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōō). [Fr. *sou*, *sol*, from Lat. *solidus*. See SOLDIER.] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre, or of a franc.

Sọu-chŏng', *n.* [Chin. *se ou chong*, i. e., small, good quality.] A kind of black tea.

Soŭgh (sŭf), *v. i.* [O. D. *soeffen*, to blow, A.-S. *seófian*, *siófian*, to groan. Cf. SIGH and SOB.] To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Soŭgh (sŭf), *n.* **1.** A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing. **2.** Hence, a rumor or flying report.

Sought (sawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *seek*. See SEEK.

Sōul, *n.* [A.-S. *sâwel*, *sâwl*, *sâul*, Goth. *saivala*, Icel. *sâla*, *sâl*.] **1.** The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; — sometimes, in distinction from the mind, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinction from intellect; — sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding. **2.** The seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part. **3.** Hence, the leader; the inspirer of any action. **4.** Any noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **5.** A human being; a person; a man. **6.** A pure or disembodied spirit.

Syn. — Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

Sōul'less (109), *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Sound, *a.* [*compar.* SOUNDER; *superl.* SOUNDEST.] [A.-S. *sund*, *gesund*, O. H. Ger. *gisunt*, allied to Lat. *sanus*.] **1.** Entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind. **3.** Firm; strong; vigorous. **4.** Founded in truth; supported by justice or law; weighty; solid. **5.** Heavy; laid on with force. **6.** Profound; unbroken; undisturbed. **7.** Free from error; correct. **8.** Founded in right and law; legal; valid.

Sound, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

Sound, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sund*, a swimming. See *infra*.] The air-bladder of a fish.

Sound, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, from Icel. *synda*, A.-S. *swimman*, to swim; A.-S. *sund*, for *swumd*.] (*Geog.*) A narrow passage of water; a strait between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound, *n.* [A.-S. *sundgerd*, *sundline*, a sounding line.] (*Surg.*) A probe of any kind; *especially*, a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ.

Sound, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOUNDING.] **1.** To measure the depth of; *especially*, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet. **2.** To seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine; to test. **3.** (*Surg.*) To introduce a sound into the bladder of, as a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

Sound, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

Sound, *n.* [O. Eng. *soun*, A.-S. *sôn*, Lat. *sonus*, from *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** A sensation or perception of the mind received by means of the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise; report. **2.** The impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs. **3.** Noise without signification; noise and nothing else.

Sound, *v. i.* **1.** To make a noise; to utter a voice. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

Sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a noise; to play on. **2.** To utter audibly. **3.** To give a signal for by a certain sound. **4.** To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported. **5.** To spread by sound or report.

Sound'-bōard, *n.* A sounding-board.

Sound'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sonorous; making a noise. **2.** Having a magnificent sound.

Sound'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sounds. **2.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Any place or part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

Sound'ing-bōard, *n.* **1.** A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, &c. **2.** A board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

Sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily;

severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

Sound'ness, *n.* State of being sound or firm; freedom from error or fallacy.

Syn.—Wholeness; entireness; firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; truth; rectitude; orthodoxy.

Soup, *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, Icel. *sáup*, *sup*, O. H. Ger. *souf*, *sûf*. See SOP and SUP.] A decoction of flesh for food, highly seasoned; strong broth.

Sour, *a.* [*compar.* SOURER; *superl.* SOUREST.] [A.-S., O. H. Ger., & Icel. *sûr*, W. & Fr. *sur*.] **1.** Having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste. **2.** Turned or coagulated, as milk; rancid. **3.** Harsh of temper. **4.** Disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear. **5.** Expressing discontent or peevishness.

Syn.—Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; dogged; currish; peevish.

Sour, *n.* A sour or acid substance; an acid.

Sour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOURING.] **1.** To make acid. **2.** To make harsh, cold, or unkindly. **3.** To make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. **4.** To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable.

Sour, *v. i.* **1.** To become acid or tart. **2.** To become peevish or crabbed.

Sōurçe, *n.* [Fr. *source*, for *sourse*, from O. Fr. *sors*, p. p. of *sourdre*, to spring forth or up, from Lat. *surgere*, to lift or raise up, to spring up.] **1.** That person or place from which any thing proceeds. **2.** *Especially*, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates.

Syn.—Origin; rise; spring; fountain; beginning. See ORIGIN.

Sour'-erout, } *n.* [Ger. *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cabbage.]
Sour'-krout, } Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

Sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

Sour'ness, *n.* State of being sour; acidity; harshness; peevishness; discontent.

Souse, *n.* [A modification of *sauce*.] **1.** Pickle made with salt. **2.** Something kept or steeped in pickle; *especially*, the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled. **3.** Act of plunging suddenly into water.

Souse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUSED (soust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOUSING.] **1.** To plunge into water. **2.** To steep in pickle.

Souse, *v. i.* [Cf. Ger. *sausen*, to rush, bluster.] To plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.

South, *n.* [A.-S. *sûdh*, for *sundh*, *sunnadh*, from *sunne*, the sun; O. H. Ger. *sund*, Icel. *sûdhr*, *sunnr*.] **1.** The point of compass directly opposite to the north. **2.** Any particular land considered as opposed to the north.

South, *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning.

South, *adv.* **1.** Toward the south; southward; as, to go south. **2.** From the south.

South, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUTHED (southd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOUTHING (south'ing).] **1.** To turn or move toward the south. **2.** (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line; —said chiefly of the moon.

South-ēast', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

South-ēast', }
South-ēast'er-ly, } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding
South-ēast'ern, } from, the south-east.

Soŭth'er-li-ness (sŭth'er-), *n.* The state or quality of being southerly.

Soŭth'er-ly (sŭth'er-ly), } *a.* Pertaining to, situated in,
Soŭth'ern (sŭth'ern), } or proceeding from, the south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south.

Soŭth'ern-er (sŭth'ern-er), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south or Southern States.

Soŭth'ern-mōst (sŭth'ern-mōst 20), *a.* Furthest toward the south.

Soŭth'ern-wōod (sŭth'ern-wŏod), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite fragrant plant, used in making beer.

South'ing, *n.* **1.** Tendency or motion to the south. **2.** The time at which the moon passes the meridian. **3.** (*Navigation.*) Course or distance south.

Soŭth'ron (sŭth'-), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; a southerner.

South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.

South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard), *n.* The southern regions or countries.

South-wĕst', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

South-wĕst', }
South-wĕst'er-ly, } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the south-west; lying in the direction of the south-west.

South-wĕst'er, *n.* A storm or gale from the south-west.

South-wĕst'ern, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so; in that direction from the central part.

Souvenir (soov'neer'), *n.* [Fr., from *souvenir*, to remember, from Lat. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sŏv'er-in *or* sŭv'er-in, 22,) *a.* [O. Fr. *soverain*, *suverain*, as if from a Lat. *superanus*, from *superus*, upper, higher, fr. *super*, above.] **1.** Supreme in power; superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction. **2.** Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant.

Sov'er-eign (sŏv'er-in *or* sŭv'er-in), *n.* **1.** One who exercises supreme control. **2.** A gold coin of England, bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen, and valued at one pound sterling, or about $4.84.

Syn.—King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

Sov'er-eign-ty (sŏv'er-in-*or* sŭv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion.

Sow, *n.* [A.-S. *sugu*, O. H. Ger. *sû*, Icel. *syr*, allied to Lat. *sus*; Skr. *sûkara*.] The female of the hog kind, or of swine.

Sōw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED; *p. p.* SOWED, or SOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOWING.] [A.-S. *sâwan*, Goth. *saian*, Icel. *sâ*, *sôa*, allied to Lat. *serere*, *sevi*.] **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth; hence, to plant in any way. **2.** To supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon. **3.** To spread abroad; to propagate. **4.** To scatter over; to besprinkle.

Sōw, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production [of a crop.

Sowçe, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as *souse*. See SOUSE.

Sōw'er, *n.* **1.** One who sows or scatters. **2.** A breeder; a promoter.

Soy, *n.* **1.** A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, said to be produced from a species of bean. **2.** The plant from which this sauce is obtained.

Spä, *n.* A spring of mineral water;—so called from a place of this name in Belgium.

Spāçe, *n.* [Lat. *spatium*, space, *spatiari*, to walk about.] **1.** Extension, considered independently of any thing which it may contain; room; extension. **2.** The interval between any two or more objects. **3.** Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. **4.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) Distance or interval between lines, or between words in the lines, as in books. (*b.*) A small piece of metal cast lower than a letter, used to separate words or letters.

Spāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPACED (spāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPACING.] (*Print.*) To arrange the spaces and intervals in or between.

Spā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spatiosus*. See *supra*.] **1.** Inclosing an extended space; vast in extent. **2.** Having large or ample room; roomy.

Syn.—Ample; capacious.—*Ample* implies largeness in quantity or amount, as, *ample* stores, *ample* room, *ample* resources, &c.; *spacious* denotes wide physical extent or space, as, a *spacious* hall, the *spacious* ocean, &c.; *capacious* denotes, literally, the power of holding much, and hence wide or comprehensive, as, a *capacious* harbor, a *capacious* mind.

Spā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

Spā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

Spāde, *n.* [A.-S. *spadu*, *spada*, *spad*, Icel. *spadi*, O. H. Ger. *spato*, *spado*, Lat. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη.] **1.** An instrument for digging or cutting the ground. **2.** *pl.* A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

Spāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPADING.] To dig with a spade.

Spa-dī'ceoŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* [N. Lat. *spadiceus*, from *spadix*, *spadicis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color.] Of a light red color, usually denominated *bay*.

Spa-dīlle', *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, a sword.] The ace of spades at omber and quadrille.

Spăn, *n.* [A.-S. *spann*, *sponn*, O. H. Ger. *spanna*, Icel. *spönn*, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *spannan*, to span.] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches. **2.** Hence, a brief extent or portion of time. **3.** (*Arch.*) Extent of an arch between its abutments. **4.** (*Naut.*) A rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. **5.** [D. *span*, Ger. *gespann*, from A.-S. & O.

H. Ger. *spannan*, to span, join.] A pair of horses driven together. [*Amer.*]

Spăn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANNING.] **1.** To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. **2.** To measure, or reach, from one side of to the other; to measure; to compass.

Spăn, *imp.* of *spin*, for *spun*. [*Obs.*] See SPIN.

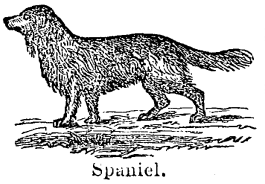
Spăn'drel, *n.* [Eng. *span*, O. Eng. *spande*.] (*Arch.*) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches, and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

Spăn'gle (spăng'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *spang*, Prov. Ger. *spangel*, prob. from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *spannan*, to span, clasp, join.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament. **2.** Any thing small and brilliant.

Spăn'gle (spăng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANGLING.] To set or sprinkle with spangles.

Spăn'iard (spăn'yard), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Spăn'iel (-yel), *n.* [Lat. *hispaniolus*, from *Hispaniola*, or Hayti, where was the best breed of this dog.] A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience.



Spaniel.

Spăn'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Spain.

Spăn'ish, *n.* The language of Spain.

Spănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANKED (spănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANKING.] [From *span*.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.

Spănk'er, *n.* **1.** [From *spank*.] (*Naut.*) The after-sail of a ship or bark. **2.** One who takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person. [*Eng.*] **3.** Something very large, or larger than common. [*Colloq.*]

Spănk'ing, *p. a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace.

Spanking breeze, a strong breeze.

Spăn'-lŏng, *a.* Of the length of a span.

Spăn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who spans. **2.** An instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws.

Spăn'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) The canker-worm; — so called from the way in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes.

Spär, *n.* [Prov. & O. Eng. *spaad*, *spat*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *spat*, a chip, a splinter, and A.-S. *spär-stân*, chalk-stone.] (*Min.*) Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster.

Spär, *n.* [D. *spar*, Icel. *sparra*, O. H. Ger. *sparro*, a beam, bar.] (*Naut.*) A long beam; — a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff.

Spär, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARRING.] [Prov. Eng. *spar*, to inquire. Cf. A.-S. *spyrian*, to inquire, argue, dispute; O. H. Ger. *spurian*.] **1.** To contend with the fists for exercise or amusement; to box. **2.** To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle.

Spär, *n.* **1.** A feigned blow. **2.** A contest at sparring or boxing.

Spăr'a-ble, *n.* [Corrupted from *sparrow-bill*, q. v.] A small nail used by shoemakers.

Spâre (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARING.] [A.-S. *sparian*, O. H. Ger. *sparên*, *sparôn*, Icel. *spara*.] **1.** To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to save. **2.** To part with reluctantly; to allow to be taken away; to give up. **3.** To do without; to dispense with. **4.** To omit; to forbear. **5.** To save from danger or punishment; hence, to treat tenderly. **6.** To withhold from. **7.** To save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity.

Spâre, *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal. **2.** To live frugally; to be parsimonious. **3.** To forbear; to be scrupulous. **4.** To use mercy or forbearance; to be tender.

Spâre, *a.* [*compar.* SPARER; *superl.* SPAREST; — not used in all the senses of the word.] **1.** Not abundant or plentiful. **2.** Parsimonious; sparing. **3.** Over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with. **4.** Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency. **5.** Wanting flesh.

Syn. — Scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; lean; meager; thin.

Spâre'ly, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spâre'-rĭb, *n.* [Eng. *spare*, a., and *rib*.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

Spâr'ing, *a.* **1.** Scarce; little. **2.** Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. **3.** Saving; parsimonious; chary.

Spâr'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sparing manner; not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; abstinently.

Spärk, *n.* [A.-S. *spearca*, from A.-S. and O. H. Ger. *springan*, to spring, or allied to Lat. *spargere*, to scatter.] **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion. **2.** A small, shining body, or transient light. **3.** That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. **4.** A brisk, showy, gay man. **5.** A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spärk, *v. i.* To play the spark or lover.

Spärk'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a spark; airy; gay. **2.** Showy; well-dressed; fine.

Spärk'le (spärk'l), *n.* [Diminutive of *spark*.] A little spark; a scintillation.

Spärk'le (spärk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARKLING.] **1.** To emit sparks. **2.** To appear like sparks. **3.** To twinkle. **4.** To flash as with sparks. **5.** To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors.

Syn. — To shine; glisten; scintillate; radiate; coruscate.

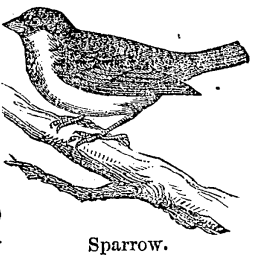
Spärk'le (spärk'l), *v. t.* To shine with; to emit, as light or fire.

Spärk'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spärk'ling, *p. a.* Emitting sparks.

Syn. — Glittering; brilliant; shining. See SHINING.

Spăr'rōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *sparwe*, A.-S. *spearwa*, *speara*, Goth. *sparwa*, Icel. *sporr*.] (*Ornith.*) One of several species of small passerine birds, having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds.



Sparrow.

Spăr'rōw-grăss, *n.* [Corrupt. from *asparagus*.] Asparagus. [*Vulgar.*] See ASPARAGUS.

Spăr'rōw-hawk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small species of short-winged hawk.

Spär'ry, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

Spärse, *a.* [*compar.* SPARSER; *superl.* SPARSEST.] [Lat. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.

Spärse'ness, *n.* State of being sparse; thinness.

Spär'sim, *adv.* [Lat., from *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] Sparsely; scatteredly; here and there.

Spär'tan, *a.* [Lat. *Spartanus*.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

Spăsm, *n.* [Gr. σπασμός, from σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion.] **1.** (*Med.*) An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. **2.** A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless effort.

Spas-mŏd'ic, **Spas-mŏd'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm. **2.** Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive.

Spas-mŏd'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine good for removing spasm; an anti-spasmodic.

Spăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. σπαστικός, from σπάειν, to draw.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

Spăt, *imp.* of *spit*. [*Rare.*] See SPIT.

Spăt, *n.* [From the root of *spit*; that which is ejected.] **1.** The young of shell-fish. **2.** [Cf. PAT.] A slight blow. **3.** Hence, a little quarrel or dissension. [*Local, Amer.*]

Spa-thā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having or resembling a spathe.

Spā'the, *n.* [Lat. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη.] (*Bot.*) A sheath-formed involucre, as in the Indian turnip.

Spăth'ic, *a.* [From Ger. *spath*, spar.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

Spăth'i-fôrm, *a.* [N. Lat. *spathum*, spar, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form.

Spăth'ōse, **Spăth'oŭs**, *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathaceous. **2.** (*Min.*) Having the characters of spar; sparry.

Spăt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPATTERING.] [From the root of *spit*.] **1.** To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like. **2.** To injure by aspersion; to defame. [*Obs.*]

Spăt'ter-dăsh'eş, *n. pl.* [From *spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.

Spăt'u-lâ, *n.* [Lat. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*. Cf. SPADE.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, &c.

Spăt'u-late, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor; roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base.

Spăv'in, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *sparwari*, a sparrow-hawk, because this disease makes the horse raise the infirm leg, like a sparrow-hawk.] (*Far.*) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.

Spăv'ined, *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawn, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *spunnî*, udder, A.-S. *spanu*, *spana*, Prov. Eng. *spean*, *spene*, a teat, from O. H. Ger. *spanian*, *spenian*, *spenên*, to milk.] **1.** The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. **2.** Any product or offspring; — in contempt. **3.** Buds or branches produced from underground stems. **4.** (*Bot.*) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.

Spawn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAWNING.] **1.** To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. **2.** To bring forth; to generate; — used contemptuously.

Spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. **2.** To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawn'er, *n.* The female fish.

Spāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAYING.] [Cf. W. *yspaddu*, to exhaust, to empty, *dyspaddu*, to geld, Lat. *spado*, a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων, from σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw out.] To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate; — said only of female animals.

Spēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (SPAKE, *nearly obsolete*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (SPOKE, *colloq. or rare*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAKING.] [A.-S. *sprecan*, *spreocan*, *specan*, O. H. Ger. *sprehhan*.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. **2.** To express opinions. **3.** To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue. **4.** To make mention. **5.** To give sound; to sound.

Syn. — To say; tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce.

Spēak, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. **2.** To declare; to proclaim. **3.** To talk or converse in. **4.** To address; to accost. **5.** To exhibit; to make known. **6.** To express silently, or by signs. **7.** To communicate.

To speak a ship (*Naut.*), to hail and speak to her commander.

Spēak'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being spoken.

Spēak'er, *n.* **1.** One who speaks. **2.** *Especially*, one who utters or pronounces a discourse. **3.** One who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

Spēak'er-shĭp, *n.* The office of speaker.

Spēak'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of uttering words; discourse. **2.** Public declamation.

Spēar, *n.* [A.-S. *spere*, *speore*, *spiore*, Icel. *spior*, Lat. *sparus*.] **1.** A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. **2.** A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, &c. **3.** A shoot, as of grass; a spire.

Spēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEARING.] To pierce or kill with a spear.

Spēar, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

Spēar'man, *n.; pl.* SPĒAR'MEN. One who is armed with a spear.

Spēar'mĭnt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; a species of mint.

Spĕ'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *specialis*, fr. *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality.] **1.** Pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort. **2.** Different from others; extraordinary; uncommon. **3.** Designed for a particular purpose or person. **4.** Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.

In special, particularly. — *Special pleading*, the allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. The popular denomination of the whole science of pleading. The phrase is sometimes popularly applied to the specious, but unsound, argumentation of one whose aim is victory, and not truth.

Syn. — Peculiar; appropriate; specific; distinctive. See PECULIAR.

Spĕ'cial-ĭst (spĕsh'al-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a specialty.

Spĕ'ci-ăl'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** A particular or peculiar case. **2.** The special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation or object of attention; a specialty.

Spĕ'cial-ly (spĕsh'al-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly; especially. **2.** For a particular purpose.

Spĕ'cial-ty (spĕsh'al-tў), *n.* **1.** Particularity. **2.** A particular or peculiar case. **3.** (*Law.*) A contract, or obligation, under seal; a contract by deed. **4.** That for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; speciality.

Spē'cie (spē'shў), *n.* [Cf. obs. *species*, coin; also, It. *in ispecie*, in cash or ready money.] Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

Spē'ciēş (spē'shēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Lat., from *specere*, to look, behold.] **1.** Appearance; image. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*Logic.*) A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A permanent class of existing things, or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation. **4.** Sort; kind; variety. **5.** (*Civil Law.*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure.

Spe-çĭf'ic, } *a.* [N. Lat. *specificus*, from Lat. *species*,
Spe-çĭf'ic-al, } a particular sort or kind, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species. **2.** Tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise. **3.** (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body.

Specific gravity (*Physics*), the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. — *Specific name* (*Nat. Hist.*), the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.

Spe-çĭf'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible.

Spe-çĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.

Spe-çĭf'ic-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being specific.

Spĕç'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit. **2.** Designation of particulars; particular mention. **3.** A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars. **4.** Any article or thing specified.

Spĕç'i-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECIFYING.] [L. Lat. *specificare*. See SPECIFIC.] To mention or name, as a particular thing.

Spĕç'i-men, *n.* [Lat., from *specere*, to look, to behold.] A part, or small portion, of any thing, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited.

Syn. — Sample; model; pattern. — A *specimen* is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs; as, a *specimen* of photography. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar or of broadcloth. A cabinet of minerals consists of *specimens;* if a part be broken off from any one of these specimens, it is a *sample* of the mineral to which it belongs.

Spē'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *speciosus*, from *species*, look, show, appearance, from *specere*, to look, to behold.] **1.** Obvious; showy; manifest. **2.** Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view.

Syn. — Plausible; ostensible; colorable; feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

Spē'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a specious manner; with a fair appearance; with show of right.

Spē'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

Spĕck, *n.* [A.-S. *specca*, L. Ger. *spaak*.] **1.** A small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance. **2.** A very small thing.

Syn. — Spot; stain; flaw; blemish.

Spĕck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKED (spĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKING.] To stain in spots or drops; to spot.

Spĕck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*.] A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself; a speck.

Spĕck'le (spĕk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKLING.] To mark with small spots of a different color; to variegate with spots.

Spĕc'ta-cle, *n.* [Lat. *spectaculum*, from *spectare*, to look at, to behold, intens. form of *specere*, id.] **1.** Something exhibited to view; — usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice. **2.** *pl.* An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.

Syn. — Show; sight; exhibition; representation; pageant.

Spĕc'ta-cled, *a.* Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

Spec-tăc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to shows; of the

nature of a show. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec-tā'tor, *n.* One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition.

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec-tā'tress, **Spec-tā'trix**, } *n.* A female beholder or looker-on.

Spĕc'ter, **Spĕc'tre**, } *n.* [Lat. *spectrum*, an appearance, image, from *specere*, to look.] **1.** An apparition; a ghost. **2.** Something made preternaturally visible.

Spĕc'tral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. **2.** Pertaining to a spectrum.

Spĕc'trum, *n.; pl.* ***SPĔC'TRÀ***. [Lat. See SPECTER.] **1.** A visible form; something seen. **2.** (*Opt.*) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means.

Spĕc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *specularis*. See SPECULUM.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface.

Specular iron (*Min.*), an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster.

Spĕc'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [Lat. *speculari*, *speculatus*, to spy out, observe, from *specula*, a lookout, from *specere*, to look.] **1.** To consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate. **2.** (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.

Spĕc'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *speculatio*.] **1.** The act of speculating; as, (*a.*) Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation. (*b.*) (*Com.*) Act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade. **2.** Conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; conjecture. **3.** Act or result of scientific or abstract thinking.

Spĕc'u-la-tĭst, *n.* A speculator; a theorist.

Spĕc'u-la-tĭve, *a.* **1.** Given to, or concerning, speculation; involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. **2.** Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

Spĕc'u-lā'tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically. **2.** In the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like.

Spĕc'u-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who speculates or forms theories. **2.** (*Com.*) One who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

Spĕc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Exercising speculation; speculative. **2.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

Spĕc'u-lŭm, *n.; pl.* ***SPĔC'U-LÀ***. [Lat., from *specere*, to look, behold.] **1.** A mirror or looking-glass. **2.** A reflector of polished metal, especially such as is used in reflecting telescopes. **3.** (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing the light within them.

Spĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *speed*. See SPEED.

Speech, *n.* [A.-S. *spræc*, *spæc*, O. H. Ger. *sprâhha*. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking. **2.** That which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas. **3.** A particular language; a tongue; a dialect. **4.** Talk; common saying. **5.** A formal discourse in public. **6.** Any declaration of thoughts.

Syn. — Harangue; language; address; oration. See HARANGUE and LANGUAGE.

Speech'i-fȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEECHIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEECHIFYING.] [Eng. *speech* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make a speech; to harangue; — used derisively or humorously.

Speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb. **2.** Not speaking for a time; mute; silent.

Speech'less-ness, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

Speed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPED, SPEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEEDING.] [A.-S. *spêdan*, from *spôwan*, O. H. Ger. *spuoan*, *spuôan*, *spuôn*, to succeed, A.-S. *spêd*, O. H. Ger. *spuot*, prosperity, haste. Cf. Gr. σπεύδειν, to make haste.] **1.** To make haste. **2.** To attain what one seeks for; to prosper; to succeed. **3.** To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

Speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity. **2.** To help forward; to cause to succeed. **3.** To hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result. **4.** To bring to destruction; to ruin.

Syn. — To dispatch; hasten; accelerate; hurry.

Speed, *n.* **1.** The moving or causing to move forward with celerity. **2.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. **3.** Start; advance.

Syn. — Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See HASTE.

Speed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, speeds.

Speed'i-ly, *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly.

Speed'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

Speed'y, *a.* [*compar.* SPEEDIER; *superl.* SPEEDIEST.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

Spēīss, *n.* [Ger. *speise*, food; mixed metal, for bells, &c.] (*Min.*) Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.

Spĕll, *n.* [See SPELL, *v. t.*] **1.** The relief of one person by another in any piece of work. **2.** A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. [*Amer.*] **3.** A short period; a brief time; a season.

Spĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPELLING.] [A.-S. *spelian*, to supply another's place, *speling*, *spelung*, a turn, change.] To supply the place of; to relieve; to help.

Spĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *spell*, history, tale, speech, a magic charm or song, O. H. Ger. *spel*, *spil*, Icel. *spiall*, conversation, Goth. *spill*.] A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; hence, any charm.

Spĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED, or SPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPELLING.] [A.-S. *spellian*, Goth. *spillon*, to relate, narrate.] **1.** To discover by characters or marks; to read; — with *out*. **2.** To tell or name the letters of, as a word. **3.** To write or print with the proper letters.

Spĕll, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

Spĕll'-bound, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

Spĕll'er, *n.* **1.** One who spells; one skilled in spelling. **2.** A book containing exercises in spelling; a spelling-book. [*Amer.*]

Spĕll'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters. **2.** Manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spĕll'ing-bo͝ok (27), *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.

Spĕlt, *n.* [A.-S. *spelt*, O. H. Ger. *spelza*, *spelzo*, *spelta*, *spelt*, from O. H. Ger. *spaltan*, to split, on account of the deep splits or cuts of the ears.] (*Bot.*) A species of grain, much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spĕl'ter, *n.* [L. Ger. *spialter*, H. Ger. & D. *spiauter*. See PEWTER.] Zinc.

Spĕnçe, *n.* [O. Fr. *despense*, buffet, buttery, from *despendre*, to spend, distribute, Lat. *dispendere*, *dispensum*. See DISPENSE.] A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

Spĕn'çer, *n.* **1.** [From Lord *Spencer*, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short over-jacket worn by men or women. **2.** (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast.

Spĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPENDING.] [A.-S. *spendan*, *âspendan*, from Lat. *expendere* or *dispendere*, to weigh out, to expend, dispense.] **1.** To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with. **2.** To bestow for any purpose. **3.** To consume; to waste; to squander. **4.** To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. **5.** To exhaust of force or strength; to waste.

Spĕnd, *v. i.* **1.** To make expense; to make disposition of money. **2.** To be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed.

Spĕnd'er, *n.* One who spends.

Spĕnd'thrĭft, *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

Spĕrm (14), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος, from σπείρειν, to sow.] **1.** Animal seed. **2.** Spermaceti. [*A colloquial contraction.*] **3.** Spawn of fishes or frogs.

Spĕrm'a-çē'tĭ, *n.* [Lat. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, Gr. κῆτος, any large sea-animal, a whale.] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

Spĕrm'a-ry, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spermatic gland or glands of the male.

Sper-măt'ĭc, **Sper-măt'ĭc-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, the semen, or conveying it; seminal.

Sper-măt'o-çēle, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and κήλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A swelling of the spermatic vessels.

Spĕrm'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

Spew (spū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEWING.] [A.-S. *speowian, spîwan*, Goth. *speivan, spevan*, Icel. *spya*, allied to Lat. *spuere*.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit. **2.** To cast forth with abhorrence.

Spew, *v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

Sphăç'e-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHACELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHACELATING.] [N. Lat. *sphacelare, sphacelatum*, from Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] **1.** To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh. **2.** To decay or become carious, as a bone.

Sphăç'e-lā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) The process of becoming, or making, gangrenous; mortification.

Sphēne, *n.* [Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime. It is found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals.

Sphē'noid, **Sphe-noid'al**, *a.* [Gr. *σφήν, σφηνός*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] Resembling a wedge.

Sphēre, *n.* [Lat. *sphera*, Gr. *σφαῖρα*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called its center. **2.** Any orb or star. **3.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and every where equally distant. (*b.*) One of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells, in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were once supposed to be set, and by which they were carried. **4.** Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence. **5.** Rank; order of society.

Syn. — Globe; orb; circle; compass; province; employment. See GLOBE.

Sphēre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHERING.] **1.** To place in a sphere. **2.** To form into roundness.

Sphĕr'ie, **Sphĕr'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sphere; globular. **2.** Pertaining to a sphere. **3.** Relating to the heavenly orbs.

Sphĕr'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphĕr'ie-al-ness, **Sphe-rĭç'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being spherical; roundness.

Sphĕr'ies, *n. sing.* The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it.

Sphē'roid, *n.* [Gr. *σφαιροειδής*, ball-like, spherical, from *σφαῖρα*, sphere, and *εἶδος*, form.] A body nearly spherical; *especially*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Sphe-roid'al, **Sphe-roid'ie**, **Sphe-roid'ie-al**, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; approaching the form of a sphere.

Sphĕr'ule (sfĕr'ōōl, 53), *n.* [Lat. *sphærula*.] A little sphere or spherical body.

Sphĭnx, *n.* [Lat. *sphinx*, Gr. *σφίγξ*, from *σφίγγειν*, to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.] (*Myth.*) A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. It proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

Sphinx.

Sphra-ğĭs'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of or for sealing, from *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, and distinctions.

Spīçe, *n.* [Lat. *species*, a particular sort or kind, a species, Late Lat. spices, drugs, &c., of the same sort.] **1.** A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste. **2.** Hence, that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; hence, also, a small quantity.

Spīçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPICED (spīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPICING.] **1.** To season with spice, or that which resembles spice. **2.** To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices.

Spī'çer, *n.* **1.** One who seasons with spice. **2.** One who deals in spice.

Spī'çer-y, *n.* **1.** Spices in general. **2.** A repository of spices.

Spĭck, *n.* [See SPIKE.] A spike or nail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spick and span new, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split.

Spĭe'u-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *spiculum*, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spĭe'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *spiculare, spiculatum*, from *spiculum*, a little point; a dart.] To sharpen to a point.

Spĭe'ule, *n.* [Lat. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum, spica*, a point, a dart.] A minute, slender granule or point.

Spī'çy, *a.* [*compar.* SPICIER; *superl.* SPICIEST.] **1.** Producing, pertaining to, or abounding with, spices. **2.** Hence, pungent; pointed.

Syn. — Racy; aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent. See RACY.

Spī'der, *n.* [For *spinder*, from *spin*, so named from spinning his web.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the class *Arachnida*, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation. **2.** A frying-pan, somewhat resembling, in form, a spider.

Spĭg'nel, *n.* See SPICKNEL.

Spĭg'ot, *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

Spīke, *n.* [D. *spijker*, Icel. *spikari*, a spike, allied to Lat. *spica*, a point, a dart.] **1.** A sort of very large nail. **2.** An ear of corn or grain. **3.** A shoot. **4.** (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, corn, and the like.

Spīke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIKED (spīkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIKING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails. **2.** To set with spikes. **3.** To stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like.

Spīked (spīkt), *p. a.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

Spīke'let, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small spike, making a part of a large one.

Spīke'nard (*colloq.* spīk'nard), *n.* [See SPIKE and NARD.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant. The spikenard of the ancients is a species of valerian. **2.** A fragrant essential oil.

Spīk'y, *a.* **1.** Having a sharp point or points. **2.** Furnished or armed with spikes.

Spīle, *n.* [L. Ger. *spile*, D. *spijl*.] **1.** A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. **2.** A stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.

Spĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPILLED, or SPILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPILLING.] [A.-S. *spillan*, Icel. *spilla*, O. H. Ger. *spildan*.] **1.** To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. **2.** To cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter.

Spĭll, *v. i.* To be shed; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted.

Spĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPINNING.] [A.-S., Goth., & O. H. Ger. *spinnan*, Icel. *spinna*, allied to *span*.] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery. **2.** To draw out tediously; to extend to a great length; — with *out*. **3.** To protract; to spend by delays. **4.** To turn or cause to whirl; to twirl. **5.** (*Mach.*) To shape, as metal, by revolving as in a lathe, and pressing against it with a roller or hand-tool.

Spĭn, *v. i.* **1.** To practice spinning. **2.** To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads. **3.** To whirl, as a top or a spindle. **4.** To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

Spĭn'ach (spĭn'ej), **Spĭn'aġe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *spinachium, spinachia*, fr. Lat. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, so called from its pointed leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes.

Spī'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal.

Spĭn'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *spindel, spinl*, from *spinnan*, to spin.] **1.** The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound. **2.** A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns; an axis, or arbor. **3.** The fusee of a watch. **4.** A long, slender stalk.

Spĭn'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPINDLING.] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

Spĭn'dle-lĕgged, *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spĭn'dle-shăṉked (-shăṉkt), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spĭn'dle-shăṉks, *n.* A tall, slender person; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spīne, *n.* [Lat. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal. **3.** The back-bone or spinal column of an animal.

Spī'nel, or **Spĭ-nel'**, } *n.* [L. Lat. *spinellus*, from Lat.
Spī-nĕlle' (spĭ-nĕl'), } *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, prob. so called from its pointed crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octohedrons, of great hardness.

Spĭn'et, or **Spĭ-nĕt'**, *n.* [From Lat. *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; — now superseded by the piano-forte.

Spī-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spinifer*, fr. *spina*, a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

Spĭn'ner, *n.* **1.** One who spins. **2.** A spider.

Spĭn'ner, } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An organ with which spiders
Spĭn'ner-ĕt, } and some insects form their silk or webs.

Spĭn'ning-jĕn'ny, *n.* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton.

Spĭn'ning-wheel, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spī-nōse' (125), *a.* [Lat. *spinosus*, from *spina*, a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

Spī-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny.

Spī'noŭs, *a.* Spinose.

Spĭn'ster, *n.* [From *spin* and the termination *ster*.] **1.** A woman who spins. **2.** (*Law.*) An unmarried woman; a single woman; — used in legal proceedings as an addition to the surname.

Spīn'y, *a.* **1.** Full of spines; thorny. **2.** Like a spine; slender. **3.** Perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'a-kl *or* spī'ra-kl, 89), *n.* [Lat. *spiraculum*, from *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled. **2.** Any small aperture, hole, or vent.

Spī-ræ'ȧ, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. σπειραία, from σπεῖρα, spire.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the meadow-sweet and the hardhack.

Spī'ral (89), *a.* [From Lat. *spira*, a coil, a spire.] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

Spī'ral, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve described by a point called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*.

Spī'ral-ly, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

Spī'rant, *n.* [Lat. *spirans*, *spirantis*, p. pr. of *spirare*, to breathe.] (*Pron.*) A consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration, or emission of breath; — said of *f*, *v*, *th* surd and sonant, and the German *ch*.

Spīre, *n.* [Lat. *spira*, Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, a spire; L. Ger. *spier*, a little point or sharp end; Icel. *spira*, a pinnacle.] **1.** A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. **2.** A body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; a steeple. **3.** A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

Spīre, *v. i.* [Lat. *spirare*.] **1.** To shoot up in a conical form. **2.** To sprout, as grain in malting.

Spĭr'it, *n.* [Lat. *spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe, to blow.] **1.** Air set in motion by breathing; breath; hence, sometimes, life itself. **2.** Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence **3.** The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul. **4.** A disembodied soul. **5.** Hence, a supernatural apparition; a specter; a ghost; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy. **6.** Any remarkable manifestation of life or energy. **7.** One who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper. **8.** Temper or disposition of mind; intellectual or moral state; often, in the pl., animation; cheerfulness. **9.** *pl.* Hence, a liquid produced by distillation; *especially*, alcohol. **10.** *pl.* Hence, rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol. **11.** Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement;* also, characteristic quality.

Holy Spirit, or *The Spirit* (*Theol.*), the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — *Spirit of wine*, pure alcohol, so called because formerly obtained only from wine.

Syn. — Life; ardor; fire; courage; vivacity; enterprise.

Spĭr'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITING.] **1.** To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; to inspirit. **2.** To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap. [fire.

Spĭr'it-ed, *p. a.* Animated; full of life; full of spirit or

Syn. — Lively; vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

Spĭr'it-ed-ly, *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit.

Spĭr'it-ĭşm, *n.* Belief or doctrine of the spiritists; spiritualism.

Spĭr'it-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through persons called *mediums;* a spiritualist.

Spĭr'it-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; dejected; depressed. **2.** Wanting life, courage, or fire.

Spĭr'it-less-ly, *adv.* In a spiritless manner; lifelessly.

Spĭr'it-less-ness, *n.* The state of being spiritless; dullness; want of life or vigor. [ardent.

Spĭr'it-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Like spirit; refined; pure. **2.** Fine;

Spĭr'it-u-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of spirits; incorporeal. **2.** Pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual. **3.** Pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul. **4.** Pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine. **5.** Relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** State of being spiritual. **2.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul. **3.** A belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits, by means of physical phenomena, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only. **2.** One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism. **3.** One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons called *mediums*.

Spĭr'it-u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

Spĭr'it-u-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

Spĭr'it-u-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITUALIZING.] **1.** To refine intellectually or morally. **2.** To imbue with spirituality or life

Spĭr'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spĭr'it-u-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; active; pure. **2.** Consisting of, or containing, refined spirit; ardent.

Spī-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *spirare*, to breathe, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs.

Spĭrt, *v. t.* & *i.* To spurt. See SPURT.

Spīr'y, *a.* **1.** Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled. **2.** Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical. **3.** Furnished or abounding with spires.

Spĭs'sĭ-tūde (30), *n.* [Lat. *spissitudo*, from *spissus*, dense.] Thickness of soft substances; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

Spĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *spitu*, D. *spit*, O. H. Ger. *spiz*, Icel. *spíta*, a wooden nail, *spíót*, a spear.] **1.** A pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted. **2.** A small point of land running into the sea.

Spĭt, *n.* [See the verb.] The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; saliva.

Spĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit. **2.** Hence, to thrust through; to pierce.

Spĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIT (SPAT, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [A.-S. *spittan*, *spætan*, Icel. *spyta*, O. Ger. *spûtzen*. Cf. Lat. *sputare*, from *spuere*.] **1.** To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter. **2.** To eject or throw out with violence.

Spĭt, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

Spĭt'al, *n.* [Also *spittle*, abbreviated from *hospital*.] [O. Fr. *ospital*, *hospital*.] A hospital. See HOSPITAL. [*Obs.*]

Spīte, *n.* [Abbreviated from *despite*, q. v.] Hatred; malice; malignity.

In spite of, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of. — *To owe one a spite*, to entertain a mean hatred for him.

Syn. — Pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge; malice. — *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions. It is, therefore, meaner than *malice*, though not always more criminal.

Spīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITING.] **1.** To be angry or vexed at; to hate. **2.** To treat maliciously; to injure; to thwart.

Spīte'fụl, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.
Spīte'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly.
Spīte'fụl-ness, *n.* State of being spiteful; malice.
Spīt'fīre, *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Colloq.*]
Spĭt'ter, *n.* **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** One who ejects saliva from his mouth. **3.** A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.
Spĭt'tle (spĭt'tl), *n.* [From Eng. *spit.*] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva.
Spit-tōōn', *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.
Splăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLASHED (splăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPLASHING.] [Allied to *plash*, q. v.] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.
Splăsh, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.
Splăsh, *n.* Water, or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.
Splăsh'y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.
Splāy, *a.* [Abbrev. from *display*, q. v.] Displayed; spread; turned outward.
Splāy, *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; *especially*, the expansion given to doors, windows, and the like, by slanting their sides.
Splāy'-fōōt, *n.* A foot having the sole flattened instead of concave; flat-foot.
Splāy'-fōōt, } *a.* Having the foot turned outward;
Splāy'-fōōt'ed, } having a wide foot.
Splāy'-mouth, *n.*; *pl.* SPLĀY'-MOUTHS (-mouthz). A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision.
Spleen, *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A glandular organ, situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach; the milt. The ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor. **3.** Melancholy; hypochondriachal affections.
Spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.
Spleen'y, *a.* **1.** Angry; peevish; fretful. **2.** Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.
Splĕn'dent, *a.* [Lat. *splendens*, p. pr. of *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Shining; beaming with light. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.
Splĕn'did, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*, from *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; shining; very bright. **2.** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. **3.** Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous.
Splĕn'did-ly, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently; sumptuously.
Splĕn'dor, *n.* [Lat., from *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster. **2.** Great show of richness and elegance. **3.** Eminence.
Syn.—Luster; splendor; brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; showiness; pomp; parade.

Splĕn'e-tic (123), *a.* Affected with spleen.
Syn.—Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Splĕn'e-tic, *n.* A person affected with spleen.
Splīce, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLICED (splīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPLICING.] [D. *splitsen*, *splitten*, Ger. *splitsen*, *splizzen*, *splissen*, *spleiszen*, allied to *split*.] **1.** To unite as two ropes or parts of a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, by lapping two ends together, and binding, or in any way making fast. **3.** (*Mach.*) To scarf.
Splīce, *n.* **1.** The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. **2.** (*Mach.*) A connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing.
Splint, *n.* [Ger. *splint*, *splinten*, *splitter*, D. *splint*, *splinter*. See *infra*.] **1.** A piece split off; a splinter. **2.** (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or protect a broken bone when set.
Splint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPLINTING.] To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb.
Splĭn'ter, *n.* A thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.
Splĭn'ter, *v. t.* [L. Ger. *splinten*, *spliten*, *splitten*, *splittern*, D. *splinteren*. See SPLIT.] To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver.
Splĭn'ter, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.
Splĭn'ter-y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, splinters.
Splĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLIT (SPLITTED, *rare*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPLITTING.] [Icel. *splita*, O. H. Ger. *splîzan*.] **1.** To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. **2.** To tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend. **3.** To separate into parts or parties.
Splĭt, *v. i.* **1.** To part asunder; to burst. **2.** To burst with laughter. **3.** To be dashed to pieces.
Splĭt, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. **2.** A breach or separation, as in a political party. [*Colloq.*]
Splŭt'ter, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Splŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPLUTTERING.] [Prov. Eng. *splutter*, equiv. to *splutter*, q. v.] To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Spoil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOILING.] [Lat. *spoliare*, from *spolium*. See SPOIL, *n.*] **1.** To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob. **2.** To seize by violence; to take by force. **3.** To cause to decay and perish; to vitiate; to mar. **4.** To render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy.
Spoil, *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. **2.** To lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay.
Spoil, *n.* **1.** That which is taken from others by violence; *especially*, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. **2.** That which is gained by strength or effort. **3.** Act or practice of plundering; robbery. **4.** Corruption; cause of corruption.
Spoil'er, *n.* **1.** One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber. **2.** One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.
Spōke (20), *imp.* of *speak*. See SPEAK.
Spōke, *n.* [A.-S. *spâca*, O. H. Ger. *speihho*, *speihha*.] **1.** One of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly. **2.** The round of a ladder. **3.** A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill.
Spōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOKED (spōkt); *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOKING.] To furnish with spokes.
Spōk'en (spōk'n, 20), *p. p.* of *speak*. See SPEAK.
Spōke'shāve, *n.* A kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels, and other curved work.
Spōkes'man, *n.*; *pl.* SPŌKES'MEN. [From *speak*, *spoke*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.
Spō'li-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOLIATING.] [Lat. *spoliare*, *spoliatum*. See SPOIL.] To plunder; to pillage; to destroy.
Spō'li-āte, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery.
Spō'li-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; destruction; deprivation; despoliation. **2.** Robbery in war; *especially*, the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.
Spō'li-ā'tor, *n.* One who spoliates.
Spon-dā'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a spondee; con-
Spon-dā'ic-al, } sisting of spondees. **2.** Composed of spondees in excess.
Spŏn'dee, *n.* [Lat. *spondeus*, Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), from σπονδή, a libation, so called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of two long syllables.
Spŏn'dўl, } *n.* [Lat. *spondylus*, Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόν-
Spŏn'dўle, } δυλος.] (*Anat.*) A joint of the back-bone, a vertebra.
Spŏn̆'ġe (spŭnj), *n.* [Lat. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος.] **1.** A fibrous substance, regarded as of the nature of a compound animal, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery. **2.** One who lives upon others; a sponger. **3.** Any sponge-like substance; *especially*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, and while being converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. **4.** (*Gun.*) An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.
Spŏn̆'ġe (spŭnj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPONGING.] **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out with a sponge; to efface; to destroy all trace of.
Spŏn̆'ġe, *v. i.* **1.** To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge. **2.** To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on. **3.** To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven.
Spŏn'ġer, *n.* **1.** One who uses a sponge. **2.** A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on.
Spŏn'ġi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge.
Spŏn'ġing-house, *n.* (*Law.*) A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail, or until they compromise with their creditors.
Spŏn'ġy, *a.* **1.** Soft and full of cavities. **2.** Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge. **3.** Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge.

Spŏn'sal, *a.* [Lat. *sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a betrothal, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spŏn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *sponsio*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] Act of becoming surety for another.

Spŏn'sor, *n.* [Lat., from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] **1.** A surety. **2.** One who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Spŏn'ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

Spon-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency. **2.** Proceeding from internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor.

Syn. — Voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — What is *voluntary* is the result of a *volition*, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence, the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate.

Spon-tā'ne-ŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a spontaneous manner; of one's own accord. **2.** By its own force or energy.

Spon-tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, fr. *spuntare*, to break off the point, to blunt, from *punta*, a point, top, end, from *pungere*, *pugnere*, p. p. *punto*, Lat. *pungere*, to prick, sting.] (*Mil.*) A kind of half pike, borne by inferior officers of infantry.

Spōōl, *n.* [D. *spoel*, O. H. Ger. *spuolo*, *spuola*.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spōōl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOOLED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* SPOOLING.] To wind on spools.

Spōōm, *v. i* [Prob. from *spume*, foam. See SPUME.] (*Naut.*) To be driven steadily and swiftly as before a strong wind.

Spōōn, *n.* [A.-S. *spôn*, *spoon*, a chip, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, a chip, a spoon.] An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food.

Spōōn'bĭll, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A certain wading bird, so named from the shape of the bill. In form and habits it is allied to the heron.

Spoonbill.

Spōōn'-drĭft, *n.* (*Naut.*). A showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the tops of the waves, and driven upon the surface in a tempest.

Spōōn'fŭl, *n.*; *pl.* SPŌŌN'FŬLS. **1.** The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain. **2.** Hence, a small quantity.

Spōōn'-mēat, *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Spo-răd'ic, } *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός, scattered, from
Spo-răd'ic-al, } σποράς, σποράδος, id., from σπείρειν, to sow seed, to scatter like seed.] Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single.

Spōre, *n.* [Gr. σπόρος, a sowing, seed, from σπείρειν, to sow.] (*Bot.*) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds.

Spōrt, *n.* [Abbrev. from *disport*, q. v.] **1.** That which diverts and makes mirth. **2.** Contemptuous mirth. **3.** That with which one plays or which is driven about; a toy. **4.** Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like.

Syn. — Play; game; diversion; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

Spōrt, *v. t.* **1.** To divert; to make merry; — used reflexively. **2.** To represent by any kind of play. **3.** To exhibit or bring out in public. [*Colloq.*]

Spōrt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPORTING.] **1.** To play; to frolic; to wanton. **2.** To practice the diversions of the field. **3.** To trifle.

Spōrt'er, *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

Spōrt'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of sport; merry; frolicsome. **2.** Done in jest or for mere play.

Spōrt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to, or provocative of, sport; gay, frolicsome; playful.

Spōrt'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a sportive manner; gayly; merrily; playfully.

Spōrts'man, *n.*; *pl.* SPŌRTS'MEN. One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.

Spōrts'man-shĭp, *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

Spŏt, *n.* [D. *spat*, from the root of *spit*; O. H. Ger. *spot*, Icel. *spott*, mockery, derision.] **1.** A mark on a substance made by foreign matter. **2.** Hence, a stain on character or reputation. **3.** A small extent of space; any particular place. **4.** A place of a different color from the ground upon which it is.

Syn. — Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

Spŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOTTING.] **1.** To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter. **2.** To mark or note so as to insure recognition. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To blemish; to tarnish, as reputation.

Spotted fever (*Med.*), a species of fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots; typhus.

Syn. — To mark; blot; stain; discolor; disgrace.

Spŏt'less, *a.* Without a spot; *especially*, free from reproach or impurity.

Syn. — Blameless; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable. See BLAMELESS.

Spŏt'less-ly, *adv.* In a spotless manner.

Spŏt'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

Spŏt'ted, *a.* Marked with spots.

Spŏt'ti-ness, *n.* State or quality of being spotty.

Spŏt'ty, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

Spouṣ'al, *a.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPONSAL, and SPOUSE.] Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage.

Syn. — Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

Spouṣ'al, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — generally used in the plural.

Spouṣe, *n.* [O. Fr. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, *spouse*, Lat. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self.] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

Spouṣe'less, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; having no husband or wife; unmarried.

Spout, *n.* [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout, allied to *spit*, q. v.] **1.** A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid. **2.** A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out.

To put, or *shove up the spout*, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's. [*Cant.*]

Spout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOUTING.] **1.** To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice, or pipe. **2.** To throw out, as words, with affected gravity; to mouth.

Spout, *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout. **2.** To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

Sprāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRAINING.] [O. Fr. *espreindre*, N. Fr. *épreindre*, to press, to force out, from Lat. *exprimere*. See EXPRESS.] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain.

Sprāin, *n.* An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

Sprăng, *imp.* of *spring*, for *sprung*. See SPRING.

Sprăt, *n.* [O. Eng. & D. *sprot*, H. Ger. *sprotte*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish, closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

Sprawl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRAWLING.] [Dan. *spralle*, *sprælde*, Sw. *sprattla*, to palpitate, D. *spartelen*, *spertelen*, to palpitate.] **1.** To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. **2.** To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees. **3.** To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs.

Sprāy, *n.* [A.-S. *sprec*, a twig, branch, Icel. *sprek*, id., O. H. Ger. *spraioh*, twigs, from *sprâhhôn*, to cut Cf. SPRIG.] **1.** A small shoot or branch; a twig. **2.** A collective body of small branches.

Sprāy, *n.* [A.-S. *sprêgan*, to pour, *geondsprêgan* to pour through, D. *spreijen*, *spreiden*, to sprinkle.] Water

flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, &c.

Sprĕad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPREADING.] [A.-S. *sprædan*, O. H. Ger. *spreitan*.] **1.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only. **2.** To extend so as to cover something. **3.** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame. **4.** To cause to affect great numbers. **5.** To emit; to diffuse, as emanations or effluvia. **6.** To scatter over a larger surface. **7.** To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions.

Syn.—To open; unfurl; diffuse; propagate; disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispense.

Sprĕad, *v. i.* **1.** To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only. **2.** To be extended by drawing or beating. **3.** To be made known more extensively. **4.** To be propagated from one to another.

Sprĕad, *n.* **1.** Extent; compass. **2.** Expansion of parts. **3.** A table, as spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloq.*]

Sprĕad'er, *n.* One who, or that which, spreads.

Spree, *n.* [Fr. *spré*, a spark, animation, spirit.] A merry frolic; *especially*, a drinking frolic; a carousal. [*Colloq.*]

Sprig, *n.* [A.-S. *sprec.* See SPRAY.] **1.** A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant. **2.** A youth; a lad; — used as a term of slight disparagement.

Sprig, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRIGGING.] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches.

Sprig'gy, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Sprīght (sprīt), *n.* [Contracted from *spirit*, q. v.] A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent; an apparition.

Sprīght'less (sprīt'-), *a.* Destitute of life; dull.

Sprīght'li-ness (sprīt'-), *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness.

Syn.—Life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

Sprīght'ly (sprīt'-), *a.* Spirit-like, or spright-like; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay.

Spring, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRUNG (SPRANG, *obsolescent*); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRINGING.] [A.-S. *springan*, *sprincan*, O. H. Ger. *springan*, Icel. *springa*.] **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump. **2.** To issue with speed and violence. **3.** To start or rise suddenly from a covert. **4.** To fly back; to start. **5.** To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. **6.** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear. **7.** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle. **8.** To grow; to thrive.

Spring, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring up; to start or rouse, as game. **2.** To produce quickly or unexpectedly. **3.** To contrive, or to produce or propose on a sudden. **4.** To cause to explode. **5.** To burst; to cause to open. **6.** To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken. **7.** To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap. **8.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place.

Spring, *n.* **1.** A leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal. **2.** A flying back; resilience. **3.** Elastic power or force. **4.** An elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil; a mass, or strip, of India rubber, &c.; — used for various mechanical purposes. **5.** Any source of supply; *especially*, the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain. **6.** That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin. **7.** The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the months of March, April, and May.

Spring'e, *n.* [From *spring*, v. i.] A noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal.

Spring'er, *n.* **1.** One who springs; one who rouses game. **2.** A young plant. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring. (*b.*) The bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost. (*c.*) The rib of a groined roof.

Spring'-halt, *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

Spring'-hĕad, *n.* A fountain or source.

Spring'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being springy; elasticity; also, power of springing. **2.** State of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land.

Spring'-tide, *n.* **1.** The tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. **2.** The time of spring; spring time.

Spring'y, *a.* [*compar.* SPRINGIER; *superl.* SPRINGIEST.] **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; light; nimble. **2.** Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

Sprĭnk'le (sprĭnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRINKLING.] [Diminutive of O. & Prov. Eng. *sprinke*, *springe*, *sprenge*, A.-S. *sprengan*, *sprencan*, to sprinkle.] **1.** To scatter, or disperse, in small drops or particles, as water, seed, &c. **2.** To scatter on; to disperse over in small drops or particles. **3.** To baptize by the application of a small quantity of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

Sprĭnk'le (sprĭnk'l), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance. **2.** To rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then.

Sprĭnk'le (sprĭnk'l), *n.* **1.** A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling. **2.** A utensil for sprinkling.

Sprĭnk'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles.

Sprĭnk'ling, *n.* **1.** Act of scattering in small drops or parcels. **2.** A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts. **3.** Hence, a moderate number or quantity, distributed like separate drops.

Sprĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *spreót*, a sprit, spear, pike.] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Sprīte, *n.* [Contracted from *spirit*. This is the preferable orthography, but is less common than *spright*.] A spirit; a soul; a shade; an apparition.

Sprĭt'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The sail extended by a sprit. (*b.*) A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

Sprout, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPROUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPROUTING.] [H. Ger. *sprossen*, *sprieszen*, A.-S. *spreótan*, *sprytan*, *spryttan*.] **1.** To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; hence, to grow like shoots of plants. **2.** To shoot into ramifications.

Sprout, *n.* The shoot of a plant.

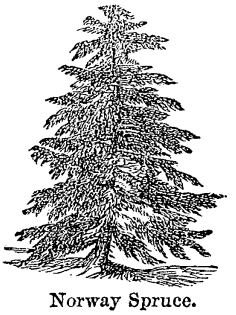
Sprūçe, *a.* [*compar.* SPRUCER; *superl.* SPRUCEST.] [Perhaps from *spruce*, a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. Cf. also Prov. Ger. *spreuszen*, *spreuzen*, *sprüzen*, *sprutzen*, H. Ger. *spreizen*, to prop, to boast of, *gespreuzt*, *gespreizt*, stiff, prim, boasting.] Neat, without elegance or dignity.

Syn.—Finical; neat; trim. See FINICAL.

Sprūçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRUCED (sprūst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRUCING.] To dress with affected neatness.

Sprūçe, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

Sprūçe, *n.* [O. Eng. *Spruce* or *Prusse*, Prussia, Prussian; so named because it was first known as a native of Prussia.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, especially the species called Norway Spruce, a native of the north of Europe; — applied in the United States to the hemlock spruce.



Norway Spruce.

Sprūçe'-beer, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured or flavored with spruce.

Sprūçe'ly, *adv.* In a spruce manner; with affected neatness.

Sprūçe'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being spruce; trimness; fineness.

Sprŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *spring*. See SPRING.

Sprȳ, *a.* [*compar.* SPRYER; *superl.* SPRYEST.] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

Spŭd, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear.] **1.** An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used for destroying weeds. **2.** Any short and thick thing. [*Amer.*]

Spūme, *n.* [Lat. *spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit, to spew.] Frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

Spūme, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPUMING.] To froth; to foam.

Spu-mĕs'çençe, *n.* State of being foamy; frothiness.

Spu-mĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere*, to grow foamy, from *spuma*, foam.] Resembling froth or foam.

Spūm'oŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *spumosus*, from *spuma*, foam]
Spūm'y, } Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spŭn, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *spin*. See SPIN.

Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition.

Spŭnge, *n.* See SPONGE.

Spŭnk, *n.* [Gael. *spong*, Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge; A.-S. *sponge*, a sponge, *spon*, *spoon*, a chip, tinder, touchwood. Cf. PUNK.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou. **2.** An inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. [*Colloq.*]

Spŭnk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SPUNKIER; *superl.* SPUNKIEST.] Full of spunk; quick; spirited. [*Colloq.*]

Spŭn'-yärn, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

Spûr, *n.* [A.-S. *spura*, *spora*, Icel. *spori*, O. H. Ger. *sporo*, allied to *spear*.] **1.** An instrument having a little wheel, with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace. **2.** Incitement; instigation. **3.** Something that projects; a snag. **4.** The largest or principal root of a tree. **5.** The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg. **6.** (*Geog.*) A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction. **7.** (*Carp.*) A brace; a strut. **8.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur. (*b.*) A seed of rye, and some other grasses, affected with a species of fungus; ergot.

Spûr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPURRING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace. **2.** To urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object.

Syn. — To incite; to instigate; to impel; to drive.

Spûr, *v. i.* **1.** To travel with great expedition; to hasten. **2.** To press forward.

Spûr'-gall, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur.

Spûr'-gall, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

Spûrge, *n.* [O. Fr. *espurg*, from Lat. *expurgare*, to purge. See EXPURGATE.] (*Bot.*) A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spū'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spurius*.] **1.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine. **2.** Not legitimate.

Syn. — Counterfeit; false; adulterate; supposititious; fictitious; bastard.

Spū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.

Spū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, or illegitimate.

Spûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPURNING.] [A.-S. *spurnan*, *speornan*, to kick, offend, allied to *spura*, heel. See SPUR.] **1.** To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick. **2.** To reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.

Spûrn, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels. **2.** To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing.

Spûrn, *n.* **1.** A kick. [*Rare.*] **2.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

Spûrred (spûrd), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs. **2.** Affected with spur or ergot.

Spûr'rer, *n.* One who uses spurs.

Spûr'ri-er, *n.* One who makes spurs.

Spûr'-roy'al, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., and having a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. Its value was about 15 shillings.

Spûrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPURTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPURTING.] [Written also *spirt*, formed from O. Eng. *sprit*, to sprout, to bud, by a transposition of the letters *i* and *r*. Cf. SPROUT.] To throw, drive, or force out, violently, as a liquid in a stream, from a pipe or small orifice.

Spûrt, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask.

Spûrt, *n.* A sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

Spŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPUTTERING.] [From the root of *spout* and *spit*. See SPATTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. **2.** To throw out moisture in small, detached parts. **3.** To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. **4.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly.

Spŭt'ter, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

Spŭt'ter, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Spŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who sputters.

Spȳ, *n.* [See ESPY.] **1.** One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. **2.** (*Mil.*) A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer.

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

Spȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPYING.] [See ESPY, *v. t.*] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to see; **2.** To discover by close search or examination. **3.** To view, inspect, and examine secretly.

Spȳ, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

Spȳ'-bōat, *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

Spȳ'-glăss, *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Prov. Sw. *sqvab*, a soft and fat body, *sqvabba*, allied to Icel. *qvap*, soft, fat, *qvapa*, to tremble with loose fat, D. *kwab*, Ger. *quabbe*, a dewlap, a fat lump of flesh.] **1.** Fat; thick; plump; bulky. **2.** Unfledged; unfeathered.

Squab (skwŏb), *n.* **1.** A young pigeon or dove. **2.** A person of a short, fat figure. **3.** A thickly stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'bl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUABBLING.] [Allied to L. Ger. *kabbeln*, Sw. *kübbla*, to quarrel.] **1.** To contend for superiority. **2.** To debate peevishly.

Syn. — To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'bl), *v. t.* (*Print.*) To disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get into any of the adjacent lines; — said of lines or a page or form of type.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'bl), *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

Squab'bler, *n.* One who squabbles; a contentious person.

Squab'by, *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [Fr. *escouade*, It. *squadra*, from Lat. *ex* and *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes. **2.** Hence, any small party.

Squad'ron, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A square body of troops. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 150 to 200 men. **3.** (*Naut.*) A detachment of vessels under the command of the senior officer.

Squal'id (sqwŏl'id), *a.* [Lat. *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squa-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

Squal'id-ly, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

Squal'id-ness, *n.* State or quality of being squalid.

Squall, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUALLING.] [Sw. *sqvälla*, to cry out, Ir. & Gael. *sgal*, to shriek.] To scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

Squall, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A loud scream; a harsh cry. **2.** A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

Squall'er, *n.* One who squalls or cries aloud.

Squall'y, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind

Squā'loid, *a.* [Lat. *squalus*, a shark, and εἶδος, likeness.] Like a shark; resembling a shark.

Squā'lôr, *n.* [Lat., from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Foulness; filthiness; squalidity; squalidness.

Squa-mōse' (125), **Squā'moŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *squamosus*, from *squama*, a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly.

Squan'der (skwŏn'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUANDERING.] [O. & Prov. Ger. *schwenden*, now only *verschwenden*, O. H. Ger. *suandian*, *suentan*, from *swindan*, *swintan*, to vanish, dwindle.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally.

Syn. — To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.

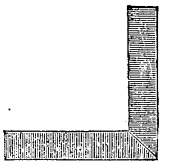
Squan'der-er, *n.* One who squanders; a prodigal.

Squâre (4), *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle. **3.** Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines. **4.** Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just. **5.** Rendering equal justice; fair; honest. **6.** Even; leaving no balance. **7.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon. (*b.*) Of greater length than usual; as, a *square* sail.

Square measure, the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly. — *Square number*. See SQUARE, *n.*, 5. — *Square root of a quantity* (*Math.*), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given quantity. — *Three-square*, *five-square*, &c., having three or five equal sides.

Squâre, *n.* [From Lat. *ex* and *quadra*, a square.] (*Geom.*) **1.** A rectilineal figure having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Hence, that which is square, or nearly so,

or is reckoned by squares or square measure. **3.** An area of four sides, with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, sometimes, an open place formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets. **4.** (*Carp.* & *Joinery.*) An instrument used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms. **5.** The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. **6.** (*Mil.*) A square body of troops used to resist the charge of cavalry on critical occasions. **7.** Relation of harmony or exact agreement; equality; level.


Carpenter's Square.

On the square, or *upon the square*, in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor.

Squâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUARING.] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. **3.** To turn squarely or completely, as in dislike, anger, &c. **4.** To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard. **5.** To adjust; to regulate; to fit; to accommodate. **6.** To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance. **7.** (*Math.*) To multiply by itself. **8.** (*Naut.*) To place at right angles with the mast or keel.

To square the circle (*Math.*), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible.

Squâre, *v. i.* **1.** To accord or agree exactly; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit. **2.** To take a boxing attitude.

Squâre'ly, *adv.* In a square form or manner.

Squâre'ness, *n.* The state of being square.

Squâre'-rĭgged, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards.

Squar-rōse', *a.* [Lat. *squarrosus*, perhaps scurfy, scabby.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough; jagged.

Squash (skwŏsh), *v. t.* [Eng. *quash*, q. v., or from O. Fr. *escâcher*, *esquachier*, to squash, to crush.] To beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass; to crush.

Squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed, especially, an unripe pod of pease. **2.** A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

Squash, *n.* [Mass. Indian *asq*, pl. *asquash*, raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used when green, or without cooking; *askutasquash*, vine-apple.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUATTING.] [From Prov. Eng. *quat*, to squat down. Cf. It. *quatto*, squat, cowering, from Lat. *coactus*, p. p. of *cogere*, to drive or urge together.] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being. **2.** To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit. **3.** To settle on another's land without title. [*Amer.*]

Squat (skwŏt), *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering. **2.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

Squat, (skwŏt), *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

Squat'ter, *n.* **1.** One who squats or sits close. **2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [*Amer.*]

Squaw, *n.* [Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squaws*.] A woman; — in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family.

Squeak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEAKED (skwēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEAKING.] [Sw. *sqväka*, to cry like a frog, O. Sw. to cry out, H. Ger. *quieken*, to squeak, squeal.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, &c.

Squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument.

Squeak'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squeaks.

Squeal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEALING.] [Sw. *sqväla*, to cry out. See SQUALL.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

Squeal, *n.* A shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry.

Squeam'ish, *a.* [From *qualmish*. See QUALM.] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted.

Syn. — Fastidious; dainty; over-nice; scrupulous. See FASTIDIOUS.

Squeam'ish-ly, *adv.* In a squeamish manner.

Squeam'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being squeamish; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

Squeeze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEEZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEEZING.] [A.-S. *cwisan*, *cwissan*, *cwysan*, to crush, squeeze, O. H. Ger. *quezzon*.] **1.** To press between two bodies; to press closely. **2.** To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes. **3.** To force between close bodies; to compel, or cause to pass.

Syn. — To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

Squeeze, *v. i.* To urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press; to crowd.

To squeeze through, to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

Squeeze, *n.* Act of one who squeezes; compression.

Squĕlch (66), *v. t.* [Allied to Prov. Eng. *quelch*, a blow, and *quell*, to crush.] To crush; to put down. [*Colloq.*]

Squĭb, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *squib*, a child's syringe.] **1.** A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a cracker. **2.** [Allied to *quip*.] A sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.

Squĭd, *n.* The cuttle-fish; — often used as bait by fishermen.

Squĭll, *n.* [Lat. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A lily-like plant, having a bulbous root, of acrid and emetic properties. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous sea animal, called also *sea-onion*. **3.** (*Entom.*) An insect having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.

Squĭn'an-çy, *n.* [O. Fr. *squinance*, from Lat *synanche*, Gr. συνάγχη, from σύν, with, and ἄγχειν, to strangle, throttle, the same as κυνάγχη, strictly a dog-throttling; O. Eng. *squinacy*, *squincy*.] The quinsy. [*Obs.*]

Squĭnt, *a.* [D. *schuinte*, a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique, *schuins*, slopingly. Cf. ASKANT.] **1.** Looking obliquely. **2.** Not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. **3.** Looking with suspicion.

Squĭnt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUINTING.] **1.** To see obliquely. **2.** To have the axes of the eyes not coincident. **3.** To run obliquely; to slope.

Squĭnt, *v. t.* **1.** To turn to an oblique position. **2.** To cause to look with non-coincident optic axes.

Squĭnt, *n.* **1.** Act, or habit, of squinting. **2.** A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. **3.** (*Arch.*) An oblique opening in the wall of a church.

Squĭnt'-ēȳe (-ī), *n.* An eye that squints.

Squĭnt'-ēȳed (-īd), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint. **2.** Oblique; indirect; malignant. **3.** Looking obliquely, or by side glances.

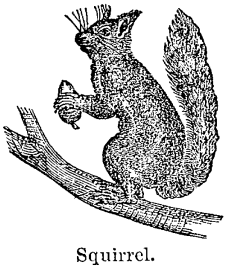
Squīre, *n.* The same as *esquire*. See ESQUIRE.

Squīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUIRING.] **1.** To attend as a squire. **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection. [*Colloq.*]

Squīr-ceen', *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer; — used humorously. [*Eng.*]

Squīrm (18), *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUIRMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUIRMING.] [Allied to Lith. *kirm*, Skr. *krimi*, a worm. Cf. SWARM, *v. i.*, 5.] **1.** To move, or cause to move, like a worm or eel. **2.** To climb, by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree.

Squir'rel (skwĭr'rel *or* skwŭr'rel), *n.* [L. Lat. *squirelus*, *squirolus*, dim of Lat. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος, from σκιά, shade, and οὐρά, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, rodent mammal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees.


Squirrel.

Squīrt (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUIRTING.] [Cf. L. Ger. *swirtjen*, to squirt, O. Sw. *squätta*, id., *squättra*, to scatter.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream.

Squīrt, *v. i.* To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream.

Squīrt, *n.* **1.** An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force. **2.** A small, quick stream.

Squīrt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squirts.

Stăb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STABBING.] [O. D. *staven*, to fix, fasten, from *stave*, *staf*, a staff, rod, Ger. *stab*, a staff, stick.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed weapon. **2.** To kill by the thrust of a

pointed instrument. **3.** To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

Stăb, *v. i.* **1.** To give a wound with a pointed weapon. **2.** To give a mortal wound.

Stăb, *n.* **1.** The thrust of a pointed weapon. **2.** A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon. **3.** An injury given in the dark.

Stā'bat Mā'ter. [Lat.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

Stăb'ber, *n.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.

Sta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *stabilitas*, from *stabilire*, to make firm or stable, from Lat. *stabilis*.] **1.** State of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown. **2.** Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose.

Syn. — Steadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

Stā'ble (stā'bl), *a.* [Lat. *stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown. **2.** Steady in purpose; firm in resolution. **3.** Not subject to be overthrown or changed.

Syn. — Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong.

Stā'ble, *a.* [Lat. *stabulum*, from *stare*, to stand.] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in.

Stā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STABLING.] To put or keep in a stable.

Stā'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable.

Stā'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stable; fixedness; firmness of position or establishment.

Stā'bling, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable. **2.** A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.

Stā'bly, *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

Sta-cā'to, *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equiv. to *distaccare*. See DETACH.] (*Mus.*) Disconnected; separated; distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner; — often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes.

Stăck, *n.* [Icel. *stackr*, a heap, Prov. Ger. *stock*, from the root of *stick*.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like. **2.** A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. **3.** The chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel.

Stack of arms (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a conical pile.

Stăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STACKED (stăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STACKING.] To lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile.

Stăd'dle (stăd'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *stadhol*, *stadhul*, *stadhel*, a foundation, firm seat, from the root of *stead*, *steady*.] **1.** Any thing which serves for support; *especially*, the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. [*Eng.*] **2.** A small tree of any kind, especially a forest tree.

Stā'dĭ-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* ***STĀ'DI-Ȧ***. [Lat., from Gr. στάδιον, strictly, that which stands fast, hence, a fixed standard of length, from στάδιος, standing, fast and firm, from ἱστάναι, to stand.] A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English.

Stădt'hōld-er (stăt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, from *stad*, a city, a town, and *houder*, a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

Staff, *n.*; *pl.* STAVES or STAFFS (in the first five senses), STAFFS (in the last two senses). [A.-S. *stæf*, a staff, prop, *steb*, a stump; Icel. *stafr*.] **1.** A pole or stick, used for many purposes. **2.** A stick carried in the hand for support or defense; hence, a support. **3.** (*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. **4.** A pole or stick borne as an ensign of authority. **5.** A pole erected in a ship, or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon. **6.** [From *staff*, as an ensign of authority and supreme command.] (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. **7.** Hence, a corps of executive officers connected with some large establishment, who act in carrying out its designs.

Stăg, *n.* [Icel. *steggr*, the male of several animals.] **1.** The male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart. **2.** The male of the bovine genus, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of an ox.

Stāge, *n.* [O. Fr. *estage*, *estaige*, N. Fr. *étage*, as if from a Lat. *staticus*, from *stare*, to remain.] **1.** A platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, &c. **2.** A scaffold; a staging. **3.** The floor for scenic performances; hence, the theater; hence, also, the dramatic profession; the drama, as acted or exhibited. **4.** A place where any thing is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career. **5.** A place appointed for the relay of horses. **6.** The distance between two places of rest on a road. **7.** A degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result. **8.** Any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public.

Stāge'-cōach (20), *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one stage to another, for the convenience of passengers.

Stāge'-drīv'er, *n.* One who drives a stage or stage-coach.

Stāge'-plāy, *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment.

Stā'ger, *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of skill derived from long experience. **2.** A horse used in drawing a stage.

Stăg'ger, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAGGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAGGERING.] [O. D. *staggeren*, to stagger, from *staken*, *staecken*, to stop.] **1.** To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to vacillate. **2.** To cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. **3.** To begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate.

Stăg'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel. **2.** To make less steady or confident.

Stăg'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* In a staggering manner.

Stăg'gers, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.

Stā'ging, *n.* **1.** A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c., in building. **2.** The business of running, managing, or of journeying in, stage-coaches.

Stăg'nan-çy, *n.* The state of being stagnant.

Stăg'nant, *a.* [Lat. *stagnans*, p. pr. of *stagnare*. See STAGNATE.] **1.** Inclined to stagnate; motionless; impure from want of motion. **2.** Not active; dull; not brisk.

Stăg'nāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAGNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAGNATING.] [Lat. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, from *stagnum*, a piece of standing water.] **1.** To cease to flow; to be motionless. **2.** To cease to be brisk or active.

Stag-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid. **2.** Cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

Stāid, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *stay*. See STAY.

Stāid, *a.* [From *stay*, to stop.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful.

Syn. — Grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

Stāid'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being staid.

Syn. — Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; stability.

Stāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAINING.] [Abbrev. from *distain*, q. v.] **1.** To discolor by the application of foreign matter. **2.** To color, as wood, glass, &c., by processes affecting the material itself. **3.** To tinge with a different color. **4.** To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. **5.** To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on.

Syn. — To paint; dye; blot; soil; sully; discolor; disgrace; taint.

Stāin, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter. **2.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground. **3.** Taint of guilt. **4.** Cause of reproach.

Syn. — Blot; spot; taint; pollution; blemish; tarnish; color; disgrace; infamy; shame.

Stāin'er, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

Stāin'less, *a.* **1.** Free from any stain. **2.** Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; faultless.

Stair (4), *n.* [A.-S. *stæger*, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *stigan*, to ascend, rise.] **1.** One step of a series, for ascending or descending to a different level. **2.** A series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another; — commonly in the plural.

Pair of stairs, a set or flight of stairs; — a legitimate expression, *pair*, in this phrase, having its ancient meaning of a *set*.

Stair'-cāse, *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, &c.

Stair'-wāy, *n.* A flight of stairs or steps.

Stāke, *n.* [A.-S. *staca*, from the root of *stick*.] **1.** A stick, pointed at one end so as easily to be pushed into the ground. **2.** *Especially*, the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning; hence, martyrdom, especially by fire. **3.** That which is laid down as a wager.

At stake, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

Stāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAKED (stākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAKING.] **1.** To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. **2.** To mark the limits by stakes. **3.** To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager.

Sta-lăc'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to stalactite; resembling
Sta-lăc'tic-al, } a stalactite; stalactitic.

Sta-lăc'tīte, *n.*; *pl.* STA-LĂC'TĪTES. [From Gr. σταλακτός, oozing out in drops, dropping, from σταλάζειν, to drop.] (*Min.*) A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form.

Stăl'ac-tīt'ic, } *a.* Having the form or characters
Stăl'ac-tīt'ic-al, } of a stalactite.

Sta-lăg'mīte, *n.* [From Gr. στάλαγμα, that which drops, a drop, from σταλάζειν, to drop.] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns.

Stăl'ag-mīt'ic, } *a.* Having the form of stalag-
Stăl'ag-mīt'ic-al, } mites.

Stāle, *a.* [From *stale*, urine, first used of beer and similar fermented liquors.] **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age. **2.** Not new; not freshly made. **3.** Having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed. **4.** Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

Stāle, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Old vapid beer. [*Obs.*] **2.** Urine, especially that of beasts. [*Obs.*]

Stāle, *v. i.* [Ger. & D. *stallen*, from O. H. Ger. *stal*, A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] To make water; to discharge urine; — said especially of horses and cattle.

Stāle'-māte, *n.* (*Chess-playing.*) The position of the king, when, being required to move, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check.

Stāle'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being stale; vapidness. **2.** Triteness; commonness.

Stalk (stawk), *n.* [Icel. *stilkr*, allied to A.-S. *stealc*, *stælc*, high, steep.] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant. **2.** The petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant. **3.** The stem of a quill.

Stalk (stawk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STALKED (stawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STALKING.] [A.-S. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, to go slowly, from *stælc*, *stealc*, high, elevated.] **1.** To walk with high and proud steps. **2.** To walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game.

Stalk (stawk), *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth.

Stalk'er (stawk'er), *n.* **1.** One who stalks. **2.** A kind of fishing-net.

Stalk'ing-hôrse (stawk'-), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill. **2.** Hence, a pretense; a mere pretext.

Stalk'y (stawk'ȳ), *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall, *n.* [A.-S. *steall*, *stall*, a place, seat, or station, a stable, state, condition, D. & O. H. Ger. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, from the root *stal*, Skr. *sthal*, to stand, whence O. H. Ger. *stallan*, *stellan*, to place.] **1.** A stand; a station; hence, the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed. **2.** A stable; a place for cattle. **3.** A small apartment or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale. **4.** The seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church.

Stall, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STALLING.] **1.** To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stable. **2.** To plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed.

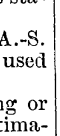
Stall'age, *n.* Right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

Stall'-feed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STALL-FED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STALL-FEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Stăl'lion (stăl'yun), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *stal*, A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] A horse not castrated, used for raising stock.

Stal'wart, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *stælweordh*, worth stealing or taking, and afterward extended to other causes of estimation, *stealweard*, help, aid, *stêlferhdh*, a man of iron mood, *stadholferhdh*, firm-minded, brave.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

Stā'men, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* STĀ'MENS (used only in the fourth sense); Lat. *pl.* *STĀM'I-NĀ* (in the first three senses). [Lat. *stamen*, the warp, a thread, fiber, from Gr. στήμων, the warp, from ἱστάναι, to stand.] **1.** A thread; *especially*, a warp thread. **2.** *pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. **3.** *pl.* Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing. **4.** (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust.


Stamen.

Stăm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.

Stăm'i-nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or producing stamens.

Sta-mĭn'e-al, } *a.* [Lat. *stamineus*, from *stamen*, q.
Sta-mĭn'e-oŭs, } v.] **1.** Consisting of stamens or threads. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or attached to, the stamens.

Stăm'mer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAMMERING.] [O. H. Ger. *stammalôn*, *stammen*, Icel. *stama*, A.-S. *stommettan*, to stammer; *stamor*, *stamur*, *stamer*, one who stammers, Icel. *stamr*, O. H. Ger. *stam*, *stamm*, Goth. *stamms*.] To hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.

Stăm'mer, *v. t.* To utter, or pronounce, with hesitation, or imperfectly.

Stăm'mer, *n.* Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stăm'mer-er, *n.* One who stutters, or hesitates, in speaking.

Stămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAMPING.] [O. H. Ger. *stamphôn*, to stamp, pound, beat.] **1.** To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **2.** To impress with some mark or figure. **3.** To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. **4.** To coin; to mint; to form. **5.** To cut out into various forms with a stamp. **6.** (*Metal.*) To crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer.

Stămp, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

Stămp, *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies. **3.** The mark made by stamping; an impression. **4.** That which is marked; a thing stamped. **5.** An official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. **6.** Hence, a stamped or printed device, issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid. **7.** An instrument for cutting out materials, as paper, leather, &c., into various forms. **8.** A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. **9.** Current value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority. **10.** Make; cast; form; character. **11.** (*Metal.*) A kind of hammer, or pestle, for beating ores to powder.

Stămp'-ăct, *n.* An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the British American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void.

Stam-pēde', *n.* [From STAMP, q. v.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic.

Stam-pēde', *v. t.* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

Stămp'er, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

Stanch (66), *v. t.* [Formerly written *staunch.*] [*imp.* & *p. p.* STANCHED (stăncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STANCHING.] [L. Lat. *stancare*, *stagnare*, to stanch, from Lat. *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant.] To stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up.

Stanch, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Stanch, *a.* [*compar.* STANCHER; *superl.* STANCHEST.] [From *stanch*, v. t., and hence, lit. stopped or stayed.] **1.** Strong and tight; sound; firm. **2.** Firm in principle; constant and zealous; hearty; steady.

Stanch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stanches or stops the flowing, as of blood.

Stăn'chion (stăn'shun), *n.* [See STANCH, *v. t.*] A prop or support; a small post.

Stanch'ness, *n.* The state of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stănd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STANDING.] [A.-S. *standan*, *stondan*, Goth. *standan*, Icel. *standa.*] **1.** To remain at rest in an erect position; as, (*a.*) To rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting. (*b.*) To continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings. (*c.*) To remain firm on a foundation. **2.** To occupy, as its place; to be situated or located. **3.** To cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt. **4.** To remain without ruin or injury; to endure; hence, to find endurance, strength, or resources. **5.** To maintain one's ground; to be acquitted. **6.** To maintain an invincible or permanent attitude; to be fixed, steady or firm. **7.** To adhere to fixed principles; to maintain moral rec-

titude. **8.** To have or maintain a position, order, or rank. **9.** To be in some particular state; to be. **10.** (*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea. **11.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To be or remain as it is; to continue in force. (*b.*) To appear in court.

To stand by, (*a.*) To be near; to be present. (*b.*) To maintain; to defend; to support. — *To stand for,* (*a.*) To offer one's self as a candidate. (*b.*) To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. (*c.*) To be in the place of. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) To direct the course toward. — *To stand in hand,* to be conducive to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous. — *To stand out,* (*a.*) To project; to be prominent. (*b.*) To persist in opposition or resistance. — *To stand to,* (*a.*) To ply; to urge; to persevere in using. (*b.*) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. (*c.*) To adhere to, as to a contract, assertion, promise, and the like. (*d.*) To maintain the ground. (*e.*) To be consistent with. — *To stand up for,* to defend; to justify; to support or attempt to support.

Stănd, *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to sustain; to bear. **2.** To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. **3.** To yield to; to abide by; to admit.

To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — *To stand it,* stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground or state. [*Colloq.*] — *To stand one's ground,* to maintain one's position. — *To stand trial,* to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.

Stănd, *n.* **1.** A place, or post, where one stands. **2.** Hence, a station in a city for carriages, cabs, and the like. **3.** A stop; a halt. **4.** An erection for spectators. **5.** Something on which a thing rests or is laid. **6.** Any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid. **7.** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **8.** Act of opposing; resistance.

To be at a stand, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed. — *To make a stand,* to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy.

Syn. — Rest; interruption; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; embarrassment; hesitation.

Stănd'ard, *n.* [From Lat. *extendere,* to spread out, extend.] **1.** An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors; a banner. **2.** That which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity; hence the original weight or measure sanctioned by government. **3.** That which is established as a rule or model; criterion. **4.** (*Coinage.*) Proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. **5.** A standing tree or stem. **6.** A tree not dwarfed by grafting upon a stock of a smaller species. **7.** (*Carp.*) An upright support, as the poles of a scaffold; any upright in framing.

Stănd'ard, *a.* **1.** Having a fixed or permanent value. **2.** Not of the dwarf kind. [ard.

Stănd'ard-beär'er, *n.* An officer who bears a stand-

Stănd'er, *n.* One who stands.

Stănd'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Established, either by law or by custom, or the like; settled; permanent; not temporary. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Not movable; fixed. **4.** Remaining erect; not cut down.

Stănd'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of stopping or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; stand. **2.** Duration or existence; continuance. **3.** Possession of an office, character, or place. **4.** Power to stand. **5.** Condition in society; reputation; rank.

Stănd'ish, *n.* [From *stand* and *dish.*] A stand or case for pen and ink.

Stănd'-point, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view.

Stănd'-still, *n.* A standing without moving forward; a stop.

Stăn'hōpe (*colloq.* stăn'up), *n.* A light, two-wheeled, or sometimes four-wheeled, carriage, without a top; — so called from Lord *Stanhope.*

Stăn'na-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *stannum,* tin.] Of, or pertaining to, tin-mines, or to tin-works.

Stăn'na-ry, *n.* **1.** A tin-mine; or tin-works. **2.** Certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district. [*Eng.*]

Stăn'nic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tin.

Stan-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stannum,* tin, and *ferre,* to bear.] Containing or affording tin.

Stăn'noŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin.

Stăn'zȧ, *n.*; *pl.* STĂN'ZĄS. [It. *stanza,* a room, habitation, a stanza, *i. e.,* a stop, from Lat. *stans,* p. pr. of *stare,* to stand.] (*Poet.*) A combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

Stā'ple (stā'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *stapul, stapol, stapel,* a step, a prop, post, table, from *stapan,* to step, go, raise.] **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium. [*Obs.*] **2.** A principal commodity or production of a country or district. **3.** Hence, the principal element; the chief ingredient. **4.** The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. **5.** A loop of metal formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook. **6.** Unmanufactured material; raw material.

Stā'ple (stā'pl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities. [*Rare.*] **2.** Established in commerce; settled. **3.** Regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal.

Stā'pler, *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple commodities. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple.

Stär, *n.* [O. Eng. *sterre,* A.-S. *steorra,* Icel. *stiarna,* Goth. *stairnô,* Gr. ἀστήρ, Lat. *stella,* for *sterna,* or *sterla, sterula,* W. *seren,* Skr. *stri, târâ,* for *stârâ,* Basque *izarra.*] **1.** One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens. **2.** That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor. **3.** *Especially,* the figure of a star [thus *] used in writing or printing, as a reference to a note in the margin, and for other purposes; an asterisk. **4.** A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

Stär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARRING.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies.

Stär, *v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; hence, to figure prominently, especially as a theatrical performer.

Stär'bōard (*colloq.* stär'burd), *n.* [A.-S. *steórbord,* from *steóran,* to steer, and *bord,* a board, plank, border.] (*Naut.*) The right hand side of a ship or boat, to a person looking forward.

Stär'bōard (*colloq.* stär'burd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

Stärch, *a.* [A.-S. *stearc,* stark, strong, rough. See STARK.] Stiff; precise; rigid.

Stärch, *n.* [From *starch,* stiff; Ger. *stärke,* from *stärken,* to strengthen, stiffen, starch, from *stark,* strong.] A granular substance, chiefly of vegetable origin, used for stiffening cloth.

Stärch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARCHED (stärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch.

Stär'-chām'ber, *n.* [So called either fr. A.-S. *stéoran, styran,* to steer, govern, or from being held in a room at the exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called *starrs* (from the Hebrew *shetar,* pronounced *shtar*) were kept.] An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It was abolished during the reign of Charles I.

Stärched (stärcht), *p. a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch. **2.** Stiff; precise; formal.

Stärch'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality.

Stärch'er, *n.* One who starches.

Stärch'ly, *adv.* In a starch manner; formally.

Stärch'ness, *n.* State or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

Stärch'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff.

Stâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARING.] [A.-S. *starian,* O. H. Ger. *starên,* Icel. *stara.*] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object.

Syn. — To gaze; to look earnestly. See GAZE.

Stâre, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; to gaze at.

Stâre, *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

Stâr'er, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

Stär'-fĭnch (66), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A certain bird; — the red-start.

Stär'-fĭsh, *n.* A marine animal.

Stär'-gāz'er, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; sometimes, in contempt, an astronomer.

Stär'-gāz'ing, *n.* Act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

Stärk, *a.* [*compar.* STARKER; *superl.* STARKEST.] [A.-S. *stearc,* O. H. Ger. *starach,* Icel. *sterkr, styrkr,* strong, rough; formed on the root of Ger. *starr,* stiff.] **1.** Stiff; strong; rugged. **2.** Mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable.

Stärk, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.

Stär'less, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight.

Stär'lĭght (-līt), *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

Stär'lĭght (-līt), *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

Stär'ling, *n.* [See STARE.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird, common in Europe. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, and the like.

Starling.

Stär'ry, *a.* **1.** Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary. **3.** Shining like stars; resembling stars.

Stärt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTING.] [O. Eng. *stirte*, *sterte*, O. H. Ger. *sturzan*, to hurl, rush, fall, allied to the root of *stir*, q. v.] **1.** To move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from any sudden feeling or emotion. **2.** To shrink; to wince. **3.** To set out; to begin.

Stärt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse. **2.** To produce suddenly to view or notice. **3.** To bring within pursuit. **4.** To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate. **5.** (*Naut.*) To quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end.

Stärt, *n.* **1.** A sudden spring, leap, or motion, occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like. **2.** A convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm. **3.** A wanton or unexpected movement; a sally. **4.** Act of setting out; outset.

Stärt, *n.* [A.-S. *steort*, a tail, an extremity, Icel. *stertr*, N. H. Ger. *sterz*, a tail.] A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.

Stärt'er, *n.* One who starts.

Stärt'ing-pōst, *n.* A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTLING.] [Diminutive of *start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm.

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension.

Syn. — To start; shock; fright; frighten; alarm; surprise.

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

Stärt'-ŭp, *n.* **1.** An upstart. [*Obs.*] **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe.

Star-vā'tion, *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Stärve, *v. i.* [A.-S. *steorfan*, *stearfian*, to perish with hunger or cold, N. H. Ger. *sterben*, to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound, O. H. Ger. *sterban*.] **1.** To perish or die with cold. [*Eng.*] **2.** To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Stärve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARVING.] **1.** To kill with cold. [*Eng.*] **2.** To kill with hunger. **3.** To distress or subdue by famine. **4.** To destroy by want. **5.** To deprive of force or vigor.

Stärve'ling (stärv'ling), *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Stärve'ling, *n.* An animal or plant made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

Stāte, *n.* [Lat. *status*, a standing, position, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** Circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time. **2.** Rank; quality. **3.** Condition of prosperity or grandeur; wealthy or prosperous circumstances. **4.** Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character. **5.** The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country. **6.** A body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government. **7.** In the United States, one of the commonwealths or bodies politic, the people of which make up the body of the nation, and which stand in certain specified relations with the national government. **8.** Appearance of greatness; pomp.

Syn. — Situation; condition. — *State* is generic; the *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered. Our *situation* is good or bad as outward things bear favorably or unfavorably upon us; our *condition* is good or bad, according to the state we are *actually* in as respects our persons, families, property, and other things which comprise our sources of enjoyment.

Stāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATING.] To express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite.

Stāt'ed, *a.* **1.** Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times. **2.** Fixed; established.

Stāt'ed-ly, *adv.* At stated or appointed times.

Stāte'-house, *n.*; *pl.* STĀTE'-HOUS'ES. The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sessions; a state capitol.

Stāte'li-ness, *n.* Condition of being stately; dignity; grandeur

Stāte'ly, *a.* [*compar.* STATELIER; *superl.* STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity.

Syn. — Lofty; dignified; majestic; magnificent; grand; august.

Stāte'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

Stāte'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, verbally or on paper. **2.** A narrative; a recital.

Stāte'-rōōm (28), *n.* **1.** A magnificent room in a palace or great house. **2.** An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

Stātes'man, *n.*; *pl.* STĀTES'MEN. **1.** A man versed in the arts of government; *especially*, one eminent for political abilities. **2.** One employed in public affairs.

Stātes'man-ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman.

Stātes'man-shĭp, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stăt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. στατικός, from ἱστάναι, to cause to
Stăt'ic-al, } stand.] **1.** Pertaining to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium. **2.** Resting; acting by mere weight.

Stăt'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. στατική, (sc. ἐπιστήμη, fr. στατικός.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

Stā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *statio*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** The spot or place where any thing stands, especially, where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, &c. (*b.*) The place where the police force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty. (*c.*) (*Surv.*) The place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made. **2.** Post assigned; office. **3.** Situation; position. **4.** Employment; occupation; business. **5.** Character; state; condition of life. **6.** (*Eccl.*) (*a.*) The fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*b.*) A church, among the Roman Catholics, where indulgences are to be had on certain days. (*c.*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion.

Syn. — Depot. — It is unfortunate that, in America, the stopping-places on our railways first received the name of *depot* — a gross misapplication of the term, since it means simply a *store-house*, or magazine. In England, the name has always been "station," or "station-house;" and there is now a strong tendency to adopt this in America as the only proper word.

Stā'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

Stā'tion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a station.

Stā'tion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Not moving, or not appearing to move; stable; fixed. **2.** Not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

Stā'tion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

Stā'tion-er-y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like.

Stā'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Stā'tist, *n.* [From *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

Sta-tĭs'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a
Sta-tĭs'tic-al, } people, their economy, their property, and resources; pertaining to statistics.

Sta-tĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of statistics.

Stăt'is-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

Sta-tĭst'ics, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [From Eng. *statist*, a statesman, from *state*, Lat. *status*.] **1.** A collection of facts arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest. **2.** The science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

Stā'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *stativus*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp, or military posts or quarters.

Stăt'u-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*), from *statua*, statue.] **1.** Art of carving statues or images. **2.** One who practices the art of carving images or making statues. **3.** A statue, or collection of statues.

Stāt'ūe (stăt'yū), *n.* [Lat. *statua*, i. e., *stativa effigies*, from Lat. *stativus*, standing still, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] A solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; an image.

Stăt'u-ĕsque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue.

Stăt'u-ĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A small statue.

Stăt'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *statura*, orig. an upright posture, hence height or size of the body, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body.

Stā'tus, *n.* [Lat.] State; condition.

Stā'tus In Quō. } [Lat.] A treaty between belligerents,
Stā'tus Quō. } which leaves each party in *statu quo ante bellum*, that is, in the state in which it was be-
Stā'tu Quō. See STATUS QUO. [fore the war.

Stăt'u-ta-ble, *a.* [From *statute*.] **1.** Made or introduced by statute. **2.** Made or being in conformity to statute.

Stăt'ute (stăt'yŭt), *n.* [L. Lat. *statutum*, from *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere*, to set, ordain, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law. **2.** The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

Statute of limitations (*Law.*), a statute assigning a certain time, after which rights cannot be enforced by action.

Syn. — Law; act; regulation; edict; decree. See LAW.

Stăt'u-to-ry, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Stăunch, *a.* See STANCH.

Stāve, *n.* [Eng. *staff*, Ger. *stab*.] **1.** A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made. **2.** A part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

Stāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAVED, or STOVE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAVING.] [From *stave*, *staff*, n.] **1.** To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to burst. **2.** To push, as with a staff. **3.** To delay forcibly; to drive away; — with *off*. **4.** To pour out. **5.** To render solid by compressing with a pointed or edged tool.

Stāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAYED, or STAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAYING.] [Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, to stand. Cf. Lat. *stare*, to stand.] **1.** To remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still. **2.** To continue in a state. **3.** To wait; to attend. **4.** To dwell; to tarry. **5.** To rely; to confide; to trust.

Stāy, *v. t.* **1.** To hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain; to stop. **2.** To delay; to obstruct. **3.** [O. Fr. *estayer*, to prop, from O. D. *staede*, *staeye*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish, Icel. *stedia*, to confirm; A.-S. *stede*, a place, stead.] To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. **4.** To sustain with strength; to satisfy in part. **5.** (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the wind, from being on one side, is caused to blow on the other.

Stāy, *n.* **1.** Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; sojourn. **2.** Cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop. **3.** [Fr. *estai*, *étai*, support, a large rope, *estaie*, *étaie*, a prop, Icel. *stag*, a strong rope to support the mast.] That which serves as a prop or support. **4.** *pl.* A bodice; a corset. **5.** (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, employed to support a mast.

In stays, or *hove in stays* (*Naut.*), in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another. — *To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to go about.

Stāy'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains; one who upholds or supports.

Stāy'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay.

Stĕad, *n.* [O. Eng. *stede*, A.-S. *stede*, a place, station, Icel. *stadr*, Goth. *staths*.] Place or room which another had, or might have.

To stand in stead, to be of use or great advantage.

Stĕad'fȧst, *a.* [From *stead* and *fast*, i. e., fast in place.] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm. **2.** Constant; firm; resolute.

Stĕad'fȧst-ly, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly.

Stĕad'fȧst-ness, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy.

Stĕad'i-ly, *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly.

Stĕad'i-ness, *n.* State of being steady; firmness.

Syn. — Constancy; steadfastness; resolution; immutability; unchangeableness.

Stĕad'y, *a.* [*compar.* STEADIER; *superl.* STEADIEST.] **1.** Firm in standing or position; fixed. **2.** Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering. **3.** Constant; uniform.

Syn. — Fixed; regular; undeviating; unremitted; stable.

Stĕad'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEADIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEADYING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support. [tion.

Stĕad'y, *v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright posi-

Steāk, *n.* [Icel. *steik*, broiled meat, *steikia*, to broil. Cf. A.-S. *stycce*, *sticce*, a part, piece, steak.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling.

Stēal, *v. t.* [*imp.* STOLE; *p. p.* STOLEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEALING.] [A.-S. *stelan*, *stælan*, Goth. *stilan*, Icel. *stela*.] **1.** To take without right or leave. **2.** To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely. **3.** To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means. **4.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner.

To steal a march, to gain an advantage unobserved.

Syn. — To filch; pilfer; purloin.

Stēal, *v. i.* **1.** To practice theft. **2.** To slip in, along, or away, unperceived.

Stēal'er, *n.* One who steals; a thief.

Stĕalth, *n.* The bringing to pass any thing in a secret or concealed manner; a secret or clandestine procedure.

Stĕalth'i-ly, *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

Stĕalth'i-ness, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy; stealth.

Stĕalth'y, *a.* [*compar.* STEALTHIER; *superl.* STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.

Stēam, *n.* [A.-S. *stéam*, *stêm*, *stym*, L. Ger. *stüm*, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind.] **1.** The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted, when heated to the boiling point. **2.** Mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor. **3.** Any exhalation.

Stēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEAMING.] **1.** To rise or pass off in vapor, or like vapor. **2.** To rise in steam-like vapor. **3.** To move or travel by the agency of steam.

Stēam, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale; to evaporate. **2.** To apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing.

Stēam'-bōat, *n.* A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

Stēam'-boil'er, *n.* A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam.

Stēam'-ĕn'ġĭne (-ĕn'jĭn), *n.* An engine moved by steam.

Stēam'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel propelled by steam. **2.** A fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam. **3.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

Stēam'-gāuġe, *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler.

Stēam'i-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness.

Stēam'-păck'et, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports.

Stēam'-shĭp, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam.

Stēam'-tŭg, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships.

Stēam'-vĕs'sel, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.

Stēam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

Stē'a-rīne, *n.* [From Gr. στέαρ, tallow, suet.] (*Chem.*) (*a.*) One of the proximate principles of animal fat. (*b.*) An acid produced by the action of alkalies on stearine.

Stē'a-tīte, *n.* [From Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow.] (*Min.*) A soft magnesian rock having a soapy feel. It is also called *soap-stone*.

Stĕd'fȧst, *a.* See STEADFAST.

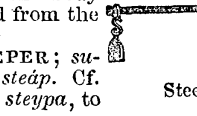
Steed, *n.* [A.-S. *stêda*, *stêdha*, from *stôd*, a stud of breeding steeds. Cf. Icel. *stedda*, a mare.] A horse; *especially*, a spirited horse for state or war.

Steel, *n.* [A.-S. *stêl*, *styl*, for *stæhel*, Icel. *stál*, O. H. Ger. *stahal*.] **1.** Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. It is used in making a great variety of instruments. **2.** Hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like. **3.** *Specifically*, an instrument of steel for sharpening table knives upon. **4.** Hardness; sternness; rigor.

Steel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEELING.] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel. **2.** To make hard or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate. **3.** To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

Steel'y, *a.* **1.** Made, or consisting of, steel. **2.** Hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.

Steel'yard (*colloq.* stĭl'yard), *n.* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.



Steelyard.

Steep, *a.* [*compar.* STEEPER; *superl.* STEEPEST.] [A.-S. *steáp*. Cf. Icel. *steypir*, a precipice, *steypa*, to

hurl down, disturb.] Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

Steep, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent.

Steep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEEPED (steept); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEEPING.] [Ger. *stippen*, to steep, dip, Icel. *steypa*, to overthrow.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

Steep'er, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped.

Stee'ple, *n.* [A.-S. *stepel*, *stypel*, allied to *steep*, a.] A tower or turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire.

Stee'ple-chāse, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course.

Steep'ly, *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness.

Steep'ness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steep'y, *a.* Having a precipitous declivity; steep. [*Poet.*]

Steer, *n.* [A.-S. *steór*, Goth. *stiur*, Skr. *sthaurin*, *sthôrin*, Gr. ταῦρος, Lat. *taurus*, Icel. *thior*, W. *tarw*.] A young male of the bovine genus; *especially*, a castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

Steer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEERING.] [A.-S. *steóran*, *stióran*, Icel. *styra*, Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish.] To control the career of; to direct; to guide; to govern; — applied especially to a vessel in the water.

Steer, *v. i.* **1.** To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. **2.** To be directed and governed. **3.** To conduct one's self.

Steer'age, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of directing and governing in a course. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. (*b.*) An apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; also, an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. **3.** That by which a course is directed.

Steers'man, *n.*; *pl.* STEERS'MEN. One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Steeve, *v. i.* [Cf. O. D. *steve*, staff.] (*Ship-building.*) To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowsprit.

Stĕg'a-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στεγανός, covered, from στέγειν, to cover closely, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

Stĕl'lar, } *a.* [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star.] **1.**
Stĕl'la-ry, } Pertaining to stars; astral. **2.** Full of stars; set with stars; starry.

Stĕl'late, } *a.* [Lat. *stellatus*, p. p. of *stellare*, to set or
Stĕl'lā-ted, } cover with stars, from *stella*, a star.] **1.** Resembling a star; radiated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Arranged in the form of a star.

Stel-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stellifer*, from *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stĕl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form.] Like a star; radiated.

Stĕl'lu-lar (stĕl'yu-), *a.* [From Lat. *stellula*, dim of *stella*, a star.] Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

Ste-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στήλη, a post, slab, pillar, and γράφειν, to write, στηλογραφία, an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

Stĕm, *n.* [A.-S. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stäfn*, Icel. *stofn*, O. H. Ger. *stamme*; allied to the root of *staff*.] **1.** The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind. **2.** A little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch. **3.** The stock of a family. **4.** A descendant; progeny. **5.** [A.-S. *stefn*, Icel. *stafn*.] (*Naut.*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. Hence, the forward part of a vessel. **6.** Hence, the leading position; the lookout. **7.** (*Mus.*) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note.

Stĕm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEMMING.] **1.** To oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current. **2.** To oppose; to check, as a stream or moving force.

Stĕm'son, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside.

Stĕnch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *stenc*, *stanc*, fr. *stincan*, to stink.] An ill smell; offensive odor; stink.

Stĕn'çil, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *stencil*, the post of a door, A.-S. *stenge*, a bar of wood, stake, pole.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c. The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it.

Stĕn'çil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STENCILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STENCILING.] To paint or color in figures with stencils.

Ste-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in stenography.

Stĕn'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, stenog-
Stĕn'o-grăph'ic-al, } raphy.

Ste-nŏg'ra-phist, *n.* A stenographer.

Ste-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, close, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand, by using abreviations or characters for whole words.

Sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* [Gr. στεντόρειος, fr. Στέντωρ, a herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.] **1.** Extremely loud. **2.** Able to utter a very loud sound.

Stĕp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEPPED (stĕpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEPPING.] [A.-S. *steppan*, *stapan*, O. H. Ger. *stephan*, allied to Gr. στείβειν, to tread.] **1.** To advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet. **2.** To walk a little distance. **3.** To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Stĕp, *v. t.* **1.** To set, as the foot. **2.** To fix the foot of, as a mast, in its step.

Stĕp, *n.* **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace. **2.** One remove in ascending or descending; a stair. **3.** Space passed by the foot in walking or running. **4.** A small space or distance. **5.** Gradation; degree. **6.** Act of advancement; progression; decisive gain or advantage. **7.** A print of the foot; footprint; track; trace; vestige. **8.** Gait; manner of walking. **9.** Proceeding; measure; action. **10.** The round or rundle of a ladder. **11.** (*Mus.*) A degree; — a name sometimes given to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two. **12.** *pl.* A portable frame-work of stairs. **13.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A block of wood, or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast. (*b.*) A piece of wood in which another is fixed upright. **14.** (*Mach.*) A kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves.

Stĕp'-brŏth'er (-brŭth'er), *n.* A brother by marriage.

Stĕp'-daugh'ter (-daw'ter), *n.* A daughter by marriage only.

Stĕp'-fā'ther, *n.* A father by marriage only.

Stĕp'-mŏth'er (-mŭth'er), *n.* A mother by marriage only.

Stĕppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *stepj*.] One of the vast plains in South-eastern Europe and Asia, generally elevated, and free from wood.

Stĕp'ping-stōne, *n.* **1.** A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking. **2.** Hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

Stĕp'-sĭs'ter, *n.* A sister by marriage only.

Stĕp'-sŏn (-sŭn), *n.* A son by marriage only.

Stēr'eo-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Of, or pertaining to, dung, or partaking of its nature.

Stère (stêr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. στερεός, firm, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equal to a cubic meter, equivalent to 35.3166 English, or 31.31044 American cubic feet.

Stē're-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Made or done according to
Stē're-o-grăph'ic-al, } the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

Stē're-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stē're-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and μέτρον, a measure, μετρεῖν, to measure.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents.

Stē're-o-scōpe, *n.* [From Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Stē're-o-scŏp'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope;
Stē're-o-scŏp'ic-al, } adapted to the stereoscope.

Stē're-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and τέμνειν, to cut, τομή, a cutting.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, and the like.

Stē're-o-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and τύπος, type.] **1.** A plate of type-metal, resembling the surface of a page of type. **2.** The art of making plates of type-metal in imitation of pages of type.

Stē're-o-tȳpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEREOTYPED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEREOTYPING.] To make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

Stē're-o-tȳp'er, *n.* One who makes stereotype plates.

Stē're-o-tȳ-pŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, τύπος, a type, and γράφειν, to write.] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

Stĕr'ile, *a.* [Lat. *sterilis*, allied to Gr. στερῥός, στεῖρος, stiff, barren.] **1.** Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile. **2.** Producing no young. **3.** Destitute of ideas or sentiment. **4.** (*Bot.*) Bearing only stamens.

Ste-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

Stĕr'ling, *a.* [O. Eng. *sterlynge*, *starling*, from *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage. **2.** Genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

Stẽrn (14), *a.* [*compar.* STERNER; *superl.* STERNEST.] [A.-S. *sterne*, *styrne*, allied to N. H. Ger. *starr*, O. H. Ger. *star*, stiff, *stornên*, to be stiff, astonished.] **1.** Fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority. **2.** Severe of manner. **3.** Rigidly steadfast.

Syn. — Severe; austere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; cruel; unrelenting; immovable.

Stẽrn, *n.* [A.-S. *stearn*, equiv. to *steór*, *stiór*, helm, *steórern*, equiv. to *steórsetl*, *stearnsetl*, stern, *steórn*, a steering.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat. **2.** The hinder part of any thing.

Stẽrn'al, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum, or breast-bone.

Stẽrn'-bōard, *n.* (*Naut.*) The backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.

Stẽrn'-chāse, *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other.

Stẽrn'-chāse, } *n.* (*Naut.*) A cannon placed in a
Stẽrn'-chās'er, } ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

Stẽrn'ly, *adv.* In a stern manner; austerely.

Stẽrn'ness (109), *n.* The quality or state of being stern; rigidity; rigor; severity.

Stẽrn'-pōst, *n.* (*Naut.*) A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

Stẽrn'-sheets, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers.

Stẽr'num, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. στέρνον.] (*Anat.*) A flat, symmetrical bone on the median line of the chest in front; the breast-bone.

Stẽr'nu-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sternutatio*, from *sternutare*, to sneeze, intensive form of *sternuere*, id.] The act of sneezing.

Ster-nū'ta-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze. [to sneeze.

Ster-nū'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* Having the quality of exciting

Ster-nū'ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

Stẽrn'-wāy, *n.* (*Naut.*) The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Ster-tō'ri-oŭs, } *a.* [From Lat. *stertere*, to snore.]
Stẽr'to-roŭs, } Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, especially apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring.

Stĕth'o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. στῆθος, the breast, and σκοπεῖν, to examine.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the regular action or condition of the part thus examined, as the heart, the lungs, &c.

Stēve, *v. t.* [From the root of *stow*.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold.

Stē've-dōre', *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

Stew (stū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEWING.] [O. Fr. *estuver*, L. Ger. *stowen* or *stoven*, D. *stoven*. See STOVE.] To boil slowly, in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to seethe.

Stew (stū), *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

Stew (stū), *n.* **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, cupping, &c. **2.** A house of prostitution; a brothel. **3.** A dish that has been cooked by stewing. **4.** A state of agitating excitement; confusion. [*Colloq.*]

Stew'ard (stū'ard), *n.* [O. Eng. *stivard*, A.-S. *stîgeweard*, *stîweard*. Cf. A.-S. *stîgu*, *stîg*, a way, path, *stîge*, a sty, Icel. *stía*, a box, recess, and Eng. *ward*.] **1.** A man employed to manage domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect rents, keep accounts, &c. **2.** (*Naut.*) A waiter on board a ship or other vessel. **3.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies.

Stew'ard-ess, *n.* A female waiter on shipboard.

Stew'ard-shĭp, *n.* The office of a steward.

Stew'ish (stū'-), *a.* Suiting a stew, or brothel.

Stew'-păn, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

Stĭb'i-al, *a.* [From Lat. *stibium*, antimony.] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

Stĭb'i-ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *stibium*, *stibi*, *stimmi*, Gr. στίβι, στίμμι.] (*Min.*) (*a.*) Antimony. (*b.*) Antimony glance.

Stĭch (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος, a row, line, from στείχειν, to ascend.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. **2.** A line in the Scriptures. **3.** A row or rank of trees.

Stĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*, allied to *stecan*, *stician*, to stab, prick, pierce; Icel. *stiki*, a staff, *sticki*, a dagger; O. H. Ger. *steccho*.] **1.** The small shoot, or branch, of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff. **2.** Any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. **3.** Any thing shaped like a stick. **4.** (*Print.*) An instrument of adjustable width in which type are arranged in words and lines. **5.** A thrust; a stab.

Gold-stick, a title of the colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards in England, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign on all state occasions. — *Silver-stick*, a title given to the field-officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace.

Stĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUCK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STICKING.] **1.** To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing. **2.** To fasten or cause to remain by piercing. **3.** To set; to fix in. **4.** To set with something pointed. **5.** To fix on a pointed instrument. **6.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface. **7.** (*Print.*) To compose, or arrange in a composing-stick. [*Colloq.*]

Stĭck, *v. i.* **1.** To hold to, by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere. **2.** Hence, to remain where placed; to cling; to be united closely. **3.** To be hindered from proceeding; to stop. **4.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate. **5.** To cause difficulties or scruples. **6.** To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

To stick at, to hesitate. — *To stick by*, (*a.*) To adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting. (*b.*) To be troublesome by adhering. — *To stick out*, to project; to be prominent. — *To stick to*, to be firm; to be persevering.

Stĭck'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity.

Stĭck'-lăc, *n.* Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

Stĭck'le (stĭk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STICKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STICKLING.] [From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks to interpose occasionally.] **1.** To take part with one side or the other. **2.** To contend, contest, or altercate, in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds.

Stĭck'le-băck, *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *stickle*, a prickle, spine, sting, and *back*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish; — so called from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts.

Stickleback.

Stĭck'ler, *n.* One who stickles; as, (*a.*) One who arbitrates a duel; a second; an umpire. (*b.*) One who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

Stĭck'y, *a.* [*compar.* STICKIER; *superl.* STICKIEST.] Inclined to stick; having the quality of adhering to a surface.

Syn. — Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

Stĭff, *a.* [*compar.* STIFFER; *superl.* STIFFEST.] [A.-S. *stîf*, Icel. *styfr*, O. H. Ger. *stîf*.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated. **3.** Impetuous in motion. **4.** Not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance. **5.** Not natural and easy; formal in manner. **6.** (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much.

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; formal; constrained; affected; starched; rigorous.

Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIFFENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIFFENING.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible. **2.** To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous.

Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible. **2.** To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated. **3.** To become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.

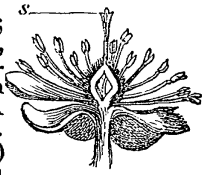
Stĭff'ly, *adv.* In a stiff manner; firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately.

Stĭff'-nĕcked (-nĕkt), *a.* Stubborn; inflexible; obstinate; contumacious.

Stĭff'ness, *n.* State of being stiff; rigidness; thickness; torpidness; tension; obstinacy; constraint; rigorousness; harshness.

Stĭ'fle (stī'fl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIFLING.] [Diminutive of *stive*. Cf. Icel. *stîfla*, *stŷfla*, to repress, *stŷfa*, to cut off.] **1.** To stop the breath; to choke. **2.** To extinguish; to deaden; to quench. **3.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to conceal; to destroy.

Stĭ'fle, *n.* [From *stiff*.] **1.** (*Far.*) The joint on the hind leg of a horse next to the flank, and corresponding to the knee in man. **2.** A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.



s, Stigma. (*Bot.*)

Stĭg'mȧ, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* STĬG'MĀS; Lat. *pl.* STĬG'MA-TÀ. [Gr. στίγμα, prick or mark of a pointed instrument, spot, mark burned in, from στίζειν, to prick, brand.] **1.** A mark with a burning iron; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy. **3.** (*Bot.*) That vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.

Stig-măt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Marked with a stigma, or with
Stig-măt'ic-al, } something reproachful to character. **2.** Impressing with infamy or reproach.

Stĭg'ma-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIGMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIGMATIZING.] **1.** To mark with a stigma or brand. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on.

Stīle, *n.* [See STYLE.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

Stīle, *n.* [A.-S. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stîgan*, to ascend.] A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall.

Stĭ-lĕt'to, *n.*; *pl.* STĬ-LĔT'TŌS. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, from Lat. *stilus*, *stylus*, a pointed instrument.] **1.** A small dagger with a round, pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

Stĭ-lĕt'to, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STILETTOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STILETTOING.] To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

Stĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STILLING.] [A.-S. *stillan*, from *stille*, still, quiet, firm; O. H. Ger. *stilljan*, Icel. *stilla*.] **1.** To stop, as noise. **2.** To stop, as motion or agitation; to make quiet. **3.** To quiet, as tumult, agitation, or excitement.

Syn.—To calm; allay; lull; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; silence; check; restrain.

Stĭll, *a.* [*compar.* STILLER; *superl.* STILLEST.] **1.** Uttering no sound; silent. **2.** Not disturbed by noise or agitation. **3.** Motionless.

Syn.—Quiet; calm; noiseless; serene; inert; stagnant.

Stĭll, *n.* Freedom from noise; calm; silence. [*Poet.*]

Stĭll, *adv.* **1.** To this time; until and during the time now present. **2.** Habitually; always; uniformly. **3.** By an additional degree; with repeated and added efforts. **4.** Hence, notwithstanding what has been said or done; in spite of what has occurred; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction. **5.** After that.

Stĭll, *n.* [From the v. *infra*.] **1.** A vessel, used in the distillation of liquors. **2.** A distillery.

Stĭll, *v. t.* [Abbrev. from *distill*, q. v.] **1.** To cause to fall by drops. **2.** To distill.

Stĭl'la-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *stillatitius*, from *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stĭl'la-to-ry, *n.* [From *still*, for *distill*. Cf. DISTILLATORY, *a.*] [*Rare.*] **1.** An alembic; a vessel for distillation. **2.** A laboratory.

Stĭll'-bĭrth, *n.* A thing born without life.

Stĭll'-bôrn, *a.* **1.** Dead at the birth. **2.** Abortive.

Stĭll'-bûrn, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

Stĭll'-līfe, *n.* (*Painting.*) The class or style of painting which represents objects not having animate existence, as fruits, flowers, dead game or animals, &c.

Stĭll'ness, *n.* State or quality of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like.

Stĭll'y, *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

Stĭl'ly (109), *adv.* **1.** Silently; without noise. **2.** Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

Stĭlt, *n.* [D. *stelt*, O. H. Ger. *stelza*.] **1.** A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** A root which rises above the surface of the ground.

Stĭlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STILTING.] **1.** To raise on stilts; to elevate. **2.** To raise by unnatural means.

Stĭm'u-lant, *a.* [Lat. *stimulans*, p. pr. of *stimulare*. See STIMULATE.] **1.** Serving to stimulate. **2.** (*Med.*) Producing increased vital action in the organism, or any of its parts.

Stĭm'u-lant, *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites. **2.** (*Med.*) An agent which produces an increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts.

Stĭm'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIMULATING.] [Lat. *stimulare*, *stimulatum*, to prick or goad on, to incite, from *stimulus*, a goad.] **1.** To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive, or by persuasion. **2.** (*Med.*) To produce an exaltation of vital activity in.

Syn.—To animate; incite; encourage; impel; urge; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense.

Stĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated. **2.** (*Med.*) An exaltation of organic action.

Stĭm'u-lā'tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

Stĭm'u-lā'tĭve, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

Stĭm'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who stimulates.

Stĭm'u-lŭs, *n.*; *pl.* STĬM'U-LĪ. [Lat., for *stigmulus*, allied to Lat. *instigare*, to stimulate, Gr. στίζειν, to prick, root στιγ.] **1.** A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits. **2.** (*Med.*) That which produces an increase of vital action.

Stĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *sting*, *stincg*, Icel. *stingr*, *stunga*. Cf. STICK.] **1.** A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body, to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. **2.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh. **3.** Any thing that gives acute pain. **4.** The point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying.

Stĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNG (STANG is obsolete); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STINGING.] **1.** To pierce with a sting. **2.** To pain acutely.

Stĭng'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stings.

Stĭn'gi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness.

Stĭn'go, *n.* [From *sting*, on account of the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer; sharp or strong liquor. [*Low.*]

Stĭng'y, *a.* Having power to sting or produce pain.

Stĭn'gy, *a.* [*compar.* STINGIER; *superl.* STINGIEST.] [Originally, eager, greedy, pricked on, stimulated, from *sting*, supra.] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

Stĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* STANK, or STUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STINKING.] [A.-S. *stincan*, O. H. Ger. *stinchan*.] To emit a strong, offensive smell.

Stĭnk, *n.* A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor.

Stĭnk'ard, *n.* **1.** A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, found in Java and Sumatra.

Stĭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STINTING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, *styntan*, to blunt, dull. Cf. STUNT.] **1.** To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. **2.** To assign a certain task in labor to. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Stĭnt, *n.* **1.** Limit; bound; restraint; extent. **2.** Quantity assigned; proportion allotted.

Stĭnt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stints.

Stīpe, *n.* [Lat. *stipes*, a stock, post, branch; Gr. στύπος.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The base of a frond, as of a fern. (*b.*) The stalk of a pistil. (*c.*) The trunk of a tree. (*d.*) The stem of a fungus or mushroom when any exists.

Stī'pend, *n.* [Lat. *stipendium*, from *stips*, *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary.

Stī-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *a.* Receiving wages or salary.

Stī-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Stĭp'ple (stĭp'pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIPPLING.] [D. *stippelen*, to make points, to spot, dot, dim. of *stippen*, to dip, point, dot, *stip*, *stippel*, a dot, spot.] To engrave by means of dots.

Stĭp'ple, *n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

Stĭp'u-lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* STĬP'U-LÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A stipule.

Stĭp'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIPULATING.] [Lat. *stipulari*, *stipulatus*, orig. to conclude a money transaction, from *stips*, *stipis*, a gift in small coin.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to bargain; to contract.

Stĭp'u-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules.

Stĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining. **2.** That which is stipulated or agreed upon.

Syn.— Covenant; agreement; contract; engagement.

Stĭp'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stĭp'ule, *n.* [Lat. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, straw, dim. of *stipes*.] (*Bot.*) An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

Stipule.

Stĭr (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STIRRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STIRRING.] [A.-S. *styrian*, O. H. Ger. *stôrjan*, *stôran*.] **1.** To change the place of in any manner. **2.** To bring into debate; to agitate. **3.** To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

Syn.— To move; incite; awaken; rouse; animate; stimulate; excite; provoke.

Stĭr, *v. i.* **1.** To move one's self; to change one's position. **2.** To be in motion; to be active. **3.** To become the object of notice or conversation. **4.** To rise in the morning.

Stĭr, *n.* **1.** Agitation; tumult; bustle. **2.** Public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar. **3.** Agitation of thoughts.

Stĭr'rer, *n.* **1.** One who stirs, or is in motion. **2.** One who puts in motion. **3.** A riser in the morning. **4.** An exciter; an instigator.

Stir'rup (stŭr'rup *or* stĭr'rup), *n.* [A.-S. *stigerâp*, *stigrâp*, *stirâp*, from *stîgan*, to mount, ascend, and *râp*, a rope.] **1.** A kind of ring, for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle. **2.** (*Mach.*) Any piece resembling, in shape and functions, the stirrup of a saddle.

Stĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STITCHED (stĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STITCHING.] [A.-S. *stician*, to prick, pierce. Cf. STICK.] **1.** To form stitches in; *especially*, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches. **2.** To sew or unite together.

Stĭtch, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

Stĭtch, *n.* **1.** A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made. **2.** A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting. **3.** A space between two double furrows in plowed ground. **4.** An acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

Stĭth'y, *n.* [Icel. *stedhi*, Sw. *städ*, an anvil.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smith's shop; a smithy.

Stīve, *v. t.* [Allied to *stew*, *stow*, *stuff*, and Lat. *stipare*, to press together.] **1.** To stuff up close. **2.** To make hot, sultry, and close.

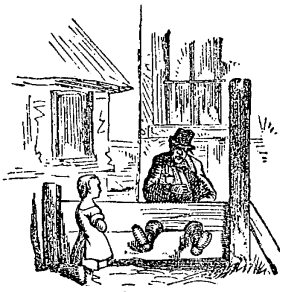
Stī'ver, *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

Stōak, *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *stocken*, to stop, and *sticken*, to choke.] (*Naut.*) To stop: to choke.

Stōat, *n.* [Cf. STOTE and STOT.] (*Zoöl.*) The ermine; — so called when of a reddish color, as in summer.

Stoc-cāde', *n.* See STOCKADE.

Stŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *stocc*, a stock, trunk, stick, fr. *stecan*, to strike, prick; O. H. Ger. *stoc*, *stoch*, Icel. *stockr*. See STICK.] **1.** The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part. **2.** The stem or firm branch in which a graft is inserted. **3.** Something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post. **4.** Hence, one who is as dull and lifeless as a post. **5.** The principal supporting part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) The wood to which the barrel, lock, &c., of a fire-arm are secured; also, a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun-carriage. (*b.*) The wooden handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a brace. (*c.*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane. (*d.*) The piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted. (*e.*) The block in which an anvil is fixed. (*f.*) An adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws. (*g.*) The part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person who has lent the king money on account, the other part being kept by an officer in that court. [*Eng.*] **6.** The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; lineage; family. **7.** Money invested in business; capital of a bank or other company; money funded in government securities; *pl.* property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies [*Amer.*], or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. [*Eng.*] **8.** (*Book-keeping.*) The account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn. **9.** Supply provided; store. **10.** (*Agric.*) Domestic animals or beasts collected, used, or raised on a farm. **11.** A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck. **12.** *pl.* A frame, with holes in which the feet or the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment. **13.** *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. **14.** (*Bot.*) A flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament.



Stocks (12).

Dead stock (*Agric.*), the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use; — in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on a farm. — *To take stock*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.

Syn.— Fund; capital; store; supply; accumulation; hoard; provision.

Stŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOCKED (stŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOCKING.] **1.** To lay up for future use, as merchandise, &c. **2.** To provide with material requisites; to store; to fill; to supply. **3.** To put into a pack, as cards.

Stŏck, *a.* Used or available for constant service or application, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply; standard; permanent; standing.

Stock-āde', *n.* [See STOCCADE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier. **2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.

Stockade.

Stock-āde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOCKADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOCKADING.] To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

Stŏck'-brō'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares or stocks.

Stŏck'-dŏve (-dŭv), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The wild pigeon of Europe, so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or else from its breeding in the stocks of trees.

Stŏck'-ex-chānġe', *n.* **1.** The building or place where stocks are bought and sold; hence transactions of all kinds in stocks. **2.** An association or body of stock-brokers. [*Eng.*]

Stŏck'-fĭsh, *n.* Cod dried in the sun without being salted; — so called from its hardness.

Stŏck'hōld-er, *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

Stŏck'ing, *n.* [From *stock*.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

Stŏck'ish, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish.

Stŏck'-jŏb'ber, *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain.

Stŏck'-jŏb'bing, *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks.

Stŏck'-stĭll, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

Stŏck'y, *a.* [From *stock*.] Thick and firm; stout; rather thick than tall or corpulent.

Stō'ic, *n.* [Gr. στωϊκός, from στόα, a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp. a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1.** A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. **2.** Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

Stō'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the
Stō'ic-al, } Stoics or their doctrines. **2.** Unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stō'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility.

Stō'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being stoical.

Stō'i-çĭşm, *n.* **1.** The opinions and maxims of the Stoics. **2.** A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stōk'er, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *stoke*, to stir the fire, from *stoke*, a stock, stick, post.] One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially that of a locomotive, or marine steam-engine.

Stōle, *imp.* of *steal*. See STEAL.

Stōle, *n.* [Gr. στολή, equipment in clothes, dress, robe, from στέλλειν, to array, equip.] **1.** A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A

narrow band of silk or stuff, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the king of England.

Stōle, *n.* [Lat. *stolo*, *stolonis*.] (*Bot.*) A lax, trailing stem given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals; a sucker.

Stōlen (stōln, 58), *p. p.* of *steal*. See STEAL.

Stŏl'id, *a.* [Lat. *stolidus*.] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.

Sto-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stŏm'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* [Lat. *stomachus*, Gr. στόμαχος, from στόμα, a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A musculo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It is one of the principal organs of digestion. **2.** Appetite. **3.** Inclination; liking; desire.

Stŏm'ach (stŭm'ak), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOMACHED (stŭm'akt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOMACHING.] [See *supra*; Lat. *stomachari*, to be angry or vexed at a thing.] **1.** To resent. **2.** To receive or bear without repugnance; to brook. [*Colloq.*]

Stŏm'a-cher (stŭm'a-cher), *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by women.

Sto-măch'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the
Sto-măch'ic-al, } stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

Sto-măch'ic (sto-măk'ik), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stŏmp, *v. i.* To stamp with the foot. [*Vulgar.*]

Stōne (20), *n.* [A.-S. *stân*, Icel. *steinn*, Goth. *stains*.] **1.** A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter. **2.** A precious stone; a gem. **3.** A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. **4.** (*Med.*) A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. **5.** A testicle. **6.** The nut of a drupe or stone fruit. **7.** A weight which legally is 14 pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [*Eng.*]

☞ The *stone* of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs.; of glass, 5 lbs.

8. Torpidness and insensibility.

Philosopher's stone, a pretended substance formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold. — *Rocking-stone*, a large stone so balanced upon another stone that it can be set in motion, or made to oscillate, by a slight force. — *To leave no stone unturned*, to use all practicable means to effect an object.

Syn. — See ROCK.

Stōne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STONING.] **1.** To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. **2.** To free from stones. **3.** To wall or face with stones.

Stōne'-cōal, *n.* Hard coal; anthracite coal.

Stōne'-cŭt'ter, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

Stōne'-fruit, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like; a drupe.

Stōne'-mär'ten, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of marten, found in stony or mountainous regions.

Stōn'er, *n.* **1.** One who beats or kills with stones. **2.** One who walls with stones.

Stōne's'-cast, } *n.* The distance which a stone may
Stōne's'-thrōw, } be thrown by the hand.

Stōne'-wâre, *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

Stōne'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Mason's work of stone.

Stōn'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stony, or abounding with stones.

Stōn'y, *a.* **1.** Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone. **2.** Converting into stone; petrifying. **3.** Inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate.

Stōn'y-heärt'ed, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.

Stood, *imp.* of *stand*. See STAND.

Stook, *n.* [L. Ger. *stûke*, a heap, bundle, H. Ger. *stauche*, a truss, bundle of flax.] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field; — in England, 12 sheaves.

Stook, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOOKED (stŏokt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOOKING.] To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks.

Stōol, *n.* [A.-S. *stôl*, Icel. *stôll*, Goth. *stols*, allied to O. H. Ger. *stellan*, *staljan*, to put, set, place.] **1.** A seat without a back, intended for one person. **2.** The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels.

Stōol, *n.* [Lat. *stolo*. See STOLE.] The root or stem of a tree or plant, cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up; also, the set of shoots thus produced.

Stōol'-pĭg'eon (-pĭj'un), *n.* A pigeon used as a decoy, to draw others within a net; hence, a person used as a decoy for others.

Stoop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOOPED (stoopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOOPING.] [A.-S. *stupian*, O. D. *stuypen*, *stoepen*.] **1.** To bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. **2.** To bend by compulsion. **3.** To descend from rank or dignity. **4.** To come down on prey, as a hawk; *especially*, to come down from a height with closed wings; to swoop. **5.** To alight from the wing; to sink.

Syn. — To lean; yield; submit; condescend; descend; cower; shrink.

Stoop, *n.* **1.** Act of stooping. **2.** Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension. **3.** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop, *n.* [D. *stoep*, fr. O. D. *stoepen*, to sit.] The steps of a door; often, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. [*Amer.*]

Stoop, *n.* [A.-S. *stoppa*, a large cup, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, Icel. *staup*, a cup, O. H. Ger. *stouph*, *stopha*.] A vessel of liquor; a flagon.

Stoop'er, *n.* One who stoops, or bends the body forward.

Stŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOPPING.] [Icel. *stoppa*, O. H. Ger. *stophôn*, L. Lat. *stopare*, *stupare*, from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum.] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. **2.** To obstruct; to render impassable. **3.** To arrest the progress of. **4.** To hinder from acting or moving. **5.** To regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger-board. **6.** To punctuate.

Syn. — To obstruct; hinder; impede; repress; suppress; restrain; delay; interrupt.

Stŏp, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go forward. **2.** To cease from any motion or course of action. **3.** To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry. [*Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

Stŏp, *n.* **1.** Act of stopping or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress, of operation, or of action. **2.** That which stops, impedes, or obstructs. **3.** Any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated. **4.** A mark of punctuation.

Syn. — Cessation; check; obstruction; hindrance; interruption; obstacle; impediment. See CESSATION.

Stŏp'-cŏck, *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.

Stŏp'-găp, *n.* **1.** That which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm. **2.** Hence, a temporary expedient.

Stŏp'pa̤ge, *n.* Act of stopping or arresting progress or motion, or state of being stopped.

Stŏp'per, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something.

Stŏp'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOPPERING.] To close or secure with a stopper.

Stŏp'ple (stŏp'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *stop*, n.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

Stōr'a̤ge (stōr'ej, 45), *n.* [From *store*.] **1.** Act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse. **2.** The price for keeping goods in a store.

Stō'rax, *n.* [Lat. *storax*, *styrax*, Gr. στύραξ.] A fragrant resin resembling benzoin. In medicine, it is used as an expectorant.

Stōre, *n.* [L. Lat. *storia*, *storium*, a certain quantity of a thing, *staurum*, any necessity. Cf. A.-S. & Icel. *stôr*, great, large, vast.] **1.** A source from which supplies may be drawn; hence, a great quantity, or a great number. **2.** A place of deposit for large quantities; a storehouse; a magazine. **3.** Hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail. [*Amer.*] **4.** *pl.* Articles, especially of food, accumulated for some specific object.

In store, in a state of accumulation; hence, in a state of readiness. — *To set store by*, to value greatly. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Fund; supply; abundance; plenty; accumulation; provision; shop. — The English call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid it may be) a *shop*, and confine the word *store* to its original meaning; viz., a warehouse or place where goods are *stored*. Our American application of the word *store* to all places, except the lowest, where goods are sold, marks a tendency to "scale upward" in the use of terms, which we have in common with the French, among whom *boutique* has, in like manner, given place to *magasin* as a place for the sale of goods.

Stōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STORING.] **1.** To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to furnish; to supply. **2.** To stock or furnish against a future time. **3.** To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation.

Stōre'-house, *n.* A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; a magazine; ware-house.

Stōre'-rōom, *n.* A room in which articles are stored.

Stō'ried (stō'rid), *p. a.* [From *story*.] **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Having a history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it. **3.** Furnished with, or having, stories; — chiefly in composition.

Stôrk, *n.* [A.-S. *storc*, Icel. *storkr*, O. H. Ger. *storh*, *storah*.] (*Ornith.*) A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron.

Stork.

Stôrm, *n.* [A.-S. *storm*, Icel. *stormr*, O. & N. H. Ger. *sturm*, from the root of *stir*.] **1.** A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a fall of rain or snow. **2.** Hence, a violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion. **3.** Tumultuous force; adversity; distress. **4.** (*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place.

Syn. — Tempest; violence; agitation; calamity. — *Storm* is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, &c., but not necessarily implying the fall of any thing from the clouds. Hence, to call a mere fall of rain without wind a *storm* (though common in this country), is a departure from the true sense of the word. A *tempest* is one of those sudden and violent storms common on the coast of Italy, where the term originated, and is usually attended by a deluge of rain, with lightning and thunder.

Stôrm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STORMING.] (*Mil.*) To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.

Stôrm, *v. i.* **1.** To raise a tempest. **2.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, especially in a violent manner; — used impersonally. **3.** To rage; to fume.

Stôrm'-bēat, *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms.

Stôrm'i ness, *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness; impetuousness.

Stôrm'y, *a.* [*compar.* STORMIER; *superl.* STORMIEST.] **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. **2.** Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. **3.** Violent; passionate; rough.

Stôrth'ing (stôrt'ing), *n.* [Norw. *storting*, from *stor*, great, and *ting*, court, court of justice.] The Parliament of Norway, elected once in three years, but holding annual sessions.

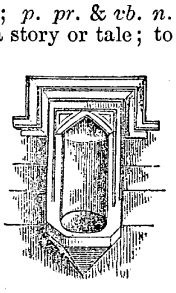
Stō'ry (20), *n.* [From Lat. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A narration or recital of that which has occurred; history. **2.** *Especially*, the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale. **3.** *More especially*, a fictitious narrative, less elaborate than a novel. **4.** A falsehood. [*Colloq.*]

Stō'ry, *n.* [Either from *store*, a store-house, ware-house, or allied to *stair*.] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a loft; a floor.

Stō'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STORIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STORYING.] To make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe.

Stō'ry-tĕll'er, *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents or fictitious tales.

Stoup (stōop), *n.* [See STOOP.] **1.** A flagon. [*Scot.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) A basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.



Stoup.

Stout, *a.* [*compar.* STOUTER; *superl.* STOUTEST.] [Icel. *stoltr*, D. *stout*, O. & N. H. Ger. *stolz*, bold, stout, proud.] **1.** Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust. **2.** Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. **3.** Big in stature; large. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Corpulent. — *Stout*, in our early writers (as in the English Bible), was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of *strong* or *bold*; as, a *stout* champion, a *stout* heart, a *stout* resistance, &c. At a later period it was used for *thick-set* or *bulky*; and more recently, especially in England, the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his Synonyms, "The *stout* man has the proportions of an ox; he is corpulent, fat, and fleshy in relation to his size." Few in America entirely drop the original sense; and many who have read Washington Irving's story of the "Stout Gentleman" never suspected that he was merely a *very fat* man.

Stout, *n.* A strong kind of beer.

Stout'ly, *adv.* In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

Stout'ness, *n.* The condition of being stout.

Syn. — Strength; bulk; courage; force; valor; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

Stōve, *n.* [A.-S. *stofe*, a stove, bath, Icel. *stofa*, a room, D. *stoof*, O. D. *stove*, O. H. Ger. *stupa*, *stuba*, L. Lat. *stuba*.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed; a hot-house for plants. [*Obs.*] **2.** *Especially*, an apparatus in which a fire is made for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes.

Stōve, *imp.* of *stave*. See STAVE.

Stō'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessity, provisions.] Fodder, and all kinds of provision for cattle.

Stōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOWING.] [D. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, M. H. Ger. *stöuwen*. Cf. A.-S. *stōv*, a place, a fixed place or mansion, Icel. *stō*.] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass. **2.** To fill, by packing closely.

Stōw'age, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. **2.** Room for the reception of things to be reposited. **3.** State of being laid up.

Stra-bĭs'mus, *n.* [N. Lat. *strabismus*, Gr. στραβισμός, from στραβίζειν, to squint, from στραβών, στραβός, distorted, squinting, from στρέφειν, to twist, turn.] (*Med.*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; squinting.

Străd'dle (străd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRADDLING.] [From the root of *stride*.] To stand or walk with the legs far apart.

Străd'dle, *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of.

Străd'dle, *n.* **1.** Act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual. **2.** Position, or distance between the feet, of one who straddles.

Străg'gle (străg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAGGLING.] [From *stray*; Prov. Eng. *strage*.] **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. **2.** To wander at large without any certain direction or object. **3.** To escape or stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant. **4.** To occur at intervals or apart from one another.

Străg'gler, *n.* One who straggles; a vagabond.

Strāight (strāt), *a.* [*compar.* STRAIGHTER; *superl.* STRAIGHTEST.] [A.-S. *streht*, p. p. of *streccan*, to stretch, extend.] **1.** Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked. **2.** (*Bot.*) Not much curved. **3.** According with justice and rectitude; upright.

Strāight (strāt), *a.* Narrow; close; tight; — properly written *strait*. See STRAIT.

Strāight (strāt), *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

Strāight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAIGHTENING.] **1.** To make straight; to reduce to a straight form. **2.** To reduce to difficulties or distress.

Strāight'en-er (strāt'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, straightens.

Strāight'fôr-ward (strāt'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. [edly.

Strāight'ly (strāt'lȳ), *adv.* In a right line; not crook-

Strāight'ness (strāt'-), *n.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.

Strāight'wāy (strāt'-), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

Strāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAINING.] [O. Fr. *straindre*, *estraindre*, *estreindre*, Lat. *stringere*, to draw or bind tight.] **1.** To draw with force; to stretch. **2.** To put to the utmost strength; to exert to the utmost. **3.** To harm by over-exertion; to injure by drawing or stretching; to sprain. **4.** To make tighter. **5.** To make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain. **6.** To filter.

Strāin, *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts. **2.** To be filtered.

Strāin, *n.* **1.** A violent effort. **2.** *Especially*, an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion. **3.** A continued course of action. **4.** A particular portion of a tune; *especially*, one with a peculiar interest or expression. **5.** The subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style. **6.** Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Strāin'er, *n.* **1.** One who strains. **2.** That through which any liquid passes for purification.

Strāit, *a.* [*compar.* STRAITER; *superl.* STRAITEST.] [O. Fr. *estreit*, *estroit*, *stroit*, from Lat. *strictus*, drawn

together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere*, to draw tight.] **1.** Narrow; close; not broad. **2.** Difficult; distressful.

Strāit, *n.; pl.* STRAITS. [See *supra.*] **1.** (*Geog.*) A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean; — chiefly in the plural. **2.** Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity.

Strāit'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAITENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAITENING.] **1.** To make strait; to narrow; to confine. **2.** To make tense or tight. **3.** To distress; to press with poverty or other necessity.

Strāit'-jăck'et, *n.* A strait-waistcoat.

Strāit'-lāçed (-lāst), *a.* **1.** Bound tightly with stays. **2.** Strict in manners or morals.

Strāit'ly, *adv.* In a straight manner; narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously; intimately.

Strāit'ness, *n.* State or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigor; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.

Strāit'-wāist'cōat, *n.* A dress used for restraining maniacs, or those laboring under violent delirium, and having long sleeves which are tied behind the back, so that the arms can not be extricated from them.

Strāke, *n.* [See STREAK.] **1.** An iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other. **2.** (*Ship-building.*) A continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

Stra-mĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* [*Rare.*] [Lat. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen*, straw, from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread out, to strew.] **1.** Consisting of straw. **2.** Chaffy; like straw; straw-colored.

Stra-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat. *stramonium*, Russ. *durmán.*] (*Bot.*) A plant having rank leaves, and large trumpet-shaped flowers. It is used in medicine as a narcotic.

Străm'o-nў, *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium.

Strănd, *n.* [A.-S., Ger., & D. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, *strind.*] **1.** The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. **2.** One of the twists of which a rope is composed.

Strănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANDING.] **1.** To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship. **2.** To break one of the strands of, as a rope.

Strănd, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.

Strānġe, *a.* [*compar.* STRANGER; *superl.* STRANGEST.] [O. Fr. *estrange*, fr. Lat. *extraneus*, that is without, externally.] **1.** Belonging to another country. **2.** Not domestic; belonging to other persons. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen. **4.** Not according to the common way. **5.** Causing surprise; exciting curiosity.

Syn. — Foreign; new; outlandish; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; unusual; odd; uncommon; irregular; queer; eccentric; particular.

Strānġe'ly, *adv.* In a strange manner; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

Strānġe'ness, *n.* **1.** Condition of being strange. **2.** Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness. **3.** Uncouthness. **4.** Alienation of mind; estrangement. **5.** The power of exciting surprise and wonder; wonderfulness.

Strān'ġer, *n.* One who is strange; as, (*a.*) a foreigner. (*b.*) One whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country. (*c.*) One who is unknown or unacquainted.

Străn'gle (străng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANGLING.] [Lat. *strangulare*, Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, from στραγγάλη, a halter, from στράγγειν, to draw or bind tight, to squeeze, Lat. *stringere.*] **1.** To destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke. **2.** To suppress.

Străn'gler, *n.* One who strangles.

Străn'gleş (străng'glz), *n.* (*Far.*) A tumor or swelling in a horse's throat.

Străn'gu-lā'ted, *a.* (*Surg.*) Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

Străn'gu-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of strangling; suffocation. **2.** (*Med.*) Inordinate compression or constriction.

Stran-gū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.

Străn'gu-ry, *n.* [Lat. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία, from στράγξ, στράγγος, a drop, and οὐρεῖν, to make water, οὖρον, urine.] (*Med.*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

Străp, *n.* [Lat. *stroppus*, *struppus*, Gr. στρόφος, from στρέφειν, to twist. Cf. STROP.] **1.** A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material, of various forms and for various uses. **2.** An instrument for sharpening a razor; a strop. **3.** (*Carp.*) An iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts. **4.** (*Mach.*) A band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts. **5.** (*Naut.*) A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position.

Străp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAPPED (străpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAPPING.] **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap. **2.** To fasten or bind with a strap. **3.** To sharpen by rubbing on a strap, or strop, as a razor.

Strap-pā'do, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, the strappado, from *strappare*, to pull.] A military punishment, which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall. [pado.

Strap-pā'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strap-

Străp'ping, *a.* Tall; lusty.

Strā'tă, *n.; pl.* of *stratum.* See STRATUM.

Străt'a-ġem, *n.* [Gr. στρατήγημα, from στρατηγεῖν, to be leader of an army, from στρατηγός, a commander.] **1.** A plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. **2.** Any artifice.

Străt'e-ġĕt'ics, *n. sing.* (*Mil.*) The science of military movement; generalship.

Stra-tē'ġic, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by
Stra-tē'ġic-al, } artifice.

Strategic point, any point or region in the theater of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.

Străt'e-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements.

Străt'e-ġy, *n.* Science of military command, or science of directing great military movements; generalship.

Străt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** State of being formed into layers in the earth. **2.** Act of laying in strata **3.** Process of being arranged in strata or layers.

Străt'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *stratum* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of strata.

Străt'i-fў, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRATIFIED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* STRATIFYING.] [Lat. *stratum* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth. **2.** To lay in strata.

Stra-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. στρατός, an army, and γράφειν, to write.] Description of an army, or what belongs to an army.

Strā'tum, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* STRĀ'TUMS (*Rare*); Lat *pl.* STRĀ'TĂ. [Lat., from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A bed of earth or rock of any kind, formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers. **2.** A bed or layer artificially made.

Strąw, *n.* [A.-S. *straw*, *streaw*, *streow*, *strewu*, *streu*, *streá*, from the root of *strew.*] **1.** The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. **2.** A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed. **3.** Any thing proverbially worthless.

Man of straw, an image of straw, &c., resembling a man; hence, an imaginary person. — *Straw bail*, worthless bail, as being given by irresponsible persons. — *To be in the straw*, to be brought to bed, as a pregnant woman, beds having been formerly made of straw.

Strąw'ber-ry, *n.* [From *straw* and *berry.*] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of many varieties.

Strąw'-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n.* The color of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish color.

Strąw'y, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

Strāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAYING.] [O. Fr. *estrayer*, to stray, L. Lat. *extravagare*, from Lat. *extra*, on the outside, without, and *vagare*, *vagari*, to stroll about, to ramble.] **1.** To wander, as from a direct course. **2.** To wander from company, or from the proper limits. **3.** To wander from the path of duty or rectitude.

Syn. — To deviate; err; swerve; rove; ramble; depart.

Strāy, *a.* Having gone astray; strayed, wandering. [*Colloq.*]

Strāy, *n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.

Strēak, *n.* [A.-S. *strica*, a line, stroke, course, fr. *strîcan*, to go, O. H. Ger. *strîchan.*] **1.** A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe. **2.** (*Ship-building.*) A uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern.

Strēak, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREAKED (streekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREAKING.] To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe.

Strēaked (streekt *or* streek'ed, 60), *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

Strēak'y, *a.* Having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

Strēam, *n.* [A.-S. *streám*, Icel. *straumr*, O. H. Ger. *stroum.*] **1.** A current of water or other fluid; *specifically*, (*a.*) A current of water in the ocean. (*b.*) A current of melted metal or other substance. (*c.*) A current or flow of air or gas. **2.** An issuing in beams or rays, as of light. **3.** Any thing issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts. **4.** Drift; tendency; series of tending or moving causes.

Syn. — Current. — *Current* gives us but one idea, that of *running*; *stream* adds the idea of this onward flow being the result of some uniform force; hence we speak of a shifting *current* and a steady *stream*. There are many *currents* in the ocean, but there is only one *Gulf Stream*. The *stream* of the Mississippi rolls on with increasing force; but where it is most rapid there are reflex *currents* on the side which run in a contrary direction.

Strēam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREAMING.] **1.** To issue in a stream; to flow in a current, as a fluid or whatever resembles fluids. **2.** To pour out or emit an abundant stream, as of tears. **3.** To issue in streaks or rays; to radiate. **4.** To extend; to stretch in a long line. [pour.

Strēam, *v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to

Strēam'er, *n.* **1.** An ensign or flag; a pennon. **2.** An auroral stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon.

Strēam'let, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Strēam'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams or running water. **2.** Flowing with a current.

Street, *n.* [L. Lat. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved way, from Lat. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread, pave.] A paved way or road; a city road; hence, a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

Syn. — Road; way. See ROAD.

Street'-wąlk'er (-wawk'-), *n.* A common prostitute who offers herself to sale in the streets.

Strĕngth, *n.* [A.-S. *strengdhu*, *strengdho*, *strengdh*, from *strenge*, strong. See STRONG.] **1.** Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** Quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding. **3.** Power of resisting attacks. **4.** Effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force. **5.** One who, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness. **6.** Amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like. **7.** Vigor of style; force of expression; — said of a literary work. **8.** Intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element. **9.** Vehemence; force.

Syn. — Force; robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; puissance; support; spirit; validity; confidence; authority. See FORCE.

Strĕngth'en (strĕngth'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRENGTHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRENGTHENING.] **1.** To make strong or stronger; to add strength to. **2.** To fix in resolution. **3.** To cause to increase in power or security.

Syn. — To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.

Strĕngth'en (strĕngth'n), *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

Strĕngth'en-er (strĕngth'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, increases strength, physical or moral.

Strĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *strenuus*, allied to Gr. στρηνής, strong, hard, rough, harsh.] Eagerly pressing or urgent.

Syn. — Zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

Strĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

Strĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

Strĕss, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distress.*] **1.** That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; that which constrains; pressure; urgency; importance; violence. **2.** (*Mech.*) Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies.

Strĕtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRETCHED (strĕcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRETCHING.] [A.-S. *streccan*, O. H. Ger. *strecchan.*] **1.** To draw out; to extend, especially in length. **2.** To extend in breadth; to spread; to expand. **3.** To reach out; to put forth. **4.** To make tense; to render tight. **5.** To strain. **6.** To exaggerate; to extend too far.

Strĕtch, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. **2.** To be extended; to spread. **3.** To be extended, without breaking, as elastic substances. **4.** To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate. **5.** (*Naut.*) To direct a course; to sail. **6.** To make violent efforts in running.

Strĕtch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; reach; effort; struggle; strain. **2.** Extent to which any thing may be stretched; hence, any extended portion or division. **3.** (*Naut.*) Reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. **4.** Course; direction.

Strĕtch'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stretches. **2.** (*Masonry.*) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. **3.** A piece of timber in building. **4.** (*Naut.*) A narrow piece of plank for rowers to set their feet against. **5.** A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

Strew (strų *or* strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREWING.] [A.-S. *strewian*, *streáwian*, *streówian*, Icel. *strá*, Goth. *straujan*, allied to Lat. *sternere*, *stravi*, *stratum*, and Gr. στρωννύναι, στορέννυναι.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering. **2.** To scatter loosely. **3.** To cover by scattering something over.

Strī'ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* ***STRĪÆ.*** [Lat.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A small channel, or thread-like line, in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object.

Strī'ate, **Strī'ā-ted,** *a.* [Lat. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare*, to furnish with channels, from *stria.* See *supra.*] Formed with small channels; finely channeled.

Strĭck'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* of *strike*, and *p. a.* **1.** Struck; smitten. [See STRIKE.] **2.** Brought under influence or control. **3.** Worn out; advanced. **4.** Whole; entire; — said of the hour as marked by the striking of the clock.

Strĭck'le (strĭk'l), *n.* **1.** An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. **2.** An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

Strĭct, *a.* [*compar.* STRICTER; *superl.* STRICTEST.] [Lat. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*, to draw or bind tight, to strain.] **1.** Strained; drawn close; tight. **2.** Tense; not relaxed. **3.** Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. **4.** Governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; rigorous. **5.** Rigidly interpreted; exactly limited; restricted.

Syn. — Severe. — *Strict* points to a person or thing, as one that *binds* closely or keeps under control, as *strict* in discipline, *strict* rules, &c.; *severe* marks a readiness or disposition to inflict pain. *Strict* is therefore ordinarily taken in a good sense; *severe* in a bad one, except where peculiar circumstances demand punishment.

Strĭct'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

Strĭct'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being strict; closeness; tightness. **2.** Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like. **3.** Rigor; harshness; sternness.

Strĭct'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** A touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure. **2.** (*Med.*) A drawing; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Strīde, *n.* [See *infra.*] A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous.

Strīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* STRID, STRODE; *p. p.* STRID, STRIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIDING.] [A.-S. *strîdan*, to walk about, *gestrîdan*, to stride, mount.] **1.** To walk with long steps. **2.** To straddle.

Strīde, *v. t.* To pass over at a step.

Strī'dent, *a.* [Lat. *stridens*, p. pr. of *stridere*, to make a grating or creaking noise.] Characterized by harshness; grating.

Strī'dôr, *n.* [Lat., from *stridere*, to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise.

Strĭd'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stridulus.* See *supra.*] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking.

Strīfe, *n.* [See STRIVE.] **1.** Exertion or contention for superiority, either intellectual or physical. **2.** Contention in battle; struggle for victory. **3.** That which is contended against.

Syn. — Contention; contest; struggle; quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strī-gōse', **Strī'goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *strigosus*, from *stringere*, to scrape.] (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, lanceolate bristles; hispid.

Strīke, *v t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN (STROOK, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIKING. *Struck* is more commonly used, in the p. p., than *stricken.*] [A.-S. *strîcan*, *âstrîcan*, Icel. *strikia.*] **1.** To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to. **2.** To give, as a blow; to impel with or as with a blow. **3.** To stamp with a stroke; to coin. **4.** To cause to enter or penetrate. **5.** To graze in successive hits or touches. **6.** To punish; to smite. **7.** To cause to sound by one or more beats. **8.** To lower; to let or take down. **9.** To impress strongly.

10. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. **11.** To produce by a sudden action. **12.** To make and ratify. **13.** To level, as a measure of grain, salt, &c., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

To strike hands with, to make a compact or agreement with. — *To strike off,* (*a.*) (*Print.*) To impress; to print. (*b.*) To separate by a blow or any sudden action. — *To strike out,* (*a.*) To produce by collision; to force out. (*b.*) To blot out; to efface; to erase. (*c.*) To devise; to invent; to contrive. — *To strike sail,* to take in sail; hence, to cease to advance. — *To strike up,* (*a.*) To cause to sound. (*b.*) To begin to sing or play.

Strīke, *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick blow or thrust. **2.** To hit; to dash; to clash. **3.** To sound by percussion, with blows, or as if with blows. **4.** To make an attack. **5.** To touch. **6.** To be stranded. **7.** To pass with a quick or strong effect; to penetrate. **8.** To quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages. [*Recent.*] **9.** To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy. **10.** To break forth; to commence suddenly.

Strīke, *n.* **1.** An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like. **2.** Act of combining and demanding higher wages for work. **3.** (*Geol.*) The horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks.

Strīk'er, *n.* One who, or that which, strikes.

Strĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *string, strenge, streng,* Icel. *strengr.*] **1.** A small or slender rope, line, or cord. **2.** A ribbon. **3.** A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things. **4.** The cord of a musical instrument. **5.** A nerve or tendon of an animal body. **6.** A series of things connected or following in succession. **7.** (*Shipbuilding.*) The highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling.

Strĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUNG; *p. p.* STRUNG, rarely STRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRINGING.] **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To put in tune the strings of, as a stringed instrument. **3.** To put on a string or thread. **4.** To make tense; to strengthen. **5.** To deprive of strings; to strip the strings from.

Strĭnged (strĭngd, 60), *a.* Having strings.

Strĭn'ġen-çy, *n.* State or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

Strĭn'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *stringens,* p. pr. of *stringere,* to draw or bind tight.] Binding strongly; urgent; making severe requirements.

Strĭng'er, *n.* **1.** One who strings; one who makes or provides strings, especially for bows. **2.** (*Railway Engin.*) A longitudinal sleeper. **3.** A streak of planking carried round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams.

Strĭng'-hąlt, *n.* (*Far.*) A sudden and convulsive twitching of the hinder leg of a horse. [Corruptly called *spring-halt.*]

Strĭng'i-ness, *n.* The state of being stringy.

Strĭng'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Capable of being drawn into a string, or strings; ropy; viscid.

Strĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRIPPED (strĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIPPING.] [A.-S. *strypan.*] **1.** To pull or tear off, as a covering. **2.** To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel. **3.** To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute. **4.** To uncover or unsheathe. **5.** To press out the last milk of, at a milking.

Strĭp, *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; to undress.

Strĭp, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.

Strīpe, *n.* [L. Ger. *stripe,* Ger. *streif, streifen.* See STRIP, *v. t.*] **1.** A line, or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground. **2.** A long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color. **3.** A stroke or blow, especially one made with a rod, strap, or scourge. **4.** A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or rod.

Strīpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRIPED (strīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIPING.] To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

Strīped (strīpt, 60), *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

Strĭp'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *strip;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strĭp'pings, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Strīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE, *p. p.* STRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIVING.] [O. Fr. *estriver,* O. H. Ger. *streban.*] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to labor hard. **2.** To struggle in opposition. **3.** To contend reciprocally.

Syn. — To contend; vie; emulate; struggle; endeavor; aim; contest.

Strīv'er, *n.* One who strives or contends.

Strŏb'ĭle, *n.* [Gr. στρόβιλος, from στρέφειν, to twist.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine; a cone. **2.** (*Physiol.*) An individual producing, non-sexually, sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tape-worm.

Strōke, *n.* [From *strike.*] **1.** A blow; the striking of one body against another. **2.** A hostile blow or attack. **3.** A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. **4.** Fatal attack. **5.** The sound of the clock. **6.** A dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil. **7.** A masterly effort. **8.** An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. **9.** Series of operations. [*Colloq.*] **10.** (*Naut.*) The sweep of an oar in rowing. **11.** (*Steam-eng.*) The entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.

Strōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STROKED (strōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROKING.] [A.-S. *strâcian,* from *strîcan,* to strike, Icel. *strúga.* See STRIKE.] **1.** To rub gently with the hand; *especially,* to rub gently in one direction; to soothe. **2.** To make smooth.

Strōk'er, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

Strōkes'man, *n.; pl.* STRŌKES'MEN. (*Rowing.*) The man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

Strōll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROLLING.] [Prov. Ger. *strollen, strolen, strielen, strolchen.*] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

Syn. — To rove; roam; range; stray.

Strōll, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

Strōll'er, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.

Strŏng, *a.* [*compar.* STRONGER; *superl.* STRONGEST (82).] [A.-S. *strang, strong, strenge,* from the root of *string;* Icel. *strangr,* O. H. Ger. *strangi, strengi,* severe, tight, strong.] **1.** Having physical active power, or great physical power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure. **3.** Able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. **4.** Having great military or naval force. **5.** Having great wealth, means, or resources. **6.** Reaching a certain degree or limit, in respect to strength or numbers. **7.** Moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous. **8.** Naturally secure against the attacks of disease; sound; robust. **9.** Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination. **10.** Ardent; zealous; earnestly engaged. **11.** Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree. **12.** Full of spirit; intoxicating. **13.** Affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid. **14.** Affecting the taste forcibly. **15.** Affecting the smell powerfully. **16.** Not of easy digestion; solid. **17.** Well established; not easily overthrown or altered. **18.** Violent; vehement; earnest. **19.** Having great force, vigor, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty. **20.** Comprising much in few words; energetic.

Syn. — Robust; vigorous; powerful; stout; solid; firm; hardy; muscular; forcible; cogent; valid. See ROBUST.

Strŏng'hōld, *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

Strŏng'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly.

Strŏn'ti-ą (strŏn'shĭ-ą), } *n.* [From *Strontian,* in
Strŏn'ti-an (strŏn'shĭ-an), } Argyleshire, where it was first found.] (*Min.*) An earth of a white color, resembling baryta in many of its properties.

Strŏp, *n.* [See STRAP.] A strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors.

Strŏp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STROPPED (strŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROPPING.] To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

Strŏp, *n.* [From Lat. *struppus, stropus.*] (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced circularly, and put round a block for hanging it.

Strō'phe, *n.; pl.* STRŌ'PHĒS. [Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν, to twist, to turn.] (*Anc. Poet.*) That part of a song, or dance, which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

Strōve, *imp.* of *strive.* See STRIVE.

Strōw, *v. t.* The same as STREW, q. v.

Strŭck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *strike.* See STRIKE.

Strŭct'ūr-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, structure.

Strŭct'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *structura*, from *struere*, *structum*, to join together, to construct.] **1.** Act of building. [*Rare.*] **2.** Manner of building; form; construction. **3.** Arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles. **4.** Manner of organization. **5.** A building of any kind; an edifice.

Strŭg'gle (strŭg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRUGGLING.] [Cf. Prov. Ger. *strucheln*, *straucheln*, to scold, quarrel, Icel. *striúgr*, a hostile disposition.] **1.** To strive, or to make efforts with contortions of the body. **2.** To use great efforts; to labor hard. **3.** To be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

Syn. — To strive; contend; labor; endeavor.

Strŭg'gle, *n.* **1.** Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil. **2.** Contention; strife. **3.** Contortions of extreme distress; agony.

Syn. — Endeavor; effort; contest; labor; difficulty. See ENDEAVOR.

Strŭg'gler, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

Strụ'mȧ, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Med.*) The same as SCROFULA, q. v. **2.** (*Bot.*) The swelling or protuberance of any organ.

Stru-mōse', } *a.* Scrofulous; having struma, or swell-
Strụ'moŭs, } ings in the glands.

Strŭm'pet, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *strum*, *strump*, a prostitute, Lat. *stuprata*, from *stuprare*, to debauch, *stuprum*, debauchery.] A prostitute; a harlot.

Strŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *string*. See STRING.

Strŭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRUTTING.] [Dan. *strutte*, Ger. *strotzen*.] To walk affectedly with a lofty, proud gait and erect head.

Strŭt, *n.* **1.** Affectation of dignity in walking. **2.** (*Arch.*) A piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to strengthen a rafter or a horizontal piece; a brace. **3.** (*Mach.*) Any part of a machine or structure, of which the principal function is to hold things apart.

Strŭt'ter, *n.* One who struts.

Strȳch'ni-ȧ, } *n.* [From Lat. *strychnos*, Gr. στρύχνος,
Strȳch'nĭne, } a kind of nightshade, a family of plants, of which the ancients knew three or four species.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, having an intensely bitter taste. It is a valuable medicine, but when taken in excess is very poisonous.

Stŭb, *n.* [A.-S. *stybb*, *steb*, Icel. *stubbr*, *stubbi*, *stobbi*, allied to Lat. *stipes*.] The stump of a tree, especially of a small tree, or shrub.

Stŭb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUBBING.] **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. **2.** [L. Ger. *stubben*.] To strike, as the toes, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. [*Amer.*]

Stŭb'bed (60), *a.* Short and thick.

Stŭb'bed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being stubbed.

Stŭb'ble (stŭb'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *stub*, O. H. Ger. *stupfila*, Lat. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground.

Stŭb'born, *a.* [O. Eng. *stubborne*, *stibborne*, *stibbern*, fr. *stub*.] **1.** Unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons. **2.** Persevering; steady; constant. **3.** Stiff; not flexible. **4.** Enduring without complaint; hardy; firm. **5.** Not easily melted or worked.

Syn. — Obstinate; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; rugged; contumacious; heady. — *Stubborn* describes a high degree of *obstinacy*. He who is *obstinate* is one who will not yield to the appeals we make to his reason and his better feelings. He who is *stubborn* grows more *obstinate* the more clearly his unreasonableness is exposed, and the more powerfully his feelings are addressed.

Stŭb'born-ly, *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately.

Stŭb'born-ness (109), *n.* State or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

Stŭb'by, *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short and thick; short and strong.

Stŭb'-nāil, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

Stŭc'co, *n.* [It., from O. H. Ger. *stucchi*, shell, stucco.] **1.** Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; *especially*, a fine plaster, used for internal decorations and nice work. **2.** Work made of stucco.

Stŭc'co, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUCCOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUCCOING.] To overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

Stŭck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *stick*. See STICK.

Stŭd, *n.* [A.-S. *studu*, D. *stut*, Icel. *stod*, *stytta*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. **2.** A kind of ornamental nail with a large head. **3.** A kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt. **4.** (*Mach.*) A short rod, fixed in and projecting from something.

Stŭd, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *stôd*, O. H. Ger. *stuat*, *stuot*, a mare. Cf. STEED.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

Stŭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDDING.] **1.** To adorn with shining studs or knobs. **2.** To set thickly, as with studs.

Stŭd'ding, *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs or joists considered collectively; studs.

Stŭd'ding-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed.

Stū'dent, *n.* [Lat. *studens*, p. pr. of *studere*, to study.] **1.** A person engaged in study; a scholar. **2.** A man devoted to books; a bookish man.

Stŭd'ied (stŭd'id), *p. a.* [From *study*.] **1.** Closely examined; well considered. **2.** Well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study. **3.** Premeditated.

Stū'di-o, *n.*; *pl.* STŪ'DI-ŌS. [It., study, school.] The workshop of an artist.

Stū'di-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to study. **2.** Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. **3.** Eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent. **4.** Attentive to; careful. **5.** Planned with study; studied. **6.** Favorable to study. [*Poet.*]

Stū'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a studious manner; with study; diligently, carefully; attentively.

Stū'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being studious; addictedness to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

Stŭd'y, *n.* [Lat. *studium*, from *studere*, to study.] **1.** Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known. **2.** Absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; contrivance. **3.** Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration. **4.** A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. **5.** (*Fine Arts.*) (*a.*) A work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete. (*b.*) A sketch from nature, to be used in the composition of larger and more finished works.

Stŭd'y, *v. i.* **1.** To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse. **2.** To apply the mind to books or learning. **3.** To endeavor diligently.

Stŭd'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDYING.] **1.** To apply the mind to. **2.** To consider attentively. **3.** To con over; to commit to memory.

Stụ'fȧ, *n.* [It. *stufa*, a stove, hot-house. See STOVE.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stŭff, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *stuppa*, tow, oakum.] **1.** Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture. **2.** *Especially*, woven material; cloth not made into garments. **3.** *Specifically*, a textile fabric made entirely of worsted. **4.** Refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense.

Stŭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUFFED (stŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUFFING.] **1.** To fill by crowding; to load to excess. **2.** To thrust or crowd; to press. **3.** To fill by being put into. **4.** *Specifically*, to fill with seasoning. **5.** To obstruct, as any of the organs. **6.** To fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving as a specimen; — said of animals. **7.** To form or fashion by stuffing. **8.** To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of.

Stŭff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

Stŭff'i-ness, *n.* State of being stuffy, sulky, or obstinate.

Stŭff'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is used for filling any thing. **2.** Seasoning for meat.

Stŭff'ing-bŏx, *n.* An arrangement for rendering a joint tight where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Stŭff'y, *a.* Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*Amer.*]

Stŭl'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STULTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STULTIFYING.] [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of. **2.** (*Law.*) To allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

Stŭm, *n.* [D. *stom*. Cf. STOOM.] **1.** Unfermented grape-juice or wine; must. **2.** Wine revived by new fermentation, from the admixture of must.

Stŭm, *v. t.* To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

Stŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUMBLING.] [Prov. Eng. *stummer*, to stumble, *stump*, to walk or step very heavily.] **1.** To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs. **2.** To walk in a bungling or unsteady manner. **3.** To slide into a crime or an error; to err. **4.** To fall or light by chance.

Stŭm'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running. **2.** A blunder; a failure.

Stŭm'bler, *n.* One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

Stŭm'bling-blŏck, } *n.* A block or stone that causes
Stŭm'bling-stōne, } stumbling; any cause of stumbling or error.

Stŭmp, *n.* [L. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *stump*, D. *stomp*, H. Ger. *stumpf*.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off. **2.** The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed. **3.** *pl.* Legs. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A rod, or frame of rods, used in the game of cricket. **5.** A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, and used to shade or color a crayon or pencil drawing.

Stump-orator, one who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. [*Amer.*] — *To take the stump*, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes. [*Amer.*]

Stŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUMPED (84, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUMPING.] **1.** To strike, as any thing fixed and hard, with the toe. [*Vulgar.*] **2.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump. **3.** To challenge. [*Colloq. and low, Amer.*] **4.** To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes. [*Colloq. Amer.*] **5.** To knock down, as the stump or wicket in cricket-playing.

Stŭmp'y, *a.* **1.** Full of stumps. **2.** Short and thick; stubby. [*Low.*]

Stŭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUNNING.] [A.-S. *stunian;* M. H. Ger. *stûnen*, to be astonished.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head. **2.** To overcome; *especially*, to overpower the sense of hearing of. **3.** To surprise completely.

Stŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sting*. See STING.

Stŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *stink*. See STINK.

Stŭn'ner, *n.* One who, or that which, stuns; — often vulgarly applied to whatever overpowers by astonishment.

Stŭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUNTING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, *styntan*, to blunt, *stunt*, blunt, foolish. See STINT.] To hinder from growth; to prevent the growth of.

Stŭnt, *n.* A check in growth, or that which has been checked in its growth; a stunted animal or thing.

Stūpe, *n.* [Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow, Gr. στύπη, στύππη. Cf. STUFF.] (*Med.*) Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation.

Stū'pe-făc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of stupefying. **2.** A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

Stū'pe-făc'tĭve, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

Stū'pe-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stupefies.

Stū'pe-fȳ, *v. t.* [Written also *stupify*, especially in England, but with obvious impropriety.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUPEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUPEFYING.] [Lat. *stupefacere*, from *stupere*, to be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make.] To make stupid; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in.

Stu-pĕn'doŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus*, astonishing, p. future pass. of *stupere*, to be astonished at.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; *especially*, of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

Stu-pĕn'doŭs-ly, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

Stu-pĕn'doŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

Stū'pid, *a.* [Lat. *stupidus*, from *stupere*, to be stupefied.] **1.** Very dull; wanting in understanding; — said of persons. **2.** Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity; — said of things.

Syn. — Simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy. See SILLY.

Stu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding.

Syn. — Insensibility; sluggishness; sottishness; doltishness; blockishness; senselessness.

Stū'pid-ly, *adv.* In a stupid manner; sottishly.

Stū'pid-ness, *n.* Stupidity.

Stū'pĭ-fȳ, *v. t.* See STUPEFY.

Stū'por, *n.* [Lat., from *stupere*, to be struck senseless.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness. **2.** Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

Stu-prā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to ravish.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

Stûr'dĭ-ly, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly.

Stûr'dĭ-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being sturdy or stout; stoutness.

Stûr'dy, *a.* [*compar.* STURDIER; *superl.* STURDIEST.] [O. Fr. *estourdi*, N. Fr. *étourdi*, stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, p. p. of *estourdir*, *étourdir*, to stun, to render giddy, to amaze. Cf. Icel. *styrdr*, rigid, hard.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness. **2.** Characterized by strength or force. **3.** Stiff; stout; strong.

Syn. — Hardy; stout; strong; firm; robust; obstinate; forcible.

Stûr'ġeon (stûr'jun), *n.* [L. Lat. *sturio*, *sturgio*, O. H. Ger. *sturo*, *sturio*, *sturi*, A.-S. *styria*, *styriga*.] (*Ichth.*) A large cartilaginous fish, several species of which are found in Northern Europe, in the Black and Caspian Seas and their tributaries, in the lakes of North America, &c.

Sturgeon.

Stŭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUTTERING.] [H. Ger. *stottern*, D. *stotteren*, from D. *stooten*, H. Ger. *stoszen*, to thrust.] To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer.

Stŭt'ter, *n.* The act of stuttering; stammer.

Stŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

Stȳ, *n.* [A.-S. *stîgend*, a tumor on the eyelid, from *stîgan*, to ascend, rise.] (*Med.*) An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

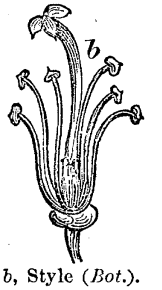
Stȳ, *n.* [A.-S. *stîge*, O. H. Ger. *stîga*, Icel. *stîa*.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine. **2.** A place of bestial debauchery.

Stȳ, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.

Stȳġ'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Stygius*, from Gr. Στύξ, Στυγός, the Styx, *i. e.*, the Hateful, from στυγεῖν, to hate.] Of, or pertaining to, Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

Stȳ'lar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the stile of a dial; stilar.

Stȳle, *n.* [Lat. *stylus*, *stilus*, Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, a writing instrument.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax. **2.** Hence, any thing resembling the ancient style; as, (*a.*) A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving. (*b.*) A pointed surgical instrument. (*c.*) The pin or gnomon of a dial. (*d.*) (*Bot.*) The cylindrical and tapering portion of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma. **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written; choice of words. **4.** Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts. **5.** Regard to what is deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in literary composition or in social demeanor; fashion. **6.** Mode or phrase by which any thing is formally designated; the title; official designation. **7.** (*Chron.*) A mode of reckoning time.



b, Style (*Bot.*).

☞ *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the manner of computing the months and days established by Julius Cæsar, according to which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by act of Parliament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, (unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400), has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.

Syn. — Diction; phraseology; manner; course; title. See DICTION.

Stȳle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STYLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STYLING.] To give a title to in addressing.

Syn. — To call; name; denominate; designate; term; characterize.

Stȳl'et, *n.* [Diminutive of *style*, q. v.] A small poniard or dagger; a stiletto.

Stȳl'ish, *a.* Given to, or fond of, the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel. [*Colloq.*]

Stȳl'ist, *n.* One who is attentive to style; a critic of style; one who is a master or model of style.

Stȳp'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) Something which serves to arrest hemorrhage; — often used synonymously with *astringent*.

Stȳp'tic, } *a.* [Lat. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, from
Stȳp'tic-al, } στύφειν, to contract.] Producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.

Styp-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being styptic; astringency.

Sū'a-ble, *a.* [From *sue*.] (*Law.*) Capable of being sued.

Suā'şion, *n.* [Lat. *suasio*, from Lat. *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade.] Act of persuading; persuasion.

Suā'sĭve, *a.* Having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; persuasive.

Suā'so-ry, *a.* Tending to persuade.

Suăv'ĭ-ty (swăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Lat. *suavitas*, from *suavis*, sweet, allied to Gr. *ἁσός*, *ἡσύς*, Eng. *sweet*, Skr. *svâdu*, from *svâd*, to taste.] That which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

Sŭb-ăç'id, *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Sŭb-ăc'rid, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

Sŭb-ăl'pīne, *a.* Approximately alpine; belonging to a region on any high mountain next below alpine.

Sub-ăl'tern (113), *a.* [L. Lat. *subalternus*, from Lat. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior.

Sub-ăl'tern, *n.* A person holding a subordinate position; *specifically*, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Sŭb'al-tĕr'nate, *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turns; successive. **2.** Subordinate; inferior.

Sŭb-ā'que-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed in or under water.

Sŭb-ăs'tral, *a.* Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

Sŭb'as-trĭn'ġent, *a.* Astringent in a small degree; moderately astringent.

Sŭb'au-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *subauditio*, from *subaudire*, to understand or supply a word omitted, from prefix *sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear.] Act of understanding something not expressed.

Sŭb'-bāse (109), } *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or
Sŭb'-bāss, } the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental base.

Sŭb-chânt'er, *n.* (*Eccl.*) An underchanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

Sŭb'com-mĭt'tee, *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

Sŭb-cŏn'tra-ry, *a.* **1.** Contrary in an inferior degree. **2.** (*Geom.*) Having, or being, in a contrary order; — said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle; — applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel. **3.** (*Logic.*) Characterizing the relation of opposition between the particular affirmative and particular negative; also, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other.

Sŭb-cŏn'tra-ry, *n.* (*Logic.*) A subcontrary proposition; a proposition inferior or contrary in a lower degree.

Sŭb'cu-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Situated under the skin.

Sŭb-dēa'con (-dē'kn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A deacon's servant, in the Roman Catholic church.

Sŭb-dēan', *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Sŭb-dēan'er-y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

Sŭb'dĭ-vīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDIVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDIVIDING.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided

Sŭb'dĭ-vīde', *v. i.* To be subdivided.

Sŭb'dĭ-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of subdividing, or separating a part into smaller parts. **2.** Part of a thing made by subdividing.

Sŭb-dŏm'i-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fourth tone above the tonic; — so called as being under the dominant.

Sub-dŭct', *v. t.* [Lat. *subducere*, *subductum*, from *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away. **2.** To subtract by arithmetical operation.

Sub-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. **2.** Arithmetical subtraction.

Sub-dūe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDUING.] [From Lat. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection. **2.** To overpower so as to disable from further resistance. **3.** To overpower and destroy the force of. **4.** To break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions. **5.** To overcome by persuasion, or other mild means. **6.** To reduce to tenderness. **7.** To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

Syn. — To conquer; overpower; overcome; surmount; vanquish. See CONQUER.

Sub-dū'er, *n.* One who, or that which, conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.

Su-bĕr'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *suber*, the cork-tree.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.

Sŭb'făm'i-ly, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subordinate family; a division of a family.

Sŭb'ġē'nus, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

Sū'bi-to, *adv.* [It. and Lat.] (*Mus.*) In haste; quickly; [rapidly.

Sŭb-jā'çent, *a.* [Lat. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere*, to lie under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie.] **1.** Lying under or below. **2.** Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Sŭb'ject, *a.* [Lat. *subjectus*, lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** Placed or situate under. **2.** Placed under the power and dominion of another. **3.** Exposed; disposed.

Syn. — Liable; subordinate; inferior; obnoxious; tributary. See LIABLE.

Sŭb'ject, *n.* [Lat. *subjectus*. See *supra*.] **1.** That which is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of something else. **2.** *Especially*, one who is brought under the authority of a ruler. **3.** That which is brought under any physical operation or process. **4.** That which is brought under thought or examination; that which is taken up for discussion. **5.** The person who is treated of. **6.** (*Logic* & *Gram.*) That of which any thing is affirmed or predicated; that which is spoken of. **7.** That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance. **8.** Hence, that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations; the thinking agent or principal. **9.** (*Mus.*) The principal melody or theme of a movement. **10.** (*Anat.*) A dead body for the purposes of dissection.

Sub-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJECTING.] **1.** To bring under the control, power, dominion, or action of; to subdue; to enslave. **2.** To expose; to make liable. **3.** To submit; to make accountable. **4.** To make subservient. **5.** To cause to undergo.

Sub-jĕc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of subjecting or bringing under the dominion of another. **2.** State of being subject, or under the control and government of another.

Sub-jĕct'ive, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a subject. **2.** *Especially*, pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation.

Syn. — See OBJECTIVE.

Sub-jĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

Sub-jĕct'ive-ness, *n.* The state of being subjective.

Sŭb'ject-ĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being subjective. **2.** That which is treated in a subjective manner.

Sŭb'ject-măt'ter, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Sub-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJOINING.] To add after something else has been said or written.

Syn. — To add; annex; join; unite; coalesce. See ADD.

Sŭb'ju-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJUGATING.] [Lat. *subjugare*, *subjugatum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

Syn. — To conquer; vanquish; subdue; overcome.

Sŭb'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Act of subjugating or bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

Sub-jŭne'tion, *n.* Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

Sub-jŭne'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *subjunctivus*, from *subjungere*, to subjoin.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

Subjunctive mode (*Gram.*), that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, &c.

Sub-jŭne'tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mode.

Sŭb'lap-sā'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Sublapsarians, or to their opinions.

Sŭb'lap-sā'ri-an, *n.* [From Lat. prefix *sub*, under, below, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state.

Sub-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sublatio*, from *tollere*, *sublatum*, to take away.] Act of taking or carrying away.

Sŭb-lĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

Sub-līm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.

Sŭb'li-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLIMATING.] [Lat. *sublimare*, *sublimatum*, to raise, elevate, from *sublimis*, high.] **1.** To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. **2.** To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Sŭb'li-mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) The product of a sublimation.

Sŭb'li-mate, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

Sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of sublimating, or state of of being sublimated. **2.** Act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation.

Sub-līme', *a.* [*compar.* SUBLIMER; *superl.* SUBLIMEST.] [Lat. *sublimis*, from *sublevare*, to lift up.] **1.** Lifted up high in place. **2.** Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent. **3.** Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate.

Syn.—Grand; exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See GRAND.

Sub-līme', *n.* A grand or lofty style.

Sub-līme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLIMING.] **1.** To bring to a state of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold; to sublimate. **2.** To exalt; to heighten; to improve. **3.** To dignify; to ennoble.

Sub-līme', *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Sub-līme'ly, *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily.

Sub-līme'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being sublime; sublimity.

Sub-lĭm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being sublime; as, (*a.*) Elevation of place; lofty height. (*b.*) Nobleness of nature or character; eminence. (*c.*) An elevated feeling of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence. **2.** Loftiness of sentiment or style.

Syn.—Grandeur; magnificence.—The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c.; we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plane is *grand*. The heavens are not only *grand*, but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height. Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of moral *sublimity*, as in the case of our Savior, in his prayer for his murderers. We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unconquerable will and study of revenge," as a *sublime* object; but there is a melancholy *grandeur* thrown around him, as of "archangel ruined."

Sŭb-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line.

Sŭb-lĭn'gual, *a.* Situated under the tongue.

Sŭb-lū'nar, **Sŭb'lu-na-ry**, *a.* Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

Sŭb'ma-rīne', *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea.

Sŭb-mē'di-ant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; the predominant.

Sub-mĕrġe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBMERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBMERGING.] [Lat. *submergere*, *summergere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mergere*, *mersum*, to plunge.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge. **2.** To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

Sub-mĕrġe', *v. i.* To plunge, as into water or other fluid; hence, to be completely included or incorporated.

Sub-mĕr'ġençe, *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

Sub-mĕrse' (14), **Sub-mĕrsed'** (-mĕrst'), *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

Sub-mĕr'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed. **2.** State of being put under water or other fluid.

Sub-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *submissio*. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Act of submitting; act of yielding to power or authority; obedience. **2.** State of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; resignation. **3.** Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. **4.** (*Law.*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.

Syn.—Obedient; compliant; yielding; obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; humbly.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being submissive; humbleness; dependence: penitence.

Sub-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBMITTING.] [Lat. *submittere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority. **2.** To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer.

Sub-mĭt', *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another. **2.** To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. **3.** To acquiesce in the authority of another. **4.** To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Syn.—To surrender; bend; stoop; acquiesce; comply.

Sŭb-mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

Sŭb-năs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci*, to grow under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *nasci*, to be born; to arise.] Growing underneath.

Sub-ôr'di-na-çy, *n.* [Lat. prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinans*, p. pr. of *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] State of being subordinate, or subject to control.

Sub-ôr'di-nate, *a.* **1.** Placed in a lower class or rank; holding a lower position. **2.** Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like.

Sub-ôr'di-nate, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another.

Sub-ôr'di-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBORDINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBORDINATING.] [Lat. prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] **1.** To place in a lower order; to make, or consider as, of less value or importance. **2.** To subject or subdue.

Sub-ôr'di-nate-ly, *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

Sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting. **2.** State of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection. **3.** Place of rank among inferiors.

Sub-ôrn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBORNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBORNING.] [Lat. *subornare*, from prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish, provide.] **1.** (*Law.*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury. **2.** To procure privately, or by collusion.

Sŭb'or-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. **2.** Crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

Sub-ôrn'er, *n.* One who suborns.

Sŭb-ō'val, *a.* Somewhat oval; nearly oval.

Sub-pœ'nà, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.] (*Law.*) A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c., under a penalty. [Written also *subpena.*]

Sub-pœ'nà, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBPŒNAED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBPŒNAING.] (*Law.*) To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

Sŭb-rĕe'tor, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

Sub-rĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *subreptio*, from *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly; from prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *rapere*, to snatch away.] Act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.

Sŭb'sąlt, *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide. (*b.*) A haloid salt, or analogous compound, in which the number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent is less than that of the electro-positive constituent.

Sub-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSCRIBING.] [Lat. *subscribere*, from prefix *sub*, *under*, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath. **2.** To attest by writing one's name beneath. **3.** To promise to give, by writing one's name.

Sub-scrībe', *v. i.* **1.** To give consent to something written, by signing one's name; hence, to assent; to agree. **2.** To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. **3.** To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, and the like.

Sub-scrīb'er, *n.* **1.** One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. **2.** One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

Sŭb'script, *n.* Any thing underwritten.

Sŭb'script, *a.* Written below or underneath.

Sub-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed; as, (*a.*) A paper to which a signature is attached. (*b.*) The signature attached to a paper. (*c.*) Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. (*d.*) Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed.

Sŭb'se-quençe, } *n.* State of being subsequent, or of
Sŭb'se-quen-çy, } coming after something.

Sŭb'se-quent, *a.* [Lat. *subsequens*, p. pr. of *subsequi*.] **1.** Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time. **2.** Following in order of place.

Sŭb'se-quent-ly, *adv.* In a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

Sub-sẽrve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSERVING.] [Lat. *subservire*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient to; to help forward; to promote.

Sub-sẽrve', *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate.

Sub-sẽrv'i-ençe, } *n.* Condition of being subservient;
Sub-sẽrv'i-en-çy, } use or operation that promotes some purpose.

Sub-sẽrv'i-ent, *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; subordinate.

Syn. — Subject; inferior; submissive.

Sub-sīde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSIDING.] [Lat. *subsidere*, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *sidere*, to sit down, to settle.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom. **2.** To fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate. **3.** To tend downward; to descend; to sink.

Syn. — See ABATE.

Sub-sīd'ençe, } *n.* **1.** Act or process of subsiding or
Sub-sīd'en-çy, } falling, as in the lees of liquors. **2.** Act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

Sub-sĭd'i-a-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *subsidiarius*. See SUBSIDY.] Furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary.

Sub-sĭd'i-a-ry, *n.* One who, or that which, contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Sŭb'si-dīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSIDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSIDIZING.] [From *subsidy*.] To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy.

Sŭb'si-dy, *n.* [Lat. *subsidium*, orig., troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsidere*, to sit down. See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Support; aid; *especially*, extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign, or to a friendly power. **2.** *Specifically*, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

Syn. — Tribute. — A *subsidy* is voluntary; a *tribute* is exacted. A *subsidy* is paid to an ally for his services; a *tribute* is given in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection. England gave *subsidies* to most of the German powers for carrying on the war against Bonaparte; *tribute* was paid to the Roman republic by most of the nations of the earth.

Sub-sĭst', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSISTING.] [Lat. *subsistere*, from pref. *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed.] **1.** To be; to have existence; to inhere. **2.** To continue. **3.** To be supported; to live.

Sub-sĭst', *v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed; to maintain.

Sub-sĭst'ençe, *n.* **1.** Real being. **2.** State of being subsistent; inherency. **3.** Means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

Sub-sĭst'ent, *a.* **1.** Having real being. **2.** Inherent.

Sŭb'soil, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

Sŭb-spē'cĭēş (-spē'shēz), *n.* A subordinate species; a division of a species.

Sŭb'stançe, *n.* [Lat. *substantia*, from *substare*, to be under or present, to stand firm, from prefix *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that which constitutes any thing what it is; nature; real or existing essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; the characteristics of any thing. **3.** Any thing which has a material form; body; matter. **4.** Estate; property.

Sub-stăn'tial, *a.* **1.** Belonging to substance; actually existing. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true. **3.** Corporeal; material. **4.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid. **5.** Possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.

Sub-stăn'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being substantial; corporeity; materiality.

Sub-stăn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; really; solidly; truly; essentially; competently.

Sub-stăn'tial-ness, *n.* State or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

Sub-stăn'tials, *n. pl.* Essential parts.

Sub-stăn'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSTANTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSTANTIATING.] **1.** To make to exist. **2.** To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify.

Sŭb'stan-tĭv'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of a substantive.

Sŭb'stan-tĭve, *a.* Betokening, or expressing existence.

Sŭb'stan-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial.

Sŭb'stan-tĭve-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially. **2.** (*Gram.*) As a substantive name, or noun.

Sŭb'sti-tūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSTITUTING.] [Lat. *substituere*, *substitutum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *statuere*, to put, place.] To put in the place of another; to exchange.

Sŭb'sti-tūte, *n.* One who, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another.

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another. **2.** State of being substituted for another person or thing. **3.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously.

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, substitution.

Sŭb'strāte, *a.* Having very slight furrows.

Sub-strā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* SUB-STRĀ'TÅ. [Lat. *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere*, to strew under, fr. prefix *sub*, under, and *sternere*, to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. **2.** (*Agric.*) The subsoil. **3.** (*Metaph.*) The permanent subject or cause of phenomena; substance.

Sub-strŭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *substructio*, from *substruere*, *substructum*, to under-build, from prefix *sub*, under, and *struere*, to build.] Under-building; foundation.

Sub-strŭct'ūre, *n.* An under-structure; a foundation.

Sŭb'stўle, *n.* A right line, on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

Sub-sŭl'to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *subsilire*, *subsultum*, to spring up, from prefix *sub*, under, and *salire*, *saltum*, to leap, spring.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

Sŭb-tăn'ġent, *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

Sub-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBTENDING.] [Lat. *subtendere*, fr. prefix *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch, extend.] To extend under, or be opposite to.

Sub-tĕnse', *n.* [Lat. *subtendere*, *subtentum*, or *subtensum*, to stretch underneath.] (*Geom.*) The line subtending or stretching across; the chord.

Sub-tẽr'flu-ent, } *a.* [Lat. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *sub-*
Sub-tẽr'flu-oŭs, } *terfluere*, to flow beneath; from prefix *subter*, under, beneath, and *fluere*, to flow.] Running under or beneath.

Sŭb'ter-fūġe, *n.* [L. Lat. *subterfugium*, fr. Lat. *subterfugere*, to flee secretly, to escape, fr. prefix *subter*, under, and *fugere*, to flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion.

Syn. — Prevarication; quibble; excuse.

Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-an (124), } *a.* [Lat. *subterraneus*, from
Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-oŭs, } prefix *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or under ground.

Sŭb'tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *subtilis*, from prefix *sub*, under, somewhat, slightly, and *tela*, a web, warp, and therefore properly woven fine.] **1.** Thin; not dense or gross; rare. **2.** Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate. **3.** Acute; piercing. **4.** Characterized by acuteness of mind; refined. **5.** Sly; crafty; insinuating. [In the last two senses commonly written *subtle*.]

Syn. — Acute; shrewd; artful; cunning. — In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to extreme fineness. Hence, he who is *acute* has a piercing judgment, which enables him to discern and discriminate with the nicest accuracy; he who has a *subtile* intellect can spin the finest thread of thought, and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations, without letting go his hold, or becoming lost or perplexed in its utmost intricacies. *Acuteness* guards against error; *subtilty* carries forward our investigations into tenuous and recondite truths. The former belongs more to speculative and abstract inquiries: the latter to the philosophy of the heart and of social life. Edwards was singularly *acute*; Lord Bacon had a *subtilty* of intellect which seemed to spread itself throughout every part of a subject like a kind of "diffusive touch."

Sŭb'tĭle-ly (109), *adv.* In a subtle manner; thinly; finely; artfully; cunningly; craftily.
Sŭb'tĭle-ness, *n.* State or quality of being subtile; thinness; rareness; fineness; acuteness; cunning; artfulness.
Sub-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being subtile; subtilty.
Sŭb'til-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of making subtile, fine, or thin. **2.** (*Chem.*) The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. **3.** Refinement; extreme acuteness.
Sŭb'til-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBTILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBTILIZING.] **1.** To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. **2.** To refine.
Sŭb'til-īze, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.
Sŭb'til-ty, *n.* [Contr. from *subtility*, q. v.] **1.** State or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness. **2.** Refinement; extreme acuteness. **3.** Slyness; cunning; artifice. [In the last two senses, the word is more commonly written *subtlety*.]
Sŭbt'le (sŭt'l), *a.* [*compar.* SUBTLER; *superl.* SUBTLEST.] [Contr. from *subtile*, q. v.] **1.** Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; subtile. **2.** Cunningly devised.
Sŭbt'le-ness (sŭt'l-nes), *n.* Quality of being subtle.
Sŭbt'le-ty (sŭt'l-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **2.** Acuteness of intellect; shrewdness.
Sŭbt'ly (sŭt'lў), *adv.* **1.** In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully. **2.** Nicely; delicately.
Sŭb-tŏn'ic, *n.* (*Pron.*) An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant.
Sub-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBTRACTING.] [Lat. *subtrahere*, *subtractum*, fr. prefix *sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw.] To withdraw or take from the rest, as a part; to deduct.
Sub-trăct'er, *n.* One who subtracts.
Sub-trăc'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of subtracting or deducting. **2.** (*Math.*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.
Sub-trăc'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Tending or having power to subtract. **2.** (*Math.*) Preceded by the sign minus.
Sŭb'tra-hĕnd', *n.* [Lat. *subtrahendus*, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] (*Math.*) The sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.
Sŭb'-trĕaş'u-ry, *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit, as for the income derived from various sources of revenue in different places remote from the capital of a state or nation.
Sŭb'urb, *n.* [Lat. *suburbium*, from prefix *sub*, under, below, near, and *urbs*, a city.] **1.** The region on the confines of any city or large town, including buildings, streets, or territory. **2.** Hence, the confines; the out part.
Sub-ûr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city.
Sub-ûr'ban, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.
Sŭb'va-rī'e-ty, *n.* A subordinate variety.
Sub-vēne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBVENING.] [Lat. prefix *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] To come under or happen.
Sub-vĕn'tion, *n.* [Low Lat. *subventio*, from Lat. *subvenire*, to assist, from prefix *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** Act of coming under. **2.** A government aid or bounty.
Sub-vẽr'sion, *n.* Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin.
Sub-vẽr'sĭve, *a.* Tending to subvert or overthrow and ruin.
Sub-vẽrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBVERTING.] [Lat. *subvertere*, *subversum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth.

Syn. — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; invert; reverse; extinguish; corrupt; confound.

Sub-vẽrt'er, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.
Sub-vẽrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being subverted.
Sŭb-work'er (-wûrk'er), *n.* A subordinate worker.
Sŭc'ce-dā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else.
Sŭc'ce-dā'ne-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* ***SŬC'CE-DĀ'NE-Ȧ.*** [Lat. See *infra*.] That which is used for something else; a substitute.
Suc-çeed', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCCEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCCEEDING.] [Lat. *succedere*, *successum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *cedere*, to go, to go along, to go from.] **1.** To follow in order; to take the place of. **2.** To come after; to be subsequent or consequent.

Syn. — To follow; pursue. See FOLLOW.

Suc-çeed', *v. i.* **1.** To come next in order. **2.** To come in the place of another. **3.** Hence, to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **4.** To obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination. **5.** To be received with general favor.
Suc-çeed'er, *n.* One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor.
Suc-çess', *n.* [Lat. *successus*. See SUCCEED.] Act of succeeding, or state of having succeeded; favorable termination of any thing attempted; prosperous issue.
Suc-çĕss'fụl, *a.* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of success; accomplishing what was proposed.

Syn. — Happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

Suc'çĕss'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; favorably.
Suc-çĕss'fụl-ness, *n.* Condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.
Suc-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *successio*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence. **2.** A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence. **3.** An order of descendants; lineage; race. **4.** Power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor. **5.** The right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order.
Suc-çĕs'sion-al (-sĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or existing in, a regular order or succession; consecutive.
Suc-çĕs'sĭve, *a.* Following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval.
Suc-çĕs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a successive manner; in a series or order.
Suc-çĕs'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being successive.
Suc-çĕs'sor, *n.* One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left.
Suc-çĭnct', *a.* [Lat. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere*, to gird below, or from below, to tuck up, from *sub*, under, below, and *cingere*, to gird.] **1.** Girded or tucked up; bound. [*Rare.*] **2.** Compressed into a narrow compass.

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; compendious; summary; laconic; terse.

Suc-çĭnct'ly, *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.
Suc-çĭnct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness.
Suc-çĭn'ic, *a.* [Lat. *succinum*, amber.] (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, amber; drawn from amber.
Sŭc'çi-noŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, amber.
Sŭc'cor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCCORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCCORING.] [O. Fr. *sucurre*, *soucourre*, It. *soccorrere*, Lat. *succurrere*, from *sub*, under, and *currere*, to run.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress.

Syn. — To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; cherish; comfort.

Sŭc'cor, *n.* **1.** Aid; help; assistance; *especially*, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. **2.** The person or thing that brings relief.
Sŭc'cor-er, *n.* One who affords succor; a helper.
Sŭc'co-ry, *n.* [Corrupted from *chicory*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant; chicory.
Sŭc'co-tăsh, *n.* [Narraganset Ind. *msickquatash*, corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together. [*Amer.*]
Sŭc'cu-lençe, } *n.* The condition of being succulent;
Sŭc'cu-len-çy, } juiciness.
Sŭc'cu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice, from *sugere*, to suck.] Full of juice; juicy.
Suc-cŭmb' (62), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCCUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCCUMBING.] [Lat. *succumbere*, from *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.
Suc-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *succussio*, from *succutere*, intens. form of *succussum*, to shake below, from *sub*, under, below, and *quatere*, to shake. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of shaking; a shake. **2.** (*Med.*) A mode of ascertaining the existence of a liquid in the thorax, by shaking the body.
Sŭch, *a.* [O. Eng. *swiche*, *swilch*, *swilk*, A.-S. *swelic*, *swilc*, *sulic*, Icel. *slîkr*, for *svâlikr*, Goth. *svaleiks*, from *sva*, so, and *leiks*, like.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like;

—followed by *as* before the thing to which it relates. **2.** Of that particular quality or character specified. **3.** The same that; —with *as*.

Such and such, or *such or such*, certain; some; —used to represent the object indefinitely.

Sŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCKED (sŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCKING.] [A.-S. *sûcan*, *sûgan*, O. H. Ger. *sûgan*, Icel. *siuga*, allied to Lat. *sugere*.] **1.** To draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue. **2.** To draw milk from, with the mouth. **3.** To draw in or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb. **4.** To draw or drain. **5.** To draw in, as a whirlpool; to ingulf.

Sŭck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. **2.** To draw the breast. **3.** To draw in; to imbibe.

Sŭck, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth. **2.** Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

Sŭck'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sucks or draws with the mouth. **2.** The piston of a pump. **3.** A pipe through which any thing is drawn. **4.** (*Bot.*) The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. **5.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A fish; the lump-sucker or lump-fish. (*b.*) A fresh-water fish of the carp family. **6.** An inhabitant of Illinois. [*Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

Sŭck'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCKERING.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from.

Sŭck'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUCKLING.] [Dim. of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. [breast.

Sŭck'ling, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the

Sŭc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] Act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

Suc-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking; living by sucking. **2.** Capable of adhering by suction.

Sū'da-to-ry, *n.* [See *infra*.] A sweating-bath; a vapor bath.

Sū'da-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *sudatorius*, from *sudare*, to sweat.] Sweating; perspiring.

Sŭd'den (58), *a.* [A.-S. *soden*, O. Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soubdain*, fr. Lat. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly, sudden, from *subire*, *subitum*, to come on, to steal upon, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly. **2.** Hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid.

Syn.—Unexpected; unanticipated; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

Sŭd'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.

Sŭd'den-ly, *adv.* In a sudden, unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily.

Sŭd'den-ness, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

Sū'dor-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or secreting perspiration.

Sū'dor-ĭf'ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sweat.

Sū'dor-ĭf'ĭc, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that produces sweat.

Sū'dor-ĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* (*Phys.*) Producing sweat.

Sudoriparous glands, glands consisting of a minute tube coiled in a globular form, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and secreting the sweat.

Sŭds, *n. sing.* [Ger. *sud*, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] Water impregnated with soap.

Sūe (64), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUING.] [See SEW.] **1.** To follow up; to prosecute; to endeavor to win. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially. (*b.*) To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination. **3.** (*Naut.*) To leave high and dry on shore.

To sue out (*Law*), to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain.

Sūe, *v. i.* **1.** To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to plead. **2.** To prosecute; to make legal claim. **3.** (*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship.

Sū'et, *n.* [Fr. *suif*, Lat. *sebum*, *sevum*.] The harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.

Sū'et-y, *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Sŭf'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFERING.] [Lat. *sufferre*, from pref. *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to undergo. **2.** To endure without sinking. **3.** To be affected by. **4.** To allow; not to forbid or hinder.

Syn.—To permit; bear; endure; support; sustain; admit; tolerate. See PERMIT.

Sŭf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To feel or undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To undergo punishment. **3.** To be injured.

Sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or permitted; allowable; tolerable.

Sŭf'fer-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sufferable; tolerableness.

Sŭf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably.

Sŭf'fer-ançe, *n.* **1.** State of suffering; pain endured. **2.** Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances. **3.** Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

Syn.—Endurance; pain; misery; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

Sŭf'fer-er, *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures suffering. **2.** One who permits or allows.

Sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

Suf-fīce' (-fīz', 64), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFICED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFICING.] [Lat. *sufficere*, to hold out, to be sufficient, from prefix *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make.] To be enough or sufficient.

Suf-fīce' (suf-fīz'), *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Suf-fī'çien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* **1.** State of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate substance or means; competence. **4.** Ample stock or fund.

Suf-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *sufficiens*, p. pr. of *sufficere*.] **1.** Adequate to suffice; equal to the end proposed. **2.** Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability.

Syn.—Enough; adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; ample; qualified; fit; responsible.

Suf-fī'cient-ly (-fĭsh'ent-), *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough.

Sŭf'fix, *n.* [See *infra*.] A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.

Suf-fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFIXED (suf-fĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFIXING.] [Lat. *suffigere*, *suffixum*, to fix below or on, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *figere*, to fix.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

Suf-flāte', *v. t.* [Lat. *sufflare*, *sufflatum*, from *sub*, under, and *flare*, to blow.] To blow up; to inflate.

Suf-flā'tion, *n.* Act of blowing up or inflating.

Sŭf'fo-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFOCATING.] [Lat. *suffocare*, *suffocatum*, from *sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, pl. *fauces*, the throat.] **1.** To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother. **2.** To destroy; to extinguish. [ered.

Sŭf'fo-cāte, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smoth-

Sŭf'fo-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of suffocating, choking, or stifling. **2.** Condition of being suffocated.

Sŭf'fo-cā-tĭve, *a.* Tending or able to suffocate.

Suf-fŏs'sion, *n.* [Lat. *suffosio*, fr. *suffodere*, *suffossum*, to dig under, fr. *sub*, under, and *fodere*, to dig.] A digging under; an undermining.

Sŭf'fra-gan, *a.* [Lat. *suffragans*, p. pr. of *suffragari*, to support with one's vote, to be favorable, from *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.] Assisting.

Sŭf'fra-gan, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Sŭf'fraġe, *n.* [Lat. *suffragium*. See *supra*.] **1.** A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; vote. **2.** Testimonial; attestation. **3.** United response or prayer.

Suf-fū'mi-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFUMIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFUMIGATING.] [Lat. *suffumigare*, *suffumigatum*, from *sub*, under, below, and *fumigare*, to smoke, to fumigate.] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body in medicine.

Suf-fū'mi-gā'tion, *n.* The operation of smoking any thing, especially the parts of the body; fumigation.

Suf-fūṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUFFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUFFUSING.] [Lat. *suffundere*, *suffusum*, from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

Suf-fū'şion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a color. **2.** State of being suffused. **3.** That which is suffused.

Sụg'ar (shŏŏg'ar), *n.* [Lat. *saccharum*, Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον, Ar. *sukkar*, *assukkar*, Skr. *sarkara*, Pracrit. *sakkara*.] **1.** A sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, &c. **2.** That which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like; as *sugar* of

lead, that is, acetate of lead, so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet. **3.** Figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious.

Sug'ar (shŏog'ar), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUGARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUGARING.] **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. **2.** To disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment; to sweeten.

Sug'ar-căn'dy (shŏog'ar-), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

Sug'ar-cāne (shŏog'ar-), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained

Sug'ar-lōaf (shŏog'ar-), *n.* A mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone.

Sug'ar-plŭm (shŏog'ar-), *n.* A species of candy made up in small, flattened balls or disks.

Sug'ar-y (shŏog'ar-ў), *a.* Resembling or containing sugar; sweet.

Sugar-cane.

Sug-ġĕst' (sug-jĕst' *or* sud-jĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUGGESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUGGESTING.] [Lat. *suggerere*, *suggestum*, from *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry, to bring.] **1.** To introduce indirectly to the thoughts. **2.** To propose with diffidence or modesty.

Syn. — To hint; allude; refer to; glance at; insinuate.

Sug-ġĕst'er (sug- *or* sud-), *n.* One who suggests.

Sug-ġĕs'tion (sug-jĕst'yun *or* sud-jĕst'yun), *n.* **1.** Act of suggesting. **2.** That which is suggested; a diffident proposal or mention; also, formerly, a secret incitement.

Syn. — Hint. — A *hint* is literally a *nod*, and is the briefest mode of calling one's attention to a subject; a *suggestion* is literally a *throwing* of something before the mind, a modest or delicate mode of presenting argument or advice. A *hint* is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character; a *suggestion* is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some *practical* assistance or directions. "He gave me a *hint* of my danger, and added some kind *suggestions* as to the means of avoiding it."

Sug-ġĕst'ĭve (sug-jĕst'- *or* sud-jĕst'-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

Sū'i-çīd'al (110), *a.* Partaking, or in the nature of, the crime of suicide.

Sū'i-çīde (92), *n.* [L. Lat. *suicidium*, fr. Lat. *sui*, of one's self, and *cædere*, to slay, to kill.] **1.** Act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind; self-murder. **2.** One guilty of self-murder. [ing.

Sū'i-çi-dĭsm, *n.* State of being suicidal, or self murder-

Sūit, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, from *suivre*, to follow. See SUE.] **1.** Act of suing; the process by which one endeavors to gain an end or object; endeavor. **2.** *Especially*, the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship. **3.** (*Law.*) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal. **4.** A retinue; a company of attendants or followers. **5.** The individuals collectively considered which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, cards, and the like. **6.** A number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; a set; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use.

Sūit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUITING.] **1.** To fit; to adapt; to make proper. **2.** To be fitted to; to become. **3.** To please; to make content.

Sūit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord.

Syn. — To comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.

Sūit'a-ble, *a.* Capable of suiting; likely to suit.

Syn. — Proper; fitting; becoming; accordant; competent; correspondent.

Sūit'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; propriety.

Sūit'a-bly, *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

Suĭte (sweet), *n.* [Fr. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage. [See SUIT, *n.* 4.] **2.** A connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a collection; as, a *suite* of rooms. [See SUIT, *n.* 5.]

Sūit'or, *n.* **1.** One who sues; a petitioner; an applicant. **2.** *Especially*, one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court. (*b.*) One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like.

Sŭl'cate, Sŭl'cā-ted, *a.* [Lat. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare*, to furrow, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; furrowed; grooved.

Sŭlk'i-ly, *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

Sŭlk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sulky; sullenness.

Sŭlks, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor.

Sŭlk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SULKIER; *superl.* SULKIEST.] [From *sulk.*] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose.

Sŭlk'y, *n.* [From *sulky*, *a.*, so called from the owner's desire of riding alone.] A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

Sŭl'len, *a.* [O. Eng. *solein*, *solain*, lonely, sullen, as if from Lat. *solanus*, from *solus*, alone.] **1.** Gloomy; dismal. **2.** Mischievous; malignant. **3.** Gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill humor. **4.** Obstinate; intractable. **5.** Heavy; dull; sluggish.

Syn. — Sulky; sour; cross; ill-natured.

Sŭl'len-ly, *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably; with moroseness.

Sŭl'len-ness (109), *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence.

Syn. — Moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness; intractability; sulkiness.

Sŭl'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SULLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SULLYING.] [Fr. *souiller*. See SOIL.] **1.** To soil; to dirt; to spot. **2.** To tarnish; to darken. **3.** To stain; to injure, as the purity of reputation.

Sŭl'ly, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Sŭl'ly, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sŭl'phate (45), *n.* [From Lat. *sulphur*, *sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

Sŭl'phur, *n.* [Lat.] A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor.

Sŭl'phu-rate, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling sulphur.

Sŭl'phu-rā'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The subjecting a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas.

Sul-phū're-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of, or impregnated with, sulphur

Sŭl'phu-rĕt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element.

Sŭl'phu-rĕt'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having sulphur in combination; containing, or combined with, sulphur.

Sul-phū'rĭc, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

Sŭl'phur-oŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sulphur; containing sulphur.

Sulphurous acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen.

Sŭl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sŭl'tan (*Oriental pron.* sụl-tän'), *n.* [Ar. *sultân*, *sulutân*, power, prince, king, fr. *salita*, to be hard, strong.] The emperor of the Turks; the grand seignior.

Sul-tā'nà, Sul-tä'nà, *n.* The wife of a sultan; a

Sŭl'tan-ess, *n.* A sultana. [or close air.

Sŭl'tri-ness, *n.* State of being sultry; heat with a moist

Sŭl'try, *a.* [*compar.* SULTRIER; *superl.* SULTRIEST.] [Corrupted from *sweltry*, q. v.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive. **2.** Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sŭm, *n.* [Lat. *summa*, from *summus*, highest, from *superus*, upper, higher, from *super*, above.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars. **2.** A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. **3.** The principal heads or thoughts, when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium. **4.** Height; completion. **5.** A problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic.

Sŭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMING.] **1.** To bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures. **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass. **3.** (*Falconry.*) To supply or furnish with feathers full grown.

Syn. — To collect; comprise; condense; comprehend; compute.

Sụ'mac, Sụ'mach, (*colloq.* shụ'mak), *n.* [From Ar. *summâk*, from *samaka*, to be high, tall, or long.] (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.

Sŭm'ma-ri-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a summary manner; briefly; concisely. **2.** In a short way or method; without delay.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *summa.* See SUM.] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words. **2.** Hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed.

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; compendious; succinct.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

Sum-mā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount. **2.** An aggregate.

Sŭm'mer, *n.* [A.-S. *sumor, sumer*, O. H. Ger. & Icel. *sumar.*] The warmest period of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August.

Indian summer, in the United States, a period of warm weather late in autumn. — *Summer-complaint* (*Med.*), diarrhea occurring in summer; — often applied also to dysentery and cholera infantum.

Sŭm'mer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMERING.] To pass the summer.

Sŭm'mer, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a rafter. See SUMPTER.] (*Arch.*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses.

Sŭm'mer-făl'lōw, *n.* A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds.

Sŭm'mer-house, *n.*; *pl.* SŬM'MER-HOUS'ES. **1.** A house or apartment in a garden, to be used in summer. **2.** A house for summer residence.

Sŭm'mer-sault, } *n.* See SOMERSAULT, SOMER-
Sŭm'mer-sĕt, } SET.

Sŭm'mit, *n.* [From Lat. *summum*, from *summus*, highest.] **1.** The top; the highest point. **2.** The highest degree; utmost elevation.

Sŭm'mon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMONING.] [From Lat. *summonere*, to give a hint, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, to warn.] **1.** To call, cite, or notify to appear. **2.** To give notice to, or command to appear, as in court. **3.** To call up; to excite into action or exertion. **4.** (*Mil.*) To call upon to surrender.

Syn. — To convene; convoke; excite; invite; bid. See CALL.

Sŭm'mon-er, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority.

Sŭm'monş, *n.*; *pl.* SŬM'MONS-ES. [With a pl. termination, but used in the singular number.] **1.** The command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. **2.** (*Law.*) A warning or citation to appear in court at a day specified. **3.** (*Mil.*) A call or invitation to surrender.

Sŭmp'ter, *n.* [N. Fr. *sommier*, a beast of burden, Lat. *sagmarius*, a pack-horse, from Fr. *somme*, from Lat. *sagma*, Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle, L. Lat. *sagma*, load.] An animal, especially a horse, that carries packs or burdens; — chiefly in composition.

Sŭmpt'u-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, use, spend.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

Sumptuary laws, such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, or the like.

Sŭmpt'u-oŭs (84), *a.* [Lat. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost.] Involving large outlay or expense.

Syn. — Costly; splendid; magnificent; princely.

Sŭmpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

Sŭmpt'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor.

Sŭn, *n.* [A.-S. *sunna, sunne*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna*, Skr. *sȳŭna, syona*, Goth. *sauil*, Icel. *sol*, Lat. *sol*, Gr. ἥλιος, ἀέλιος, Skr. *sûrya*, from *svar*, heaven.] **1.** The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body which forms the center of a system of orbs. **3.** The sunshine. **4.** Whatever resembles the sun in splendor or importance.

Sŭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNNING.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun.

Sŭn'-bēam, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

Sŭn'-bŏn'net, *n.* A bonnet projecting in front of the face, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun. [*Amer.*]

Sŭn'bûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNBURNED, or SUNBURNT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNBURNING.] To burn, discolor, or scorch by the sun.

Sŭn'day, *n.* [From *sun* and *day*; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Syn. — See SABBATH.

Sŭn'day-schōōl, *n.* A school for religious instruction on the Lord's day.

Sŭn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNDERING.] [A.-S. *sunderian, sundrian, syndrian*, from *sundor, sunder*, sunder, separate, apart.] To disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever.

Sŭn'der, *n.* A separation into parts; a division or severance.

Sŭn'-dew (sŭn'dū), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are furnished with small, bristle-like glands, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dewdrops.

Sŭn'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate.

Sŭn'down, *n* Sunset; sunsetting.

Sŭn'drīeş, *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry things.

Sŭn'dry, *a.* [A.-S. *synderig, syndrig, sundrig*, fr. *sundor, sunder*, separate. See SUNDER, *v.*] Several; divers; more than one or two.

Sŭn'fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A large, soft-finned sea-fish, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface. (*b.*) A small, fresh-water fish of the perch family. [*Amer.*] (*c.*) A species of shark.

Sŭn'flow-er, *n.* A plant; — so called from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

Sŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sing.* See SING.

Sŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sink.* See SINK.

Sŭnk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

Sŭn'less, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sŭn'līght (-līt), *n.* The light of the sun.

Sŭn'ny, *a.* [*compar.* SUNNIER; *superl.* SUNNIEST.] **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling, the sun. **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun. **3.** Colored by the sun.

Sŭn'rīşe, } *n.* **1.** First appearance of the sun above
Sŭn'rĭş-ing, } the horizon in the morning; more generally, the time of such appearance. **2.** Hence, the east.

Sŭn'set, } *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below
Sŭn'sĕt-ting, } the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening. **2.** Hence, the west.

Sŭn'shīne, *n.* **1.** The light of the sun, or the place where it shines. **2.** State of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays.

Sŭn'shīn-y, *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. **2.** Bright like the sun.

Sŭn'-strōke, *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body; *especially*, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sŭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPED (sŭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPING.] [A.-S. *sûpan*, to sip, drink, Icel. *supa.* See SIP.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip.

Sŭp, *v. i.* [Fr. *souper.* See *supra* and SOUP.] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

Sŭp, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Sū'per-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, from *superare*, to go over, to surmount, from *super*, above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered. [berant.

Sū'per-a-bound', *v. i.* To be very abundant or exu-

Sū'per-a-bŭn'dançe, *n.* State of being superabundant; more than enough.

Sū'per-a-bŭn'dant, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

Sū'per-a-bŭn'dant-ly, *adv.* More than sufficiently.

Sū'per-ădd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERADDING.] **1.** To add over and above. **2.** To add or annex, as something extrinsic.

Sū'per-ad-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. **2.** That which is added. [angels.

Sū'per-an-ġĕl'ic, *a.* Superior in nature or rank to the

Sū'per-ăn'nu-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERANNUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERANNUATING.] [Lat. *super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

Sū'per-ăn'nu-ā'tion, *n.* State of being superannuated, or too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude.

Su-pĕrb', *a.* [Lat. *superbus*, from *super*, above, over.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; august; stately. **2.** Rich; elegant. **3.** Showy; pompous.

Su-pĕrb'ly, *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner; magnificently; elegantly; showily; pompously.

Sū'per-cär'go, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride, from *super*, above, over, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] **1.** Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial. **2.** Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically.

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness.

Sū'per-dŏm'i-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; that which is next above the dominant; — called also *sub-mediant*.

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nençe, } *n.* State of being supereminent;
Sū'per-ĕm'i-nen-çy, } distinguished eminence.

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a superior degree of excellence.

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERERROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERERROGATING.] [Lat. *supererogare*, *supererogatum*, to spend or pay out over and above, from *super*, over, above, and *erogare*, to expend money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people.] To do more than duty requires.

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* Act of supererogating; performance of more than duty or necessity requires.

Sū'per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty or necessity.

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lençe, *n.* Superior excellence.

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lent, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

Sū'per-fe-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *superfetare*, *superfetatum*, from *super*, above, over, and *fetare*, to bring forth.] A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb.

Sū'per-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *superficialis*. See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Lying on, or pertaining to, the surface; shallow; not deep. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound; shallow.

Sū'per-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* In a superficial manner; on the surface only.

Sū'per-fĭ'cial-ness (-fĭsh'al-nes), *n.* **1.** State of being superficial; shallowness. **2.** Slight knowledge; sciolism.

Sū'per-fĭ'ciēs (-fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [Lat., from *super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure, shape.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) Every thing on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it.

Sū'per-fīne (110), *a.* Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Sū'per-flū'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *superfluitas*.] **1.** A greater quantity than is wanted. **2.** State of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted.

Syn. — Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *superfluus*, overflowing, from *superfluere*, to overflow, from *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow.] More than is wanted or sufficient.

Syn. — Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; redundant; needless.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted.

Sū'per-hū'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Sū'per-im-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERIMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERIMPOSING.] To lay or impose on something else.

Sū'per-in-eŭm'bent, *a.* Lying, or resting, on something else.

Sū'per-in-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERINDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERINDUCING.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something.

Sū'per-in-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERINTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERINTENDING.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ençe, } *n.* Act of superintending;
Sū'per-in-tĕnd'en-çy, } care and oversight for the purpose of direction.

Syn. — Inspection; oversight; care; direction; control; guidance.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ent, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction.

Syn. — Inspector; overseer; manager; director; curator.

Su-pē'ri-or (89), *a.* [Lat. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, being above, from *super*, above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office. **3.** Surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of. **5.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. (*b.*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; — said of the radicle.

Su-pē'ri-or, *n.* **1.** One who is more advanced in age. **2.** One who is more elevated in rank or office. **3.** One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. **4.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. **5.** (*Print.*) A small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes; — so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line, as, ª or ¹.

Su-pē'ri-ŏr'i-ty (89), *n.* State or quality of being superior.

Syn. — Pre-eminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

Su-pēr'la-tĭve (14), *a.* [Lat. *superlativus*, from *superlatus*, p. p. of *superferre*, from *super*, over, and *ferre*, *latum*, to carry, to bear. See *supra*.] **1.** Most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared.

Su-pēr'la-tĭve, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs. (*b.*) A word in the superlative degree.

Su-pēr'la-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a superlative manner.

Su-pēr'la-tĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being superlative, or in the highest degree.

Sū'per-lū'nar, } *a.* Being above the moon; not sub-
Sū'per-lū'na-ry, } lunary, or of this world.

Su-pēr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *supernus*, from *super*, above.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Sū'per-nā'tant, *a.* [Lat. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare*, to swim above, from *super*, above, and *natare*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral, *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

Syn. — Preternatural. — *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature. What is very greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural;* what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural*. The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural;* the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural*.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** State of being supernatural. **2.** Doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. **2.** Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity.

Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry, *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; *especially*, a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like.

Sū'per-po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** A being placed or situated above or upon something. **2.** That which is situated above or upon something else.

Sū'per-roy'al, *a.* Larger than royal; — denoting the largest species of printing paper.

Sū'per-sălt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base.

Sū'per-săt'u-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERSATURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERSATURATING.] To add to beyond saturation.

Sū'per-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERSCRIBING.] [Lat. *superscribere*, fr. *super*, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of.

Sū'per-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of superscribing. **2.** That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else.

Sū'per-sēde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERSEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERSEDING.] [Lat. *supersedere*, to sit above, to be superior to, to forbear, omit, from *super*, above, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace. **2.** To set aside; to render unnecessary.

Syn. — To suspend; set aside; overrule; succeed.

Sū'per-sē'de-ăs, *n.* [Lat., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d person present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See *supra*.] (*Law.*) A writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ.

Sū'per-sēd'ūre, *n.* The act of superseding.

Sū'per-stĭ'tion (-stĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *superstitio*, orig. a standing still over or by a thing: hence, amazement, wonder, esp. of the divine or supernatural, from *superstare*, to stand over, from *super*, over, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** An excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious. **2.** *Especially*, an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice. **3.** The worship of false gods; false religion. **4.** Belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

Syn. — Fanaticism. — *Superstition* springs from the imagination in a gloomy state; *fanaticism* from this same faculty in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement. The former leads to weak fears or excessive scrupulosity as to outward observances; the latter to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a direct guidance from on high.

Sū'per-stĭ'tioŭs (-stĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, superstition. **2.** Evincing superstition; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion. **3.** Scrupulous beyond need.

Sū'per-stĭ'tioŭs-ly (-stĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Sū'per-stĭ'tioŭs-ness (-stĭ'tious-), *n.* The quality of being superstitious; superstition.

Sū'per-strā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* SŪ'PER-STRĀ'TĀ. A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

Sū'per-strŭe'tion, *n.* [Lat. *superstruere*, *superstructum*, from *super*, over, and *struere*, to build.] **1.** Act of building upon. **2.** That which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure.

Sū'per-strŭet'ūre (53), *n.* **1.** Any material structure or edifice built on something else; *especially*, the building raised on a foundation. **2.** Any thing erected on a foundation or basis.

Sū'per-sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Being more than substance.

Sū'per-vēne', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERVENING.] [Lat. *supervenire*, to come over or upon, from *super*, over, and *venire*, to come.] To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen. [ditional or extraneous.

Sū'per-vēn'ient, *a.* Coming upon as something ad-

Sū'per-vĕn'tion, *n.* The act of supervening.

Sū'per-vīs'al, *n.* Act of supervising; supervision.

Sū'per-vīse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERVISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERVISING.] [Lat. *super*, over, and *visere*, to look at attentively, to view, survey, intens. form of *videre*, *visum*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

Sū'per-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Sū'per-vīs'or, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

Sū'per-vī'so-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or having, supervision.

Sū'pi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *supinatio*. See SUPINE.] Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

Sū'pīne, *n.* [Lat. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), from *supinus*, bent or thrown backward, prob. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb.] (*Gram.*) A verbal noun; or a substantival modification of the infinitive mood, in Latin.

Su-pīne', *a.* **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward. **2.** Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun. **3.** Negligent; heedless.

Syn. — Indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

Su-pīne'ly, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

Su-pīne'ness (109), *n.* The state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

Sŭp'per, *n.* [Fr. *souper*. See SOUP and SUP.] That which is supped; a meal taken at the close of the day.

Sŭp'per-less, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.

Sup-plănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPLANTING.] [Lat. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, to throw down, from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot.] **1.** To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of. **2.** To overthrow; to undermine.

Syn. — To remove; displace; overpower; force away; supersede.

Sŭp'plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of supplanting.

Sup-plănt'er, *n.* One who supplants.

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *a.* [From Lat. *supplex*, bending the knees, from *sub*, under, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** Easily bent. **2.** Compliant; not obstinate. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.

Syn. — Pliant; flexible; yielding; bending; flattering; fawning; soft.

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPLING.] **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. **2.** To make compliant or submissive.

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

Sŭp'plē-ment, *n.* [Lat. *supplementum*, from *supplere*, to fill up.] That which fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; *specifically*, something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

Sŭp'plē-ment, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPLEMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPLEMENTING.] To fill up or supply by additions; to add to.

Sŭp'plē-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Added to supply what is
Sŭp'plē-mĕnt'a-ry, } wanted; additional.

Sŭp'ple-ness (sŭp'pl-nes), *n.* [From *supple*.] **1.** Quality of being supple, or easily bent. **2.** Quality of easily yielding.

Syn. — Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; facility; compliance.

Sŭp'plē-tĭve, } *a.* Supplying what is lacking; filling
Sŭp'plē-to-ry, } up deficiencies; supplemental.

Sŭp'pli-ant, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, p. pr. of *supplier*, to entreat. See SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively. **2.** Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

Syn. — Entreating; beseeching; suing; begging; supplicating; imploring.

Sŭp'pli-ant, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Sŭp'pli-ant-ly, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

Sŭp'pli-cant, *n.* One who supplicates; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

Sŭp'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPLICATING.] [Lat. *supplicare*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, *supplicis*, kneeling down.] **1.** To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer. **2.** To address in prayer.

Syn. — To beseech; entreat; beg; petition; implore; importune; solicit; crave.

Sŭp'pli-cāte, *v. i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore.

Sŭp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship. **2.** Humble petition; earnest request.

Syn. — Entreaty; petition; solicitation; craving.

Sŭp'pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Containing supplication; submis-

Sup-plī'er, *n.* One who supplies. [sive.

Sup-plȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPLYING.] [Fr. *suppléer*, Lat. *supplere*, from *sub*, under, and *plere*, to fill.] **1.** To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted. **2.** To serve instead of. **3.** To bring or furnish.

Syn. — To provide; administer; minister; contribute; yield; accommodate.

Sup-plȳ', *n.* **1.** Sufficiency of things for use or want. **2.** *Especially*, the food, &c., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store; — chiefly in the plural.

Sup-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPORTING.] [Lat. *supportare*, from *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry.] **1.** To keep from falling: to sustain, in a literal or physical sense. **2.** To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character. **3.** To keep from fainting or sinking. **4.** To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor. **5.** To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood. **6.** To carry on; to enable to continue. **7.** To verify; to make

good. **8.** To defend successfully. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance. **10.** To attend as an honorary assistant.

Syn. — To maintain; endure; substantiate; countenance; patronize; help; back; second; succor; relieve; uphold; encourage; favor; nurture; nourish; cherish; shield; defend; protect; stay; assist; forward.

Sup-pōrt′, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining. **2.** That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling. **3.** That which maintains or preserves from being overcome, failing, yielding, sinking, giving way, &c.

Syn. — Stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance; favor; countenance; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food.

Sup-pōrt′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; endurable; tolerable. **2.** Capable of being maintained.

Sup-pōrt′er, *n.* One who, or that which, supports.

Sup-pōs′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist.

Sup-pōs′al, *n.* Position without proof; supposition.

Sup-pōse′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPOSING.] [From Lat. *sub*, under, and *pausare*, to pause; or from Lat. *supponere*, *suppositum*, from *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put, to place.] **1.** To imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true. **2.** To receive as true. **3.** To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature.

Syn. — To imagine; believe; conclude; judge; consider; view; regard; conjecture; assume.

Sup-pōse′, *v. i.* To make supposition; to think; to believe or imagine.

Sup-pōs′er, *n.* One who supposes.

Sŭp′po-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* **1.** Act of supposing. **2.** That which is supposed; hypothesis.

Sŭp′po-sĭ′tion-al (-zĭsh′un-), *a.* Hypothetical.

Sup-pŏs′i-tĭ′tiŭs (-tĭsh′us), *a.* [Lat. *suppositĭtius*, fr. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put in the place of another, to substitute.] Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit.

Sup-pŏs′i-tĭ′tiŭs-ly (-tĭsh′us-lȳ), *adv.* In a suppositious manner; spuriously.

Sup-pŏs′i-tĭ′tiŭs-ness (-tĭsh′us-nes), *n.* The state of being suppositious.

Sup-pōs′i-tĭve, *a.* Including or implying supposition.

Sup-pōs′i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With, by, or upon, supposition.

Sup-prĕss′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPRESSED (-prĕst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPRESSING.] [Lat. *supprimere*, *suppressum*, from *sub*, under, and *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to put down. **2.** To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent. **3.** To retain without disclosure or making public. **4.** To obstruct from discharges.

Syn. — To repress; restrain; put down; overthrow; overpower; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

Sup-prĕs′sion (-prĕsh′un), *n.* **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed. **2.** Stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption. **3.** (*Gram.*) Omission.

Syn. — Overthrow; destruction; concealment; detention; retention; obstruction.

Sup-prĕss′ĭve, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

Sup-prĕss′or, *n.* [Lat.] One who suppresses.

Sŭp′pu-rāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPURATING.] [Lat. *suppurare*, *suppuratum*, from *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, matter.] To generate pus.

Sŭp′pu-rā′tion, *n.* **1.** Process of suppurating, or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess. **2.** The matter produced by suppuration.

Sŭp′pu-ra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

Sŭp′pu-ra-tĭve, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Sū′pra-lap-sā′ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *supra*, above, beyond, and *lapsus*, fall.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, in order that the opportunity might be furnished of securing the redemption of a part of the race.

Sū′pra-mŭn′dāne, *a.* Being, or situated, above the world or above our system.

Sū′pra-năt′u-ral-ĭsm, *n.* Same as SUPERNATURALISM, q. v.

Su-prĕm′a-çy, *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.

Su-prēme′ (92), *a.* [Lat. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, upper, from *super*, above.] **1.** Holding the highest place in government or power. **2.** Highest, greatest, or most excellent. **3.** Utmost; greatest possible.

Su-prēme′ly, *adv.* In a supreme manner; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

Sū′ral, *a.* [Lat. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) Being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

Sûr′bāse, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.

Sur-bāse′ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

Sur-chärġe′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURCHARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURCHARGING.] [Fr. *surcharger*. See CHARGE.] **1.** To overload; to overburden. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To overstock; *especially*, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*b.*) (*Equity.*) To show an omission in for which credit ought to have been given.

Sur-chärġe′, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

Sur-chär′ġer, *n.* One who surcharges or overloads.

Sûr′çin-ġle (-sĭng-gl), *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *cingle*.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock.

Sûr′cōat, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *coat*.] **1.** A short coat worn over the other garments; *especially*, the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armor. **2.** A short robe worn by females, at the close of the 11th century, over the tunic.

Sûrd, *a.* [Lat. *surdus*.] **1.** Deaf. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Math.*) Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical. **3.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with simple breath; not sonant; unintonated; toneless; atonic.

Sûrd, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

Sure (shụr), *a.* [*compar.* SURER; *superl.* SUREST.] [Fr. *sûr*, O. Fr. *seür*, *segur*. See SECURE.] **1.** Certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt. **2.** Certain to find or retain. **3.** Certain not to fail or disappoint expectation.

To be sure, or *be sure*, certainly; without doubt. — *To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Syn. — Certain; unfailing; infallible; safe; firm; permanent; steady; stable; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive.

Sure (shụr), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Sure′-fōot′ed (shụr′-), *a.* Not apt to stumble or fall.

Sure′ly (shụr′-), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly. **2.** Without danger of falling; steadily.

Sure′ness (shụr′-), *n.* State of being sure; certainty.

Sure′ty (shụr′tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being sure; certainty; security. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security. **3.** Security against loss or damage. **4.** (*Law.*) One who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bondsman; a bail.

Sure′ty-shĭp (shụr′tȳ-), *n.* State of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Sûrf, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow, and Prov. Ger. *surfen*, *sürfen*, to suck in, to swallow.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

Sûr′façe, *n.* [Fr. *surface*. See SUPERFICIES, and FACE.] **1.** The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; superficies; outside. **2.** Hence, outward or external appearance. **3.** (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness; superficies.

Sûr′feĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURFEITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURFEITING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To overfeed, and produce sickness or uneasiness. **2.** To fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy.

Sûr′feĭt, *v. i.* To be fed, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

Sûr′feĭt, *n.* [O. Fr. *surfait*, excess, arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire*, to augment, exaggerate, fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, to make, do, Lat. *facere*.] **1.** Excess in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. **3.** Hence, disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Sûr′feĭt-er, *n.* One who surfeits or riots; a glutton.

Sûrġe, *n.* [From Lat. *surgere*, to rise. See SOURCE.] A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water.

Sûrġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURGING.] (*Naut.*) To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope, round a pin.

Sûrġe, *v. i.* **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves. **2.** (*Naut.*) To slip back.

Sûr'ġeon (sûr'jun), *n.* [O. Eng. *surgian*, O. Fr. *surgien*, contr. from *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.

Sûr'ġeon-çy, *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon.

Sûr'ġer-y, *n.* [Contr. from O. Eng. *surgeonry*.] **1.** Art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. **2.** A place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

Sûr'ġic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, surgeons or surgery.

Sûr'ġy, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges in motion or appearance.

Sûr'li-ly, *adv.* [From *surly*.] In a surly manner.

Sûr'li-ness, *n.* State of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature.

Sûr'loin, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin.] A loin of beef, or the upper part of the loin. See SIRLOIN, the more usual, but not the preferable orthography.

Sûr'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SURLIER; *superl.* SURLIEST.] [From *sour*.] **1.** Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude. **2.** Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Sur-mīṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURMISING.] [From the noun.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose.

Sur-mīṣe', *n.* [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, p. p. *surmis*, to impose, accuse, from *sur*, over, upon, and *mettre*, to put, set.] The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence.

Syn. — Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

Sur-mīṣ'er, *n.* One who surmises.

Sur-mount', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURMOUNTING.] [Fr. *surmonter*, from *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount.] **1.** To rise above, or higher than. **2.** To overcome. **3.** To surpass; to exceed.

Syn. — To conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

Sur-mount'er, *n.* One who, or that which, surmounts.

Sur-mŭl'let, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, from *saur*, *saure*, brownish yellow, red, and *mulet*, a mullet.] (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the perch.

Sûr'nāme, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *name*.] **1.** A name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. **2.** An appellation added to the original name.

Sur-nāme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURNAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURNAMING.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Sur-pāss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURPASSED (sur-pȧst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURPASSING.] [Fr. *surpasser*, from *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To go beyond in any thing good or bad.

Syn. — To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

Sur-pāss'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

Sur-pāss'ing, *p. a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

Sûr'plīçe, *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, L. Lat. *superpellicium*, from *super*, over, and *pellicium*, *pelliceum*, a robe of fur. See PELISSE.] (*Eccl.*) A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of certain churches.

Sûr'plīçe-fees, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.

Sûr'plus, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, Lat. *super*, over, and Fr. & Lat. *plus*, more.] That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.

Sûr'plus-ağe, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. SUPERPLUSAGE.] **1.** Surplus; excess. **2.** (*Law.*) Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

Sur-prīṣ'al, *n.* Act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Sur-prīṣe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURPRISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURPRISING.] [Fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, from Lat. *super*, *supra*, over, and *prendere*, *prehendere*, to take.] **1.** To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly. **2.** To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **3.** To throw the mind of into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind; to confuse.

Sur-prīṣe', *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, from *surprendre*, *surpris*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. **2.** (*Law.*) State of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly. **3.** A moderate degree of sudden wonder and astonishment.

Syn. — Wonder; astonishment; amazement.

Sur-prīṣ'er, *n.* One who surprises.

Sur-prīṣ'ing, *p. a.* Exciting surprise.

Syn. — Wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

Sur-prīṣ'ing-ly, *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree.

Sŭr're-bŭt', *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and *rebut*.] (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

Sŭr're-bŭt'ter, *n.* (*Law.*) The plaintiff's reply in matters of fact to a defendant's rebutter.

Sŭr're-join', *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and *rejoin*.] (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sŭr're-join'der, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a plaintiff in matters of fact to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur-rĕn'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURRENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURRENDERING.] [O. Fr. *surrender*, to deliver, from *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render, q. v.] **1.** To give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand. **2.** To yield to the possession of another; to give up; to resign. **3.** (*Law.*) To give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, &c. **4.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power; — used reflexively.

Sur-rĕn'der, *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

Sur-rĕn'der, *n.* Act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another. [surrender.

Sur-rĕn'der-or (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a

Sur-rĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. See SUBREPTION.] Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner.

Sŭr'rep-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *surreptitius*, or *subreptitius*. See SUBREPTION.] Done by stealth, or without proper authority.

Sŭr'rep-tĭ'tioŭs-ly (-tĭsh'us-lў), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

Sŭr'ro-gāte, *n.* [Lat. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, to substitute, fr. pref. *sub*, under, and *rogare*, to ask, propose.] **1.** A deputy; a delegate; a substitute. **2.** The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [*Eng.*] **3.** In some of the States of the Union, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments.

Sur-round', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURROUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURROUNDING.] [Prefix *sur* and *round*.] **1.** To inclose on all sides. **2.** To lie or be on all sides of.

Syn. — To encompass; encircle; environ; invest; hem in; fence about.

Sur-round'ing, *n.* **1.** An encompassing. **2.** *pl.* Things which surround; external or attending circumstances. [*Recent.*]

Sur-sŏl'id, *n.* (*Math.*) The fifth power of a number.

Sur-tout' (-tōōt'), *n.* [Fr. *surtout*, from *sur*, over, and *tout*, all.] A man's coat worn over his other garments; an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely.

Surveillance (sur-vāl'yŏngss'), *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, over, and *veiller*, Lat. *vigilare*, to watch.] Watch; inspection.

Surveillant (sur-vāl'yong'), *n.*; *pl.* ***SURVEILLANTS.*** [See *supra*.] One who watches over another; an overseer; a spy.

Sur-vey' (115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURVEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURVEYING.] [O. Fr. *surveoir*, from *sur*, over, and *veoir*, Lat. *videre*, to see.] **1.** To inspect or take a view of, as from a high place. **2.** To view with a scrutinizing eye. **3.** To examine with reference to condition, situation and value. **4.** To determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements.

Sûr'vey, *n.* [Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers.] **1.** A general view, as from an elevated place. **2.** A particular view; an examination; *especially*, an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality. **3.** Operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country. **4.** A district for the collection of the customs. [*Amer.*]

Syn. — Review; retrospect; examination; prospect.

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, with an accurate delineation of the same on paper.

Sur-vey'or (sur-vā'ur), *n.* **1.** An overseer; a superintendent. **2.** One who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing. **3.** One who measures land, or practices the art of surveying. **4.** (*Customs.*) (*a.*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger. (*b.*) In the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

Sur-vey'or-shĭp, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

Sur-vīv'al, *n.* A living longer than, or beyond the life of, another person, thing, or event.

Sur-vīve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURVIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SURVIVING.] [Fr. *survive*, from *sur* (Lat. *super*), above, beyond, and *vivre* (Lat. *vivere*), to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive; to live longer than.

Sur-vīve', *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live.

Sur-vīv'or, *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any thing.

Sur-vīv'or-shĭp, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor. **2.** (*Law.*) Right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

Sus-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *a.* **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected. **2.** *Specifically*, capacity for feeling or emotional excitement.

Syn. — Capability; sensibility; feeling; emotion.

Sus-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *suscipere*, to take up, to support, undertake, suffer, admit, from *sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence. **2.** Capable of impression; impressible; tender. **3.** Having nice sensibility.

Sus-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.

Sŭs'çep-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of admitting.

Sus-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *suscipiens*, p. pr. of *suscipere*, to take up, admit.] Receiving; admitting.

Sus-çĭp'i-ent, *n.* One who takes or admits.

Sus-pĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUSPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUSPECTING.] [Lat. *suspicere*, *suspectum*, from *sub*, under, and *specere*, to look, view.] **1.** To imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all. **2.** To imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof. **3.** To hold to be uncertain.

Syn. — To mistrust; distrust; surmise; doubt.

Sus-pĕct', *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion.

Sus-pĕct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suspected; open, or liable to, suspicion or distrust.

Sus-pĕct'ed-ness, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

Sus-pĕct'er, *n.* One who suspects.

Sus-pĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUSPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUSPENDING.] [Lat. *suspendere*, *suspensum*, fr. *sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang.] **1.** To attach to something above. **2.** To make to depend. **3.** To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding. **4.** To hold in a state undetermined. **5.** To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. **6.** To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.

Syn. — To hang; interrupt; delay; intermit; stay; hinder; debar.

Sus-pĕnd', *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; *especially*, to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements.

Sus-pĕnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, suspends. **2.** *pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces; gallowses.

Sus-pĕnse', *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. **2.** Cessation for a time; stop.

Sus-pĕn'sion, *n.* **1.** Act of suspending, or state of being suspended. **2.** *Especially*, temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, judgment, payment, punishment, &c. **3.** A conditional withholding, interruption, or delay.

Syn. — Delay; interruption; intermission; stop; withholding.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *a.* **1.** Suspended; hanging; depending. **2.** Fitted or serving to suspend; suspending.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *n.* That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; *specifically*, a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

Sus-pĭ'cion (-pĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *suspicio*. See SUSPECT.] Act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.

Syn. — Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs (-pĭsh'us), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Indicating suspicion or fear. **3.** Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion. **4.** Given to suspicion.

Syn. — Jealous; distrustful; mistrustful; doubtful; questionable. See JEALOUS.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs-ly (-pĭsh'us), *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs-ness (-pĭsh'us), *n.* Quality or state of being suspicious.

Sus-pīr'al, *n.* [From *suspire.*] **1.** A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. **2.** A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

Sŭs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* [See *infra.*] Act of sighing; a sigh.

Sus-pīre', *v. i.* [Lat. *suspirare*, to breathe out, to sigh, from *sub*, under, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

Sus-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUSTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUSTAINING.] [Lat. *sustinere*, from *sus*, fr. *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** To keep from falling; to bear. **2.** Hence, to keep from sinking in despondence. **3.** To maintain; to keep alive; to nourish. **4.** To aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve. **5.** To endure without failing or yielding. **6.** To suffer; to undergo. **7.** To allow the prosecution of; to sanction. **8.** To prove; to establish by evidence; to be conclusive of as evidence. **9.** (*Mus.*) To continue as the sound of notes through their whole length.

Syn. — To support; uphold; subsist; assist; relieve.

Sus-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sustained.

Sus-tāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sustains.

Sŭs'te-nançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *sustenance.* See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Act of sustaining; support; maintenance. **2.** That which supports life; food; provisions.

Sŭs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sustentatio*, from *sustentare*, to support, maintain, intens. form of *sustinere.* See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Preservation from falling; support. **2.** Use of food or provisions. **3.** Maintenance of life.

Sŭt'ler, *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, O. D. *soeteler*, a small trader, especially in camps, from *soetelen*, to undertake low offices; H. Ger. *sudeln*, to do dirty work, to sully, soil.] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, &c.

Sut-tee', *n.* [Skr. *satî*, f. of *sat*, existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *sat*, to be.] **1.** A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband. **2.** The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. [*India.*]

Sut-tee'ĭsm, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

Sŭt'tle (sŭt'tl), *n.* [From *subtle*, *subtile.*] (*Com.*) The weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed.

Sūt'ūr-al, *a.* Of, or relating to, a suture or seam.

Sūt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *sutura*, from *suere*, *sutum*, to sew or stitch.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the line along which two things or parts are sewed together, or are united so as to form a seam, or that which resembles one. **2.** (*Anat.*) The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

Sū'ze-rāin, *n.* A superior lord, to whom fealty is due.

Sū'ze-rain-ty, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, paramount, a lord paramount, from Fr. *sus*, above, over, Lat. *susum*, *sursum.* See SOVEREIGN.] Dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* [From the root of *sweep.*] **1.** A mop for cleaning floors, &c. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth.

Swab (swŏb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWABBING.] To clean with a mop or swab.

Swab'ber (swŏb'ber), *n.* **1.** One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck. **2.** An inferior officer on board of ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swad'dle (swŏd'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWADDLING.] [From the noun. See *infra.*] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant.

Swad'dle (swŏd'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *swædhil*, *swedhil*, *swedhel*, a bundle, from *swedhian*, to bind.] Clothes bound tight round the body.

Swad'dling-bănd, } *n.* A band or cloth wrapped
Swad'dling-clŏth, } round an infant, especially round a new-born infant.

Swăg, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGING.] [Prov. Eng. *swag*, to hang loose and heavy, to swing about, allied to Ger. *schwanken*, to totter, to reel, from *schwingen*, Eng. *swing*.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

Swăge, *n.* A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals, for shaping their work.

Swāge, *v. t.* To shape by means of a swage; to fashion, as a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

Swăg'ger, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGERING.] [Cf. A.-S. *swêgan*, to make a noise, to rattle, *swegian*, to prevail.] To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully.

Swăg'ger, *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

Swăg'ger-er, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boaster.

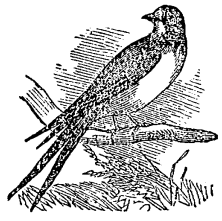
Swăg'gy, *a.* Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

Swāin, *n.* [A.-S. *swân*, O. H. Ger. *suein*, Icel. *sveina*.] A rustic; *especially*, a country gallant or lover.

Swāle, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgail*, a shade, a shadow.] An interval or vale; a tract of low, and usually wet land. [*Local, Amer.*]

Swāle, *v. t.* & *i.* To waste; to sweal. See SWEAL.

Swal'lōw, *n.* [A.-S. *swalewe*, *swealwe*, O. H. Ger. *sualawa*, Icel. *svala*.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird with long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet.



Swallow.

Swal'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWALLOWING.] [A.-S. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, O. H. Ger. *suelahan*, *suelhan*, Icel. *svelgja*, *svelgr*, O. Ger. *schwalg*, the throat, gullet.] **1.** To take into the stomach. **2.** To draw into an abyss or gulf. **3.** To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple. **4.** To appropriate. **5.** To occupy; to employ. **6.** To seize and waste; to exhaust. **7.** To retract; to recant.

Syn. — To absorb; imbibe; ingulf; engross; consume.

Swal'lōw, *n.* **1.** The gullet or esophagus; the throat. **2.** As much as is, or can be, swallowed at once.

Swal'low-tāiled, *a.* Like a swallow's tail in form, having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.

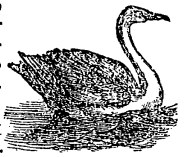
Swăm, *imp.* of *swim*. See SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Allied to *sump*, from the root of *swim*.] Low ground filled with water; land wet and spongy, but not usually covered with water.

Swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAMPING.] **1.** To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp. **2.** (*Naut.*) To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water. **3.** To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

Swamp'y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan, *n.* [A.-S. *swan*, O. H. Ger. *suan*, Icel. *svanr*.] (*Ornith.*) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsomer, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger.



Swan.

Swan's'-down, *n.* A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

Swan'-skĭn, *n.* A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAPPED (swŏpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAPPING.] [O. & Prov. Eng., to strike; Ger. *schwappen*. Cf. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; to barter; to swop. [*Colloq.*]

Swap (swŏp), *n.* An exchange; barter. [*Colloq.*]

Swărd, *n.* [A.-S. *sweard*, Icel. *svörðr*.] The grassy surface of land; turf.

Swărd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWARDING.] To cover with sward.

Swâre, *imp.* of *swear*. [*Obs.*] See SWEAR.

Swarm, *n.* [A.-S. *swearm*, O. H. Ger. *swarm*, Icel. *svarmr*, from the root of Ger. *schwirren*, to make a sharp, shrill, or piercing noise, Skr. *svar*, to sound.] **1.** A large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion. **2.** *Specifically*, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. **3.** Hence, any great number or multitude.

Swarm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWARMING.] **1.** To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together. **3.** To be crowded; to be thronged. **4.** To abound; to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects. **5.** [Allied to *worm*.] To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart, } *a.* [A.-S. *sweart*, Goth. *svarts*, Icel. *svartr*,
Swărth, } O. H. Ger. *swarz*.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

Swărth'i-ly, *adv.* In a swarthy manner; with a tawny hue; duskily.

Swărth'i-ness, *n.* The state of being swarthy.

Swărth'y, *a.* [*compar.* SWARTHIER; *superl.* SWARTHIEST. [From *swarth* or *swart*.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; black or tawny.

Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A swaggering fellow. **2.** [From *wash*, with *s* prefixed.] Impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water. **3.** A narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. [*Local, Amer.*]

Swash, *v. i.* [Sw. *svassa*, to bully, to rodomontade, Ger. *schwatzen*, to talk, prattle, prate.] **1.** To bluster; to make a great noise. **2.** [See *supra*, n., 2.] To dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash.

Swath (swawth), *n.* [A.-S. *swadhu*.] **1.** A band or fillet. **2.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **3.** The whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

Swāthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWATHING.] [A.-S. *swedhian*, to bind. Cf SWADDLE.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers.

Swāthe, *n.* A bandage.

Swāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAYING.] [Prov. Eng. *sweg*, *sweigh*, *sway*, to swing, incline, Icel. *sveigia*, L. Ger. *swâjen*, to be turned by the wind, A.-S. *swêgian*, to prevail. Cf. SWAG.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand. **2.** To influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force. **3.** To cause to incline to one side. **4.** (*Naut.*) To hoist; to raise.

Syn. — To bias; rule; govern; direct; influence; swing; move; wave.

Swāy, *v. i.* **1.** To bear rule; to govern. **2.** To have weight or influence. **3.** To be drawn to one side by weight.

Swāy, *n.* **1.** Power exerted in governing. **2.** Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side. **3.** Preponderation. **4.** Swing or sweep of a weapon.

Syn. — Rule; dominion; power; empire; control; influence; direction; preponderance; ascendency.

Swēal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEALING.] [A.-S. *swêlan*, to burn slowly and without a flame, O. H. Ger. *suelan*, *suelên*, *swillên*, Icel. *svala*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle.

Sweâr (4), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE (formerly SWARE); *p. p.* SWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEARING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swerian*, Goth. *svaran*, Icel. *sverja*, allied to A.-S. *swarian*, to affirm, to answer, Icel. *svara*, to answer, q. v.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. **2.** (*Law.*) To give evidence on oath. **3.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely.

Sweâr, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. **2.** (*Law.*) To cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to. **3.** To declare or charge upon oath.

Sweâr'er, *n.* One who swears; *especially*, one who uses profane language.

Swĕat, *n.* [A.-S. *swât*, Icel. *sveiti*, O. H. Ger. *sweiz*, allied to Skr. *svêdas*, Lat. *sudor*, Gr. ἱδρώς.] **1.** The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal. **2.** State of one who sweats; hence, labor; toil; drudgery. **3.** Moisture issuing from any substance.

Swĕat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEAT, or SWEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEATING.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. **2.** To toil; to labor; to drudge. **3.** To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

Swĕat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. **2.** To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

Swĕat'er, *n.* One who sweats. [sweat.

Swĕat'i-ness, *n.* State of being sweaty, or moist with

Swĕat'y, *a.* [*compar.* SWEATIER; *superl.* SWEATIEST.] **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting of sweat. **3.** Laborious; toilsome; difficult.

Swēd'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Sweden.

Swēd'ish, *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEEPING.] [A.-S. *swâpan*, Icel. *sopa*, Goth. *sveipan*.] **1.** To brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt. **2.** To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke, or force, or by flowing on the earth. **3.** To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. **4.** To move over in strides or with a train. **5.** To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion. **6.** To strike with a long stroke. **7.** (*Naut.*) To draw or drag over. **8.** To pass rapidly over, as with the eye or other instrument of observation.

Sweep, *v. i.* **1.** To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing. **2.** To pass over or brush along with celerity and force. **3.** To pass with pomp. **4.** To move with a long reach. **5.** To include or comprehend many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion.

Sweep, *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping. **2.** Compass of a stroke. **3.** Compass of any turning body or motion. **4.** Compass of any thing flowing or brushing. **5.** Violent and general destruction. **6.** Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear. **7.** One who sweeps; a sweeper. **8.** The pole moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well.

Sweep'er, *n.* One who sweeps; a sweep. [bish.

Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rub-

Sweep'stākes, *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1.** The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race. **2.** One who wins all.

Sweep'y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

Sweet, *a.* [*compar.* SWEETER; *superl.* SWEETEST.] [A.-S. *swête*, Goth. *sutis*, for *svotis*, Icel. *sötr*, allied to Lat. *suâvis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svâdu*, from *svad*, *svâd*, to be of a sweet taste, to taste.] **1.** Having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar. **2.** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. **3.** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious. **4.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. **5.** Fresh; not salt. **6.** Not changed from a sound or wholesome state. **7.** Mild; soft; gentle.

Syn. — Sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious.

Sweet, *n.* **1.** That which is sweet to the taste; — used chiefly in the plural. **2.** That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. **3.** That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind. **4.** A darling; — a term of endearment.

Sweet'-brĕad, *n.* The pancreas of an animal, used for food.

Sweet'-brī'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

Sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEETENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEETENING.] **1.** To make sweet to the taste. **2.** To make pleasing to the mind. **3.** To make mild or kind. **4.** To make less painful. **5.** To increase the agreeable qualities of. **6.** To make delicate. **7.** To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter. **8.** To make warm and fertile. **9.** To restore to purity.

Sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet.

Sweet'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens.

Sweet'-fĕrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small North American shrub, having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves.

Sweet'heärt, *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; — a word of endearment.

Sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

Sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully.

Sweet'mēat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

Sweet'ness, *n.* Quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as, gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness.

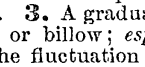
Sweet'-oil, *n.* Olive-oil.

Sweet'-po-tā'to, *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant and its sweetish starchy tubers, which are much used for food.

Sweet'-wĭll'iam, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pink of many varieties.

Swĕll, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED; *p. p.* SWELLED (SWOLLEN, or SWOLN, is less usual); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELLING.] [A.-S. *swellan*, *swillan*, Icel. *svella*.] **1.** To grow larger by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. **2.** To increase in size or extent by any addition. **3.** To rise or be driven into waves or billows. **4.** To be puffed up or bloated. **5.** To be inflated; to belly. **6.** To be turgid or bombastic. **7.** To bulge out. **8.** To be elated; to rise into arrogance. **9.** To grow upon the view. **10.** To become larger in amount. **11.** To act in a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant manner; to strut.

Swĕll, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of. **2.** To aggravate; to heighten. **3.** To raise to arrogance. **4.** (*Mus.*) To augment in force or loudness, as the sound of a note.

Swĕll, *n.* **1.** Act of swelling. **2.** Gradual increase; as, (*a.*) Augmentation in bulk. (*b.*) Elevation; rise; — said of height. (*c.*) Force; intensity; power; — said of sound. (*d.*) Increase of power in style, or increase of rhetorical force. **3.** A gradual ascent or elevation of land. **4.** A wave or billow; *especially*, a succession of large waves. **5.** The fluctuation of the sea after a storm. **6.** (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; — generally indicated thus  . **7.** A showy, dashing, boastful person.

Swĕll'ing, *n.* **1.** Protuberance; prominence. **2.** A tumor. **3.** A rising or enlargement by passion.

Swĕll'-mŏb, *n.* Well-dressed thieves, taken collectively.

Swĕlt'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELTERING.] [A.-S. *sweltan*, Goth. *sviltan*, *gasviltan*, to perish, Icel. *svelta*, to hunger.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

Swĕlt'er, *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

Swĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sweep*. See SWEEP.

Swĕrve, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWERVING.] [L. Ger. *swarven*, D. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, M. H. Ger. *swerben*, to be whirled, to wander, O. H. Ger. *suerban*, Goth. *svairban*, to wipe. Cf. SWARM.] **1.** To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate. **2.** To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

Swĭft, *a.* [*compar.* SWIFTER; *superl.* SWIFTEST.] [A.-S. *swift*, from *swîfan*, to move quickly, to whirl, to wander, Icel. *svîfa*, to be moved, O. H. Ger. *sueibôn*, to wave, hover. Cf. SWEEP.] **1.** Moving with celerity or velocity. **2.** Ready; prompt. **3.** Coming without delay.

Syn. — Quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; expeditious.

Swĭft, *n.* **1.** A reel, for winding yarn, thread, &c.; — chiefly in the plural. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill and very long wings. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The common newt or eft; a species of lizard.

Swĭft'ly, *adv.* In a swift manner; with celerity.

Swĭft'ness, *n.* State or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity.

Swĭg, *v. t.* & *i.* [A.-S. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour.] To drink by large draughts. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Swĭg, *n.* A large draught. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Swĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWILLING.] [A.-S. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour; *swilian*, to wash.] To drink grossly or greedily.

Swĭll, *v. i.* To drink greedily or swinishly; to drink to excess.

Swĭll, *n.* **1.** Large draughts of liquor. **2.** The wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

Swĭll'er, *n.* One who swills, or drinks voraciously.

Swĭm, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWIMMING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swimman*, Icel. *svema*.] **1.** To be supported in water or other fluid; to float. **2.** To move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins. **3.** To be borne along by a current. **4.** To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. **5.** To be dizzy or vertiginous. **6.** To be overflowed or drenched. **7.** To abound; to have abundance.

Swĭm, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move over, or on, by swimming. **2.** To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim. **3.** To cause or compel to swim; to make to float.

Swĭm, *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming. **2.** The time or distance one swims, or can swim. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish; the sound.

Swĭm'mer, *n.* One who swims.

Swĭm'ming-ly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; hence, successfully.

Swĭn'dle (swĭn'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINDLING.] [N. H. Ger. *schwindeln*, to

be dizzy or giddy, to cheat, from *schwindel*, dizziness, giddiness, from *schwinden*, to vanish, to dwindle.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

Swĭn'dle, *n.* Act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition.

Swĭn'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

Syn. — Sharper. — One who obtains money or goods under false pretenses is a *swindler;* one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards, or staking what he can not pay, is a *sharper.*

Swīne, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swîn*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *svein*, Pol. *swinia.*] (*Zoöl.*) A well-known pachydermatous animal; a hog; a pig. The male is called *boar*, and the female *sow.*

Swīne'-hērd, *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swīne'-pŏx, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.

Swĭng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINGING.] [A.-S. *swingan*, *swengan*, O. H. Ger. *swingan.*] **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. **2.** To practice swinging. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To move or float. (*b.*) To turn round an anchor. **4.** To be hanged. [*Colloq.*]

Swĭng, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to wave, or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air. **2.** To move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish.

Swĭng, *n.* **1.** Act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation. **2.** Motion from one side to the other. **3.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which any thing may swing. **4.** Influence or power of a body put in motion. **5.** Free course; unrestrained liberty or license; tendency.

Swĭnge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [A.-S. *swingan*, to swing, whip] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.

Swĭnge'ing (swĭnj'ing), *a.* Huge; very large. [*Vulgar.*]

Swĭn'gel (swĭng'gl), *n.* [A.-S. *svingel*, *svingele*, whip, scourge. See SWING.] That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; swiple.

Swĭng'er, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

Swĭn'gle (swĭng'gl), *v. t.* [From *swing;* A.-S. *swinglung*, a whipping, from *swinglan*, *swingelian*, to whip.] **1.** To clean as flax, by beating it with a swingle. **2.** To cut off the tops of, without pulling up the roots; — said of weeds.

Swĭn'gle, *n.* [See SWINGLE, *v. t.*] A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

Swĭn'gle-tree, *n.* A whiffle-tree. See SINGLE-TREE.

Swĭng'-tree, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingle-tree.

Swĭn'ish, *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal.

Swīpe, *n.* A sweep. See SWEEP.

Swĭp'le (swĭp'l), *n.* That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

Swĭrl, *n.* [Icel. *swirra*, to whirl.] An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration.

Swĭss, *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

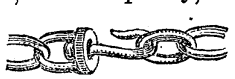
Swĭss, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Switzerland.

Swĭtch, *n.* [From *swing*, *swinge.*] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** (*Railways.*) A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another.

Swĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWITCHED (swicht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWITCHING.] **1.** To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. **2.** To turn from one railway track to another; to transfer by a switch.

Swĭtch'man, *n.; pl.* SWĬTCH'MEN. One who tends a switch on a railway.

Swĭv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *swîfan*, to move quickly, to revolve, Icel. *sveifla*, to whirl, shake. Cf. SWIFT.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck. **2.** (*Mil.*) A small cannon fixed in a swivel, or in a socket, or turning on a pivot.



Swivel and chain.

Swĭv'el (swĭv'l), *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Swŏb, *n.* & *v.* The same as *swab.* See SWAB.

Swōllen (swōln, 58), **Swōln**, } *p. p.* of *swell;* — irregular and less common than *swelled.*

Swōon, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWOONING.] [A.-S. *swunan*, *âswunan*, to fail in intellect, allied to *swânian*, *âswânian*, to faint, *svîma*, vertigo, failure.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint.

Swōon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swōop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWOOPED (swōopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWOOPING.] [Allied to *sweep.*] **1.** To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing. **2.** To catch up with a sweep.

Swōop, *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop.

Swōop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

Swŏp, *v. t.* The same as *swap.* See SWAP.

Swōrd (sōrd), *n.* [A.-S. *sweord*, *sword*, Icel. *sverd*, O. H. Ger. *swert.*] **1.** An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting. **2.** Hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power. **3.** Destruction in battle. **4.** The military power of a country.

Swōrd'-bĕlt (sōrd'-), *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by.

Swōrd'ed (sōrd'ed), *a.* Girded with a sword.

Swōrd'-fĭsh (sōrd'-), *n.* (*Ichth.*) A large fish, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.

Sword-fish.

Swōrd'-knŏt (sōrd'nŏt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swōrd'-plāy'er (sōrd'-), *n.* A fencer; a gladiator.

Swōrdş'man (sōrdz'-), *n.; pl.* SWŌRDŞ'MEN. **1.** A soldier; a fighting man. **2.** One skilled in the use of the sword.

Swōre, *imp.* of *swear.* See SWEAR.

Swōrn, *p. p.* or *p. a.* from *swear.* See SWEAR.

Swound, *n.* A swoon. [*Rare.*]

Swŭm, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *swim.* See SWIM.

Swŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *swing.* See SWING.

Sȳb'a-rīte, *n.* [From Lat. *Sybaris*, Gr. Συβαρίς, a city in Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sȳb'a-rĭt'ic, **Sȳb'a-rĭt'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Sybarites; luxurious; wanton.

Sȳc'a-mīne, *n.* [Lat. *sycaminus*, Gr. συκάμινος.] The mulberry-tree.

Sȳc'a-mōre, *n.* [Lat. *sycamorus*, Gr. συκομόρος, the fig-mulberry, from σῦκον, a fig, and μόρον, the black mulberry; Heb. *sik'mâh.*] (*Bot.*) A large tree allied to the common fig. It is found in Egypt and Syria.

Sycamore.

☞ In America, the plane tree, or buttonwood, is often called by this name. In England, the name is given to a large maple.

Sȳ-çee', **Sȳ-çee'-sĭl'ver**, } *n.* Silver in the form of small masses, lumps, or ingots, and used as a currency. [*China.*]

Sȳc'o-phan-çy, *n.* Character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, obsequious flattery; servility.

Sȳc'o-phant, *n.* [Lat. *sycophanta*, Gr. συκοφάντης, fr. σῦκον, a fig, and φαίνειν, to show.] **1.** Originally, an informer in Athens, who sought favor by denouncing those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law. **2.** Hence, a base parasite; a mean flatterer; *especially*, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Sȳc'o-phănt'ic, **Sȳc'o-phănt'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Sȳ'e-nīte, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, taking its name from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, where it is found. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende in the place of mica.

Sȳ'e-nĭt'ic, *a.* Relating to, or like, syenite.

Syl-lăb'ic, **Syl-lăb'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.

Syl-lăb'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

Syl-lăb'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLABICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLABICATING.] To form into syllables; to syllabify.

Syl-lăb'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act or method of dividing words into syllables.

Syl-lăb'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Same as SYLLABICATION, q. v.

Syl-lăb'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLABIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLABIFYING.] To form or divide into syllables.

Sȳl'la-ble, *n.* [Lat. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή, that which is held together, a syllable, from συλλαμβάνειν, to take together, from σύν, with, and λαμβάνειν, to take.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from

the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. [See Prin. of Pron. § 129.] **3.** A small part of a sentence or discourse; a particle.

Sŷl'la-bŭb, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk.

Sŷl'la-bŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* SŶL'LA-BUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* ***SŶL'LA-BĪ.*** [Lat., from the same source as *syllable.*] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl-lĕp'sis, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking together, from *συλλαμβάνειν.* See SYLLABLE.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time. **2.** (*Gram.*) The agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree in gender, number, &c.

Syl-lĕp'tic, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing,
Syl-lĕp'tic-al, } syllepsis.

Sŷl'lo-ģĭsm, *n.* [Lat. *syllogismus*, Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, from *συλλογίζεσθαι*, to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, from *σύν*, with, together, and *λογίζεσθαι*, to reckon, to conclude by reasoning.] (*Logic.*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion.*

Sŷl'lo-ģĭs'tic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a syllogism;
Sŷl'lo-ģĭs'tic-al, } consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

Sŷl'lo-ģĭs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

Sŷl'lo-ģīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLOGIZING.] To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph, *n.* [From Gr. *σίλφη*, a kind of grub, beetle, or moth.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy.

Sylph'id, *n.* A little sylph; a young sylph.

Sŷl'vȧ, *n.*; *pl.* ***SŶL'VÆ.*** [Lat. *sylva, silva.*] **1.** The forest trees of any region or country. **2.** (*Bot.*) A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. **3.** (*Poet.*) A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.

Sŷl'van, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a sylva; forest-like; hence, also, rural; rustic. **2.** Abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

Sŷl'van, *n.* [Lat. *Sylvanus*, from *sylva*, a wood or forest.] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

Sym'bol, *n.* [Lat. *symbolus, symbolum*, Gr. *σύμβολον*, sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. *συμβάλλειν*, to throw or put together, to compare, from *σύν*, with, and *βάλλειν*, to throw.] **1.** The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things. **2.** A letter or character which is significant. **3.** (*Math.*) Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation.

Syn. — Emblem; figure; type; representation.

Sym-bŏl'ic, *n.* (*Theol.*) That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds.

Sym-bŏl'ic, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature
Sym-bŏl'ic-al, } of, a symbol; representative.

Sym-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a symbolical manner; by signs; typically.

Sym-bŏl'ics, *n. sing.* The same as SYMBOLIC, q. v.

Sym'bol-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A system of symbols or representations. **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining together of parts or ingredients. **3.** (*Theol.*) The science of creeds; symbolic. [in properties.

Sym'bol-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of symbolizing; resemblance

Sym'bol-īze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMBOLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMBOLIZING.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

Sym'bol-īze, *v. t.* **1.** To make to agree in properties or qualities. **2.** To make representative of something. **3.** To represent by a symbol.

Sym-bŏl'o-ģy, *n.* [For *symbolology*, from Gr. *σύμβολον*, symbol, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols.

Sym-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts. **2.** (*Math.*) Having corresponding parts or relations.

Sym-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner.

Sym'me-trīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMMETRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMMETRIZING.] To reduce to symmetry.

Sym'me-try, *n.* [Lat. *symmetria*, Gr. *συμμετρία*, from *σύν*, with, together, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.

Sym'pa-thĕt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Inclined to or exhibiting
Sym'pa-thĕt'ic-al, } sympathy. **2.** (*Med.*) Produced by sympathy.

Sym'pa-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With or by sympathy.

Sym'pa-thīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMPATHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMPATHIZING.] **1.** To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain. **2.** To feel in consequence of what another feels.

Sym'pa-thy, *n.* [Lat. *sympathia*, Gr. *συμπάθεια*, from *σύν*, with, and *πάθος*, suffering, passion, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. **3.** Pity; commiseration. **4.** (*Med.*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another.

Syn. — Pity; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; tenderness; condolence; agreement. — *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief. This term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration.* In this case it is commonly followed by *for*; as, to feel *sympathy* for a friend when we see him distressed. The verb *sympathize* is followed by *with*; as, to *sympathize* with a friend in his distresses or enjoyments. See PITY.

Sym-phō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sym'pho-ny, *n.* [Lat. *symphonia*, Gr. *συμφωνία*, from *σύν*, with, and *φωνή*, a sound, the voice.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements. (*b.*) An instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course of, a vocal composition.

Sym'phy-sĭs, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *σύμφυσις*, fr. *συμφύειν*, to grow together, from *σύν*, with, and *φύειν*, to grow.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Union of bones by cartilage. (*b.*) Union or coalescence of parts previously separate. (*c.*) Insertion of different parts, as tendons.

Sym-pō'si-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *symposiacus*, Gr. *συμποσίακος*. See SYMPOSIUM.] Of, or pertaining to, drinking together and merry-making. [*Rare.*]

Sym-pō'si-ăc, *n.* A conference or conversation, as of philosophers at a banquet.

Sym-pō'si-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* ***SYM-PŌ'SI-Ȧ.*** [Lat.; Gr. *συμπόσιον*, from *συμπίνειν*, to drink together, from *σύν*, with, and *πίνειν*, to drink.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

Sŷmp'tom (84), *n.* [Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, from *συμπίπτειν*, to fall together, from *σύν*, with, and *πίπτειν*, to fall, *πτῶμα*, a fall.] **1.** (*Med.*) A perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. **2.** That which indicates the existence of something else.

Syn. — Mark; note; sign; token; indication.

Sŷmp'tom-ăt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, symp-
Sŷmp'tom-ăt'ic-al, } toms; indicating the existence of something else. **2.** According to symptoms.

Sŷmp'tom-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of symptoms.

Syn-ær'e-sĭs, } *n.* [Gr. *συναίρεσις*, a taking or drawing
Syn-ĕr'e-sĭs, } together, from *συναιρεῖν*, to take together, from *σύν*, with, and *αἱρεῖν*, to take with the hand, to grasp.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable.

Sŷn'a-gŏģ'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a synagogue.

Sŷn'a-gŏgue, *n.* [Lat. *synagoga*, Gr. *συναγωγή*, an assembly, fr. *συνάγειν*, to bring together, fr. *σύν*, with, and *ἄγειν*, to lead.] **1.** A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship. **2.** A Jewish place of worship.

Sŷn'a-lē'phȧ, *n.* [Gr. *συναλοιφή*, a melting together, from *συναλείφειν*, to melt together, from *σύν*, with, together, and *ἀλείφειν*, to besmear, anoint.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong.

Sŷn'a-lœ'pha, *n.* See SYNALEPHA.

Sŷn'ar-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, a being jointed together, from *συναρθροῦν*, to link or join together, from *σύν*, with, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) Union of bones without motion.

Sŷn'chro-nal (sĭŋk'ro-), } *a.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.]
Syn-chrŏn'ic-al, } Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Sy̆n'chro-nĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, from *συγχρονίζειν*, to be contemporary with, from *σύγχρονος*, synchronous.] **1.** Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. **2.** The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.

Sy̆n'chro-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNCHRONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNCHRONIZING.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. [multaneous.

Sy̆n'chro-nŏŭs, *a.* Happening at the same time; si-

Sy̆n'co-pāte (sĭnk'o-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNCOPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNCOPATING.] [L. Lat. *syncopare, syncopatum*. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle. **2.** (*Mus.*) To commence, as a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continue into the following unaccented part.

Sy̆n'co-pā'tion, *n.* **1.** Contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable, from the middle. **2.** (*Mus.*) Performance of a passage by syncopating the notes.

Sy̆n'cō-pe, *n.* [Lat. *syncope, syncopa*, Gr. *συγκοπή*, from *συγκόπτειν*, to beat together, to weary, from *σύν*, with, and *κόπτειν*, to strike, cut off.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Same as SYNCOPATION, q. v. **2.** (*Gram.*) An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word. **3.** (*Med.*) A fainting or swooning.

Sy̆n'cre-tĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, from *συγκρητίζειν*, to make two parties join against a third, from *σύν*, with, together, and *κρητίζειν*, to behave like a Cretan, *i. e.*, to lie.] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other.

Sy̆n'dic, *n.* [Lat. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate, from *σύν*, with, and *δίκη*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others.

Sy̆n'dro-me, *n.* [Gr. *συνδρομή*, from *σύν*, with, and *δρόμος*, a course, a running.] (*Med.*) The concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

Syn-ĕc'do-che, *n.* [Lat. *synecdoche*, Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι*, to receive jointly, from *σύν*, with, and *ἐκδέχεσθαι*, to receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Sy̆n'ec-dŏch'ic-al (-dŏk'-), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. [ner.

Sy̆n'ec-dŏch'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synecdochical man-

Sy̆n'od, *n.* [Lat. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος*, a meeting, from *σύν*, with, and *ὁδός*, a way.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. **2.** A meeting, convention, or council.

Syn-ŏd'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a synod;
Syn-ŏd'ic-al, } transacted in a synod. **2.** (*Astron.*) Pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions.

Sy̆n-ŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synodical manner; by the authority of a synod.

Sy̆n'o-nym, *n.* [See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words in the same language which are the precise equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confounded together.

Sy̆n'o-nym'ic, *n.* (*Gram.*) The science, or the scientific treatment, of synonymous words.

Syn-ŏn'y-mĭst, *n.* One who collects and explains synonymous words.

Syn-ŏn'y-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNONYMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNONYMIZING.] To express in different words of the same meaning.

Syn-ŏn'y-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*, from *σύν*, with, together, and *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, name.] Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonyms.

Syn.—Identical; interchangeable.—If no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language. But the term more properly denotes that the words in question approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably. 1. Words may thus coincide in *certain* connections, and so be interchanged, when they cannot be interchanged in other connections: thus we may speak either of *strength* of mind or of *force* of mind, but we say the *force* (not *strength*) of gravitation. 2. Two words may differ slightly, but this difference may be unimportant to the speaker's object, so that he may freely interchange them; thus it makes but little difference, in most cases, whether we speak of a man's having *secured* his object or having *attained* his object. For these and other causes we have numerous words which may, in many cases or connections, be used interchangeably, and these are properly called *synonyms*.

Syn-ŏn'y-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

Syn-ŏn'y-my, *n.* **1.** Quality of being synonymous. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

Syn-ŏp'sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* SYN-ŎP'SĒS. [Lat., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*, from *σύν*, with, together, and *ὄψις*, a sight, view.] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole.

Syn.—Conspectus; abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract. See ABRIDGMENT.

Syn-ŏp'tic, } *a.* Affording a general view of the whole,
Syn-ŏp'tic-al, } or of the principal parts of a thing.
Syn-ŏp'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

Syn-ō'vi-a, *n.* [From Gr. *σύν*, with, and Lat. *ovum*, Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg.] (*Anat.*) A fluid secreted within the synovial capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter.

Syn-ō'vi-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the synovia, or lubricating fluid of the joints.

Syn-tăc'tic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, syntax; ac-
Syn-tăc'tic-al, } cording to the rules of syntax.

Sy̆n'tax, *n.* [N. Lat. *syntaxis*. Gr. *σύνταξις*, fr. *συντάσσειν*, to put together in order, from *σύν*, with, and *τάσσειν*, to put in order.] (*Gram.*) The construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

Sy̆n'the-sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* SY̆N'THE-SĒS. [Lat., fr. Gr. *σύνθεσις*, from *συντιθέναι*, to place or put together, from *σύν*, with, and *τιθέναι*, to place, *θέσις*, a placing.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together **2.** (*Chem.*) The uniting of elements to form a compound. **3.** (*Logic.*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole.

Syn-thĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting
Syn-thĕt'ic-al, } in synthesis or composition.
Syn-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis.

Sy̆ph'i-lĭs, *n.* [From *Syphilus*, a shepherd in a Latin poem "*Syphilus*, sive morbus Gallicus," published in 1530; from Gr. *σῦς*, hog, swine, and *φίλος*, dear, loving.] (*Med.*) An infectious venereal disease.

Sy̆ph'i-lĭt'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, syphilis; infected with syphilis.

Sī'phon, *n.* The same as SIPHON, q. v.

Sī'ren, *n.* The same as *siren*. See SIREN.

Sy̆r'i-ăc, *n.* The language of Syria; *especially*, the ancient language of that country. [language.

Sy̆r'i-ăc, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Syria, or its

Sy-rĭn'gă, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *σῦριγξ, σῦριγγος*, a pipe, tube.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the lilac.

☞ The mock orange is popularly so called because its stems were formerly used as pipe-stems.

Sy̆r'inge, *n.* [From Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe or tube. Cf. *supra.*] A tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid, which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, &c.

Sy̆r'inge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYRINGING.] **1.** To inject by means of a syringe. **2.** To wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

Sy̆r'in-gŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe or tube, a hollow sore, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for the fistula.

Syr'tis (sẽr'-), *n.* [Lat. *syrtis*, Gr. *σῦρτις*, from *σῦρειν*, to draw along.] A quicksand.

Syr'up, *n.* See SIRUP, the preferable, but perhaps less usual, orthography.

Sy̆s'tem, *n.* [Lat. *systema*, Gr. *σύστημα*, from *συνιστάναι*, to place together.] **1.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific. **2.** Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe. **3.** Regular method or order. **4.** (*Mus.*) An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals. **5.** (*Physiol.*) The totality of parts in the body, performing the same, or an analogous or a connected function; hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole.

Sy̆s'tem-ăt'ic, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, system;
Sy̆s'tem-ăt'ic-al, } consisting in system; methodical. **2.** Proceeding according to system or regular method.

Sy̆s'tem-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematical manner.

Sy̆s'tem-a-tĭst, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

Sy̆s'tem-a-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYSTEMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYSTEMATIZING.] To reduce to system; to arrange methodically.

Sȳs'tem-a-tīz'er, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to system.

Sȳs'tem-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYSTEMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYSTEMIZING.] To reduce to system; to systematize.

Sȳs'tem-īz'er, *n.* One who systemizes; a systematizer.

Sȳs'to-le, *n.* [Gr. συστολή, from συστέλλειν, to contract, from σύν, with, and στέλλειν, to set, place.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

Sȳs'tȳle, *n.* [Gr. σύστυλος, from σύν, with, and στῦλος, a column.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart. (*b.*) A temple, or other edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

Sȳz'y-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *syzygia*, Gr. συζυγία, union, from συζευγνύναι, to yoke together, fr. σύν, with, and ζευγνύναι, to yoke.] (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly used in the plural.

T.

T (te), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, allied to both *D* and *N*, all three of these letters being dental elements. When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; surd or whispered, as in *think*, and sonant or vocal, as in *that*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 96 — 100.

To suit or *fit to a T*, to suit exactly; to answer perfectly; — perhaps so used with reference to a carpenter's T-square.

Tăb, *n.* A border of lace, resembling in form and position the border of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.

Tăb'ard, *n.* [W. *tabar*, L. Gr. ταμπάριον, L. Lat. *tabardus*, *tabardum*, *tabarrus*.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn over the armor, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward.

Tăb'ard-er, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

Tăb'a-sheer', *n.* [Cf. Per. *tabshîr*, clay.] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, consisting chiefly of pure silex. It is used in the East Indies as a medicine.

Tăb'by, *a.* [See the noun.] **1.** Having a wavy or watered appearance. **2.** Brinded; brindled; diversified in color.

Tăb'by, *n.* [From Per. *utâbî*, a kind of rich, undulated silk.] **1.** A kind of waved silk, usually watered. **2.** A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, and water, forming a kind of artificial rock. **3.** A cat of a tabby color.

Tăb'by, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABBIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TABBYING.] To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering.

Tăb'e-făc'tion, *n.* A wasting away by disease.

Tăb'e-fȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TABEFYING.] [Lat. *tabefacere*, from *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facere*, to make.] To waste gradually; to lose flesh.

Tăb'er-na-cle, *n.* [Lat. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, from the root of *tabula*, a board.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation; a tent. **2.** A portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship. **3.** Hence, the Jewish temple; and, more rarely any other place of worship. **4.** Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing was deposited or kept.

Feast of Tabernacles, a Jewish festival lasting seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness.

Tăb'er-na-cle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABERNACLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* TABERNACLING.] To dwell or reside for a time.

Tăb'er-năc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a tabernacle, or to the Jewish tabernacle.

Tā'bēs, *n.* [Lat., from *tabere*, to waste away.] (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms.

Tăb'id, *a.* [Lat. *tabidus*. See TABES.] Relating to, or wasted by, tabes.

Tăb'id-ness, *n.* The state of being wasted by tabes.

Tăb'la-tūre (53), *n.* [From Lat. *tabula*, a board, a tablet.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A painting on a wall and ceiling; hence, a picture in general. **2.** (*Mus.*) An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters instead of notes.

Tā'ble, *n.* [From Lat. *tabula*, a board, tablet, a painting.] **1.** A smooth, flat surface like the side of a board; a thin, flat, smooth piece of any thing. **2.** Hence, a slab, leaf, or flat superficies, of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is cut or written; a tablet; hence, sometimes, a memorandum-book. **3.** That which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing; sometimes, a painting. **4.** Hence, in a great variety of applications, a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; the presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; an index. **5.** An article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon. **6.** Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare. **7.** The company assembled round a table.

The Lord's Table, the communion of the Lord's Supper. — *To lay on the table* (*Parliamentary Usage.*), to lay, as a report, motion, and the like, on the table of the presiding officer, — that is, to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of. — *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.

Tā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TABLING.] **1.** To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. **2.** (*Carp.*) To scarf. **3.** (*Parliamentary Usage.*) To lay on the table, that is, to postpone the consideration of, till called for, or indefinitely, by a formal vote. **4.** (*Presbyterian Church.*) To enter upon the docket.

Tableau (tab-lō'), *n.; pl.* ***TABLEAUX'*** (tab-lōz'). [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*, a painting. See TABLE.] A striking and vivid representation; *especially*, the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and perfectly still.

Tā'ble-beer, *n.* Beer for the table, or for common use.

Tā'ble-bo͝ok (27), *n.* A memorandum-book; a tablet.

Tā'ble-clo͝th, *n.* A cloth for covering a table.

Table-d'hôte (tăbl-dōt), *n.* [Fr., literally table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a French hotel; an ordinary.

Tā'ble-lănd (109), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

Tā'ble-spo͞on, *n.* One of the larger or largest spoons used at the table.

Tā'ble-spo͞on'fụl, *n.; pl.* TĀ'BLE-SPO͞ON'FỤLS. As much as a table-spoon will hold.

Tăb'let, *n.* [Diminutive of *table*.] **1.** A small table or flat surface. **2.** A small, flat piece of any thing on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave. **3.** *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum-book. **4.** (*Med.*) A solid kind of confection, commonly made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge* and *troche*.

Tā'ble-mēals, *n.* Conversation at table, or at meals.

Tā'ble-tĭp'ping, **Tā'ble-tûrn'ing**, *n.* Certain movements of tables or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved.

Tā'bling, *n.* **1.** A forming into tables. **2.** (*Carp.*) The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.

Ta-bo͞o', *n.* A political prohibition and religious consecration interdict, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

Ta-bo͞o', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TABOOING.] To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.

Tā'bor, *n.* [From Ar. & Per. *tumbûr*, *timbâr*, *tambûr*, a

kind of lute or guitar, a drum.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

Tăb'o-rĕt, *n.* [From *tabor.*] A small tabor. [*Rare.*]

Tăb'o-rīne, } *n.* [Cf. TAMBOURINE.] A small, shallow
Tăb'o-rĭn, } drum; a tabor.

Tăb'ŭ-rĕt, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *tabor, tabour,* a drum; so called from its resemblance to a drum. See TABOR.] **1.** A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a stool. **2.** An embroidery frame.

Tăb'ret, *n.* [See TABOR.] A small tabor; a taboret.

Ta-bu', *n.* & *v.* See TABOO.

Tăb'ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tabularis,* from *tabula,* a board, table.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table, in any of the uses of the word.

Tăb'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TABULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TABULATING.] [L. Lat. *tabulare,* from Lat. *tabula,* a board, table.] **1.** To reduce to tables or synopses. **2.** To shape with a flat surface.

Tăc'a-ma-hăc (110), } *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree of North
Tăc'a-ma-hā'ca, } America, commonly called *balsam poplar.* **2.** A resin yielded by certain plants.

Ta-chŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr. *τάχος,* swiftness, speed, from *ταχύς,* quick, and *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water or of machines.

Ta-chỹg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. *ταχυγραφεῖν,* to write fast, from *ταχύς,* quick, fast, and *γράφειν,* to write.] The art or practice of rapid writing; stenography; shorthand writing.

Tăç'it, *a.* [Lat. *tacitus,* from *tacere,* to be silent.] Implied, but not expressed; silent. [cation.

Tăç'it-ly, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by impli-

Tăç'i-tûrn, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.

Syn. — Silent; reserved. — *Silent* has reference to the act; *taciturn,* to the habit. A man may be *silent* from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times *silent;* one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation.

Tăç'i-tûrn'i-ty, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Tăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TACKED (tăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TACKING.] [O. D. *tacken,* to touch, take, seize, fix, allied to Eng. *take.*] **1.** To fasten or attach. **2.** *Especially,* to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing.

Tăck, *n.* [D. *tak,* H. Ger. *zacke,* Gael. *tacaid.*] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A rope to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. (*b.*) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. (*c.*) The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.

Hard tack, a large kind of hard crackers, much used for food by sailors and soldiers.

Tăck, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails and rudder.

Tăck, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To change the course of, as a ship, by shifting the position of the sails and rudder.

Tăck'le (tăk'l), *n.* [D. *takel,* allied to Goth. *tahjan,* Icel. *taka,* Eng. *take.*] **1.** A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights. **2.** Instruments of action; weapons. **3.** (*Naut.*) The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

☞ Sometimes improperly pronounced *tā'kle,* especially by seamen.

Tăck'le (tăk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TACKLING.] **1.** To harness. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*] **2.** To seize; to lay hold of.

Tăck'ling, *n.* **1.** Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship. **2.** Instruments of action. **3.** The straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.

Tăct, *n.* [Lat. *tactus,* from *tangere, tactum,* to touch.] Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.

Tăc'tic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the art of military
Tăc'tic-al, } and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

Tac-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; hence, a maneuverer; an adroit manager.

Tăc'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τακτικά,* pl., and *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *τακτικός,* fit for ordering or arranging, from *τάσσειν, τάττειν,* to put in order, to arrange.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.

Tăc'tile, *a.* [Lat. *tactilis,* fr. *tangere, tactum,* to touch.] Capable of being touched; pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch. [by touch.

Tac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being tactile; perceptibility

Tăc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *tactio,* from *tangere, tactum,* to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact.

Tăct'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.

Tăd'pōle, *n.* [O. Eng. *tadde,* now *toad,* and the root of Gr. *πῶλος,* Lat. *pullus,* a young animal, Eng. *foal, filly.*] The young of a frog, in its first state from the spawn; a polliwog.

Tæ'di-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.] Weariness; tedium. See TEDIUM.

Tā'en (tān). A contraction of *taken.* [*Poet.*]

Tăf'fer-el, *n.* See TAFFRAIL.

Tăf'fe-tà, } *n.* [From Per. *tâftah,* i. e., orig., twisted,
Tăf'fe-ty, } woven, from *tâftan,* to twist, to spin.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy luster.

Tăff'rail, *n.* [D. *tafereel,* a panel, picture, from *tafel,* table.] (*Naut.*) The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern.

Tăf'fy, *n.* A kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans.

Tăg, *n.* [Allied to *tack,* q. v.] **1.** A metallic point at the end of a string. **2.** Hence, any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; *specifically,* a direction-card, or label. **3.** Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [*Low.*]

Tăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAGGING.] **1.** To fit with a point or points. **2.** To fit, as one thing to another.

Tăg, *v. i.* To follow closely, as it were an appendage.

Tăg, *n.* [Allied to *tack,* to fasten, attach.] A play in which one person runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched.

Taglia (täl'yä), *n.* [It. *taglia,* a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare,* to cut.] (*Mech.*) A peculiar combination of pulleys.

Tăg'-răg, *n.* or *a.* [See TAG, *n.*, 4. and RAG.] The lowest class of people; the rabble. [*Low.*]

Tāil, *n.* [A.-S. *tægel, tægl,* Icel. *tagl,* O. H. Ger. *zagil, zagal,* from Goth. *tagl,* hair.] **1.** Any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind. **2.** Hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing. **3.** The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy. **4.** Whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a catkin.

Tāil, *n.* [O. Fr. *tail,* a cutting, from Fr. *tailler,* to cut.] (*Law.*) Limitation; abridgment.

Estate in tail, an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded.

Tāil, *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Law.*) Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed.

To tail in or *on* (*Arch.*), to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support.

Tāil'age, *n.* [Fr. *taillage,* from *tailler,* to cut. See *supra.*] A share; hence, a tax or toll; tallage.

Tāi'lor, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur,* from *tailler,* to cut.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

Tāi'lor, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAILORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes.

Tāi'lor-ess, *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys.

Tāil'-piēce, *n.* **1.** An appendage. **2.** (*Print.*) An ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.

Tāil'-rāce, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to move the wheel.

Tāint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAINTING.] [Fr. *teindre,* to dye, tinge, p. p. *teint,* O. Fr. *taindre,* p. p. *taint,* from Lat. *tingere.* See TINGE.] **1.** To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance. **2.** More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous. **3.** To stain; to sully; to tarnish.

Syn. — To contaminate; defile; pollute; corrupt; infect; disease; vitiate; poison.

Tāint, *v. i.* **1.** To be infected or corrupted. **2.** To be affected with incipient putrefaction.

Tāint, *n.* **1.** Tincture; stain. **2.** Infection; corruption. **3.** A blemish on reputation.

Tāint'ūre (53), *n.* Taint; tinge; defilement; stain. [*Rare.*]

Tāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK; *p. p.* TAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAKING.] [A.-S. *tacan*, Icel. *taka*, allied to Goth. *têkan*, Lat. *tangere*, root *tag*, to touch.] **1.** In a more active sense, to lay hold of; to seize with the hands, or otherwise; to get into one's hold or possession; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To obtain possession of by force or artifice; to capture; also, to come upon or befall; to attack; to seize. (*b.*) To captivate; to interest; to charm. (*c.*) To make selection of; to choose; also, to have recourse to; — in this latter sense often intransitive. (*d.*) To employ; to use; hence, to demand; to require. (*e.*) To form a likeness of; to delineate; to picture. (*f.*) To assume; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; — used in general senses, limited by the following complement, in many rather idiomatic phrases. **2.** In a more passive sense, (*a.*) To accept, as something offered; to receive. (*b.*) To partake of; to swallow. (*c.*) To undertake readily; to surmount or leap. (*d.*) To submit to; to tolerate; to endure. (*e.*) To admit, as something presented to the mind; also, to receive in thought; to understand; to interpret; to suppose. (*f.*) To admit; to receive; to bear; to submit to; to agree with; — used in general senses. **3.** With prepositions, *take* means to convey, move, or remove; to conduct; to transfer; to recover; to assume, &c.

To take advantage of, to catch by surprise; to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of. — *To take aim*, to aim. — *To take air*, to be divulged or made public. — *To take arms*, to commence war or hostilities. — *To take breath*, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest. — *To take care*, to be careful. — *To take care of*, to have the charge or care of. — *To take down*, (*a.*) To reduce; to bring lower; to depress. (*b.*) To swallow. (*c.*) To pull down; to pull to pieces. (*d.*) To record; to write down. (*e.*) To attack; to make an attack upon. — *To take effect*, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious. — *To take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed. — *To take heart*, to gain confidence or courage. — *To take heed*, to be careful or cautious. — *To take in*, (*a.*) To inclose; to fence. (*b.*) To encompass or embrace; to comprise. (*c.*) To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to furl. (*d.*) To cheat; to circumvent; to deceive. [*Colloq.*] (*e.*) To admit; to receive. — *To take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute. — *To take in vain*, to employ or utter, as in an oath. — *To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell. — *To take notice*, (*a.*) To observe, or to observe with particular attention. (*b.*) To show by some act that observation is made. — *To take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner. — *To take off*, (*a.*) To remove, as from the surface, top, or outside. (*b.*) To cut off. (*c.*) To destroy. (*d.*) To remove; to invalidate. (*e.*) To withdraw; to call or draw away. (*f.*) To swallow. (*g.*) To purchase; to take in trade. (*h.*) To copy; to reproduce. (*i.*) To imitate; to mimic. — *To take out*, (*a.*) To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct. (*b.*) To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from. — *To take a paper, or the like*, to receive regularly, on paying the price of subscription. — *To take part*, to share; to partake. — *To take part with*, to unite with; to join with. — *To take place*, to happen; to come, or come to pass. — *To take root*, (*a.*) To live and grow, as a plant. (*b.*) To be established, as principles. — *To take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered by; to employ to advantage. — *To take the air*, to walk or ride in the open air. — *To take the field* (*Mil.*), to encamp; to commence the operations of a campaign. — *To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by; to feel sensibly. — *To take up*, (*a.*) To lift; to raise. (*b.*) To buy or borrow. (*c.*) To begin. (*d.*) To engross; to employ. (*e.*) To seize; to catch; to arrest. (*f.*) To admit; to believe. (*g.*) To reprimand. (*h.*) To begin where another left off. (*i.*) To occupy; to fill. (*j.*) To assume; to carry on or manage for another. (*k.*) To comprise; to include. (*l.*) To adopt; to assume. (*m.*) To receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to favor. (*n.*) To collect; to exact, as a tax. (*o.*) To pay and receive. — *To take up one's connection*, to terminate one's relations. — *To take upon one's self*, (*a.*) To assume; to undertake. (*b.*) To appropriate to one's self; to allow to be imputed to one's self.

Tāke, *v. i.* **1.** To catch; to fix, or be fixed. **2.** To have the intended or natural effect. **3.** To please; to gain reception. **4.** To move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go.

To take after, (*a.*) To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate. (*b.*) To resemble. — *To take on*, to be violently affected. — *To take to*, (*a.*) To apply to; to be fond of. (*b.*) To resort to; to betake to. — *To take up with*, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition.

Tāke, *n.* **1.** The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch. **2.** (*Print.*) The quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

Tāke'-ŏff, *n.*; *pl.* TĀKE'-ŎFFS. An imitation, especially in the way of caricature.

Tāk'er, *n.* One who takes, receives, or apprehends.

Tāk'ing, *p. a.* Alluring; attracting.

Tāk'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of gaining possession. **2.** Agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

Tal'bot (tawl'bot), *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game.

☞ The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the *Talbot* family; whence, perhaps, the name.

Tăl'bo-tȳpe, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

Tăle, *n.* [From Ar. *talk.*] (*Min.*) A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colors. [talc.

Tăl'cky, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling,

Tal-cōse', } *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resem-

Tăl'cŏŭs, } bling, talc; talcky.

Tāle, *n.* [A.-S. *talu*, from *telian*, *tellan*, to tell. See TELL.] **1.** That which is told; an oral relation. **2.** A reckoning by count; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated. **3.** A written rehearsal of what has occurred.

Syn. — Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir; relation; account; legend; narrative.

Tāle'-beâr'er, *n.* One who officiously tells tales.

Tāle'-beâr'ing, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

Tăl'ent, *n.* [Lat. *talentum*, fr. Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, any thing weighed, a definite weight, a talent, from τλᾶν, for ταλᾶν, to bear.] **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money. The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling, or about $1180. **2.** Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money. As a weight it was equal to about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or about $1645 to $1916. **3.** Intellectual ability, natural or acquired; a special gift, particularly in business, art, or the like; — a metaphorical use of the word, probably originating in the Scripture parable of the talents. *Matt.* xxv.

Syn. — Genius; ability; faculty; gift; endowment. See GENIUS.

Tăl'ent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

☞ This word has been strongly objected to by Coleridge and some other critics, but, as it would seem, upon not very good grounds, as the use of *talent* or *talents* to signify mental ability, although at first merely metaphorical, is now fully established, and *talented*, as a formative, is just as analogical and legitimate as *gifted*, *bigoted*, *turreted*, *targeted*, and numerous other adjectives having a participial form, but derived directly from nouns, and not from verbs.

Tā'lēs, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *talis*, such.] (*Law.*) A supply of persons from those in or about the court-house to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such*, as the latter.

Tāles'man, *n.*; *pl.* TĀLES'MEN. (*Law.*) A person called to make up the deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded.

Tăl'iş-man, *n.*; *pl.* TĂL'IS-MANS. [From Ar. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, pl. *talâsim*, *tilsamât*, from Gr. τέλεσμα, tribute, tax, Late Gr., an initiation, incantation, from τελεῖν, to perform, to pay tax, to initiate, especially in the mysteries.] **1.** A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. **2.** Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, especially in averting or repelling evil; a charm.

Tăl'iş-măn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or having the

Tăl'iş-măn'ic-al, } properties of, a talisman; magical.

Tąlk (tawk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TALKED (tawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TALKING.] [Prov. Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly; Icel. *tulka*, to interpret, allied to *tell.*] **1.** To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse. **2.** To confer; to reason. **3.** To prate; to speak impertinently.

Tąlk (tawk), *v. t.* **1.** To speak freely; to use for conversing or communicating. **2.** To mention in talking; to utter. **3.** To consume or spend in talking.

Tąlk (tawk), *n.* **1.** Familiar converse; mutual discourse. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Subject of discourse.

Syn. — Conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat; dialogue; conference; communication. See CONVERSATION.

Tąlk'a-tĭve (tawk'a-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking.

Syn. — Garrulous; loquacious; prating. See GARRULOUS.

Tąlk'a-tĭve-ness (tawk'-), *n.* The quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Tąlk'er (tawk'er), *n.* **1.** One who talks; *especially*, one who is noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably. **2.** A loquacious person; also, a boaster; a braggart.

Tąll, *a.* [*compar.* TALLER; *superl.* TALLEST.] [W. *tâl*, *talâu*, to make or grow tall. Cf. Sw. *tall*, a pine-tree.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender.

Syn.—High; lofty.—*High* is the generic term, and is probably allied to the verb *to hang*, as hung up. *Tall* describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height; hence, we speak of a *tall* man, a *tall* steeple, a *tall* mast, &c., but not of a *tall* hill or a *tall* house. *Lofty* has a special reference to the expanse above us, and may be applied to extension in breadth as well as height; as, a *lofty* mountain, a *lofty* room. *Tall* is applied only to physical objects; *high* and *lofty* have a moral acceptation, as, *high* thought, purpose, &c., *lofty* aspirations, a *lofty* genius. *Lofty* is the stronger word, and is usually coupled with the grand, or that which excites admiration.

Tăl'lage, Tăl'li-age, *n.* [Written also *tailage.*] [See TAILAGE.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses.

Tall'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tall.

Tăl'lōw, *n.* [A.-S. *telg*, *tälg*, Icel. *tólg*, *tólk.*] **1.** The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds. **2.** The fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources resembling that of animals of the sheep and ox kind.

Tăl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TALLOWING.] **1.** To grease or smear with tallow. **2.** To fatten.

Tăl'lōw-chănd'ler, *n.* One who makes or sells tallow candles.

Tăl'lōw-ĭsh, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

Tăl'lōw'y, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

Tăl'ly, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a cutting, cut, tally, from *tailler*, to cut.] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. **2.** One thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

Tăl'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TALLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TALLYING.] **1.** To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond. **2.** (*Naut.*) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

Tăl'ly, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

Tăl'ly-hō, *interj.* & *n.* The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

Tăl'ly-man, *n.; pl.* TĂL'LY-MEN. **1.** One who keeps the tally. **2.** One who keeps a tally-shop.

Tăl'ly-shŏp, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter-tally*, kept by the seller, payments being made weekly or otherwise by agreement.

Tăl'má, *n.; pl.* TĂL'MĄS. A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak, worn by ladies and also by gentlemen.

Tăl'mud, *n.* [Chald. *talmûd*, instruction, doctrine, fr. *lâmad*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach, *talmid*, a scholar.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

Tal-mŭd'ic, Tal-mŭd'ic-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the Talmud.

Tăl'mud-ĭst, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

Tăl'mud-ĭst'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Talmud; resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

Tăl'on, *n.* [L. Lat. *talo*, from Lat. *talus*, the ankle, heel.] **1.** The claw of a fowl. **2.** (*Arch.*) A kind of molding; ogee.

Tā'lus, *n.* [Lat. *talus*, the ankle.] **1.** (*Anat.*) That bone of the foot which articulates with the leg. **2.** (*Arch.* & *Fort.*) The slope or inclination of a work. **3.** (*Geol.*) A sloping heap of fragments of rocks at the foot of a precipice.

Tām'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued.

Tăm'a-răck, *n.* (*Bot.*) The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.

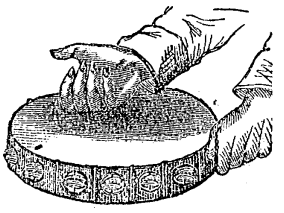
Tăm'a-rĭnd, *n.* [From Ar. *tamar-hindi*, i. e., Indian date, from *tamar*, a dried date.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A leguminous tree, cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit. (*b.*) One of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.

Tăm'a-rĭsk, *n.* [Lat. *tamariscus*, *tamaricum*, Gr. μυρίκη.] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub of several species.

Tăm'bac, *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper. **2.** Aloes-wood.

Tăm'bour, *n.* [Fr. *tambour*, a drum. See TABOR.] **1.** A kind of small flat drum; a tambourine. **2.** A small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon; also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The vase on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed. (*b.*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*c.*) The circular vertical part above or below a cupola. (*d.*) A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors.

Tăm'bour-ine', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, It. *tamburino*. See *supra.*] **1.** A shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides. **2.** A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.



Tambourine.

Tāme, *a.* [*compar.* TAMER; *superl.* TAMEST.] [See *infra.*] **1.** Having laid aside, or become changed from, native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man. **2.** Crushed; subdued; spiritless. **3.** Deficient in animation; dull; flat.

Syn.—Gentle; mild; meek. See GENTLE.

Tāme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMING.] [A.-S. *tamian*, *temian*, Goth. *tamjan*, *gatamjan*, Icel. *temia*, O. H. Ger. *zamôn*, *zamjan*, *zemjan*, allied to Skr. *dam*, Gr. δαμάν, Lat. *domare.*] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate. **2.** To subdue; to conquer.

Tāme'ly, *adv.* In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely.

Tāme'ness, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

Tām'er, *n.* One who tames or subdues.

Tăm'is, Tăm'my, *n.* A kind of woolen cloth highly glazed, often used for straining sauces.

Tămp, *v. t.* [See TAMPION.] **1.** To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, especially by driving in something with frequent strokes. **2.** To drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes.

Tăm'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAMPERING.] [A modif. of *temper*, q. v.] To meddle; to try little experiments.

Tăm'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, *tapon*, *tape*, Sp. *tapon*, fr. L. Ger. *tappe*, D. & Eng. *tap.* See TAP, *n.*, 2.] [Written also *tompion.*] **1.** The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance. **2.** A plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe.

Tăn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANNING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To convert into leather, as the skins of animals. **2.** To make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

Tăn, *v. i.* To become tanned.

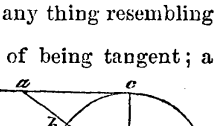
Tăn, *n.* [Fr. *tan*, O. D. *tane*, *tanne*, prob. from Armor. *tann*, an oak, and oak-bark, allied to Ger. *tanne*, a fir.] **1.** The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides. **2.** A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan. **3.** A browning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

Tăn'dem, *adv.* [Lat. *tandem*, at length.] One after another; — said of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of side by side.

Tăng, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tang*, part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft, prong of a fork, a sting, a bad taste or flavor, Icel. *tangi*, id., Gr. ταγγός, rancid.] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; *especially*, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. **2.** Relish; taste. **3.** Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. **4.** A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; any thing resembling a tongue in form or position.

Tăn'gen-cy, *n.* State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.

Tăn'gent, *n.* [Lat. *tangens*, p. pr. of *tangere*, to touch.] (*Geom.*) A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.



Tangent.

Tăn'gent, *a.* **1.** Touching. **2.** (*Geom.*) Touching at a single point. *ac*, tangent; *ad*, tangential radius; *bc*, arc.

Tan-gĕn'tial, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

Tăn'gi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch.

Tăn'gi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.] **1.** Perceptible by the touch; palpable. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind.

Tăn'gle (tăng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANGLING.] [Prob. allied to Goth. *tagl*, hair. See TAIL.] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads. **2.** To insnare: to entrap.

Tăn'gle (tăng'gl), *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

Tăn'gle (tăng'gl), *n.* **1.** A knot of threads, or other

things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. **2.** [Ger. & Dan. *tang*, Sw. *tång*.] (*Bot.*) An edible seaweed, having long, ribbon-shaped fronds.

Tănk, *n.* [Fr. *étang*, O. Fr. *estanc*, Lat. *stagnum*.] A large basin or cistern.

Tănk'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *tanquart*, O. D. *tanckaerd*, perh. by a metathesis, from Lat. *cantharus*, Gr. κάνθαρος. Cf. *supra*.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Tăn'ner, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tăn'ner-y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

Tăn'nic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tan.

Tăn'nin, *n.* [Fr. *tannin*, N. Lat. *tanninum*. See TAN.] (*Chem.*) The astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, &c.

Tăn'sy, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*, N. Lat. *athanasia*, from Gr. ἀθανασία, immortality, from ἀθάνατος, immortal.] (*Bot.*) An extremely bitter plant used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Tăn'ta-lĭsm, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing with vain hopes.

Tăn'ta-li-zā'tion, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

Tăn'ta-līze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TANTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANTALIZING.] [From *Tantalus*. See *infra*.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized.

Syn. — To disappoint; tease; vex; irritate; provoke. — To *disappoint* is literally to *do away* what was (or was taken to be) *appointed;* hence, the peculiar pain from hopes thus dashed to the ground. To *tantalize* describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus, a Phrygian king in fabulous history, who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head, both of which, as he attempted to allay his hunger or thirst, fled from his approach. Hence, to *tantalize* is to visit with the bitterest disappointment, — to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can never be realized.

Tăn'ta-līz'er, *n.* One who tantalizes.

Tăn'ta-mount', *a.* [Lat. *tantus*, so much, and Eng. *amount*, from Fr. *amont*, on high.] Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

Tan-tĭv'ў, or **Tăn'ti-vy**, *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly; — a hunting term.

Tăn'trum, *n.* A whim or burst of ill-humor; an affected air. [*Colloq.*]

Tăn'-yärd, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAPPED (tăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAPPING.] [Fr. *taper*, to strike, *tape*, a slap, tap, from Prov. Ger. *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe*, a paw, fist.] **1.** To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow. **2.** To put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot.

Tăp, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A slight blow with a small thing. **2.** The piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe, in repairing the sole or heel.

Tăp, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow.

Tăp, *v. t.* [A.-S. *täppan*, *tappian*, Icel. *tappa*.] **1.** To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humor, or any thing containing a pent-up fluid. **2.** Hence, to draw from in any analogous way.

Tăp, *n.* [A.-S. *täppa*, Icel. *tappi*, O. H. Ger. *zapfo*. Cf. TAMPION.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask. **3.** Liquor measured out, as through a tap. **4.** A place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a bar. **5.** (*Mech.*) A conical screw grooved longitudinally, for cutting threads in nuts.

Tāpe, *n.* [A.-S. *täppe*, a fillet. Cf. O. H. Ger. *tepi*, *teppi*, *tepih*, a cloak, and Eng. *tippet*.] A narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings and the like.

Tā'per, *n.* [A.-S. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*, Ir. *tapar*.] **1.** A small wax-candle, or a small light. **2.** A gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.

Tā'per, *a.* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical.

Tā'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAPERING.] To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end.

Tā'per, *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.

Tăp'es-try, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, from *tapisser*, to carpet, to cover with tapestry, from *tapis*, a carpet, carpeting; fr. Lat. *tapes*, or *tapete*, *tapetis*, carpet, tapestry; Gr. τάπης, ταπίς.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures.

Tapestry carpet, an elegant kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

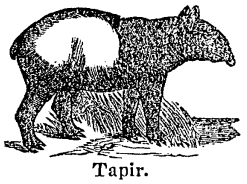
Tăp'es-try, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

Tāpe'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, often many feet in length, found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals.

Tăp'-house, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

Tăp'i-ō'cà, *n.* A coarsely granular substance obtained by heating the moistened starch obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

Tā'pir, *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A hoofed mammal, somewhat like a pig, but having a short proboscis.



Tapir.

Tā'pis (*or* tă-pē'), *n.* [Fr. See TAPESTRY.] Carpeting; tapestry; formerly, the cover of a council-table.

Upon the tapis, on the table, or under consideration.

Tăp'pet, *n.* (*Mach.*) A small lever or projection intended to tap or touch lightly something else, with a view to change or regulate motion.

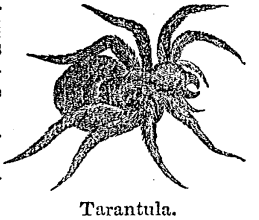
Tăp'-rōot, *n.* (*Bot.*) The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward.

Tăp'ster, *n.* [From Eng. *tap*, to pierce, broach, or open a cask.] One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

Tär, *n.* [A.-S. *teru*, *teor*, Icel. *tiara*, H. Ger. *theer*.] **1.** A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. **2.** A sailor; — so called from his tarred clothes.

Tär, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARRING.] To smear with tar.

Ta-răn'tu-là, *n.* [From *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider. Its bite sometimes produces a trifling effect, about equal to the sting of a wasp.



Tarantula.

Tär'di-ly, *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

Tär'di-ness, *n.* Quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness.

Tär'dy, *a.* [*compar.* TARDIER; *superl.* TARDIEST.] [Lat. *tardus*, slow.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion. **2.** Not being in season; late.

Syn. — Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant. See SLOW.

Târe, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *tare*, brisk, eager.] **1.** A weed growing among wheat and other grain; — alleged by modern naturalists to be the darnel. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of several species, which are troublesome weeds. (*b.*) A plant of the vetch kind, cultivated in England for fodder; vetch.

Târe, *n.* [From Ar. *tarah*, thrown away, removed, from *taraha*, to reject, remove.] (*Com.*) Allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, &c., which the seller makes to the buyer.

Târe, *imp.* of *tear*, for *tore*. [*Obs.*] See TEAR.

Tär'get, *n.* [Fr. *targe*, A.-S. *targe*, Icel. *tiarga*, O. H. Ger. *targa*, Ar. & Per. *turs*, *dark*, *dirk*, *darkah*, *darkih*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *zarga*, frame, border, edge.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler. **2.** A mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice.

Tär'get-eer', **Tär'get-ier'**, *n.* One armed with a target or shield.

Tär'gum, *n.* [Chald. *targûm*, interpretation, from *targêm*, to interpret.] A translation or paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldee language.

Tăr'iff, *n.* [From Ar. *ta'rîf*, information, explanation, definition, from *a'rafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation. (*b.*) A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

Tär'la-tan, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for ladies' dresses, and the like.

Tärn, *n.* [Icel. *tiörn*.] **1.** A small lake among the mountains. **2.** A bog; a marsh; a fen.

Tär'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARNISHED (-nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARNISHING.] [Fr. *ternir*, p. pr. *ternissant*, to tarnish, from O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*, A.-S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, O. H. Ger. *tarni*, hidden.] **1.** To diminish or

destroy the luster of. **2.** To diminish or destroy the purity of.

Syn.—To sully; stain; dim.

Tär'nish, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull.

Tär'nish, *n.* State of being soiled or tarnished; soil; blemish.

Tar-pau'lin, *n.* [Written also *tarpauling*, and *tarpawling*. Cf. O. Eng. *pall*, a sort of fine cloth, and Prov. Eng. *pauling*, a covering for a cart.] **1.** A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it waterproof. **2.** A hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others. **3.** Hence, a sailor.

Tăr'ra-gŏn, *n.* [O. Fr. *targon*, from L. Lat. *draco*, for Lat. *dracunculus*, dim. of *draco*, a dragon.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in France for perfuming vinegar.

Tăr'ras, *n.* See TRASS.

Tăr'ri-ançe, *n.* Act of tarrying; delay; lateness.

Tăr'ry (5), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARRYING.] [O. Eng. *targen*, O. Fr. *targer*, *tarjer*, *targier*, as if from a Lat. word *tardicare*, from *tardare*, to make slow, to tarry, from *tardus*, slow.] **1.** To stay behind; to remain in arrear. **2.** To delay; to put off going or coming. **3.** To stay; to remain.

Syn.—To abide; continue; lodge; await; loiter.

Tăr'ry, *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

Tär'ry (5), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

Tärt, *a.* [A.-S. *teart*, from *tearan*, to tear, split.] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acidulous. **2.** Keen; severe.

Tärt, *n.* [From Lat *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape.] A species of small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing jelly or conserve.

Tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey, Sp. *tiritaña*, *tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk, from *tiritar*, to shiver with cold.] Woolen cloth, checkered with threads of various colors, much worn in Scotland.

Tär'tar, *n.* [Low Lat. *tartarum*, L. Gr. τάρταρον.] **1.** (*Chem.*) An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented. When pure, it is called *cream of tartar*, and when crude, *argal*, or *argol*. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth. **3.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Tartary.

Tartar-emetic (*Chem.*), a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony.—*To catch a Tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

Tar-tā're-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; hellish; Tartareous.

Tar-tā're-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; Tartarean.

Tar-tăr'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

Tartaric acid, an acid obtained from tartar, soluble, white, and crystalline.

Tär'tar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARTARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARTARIZING.] To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

Tär'ta-rŭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. Τάρταρος.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

Tärt'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner; sourly; sharply.

Tärt'ness, *n.* The quality of being tart or sharp.

Syn.—Acrimony; sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; asperity; acerbity; harshness.

Tär'trāte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.

Tar-tuffe', *n.* [Fr. *tartufe*.] An hypocritical devotee; —a nickname derived from the name of the hero in a celebrated comedy of Molière.

Tär'-wą'ter, *n.* **1.** A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. **2.** The ammoniacal water of gas-works.

Tåsk, *n.* [L. Lat. *tasca*, *taxa*, from Lat. *taxare*, to rate, appraise, estimate. Cf. TAX.] **1.** Business or study imposed by another. **2.** Business; undertaking. **3.** Burdensome employment. **4.** A lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher.

To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand.

Syn.—Work; labor; business; study; toil; drudgery.

Tåsk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASKED (tåskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASKING.] **1.** To impose a task upon. **2.** To oppress with severe or excessive burdens.

Tåsk'er, *n.* One who imposes a task.

Tåsk'-mås'ter, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor; an overseer.

Tăs'sel, *n.* [From Lat. *taxillus*, a little die, dim. of *talus*, a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four.] **1.** A sort of pendent ornament, attached to cushions, curtains, &c., ending in loose threads. **2.** The pendent flower or head of some plants.

Tăs'sel, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASSELING.] To put forth a tassel or flower.

Tăs'sel, *v. t.* To adorn with tassels.

Tāst'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being tasted; savory; relishing.

Tāste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASTING.] [O. Fr. *taster*, as if from a Lat. word *taxitare*, from *taxare*, to touch sharply, to estimate, intensive form of *tangere*, to touch.] **1.** To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of by taking a small quantity into the mouth. **2.** To eat a small quantity of. **3.** To become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to undergo. **4.** To partake of; to participate in;—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.

Tāste, *v. i.* **1.** To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink; sometimes to eat or drink a little only. **2.** To excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character. **3.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.

Tāste, *n.* **1.** Act of tasting. **2.** A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue. **3.** The sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained, having its principal seat in the tongue. **4.** Intellectual relish. **5.** Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; critical judgment; discernment. **6.** Manner, with respect to what is pleasing; style. **7.** A small portion given as a specimen; a bit. **8.** A kind of narrow ribbon.

Syn.—Savor; relish; flavor; sensibility; judgment.—Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility*, and others as a simple exercise of *judgment*; but a union of both is requisite to the existence of any thing which deserves the name. An original sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to esthetic *judgments*, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of any just conclusions on moral subjects. But this "sense of the beautiful" is not an arbitrary principle. It is under the guidance of reason; it grows in delicacy and correctness with the progress of the individual and of society at large; it has its laws, which are seated in the nature of man; and it is in the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste."

Tāste'ful, *a.* **1.** Having a high relish; savory. **2.** Having, or exhibiting, good taste; tasty.

Tāste'ful-ly, *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

Tāste'ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

Tāste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid. **2.** Having no power of giving pleasure.

Tāste'less-ness, *n.* The state of being tasteless, or in bad taste.

Tāst'er, *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** One who first tastes food or liquor.

Tāst'i-ly, *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

Tāst'y, *a.* [*compar.* TASTIER; *superl.* TASTIEST.] **1.** Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. **2.** Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

Tăt'ter, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment, *tötr*, a cento, tatter.] To rend or tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags;—obsolete, except in the p. p.

Tăt'ter, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

Tăt'ter-de-măl'ion, *n.* [From Eng. *tatter* and O. Fr. *maillon*, long-clothes, swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

Tăt'ting, *n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch.

Tăt'tle (tăt'tl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TATTLING.] [L. Ger. *tateln*, *täteln*, *tatern*, Up. Ger. *tattern*, D. *ateren*.] **1.** To prate; to use many words with little meaning. **2.** To tell tales; to communicate secrets.

Tăt'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

Tăt'tler, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker.

Tat-tōō', *n.* [D. *taptoe*, from *tap*, a tap, faucet, and *toe*, to shut (*i. e.*, the taps, or drinking-houses, shut from the soldiers).] (*Mil.*) A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.

Devil's tattoo, a beating or drumming with the fingers, or foot, as from listlessness, fatigue, or the like. [*Colloq.*]

Tat-tōō', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TATTOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TATTOOING.] [Prob. by reduplication of the Polynesian word *ta*, to strike.] To color indelibly, as the flesh, by pricking in fluids or dye-stuffs.

Tat-tōō', *n.* Indelible marks or figures made by puncturing the body and introducing some pigment.

Tąught (tawt, 75), *a.* [Written also *taut.*] [From the root of *tight.*] Tightly drawn or strained.

Tąught (tawt, 75), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *teach.* See TEACH.

Täunt, *a.* [O. Fr. *tant*, Lat. *tantus*, of such size, so great in extent.] (*Naut.*) Very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

Täunt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAUNTING.] [O. Sw. *tanta*, *danta*, to reproach, *tant*, *tand*, mockery, O. D. *tanden*, to attack, *danten*, to trifle. Cf. Fr. *tancer*, to taunt, upbraid.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

Syn. — To deride; ridicule; mock; censure. See DERIDE.

Täunt, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Täunt'er, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids.

Täunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

Tąu'ri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *tauriformis*, from *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, a form.] Having the form of a bull.

Tąu'rīne, *a.* [Lat. *taurinus*, from *taurus*, a bull.] **1.** Relating to a bull. **2.** Of, or relating to, the common bull, ox, and cow.

Tąu'rus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ταῦρος.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*b.*) The second zodiacal constellation.

Tąut, *a.* Tight. See TAUGHT, *a.*

Tąu-tŏg', *n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] (*Ichth.*) A fish found on the coast of New England, valued for food; the blackfish.

Tąu'to-lŏġ'ie, } *a.* Involving tautology; having the
Tąu'to-lŏġ'ie-al, } same signification.

Tąu-tŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases, in succession, to express the same sense.

Tąu-tŏl'o-ġīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUTOLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAUTOLOGIZING.] To repeat the same thing in different words.

Tąu-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ταὐτολογία, from ταὐτό, the same, and λέγειν, to say, speak, λόγος, speech.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words.

Syn. — Repetition. — There may be frequent *repetitions* (as in legal instruments) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is always a fault, being a sameness of expression which adds nothing either to the sense or the sound.

Tąu'to-phŏn'ie-al, *a.* [Gr. ταὐτόφωνος, from ταὐτό, the same, and φωνή, sound, voice.] Repeating the same sound.

Tąu-tŏph'o-ny, *n.* Repetition of the same sound.

Tăv'ern, *n.* [Lat. *taberna*, from the root *tab*, whence *tabula*, a board.] A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers and other guests are provided; an inn; a hotel.

Tąw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAWING.] [A.-S. *tawian*, *teágen*, to prepare, to taw, Goth. *taújan*, to do.] To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, &c., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials.

Tąw, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A large marble to be played with. **2.** A game at marbles.

Tąw'dri-ly, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

Tąw'dri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery.

Tąw'dry, *a.* [*compar.* TAWDRIER; *superl.* TAWDRIEST.] [Corrupted from *Saint Audrey* or *Auldrey*, meaning *Saint Ethelreda*, and orig. implying, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold.] Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance.

Tąw'er, *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

Tąw'ny, *a.* [*compar.* TAWNIER; *superl.* TAWNIEST.] [D. *tanig*, Fr. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner*, to tan, D. *tanen.*] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

Tăx, *n.* [L. Lat. *taxa*, for Lat. *taxatio*, from *taxare*, to value, estimate.] **1.** A charge, especially a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; as, (*a.*) A levy made upon property for the support of a government. (*b.*) *Especially*, the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, &c. (*c.*) A sum imposed on the members of a society, to defray its expenses. **2.** A task exacted from one who is under control. **3.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.

Syn. — Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

Tăx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAXED (tăkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAXING.] **1.** To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay a burden upon; *especially*, to exact money from for the support of government. **2.** To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court. **3.** To charge; to censure; to accuse.

Tăx'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. **2.** (*Law.*) Capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

Tăx'a-bly, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

Tax-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. **2.** Act of assessing a bill of cost.

Tăx'er, *n.* One who taxes.

Tăx'i-dĕr'mie, *a.* Pertaining to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

Tăx'i-dĕr'mist, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy.

Tăx'i-dĕr'my, *n.* [Gr. τάξις, arrangement, and δέρμα, a skin.] Art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

Tēa, *n.* [Chin. *tshâ*, Prov. Chin. *tha*, *the.*] **1.** The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan. **2.** A decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water. **3.** Any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants. **4.** The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.

Tēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEACHING.] [A.-S. *tæcan*, to show, teach, allied to *tîhan*, *teón*, to say, accuse, Goth. *teihan*, Icel. *tia*, allied to Gr. δεικνύναι, to show, and Lat. *docere*, to teach.] **1.** To impart the knowledge of; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; to tell. **2.** To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of. **3.** To admonish; to counsel.

Syn. — To instruct; tell; guide. See LEARN.

Tēach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.

Tēach'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being teachable.

Tēach'er, *n.* **1.** One who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a tutor. **2.** One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

Tēach'ing, *n.* Act or business of instructing.

Syn. — Education; instruction; breeding. See EDUCATION.

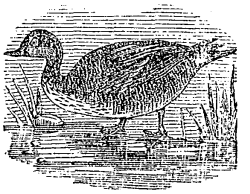
Tēa'-ĕŭp, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.

Tēague, *n.* [W. *taeog*, *taeawg*, *taiawg*, rustic, rude, a vassal, villain, peasant, clown. Cf. TIKE.] An Irishman; — in contempt.

Tēak, *n.* [Malabar *theka*, *tekka.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber; also, the timber of the tree.

Tēa'-kĕt'tle, *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for [making tea.

Tēal, *n.* [D. *teling*, *teeling*, *taling.*] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.



Teal.

Tēam, *n.* [A.-S. *teám*, for *teáham*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, any thing following in a row, order, or team, from *teámian*, *têman*, *tyman*, to bear, to teem.] **1.** A number of animals moving together. **2.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing.

Tēam'ster, *n.* [From *team* and the termination *ster.*] One who drives a team.

Tēa'-pŏt, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

Tēar, *n.* [A.-S. *tæher*, *tær*, *tear*, Goth. *tagr*, Icel. *târ*, W. *daigr*; Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα, Lat. *lacrima*, for O. Lat. *dacrima.*] **1.** A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. **2.** Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

Teâr (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (TARE, *obs.*); *p. p.* TORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEARING.] [A.-S. *teran*, Goth. *tairan*, allied to Lat. *terere*, Gr. τείρειν.] **1.** To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate. **2.** Hence, to divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend. **3.** To pull with violence. **4.** To move violently.

Teâr, *v. i.* To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush with violence; hence, to rage; to rave.

Teâr, *n.* A rent; a fissure.

Teâr'er, *n.* **1.** One who tears or rends any thing. **2.** One who rages or raves with violence.

Tēar'fụl, *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

Tēar'less, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears.

Tēase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEASING.] [A.-S. *tæsan*, to pluck, tease, O. H. Ger. *zeisan*, to pluck, pull. Cf. TOUSE.] **1.** To comb or card, as wool or flax. **2.** To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. **3.** To harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty requests, or by jests and raillery.

Syn. — To vex; plague; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin. — To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating and harder to bear than severe pain. *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence, to disturb; as, to *vex* the ocean with storms. This sense of the term now rarely occurs; but *vex* is still a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, &c. We are *teased* by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are *vexed* by the carelessness or stupidity of our servants.

Tēa'sel (tē'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *tæsel*, *tæsl*, the fuller's herb. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, of which one species bears a large bur used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. **2.** The bur of the plant. **3.** Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

Tēa'sel (tē'zl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEASELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEASELING.] To subject as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels.

Tēas'er, *n.* One who teases or vexes.

Tēa'-spōon, *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

Tēat, *n.* [A.-S. *tit*, *titt* (not unusually so pronounced to this day), H. Ger. *zitze*, W. *têth*, *didi*, Gr. *τίτθη*, *τιτθός*.] That organ, in female mammals, through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder.

Tēa'-tā'ble, *n.* A table on which tea furniture is set.

Tēa-tō'tal, *a.* See TEETOTAL.

Tēa'-ŭrn, *n.* A vessel in the form of an urn or vase, for supplying heated water for tea.

Tēa'zle, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as *teasel*. See TEASEL.

Těch'nic, } *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη*, an art.] **1.** Of,
Těch'nic-al, } or pertaining to, the useful or mechanic arts; also, to any science, business, or the like. **2.** Specially appropriate to any art, science, or business.

Těch'ni-căl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being technical. **2.** That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like.

Těch'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In a technical manner.

Těch'nic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being technical, or peculiar to the arts; technicality.

Těch'nics, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; in the plural, technical terms or objects.

Těch'no-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technol-
Těch'no-lŏg'ic-al, } ogy.

Tech-nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

Tech-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη*, an art, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** A description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts. **2.** An explanation of technical terms. **3.** A collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science.

Těch'y, *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy*.] Peevish; fretful.

Tec-tŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. *τεκτονικός*, from *τέκτων*, *τέκτονος*, a carpenter, builder.] Of, or pertaining to, building or construction.

Těd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEDDING.] [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, distend, *teddu*, to spread out, display.] To spread, or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying; — chiefly in the p. p. [TETHER.

Těd'der, *n.* [O. D. *tudder*, Icel. *tiodhr*.] A tether. See

Te Dē'um. [Lat.] An ancient Christian hymn, often sung in churches on occasions of special worship or thanksgiving; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*" — We praise thee, O God.

Tē'di-oŭs (*or* tēd'yus), *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus*, from *tædium*. See *infra*.] Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity.

Syn. — Irksome; wearisome; fatiguing; sluggish; dilatory; tardy. See IRKSOME.

Tē'di-oŭs-ly (*or* tēd'yus-lỹ), *adv.* In a tedious manner.

Tē'di-oŭs-ness (*or* tēd'yus-nes), *n.* Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; tiresomeness; prolixity.

Tē'di-ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *tædium*, from *tædet*, it disgusts, wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEEMING.] [A.-S. *tyman*, *têman*, *teámian*, to produce. Cf. TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear. **2.** To be pregnant; to conceive. **3.** To be full; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific.

Teem, *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

Teem'er, *n.* One who teems, or brings forth young.

Teens, *n. pl.* [From *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen.

Teeth, *n.*; *pl.* of *tooth*. See TOOTH.

Teeth, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEETHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEETHING.] [From the noun.] To breed teeth.

Teeth'ing, *n.* The process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

Tee-tō'tal, *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-tō'tal-er, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; — a cant word formed in England, by reduplicating, for the sake of emphasis, the initial letter of the adjective *total*. [ance.

Tee-tō'tal-ĭşm, *n.* Principle or practice of strict temper-

Tee-tō'tum, *n.* A child's toy, somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.

Tĕg'u-lar, *a.* [L. Lat. *tegularis*, from *tegula*, a tile, from *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a tile, or arranged like tiles.

Tĕg'u-ment, *n.* [Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tegere*, to cover.] **1.** A cover or covering. **2.** *Especially*, the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body. [teguments.

Tĕg'u-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,

Tēil (teel), } *n.* [Lat. *tilia*, Ir. & Gael. *teile*.] (*Bot.*) The
Tēil'-tree, } lime-tree or linden.

Tĕl'a-ry (110), *a.* [L. Lat. *telaris*, fr. Lat. *tela*, a web, for *texela*, fr. *texere*, to weave.] Of, or pertaining to, a web.

Tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, far, and *γράμμα*, that which is written, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch. [*Recent.*]

Tĕl'e-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, far, far off, and *γράφειν*, to write.] An apparatus, or a process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, especially by means of preconcerted visible signals representing words or ideas, or by means of words and signs transmitted by electro-magnetism.

Tĕl'e-grăph, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TELEGRAPHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELEGRAPHING.] To convey or announce by telegraph. [ist.

Tĕl'e-grăph'er, *n.* A telegraphic operator; a telegraph-

Tĕl'e-grăph'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the tele-
Tĕl'e-grăph'ic-al, } graph; made, or communicated by, a telegraph.

Te-lĕg'ra-phĭst, or **Tĕl'e-grăph'ist**, *n.* One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator; a telegrapher.

Te-lĕg'ra-phy, *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs.

Tē'le-ŏl'o-gy (110), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, *τέλεος*, the end or issue, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the final causes of things.

Tĕl'e-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *τηλεσκόπος*, viewing afar, far-seeing, fr. *τῆλε*, far, far off, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed
Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic-al, } by, a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing. **4.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

Te-lĕs'tich, *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, the end, and *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name; — the reverse of an *acrostic*.

Tĕl'ic, *a.* [Gr. *τελικός*, from *τέλος*, the end.] (*Gram.*) Denoting the final end or purpose.

Tĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* TELLING.] [A.-S. *telian*, *tellan*, Icel. *tala*, *telia*, O. H. Ger. *zeljan*, *zellan*.] **1.** To enumerate; to number; to count. **2.** To utter or recite in detail; to give an account of. **3.** To make known; to publish; to betray. **4.** To give instruction to; to teach. **5.** To ascertain by observing; to find out; to discover.

Syn. — To communicate; impart; reveal; disclose; inform; acquaint; report; repeat; rehearse; recite; narrate.

Tĕll, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account, to make report. **2.** To produce a marked effect.

Tĕll'er, *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; as, (*a.*) A recounter; an enumerator. (*b.*) A narrator or describer. **2.** In the English Exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown. **3.** An officer of a bank, who counts over money received, and pays it out on

checks. **4.** One who is appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like.

Tĕll'-tāle, *a.* Telling tales; babbling.

Tĕll'-tāle, *n.* **1.** An officious informer; one who tells that which prudence should suppress. **2.** (*Mach.*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something.

Tel-lū'rie, *a.* [Lat. *tellus, telluris,* the earth.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth. **2.** Pertaining to, or containing, tellurium.

Tel-lū'ri-ŭm, *n.* [From Lat. *tellus, telluris,* the earth.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a silver-white color, and in its chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

Tĕl'o-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, and τύπος, impression.] An electric telegraph which prints the messages.

Te-mĕr'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *temeritas,* from *temere,* by chance; rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness.

Syn. — Rashness. — *Temerity* refers to the disposition, *rashness* to the act. We show *temerity* in our resolutions, conclusions, &c. We show *rashness,* from time to time, in the actions of life.

Tĕm'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPERING.] [Lat. *temperare,* from *tempus,* time, orig. a piece cut off, a part, from the root *tem,* Gr. τέμνειν, to cut off.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element. **2.** Hence, to soften; to mollify; to assuage. **3.** To bring to a proper degree of hardness. **4.** (*Founding.*) To moisten to a proper consistency. **5.** (*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the actual scale, or that in actual use.

Tĕm'per, *n.* **1.** Due mixture of different qualities; just combination. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. **3.** Disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. **4.** Calmness or soundness of mind; moderation. **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger. [*Colloq.*] **6.** State of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling.

Tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* **1.** Internal constitution; temperature. **2.** Act of tempering or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, &c. **3.** (*Mus.*) A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, piano fortes, &c., whereby the tones generated with the vibrations of a ground-tone, are mutually modified and in part canceled, until their number is reduced to the actual practicable scale of twelve tones to the octave. **4.** (*Med.*) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; natural organization or constitution.

Tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* [Lat. *temperantia.* See TEMPER.] Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sedateness. [*Rare.*]

Tĕm'per-ate, *a.* [Lat. *temperatus,* p. pr. of *temperare.* See TEMPER.] **1.** Moderate; not excessive. **2.** Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. **3.** Not marked with passion; not violent.

Syn. — Abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

Tĕm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a temperate manner; moderately; without excess; calmly.

Tĕm'per-ate-ness, *n.* State or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness; temperance.

Tĕm'per-a-tūre (53), *n.* **1.** Constitution; state; degree of any quality. **2.** (*Physics.*) Condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

Tĕm'pest, *n.* [Lat. *tempestas,* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm, from *tempus,* time.] **1.** A storm of extreme violence. **2.** Hence, any violent tumult or commotion.

Syn. — Storm; agitation; perturbation. See STORM.

Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Involving, resembling, or pertaining to, a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

Tĕm'plar, *n.* **1.** One of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land; they occupied an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II., near the Temple. **2.** A student of law, so called from having apartments in the Temple at London, which originally belonged to the Knights Templars.

Tĕm'plate, *n.* A templet. See TEMPLET.

Tĕm'ple (tĕm'pl), *n.* [Lat. *templum,* a space marked out, a temple, for *templulum,* as a dim. of *tempus,* according to its primary signification, a piece or portion cut off.] **1.** An edifice in honor of some deity, or for his worship. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** A place of public Christian worship; a church. **4.** Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. **5.** In London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of two inns of court.

Tĕm'ple, *n.* [From Lat. *tempora, tempus,* properly the right place, the fatal spot, from *tempus, temporis,* the fitting or appointed time.] The flat portion of the head between the forehead and ear.

Tĕm'plet, *n.* [L. Lat. *templatus,* vaulted, from Lat. *templum,* a small timber.] **1.** A mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work. **2.** A thin mold or pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c. **3.** (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure.

Tĕm'po-ral, *a.* [Lat. *temporalis,* from *tempus, temporis,* time.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, time, that is, to the present life, or this world; secular. **2.** Civil or political.

Syn. — Transient; fleeting; transitory.

Tĕm'po-ral, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the temple or temples of the head. [porality.

Tĕm'po-ral, *n.* Any thing temporal or secular; a tem-

Tĕm'po-răl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) State or quality of being temporary. **2.** *pl.* That which pertains to temporal welfare; *especially,* revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

Tĕm'po-ral-ly, *adv.* In a temporal manner.

Tĕm'po-ra-ri-ly, *adv.* In a temporary manner.

Tĕm'po-ra-ri-ness, *n.* State of being temporary.

Tĕm'po-ra-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *temporarius,* from *tempus, temporis,* time.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.

Tĕm'po-ri-zā'tion, *n.* Act of temporizing.

Tĕm'po-rīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPORIZING.] [From Lat. *tempus, temporis,* time.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances.

Tĕmpt (84), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPTING.] [Lat. *tentare, temptare,* intens. form of *tendere,* to stretch.] **1.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to try. **2.** To endeavor to persuade; to incite; to instigate. **3.** To put to trial; to test; to prove. **4.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil.

Syn. — To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

Tĕmpt'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be tempted; capable of being tempted.

Temp-tā'tion (84), *n.* **1.** The act of tempting; enticement to evil. **2.** State of being tempted. **3.** That which tempts; an allurement.

Tĕmpt'er, *n.* **1.** One who tempts or entices. **2.** *Especially,* Satan or the Devil, regarded as the great enticer to evil.

Tĕmpt'ress, *n.* A woman who entices.

Tĕn, *a.* [A.-S. *tên, tin, tyn,* for *tehon,* Goth. *taihun,* Icel. *tiu,* W. *deg,* Gr. δέκα, Lat. *decem,* Skr. *daçan.*] Twice five; nine and one.

Tĕn, *n.* **1.** The number consisting of nine and one; the sum of five and five. **2.** A symbol representing ten units, as X or 10.

Tĕn'a-ble (tĕn'a-bl, 110), *a.* [Fr. *tenable,* from *tenir,* Lat. *tenere,* to hold.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant.

Tĕn'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being tenable.

Te-nā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tenax, tenacis,* from *tenere,* to hold.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive. **2.** Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive. **3.** Holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn.

Te-nā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tenacious manner; retentively; firmly; adhesively.

Te-nā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tenacious; retentiveness; firmness; adhesiveness.

Te-năç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness. **2.** That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness.

Tĕn'an-çy, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenentia, tenantia.*] (*Law.*) A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Tĕn'ant, *n.* [Fr. *tenant,* p. pr. of *tenir,* Lat. *tenere,* to hold.] **1.** (*Law.*) One who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another. **2.** A dweller; an occupant.

Tĕn'ant, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENANTING.] To hold or possess as a tenant.

Tĕn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Tĕn'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied.

Tĕn'ant-ry, *n.* The body of tenants.

Tĕnch (66), *n.* [O. Fr. *tenche*, Lat. *tinca.*] (*Ichth.*) A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

Tĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENDING.] [Abbrev. from *attend.*] **1.** To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard. **2.** To be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend to.

Tĕnd, *v. i.* [Lat. *tendere*, Gr. τείνειν, τάνυμαι, Goth. *thanjan*, Skr. *tan.*] **1.** To move in a certain direction. **2.** To be directed, as to any end or purpose; to aim; to exert activity or influence. **3.** To act as a means; to contribute.

Tĕnd'ançe, *n.* State of attending or waiting; attendance.

Tĕnd'en-çy, *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result.

Syn. — Disposition; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim. See DISPOSITION.

Tĕnd'er, *n.* [From *tend.*] **1.** One who tends or takes care of another. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, &c. **3.** A car attached to locomotives, to supply them with fuel and water, while making a trip. **4.** [See TENDER, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture. **5.** Any offer for acceptance; *especially*, a proposal for performing a service advertised for. **6.** The thing offered.

Tĕnd'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENDERING.] [Fr. *tendre*, to stretch, stretch out, reach, Lat. *tendere.* See TEND, *v. i.*] **1.** To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture. **2.** To offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance.

Tĕn'der, *a.* [*compar.* TENDERER; *superl.* TENDEREST.] [Fr. *tendre*, Lat. *tener.*] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard. **2.** Sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. **3.** Not hardy, or able to endure hardship. **4.** Not yet strong and mature; weak and feeble. **5.** Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor. **6.** Exciting kind concern; precious. **7.** Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. **8.** Unwilling to cause pain. **9.** Apt to give pain. **10.** Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions.

Syn. — Delicate; effeminate; soft; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful; pathetic.

Tĕn'der-heärt'ed, *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

Tĕn'der-loin, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

Tĕn'der-ly, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

Tĕn'der-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tender.

Syn. — Delicacy; softness; brittleness; soreness; sensibility; benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; pity; clemency; scrupulousness; caution.

Tĕn'di-noŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

Tĕn'don, *n.* [N. Lat. *tendo*, fr. Lat. *tendere*, to stretch, extend; Gr. τένων, from τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone.

Tĕn'dril, *n.* [From *tender*, properly the tender branch or sprig of a plant.] (*Bot.*) A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

Te-nē'bri-oŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*, dark-
Tĕn'e-broŭs, } ness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

Tĕn'e-ment, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenementum*, from Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** A house or lands depending on a manor. **2.** A dwelling house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family; often, in modern usage, an inferior dwelling house rented to poor persons. **3.** (*Law.*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rent, an office, a peerage, &c.

Syn. — House; dwelling; habitation.—There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party-walls. A *tenement* may be detached by itself, or it may be *part* of a *house* divided off for the use of a distinct family.

Tĕn'e-mĕnt'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tenement; capable of being held by tenants.

Tĕn'et, *n.* [Lat. *tenet*, he holds, from *tenere*, to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true.

Syn. — See DOGMA.

Tĕn'fōld, *a.* Ten times more or ten times as many.

Tĕn'nis, *n.* [Fr. *tenez*, hold or take it, from *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or with the open hand.

Tĕn'on, *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a *mortise*, in order to unite the two pieces.

Tĕn'on, *v. t.* To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

Tĕn'on-saw, *n.* A saw with a thin blade usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

Tĕn'or, *n.* [Lat. *tenor*, from *tenere*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course.] **1.** Stamp; character. **2.** The general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning. **3.** [Fr. *ténor*, It. *tenore.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice. (*b.*) A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. **4.** (*Law.*) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it.

Tĕn'-pĭns, *n.* A game played with ten pins, usually of wood, and a ball.

Tĕnse, *a.* [Lat. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

Tĕnse, *n.* [Fr. *temps*, Lat. *tempus*, time, tense.] (*Gram.*) One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or event signified.

Tĕnse'ness, *n.* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

Tĕn'sĭle, *a.* [From Lat. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, extension. **2.** Capable of extension.

Tĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *tensio*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** Act of stretching or straining. **2.** State of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained; hence, high intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling. **3.** The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length. **4.** (*Mech.*) The force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. **5.** (*Physics.*) Expansive or elastic force.

Tĕn'si-ty, *n.* State of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension.

Tĕnt, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenta*, for Lat. *tentorium*, prop. something stretched out, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles. **2.** [From Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel, try.] (*Surg.*) A roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound.

Tĕnt, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with tents; to pitch tents upon. **2.** To probe; to search as with a tent.

Tĕn'ta-cle, *n.* [N. Lat. *tentaculum*, from Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel.] (*Zoöl.*) A filiform process or organ, proceeding from the head of an invertebrate animal, as polyp, snail, insect, crab, &c., being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion.

Ten-tăc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

Tĕn'ta-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *tentare*, to try.] Trying; essaying; experimental.

Tĕnt'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. **2.** Covered with tents.

Tĕn'ter, *n.* [From Fr. *tendre*, Lat. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square.

To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

Tĕn'ter, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

Tĕn'ter-hoŏk, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tĕnth, *a.* [From *ten.*] **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Tĕnth, *n.* **1.** One of ten equal parts. **2.** The tenth part of any thing, as of annual produce or increase; tithe. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and

the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

Tĕnth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Te-nū'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin.] **1.** Smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long. **2.** Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid.

Tĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *tenuis*, thin.] **1.** Thin; slender; small; minute. **2.** Rare; subtile; not dense.

Tĕn'ūre, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenura*, from Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** Act or right of holding, as property, especially real estate. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. **3.** The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land. **4.** Manner of holding in general.

Tĕp/e-făc'tion, *n.* Act or operation of making tepid, [or moderately warm.

Tĕp'e-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEPEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEPEFYING.] [Lat. *tepefacere*, from *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facere*, to make.] To make moderately warm.

Tĕp'e-fȳ, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

Tĕp'id, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus*, from *tepere*, to be warm.] Moderately warm; luke-warm.

Te-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* State or quality of being tepid; mod-
Tĕp'id-ness, } erate warmth; lukewarmness.

Tē'por, *n.* [Lat., from *tepere*, to be tepid.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

Tĕr'a-phĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb. *terâphîm.*] Household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.

Tĕr'a-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. τέρας, τέρατος, a wonder, monster, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of malformations and monstrosities.

Tērçe, *n.* The same as *tierce*. See TIERCE.

Tērçe'-mā'jor, *n.* See *tierce*. (*Card-playing.*) A sequence of the three best cards.

Tĕr'e-bĭnth, *n.* [Lat. *terebinthus*, Gr. τερέβινθος.] The turpentine-tree.

Tĕr'e-bĭn'thĭne, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, turpentine.

Tĕr'e-brā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *terebratio*, fr. *terebrare*, *terebratum*, from *terebra*, a borer, from *terere*, to rub.] Act of terebrating or boring.

Te-rēte', *a.* [Lat. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off, prop. rubbed off, from *terere*, to rub.] (*Bot.*) Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Ter-ġĕm'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tergeminus*, from *ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, twin-born.] Threefold.

Tĕr'ġi-ver-sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *tergiversatio*, *tergiversari*, *tergiversatus*, to turn one's back, to shift, from *tergum*, the back, and *versare*, intens. form of *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. **2.** Fickleness of conduct; change.

Tērm (14), *n.* [Lat. *termen*, *terminis*, and *terminus*, allied to Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων.] **1.** A bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; a limit. **2.** The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time. **3.** *Especially*, in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The whole duration of an estate, as for the term of a life, or for a term of years. (*b.*) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. (*c.*) The time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. **5.** (*Logic.*) One of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. **6.** Hence, a word or expression; *specifically*, one that denotes something peculiar to an art. **7.** (*Alg.*) A member of a compound quantity. **8.** *pl.* (*Law.*) In contracts, propositions stated or promises made; conditions.

To bring to terms, to make to submit or agree.—*To make terms*, to come to terms; to make an agreement; to agree.

Syn.—Word.—*Term* signifies a word of specific meaning, applicable to a definite class of objects. It is therefore more determinate and technical than *word*, which denotes an utterance that represents or expresses our thoughts and feelings. Hence we speak of a scientific *term* (not *word*), and of stating things in distinct *terms*, &c. Still, in a looser sense, it is used to a great extent interchangeably with *word*, for variety of expression.

Tĕrm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMING.] To apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate.

Tĕr'ma-gan-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

Tĕr'ma-gant, *a.* [See *infra.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

Tĕr'ma-gant, *n.* [Orig. a kind of supposed deity of the Mohammedans, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows; O. Eng. *Trivigant*, *Termagant.*] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

Tĕrm'er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

Tĕr'mēs, *n.; pl.* TĒR/MI-TĒS. [Lat. *termes*, *tarmes*, gen. *tarmitis*, a wood-worm.] A species of ant mostly found within the tropics, and very destructive to trees and wood-work.

Tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable.

Tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* [Lat. *terminalis*. See TERM.] **1.** Pertaining to, or forming, the end or extremity. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing at the end of a branch or stem.

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMINATING.] [Lat. *terminare*, *terminatum*. See TERM.] **1.** To set a term or limit to; to limit. **2.** To put an end to.

Syn.—To complete; finish; end; bound.

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* **1.** To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to cease. **2.** To come to a limit in time; to end; to close.

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of terminating; act of ending or concluding. **2.** Limit in space or extent; bound. **3.** End in time or existence. **4.** Effect; consequence; conclusion; result. **5.** (*Gram.*) The end or ending of a word.

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a termination.

Tĕr'mi-na-tĭve, *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; absolute; definitive.

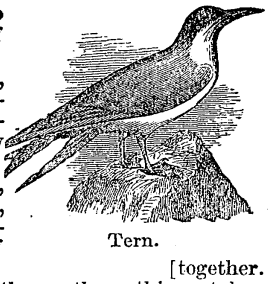
Tĕr'mi-ner, *n.* [Fr. *terminer*, to bound, limit, end. See TERMINATE.] A determining; as, in *oyer* and *terminer*. See OYER.

Tĕr'mi-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *terminus*, term, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. **2.** The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Tĕr'mi-nŭs, *n.; pl.* TER/MI-NĪ. [Lat. Cf. TERM.] **1.** Literally, a boundary; a border. **2.** Any post or stone marking a boundary. **3.** The extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end.

Tĕr'mīte, *n.; pl.* TĒR/MITES. (*Entom.*) The white ant. See TERMES.

Tĕrm'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has an estate for a term of years or life; a termer.



Tern.

Tērn, *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tärne*, Icel. *therna*, sea-swallow, maid-servant.] (*Ornith.*) A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

Tĕr'na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *ternarius*, from *terni*, three each, three, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

Tĕr'na-ry, *n.* The number three; three things taken [together.

Tĕr'rā, *n.* [Lat.] The earth; earth.

Terra cotta, [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery made from fine clay hardened by heat, and used for statues, vases, and the like.

Tĕr'raçe, *n.* [From Lat. *terra*, the earth.] **1.** A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, or the like. **2.** The flat roof of a house.

Tĕr'ra-pĭn, *n.* [Fr. *terrapène.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large kind of turtle or tortoise, living in sea-water, the flesh of which is highly valued as an article of food.

Ter-rā'que-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or [earth.

Tĕr'ras, *n.* See TRASS.

Ter-rēne', *a.* [Lat. *terrenus*, from *terra*, the earth.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the earth; earthy. **2.** Earthly; terrestrial.

Ter-rĕs'tri-al, *a.* [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the earth; existing on the earth; earthly. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth. **3.** Pertaining to the present state; sublunary. **4.** Consisting of, or belonging to, land, in distinction from water. [manner.

Ter-rĕs'tri-al-ly, *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly

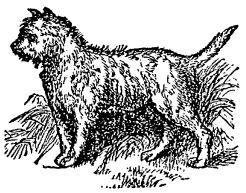
Tĕr'ri-ble, *a.* [Lat. *terribilis*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] **1.** Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread. **2.** Excessive; extreme; severe. [*Colloq.*]

Syn.—Terrific; fearful; frightful; formidable; dreadful; horrible; shocking; awful.

Tĕr'ri-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

Tĕr'ri-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner to excite terror. **2.** Violently; very greatly. [*Colloq.*]

Tĕr'ri-er, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *terra*, the earth.] **1.** A dog or little hound, remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow. **2.** A lodge or hole where foxes, rabbits, badgers, &c., and the like, secure themselves.



Terrier Dog.

Ter-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *terrificus*, from *terrere*, to frighten, and *facere*, to make.] Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

Tĕr'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERRIFYING.] [See *supra.*] To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten; to alarm.

Tĕr'ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, territory or land. **2.** Limited to a certain district.

Tĕr'ri-to-ry (110), *n.* [Lat. *territorium*, from *terra*, the earth.] **1.** The extent of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body. **2.** A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. **3.** *Especially*, in the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States.

Tĕr'ror, *n.* [Lat. *terror*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] **1.** Extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; violent dread. **2.** The cause of extreme fear.

Syn. — Alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay. See ALARM.

Tĕr'ror-ĭşm, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.

Tĕr'ror-ĭst, *n.* (*Fr. Hist.*) An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal of 1793–94.

Tẽrse (14), *a.* [*compar.* TERSER; *superl.* TERSEST.] [Lat. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere*, to rub or wipe off.] Elegantly concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

Syn. — Concise. — *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," *i. e.*, free from blemishes, neat, or smooth. Its present sense is "free from excrescences," and hence *compact*, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whitehead: —

> "In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
> (So frugal were the bards of old)
> A tale of goats; and closed with grace,
> Plan, moral, all, in that short space."

It differs from *concise* in not implying perhaps quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

Tẽrse'ly, *adv.* In a terse manner; neatly; concisely.

Tẽrse'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being terse; neatness; conciseness; succinctness.

Tẽr'tial, *n.* [From Lat. *tertius*, third, because they are feathers of the third row.] (*Ornith.*) One of the quills or large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

Tẽr'tian, *a.* [Lat. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, the third.] Occurring every third day.

Tẽr'tian, *n.* [Lat. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*).] (*Med.*) A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

Tẽr'ti-a-ry (tẽr'shĭ-a-rȳ, 44, 95), *a.* [Lat. *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, the third.] Of the third formation, order, or rank; third.

Tẽr'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Lat. *tertiare*, *tertiatum*, from *tertius*, the third.] **1.** To do or perform for the third time. **2.** To examine the thickness of, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

Tĕs'sel-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TESSELLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TESSELLATING.] [Lat. *tessellare*, from *tessella*, a little cube, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., from Gr. τέσσερες, τέσσαρες, four.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

Tĕs'sel-lā'ted, *p. a.* **1.** Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered. **2.** (*Bot.*) Spotted like a chessboard.

Tĕs'sel-lā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

Tĕst, *n.* [From Lat. *testum*, an earthen vessel, fr. *testa*, an earthen pot.] **1.** (*Metal.*) A cupel, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. **2.** Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. **3.** Means of trial. **4.** That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. **5.** Ground of admission or exclusion. **6.** Judgment; distinction; discrimination. **7.** (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a re-agent.

Test-act (*Eng. Law*), an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission.

Syn. — Criterion; standard; experience; proof; experiment; trial. — *Trial* is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive *trial*. It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the *fining-pot*, or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence the peculiar force of the word, as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

Tĕst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TESTING.] **1.** (*Metal.*) To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test. **2.** To put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard. **3.** (*Chem.*) To examine or try by the application of test-paper, or some re-agent.

Tĕst'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *testabilis*, from *testari*, to testify, to publish one's last will.] (*Law.*) Capable of being devised, or given by will.

Tes-tā'ce-ȧ (-she-), **Tes-tā'ceans**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *testaceum*, a shelled animal, from *testaceus*.] (*Zoöl.*) Marine animals covered with shells, especially mollusks; shell-fish.

Tes-tā'ceŏus, *a.* [Lat. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell.] Consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.

Testaceous animals (*Zoöl.*), animals having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams, thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.

Tĕs'ta-ment, *n.* [Lat. *testamentum*, fr. *testari*, to be a witness, to make one's last will, fr. *testis*, a witness.] **1.** (*Law.*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death.

☞ This is otherwise called a *will*, and sometimes a *last will and testament*.

2. One of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament*; the New *Testament*; — often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

Tĕs'ta-mĕnt'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a testament; testamentary.

Tĕst'a-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a will or testament. **2.** Bequeathed by will; given by testament. **3.** Done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will.

Tĕs'tate, *a.* [Lat. *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] (*Law.*) Having made and left a will.

Tes-tā'tor, *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

Tes-tā'trix, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

Tĕs'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.] **1.** A flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like. **2.** The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

Tĕs'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *teston*, from *teste*, the head, the head of the king being impressed upon the coin.] An old French silver coin, of the value of about sixpence sterling.

Tĕs'ti-ele, *n.* [Lat. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] (*Anat.*) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

Tĕs'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence.

Tĕs'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony.

Tĕs'ti-fȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TESTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TESTIFYING.] [Lat. *testificari*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, (and in law under oath or affirmation) to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness.

Tĕs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath.

Tĕs'ti-ly, *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of one's character or good conduct.

Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony.

Tĕs'ti-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, to attest. See TESTAMENT.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. **2.** Affir-

mation; declaration. **3.** Open attestation; profession. **4.** Witness; proof of some fact. **5.** Manifestation; expression or correct manifestation. **6.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The two tables of the law. **7.** Hence, the whole divine revelation; the Scriptures.

Syn. — Proof; evidence. — *Proof*, being Anglo-Saxon, is most familiar, and is used more frequently (though not exclusively) as to facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life. *Evidence* is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual; as, the *evidences* of Christianity, &c. *Testimony* is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath; when used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the *testimony* of conscience, or of doing a thing in *testimony* of our affection, &c.

Tĕs'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being testy; fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Tes-tōon', *n.* [It. *testone*, Sp. & O. Fr. *teston*. See TESTER.] An Italian silver coin. The testoon of Rome is worth 1s. 3d. sterling, or about 30 cents.

Tes-tū'di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.

Tes-tū'di-nate, **Tes-tū'di-nā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *testudinatus*, fr. Lat. *testudo, testudinis*, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] Shaped like the back of a tortoise; roofed; arched; vaulted.

Tĕs'tu-dĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *testudineus*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

Tes-tū'do, *n.* [Lat., from *testa*, the shell of shell-fish, or of testaceous animals.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The tortoise. **2.** Among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. **3.** (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, supposed to resemble a tortoise in form.

Tĕs'ty, *a.* [*compar.* TESTIER; *superl.* TESTIEST.] [O. Fr. *testu*, N. Fr. *têtu*, from *teste, tête*, the head. See TESTER.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Tĕt'a-nŭs, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός*, stretched, fr. *τείνειν*, to stretch.] (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

Tête (tāt), *n.* [Fr., the head. See TESTER.] False hair; a kind of wig of false hair.

Tête-â-tête (tāt'ä-tāt'), *n.* [Fr., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation. **2.** A form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa.

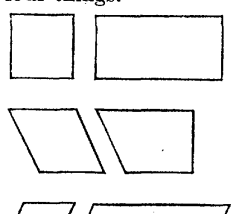
Tĕth'er, *n.* [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

Tĕth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TETHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TETHERING.] To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

Tĕt'ra-chôrd, *n.* [Lat. *tetrachordon*, Gr. *τετράχορδον*, fr. *τετράχορδος*, four-stringed, fr. *τέτρα*, for *τέτορα, τέτταρα, τέσσαρα*, fr. *τέσσαρες*, four, and *χορδή*, a chord.] (*Anc. Mus.*) A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

Tĕt'rad, *n.* [Lat. *tetras, tetradis*, Gr. *τετράς, τετράδος*.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Tĕt'ra-gŏn, *n.* [Lat. *tetragonum*, Gr. *τετράγωνον*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure, having four angles; a quadrangle. **2.** (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.

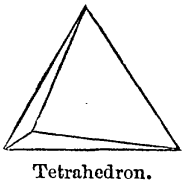


Tetragons. (*Geom.*)

Te-trăg'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a tetragon; having four angles or sides. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

Tĕt'ra-hē'dral, *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] Having, or composed of, four sides.

Tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *ἕδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed by four triangles.



Tetrahedron.

Te-trăm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *tetrametrus*, Gr. *τετράμετρος*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.

Tĕt'ra-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Containing four distinct petals or flower leaves.

Te-trăph'yl-loŭs, or **Tĕt'ra-phŷl'loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tĕt'rap-tōte, or **Te-trăp'tōte**, *n.* [Lat. *tetraptotum*, Gr. *τετράπτωτον*, fr. Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *πτωτός*, falling, *πτῶσις*, a falling, a case, fr. *πίπτειν*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun that has four cases only.

Tē'trärch, *n.* [Gr. *τετράρχης, τέτραρχος*, fr. *τέτρα*, four, and *ἀρχός*, a ruler, *ἄρχειν*, to lead, rule.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; hence, any petty king or sovereign.

Te-trärch'ate, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-trärch'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tetrarchy.

Tĕt'rarch-y, *n.* A tetrarchate.

Te-trăs'tich (-trăs'tik), *n.* [Gr. *τετράστιχον*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *στίχος*, a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses.

Tĕt'ra-stўle, *n.* [Lat. *tetrastylon*, Gr. *τετράστυλον*, fr. *τέτρα*, four, and *στῦλος*, a column.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A building with four columns in front.

Tĕt'ra-syl-lăb'ic, **Tĕt'ra-syl-lăb'ic-al**, *a.* Consisting of, or having, four syllables.

Tĕt'ra-sўl'la-ble, *n.* [Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables, from *τέτρα*, four, and *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Tĕt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *teter, tetr*, O. H. Ger. *zittaroch*. Cf. TATTER.] A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; a cutaneous disease.

Tĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TETTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TETTERING.] To affect with tetter.

Teū-tŏn'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany; or to their descendants, among whom are included all who are of Anglo-Saxon ancestry.

Tew (tū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEWING.] [A.-S. *tawian*. See TAW.] **1.** To work at; to prepare by working; hence, to work hard; to fatigue. **2.** To beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.

Tĕxt, *n.* [Lat. *textus*, texture, structure, context, from *texere, textum*, to weave, to compose.] **1.** A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary. **2.** A verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine.

Tĕxt'-bo͝ok, *n.* A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tĕxt'-hănd, *n.* A large hand in writing; — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

Tĕxt'ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *textilis*, from *texere*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.

Tex-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *textorius*, from *textor*, a weaver, from *texere, textum*, to weave.] Of, or pertaining to, weaving.

Tĕxt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tĕxt'u-a-rĭst, **Tĕxt'u-a-ry**, *n.* One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

Tĕxt'u-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Contained in the text; textual. **2.** Serving as a text; authoritative.

Tĕxt'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *textura*, from *texere, textum*, to weave.] **1.** Act of weaving. **2.** That which is woven; a fabric formed by weaving. **3.** The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven. **4.** The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

Thăn, *conj.* [A.-S. *thanne, thonne, thenne*, O. H Ger. *danne, denni*. See THEN.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity. It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case. Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* may then be considered as a preposition.

Thăn'a-tŏp'sis, *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος* and *ὄψις*, view.] A view of, or meditation on, death.

Thāne, *n.* [A.-S. *thegen, thegn, theng, thên*, a minister or servant, a servant of the king, a Nobleman, a soldier, officer, Icel. *thegn*, a freeman, O. H. Ger. *degan*, a disciple, soldier, master.] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

Thāne'ship, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane.

Thăn̲k, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THANKED (thăn̲kt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THANKING.] [See *infra.*] To express gratitude to for a favor or for kindness bestowed.

Thăn̲k, *n.; pl.* THĂNKS. [Generally in the plural.] [A.-S. *thanc*, *thonc*, thought, will, thanks, Goth. *thagks*, thanks, Icel. *thackir*, pl., allied to Goth. *thagkjan*, A.-S. *thencean*, *thencan*, to think, to remember. See THINK.] Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favor or kindness received.

Thăn̲k'fụl, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Thăn̲k'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

Thăn̲k'fụl-ness, *n.* State of being thankful; expression of thanks.

Thăn̲k'less, *a.* Not acknowledging favors, or expressing thankfulness for them; unthankful; ungrateful.

Thăn̲k'less-ness, *n.* The state of being thankless; ingratitude.

Thăn̲ks-gĭv'er, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.

Thăn̲ks'gĭv-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. **2.** A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for such celebration.

Thăn̲k'-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

Thăt (128), *pron.* or *conj.*; — *pl.* THOSE, when used as a *pron.* [A.-S. *the*, *se*, m., *theó*, *seó*, f., *thät*, n., Goth. *sa*, *sô*, *thata*; Icel. *that*. Cf. THE.] **1.** A pronoun referring usually to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote, and used, (*a.*) As a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. Hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically.

☞ In these cases, *that* is an adjective. *That* is also used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this* refers to the latter, and *that* to the former.

(*b.*) As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out and make definite a person or thing spoken of or alluded to before. In such cases it is used both in the singular and plural. (*c.*) Referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word. **2.** [A.-S. *thät*, Goth. *thatei*, contracted from *thata* and *ei*, that.] A conjunction, having still much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun. (*a.*) Introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb.

☞ *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what*.

(*b.*) Introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.

In that, for the reason that; because; — a phrase denoting some particular attribute, cause, or reason.

Thătch, *n.* [A.-S. *thäc*, *thac*, *theac*, Icel. *thak*, O. H. Ger. *dah*.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain.

Thătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THATCHED (thăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THATCHING.] To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

Thătch'er, *n.* One who thatches.

Thạu'ma-tûr'ġic, **Thạu'ma-tûr'ġic-al**, *a.* Exciting wonder.

Thạu'ma-tûr'gus, *n.* [Gr. θαυματουργός, wonder-working, from θαῦμα, a wonder, and ἔργειν, ἔρδειν, to work, ἔργον, work.] A miracle-worker.

Thạu'ma-tûr'ġy, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful.

Thạw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THAWING.] [A.-S. *thawan*, Icel. *thâma*, to consume, digest, Goth. *daujan*, to unloose, enfeeble.] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow. **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow.

Thạw, *v. t.* To cause to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

Thạw, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost.

The (128), *definite article*, or *definitive a.* [A.-S. *the* or *se*, *theó* or *seó*, *thät*, Goth. *sa*, *sô*, *thata*, Icel. *sâ*, *sû*, *that*.] A word placed before nouns, and used, (*a.*) To designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely. (*b.*) To personify or individualize a species. (*c.*) [A.-S. *thy*, *thê*, equiv. to Lat. *eo*, instrumental case of *the*, *thät*; Goth. *the*, O. H. Ger. *thiu*. See THAT.] Before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

Thē'ăr-chy, *n.* [From Gr. Θεός, God, and ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule; Gr. θεαρχία.] Government by God; theocracy.

Thē'a-ter, **Thē'a-tre**, *n.* [Lat. *theatrum*, Gr. θέατρον, fr. θεᾶσθαι, to see, view.] **1.** Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited. **2.** In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse. **3.** Any room adapted to the exhibition of any performance before an assembly, as for public lectures, for anatomical demonstrations before a class, and like purposes. **4.** That which resembles a theater in form, use, and the like.

The-ăt'rie, **The-ăt'rie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

The-ăt'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage.

The-ăt'rie-al̤s, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

Thē'ban, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Thebes; also, a wise man.

Thē'ban, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Thebes.

Theban year (*Anc. Chron.*), the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

Thee, *pron.; objective case* of *thou*. [A.-S. *the*, *thee*, Goth. *thuk*.] See THOU.

Thĕft, *n.* [A.-S. *theófdh*, *thyfdh*. See THIEF.] The act of stealing; (*Law.*) the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them.

Thē'ĭne, *n.* [From N. Lat. *thea*. See *supra.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter, fusible, and volatile principle, obtained from tea and coffee.

Thêir (thâr, 12), *a. pron.* [A.-S. *thâra*, *thæra*, properly gen. pl. of *the*, *se*. See THAT.] Of them; — employed in the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of* or *belonging to*, or the possession by two or more. When standing alone, that is, when the word qualified by it is omitted, it has the form *theirs*; and, being used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, may be the nominative to a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition.

Thē'ĭsm, *n.* [From Gr. Θεός, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.

Thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God; *especially*, one who believes in a personal God.

The-ĭst'ie, **The-ĭst'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

Thĕm, *pron.; objective case* of *they*. Those persons or things; those. See THEY.

Thēme, *n.* [Lat. *thema*, Gr. θέμα, from τιθέναι, to set, place.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. **2.** A short dissertation, usually on some assigned topic. **3.** (*Gram.*) A radical verb, or the verb in its primary, absolute state, not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mode in English.

Them-sĕlvẹs', *pron.; pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, or *itself*. See HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

Thĕn, *adv.* [A.-S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*, Goth. *than*. Cf. THAN.] **1.** At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future. **2.** Soon afterward, or immediately; afterward. **3.** Therefore; for this reason. **4.** At another time.

By then, by the time that. — *Till then*, until that time.

☞ *Then* is often used elliptically, like an adjective, for the *then existing*; as, the *then* administration.

Thĕn, *conj.* In that case; in consequence.

Syn. — Therefore. — Both these words are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point as proved, and passes on to the general conclusion. "*Therefore*, being justified by faith, we have peace with God." "So, *then*, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

Thĕnçe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thenne*, or with the termination of a genitive, *thennes*, *thens*, A.-S. *thanan*, *thanon*, *thanun*, *thanone*, *thanonne*, Icel. *thadhan*, Goth. *thathrô*, *thathrô*. Cf. *supra.*] **1.** From that place.

☞ It is not unusual, though a pleonasm, to use *from* before *thence*.

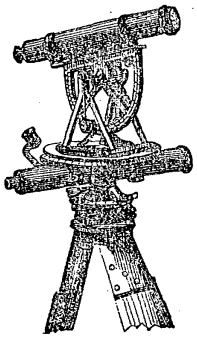
2. From that time. **3.** For that reason.

Thĕnçe'fōrth, *adv.* From that time.

Thĕnçe-fôr'ward, *adv.* From that time onward.

The-ŏe'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. θεοκρατία, from Θεός, God, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κράτος, strength.] **1.** Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God. **2.** The state thus governed.

Thē'o-crăt'ie, **Thē'o-crăt'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.



Theodolite.

The-ŏd'o-līte, *n.* [Of obscure origin; probably ill-formed either from Gr. *θεάομαι, θεῶμαι*, I see, or *θέω*, I run, and *δολιχός*, long.] An instrument, variously constructed, used, especially in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, and also usually of vertical angles.

The-ŏg'o-ny, *n.* [Lat. *theogonia*, Gr. *θεογονία*, from *θεός*, a god, and *γονή, γόνος, γένος*, race, birth, from *γένειν, γίγνεσθαι*, to bring forth, to be born.] The generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

Thē'o-lō'gi-an, *n.* [Lat. *theologus*, from Gr. *θεολόγος*, a theologian, from Θεός, God, and *λέγειν*, to speak.] A person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.

Thē'o-lŏg'ic, Thē'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, divinity, or the science of God and of divine things.

Thē'o-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

The-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in theology.

The-ŏl'o-ġīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THEOLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THEOLOGIZING.] To render theological.

The-ŏl'o-ġīze, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

Thē'o-lŏgue (-lŏg), *n.* The same as THEOLOGIST.

The-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

Natural theology, the knowledge of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason.

The-ŏm'a-chy, *n.* [Gr. *θεομαχία*, from *θεός*, a god, and *μάχεσθαι*, to fight, *μάχη*, a battle.] **1.** A fighting against the gods. **2.** Opposition to the divine will.

The-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, and *πάθος*, suffering, violent feeling, from *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] Capacity for religious affections or worship.

The-ŏph'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. *θεοφάνεια*, from Θεός, God, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

The-ôr'bo, *n.* [Fr. *théorbe, téorbe, tuorbe*, It. *tiorba*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached.

Thē'o-rem, *n.* [Lat. *theorema*, Gr. *θεώρημα*, fr. *θεωρεῖν*, to look at, from *θεωρός*, a spectator.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle; hence, sometimes, a rule. **2.** (*Math.*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

Thē'o-re-măt'ic, Thē'o-re-măt'ic-al, Thē'o-rĕm'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

Thē'o-rĕt'ic, Thē'o-rĕt'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, depending on, or confined to, theory; speculative. **2.** Terminating in theory or speculation; unpractical.

Thē'o-rĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a theoretical manner; by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

Thē'o-rĭst, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer.

Thē'o-rīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THEORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THEORIZING.] To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

Thē'o-rīz'er, *n.* One who theorizes; a theorist.

Thē'o-ry, *n.* [Lat. *theoria*, Gr. *θεωρία*, from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at.] **1.** A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; speculation. **2.** An exposition of the general principles of any science. **3.** The science distinguished from the art. **4.** The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.

Syn. — Hypothesis. — A *hypothesis* is, literally, a *supposition*, and is brought forward to account for certain phenomena; it rests for its proof solely on the fact that it explains the phenomena. *Theory* is a deduction from established truths, from which it follows as a necessary consequence. *Hypothesis* might attempt to explain the tides by assuming a magnetic virtue in the sun and moon; *theory* does it by deducing them from the known laws of gravitation.

Thē'o-sŏph'ic, Thē'o-sŏph'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theosophy.

The-ŏs'o-phĭsm, *n.* Theosophy, or a process of it.

The-ŏs'o-phĭst, *n.* One addicted to theosophy.

The-ŏs'o-phy, *n.* [Gr. *θεοσοφία*, from *θεόσοφος*, wise in the things of God, Θεός, God, and *σοφός*, wise.] Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination.

Thĕr'a-peū'tic, Thĕr'a-peū'tic-al, *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr. *θεραπεύειν*, to serve, to take care of, to heal.] Of, or pertaining to, the healing art; curative.

Thĕr'a-peū'tics, *n. sing.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

Thĕre (12), *adv.* [A.-S. *thær, thêr*, Icel. & Goth. *thar*.] In that place.

☞ *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning. It is also much used in composition, and then has the sense of a pronoun.

Thĕre'a-bout', Thĕre'a-bouts', *adv.* **1.** Near that place. **2.** Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

Thĕre-ăft'er, *adv.* After that; afterward.

Thĕre-ăt', *adv.* **1.** At that place. **2.** At that occurrence or event; on that account.

Thĕre-bȳ', *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Thĕre-fôr', *adv.* For that, or this, or it.

There'fōre (thĕr'fōr *or* thâr'fōr), *conj.* & *adv.* [From *there* and *for*.] **1.** For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that. **2.** Consequently; by consequence. **3.** In return or recompense for this or that.

Syn. — See THEN.

Thĕre-frŏm', *adv.* From this or that.

Thĕre-ĭn', *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.

Thĕre'in-tō', *adv.* Into that, or that place.

Thĕre-ŏf' (thĕr-ŏff' *or* thĕr-ŏv', 71), *adv.* Of that or this.

Thĕre-ŏn', *adv.* On that or this.

Thĕre-out', *adv.* Out of that or this.

Thĕre-tō', *adv.* To that or this.

Thĕre-ŭn'tō, *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto.

Thĕre'up-ŏn', *adv.* **1.** Upon that or this. **2.** On account of that; in consequence of that. **3.** Immediately; without delay.

Thĕre-wĭth' (thĕr-wĭth' *or* thĕr-wĭth', 99), *adv.* With that or this.

Thē'ri-ac, *n.* [Lat. *theriaca*, from *theriacus*, Gr. *θηριακός*, of wild or venomous beasts, good against the poison of animals, from *θηρίον*, a beast.] An ancient composition of pulverized drugs and honey, esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison.

Thē'ri-ăc, The-rī'ac-al, Thē'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theriac; having the properties of theriac; medicinal.

Thĕr'mal, *a.* [From Lat. *thermæ*, Gr. *θέρμαι*, hot springs, from *θέρμη*, heat, from *θερμός*, hot, warm.] Of, or pertaining to, heat; warm.

Thĕr'mo-e-lĕc'tric, Thĕr'mo-ē'lec-trĭç'i-ty, *a.* [From Gr. *θερμός*, warm, hot, and Eng. *electricity*.] Of, or pertaining to, thermo-electricity. Electricity developed by the action of heat.

Ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, *θερμός*, hot, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volume or dimensions.

Thĕr'mo-mĕt'ric, Thĕr'mo-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a thermometer. **2.** Made by means of a thermometer.

Thĕr'mo-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, *θερμός*, hot, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected.

The-sau'rus, *n.* [Lat.] A treasury or storehouse: — often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia.

Thēse, *pron.; pl.* of *this*. [A.-S. *this, thâs*, gen. pl. *thises, thisse, thisere*.] See THIS.

Thē'sis, *n.; pl.* THĒ'SĒS. [Lat. *thesis*, Gr. *θέσις*, from *τιθέναι*, to place, set.] **1.** A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; *especially*, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself. **2.** Hence, an essay upon a specific theme. **3.** (*Mus.*) The unaccented part of the

measure. **4.** (*Pros.*) (*a.*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word. (*b.*) The part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

Thĕs'pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, Gr. Θέσπις, the founder of the Greek drama.] Of, or relating to, tragic acting.

The-ûr'ġiċ, **The-ûr'ġiċ-al**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theurgy.

Thē'ur-ġĭst, *n.* [Lat. *theurgus*, Gr. θεουργός, doing the works of God, from Θεός, God, and ἔργειν, ἔρδειν, to work, ἔργον, work.] One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy.

Thē'ur-ġy, *n.* [Lat. *theurgia*, Gr. θεουργία. See *supra.*] **1.** Among the Egyptian Platonists, an imaginary science supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times; also, the ability, by means of certain acts, words, and symbols, to move the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, and to render themselves visible. **2.** That species of magic in which effects are produced by supernatural agency.

Thew (thū), *n.* [Chiefly used in the plural.] [A.-S. *theáw*, *tháu*, *thaw.*] Muscle or strength; nerve; brawn.

They (thā), *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS, *obj.* THEM. [A.-S. *thā*, Goth. *thái.*] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*; denoting more than one person or thing.

☞ *They* is sometimes used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on.*

Thĭck, *a.* [*compar.* THICKER; *superl.* THICKEST.] [A.-S. *thicce*, Icel. *thyckr*, O. H. Ger. *thiki*, *dicchi.* Cf. TIGHT.] **1.** Dense; not thin; inspissated. **2.** Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, or misty. **3.** Abundant, close, or crowded in space; frequently recurring. **4.** Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length; — said of a solid body. **5.** Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual. **6.** Not having a good articulation. **7.** Somewhat deaf; dull. **8.** Intimate; very friendly; familiar. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse.

Thĭck, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

Through thick and thin, through whatever is in the way; through all obstacles or impediments.

Thĭck, *adv.* **1.** Frequently; fast; quick. **2.** Closely. **3.** To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.

Thĭck'en (thĭk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THICKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THICKENING.] To make thick, in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a.*) To render dense; to inspissate. (*b.*) To make close; to fill up interstices in.

Thĭck'en (thĭk'n), *v. i.* To become thick in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a.*) To become more dense; to be inspissated. (*b.*) To become consolidated; to concrete. (*c.*) To become dark or obscure. (*d.*) To become close, or more close or numerous; to crowd; to press. (*e.*) To become quick and animated.

Thĭck'en-ing (thĭk'n-ing), *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thĭck'et, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thĭck'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thĭck'ly, *adv.* In a thick condition or manner; deeply; closely; quickly.

Thĭck'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being thick; denseness; density; consistence; spissitude; grossness; dullness.

Thĭck'sĕt, *a.* **1.** Close planted. **2.** Having a short, thick body; stout.

Thĭck'sĕt, *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge. **2.** A kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth.

Thĭck'-skĭnned, *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin. **2.** Not sensitive; dull; obtuse.

Thĭck'-skŭll, *n.* Dullness, or a dull person; a blockhead.

Thīēf, *n.*; *pl.* THIĒVES. [A.-S. *theóf*, *thióf*, *thêf*, Icel. *thiôfr*, Goth. *thiubs.*] One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another.

Syn. — Robber; pilferer. — A *thief* takes out property by stealth: a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force. The *robber* braves the laws; the *thief* endeavors to evade them.

Thīēve, *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal.

Thīēv'er-y, *n.* **1.** The practice of stealing; theft. **2.** That which is stolen.

Thīēv'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft. **2.** Like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret. **3.** Partaking of the nature of theft.

Thīēv'ish-ly, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

Thīēv'ish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being thievish.

Thĭgh (thī), *n.* [A.-S. *theóh*, Icel. *thió*, O. H. Ger. *dioh*, *thioh.*] (*Anat.*) The thick, fleshy portion of the leg, between the knee and the trunk.

Thĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *thile*, *thill*, a board, plank, beam, thill, Icel. *thil*, *thili*, *thilia*, a table, allied to Eng. *deal*, q. v.] A shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

Thĭm'ble (thĭm'bl), *n.* [Prob. a diminutive of *thumb.*] **1.** A kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle. **2.** (*Mech.*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron ring with a groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

Thĭm'ble-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of black raspberry, common in America.

Thĭm'ble-rĭg, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

Thĭm'ble-rĭg, *v. t.* To cheat by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of the thimbles, and quickly shifted to another.

Thĭn, *a.* [*compar.* THINNER; *superl.* THINNEST.] [A.-S. *thynne*, *thyn*, *thin*, Icel. *thunnr*, O. H. Ger. *dunni*, allied to Lat. *tenuis*, Skr. *tanu*, Gr. τυνός, Celt. *tanas*, *tana*, *tene*, and A.-S. *thenian*, to extend, Goth. *thanjan*, Icel. *thenia*, Gr. τείνειν, Lat. *tendere.*] **1.** Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite. **2.** Rare; not dense; — applied to fluids or soft mixtures. **3.** Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; hence, not abundant. **4.** Not full or well grown. **5.** Slim; small; slender; lean; gaunt. **6.** Small; fine; not full. **7.** Slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering.

Thĭn, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

Thĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THINNING.] To make thin in any of its senses; as, (*a.*) To make rare or less thick; to attenuate. (*b.*) To make less close, crowded, or numerous. (*c.*) To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense.

Thĭn, *v. i.* To grow or become thin.

Thīne, *pronominal a.* [A.-S. *thîn*, prop. and orig. gen. of *thu* or *thû*, thou; Goth. *theina*, *theins*, Icel. *thinn.*] Belonging to thee; relating to thee; thy; — formerly used for *thy* before a vowel.

☞ *Thine* is used when the substantive to which it belongs is separated from the pronoun, or when the noun is not expressed.

Thĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *thing*, *thincg*, Icel. *thing*, O. H. Ger. *ding*, allied to A.-S. *thingan*, to become heavy; hence, orig. a heavy thing.] **1.** An inanimate object; any lifeless material. **2.** Whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being, whether animate or inanimate. **3.** A transaction or occurrence; an event; a deed. **4.** A portion or part; something. **5.** A diminutive or slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing. **6.** *pl.* Clothes; furniture; appurtenances. [*Colloq.*]

Thĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THOUGHT (thawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THINKING.] [A.-S. *thencean*, *thencan*, *thyncean*, *thyncan*, Icel. *thenkja*, Goth. *thagkjan*, *thaggkjan*, *thankjan.*] To employ any of the intellectual powers except sense and perception; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To call any thing to mind; to remember (*b.*) To reflect upon any subject; to consider; to deliberate. (*c.*) To form an opinion; to judge. (*d.*) To purpose; to intend; to design. (*e.*) To presume; to venture.

Syn. — To expect; guess; cogitate; reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See EXPECT.

Thĭnk, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] **1.** To conceive; to imagine. **2.** To plan or design; to plot; to compass. **3.** To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Thĭnk'er, *n.* One who thinks; especially and chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner.

Thĭnk'ing, *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.

Thĭnk'ing, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

Thĭnk'ing-ly, *adv.* By thought.

Thĭn'ly, *adv.* In a thin, loose, scattered manner.

Thĭn'ness (109), *n.* State of being thin, in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity; rareness; fluidity.

Thĭn'-skĭnned, *a.* **1.** Having a thin skin. **2.** Hence, sensitive; irritable.

Thĭrd (18), *a.* [O. Eng. *thridde*, A.-S. *thridda*, for *thridia*, Goth. *thridja*, Icel. *thridie*, Gr. τρίτος, Lat. *tertius.* See THREE.] **1.** The next after the second; coming after two of the same class. **2.** Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Third estate. (*a.*) In England, the commons, or the com-

monalty, who are represented in Parliament by the Commons. (*b.*) In France, the body of the people, exclusive of the nobility and titled classes; the commons; — so called previously to the Revolution of 1789.

Thĭrd, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2.** The sixtieth part of a second of time. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale; — called also, sometimes, *third sound*. **4.** *pl.* (*Law.*) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life.

Thĭrd'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

Thĭrst (18), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink. **2.** A want and eager desire after any thing.

Thĭrst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THIRSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THIRSTING.] [A.-S. *thyrstan*, Goth. *thaúrsjan*, Icel. *thyrsta*, allied to Goth. *thaírsan*, to be dry, *thaúrsus*, dry, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, to be or become dry, Lat. *torrere*, to dry, Skr. *trish*, to thirst.] **1.** To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or fauces, for want of drink. **2.** To have a vehement desire.

Thĭrst'i-ly, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

Thĭrst'i-ness, *n.* State of being thirsty; thirst.

Thĭrst'y, *a.* [*compar.* THIRSTIER; *superl.* THIRSTIEST.] **1.** Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. **3.** Having a vehement desire of any thing.

Thĭr'teen, *a.* [A.-S. *threótyne*, from *thrî*, m., *threó*, f. and neut., three, and *tyn*, *tîn*, *tên*, ten.] One more than twelve; ten and three.

Thĭr'teen, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and three. **2.** A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

Thĭr'teenth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twelfth; the third after the tenth. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thĭr'teenth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thĭr'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; the tenth after the twentieth. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thĭr'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thĭr'ty, *a.* [O. Eng. *thritty*, A.-S. *thrîtig*, *thrittig*.] Three times ten; one more than twenty-nine.

Thĭr'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten. **2.** A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

Thĭs, *pron.*; *pl.* THĒSE. [A.-S. *thes*, m., *theós*, f., *this*, n., Icel. *thessi*, *thetta*.] A pronoun, used, (*a.*) As a demonstrative, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned; — thus used as a pronoun proper, or as a pronominal adjective. (*b.*) Denoting the last part, as a period of time. (*c.*) As opposed or correlative to *that*, and sometimes as opposed to *other*.

Thĭs'tle (thĭs'sl), *n.* [A.-S. *thistel*, Icel. *thistill*, allied to Eng. *teasel*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) One of numerous prickly plants of the class *Syngenesia*, and several genera. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class *Syngenesia*.

Thĭs'tly (thĭs'lў), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thĭth'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *thider*, *thyder*, Icel. *thadhra*, Goth. *thathrô*, allied to A.-S. *the*, *theó*, *thät*. See THAT and THE.] **1.** To that place; — opposed to *hither*. **2.** To that point, end, or result.

Syn. — There. — *Thither* denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes rest in a place; as, I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*. But *thither* has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or a style purposely conformed to the past, and hence *there* has taken the place of *thither;* as, I shall go *there* to-morrow; we shall go together.

Thĭth'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thōle, *n.* [A.-S. *thol*, Icel. *thollr*, post, pin.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing.

Thōle'-pĭn, *n.* The same as THOLE, q. v.

Thom-sō'nĭ-an-ĭşm (tom-sō'nĭ-an-), *n.* (*Med.*) A medical system, of which one of the leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire, and water; and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold man from the grave; — so called from the founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts.

Thŏng, *n.* [O. Eng. *thwang*, A.-S. *thwang*, *thwong*, from O. Sax. *thuingan*, Icel. *thvinga*, O. H. Ger. *dwingan*, to press, force.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

Tho-răç'ic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the thorax [or breast.

Thō'ral, *a.* [From Lat. *thorus*, *torus*, a couch, bed.] Of, or pertaining to, a bed.

Thō'rax (89), *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *θώραξ*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest. **2.** (*Entom.*) The second general segment of insects.

Thôrn, *n.* [A.-S. *thorn*, *thyrn*, Icel. *thorn*, Goth. *thaúrnus;* Pol. *tarn*, W. *draen*.] **1.** A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine; — popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle. **2.** A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; — sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles. **3.** Hence, any thing troublesome; trouble; care.

Thôrn'băck, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

Thôrn'-hĕdġe, *n.* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

Thôrn'y, *a.* [*compar.* THORNIER; *superl.* THORNIEST.] **1.** Full of thorns or spines. **2.** Sharp; pricking. **3.** Troublesome; vexatious; harassing.

Thŏr'ŏugh (thŭr'o), *a.* [A.-S. *thuruh*, *thurh*, O. H. Ger. *duruh*, *durah*, *durih*, *durh*. See THROUGH.] Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

Thŏr'ŏugh (thŭr'o), *prep.* The same as THROUGH, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Thŏr'ŏugh-bāse (thŭr'o-bās), *n.* (*Mus.*) Representation of chords by figures placed under the base; — sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*.

Thŏr'ŏugh-brāçe (thŭr'o-), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and serving the purpose of a spring.

Thŏr'ŏugh-brĕd (thŭr'o-), *a.* **1.** (*Horsemanship.*) Bred from the best blood, as horses. **2.** Hence, completely bred or accomplished.

Thŏr'ŏugh-fâre (thŭr'o-), *n.* A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; hence, a frequented street.

Thŏr'ŏugh-gō'ing (thŭr'o-), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete.

Thŏr'ŏugh-ly (thŭr'o-), *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

Thŏr'ŏugh-ness (thŭr'o-), *n.* State or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

Thŏr'ŏugh-pāçed (thŭr'o-pāst), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

Thŏr'ŏugh-wort (thŭr'o-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant found in low or wet grounds, and valued for its medicinal properties; boneset.

Thōşe, *pron.*; *pl.* of *that*. [A.-S. *thâ*, nom. and acc. pl. of *the*, *theó*, *thät*, *thâs*, nom. and acc. pl. of *thes*, *theós*, *this*, this. See THESE.] See THAT.

Thou, *pron.* [*nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY, or THINE; *obj.* THEE; *pl. nom.* YOU; *poss.* YOUR or YOURS; *obj.* YOU.] [A.-S. *thû*, *thu*, Icel. *thû*, Goth. *thu*, allied to Lat. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, Slav. *ty*, Celt. *ti*, Skr. *tvam*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; — used in the solemn or poetical style.

Thōugh (thō, 75), *adv.* & *conj.* [A.-S. *theáh*, *thêh*, Goth. *tháu*, *thaúh*, Icel. *thô*, *thôat*.] **1.** Granting; admitting; notwithstanding. **2.** However; — used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.

As though, as if; of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be, if.

Syn. — Although. — These words differ only in one respect; *although* is the stronger and more emphatic of the two, and is therefore usually chosen to begin a sentence, as, "*Although* I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed." See WHILE.

Thôught (thawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *think*. See THINK.

Thôught (thawt), *n.* [A.-S. *theaht*, *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *thencean*, *thencan*, to think.] **1.** Act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection. **2.** Meditation; serious consideration. **3.** That which is thought. (*a.*) An opinion; a conclusion; a judgment. (*b.*) A conceit; a fancy. **4.** Design; purpose; intention. **5.** A small degree or quantity. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Idea; conception; imagination; notion; supposition; reflection; consideration; meditation; contemplation; cogitation; deliberation.

Thôught'fụl (thawt'-), *a.* **1.** Full of thought; employed in meditation. **2.** Having the mind directed to an object. **3.** Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.

Syn. — Considerate; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true inter-

est; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One who is not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes.

Thought'ful-ly (thawt'-), *adv.* In a thoughtful manner.

Thought'ful-ness (thawt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtful; deep meditation; solicitude.

Thought'less (thawt'-), *a.* Lacking or free from thought; careless; negligent.

Thought'less-ly (thawt'-), *adv.* In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

Thought'less-ness (thawt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; carelessness.

Thou'sand, *a.* [A.-S. *thûsend*, Icel. *thúsund*, *thúsundrud*, Goth. *thûsundi*, i. e., ten times a hundred, from *thus*, for *tigus*, *taihun*, ten, and *hund*, hundred.] **1.** Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred. **2.** Hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely.

Thou'sand, *n.* **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Hence, indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol representing one thousand units; as, 1000, M, or CIↃ.

Thou'sandth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of thousand. **2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thou'sandth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts.

Thrall, *n.* [A.-S. *thral*, *thrâll*, *threâl*, Icel. *thræll*, from *thræla*, to serve, drudge, toil.] **1.** A slave; a bondman. **2.** Slavery; bondage; servitude.

Thrall, *v. t.* To enslave; to inthrall.

Thrall'dŏm, *n.* Condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

Thrăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRASHED (thrăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRASHING.] [A.-S. *thriscan*, *threscan*, Goth. *thriskan*, Icel. *threskia*.] **1.** To beat out grain from; to thresh the husk of with a flail. **2.** To beat soundly; to drub.

Thrăsh, *v. i.* **1.** To practice thrashing. **2.** Hence, to labor; to drudge.

Thrăsh'er, *n.* [A.-S. *thriscere*, *therscere*.] **1.** One who thrashes grain. **2.** The fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.

Thrăsh'ing-flōor, *n.* [From *thrash* and *floor*.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Thra-sŏn'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *Thrasonianus*, from *Thraso*, the name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch.] **1.** Given to bragging; boasting. **2.** Implying ostentatious display; boastful.

Thra-sŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastfully.

Thrĕad, *n.* [A.-S. *thræd*, Icel. *thrâdr*, O. H. Ger. *drât*, for *drâhad*, from A.-S. *thrâwan*, O. H. Ger. *drâjan*, *drâhan*, *trâhan*, to twist.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length. **2.** A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, a line of gold or silver. **3.** Something continued in a long course or tenor. **4.** The prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.

Thrĕad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREADING.] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of. **2.** To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

Thrĕad'bâre, *a.* **1.** Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. **2.** Hence, worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

Thrĕad'y, *a.* **1.** Like thread or filaments; slender. **2.** Containing or consisting of thread.

Thrĕat, *n.* [See *infra*.] Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

Syn. — Menace; denunciation. — *Threat* is Anglo-Saxon, and *menace* is Latin. As often happens, the former is the more familiar term; the latter is employed only in the higher kinds of style. We are *threatened* with a drought; the country is *menaced* with war.

Thrĕat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREATENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREATENING.] [A.-S. *threâtian*, to urge, threaten, Icel. *threyta*, to weary; O. H. Ger. *driuzan*, *driozan*, to vex, Goth. *thriutan*, *usthriutan*, to grieve, vex.] **1.** To hold up to, as a terror, the expectation of evil; to menace. **2.** To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward.

Thrĕat'en, *v. i.* To use threats or menaces.

Thrĕat'en-er (thrĕt'n-er), *n.* One who threatens.

Thrĕat'en-ing (thrĕt'n-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Indicating a threat or menace. **2.** Indicating something impending.

Syn. — Imminent; impending. See IMMINENT.

Thrĕat'ful, *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance.

Three, *a.* [A.-S. *thrî*, m., *threó*, f. and neut., Goth. *threis*, *thrijôs*, *thrija*, Icel. *thrîr*, *thriar*, *thriû*, allied to Lat. *tres*, *tria*, Gr. τρεῖς, τρία, Ir., Gael., & W. *tri*, Pol. *trzy*, Skr. *tri*.] Two and one.

Three, *n.* **1.** The sum of two and one; the number next above two. **2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Three'-côr'nered, *a.* Having three corners or angles.

Three'-dĕck'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

Three'fōld, *a.* Consisting of three, or thrice repeated.

Three'pençe (thrĭp'ens), *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-nў), *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

Three'-plȳ, *a.* [From *three* and *ply*, a fold.] Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

Three'-sīd'ed, *a.* Having three sides, especially three plane sides.

Thrĕn'o-dy, *n.* [Gr. θρηνωδία, from θρῆνος and ᾠδή, a song.] A song of lamentation; a short funereal poem; a dirge; a threnode.

Thrĕsh, *v. t.* To thrash. See THRASH.

Thrĕsh'er, *n.* One who threshes; a thrasher.

Thrĕsh'ōld, *n.* [O. Eng. *threswold*, A.-S. *threscwald*, *therscwald*, prob. fr. *threscan*, *therscan*, to thresh, thrash, and *wald*, *weald*, wood, forest.] **1.** The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door; hence, entrance; gate; door. **2.** The place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

Threw (thrų), *imp.* of *throw*. See THROW.

Thrīçe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thries*, from *three*, with the termination of a genitive.] **1.** Three times. **2.** Repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically; very.

Thrĭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIDDING.] [From *thread*, v. t.] To slide through, by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread through the eye of a needle; to thread.

Thrĭft, *n.* [From *thrive*.] **1.** A thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to property. **2.** Success and advance in the acquisition of property. **3.** Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

Syn. — Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain; profit.

Thrĭft'i-ly, *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; successfully; prosperously.

Thrĭft'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry. **2.** Prosperity in business.

Thrĭft'less, *a.* Not thrifty; deficient in thrift; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

Thrĭft'y, *a.* [*compar.* THRIFTIER; *superl.* THRIFTIEST.] **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; using economy and good management of property. **2.** Thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth. **3.** Growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant; thriving.

Syn. — Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful.

Thrĭll, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A drill. **2.** A warbling; a trill. [See TRILL.] **3.** A breathing place or hole. **4.** A thrilling sensation.

Thrĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRILLING.] [A.-S. *thyrhelian*, *thyrlian*, Ger. *drillen*, *trillen*, Prov. Ger. *tirlen*, *tirrelen*. See THIRL and DRILL.] **1.** To perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore; to drill. **2.** Hence, to pierce; to penetrate; to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.

Thrĭll, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; *especially*, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering. **2.** To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

Thrīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIVING.] [Icel. *thrîfa*, to care, *thrîfaz*, to grow, flourish, *thrif*, n. pl., good success, care, *threifa*, to touch, A.-S. *thrafian*, to urge, impel, allied to Goth. *dreiban*, A.-S. *drîfan*, Eng. *drive*, q. v.] **1.** To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property. **2.** To prosper in any business. **3.** To grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish.

Thrīv'er, *n.* One who thrives or prospers.

Thrōat (20), *n.* [A.-S. *throte*, *throtu*, O. H. Ger. *droza*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages. **2.** Hence, the passage through which any thing is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach. **3.** Any thing long and deep.

Thrŏb, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROBBING.] [Probably contracted from *throw up*, or allied to Gr. *θορυβεῖν*, to make a noise.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate.

Thrŏb, *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thrōe, *n.* [A.-S. *threá*, for *threáw*, chiding, menace, affliction, from *threówan*, to suffer.] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony; *especially*, the anguish of travail in childbirth, or parturition.

Thrōne, *n.* [Lat. *thronus*, Gr. *θρόνος*, allied to *θρᾶνος*, a bench, and *θρῆνυς*, a footstool, from *θράω*, to set, aorist middle *θρήσασθαι*, to set one's self, to sit.] **1.** A chair of state, commonly a royal seat. **2.** Hence, sovereign power and dignity. **3.** Hence, one who is invested with power or authority.

Thrōne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONING.] **1.** To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. **2.** To place in an elevated position; to exalt.

Thrŏng, *n.* [A.-S. *thrang*, *throng*, Icel. *thraung*, from A.-S. *thringan*, to press.] A multitude of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage.

Syn. — Multitude; crowd. — Any great number of persons form a *multitude;* a *throng* is a large number of persons who *press* together into a collective body; a crowd is a mass of persons who press so *closely* together as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact. A dispersed *multitude;* the *thronged* streets of a city; a *crowded* coach; a *crowded* table.

Thrŏng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.

Thrŏng, *v. t.* To crowd, or press, as persons.

Thrŏs'tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* [A.-S. *throstle*, *throsle*, Icel. *thröstr*, allied to Lat. *turdus*.] (*Ornith.*) See THRUSH.

Thrŏs'tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c.

Thrŏt'tle (thrŏt'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *throat*, q. v.] The windpipe or trachea; the weasand.

Thrŏt'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation; to choke; to suffocate. **2.** To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

Thrŏt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROTTLING.] To choke; to strangle.

Through (thrōō, 21), *prep.* [A.-S. *thurh*, *thuruh*, Goth. *thaírh*, W. *trw*, *trwy*.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of. **2.** Between the sides or walls of; within. **3.** By means of; by the agency of. **4.** Over the whole surface or extent of. **5.** Among or in the midst of. **6.** From beginning to end; to the end or conclusion.

Through (thrōō), *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To the end; to the ultimate purpose.

To fall through, to be given up, as a project or plan, before being brought to an issue; to be abandoned; to fail.

Through-out' (thrōō-), *prep.* Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.

Through-out' (thrōō-), *adv.* In every part.

Thrōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW; *p. p.* THROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROWING.] [A.-S. *thrâwan*, to twist, turn, throw, O. H. Ger. *drâjan*, *drâhan*, to turn, twist.] **1.** To fling or cast in a winding direction; to hurl. **2.** Hence, to fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to project; to send. **3.** To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. **4.** (*Pottery.*) To form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel. **5.** To venture at dice. **6.** To divest or strip one's self of; to put off. **7.** To put on; to spread carelessly. **8.** To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling.

To throw away, (*a.*) To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain. (*b.*) To reject. — *To throw back*, (*a.*) To retort; to cast back, as a reply. (*b.*) To reject; to refuse. — *To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless. — *To throw down*, (*a.*) To subvert; to overthrow; to destroy. (*b.*) To bring down from a high station; to degrade. — *To throw in*, (*a.*) To inject, as a fluid. (*b.*) To deposit with others; to add without enumeration or valuation. (*c.*) To give up or relinquish. — *To throw off*, (*a.*) To expel; to clear from. (*b.*) To reject; to discard. — *To throw on*, to cast on; to load. — *To throw one's self down*, to lie down. — *To throw one's self on* or *upon*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of. — *To throw out*, (*a.*) To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. (*b.*) To utter; to give utterance to; to speak. — *To throw up*, (*a.*) To resign; to give up. (*b.*) To discharge from the stomach.

Thrōw, *v. i.* To perform the act of casting; to cast; *specifically*, to cast dice.

Thrōw, *n.* **1.** Act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine. **2.** A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast. **3.** The distance which a missile is or may be thrown.

Thrōw'er, *n.* One who throws; *specifically*, (*a.*) One who throws or twists silk; a throwster. (*b.*) One who shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.

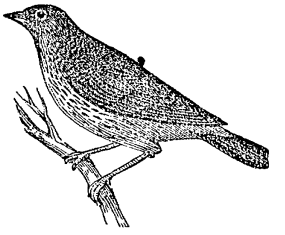
Thrōw'ster, *n.* [From *throw* and *ster.*] One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

Thrŭm, *n.* [Icel. *thröm*, edge, lip, O. H. Ger. *drum*, end.] **1.** One of the ends of weavers' threads; a tuft. **2.** Any coarse yarn.

Thrŭm, *v. i.* [Icel. *thruma*, to groan, to sigh, to thunder, equiv. to H. Ger. *trommeln*, to drum.] To play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.

Thrŭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUMMING.] [See THRUM, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in. **2.** To play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner.

Thrŭsh, *n.* [A.-S. *thrysce*, O. H. Ger. *drosca*, *droscha*, *throsga*, Icel. *thröstr.* Cf. THROSTLE.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A small, plainly-colored singing bird, of various species. **2.** [From *thrust.*] (*Far.*) An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and some other animals. **3.** (*Med.*) Minute ulcers in the mouth, fauces, and esophagus.



Thrush.

Thrŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUSTING.] [Icel. *thrîsta*, to force, urge, A.-S. *thrîstjan*, to hear.] To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel.

To thrust one's self, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. — *To thrust through*, to pierce; to stab.

Thrŭst, *v. i.* **1.** To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon. **2.** To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. **3.** To push forward; to press on; to intrude.

Thrŭst, *n.* **1.** A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon or with the hand or foot. **2.** Attack; assault. **3.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

Syn. — Push; shove; assault; attack. — *Push* and *shove* are distinguished from *thrust.* The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body — a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not, however, extend to every case.

Thrŭst'er, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

Thŭd, *n.* [A.-S. *thoden*, noise, din.] **1.** A stroke or single impetus of a tempestuous wind. **2.** A stroke, or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound.

Thŭg, *n.* [Hind. *thag*, a deceiver, robber, from *thagnâ*, to deceive.] One of a Hindoo sect who practiced murder stealthily and from religious motives.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *n.* [A.-S. *thuma* or *thûma*, Icel. *thumalfingr*, O. H. Ger. *dûmo.*] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMBING.] **1.** To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers. **2.** To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *v. i.* To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum.

Thŭmb'-screw (thŭm'skrŭ), *n.* A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore finger.

Thŭmb'-stall (thŭm'-), *n.* A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb.

Thŭm'mim, *n. pl.* [See URIM.] Perfections; — a Hebrew word.

☞ The *urim* and *thummim* were worn as ornaments in the breastplate of the high priest when he attended the altar; but what they were has never been ascertained.

Thŭmp, *n.* [An onomatopoetic word.] **1.** The sudden fall of a heavy weight. **2.** The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer, or the like.

Thŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMPING.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

Thŭmp, *v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.

Thŭmp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, thumps.

Thŭn'der, *n.* [A.-S. *thunor*, *thunder*, Icel. *dunr*, O. H. Ger. *donar*, Per. *tundur*, W. & Corn. *taran*, Lat. *tonitru.*] **1.** The sound which follows a flash of lightning. **2.** A

thunder-bolt. [*Obs.*] **3.** Any loud noise. **4.** An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

Thŭn'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUNDERING.] **1.** To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity. **2.** To make a loud noise, especially, a heavy sound, of some continuance.

Thŭn'der, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation.

Thŭn'der-bōlt, *n.* **1.** A shaft of lightning. **2.** Hence, a daring or irresistible hero. **3.** Ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

Thŭn'der-clăp, *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

Thŭn'der-er, *n.* One who thunders; — an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter.

Thŭn'der-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Producing thunder. [*Rare.*] **2.** Making a noise like thunder; sonorous.

Thŭn'der-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thŭn'der-stôrm, *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thŭn'der-strŭck, *p. a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

Thŭn'der-tūbe, *n.* A fulgurite. See FULGURITE.

Thū'ri-ble, *n.* [Lat. *thuribulum*, fr. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, fr. Gr. *θύος*, a sacrifice, an offering, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice.] A censer of metal, for burning incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains, used in solemn services of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thu-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *thurifer*, from *thus*, *thuris*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

Thū'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facere*, to make.] The act of fuming with incense; or, the act of burning incense.

Thûrs'day, *n.* [A.-S. *thunres dæg*, from *thunres*, genitive of *thunor*, thunder, and *dæg*, day; — so called from its being orig. consecrated to *Thor*, Icel. *Thorr*, the god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week; the day after Wednesday and before Friday.

Thŭs, *adv.* [A.-S. & O. Low G. *thus*, O. H. Ger. *sus*.] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise. **2.** To this degree or extent; so.

Thwăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THWACKED (thwăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THWACKING.] [A.-S. *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke. Cf. WHACK.] To strike with something flat or heavy.

Syn. — To bang; to beat or thrash; to thump.

Thwăck, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

Thwart, *a.* [A.-S. *thweorh*, *thweorg*, *thweor*, adv. *thweores*, Icel. *thverr*, adv. *thvert*, Goth. *tvairhs*, angry. Cf. QUEER.] Across something else; transverse.

Thwart, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THWARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THWARTING.] **1.** To move across or counter to; to cross. **2.** To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

Thwart, *v. i.* To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.

Thwart, *n.* (*Naut.*) The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

Thwart'-shĭps, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Across the ship.

Thȳ, *pron.* [Abbrev. from *thine*, q. v.] Of thee, or belonging to thee; the possessive of *thee*; — used in the solemn or grave style, and in poetry.

Thȳ'ine-wood, *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον θύϊνον*, from *θύϊνος*, adj., pertaining to the tree *θυία*, or *θύα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice, to smell.] A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii. thought to be from a tree which is a native of Barbary, and allied to the pines.

Thȳme (tīm), *n.* [Lat. *thymum*, *thymus*, Gr. *θύμον*, *θύμος*, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice, to smell, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.] (*Bot.*) A certain plant. The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasoning and soups.

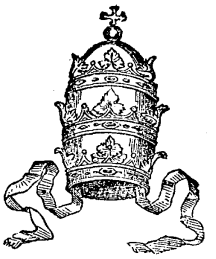
Thȳm'y (tīm'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant.

Thȳ'roid, *a.* [Gr. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped, fr. *θυρεός*, a large, oblong shield, from *θύρα*, a door, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a shield.

Thyroid cartilage (*Anat.*), a cartilage constituting the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, and sometimes popularly called *Adam's apple*.

Thȳ-sĕlf', *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject with *thy*, to express distinction with emphasis.

Tī-ā'rȧ, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τιάρα*, *τιάρας*, *τιήρης*.] **1.** A form of head-dress resembling a hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians. **2.** The pope's triple crown.



Tiara (2.)

Tĭb'i-ȧ, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg.

Tĭb'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *tibialis*, fr. *tibia*, the shin-bone, and a pipe or flute orig. made of bone.] **1.** Pertaining to the large bone of the leg. **2.** Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

Tic, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; *especially*, such a motion of some of the muscles of the face; twitching; vellication.

Tic-douloureux (tĭk'dōō-lōō-rōō'), *n.* [Fr., from *tic*, a knack, and *douloureux*, painful.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia in the face; a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face.

Tick, *n.* [Probably abbrev. from *ticket*, q. v.] Credit; trust.

Tick, *n.* [Fr. *tique*, D. *teek*, M. & N. H. Ger. *zecke*.] (*Entom.*) A little insect, of a livid color, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, and other animals.

Tick, *n.* [From Lat. *theca*, case, Gr. *θήκη*.] **1.** The cover or case of a bed, containing feathers, wool, or other material. **2.** A kind of cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, of which the tick or cover of a bed is made.

Tick, *v. i.* [From *tick*, credit.] **1.** To go on trust or credit. **2.** To give tick; to trust.

Tick, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TICKED (tĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TICKING.] To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click.

Tick, *n.* **1.** The distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock. **2.** Any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

Tick'en, *n.* [From *tick.*] Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds; ticking.

Tick'et, *n.* [For *sticket*, from O. Fr. *esticquette*, N. Fr. *étiquette*, a label, ticket, a small pointed piece of wood, from L. Ger. *stikke*, a tack, pin, peg, *stikken*, H. Ger. *stecken*, to stick, to fix.] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something; — used for various purposes; as, (*a.*) A certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance. (*b.*) A label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel. (*c.*) A certificate or token of a share in a lottery, &c.

Ticket of leave, a license given to a convict or prisoner of the crown to be at large, and to labor for himself. [*Eng.*]

Tick'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TICKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TICKETING.] **1.** To distinguish by a ticket. **2.** To put a ticket on, as goods, &c. **3.** To furnish with a ticket. [*Amer.*]

Tick'ing, *n.* [From *tick.* See TICKEN.] A closely-woven cloth used for making bed-ticks; ticken.

Tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TICKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TICKLING.] [Diminutive of *tick*, to beat, pat.] **1.** To touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter. **2.** To please by slight gratification.

Tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. i.* **1.** To feel titillation. **2.** To excite the sensation of titillation.

Tick'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, tickles or pleases.

Tick'lish, *a.* **1.** Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. **2.** Standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch. **3.** Difficult; nice; critical.

Tick'lish-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ticklish. **2.** The state of being tottering, or liable to fall. **3.** Criticalness of condition or state.

Tĭd'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tĭd'bit, *n.* A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable. [Written also *titbit.*]

Tīde, *n.* [A.-S. *tîd*, for *tîhadh*, time, from *tîhan*, to say, show, Goth. *teihan.*] **1.** Time; season. [*Obs.*] **2.** The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith.

☞ The flow or rising of the water is called *flood-tide*, and the reflux, *ebb-tide*. See also SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.

3. Stream; current. **4.** Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; current; sometimes, favorable concurrence of causes or influences.

Tīde, *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream.

Tīde, *v. i.* **1.** To pour a tide or flood. **2.** (*Naut.*) To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

Tīde'-lŏck, *n.* A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbor, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard-lock*.

Tīdeş'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* TĪDEŞ'-MEN. An officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

Tīde'-wāit'er, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Tī'di-ly, *adv.* In a tidy manner; with neat simplicity.

Tī'di-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tidy; neatness.

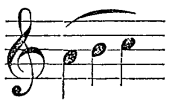
Tī'dingş, *n. pl.* [From O. Eng. *tiden*, A.-S. *tîdian*, to happen, Eng. *betide*, from A.-S. *tîd*, Eng. *tide*.] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

Syn. — News; advice; information; intelligence. — The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided*. We may be indifferent as to *news*, but are always more or less interested in *tidings*. We read the *news* daily in the public prints; we wait for *tidings* respecting an absent or sick friend. We may be curious to hear the *news*; we are always anxious for *tidings*.

Tī'dy, *a.* [*compar.* TIDIER; *superl.* TIDIEST.] [From *tide*, time, season.] Arranged in good order; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so.

Tī'dy, *n.* **1.** A cover, often of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, and the like. **2.** A child's pinafore. [*Eng.*]

Tīe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYING.] [A.-S. *têgean*, *tygan*, contr. *tyan*, *tîan*.] **1.** To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind. **2.** To fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate. **3.** To unite so as not to be easily parted; to fasten. **4.** To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. **5.** (*Mus.*) To unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

Tīe, *n.* **1.** A knot; fastening. **2.** Bond; obligation, moral or legal. **3.** A knot of hair. **4.** An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious. **5.** (*Arch.* & *Eng.*) Any part, as a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together. **6.** (*Mus.*) A line drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance.

Tie (*Mus.*)

Tī'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ties. **2.** A child's apron without sleeves, and covering the upper part of the body; a pinafore.

Tīēr (tēr), *n.* [A.-S. *tiér*, rank, series, heap, attire, *tîr*, *tyr*, splendor, brightness, O. H. Ger. *ziarî*, *zierî*, ornament. See TIRE.] A row or rank, especially when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Tiers of a cable, the ranges of windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tierçe (tērss *or* tērss), *n.* [Fr. *tierce*, a third, fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, third, from Lat. *tertius*, the third.] **1.** A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, 42 wine gallons; also, a liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons. **2.** A cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 pounds. **3.** (*Mus.*) A third. [See THIRD.] **4.** [Cf. TERCE.] (*Card-playing.*) A sequence of three cards of the same suit. **5.** A particular sort of thrust in fencing.

Tiēr'çel, **Tiērçe'let**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tertiolus*, from Lat. *tertius*, the third, fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, third; so called because the third in the nest is said to be a male.] The male hawk, or goshawk. See TERCEL.

Tier'çet (tēr'set *or* tēr'set), *n.* [From Lat. *tertius*, the third. Cf. TIERCE.] (*Poetry.*) A triplet; three lines rhyming together.

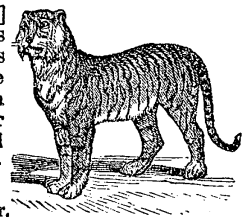
Tiers-état (te-ârz/ā/tä'), *n.* [Fr.] The third estate, or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. [*France.*]

Tĭff, *n.* [Allied to Prov. Eng. *tip*, *tift*, a draught of liquor, *tipe*, to pour liquor from one vessel into another.] **1.** Liquor, or rather a small draught of liquor. **2.** A fit of anger or peevishness.

Tĭf'fa-ny, *n.* [O. Eng. *tiffenay*. Cf. O. Fr. *tiffe*, ornament, *tiffer*, to adjust, adorn.] A species of gauze, or very thin silk.

Tī'ger, *n.* [Lat. *tigris*, Gr. τίγρις.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fierce and rapacious animal found in the warmer parts of Asia, chiefly in India, and the Indian islands. **2.** A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress. **3.** A kind of growl or screech, after cheering. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

American tiger (*Zoöl.*), the panther. See PANTHER.



Bengal Tiger.

Tī'ger-ĕat, *n.* (*Zöol.*) A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot.

Tī'ger-lĭl'y, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of lily having spotted flowers.

Tight (tīt), *a.* [*compar.* TIGHTER; *superl.* TIGHTEST.] [O. Eng. *tight*, p. p. of *tie*, to bind; A.-S. *tyged*, *tyd*.] **1.** Firmly held together; compact. **2.** Close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky. **3.** Close so as not to admit the entrance of air. **4.** Fitting close to the body. **5.** Not ragged; whole; neat. **6.** Close; parsimonious; saving. [*Colloq., Amer.*] **7.** Not slack or loose; taut; — applied to a rope extended or stretched out. **8.** Somewhat intoxicated. [*Colloq., Amer.*] **9.** Pressing or stringent. [*Amer.*]

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIGHTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIGHTENING.] To draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

Tīght'ly (tīt'ly), *adv.* In a tight manner; closely.

Tīght'ness (tīt'nes), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; neatness. **2.** Stringency.

Tīghts (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting pantaloons.

Tī'gress, *n.* [From *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

Tī'grish, *a.* Resembling a tiger.

Tīke, *n.* [Armor. *tick*, a housekeeper, farmer, from *tî*, a house, W. *ty*, Gael. *tigh*, *teach*.] **1.** A countryman or clown. **2.** [Icel. *tîk*, a bitch, cur.] A dog; a cur.

Til'bu-ry, *n.* [Prob. from *Tilbury fort*, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

Tīle, *n.* [A.-S. *tigul*, *tigol*, *tigel*, from Lat. *tegula*, from *tegere*, to cover.] A plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, &c.

Tīle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TILING.] **1.** To cover with tiles. **2.** To cover, as tiles.

Tīl'er, *n.* **1.** A man who covers buildings with tiles. **2.** A doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

Tīl'er-y, *n.* A place where tiles are made or burned.

Till, *n.* [A.-S. *tilian*, to prepay, provide, seek, tell, compute.] A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

Till, *prep.* [A.-S. *til*, prob. accusative of *til*, *till*, an end, object, station, O. H. Ger. *zil*, end, limit, object.] **1.** To the time of; until. **2.** Up to the time; — that is to the time specified in the sentence or clause following.

Till now, to the present time. — *Till then*, to that time.

Till, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TILLING.] [A.-S. *tilian*, *teolian*, O. H. Ger. *zilôn*, *zilên*. Cf. TILL, *n.*, and TOIL.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate.

Till'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tilled; fit for the plow; arable.

Till'aġe, *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling. **2.** A place tilled or cultivated.

Syn. — Cultivation; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

Till'er, *n.* **1.** One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator. **2.** (*Naut.*) The bar or lever used to turn the rudder of a ship or boat. **3.** (*Agric.*) (*a.*) The shoot of a plant, springing from the root of the original stalk. (*b.*) The sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.

Till'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TILLERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TILLERING.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow*.]

Tĭlt, *n.* [A.-S. *teld*, *geteld*, *getealde*, Icel. *tiald*, H. Ger. *zelt*, fr. A.-S. *teldan*, to cover, shut in.] **1.** A covering over head; a tent. **2.** The cloth covering of a cart or wagon. **3.** A small awning extended over the sternsheets of a boat.

Tĭlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TILTING.] To cover with a tilt, or awning.

Tĭlt, *v. t.* [A.-S. *tealtrian*, *tealtian*, to waver, *tealt*, inconstant, Icel. *tölt*, a trotting, *tölta*, to trot.] **1.** To raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer, or tilt.

Tĭlt, *v. i.* **1.** To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance. **2.** To fight with rapiers. **3.** To rush, as in combat **4.** To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss. **5.** To lean; to fall, as on one side.

Tĭlt, *n.* **1.** A thrust, as with a lance. **2.** A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament. **3.** A tilt-hammer. **4.** Inclination forward.

Tĭlt'er, *n.* **1.** One who practices the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback. **2.** One who hammers with a tilt, or tilt-hammer.

Tĭlth, *n.* [A.-S. *tildh*, from *tilian*, to till.] State of being tilled or prepared for a crop; culture.

Tĭlt'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer.

Tĭm'ber, *n.* [A.-S. *timbor*, *timber*, wood, building, Icel. *timbr*, beams, O. H. Ger. *zimbar*, wood, edifice; A.-S. *timberian*, *timbran*, to build, Goth. *timrjan*, *timbrjan*, Icel. *timbra*.] **1.** That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. **2.** The body or trunk of a tree. **3.** Material for any structure. **4.** A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed. **5.** Woods or forest; wooded land. [*Western U. S.*] **6.** (*Naut.*) A rib of a curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction. **7.** [Sw. *timber*, M. H. Ger. *zimber*, Fr. *timbre*, a bundle of firs, O. D. *timmer*, *timber*, top, apex.] A legal quantity of fur-skins, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, being in some cases 40 skins, in others 120.

Tĭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIMBERING.] To furnish with timber. See TIMBERED.

Tĭm'bered (tĭm'berd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with timber. **2.** Covered with growing timber. [*Amer.*]

Tĭm'bre (tĭm'ber), *n.* [Fr. *timbre*. See TIMBER.] **1.** (*Her.*) A rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms. **2.** (*Mus.*) The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments. **3.** A legal quantity of small skins, varying from 40 to 120.

Tĭm'brel, *n.* [It. *tamburello*, dim. of *tamburo*, a tabor.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret. [timbrel.

Tĭm'breled (tĭm'breld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the

Time, *n.* [A.-S. *tîma*, for *tîhama*, from *tîhan*, to say, Icel. *tîmi*, time, Ir. & Gael. *tîm*, time.] **1.** A particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future. **2.** A proper season; an opportunity. **3.** Absolute or unmeasured duration. **4.** The duration of one's life; hours and days one has at his disposal. **5.** The period at which any definite event occurred, or person lived; age; period. **6.** Allotted period. **7.** Parturition; delivery. **8.** Performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition; repetition. **9.** *pl.* State of things at a particular period. **10.** The present life; existence in this world. **11.** (*Mus.*) Measure of sounds; measure; tone.

Apparent time, the time of day reckoned by the sun, or so that twelve o'clock at the place is the instant of the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — *At times*, at distinct intervals of duration; now and then. — *Common time* (*Mil.*), the ordinary time of marching, in which 90 steps, each 28 inches in length, are taken in one minute. — *Quick time*, time of marching, in which 110 steps, of the same length as in common time, are taken in one minute. — *In time*, (*a.*) In good season; sufficiently early. (*b.*) After a considerable space of duration; eventually; finally. — *Mean solar time*, or *mean time*, time regulated by the average or mean motion of the sun; time as indicated by a uniformly-going clock once rightly adjusted. — *Time of day*, salutation appropriate to the times of the day, as good-morning, good evening, greeting, &c. — *Time out of memory*, or *time immemorial* (*Law.*), time beyond memory; time to which memory does not extend. — *To kill time*, to busy one's self with something which occupies the attention, so as to make the time pass pleasantly, or without tediousness. — *To lose time*, (*a.*) To delay. (*b.*) To go too slow. — *True time*, (*a.*) Mean time as kept by a uniformly-going clock. (*b.*) (*Astron.*) Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian.

Time, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIMING.] **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion. **2.** To regulate as to time. **3.** To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of. **4.** To measure, as in music or harmony.

Time, *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time.

Time'-keep'er, *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

Time'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being timely; seasonableness; a being in good time.

Time'ly, *a.* [*compar.* TIMELIER; *superl.* TIMELIEST.] Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable.

Time'ly, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Time'-piēçe, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer.

Time'-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

Time'-sĕrv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power.

Time'-sĕrv'ing, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

Syn. — Temporizing. — Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. A *time-server* is rather active, and a *temporizer*, passive. One whose policy is *time-serving* comes forward to act upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement; one who is *temporizing* yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course of action which might injure him with others. The former is dishonest; the latter is weak; and both are contemptible.

Time'-tā'ble, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place.

Tĭm'id, *a.* [Lat. *timidus*, from *timere*, to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger.

Syn. — Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.

Tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being timid; want of courage; timorousness; fearfulness.

Tĭm'id-ly, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

Tĭm'ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A performer who keeps good time. (*b.*) A performer spoken of with reference to his ability to keep good time.

Tĭm'o-roŭs, *a.* [L. Lat. *timorosus*, from Lat. *timor*, fear, from *timere*, to fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage. **2.** Indicating fear; full of scruples.

Tĭm'o-roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully.

Tĭm'o-roŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

Tĭm'o-thy, } *n.* [From *Timothy* Hanson, who
Tĭm'o-thy-grăss, } carried it to England from America about 1780.] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass much prized for fodder; herds-grass.

Tĭn, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *tin*, O. H. Ger. *zin;* Ir. *stan*, W. *ystaen*, Lat. *stannum*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable. **2.** Thin plates of iron covered with tin. **3.** Money. [*Cant.*]

Tĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINNING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil.

Tĭn̲e'al, *n.* [Malay, *tingkal*, Hind. *tinkâr*, *tankâr*, Per. *tinkâr*, *tinkâl*, *tangâr*.] Crude borax.

Tĭn̲ct, *n.* Stain; color; tinge; tincture.

Tĭn̲c-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *tinctorius*, from *tinctor*, a dyer, *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye.] Of, or relating to, color; serving to color.

Tĭn̲ct'ūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *tinctura*, fr. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to tinge, dye. See TINGE.] **1.** A tinge or shade of color. **2.** (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. **3.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4.** (*Med.*) A spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. **5.** Slight taste superadded to any substance. **6.** Slight quality added to any thing.

Tĭn̲ct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINCTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINCTURING.] **1.** To tinge: to impregnate with some extraneous matter. **2.** To imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign to.

Tĭn'der, *n.* [A.-S. *tender*, *tynder*, *tyndre*, from *tendan*, *tindan*, Goth. *tandjan*, *tindan*, Icel. *tendra*, to kindle.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark.

Tĭn'der-bŏx, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

Tine, *n.* [A.-S. *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow, Icel. *tindr*, a tooth or prickle, O. H. Ger. *zinna*, wing, *zinko*, prong, spike, summit, pinnacle.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

Tĭn'-foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Tĭng, *n.* [An onomatopoetic word. Cf. Lat. *tinnire*, to ring, jingle, tinkle, Eng. *ding-dong*, *din*, *tink*.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

Tĭn̲ge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINGEING.] [Lat. *tingere*, Gr. τέγγειν.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; *especially*, to color slightly.

Syn. — To color; dye; stain.

Tinge, *n.* A slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

Syn. — Tincture; color; dye; taste.

Tin'ger, *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.

Tin'gle (tĭng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINGLING.] [Dim. of *ting*, q. v.] **1.** To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound. **2.** To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. **3.** To have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation.

Tink'er, *n.* [From *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise.] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware.

Tink'er, *v. t.* To mend or solder, as metal wares; hence, more generally, to mend.

Tink'er, *v. i.* To busy one's self in mending old vessels; to be occupied with small mechanical works.

Tink'le (tĭnk'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *tink*. See TINK and TINGLE.] **1.** To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink. **2.** To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound.

Tink'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINKLING.] To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds.

Tink'le, *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal.

Tin'man, *n.*; *pl.* TĬN'MEN. A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

Tin'ner, *n.* **1.** One who works in the tin-mines. **2.** One who works in tin ware; a tinman.

Tin'ny, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, tin.

Tin'-plāte, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

Tin'sel, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, a spark, Lat. *scintilla*.] **1.** A shining material used for ornamental purposes. **2.** Something very shining and gaudy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable. **3.** A kind of ornamental lace.

Tin'sel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINSELING.] To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tint, *n.* [Fr. *teinte*, *teint*, from Lat. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere*, to dye.] A slight coloring distinct from the principal color; a feeble dye.

Tint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINTING.] To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tin'tin-năb'u-la-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell, fr. *tintinnare*, to ring, jingle, a reduplicated form of *tinnire*, id.] Having or making the sound of a bell.

Tin'tin-năb'u-lā'tion, *n.* A tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells.

Tin'tin-năb'u-loŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the tinkling of a bell; having a tinkling sound.

Tī'ny, *a.* [*compar.* TINIER; *superl.* TINIEST.] [Prob. a dim. of *thin*, Dan. *tynd*.] Very small; little; puny.

Tip, *n.* [D. & Dan. *tip*, Icel. *typpi*.] The point or extremity of any thing small; the end.

Tip, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIPPED (tĭpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIPPING.] **1.** To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of. **2.** [L. Ger. *tippen*, Sw. *tippa*.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap. **3.** To bestow a gift or douceur upon; to give to. [*Eng.*] **4.** To lower one end of, or to throw upon the end. [*Amer.*]

To tip the wink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.

Tip, *v. i.* To fall on or toward one side; to throw off; to fall headlong; to die.

Tip'pet, *n.* [A.-S. *täppet*, from *täppe*, tape. See TAPE.] A narrow covering for the neck, made of fur or cloth.

Tip'ple (tĭp'pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIPPLING.] [Dim. of *tip*, v. t. See TIPSY.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; *especially*, to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness.

Tip'ple (tĭp'pl), *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

Tip'pler, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; often one who does so without absolute drunkenness.

Tip'staff, *n.* **1.** An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. **2.** A staff tipped with metal.

Tip'sy, *a.* [Prov. Ger. *tips*, drunkenness. Cf. TIPPLE.] **1.** Affected with strong drink, but not absolutely or completely drunk; fuddled; intoxicated. **2.** Staggering, as if from intoxication.

Tip'toe, *n.* The end of the toe.

Tip'-tŏp, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

Tip'-tŏp, *a.* Very excellent; most excellent or perfect.

Ti-rāde', *n.* [Fr., from *tirer*, to draw. See TIRE, *v. t.*] A strain of censure or invective; a series of violent declamation.

Tire, *n.* [See TIER.] **1.** A row or rank. **2.** A headdress; a tiara. **3.** Attire; apparel. **4.** A child's apron, covering the breast and having no sleeves; a tier. [See TIER.] **5.** A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels.

Tire, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIRING.] [A.-S. *terian*, *tirian*, to vex, irritate, *teorian*, *âteorian*, *geteorian*, to weary, from *teran*, to tear; Fr. *tirer*, to draw, It. *tirare*, from Goth. *tairan*, A.-S. *teran*, Eng. *tear*.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor.

Syn. — To jade; weary; fatigue; exhaust; harass. See JADE.

Tire, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.

Tire, *v. i.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw or pull.] To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a bird does.

Tired'ness, *n.* State of being wearied; weariness.

Tire'sŏme, *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength or patience; wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Tire'sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

Tire'-wŏm'an, *n.*; *pl.* TIRE'-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en). **1.** A woman who makes head-dresses. [*Obs.*] **2.** A dresser in a theater. [dress for the stage.

Tir'ing-rōōm, *n.* The room or place where players

Tī'ro, *n.* [Lat.] A beginner; a tyro. See TYRO.

Tī-rō'ni-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Tiro, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.

Tironian notes, the short-hand of Roman antiquity.

Tĭs'ic, *n.* [See *supra*.] Consumption; morbid waste; phthisis. See PHTHISIS.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'shu), *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, from *tissu*, p. p. of *tisser*, *tistre*, to weave, from Lat. *texere*.] **1.** Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors. **2.** (*Anat.*) The texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed. **3.** A connected series.

Tissue-paper, very thin, gauze-like paper.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'shu), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TISSUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TISSUING.] To form tissue of; to interweave.

Tit, *n.* A teat. See TEAT.

Tit, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tita*, a tender thing.] **1.** A small horse; also, in contempt, a woman. **2.** [Cf. Eng. TEAT and TITMOUSE.] A small bird; a titmouse, or tomtit.

Tit for tat, an equivalent.

Ti-tā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [So called from the *Titans*; Gr. Τιτᾶνες, giants of the Greek mythology.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a deep-blue color, found in various parts of the world.

Tit'bit, *n.* A tender piece. See TIDBIT.

Tīth'a-ble, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

Tithe, *n.* [A.-S. *teódha*, the tenth.] **1.** A tenth; the tenth part of any thing; *specifically*, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. **2.** Hence, a small part or proportion.

Tithe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TITHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TITHING.] To tax to the amount of a tenth.

Tīth'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe. **2.** (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) A number or company of ten householders dwelling near each other, and sureties for each other's good behavior; a decennary.

Tīth'ing-măn, *n.*; *pl.* TĪTH'ING-MĔN. **1.** (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) The chief man of a tithing. **2.** (*Law.*) A peace officer; an under constable. **3.** A parish officer annually elected to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. [*Local, Amer.*]

Tit'il-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TITILLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TITILLATING.] [Lat. *titillare*, *titillatum*.] To tickle.

Tit'il-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of tickling, or state of being tickled. **2.** Any pleasurable sensation.

Tit'lärk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird; a species of lark.

Tī'tle (tī'tl), *n.* [Lat. *titulus*.] **1.** An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known. **2.** The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name. **3.** (*Civil & Canon Laws.*) A chapter or division of a book. **4.** An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons. **5.** A name; designation. **6.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) That which constitutes a just cause of

exclusive possession; right. (*b.*) The instrument which is evidence of a right.

Syn. — Epithet; name; appellation; denomination. See EPITHET and NAME.

Tī'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TITLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TITLING.] [Lat. *titulare*.] To call by a title; to name; to entitle. [title.

Tī'tle-pāge, *n.* The page of a book which contains its

Tĭt'mouse, *n.*; *pl.* TĬT'MĪCE. [From *tit*, small, little, and A.-S. *mâse*, a titmouse.] (*Ornith.*) A small perching bird; the tit, or tomtit. There are numerous species.

Titmouse.

Tĭt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TITTERING.] [Cf. Icel. *titra*, to tremble, N. H. Ger. *zittern*, to tremble, *kichern*, to titter. See DIDDER.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth.

Tĭt'ter, *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tĭt'tle (tĭt'tl), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

Tĭt'tle-tăt'tle, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*.] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle.

Tĭt'u-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *titulus*. See TITLE.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties.

Tĭt'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally.

Tĭt'u-la-ry, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

Tĭt'u-la-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, a title.

Tmē'sis (mē'sis), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. τμῆσις, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words.

To (tōō *when emphasized, or standing alone, but* tŏŏ *when not emphatic*), *prep.* [A.-S. *tō*, Goth. *du*, for *tu*, Ir. & Gael. *do*.] **1.** It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access; and, also, motion or tendency without arrival; it is opposed to *from*. **2.** Hence, it indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any thing capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action. **3.** Hence, further, in a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action. **4.** As sign of the infinitive, *to* had originally the use just defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective. But it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning. **5.** In many phrases, and in connection with many other words, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically: thus it denotes or implies, (*a.*) Extent; limit; degree of comprehension. (*b.*) Effect; end; consequence. (*c.*) Apposition; connection; antithesis; opposition. (*d.*) Accord; adaptation. (*e.*) Comparison. (*f.*) Addition; union. (*g.*) Accompaniment.

☞ *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day, this night*. In the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on*; *in* or *on* the morrow.

To and fro, backward and forward. In this phrase *to* is adverbial. — *To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. — *To wit*, to know; namely.

☞ *To* is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to*.

Tōad (20), *n.* [A.-S. *tâdie*, *tâdige*, perhaps allied to Icel. *tad*, dung, so called from its ugly appearance.] A small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body. It is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

Tōad'-ēat'er, *n.* [Said to be from an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (vulgarly supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Tōad'-stōne, *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) A variety of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray color.

☞ The name is said by some to be derived from the German *todt stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.

2. A kind of jewel or precious stone formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

Tōad'-stōol, *n.* A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich ground.

Tōad'y, *n.* [See TOAD-EATER.] A toad-eater; a sycophant. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Tōad'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOADIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOADYING.] To fawn upon with mean sycophancy.

Tōast, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOASTING.] [Lat. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast.] **1.** To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly. **3.** To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health of, or in honor of.

Tōast, *n.* **1.** Bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and, formerly, into liquor. **2.** A lady in honor of whom persons are invited to drink; — so called from the toasts formerly put into liquor, which were considered a great delicacy. **3.** Hence, the name of any person, especially a person of distinction, in honor of whom health is drunk; hence, also, any thing considered worthy to be commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment.

Tōast'er, *n.* **1.** One who toasts. **2.** An instrument for toasting any thing.

Tōast'-mās'ter, *n.* One who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

To-băe'co, *n.* [From the Indian *tabaco*, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself.] **1.** A plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic. **2.** The leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, &c.

To-băe'co-nĭst, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

To-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. τόκος, a birth, from τίκτειν, to bring forth, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science of obstetrics or midwifery.

Tŏe'sin, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *sein*, *seint*, a bell, L. Lat. *signum*, from Lat. *signum*, a sign, signal.] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tŏd, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece of a thing, *tota*, a little branch, Ger. *zotte*, *zote*, a tuft of hair, hanging together, a shag.] **1.** A bush; a thick shrub. [*Rare.*] **2.** A quantity of wool, being 28 pounds.

To-dāy', *n.* [From *to* and *day*.] The present day.

To-dāy', *adv.* On this day; on the present day.

Tŏd'dle, *v. i.* [Allied to *totter*, *daddle*, and *topple*.] To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tŏd'dler, *n.* One who toddles; an infant or young child.

Tŏd'dy, *n.* [From Hind. *târî*, the juice of the palmyra tree, vulgarly *toddy*.] **1.** A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. **2.** A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

To-dọ', *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. [*Colloq.*]

Tōe, *n.* [A.-S. *tâh*, *tâ*, Icel. *tâ*, O. H. Ger. *zêha*.] **1.** One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot. **2.** The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. **3.** The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

Tōe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOEING.] To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to.

Tŏf'fy, *n.* The same as TAFFY, q. v.

Tō'gā, *n.* [Lat. *tegere*, to cover.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth, and wrapped around the body.

Tō'gā-ted, } *a.* [Lat. *togatus*, from *toga*, a covering,
Tō'ġed, } gown, from *tegere*, to cover.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.

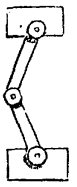
To-ġĕth'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *tô gädere*, i. e., *at gädere*, *ongeador*, together, from *gador*, at once. Cf. GATHER.] **1.** In the same place. **2.** In the same time; contemporaneously. **3.** In company; unitedly. **4.** In or into union; into junction. **5.** In concert.

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with.

Tŏg'ġer-y, *n.* [From O. Eng. *toge*, a toga, gown. See TOGATED.] Clothes; garments; articles of dress. [*Colloq.*]

Tŏg'gle, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *tug*, and Ger. *stöckel*, a little stick.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its center. **2.** A button.

Tŏg'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.



Toggle-joint.

Toil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOILING.] [A.-S. *teolian*, *tilian*, to study, toil. See TILL, *v. t.* & *n.*] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labor; to work hard.

Toil, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind.

Syn. — Labor; drudgery; work; exertion; occupation; employment; task; travail. — *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks the faculties; *toil* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

Toil, *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, from *toile*, cloth, canvas, fr. Lat. *tela*, any woven stuff, a web, contracted from *texela*, fr. *texere*, to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.

Toil'er, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

Toi'let, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, linen. See *supra*.] **1.** A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. **2.** A dressing-table. **3.** Mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress. **4.** A bag or case for night-clothes.

To make one's toilet, to adjust one's dress with care.

Toil'sŏme, *a.* Attended with toil, or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

Toil'sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

Toişe (toiz), *n.* [Fr. *toise*. Cf. It. *tesa*, tension, from Lat. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch, extend.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about 6.39459 English feet.

To-kāy', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

Tō'ken (tō'kn), *n.* [A.-S. *tâcon*, *tâcun*, *tâcen*, *tæcen*, fr. *tæcan*, to teach, show; Goth. *táikns*, Icel. *takn*, *teikn*.] **1.** Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate something else; a sign. **2.** A memorial of friendship; a souvenir. **3.** A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money. **4.** (*Print.*) Ten quires of paper.

Syn. — Sign; note; symbol; badge.

Tōld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *tell*. See TELL.

Tōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOLING.] [Prob. from *toll*, to call by the sound of a bell.] To allure by some bait.

Tŏl'er-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *tolerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. **2.** Fit to be tolerated; sufferable **3.** Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable.

Tŏl'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

Tŏl'er-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a tolerable manner; supportably. **2.** Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

Tŏl'er-anće, *n.* The endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration.

Tŏl'er-ant, *a.* [Lat. *tolerans*, p. pr. of *tolerare*.] Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent.

Tŏl'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOLERATING.] [Lat. *tolerare*, *toleratum*, fr. the root *tol*, whence *tollere*, to lift up, and *tuli*, perfect of *ferre*, to bear.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain.

Tŏl'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *toleratio*.] **1.** Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved. **2.** *Specifically*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. **3.** Freedom from bigotry and severity, especially in respect to matters of religion.

Tōll, *n.* [A.-S. *toll*, fr. Lat. *telonium*, *teloneum*, Gr. τελώνιον, a toll-house, custom-house, from τέλος, a tax, duty, toll.] **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway. **2.** A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

Syn. — Tax; custom; duty; impost.

Tōll, *v. t.* [Lat. *tollere*.] **1.** (*Law.*) To take away; to vacate; to annul. **2.** To draw. See TOLE.

Tōll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOLLING.] [Cf. W. *tol*, *tolo*, a loud sound, a din.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.

Tōll, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. **2.** To strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour.

Tōll, *n.* The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

Tōll'bo͝oth, *n.* [From *toll* and *booth*.] [Written also *tolbooth*.] **1.** A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. [*Obs.*] **2.** A prison.

Tōll'-brĭdġe, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

Tōll'er, *n.* **1.** A toll-gatherer. **2.** One who tolls a bell.

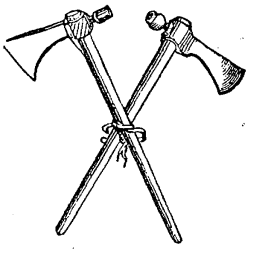
Tōll'-găth'er-er, *n.* The man who takes or gathers toll.

Tōll'-house, *n.*; *pl.* TŌLL'-HOUṢES. A house erected or occupied by a receiver of tolls.

Tōll'man, *n.*; *pl.* TŌLL'MEN. One who receives or collects toll; a toll-gatherer.

To-lu', *n.* A resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America. It is said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada.

Tŏm'a-hạwk, *n.* [Indian.] A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians. It was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron.



Tomahawks.

Tŏm'a-hạwk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOMAHAWKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOMAHAWKING.] To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

To-mā'to, or **To-mä'to**, *n.* [Of American origin.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, which is called also *love-apple*, and is eaten either raw or cooked.

Tọmb (to͞om), *n.* [Late Lat. *tumba*, from Gr. τύμβος, a tomb, grave.] **1.** A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave. **2.** A house or vault for the reception of the dead. **3.** A tombstone.

Tọmb (to͞om), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOMBING.] To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

Tŏm'bạc, *n.* [From Malay. *tambâga*, copper, Jav. *tembaga*.] An alloy of copper and zinc.

Tọmb'less (to͞om'les), *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

Tŏm'boy, *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A rude, boisterous boy; also, and more commonly, a romping girl. [*Colloq.*]

Tọmb'stōne (to͞om'-), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

Tŏm'căt, *n.* A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size.

Tŏm'cŏd, *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *cod*. Cf. Fr. *tacaud*, whiting-pout, Ind. *tacaud*, i. e. plenty-fish.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish which is abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences, and hence often called *frost-fish*.

Tōme, *n.* [Lat. *tomus*, from Gr. τόμος, a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, from τέμνειν, to cut.] A ponderous volume; a book.

To-mŏr'rō͞w, *n.* [From *to* and *morrow*. See TO.] The day after the present; the next day.

To-mŏr'rō͞w, *adv.* On the day after the present day; on the morrow.

Tŏm'pi-on, *n.* The stopper of a cannon. See TAMPION.

Tŏm'rĭg, *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *rig*.] A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy.

Tŏm'tĭt, or **Tŏm-tĭt'**, *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *tit*.] A little bird; the titmouse.

Tŏn, *n.* [Fr. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

Tŏn (tŭn), *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*, a tun, tub, a large vessel, H. Ger. *tonne*. See TUN.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton*. (*b.*) A certain weight or space, — in the latter case about forty cubic feet, — by which the burden of a ship is estimated. (*c.*) A certain quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet, if round, or 54 feet, if square.

Syn. — Tun. — The spelling *ton* has long been appropriated to the dry measure, and *tun* to the wet measure, denoting a large cask, and also a certain measure for liquids, which varies in different countries. Although the words were originally derived from the same Saxon word *tunna*, this distinction is a convenient one, and is now generally prevalent. The word *tun* is falling out of use even as to liquids.

Tōne, *n.* [Lat. *tonus*, a sound, tone, from Gr. τόνος, a

stretching, straining, raising of the voice, a tone, accent, from τείνειν, to stretch or strain.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Inflection or modulation of the voice. **3.** A whining or affected style of speaking. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A sound considered as to pitch. (*b.*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone*. (*c.*) The peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument. **5.** (*Med.*) Healthy and vigorous state of the body, or of any of its organs or parts. **6.** State of mind; temper; mood. **7.** Tenor; character; spirit; drift. **8.** General or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment, in reference to a scale of high and low. **9.** (*Paint.*) Prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect.

Tōne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TONING.] **1.** To utter with an affected tone. **2.** To tune. See TUNE.

To tone down, (*a.*) To give a lower tone or sound to; hence, to diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of; to soften. (*b.*) (*Paint.*) To bring the colors of into harmonious relations as to light and shade.

Tōne'less, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

Tŏngs, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *tange*, Icel. *taung*, *töng*, O. H. Ger. *zangâ*.] An instrument, consisting of two long shafts joined at one end, used for handling fire or heated metals.

Tŏngue (tŭng), *n.* [A.-S. *tunge*, Icel. *tunga*, Goth. *tuggô*, O. Lat. *dingua*, afterward *lingua*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A muscular organ, attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste, and in man of articulation also. **2.** Hence, speech, discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech. **3.** Power of articulate utterance; speech. **4.** A language. **5.** Words or declarations only. **6.** A nation, as distinguished by language. **7.** That which is considered as resembling an animal's tongue, in position or form; as, the *tongue* of a buckle; a *tongue* of land, &c.

To hold the tongue, to be silent; to keep one's peace.

Syn. — See LANGUAGE.

Tŏngue (tŭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TONGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TONGUING.] **1.** (*Mus.*) To modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, &c. **2.** To join by means of a tongue and groove.

Tŏngue (tŭng), *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute, and some other wind instruments.

Tŏngued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

Tŏngue'less (tŭng'-), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Hence, speechless; mute.

Tŏngue'-tīed (tŭng'tīd), *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. **2.** Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Tŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. τονικός. See TONE.] **1.** Of, or relating to, tones or sounds. **2.** Increasing tension; hence, increasing strength. **3.** (*Med.*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system.

Tŏn'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system. **2.** (*Mus.*) The key-tone, or first tone of the scale.

To-nīght' (-nīt), *n.* [From *to* and *night*. See TO.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

To-nīght' (-nīt), *adv.* On this night.

Tŏn'nage (tŭn'naj, 45), *n.* [From *ton*.] **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. **2.** The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which one or several ships may carry. **3.** A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals. **4.** The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons. See TON.

Tŏn'sil, *n.* [Lat. *tonsillæ*, pl.] (*Anat.*) One of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces.

Tŏn'sīle, *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis*, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, clip.] Capable of being clipped.

Ton-sō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *tonsorius*, from *tonsor*, a shearer, barber, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear.] Of, or pertaining to, a barber, or to shaving.

Tŏn'sure (tŏn'shyr), *n.* [Lat. *tonsura*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church*) The corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order, and of their rank in the church.

Ton-tīne' (-tēn'), *n.* [So called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, in the 17th century.] An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

Tōo, *adv.* [A.-S. *tô*, Ger. *dazu*. See TO.] **1.** Over; more than enough. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition.

Syn. — Also; likewise. See ALSO.

Tōok (27), *imp.* of *take*. See TAKE.

Tōol, *n.* [A.-S. *tôl*, for *tawil*, from *tawian*, to make, prepare. See TAW.] **1.** An instrument, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an implement. **2.** Hence, any instrument of use or service. **3.** A person used as an instrument by another person.

Tōol, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOOLING.] To shape, form, or finish with a tool.

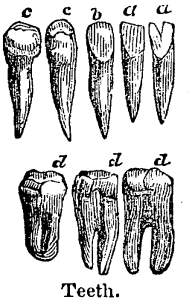
Tōol'ing, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

Tōot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOOTING.] [D. *toeten*, *tuiten*, *tuyten*, Ger. *tuten*, *tüten*, to blow the horn; Icel. *tauta*, to murmur.] To make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a similar manner.

Tōot, *v. t.* To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*; hence, to blow; to sound. [or horn.

Tōot'er, *n.* One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe

Tōoth, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [A.-S. *tôdh*, pl. *têdh*, Icel. *tönn*, Goth. *tunthus*, allied to Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, W. *dant*, Skr. *danta*, from *danç*, *daç*, to bite, Gr. δάκνειν.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food. **2.** Hence, taste; palate. **3.** Any projection corresponding to the tooth of an animal, in shape, position, or office.



Teeth.

a, *a*, incisors; *b*, canine, cuspid, or dog tooth; *c*, *c*, bicuspids, or lesser molars; *d*, *d*, *d*, molars, or great molars.

In the teeth, directly; in direct opposition; in front. — *Skin of the teeth*, a phrase occurring in Job xix. 20, of which various explanations have been given. By some it is thought to signify the *enamel of the teeth*, by others *the gums*; but Gesenius regards it as a proverbial expression, meaning, "I have scarcely a sound spot in my body." — *To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully. — *Tooth and nail*, as it were by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. — *To show the teeth*, to threaten. — *To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.

Tōoth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOOTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOOTHING.] **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; to cut into teeth.

Tōoth'āche (-āk), *n.* Pain in the teeth.

Tōoth'-drawer, *n.* One who extracts teeth with instruments.

Tōothed (tōotht), *p. a.* **1.** Having teeth or jags. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate.

Tōoth'-ĕdġe, *n.* The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances, as keen acids.

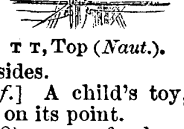
Tōoth'less, *a.* Having no teeth.

Tōoth'-pĭck, } *n.* An instrument for cleaning the
Tōoth'-pĭck'er, } teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tōoth'-pow'der, *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

Tōoth'sŏme, *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.

Tŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *top*, Icel. *toppr*, W. *top*, *tob*.] **1.** The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface. **2.** The utmost degree. **3.** The highest rank; the most honorable position. **4.** The chief person. **5.** The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. **6.** (*Naut.*) A sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides.



T T, Top (*Naut.*).

Tŏp, *n.* [M. H. Ger. & Up. Ger. *topf*.] A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

Tŏp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOPPED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOPPING.] **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent. **2.** To predominate. **3.** To excel; to rise above others.

Tŏp, *v. t.* **1.** To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. **2.** To rise above. **3.** To rise to the top of. **4.** To outgo; to surpass. **5.** To take off the top or upper part of; to crop. **6.** To perform eminently.

To top off, to complete by putting on, or finishing, the top or uppermost part of; hence, to complete; to finish; to adorn.

Tō'pärch, *n.* [Gr. τόπαρχος, τοπάρχης, from τόπος, a place, and ἄρχειν, to govern, to rule.] The ruler or principal man in a place or country.

Tō'pärch-y, *n.* A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.

Tō'paz, *n.* [Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιος, τοπάζιον, prob. from Skr. *tapus*, fire, the sun, from *tap*, to heat.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid. It is highly valued as a gem.

Tŏp'-bōots, *n. pl.* Boots with an ornamental band of bright-colored leather around the upper part.

Tŏp'-clŏth, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

Tōpe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOPING.] [Cf. Prov. & O. Eng. to *top off*, to empty at one draught.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess.

Tō'per, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tŏp'-găl'lant, *a.* (*Naut.*) Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; being the third of the kind in order from the deck.

Tŏp'-hĕav'y, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Tō'phet, *n.* [Heb. *tôphet*, literally, a place to be spit upon, an abominable place, from *tûph*, to spit out.] A place lying east or south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses, and where all the filth of the city was poured; hence, in symbol, hell.

Tŏp'i-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening, from *topia* (sc. *opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. τόπος, a place.] Shaped by cutting.

Tŏp'ic, *n.* [Lat. *topica*, Gr. τοπικά. See *infra.*] **1.** (*Rhet.* & *Logic.*) One of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning; also a prepared argument, or point of argument, of a sort applicable to a great variety of cases. (*pl.*) A treatise on, or a system or scheme of, forms of argument or oratory. **2.** An argument or reason. **3.** The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition; also, the main subject of the whole; a matter treated of; a point; a head. **4.** [See *infra.*] (*Med.*) An external local remedy, applied as a plaster, a poultice, &c.

Tŏp'ic, **Tŏp'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. τοπικός, belonging to a place, from τόπος, a place, topic, commonplace.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a place; limited; local. **2.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics. **3.** Not demonstrative, but merely probable.

Tŏp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a topical manner; with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic.

Tŏp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A crest of feathers on the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

Tŏp'mȧst, *n.* (*Naut.*) The second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast, and above which is the top-gallant-mast.

Tŏp'mōst, *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in the science of topography.

Tŏp'o-grăph'ic, **Tŏp'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, topography; descriptive of a place.

Tŏp'o-grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a topographical manner.

To-pŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. τοπογραφία, from τόπος, a place, and γράφειν, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; *especially*, the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region.

Tŏp'ping, *p. a.* **1.** Rising above; surpassing. **2.** Hence, assuming superiority; proud.

Tŏp'ple (tŏp'pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOPPLING.] [Dim. of *top.*] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Tŏp'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended across the topmast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

Tŏp'sy-tûr'vy, *adv.* [*Tops*, or heads, in the *turf.*] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down.

Tōque (tōk), **To-quet'** (to-kā'), *n.* [Fr. *toque*, *toquet*, W. *toc*, from *tociaw*, *twciaw*, to curtail, clip, dock, trim.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

Tôrch, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, L. Lat. *tortisius*, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope, Lat. *tortum.*] A light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau.

Tôrch'-beâr'er, *n.* One who carries a torch.

Tôrch'-līght (-līt), *n.* **1.** The light of a torch, or of torches. **2.** A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Tōre, *imp.* of *tear.* See TEAR.

To-reu'tic, *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός, belonging to work in relief, τορευτός, elaborate.] (*Sculp.*) Highly finished or polished; — applied properly to figures in hard wood, ivory, and the like.

Tôr'ment, *n.* [Lat. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted, from *torquere*, to turn, to twist.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. **2.** That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

Tor-mĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TORMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TORMENTING.] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind. **2.** To pain; to distress; to afflict. **3.** To tease; to vex; to harass.

Tor-mĕnt'er, **Tor-mĕnt'or**, *n.* One who, or that which, torments or tortures.

Tōrn, *p. p.* of *tear.* See TEAR.

Tor-nā'do, *n.*; *pl.* TOR-NĀ'DŌES. [From Sp. *tornar*, It. & L. Lat. *tornare*, to turn, that is, a whirling wind. See TURN.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

Tor-pē'do, *n.*; *pl.* TOR-PĒ'DŌES. [Lat., from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A species of ray, having electric power. It is also called *cramp-fish.* **2.** An engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up. **3.** A small ball or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

Torpedo (1.)

Tor-pĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *torpescens*, p. pr. of *torpescere*, to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, inchoative form of *torpere.*] Becoming torpid or numb.

Tôr'pid, *a.* [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

Tor-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Torpidness; numbness; dullness.

Tôr'pid-ness, **Tôr'pi-tūde**, *n.* **1.** The state of being torpid; numbness. **2.** Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

Tôr'por, *n.* [Lat., from *torpere*, to be numb or torpid.] **1.** The state of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity. **2.** Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Tôr'por-ĭf'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *torpor* and *facere*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Tŏr're-făc'tion, *n.* Operation of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

Tŏr're-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TORREFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TORREFYING.] [Lat. *torrefacere*, from *torrere*, to dry by heat, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To dry by a fire; to parch. **2.** (*Metal.*) To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

Tŏr'rent, *n.* [Lat. *torrens*, *torrentis*, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere*, to dry by heat, to burn.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; a strong current.

Tŏr'rid, *a.* [Lat. *torridus*, from *torrere*, to parch.] **1.** Parched; dried with heat. **2.** Violently hot; burning or parching.

Torrid zone (*Geog.*), that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, where the heat is always great.

Tôr'sion, *n.* [Late Lat. *torsio*, from Lat. *torquere*, *torsi*, *tortum*, to twist.] **1.** Act of turning or twisting. **2.** (*Mech.*) That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

Tôr'so, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* TÔR'SŌS; It. *pl.* *TÔR'SĪ.* [It. *torso*, from Lat. *thyrsus*, Gr. θύρσος, a light, straight staff, a stalk, stem.] (*Sculp.*) The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

Tôrt, *n.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, bend.] (*Law.*) Any wrong or injury; a wrongful act, for which an action will lie; a form of action, in some States, for a wrong or injury.

Tôrt'īle, *a.* [Lat. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tôr'tious, *a.* [From *tort.*] **1.** Injurious; done wrongfully. **2.** (*Law.*) Implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

Tôrt'ive, *a.* [From Lat. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed.

Tôr'toise (tôr'tis), *n.* [O. Fr. from *tortis*, *tortisse*, crooked, fr. Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, to wind; — so called from its crooked feet.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth.

Tortoise.

☞ The name is sometimes restricted to the land *tortoises*, the term *turtle* being applied to the marine species.

2. (*Antiq.*) A defense used by the ancients; a testudo.

Tôrt'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, wind.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** Deviating from rectitude; erroneous; wrong; deceitful.

Tôrt'ūre (tôrt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *tortura*, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. **2.** *Especially*, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession.

Tôrt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TORTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TORTURING.] **1.** To put to torture; to pain extremely. **2.** To punish with torture.

Tôrt'ūr-er, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

Tō'rus, *n.* [Lat., an elevation, protuberance.] (*Arch.*) A large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular.

Tō'ry, *n.* [Said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber or a savage, or from *toree*, give me (sc. your money).] **1.** (*Eng. Politics.*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig or progressive party. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonies.

Tō'ry, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the tories.

Tō'ry-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of the tories.

Tŏss (21), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOSSED (less properly TOST); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOSSING.] [W. *tosiaw*, *tosio*, to jerk, toss, snatch, *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch.] **1.** To throw with the hand; to throw upward. **2.** To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion. **3.** To cause to rise and fall. **4.** To agitate; to make restless.

To toss off, to drink hastily.

Tŏss, *v. i.* **1.** To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion. **2.** To be tossed.

To toss for, to gamble for.— *To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall.

Tŏss, *n.* **1.** A throwing upward, or with a jerk. **2.** A throwing up of the head with a jerk.

Tŏss'pŏt, *n.* A toper; an habitual drunkard.

Tŏst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *toss*. See TOSS.

Tŏt, *n.* Any thing small; — used as a term of endearment.

Tō'tal, *a.* [L. Lat. *totalis*, from Lat. *totus*, all, whole.] **1.** Full; complete. **2.** Not divided.

Syn. — Whole; entire; complete; integral; See WHOLE.

Tō'tal, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.

To-tăl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

Tō'tal-ly, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

Tōte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOTING.] [Said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear. [*Colloq.*, *Southern States.*]

Tŏt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOTTERING.] [Allied to Prov. Ger. *tattern*, *dattern*, *dottern*, to tremble, shake, Eng. *titter*, *didder*, *dadder*.] **1.** To shake so as to threaten a fall. **2.** To shake; to reel; to lean.

Tŏt'tle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOTTLING.] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner; to toddle. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

Tou'can (tōō'kan), *n.* [Sp. & S. American *tucá*, *tulcán*, Pg. & Braz. *tucano*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of tropical America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

Toucan.

Toŭch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOUCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOUCHING.] [Fr. *toucher*, It. *toccare*. Cf. Goth. *têkan*, *taitok*, *taitokun*, to touch; Lat. *tangere*, *tactum*, orig. *tagere*, id., O. H. Ger. *zuchôn*, *zochôn*, to pluck, seize, move quickly.] **1.** To come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, &c., so as to reach or rest on. **2.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **3.** To come to; to reach; to attain to. **4.** To relate to; to concern. **5.** To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly. **6.** To meddle or interfere with. **7.** To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move. **8.** To mark or delineate slightly. [*Rare.*] **9.** To make an impression on. **10.** To strike, as an instrument of music. **11.** To perform, as a tune; to play. **12.** To influence by impulse. **13.** To afflict or distress.

To touch up, to repair, or to improve by slight touches or emendations.

Toŭch (tŭch), *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To treat any thing slightly in discourse.

To touch and go (*Naut.*), to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much decrease of speed. — *To touch at*, to come or go to, without tarrying.

Toŭch, *n.* **1.** Act of touching, or state of being touched; contact. **2.** The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. **3.** Power of exciting the affections. **4.** An emotion or affection. **5.** Personal reference or application. **6.** A stroke; hence, animadversion; censure; reproof. **7.** A single stroke on a drawing or picture. **8.** Feature; lineament. **9.** Act of the hand on a musical instrument; hence, musical notes. **10.** A small quantity intermixed; a little. **11.** A hint; suggestion; slight notice. **12.** Examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof. **13.** (*Mus.*) Particular or characteristic mode of action; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte.

Toŭch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.

Toŭch'-hōle, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder.

Toŭch'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

Toŭch'ing, *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

Toŭch'ing, *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Toŭch'-me-nŏt, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of the genus *Impatiens*. (*b.*) The squirting-cucumber.

Toŭch'-stōne, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone. **2.** Hence, any test or criterion.

Toŭch'-wŏŏd, *n.* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

Toŭch'y, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Colloq.*]

Toŭgh (tŭf), *a.* [*compar.* TOUGHER; *superl.* TOUGHEST.] [A.-S. *tôh*, for *tâh*, *tæh*, O. H. Ger. *zâh*, *zâhi*, *zâch*, Icel. *segr.*] **1.** Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness. **2.** Not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong. **3.** Not easily separated: tenacious; ropy. **4.** Stiff; rigid; not flexible. **5.** Severe; violent. [*Colloq.*]

Toŭgh'en (tŭf'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOUGHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOUGHENING.] To grow tough, or tougher.

Toŭgh'en (tŭf'n), *v. t.* To make tough or tougher.

Toŭgh'ness (tŭf'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts. **2.** Strength of constitution or texture. **3.** Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess.

Tou-pee', **Tou-pet'** (tōō-pā'), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. of O. Fr. *top*, a tuft, allied to Eng. *top*.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. **2.** A small wig.

Tour (tōōr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. τόρνος, a carpenter's tool, a turner's chisel, a circle, a round.] **1.** A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any thing done successively, or by regular order; a turn.

Syn. — Journey; excursion; pilgrimage. See JOURNEY.

Tour, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOURING.] To make a tour.

Tour-bĭl'lion (tōōr-bĭl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, whirlpool, tourbillion, from Lat. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl, whirlwind.] An ornamental fire-work, turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

Tour'ist (tōōr'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tour'ma-lĭne, *n.* [From *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids.

Toûr'na-ment (tûr'na-ment), *n.* [See TOURNEY.] A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged.

Toûr'ney (tûr'nĭ), *n.* [See *infra.*] A tournament.
Toûr'ney, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *tournoier, tornoier, torneier*, fr. the root of *turn*, q. v.] To perform tournaments; to tilt.
Toûr-ni'quĕt (tûr'nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, by external pressure.
Tournure (tōōr-nōōr'), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] **1.** Turn; contour; figure. **2.** A part of the dress of a lady used for expanding the skirt; a bustle.
Touşe, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. Ger. *tûsen*, N. H. Ger. *zausen, zeisen.* Cf. TEASE.] To pull; to haul; to tear; to rave.
Touş'er, *n.* One who touses.
Tou'şle (tou'zl), *v. t.* [Dim. of *touse*; L. Ger. *tuseln.*] To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq. and low.*]
Tout-ensemble (tōōt'ŏng'sŏng'bl), *n.* [Fr., all together.] (*Fine Arts.*) The general effect of a work as a whole.
Tōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOWING.] [A.-S. *téohan, téon*, to lead, draw.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.
Tōw, *n.* [A.-S. *taw, tow*, tow; Icel. *taug*, H. Ger. *tau*, a rope.] **1.** The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. **2.** Act of towing, or state of being towed.
Tōw'ăġe, *n.* **1.** Act of towing. **2.** Price paid for towing.
Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *prep.* [A.-S. *tôweard, tôweardes.*
Tō'wardş (tō'ardz), } See TO and WARD.] **1.** In the direction of. **2.** With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding. **3.** Nearly; about.
Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state
Tō'wardş (tō'ardz), } of preparation.
Tō'ward (tō'ward), *a.* [A.-S. *tôweard.* See *supra.*] Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.
Tō'ward-li-ness (tō'ward-), *n.* Quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.
Tō'ward-ly (tō'ward-), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.
Tō'ward-ness (tō'ward-), *n.* Towardliness.
Tōw'-bōat, *n.* **1.** A boat which is towed. **2.** A steamer used for towing other vessels.
Tow'el, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *duahilla, dwahilla*, from *dwahan*, Goth. *thvahan*, A.-S. *dhvahan, dhvêan*, Icel. *thvo*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin.
Tow'er, *n.* [A.-S. *torr*, Lat. *turris*, Gr. *τύρρις, τύρσις.*] **1.** A lofty building much higher than broad, and variously shaped, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, &c. **2.** A citadel; a fortress; hence, a defender. **3.** A high head-dress formerly in vogue.
Tow'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOWERING.] To be lofty or very high; hence, to soar.
Tow'ered, *n.* Adorned or defended by towers.
Tow'er-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Very high; elevated. **2.** Extreme; violent; surpassing.
Tow'er-y, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.
Tōw'-līne, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.
Tōw'-päth, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.
Town, *n.* [A.-S. *tûn*, inclosure, garden, house, village, town, *tynan*, to inclose, shut, Icel. *tûn*, O. H. Ger. *zûn.*] **1.** A collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city. **3.** Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. [*Eng.*] **4.** The body of inhabitants resident in a town. [*Amer.*] **5.** A township. [*Local, Amer.*] **6.** The court end of London. **7.** The metropolis or its inhabitants.

Syn. — Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

Town'-clĕrk, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.
Town'-crī'er, *n.* A public crier.
Town'-hạll, *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.
Town'-house, *n.*; *pl.* TOWN'-HOUŞES. **1.** The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants. [*Amer.*] **2.** A house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.
Town'-meet'ing, *n.* A legal meeting of the inhabitants of a town for the transaction of business.
Townş'-fōlk (-fōk), *n.* The people of a town; *especially*, the inhabitants of a city.
Town'ship, *n.* The district or territory of a town.
Townş'man, *n.*; *pl.* TOWNŞ'MEN. An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.
Town'-tạlk (-tawk), *n.* The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.
Tow'şer, *n.* [From *touse.*] A familiar name for a dog.
Tŏx'i-co-lŏġ'ie-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, toxicology.
Tŏx'i-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition.
Toy, *n.* [D. *tooi*, tire, attire, ornament, *tooijen*, to attire, adorn, allied to *toogen, toon*, to show.] **1.** A plaything for children; a bawble. **2.** A thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle. **3.** Matter of no importance. **4.** Wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behavior. **5.** Amorous dalliance.
Toy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOYING.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton.
Toy'er, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.
Toy'man, *n.*; *pl.* TOY'MEN. One who deals in toys.
Toy'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trāçe, *n.* [See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark left by any thing passing; a footprint; a track. **2.** A mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists.

Syn. — Vestige; mark; token. See VESTIGE.

Trāçe, *n.* [See *infra.*] One of the two straps, chains, or ropes, by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses.
Trāçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRACED (trāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRACING] [Fr. *tracer*, as if from a Lat. *tractiare*, from *tractus*, p. p. of *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To walk over; to pass through. **2.** To draw or delineate with marks; *especially*, to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed. **3.** To follow by footsteps or tracks, or some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded. **4.** Hence, to follow the trace or track of. **5.** To follow with exact-
Trā'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, traces. [ness.
Trāçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being traced.
Trā'çer-y, *n.* (*Goth. Arch.*) (*a.*) An ornamental divergency of the mullions of a window, into arches, curves, &c. (*b.*) The subdivisions of groined vaults, and the like.
Trā'che-å (trā'ke-å, Lat. *pron.* tra-kē'å), *n.*; *pl.* TRĀ'CHE-Æ (Lat. *pron.* tra-kē'e). [Lat. *trachia*, N. Lat. *trachea*, Gr. *τραχεῖα* (sc. *ἀρτηρία*), from *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The windpipe, or canal conveying air to the lungs; the weasand. **2.** The air-tubes of the body in insects and similar animals.
Trā'che-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *τραχεῖα*, the windpipe, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
Trā'chỹte (trā'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] A nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface.
Trăck, *n.* [O. Fr. *trac*, track of horses, mules, trace of animals, D. *treck, trek*, a drawing, *trecken, trekken*, to draw.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed along. **2.** A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint. **3.** A road; a beaten path. **4.** Course; way. **5.** (*Railways.*) The permanent way.
Trăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRACKED (trăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRACKING.] **1.** To follow when guided by a trace, or by footsteps. **2.** (*Naut.*) To draw or tow, as a vessel.
Trăck'ăġe, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.
Trăck'less, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps.
Trăct, *n.* [Lat. *tractus*, from *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Something drawn out or extended. **2.** A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. **3.** A written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great extent; *especially*, a short treatise on practical religion. **4.** Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.

Syn. — Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise; dissertation.

Trăct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.
Trăct'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tractare*, to draw violently, to handle, treat.] **1.** Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable. **2.** Capable of being handled; practicable; feasible.
Trăct'a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tractable; docility.
Trăct'a-bly, *adv.* In a tractable manner.
Trăct'ate, *n.* [Lat. *tractatus.*] A treatise; a tract. [*Obs.*]

Trăct'ĭle, *a.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

Trac-tĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Quality of being tractile; ductility.

Trăc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing, or state of being drawn. **2.** Attraction; a drawing toward.

Trăct'ĭve, *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

Trăct'or, *n.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing. **2.** *pl.* (*Med.*) Two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were, at one time, supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

Trăct'o-ry, } *n.* [Lat. *tractorius*, of drawing, and a
Trăct'rix, } hypoth. Lat. word *tractrix*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw. (*Geom.*) The curve described on a plane by a heavy point attached to a string and drawn along by moving the other end of the string.

Trāde, *n.* [Fr. *traite*, conveyance of corn, wine, &c., transportation, trade; from *traiter*, to handle, to treat, to trade, Lat. *tractare*.] **1.** Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. **2.** The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on; *especially*, mechanical employment. **3.** Business pursued. **4.** Instruments of any occupation. **5.** Custom; habit. **6.** A company of men engaged in the same occupation. **7.** *pl.* The trade-winds.

Syn. — Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

Trāde, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADING.] **1.** To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain. **2.** To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance.

Trāde, *v. t.* **1.** To sell or exchange in commerce. **2.** To barter; to exchange.

Trāde'-märk, *n.* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law.

Trād'er, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; a merchant.

Trāde'-sāle, *n.* An auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers.

Trādeş'man, *n.*; *pl.* TRĀDEŞ'MEN. **1.** One who trades; a shopkeeper. **2.** Any mechanic or artificer.

Trādeş'-ūn'ion, *n.* A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, and the like.

Trāde'-wĭnd, *n.* A wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, — so called because of great advantage to navigators, and hence to trade.

Tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *traditio*, from *tradere*, *transdere*, *traditum*, to give up, transmit, fr. *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] **1.** Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. **2.** Unwritten or oral delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity. **3.** Hence, knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

Tra-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ly (-dĭsh'un-), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition.

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry (44), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; traditional.

Tra-dĭ'tion-er } (-dĭsh'un-), *n.* One who adheres to
Tra-dĭ'tion-ĭst } tradition.

Trăd'i-tĭve, *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Tra-dūçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADUCED (-dūst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADUCING.] [Lat. *traducere*, to lead along, to exhibit as a spectacle, to disgrace, to transfer, to derive, fr. *trans*, across, over, and *ducere*, to lead.] To represent as blamable; willfully to misrepresent.

Syn. — To calumniate; vilify; defame; disparage; detract; depreciate; decry; slander.

Tra-dū'çer, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer.

Tra-dŭc'tion, *n.* **1.** Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. **2.** Transmission from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language. **3.** Act of transferring; conveyance; transportation.

Trăf'fic, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade. **2.** Business done on a railway with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight.

Syn. — Commerce; dealing; barter.

Trăf'fic, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAFFICKED (trăf'fĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAFFICKING.] [L. Lat. *traficare*, *traffigare*, either from Lat. *tra*, for *trans*, across, over, and *facere*, to make, or from Lat. *transfretare*, to pass over the sea, to ferry over, L. Lat. corrupted into *transfegare*.] To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade.

Trăf'fic, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

Trăf'fick-er, *n.* One who traffics; a trader; a merchant.

Trăg'a-cănth, *n.* [Gr. τραγάκανθα, from τράγος, a he-goat, and ἄκανθα, a thorn.] The concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, found in various parts of the northern hemisphere.

Tra-ġē'di-an, *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. [*Rare.*] **2.** A tragic actor or actress.

Trăġ'e-dy, *n.* [Lat. *tragœdia*, Gr. τραγῳδία, orig. a goat-song, from τράγος, a goat, and ᾠδή, a song, either from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins.] **1.** A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. **2.** A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

Trăġ'ĭc, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of,
Trăġ'ĭc-al, } tragedy. **2.** Fatal to life; calamitous. **3.** Mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

Trăġ'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a tragical manner; mournfully.

Trăġ'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being tragical; sadness.

Trăġ'i-cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [See TRAGIC and COMEDY.] A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Trăġ'i-cŏm'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy;
Trăġ'i-cŏm'ĭc-al, } partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAILING.] [Norm. Fr. *trailler*, to search after, O. Fr. *trailler*, to hunt a deer on a cold scent, also to pursue him with a lime-hound, Fr. *trailler*, *tirailler*, to trail a fishing-line; D. *treilen*, to draw with a rope, to tow, *treil*, a rope for drawing a boat.] **1.** To hunt by the track. **2.** To draw along the ground. **3.** (*Mil.*) To carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle. **4.** To tread down, as grass, by walking through.

Trāil, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn out in length. **2.** To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant.

Trāil, *n.* **1.** Scent left on the ground by an animal pursued. **2.** Any thing drawn to length. **3.** Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. **4.** The entrails of a fowl, especially of game; — also, sometimes, the entrails of sheep. **5.** (*Mil.*) That part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered.

Trāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAINING.] [L. Lat. *trahinare*, *trainare*, fr. *trahina*, fr. Lat. *traha*, a drag, sledge, fr. Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw along; to trail. **2.** To draw by persuasion, artifice, &c., to entice; to allure. **3.** To teach and form by practice; to exercise; to discipline. **4.** To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. **5.** (*Hort.*) To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning.

To train a gun (*Mil.*), to point it at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side.

Trāin, *v. i.* To do duty in a military company. [*Colloq.*]

Trāin, *n.* **1.** That which draws along; *especially*, persuasion, artifice, or enticement. **2.** That which is drawn along in the rear of or after something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; as, (*a.*) That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; (*b.*) The after part of a gun-carriage. (*c.*) The tail of a bird. **3.** A number of followers; a retinue. **4.** A succession of connected things; a series. **5.** Regular method; process; course. **6.** A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution. **7.** A continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

Syn. — Cars. — *Train* is the word universally used in England with reference to railway traveling; as, I came in the morning *train*, &c. In the United States, the phrase *the cars* has been extensively introduced in the room of *train*; as, *the cars* are late; I came in *the cars*, &c., though, in fact, a person

travels in only one car. The English expression is obviously more appropriate, and is prevailing more and more among Americans, to the exclusion of *the cars*.

Trāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being trained.

Trāin'-bănd, *n.* A band or company of militia.

Trāin'-beâr'er, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.

Trāin'er, *n.* **1.** One who trains; *especially*, one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises. **2.** A militia-man when called out for exercise or discipline. [*Amer.*]

Trāin'-oil, *n.* [D. *traan*, N. H. Ger. *thran*, allied to D. *traan*, Ger. *thräne*, a tear, drop.] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.

Trāipse, *v. i.* [Ger. *trapsen*, *trappsen*, to tread noisily, to walk stamping, intens. form of *trappen*, id.] To walk or run about sluttishly or thoughtlessly. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Trāit (trāt), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** A stroke; a touch. **2.** A distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.

Trāi'tor, *n.* [O. Fr. *traïtor*, *traïteur*, *traditeur*, Lat. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, to give up, to betray.] **1.** One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. [See TREASON.] **2.** One who betrays his trust; a betrayer.

Trāi'tor-ess, *n.* A woman who betrays.

Trāi'tor-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. **2.** Consisting in, or partaking of, treason.

Trāi'tor-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a traitorous manner.

Trāi'tor-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being traitorous; treachery.

Trāi'tress, *n.* A female traitor; a traitoress.

Tra-jĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAJECTING.] [Lat. *trajicere*, *trajectum*, fr. *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw or cast through.

Tra-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of trajecting; a throwing or casting through or across; also, emission.

Tra-jĕct'o-ry, *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space.

Trăl'a-tĭ'tion (trăl'a-tĭsh'un), *n.* [See *infra.*] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

Trăl'a-tĭ'tioŭs (trăl'a-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *tralatitius*. *translatitius*, from *transferre*, *translatum*, or *tralatum*, See TRANSFER.] Metaphorical; figurative; tropical; not literal.

Trăm, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tram*, a train, shaft of a vehicle, beam or bar. See TRAIN, and cf. O. Sw. *trâm*, *trum*, O. Ger. *tram*, a beam.] **1.** A coal wagon used in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle. **2.** One of the rails or tracks of a tram-road.

Trăm'mel, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, L. Lat. *tramallum*, *tramela*, a kind of net for taking fish, fr. Lat. *tres*, three, and *macula*, Fr. *maille*, spot.] **1.** A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes. **2.** A kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse. **3.** Whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom. **4.** An iron hook, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire. **5.** (*Mech.*) An instrument for drawing ellipses; also, another name for beam-compasses.

Trăm'mel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAMMELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAMMELING.] To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

Trăm'mel-er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trammels or restrains. **2.** One who uses a trammel-net.

Tra-mŏn'tane, or **Trăm'on-tāne**, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, Lat. *transmontanus*, fr. *trans*, across, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Trămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAMPING.] [Icel. *trampa*, Goth. *trimpan*, pret. *tramp*, D. & Ger. *trappen*.] To tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample.

Trămp, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

Trămp, *n.* **1.** A foot-journey. **2.** A foot traveler; a tramper.

Trămp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant.

Trăm'ple (trăm'pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAMPLING.] [Ger. *trampeln*, fr. *trampen*, D. *trampelen*, *trappelen*. See *supra.*] **1.** To tread under foot; *especially*, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn. **2.** To prostrate by treading. **3.** To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

Trăm'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To tread in contempt. **2.** To tread with force and rapidity.

Trăm'pler, *n.* One who tramples or treads down.

Trăm'-rōad, } *n.* [See TRAM.] A road prepared for
Trăm'-wāy, } easy transit of trains or wagons, by forming the wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

Trânçe, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, fright, Lat. *transitus*, a passage, from *transire*, to pass over; *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstasy. **2.** (*Med.*) Total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing; catalepsy.

Trăn'quil (trăŋk'wil), *a.* [Lat. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

Trăn'quil-īze } (trăŋk'wil-) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAN-
Trăn'quil'lize } QUILIZED, or TRANQUILLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANQUILIZING, or TRANQUILLIZING.] To render tranquil; to allay when agitated.

Syn. — To quiet; compose; still; soothe; appease; calm; pacify.

Trăn'quil-īz'er, } *n.* One who, or that which, tran-
Trăn'quil-līz'er, } quilizes, or makes calm and peaceful.

Tran-quĭl'li-ty, *n.* [Lat. *tranquillitas.*] State or quality of being tranquil; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness.

Trăn'quil-ly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly.

Trăn'quil-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; peacefulness.

Trans-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSACTING.] [Lat. *transigere*, *transactum*; *trans*, across, through, and *agere*, to lead, act.] To do; to perform; to manage.

Trans-ăct', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to manage.

Trans-ăc'tion, *n.* **1.** The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. **2.** That which is done; an affair.

Syn. — Proceeding; action; process. — A *transaction* is something already done and completed; a *proceeding* is either something which is now going on, or, if ended, is still contemplated with reference to its *progress* or successive stages. The *proceedings* at the trial of Lord Russell were marked by deep injustice, and they led to a *transaction*, in his beheading, of flagrant enormity.

Trans-ăct'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who transacts or performs.

Trans-ălp'ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps.] (*Geog.*) Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; — opposed to *Cisalpine.*

Trăns'at-lăn'tic, *a.* Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

Tran-sçĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSCENDING.] [Lat. *transcendere*, from *trans*, beyond, over, and *scandere*, to climb.] **1.** To rise above; to surmount. **2.** To pass over; to go beyond. **3.** To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

Tran-sçĕnd'ençe, } *n.* State of being transcendent;
Tran-sçĕnd'en-çy, } superior excellence; supereminence.

Tran-sçĕnd'ent, *a.* **1.** Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others. **2.** (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al, *a.* **1.** Supereminent; surpassing others. **2.** (*Kantian Philos.*) Of, or pertaining to, that which can be determined *a priori*, in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge.

Transcendental quantity (*Math.*), a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms.

Syn. — Empirical. — *Transcendental* and *empirical*, with the corresponding nouns, *transcendentalism* and *empiricism*, are of comparatively recent origin. *Empirical* refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred, or by which they are to be explained. *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism*. Each of these words has also been used in a bad sense. *Empiricism*, in this case, is applied to that one-sided view of knowledge which neglects or loses sight of the truths or principles referred to above, and trusts to experience alone. *Transcendentalism* has been applied to the opposite extreme, which, in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relation which facts and phenomena sustain to principles. Hence the term has been applied to a kind of investigation, or a use of language, which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al-ĭsm, *n.* (*Kantian Philos.*) The transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge.

☞ The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism. [ner.

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* In a transcendental man-

Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* In a transcendent manner; very excellently; supereminently. [lence.

Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ness, *a.* Superior or unusual excel-

Tran-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSCRIBING.] [Lat. *transcribere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

Tran-scrīb'er, *n.* One who transcribes; a copyist.

Trăn'script, *n.* [Lat. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, p. p. of *transcribere*. See *supra*.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy. **2.** A copy of any kind; an imitation.

Tran-scrĭp'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of transcribing or copying. **2.** (*Mus.*) A kind of free translation of a vocal into a piano-forte or an orchestral work.

Trans-ĕl'e-men-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *trans*, over, and *elementum*, element.] (*Eccl.*) Transubstantiation.

Trăn'sept, *n.* [From Lat. *trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure.] (*Arch.*) Any part of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir), and is of equal, or nearly equal, height to this; in a cruciform church, one of the arms of the cross.

Trans-fĕr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFERRING.] [Lat. *transferre*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another. **2.** To make over the possession or control of. **3.** To remove from one substance to another.

Syn. — To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

Trăns'fer, *n.* **1.** Act of transferring, or of being transferred. **2.** Conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another. **3.** That which is transferred.

Trans-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. **2.** Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, &c. [made.

Trăns'fer-ee', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is

Trăns'fer-ençe, *n.* Act of transferring; transfer.

Trans-fĕr'rençe, *n.* See TRANSFERENCE.

Trans-fĕr'rer, *n.* One who makes a transfer.

Trans-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred; transferable. See TRANSFERABLE.

Trans-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* **1.** A change of form; *especially*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. **2.** A feast on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

Trans-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFIGURING.] [Lat. *transfigurare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *figurare*, to form, shape, from *figura*, form, figure.] **1.** To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform. **2.** *Especially*, to change to something very elevated and glorious.

Trans-fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFIXED (transfĭkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFIXING.] [Lat. *transfigere*, *transfixum*, from *trans*, across, through, and *figere*, to fix, fasten.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

Trans-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFORMING.] [Lat. *transformare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form.] **1.** To change the form of; to metamorphose. **2.** To change into another substance; to transmute. **3.** (*Theol.*) To change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God. **4.** (*Math.*) To change into another form without altering the value, or changing the area or volume.

Trăns'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; change of form or condition; metamorphosis; transmutation.

Trans-fôrm'ing, *p. a.* Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state.

Trans-fūşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFUSING.] [Lat. *transfundere*, *transfusum*, from *trans*, over, across, and *fundere*, to pour, pour out.] **1.** To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. **2.** (*Med.*) To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another. **3.** To cause to pass from one to another.

Trans-fūş'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being transfused.

Trans-fū'şion, *n.* **1.** Act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. **2.** (*Med.*) Act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube.

Trans-grĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSGRESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSGRESSING.] [Lat. *transgredi*, *transgressus*, from *trans*, across, and *gradi*, to pass, walk.] To overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

Trans-grĕss', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.

Trans-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude. **2.** Fault; offense.

Syn. — Crime; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront.

Trans-grĕs'ĭve, *a.* Disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable.

Trans-grĕs'or, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

Tran-shĭp', *v. t.* See TRANSSHIP.

Trăn'sient (-shent), *a.* [Lat. *transiens*, p. pr. of *transire*, to go or pass over, from *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent or stationary. **2.** Hasty; momentary; imperfect.

Syn. — Transitory; fleeting; evanescent.

Trăn'sient-ly (-shent-), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passage; for a short time.

Trăn'sient-ness (-shent-), *n.* State of being transient; speedy passage.

Tran-sĭl'i-ençe, } *n.* [Lat. *transiliens*, p. pr. of *tran-*

Tran-sĭl'i-en-çy, } *silire*, to leap across or over, from *trans*, across, over, and *salire*, to leap.] A leap across or from thing to thing.

Trăn'sit, *n.* [Lat. *transitus*, from *transire*, to go over. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Act of passing; passage through or over. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** A line of passage or conveyance through a country. **4.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. (*b.*) The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger. (*c.*) A transit-instrument.

Trăn'sit-ĭn'strụ-ment, *n.* A kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

Tran-sĭ'tion (tran-sĭzh'un *or* tran-zĭsh'un, 109), *n.* [Lat. *transitio*. See *supra*.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another; change. **2.** (*Mus.*) A passing directly from one key to another. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A passing from one subject to another.

Tran-sĭ'tion-al (-sĭzh'un- *or* -zĭsh'un-), *a.* Containing, involving, or denoting transition.

Trăn'si-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *transitivus*.] Effected by transference of signification.

Transitive verb (*Gram.*), a verb which is or may be followed by an object.

Trăn'si-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

Trăn'si-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a transitory manner; of short continuance.

Trăn'si-to-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being transitory; speedy departure or evanescence.

Trăn'si-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *transitorius*. See *supra*.] Continuing only for a short time; speedily vanishing or ceasing to be.

Syn. — Transient; fleeting; evanescent; short-lived. See FLEETING.

Trans-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSLATING.] [Lat. *transferre*, *translatum*. See TRANSFER.] **1.** To remove from one place to another. **2.** To cause to remove from one part of the body to another. **3.** To change to another condition, position, office, or form; to transform; hence, to remove as by death. **4.** To render into another language; to interpret; hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words.

Trans-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal. **2.** State of being translated or removed. **3.** Act of rendering into another language; interpretation. **4.** That which is translated; a version. **5.** (*Mech.*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have the same velocity or move in parallel straight lines.

Trans-lāt'or, *n.* One who translates.

Trans-lĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *trans*, across, and *litera*, a letter, *literatè*, literally.] To express by means of different, and usually simpler, alphabetic characters.

Trăns'lo-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *trans*, across, and *locatio*, a placing.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

Trans-lū'çençe, } *n.* State of being translucent; clear-

Trans-lū'çen-çy, } ness; partial transparency.

Trans-lū'çent, *a.* [Lat. *translucens*, p. pr. of *translucere*, to shine through, from *trans*, across, through, and *lucere*, to shine.] **1.** Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; pellucid. **2.** clear.

Syn.—Transparent.—A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it; it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it. Glass, water, &c., are *transparent;* ground glass, horn, &c., are *translucent.*

Trăns'ma-rīne' (-reen'), *a.* [Lat. *transmarinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Trăns'mi-grant, *a.* [Lat. *transmigrans*, p. pr. of *transmigrare*. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

Trăns'mi-grāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMIGRATING.] [Lat. *transmigrare*, *transmigratum*, from *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to migrate.] **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate. **2.** To pass from one body or state into another.

Trăns'mi-grā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of transmigrating. **2.** *Especially*, the passing of the soul into another body.

Trăns'mi-grā'tor, *n.* One who transmigrates.

Trans-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another; capable of being passed through any substance.

Trans-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. **2.** (*Law.*) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, to which he is entitled.

Trans-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mĭt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMITTING.] [Lat. *transmittere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another. **2.** To suffer to pass through.

Trans-mĭt'ter, *n.* One who transmits.

Trans-mĭt'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

Trans-mūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance.

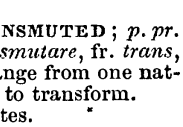
Trans-mūt'a-bly, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.

Trăns'mu-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted. **2.** (*Geom.*) Change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form.

Trans-mūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMUTING.] [Lat. *transmutare*, fr. *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Trans-mūt'er, *n.* One who transmutes.

Trăn'sŏm, *n.* [From Lat. *trans*, across, and *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take. Cf. Lat. *transenna*, a rope, noose, springe, L. Lat., a lattice, window.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window. (*b.*) A lintel over a door. **2.** (*Naut.*) A beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship. **3.** (*Gun.*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun-carriages.



a, a, a, Transoms.

Transom-window (*Arch.*), a window divided into two parts by a transom.

Trans-pâr'en-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; *especially*, a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

Syn.—Clearness; translucency; diaphaneity.

Trans-pâr'ent, *a.* [L. Lat. *transparens*, p. pr. of *transparere*, to be transparent, fr. Latin *trans*, across, through, and *parere*, to appear.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through.

Syn.—Translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; limpid; lucid; diaphanous. See TRANSLUCENT.

Trans-pâr'ent-ly, *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly.

Trans-pâr'ent-ness, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

Tran-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *transpicere*, to see or look through, from *trans*, through, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

Trans-plērçe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPIERCED (-pērst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPIERCING.] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate.

Trăns'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Cutaneous exhalation.

Trans-pīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPIRING.] [From Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor.

Trans-pīre', *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in insensible perspiration **2.** To escape from secrecy; to become public. **3.** To happen or come to pass.

☞ This sense of the word, which is of recent introduction, is common in the United States, especially in the language of conversation and of newspaper writers, and is used, to some extent, in England. Its use, however, is censured by critics of both countries.

Trans-plāçe', *v. t.* To remove; to put in a new place.

Trans-plănt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPLANTING.] **1.** To remove and plant in another place. **2.** To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.

Trăns'plan-tā'tion, *n.* State of being transplanted.

Trans-plănt'er, *n.* One who transplants.

Trans-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPORTING.] [Lat. *transportare*, fr. *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry.] **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another; to remove. **2.** To carry into banishment, as a criminal. **3.** To carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy.

Trăns'pōrt, *n.* **1.** Transportation; carriage; conveyance. **2.** A ship or vessel employed for transporting, especially for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination. **3.** Vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture. **4.** A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

Trans-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transported.

Trăns'por-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance. **2.** State of being transported.

Trans-pōrt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a transported manner; as if transported.

Trans-pōrt'er, *n.* One who transports or removes.

Trans-pōrt'ing, *p. a.* Carrying away with vehement emotion; passionate; ecstatic.

Trans-pōs'al, *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed.

Trans-pōşe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPOSING.] [Lat. *transponere*, *transpositum*, fr. *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to put, place.] **1.** To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of. **2.** (*Alg.*) To bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. **3.** (*Mus.*) To change the key of.

Trăns'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; *especially*, (*a.*) (*Alg.*) The bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) A change in the composition, by which the whole is removed into another key.

Trăns'po-şĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, transposition.

Trans-shĭp', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Trans-shĭp'ment, *n.* Act of transshipping, or transferring, as goods, from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'shĭ-āt, 91), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *transubstantiare*, *transubstantiatum*, fr. Lat. *trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance.] (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) To change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-stăn'shĭ-), *n.* **1.** A change into another substance. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) The doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist is converted into the body and blood of Christ.

Trăn'su-dā'tion, *n.* The act or process of transuding; —(*Chem.*) the same as EXOSMOSE, q. v.

Tran-sūde', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSUDING.] [From Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid.

Trans-vĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *transvectio*, from *transvehere*, to carry across, from pref. *trans*, across, over, and *vehere*, to carry.] Act of conveying or carrying over.

Trans-vĕr'sal, *a.* Running or lying across.

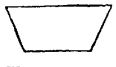
Trans-vĕr'sal, *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight or curved line which intersects any system of other lines.

Trans-vĕrse', *a.* [Lat. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere*, to turn or direct across, fr. prefix *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.

Trăns'verse, *n.* (*Geom.*) The longer axis of an ellipse.
Trans-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In a transverse manner.
Trăp, *n.* [A.-S. *treppe*, *trappe*, O. H. Ger. *trapo*, L. Lat. *trappa*.] **1.** A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. **2.** An ambush; a stratagem. **3.** A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trap ball. **4.** A drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like. **5.** *pl.* [See TRAPPINGS, and TRAP, 3.] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods; furniture. [*Colloq.*]
Trăp, *n.* [Sw. *trapp*, fr. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, Ger. *treppe*, stairs, because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps.] (*Min.*) A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende or pyroxene.
Trăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAPPED (trăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAPPING.] **1.** To catch in a trap. **2.** To insnare; to take by stratagem.. **3.** To adorn. [*Rare.*]
Tra-păn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAPANNING.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem.
Tra-păn', *n.* [Fr. *trappe*, a trap, and *pan*, a piece of string, noose. See TRAP, and cf. TREPAN.] A snare; a stratagem.
Tra-păn'ner, *n.* One who trapans or insnares.
Trăp'-dōor, *n.* A door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close, like a valve.
Tra-pēze', *n.* A trapezium.
Tra-pē'zi-ŭm, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* TRA-PĒ'ZI-ŬMS; Lat. *pl.* *TRA-PĒ'ZI-Ȧ*. [N. Lat., fr. Gr. τραπέζιον, a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, diminutive of τράπεζα, a table.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trapezium.

Trăp'e-zoid, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής, fr. τράπεζα, τραπέζιον, and εἶδος, shape, likeness.] (*Geom.*) A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.


Trapezoid.

Trăp'per, *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs.
Trăp'pings, *n. pl.* [From *trap*, v. t., 3.] **1.** That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; external decorations. **2.** *Especially*, ornaments put on horses.
Trăsh, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *träsch*, *träst*, grounds, husk of grapes, *trasch*, that which is thrashed. See THRASH.] **1.** That which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing. **2.** *Especially*, loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like.
Trăsh'y, *a.* [*compar.* TRASHIER; *superl.* TRASHIEST.] Like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.
Trăss, *n.* [Ger. *trass*, *tarrass*, prob. allied to Fr. *terrasse*, earth-work, from *terre*, Lat. *terra*, earth.] (*Min.*) A volcanic earth resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns, &c.
Trau-măt'ic, *a.* [Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Pertaining, or applied to, wounds. (*b.*) Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary. (*c.*) Produced by wounds.
Trau-măt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.
Trăv'ail (42), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVAILING.] [Fr. *travailler*, to labor, to toil, to torment, to distract; Pg. *trabalhar*, It. *travagliare*, fr. Pg. *travar*, to stop, check, from Lat. *trabs*, a beam.] **1.** To labor with pain; to toil. **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbirth. [turition.
Trăv'ail, *n.* **1.** Labor with pain; severe toil. **2.** Par-
Trăv'el, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVELING.] [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] **1.** To go or march on foot; to walk. **2.** To pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey. **3.** To pass; to go; to move.
Trăv'el, *v. t.* To journey over; to pass.
Trăv'el, *n.* **1.** Act of traveling from place to place; a journey. **2.** *pl.* An account, by one who travels, of occurrences and observations made during a journey.
Trăv'eled, *p. a.* **1.** Gained or made by travel. **2.** Having gained knowledge or experience by traveling; hence, knowing.
Trăv'el-er, *n.* **1.** One who travels in any way. **2.** *Specifically*, a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, &c. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.
Trăv'ers-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being traversed or denied.
Trăv'erse, *a.* [It. *trasverso*, Lat. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere*, to turn or direct across, fr. *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.
Trăv'erse, *n.* Any thing that traverses or crosses; *especially*, (*a.*) Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs. (*b.*) A barrier, movable screen, or curtain. (*c.*) (*Arch.*) A gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. (*d.*) (*Fort.*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire, along any line of work or passage exposed to such a fire. (*e.*) (*Law.*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. (*f.*) (*Naut.*) The series of zigzag courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another. (*g.*) (*Geom.*) A line lying across a figure or other lines. (*h.*) (*Gun.*) The turning a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction.

Traverse jury (*Law*), a jury that tries cases; a petit jury.

Trăv'erse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVERSED (trăv'erst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVERSING.] **1.** To lay in a cross direction; to cross. **2.** To thwart; to obstruct. **3.** To wander over; to cross in traveling. **4.** To pass over and view. **5.** (*Gun.*) To turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction. **6.** (*Carp.*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood. **7.** (*Law Pleadings.*) To deny formally, as, what the opposite party has alleged.

To traverse a yard (*Naut.*), to brace it aft.

Trăv'erse, *v. i.* **1.** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing. **2.** To turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.
Trăv'ers-er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, traverses or moves, as an index on a scale. **2.** (*Law.*) One who traverses or denies. **3.** (*Railways.*) A platform for shifting cars, &c., from one track to another.
Trăv'erse-sāil'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The method of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of different shorter courses and distances actually passed over by a ship.
Trăv'er-tīne, *n.* [Fr. *travertin*, Lat. *lapis Tiburtinus*, from *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] (*Min.*) A white concretionary limestone, deposited from water, holding lime in solution.
Trăv'es-ty, *n.* [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, fr. Lat. *tra*, *trans*, across, over, and *vestire*, to dress, clothe.] A burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody.
Trăv'es-ty, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVESTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVESTYING.] To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.
Trąwl, *n.* **1.** A trawl-net. **2.** A long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish.
Trąwl, *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.
Trąwl'er, *n.* [Cf. TRAIL.] One who, or that which, trawls.
Trąwl'-nĕt, *n.* A kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water.
Trāy, *n.* [The same as *trough*, differently written.] **1.** A small trough or wooden vessel, for various domestic uses. **2.** A waiter or salver.
Trĕach'er-oŭs, *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust.

Syn. — Faithless; perfidious; false; insidious; plotting.

Trĕach'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously.
Trĕach'er-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness.
Trĕach'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating, trickery, from *tricher*, to cheat, to trick. See TRICK.] Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.
Trē'a-cle (trē'kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *triacle*, N. Fr. *thériaque*, Lat. *theriaca*, Gr. θηριακόν (sc. φάρμακον), an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, from θηρίον, a beast, a wild beast.] **1.** A medicinal compound formerly used as a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison or the bites of venomous animals. **2.** A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds. The word is often used for *molasses*.
Trĕad, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREADING.] [A.-S. *tredan*, Icel. *trodha*, Goth. *trudan*, allied to Lat. *trudere*, to thrust, shove forward.] **1.** To set the foot. **2.** To walk or go. **3.** To copulate, as birds.

To tread on or *upon*, to follow closely. — *To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon.

Trĕad, *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on. **2.** To beat or press with the feet. **3.** To crush under the foot; to

trample. **4.** To copulate with; to feather; to cover; — said of the male bird.

Trĕad, *n.* **1.** A step or stepping. **2.** Act of copulation in birds. **3.** Manner of stepping; gait. **4.** (*Arch.*) Horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. **5.** (*Fort.*) Top of the banquet on which soldiers stand to fire. **6.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail. (*b.*) The part of a rail upon which car-wheels bear.

Trĕad'er, *n.* One who treads.

Trĕad'le (trĕd'l), *n.* The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot.

Trĕad'-mĭll, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

Trēa'şon (trē'zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *traïson*, *traïsson*, Lat. *traditio*, from Fr. *trahir*, O. Fr. *traïr*, Pr. *trahir*, *traïr*, Lat. *tradere*, to give up, surrender, betray.] The offense of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery.

☞ In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason, as are many other offenses created by statute. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Trēa'şon-a-ble (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Syn. — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

Trēa'şon-a-ble-ness (trē'zn-a-bl-) *n.* State or quality of being treasonable.

Trĕaş'ūre (trĕzh'ụr), *n.* [Lat. *thesaurus*, Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, from θε, the root of τιθέναι, to put, place.] **1.** Wealth accumulated; *especially*, a stock or store of money in reserve. **2.** A great quantity of any thing collected for future use. **3.** That which is very much valued.

Trĕaş'ūre (trĕzh'ụr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREASURING.] To collect and lay up, as money or other things, for future use; to hoard.

Trēaş'ūr-er (trĕzh'ụr-er), *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds.

Trēaş'ure-trōve (trĕzh'ụr-), *n.* [From *treasure*, and *trové*, *trouvé*, p. p. of O. Fr. *trover*, N. Fr. *trouver*, to find.] Any money, bullion, &c., found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

Trĕaş'ūr-y (trĕzh'ụr-ў), *n.* **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; *especially*, a place where public revenues are deposited and kept; hence, also, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds. **2.** *Especially*, that department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3.** A repository of abundance.

Trēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREATING.] [Fr. *traiter*, fr. Lat. *tractare*, to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, intens. form of *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** To manage; to use. **2.** To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. **3.** To entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard. **4.** To manage in the application of remedies. **5.** To subject to the action of.

Trēat, *v. i.* **1.** To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking. **2.** To come to terms of accommodation. **3.** To give an entertainment of food or drink, especially the latter.

Trēat, *n.* **1.** An entertainment given as an expression of regard. **2.** Something given for entertainment; something which affords much pleasure.

Trēat'er, *n.* One who treats; one who entertains.

Trēa'tĭse, *n.* A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.

Trēat'ment, *n.* **1.** Manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, &c. **2.** Manner of using; behavior toward a person; usage. **3.** Manner of applying remedies to cure. **4.** Manner of applying remedies to.

Trēa'ty, *n.* [Fr. *traité*, Lat. *tractatus*. See TREAT.] **1.** Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation. **2.** A formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *a.* [O. Fr.; N. Fr. *triple*. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Acute; sharp. (*b.*) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *n.* (*Mus.*) Highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano.

☞ This is sometimes called the *first treble*, to distinguish it from the *second treble*, or *alto*, which is sung by lower female voices.

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREBLING.] To make thrice as much; to make threefold.

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *v. i.* To become threefold.

Trĕb'ly, *adv.* With a threefold number or quantity.

Trĕb'u-çhet, } *n.* [Fr. *trébuchet*, a gin, trap, O. Fr.
Trē'buck-et, } *trebuquet*, *trabuchet*, an engine of war for hurling stones.] **1.** A cucking-stool; a tumbrel. **2.** A kind of trap. **3.** A machine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, &c.

Tree, *n.* [A.-S. *treow*, *treó*, *trê*, Icel. *trê*, Goth. *triu*, allied to Gr. δρῦς, Slav. *drews*, Skr. *taru*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial, like a shrub, but of larger size, generally exceeding ten feet in height, and of a single stock instead of a cluster. **2.** Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree. **3.** A piece of timber, or something usually made of timber; — used in composition. **4.** A cross. [*Obs.*]

Tree of a saddle, the frame of it.

Tree, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREEING.] **1.** To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. **2.** To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree.

Tree'-frŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A frog having the extremities of its toes expanded into rounded, viscous surfaces, by means of which it climbs trees.

Tree'nāil (*commonly pronounced* trŭn'nel), *n.* [From *tree* and *nail*.] (*Naut.*) A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Tree'-tōad, *n.* The same as TREE-FROG, q. v.

Trē'foil, *n.* [Lat. *trifolium*, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c.

Trefoils.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Trĕil'lağe, *n.* [Fr. *treillage*, from *treillis*, *trellis*. See *infra*.] (*Hort.*) A sort of rail-work, for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

Trĕl'lis, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, from *treille*, from Lat. *trichila*, a bower, arbor, summer-house.] A frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for various purposes.

Trĕl'lised (-lĭst), *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

Trĕm'ble (trĕm'bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREMBLING.] [From Lat. *tremulus*, trembling, tremulous, from *tremere*, to shake, tremble.] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. **2.** To totter; to shake; — said of a thing. **3.** To quaver; to shake, as sound.

Trĕm'ble, *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

Trĕm'bler, *n.* One who trembles.

Tre-mĕn'doŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tremendus*, that is, to be trembled at, fearful, fr. *tremere*, to tremble.] Fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence.

Syn. — Terrible; dreadful; frightful; terrific; horrible; awful.

Tre-mĕn'doŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tremendous manner.

Tre-mĕn'doŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

Trĕm'o-līte (49), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] (*Min.*) A white variety of hornblende.

Trē'mor, or **Trĕm'or**, *n.* [Lat., fr. *tremere*, to tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Trĕm'u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tremulus*, from *tremere*, to tremble.] Shaking; shivering; quivering.

Trĕm'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

Trĕm'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* State of being tremulous or quivering.

Trĕnch (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENCHED (trĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRENCHING.] [Prob. from Lat. *truncare*, to cut off, to truncate.] To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth.

Trĕnch, *v. i.* To encroach. See INTRENCH.

Trĕnch, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

2. (*Fort.*) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place.

Trĕnch'ant, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, p. pr. of *trancher*, *trencher*. See *supra*.] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Unsparing; severe.

Trĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who trenches, or digs ditches. **2.** A large wooden plate or platter. **3.** The table; hence, the pleasures of the table; food.

Trĕnch'er-man, *n.*; *pl.* TRĔNCH'ER-MEN. A feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer.

Trĕnch'-plow, **Trĕnch'-plough**, *n.* A plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

Trĕnch'-plow, **Trĕnch'-plough**, *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual.

Trĕnd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRENDING.] [Orig. to bend round, from Dan. & Sw. *trind*, round.] To have a particular direction; to run; to tend.

Trĕnd, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

Trĕn'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *trendel*, *tryndel*, circle, ring, from Fries., Dan., & Sw. *trind*, round. See TREND, *v. i.* and cf. TRUNDLE.] A little wheel; the hoop of a wheel; a trundle.

Trĕn'tal, *n.* [L. Lat. *trentale*, from *trenta*, Lat. *triginta*, thirty.] **1.** An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively. **2.** A dirge; an elegy.

Tre-păn', *n.* [L. Lat. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, auger, from τρυπᾶν, to bore.] (*Surg.*) A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a gimblet.

Tre-păn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPANNING.] To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece.

Tre-păn', *v. t.* [See TRAPAN.] To insnare; to trap; to trapan.

Tre-păn', *n.* A snare; a trapan.

Tre-păn'ner, *n.* One who trepans.

Tre-phīne', or **Tre-phĭne'**, *n.* [Dim. of *trepan*, q. v.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

Tre-phīne', or **Tre-phĭne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPHINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trĕp'i-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *trepidatio*, from *trepidare*, to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. *trepidus*, trembling.] An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; hence, a state of terror.

Syn. — Tremor; agitation; disturbance; emotion; fear.

Trĕs'pass, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRESPASSED (trĕs'past); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRESPASSING.] [O. Fr. *trespasser*, *transpasser*, Low Lat. *transpassare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *passare*, to pass, from Lat. *passus*, step.] **1.** To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land. **2.** To go too far; to intrude. **3.** To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; hence, in a moral sense, to violate any known rule of duty.

Trĕs'pass, *n.* **1.** Any injury or offense done to another. **2.** Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another. (*b.*) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

Syn. — Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; misdemeanor; misdeed; sin.

Trĕs'pass-er, *n.* **1.** One who commits a trespass. **2.** A transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

Trĕss, *n.* [From Gr. τρίχα, threefold, because a tress is usually formed by interlacing three pieces.] A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trĕs'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* [From D. *driestal*, a tripod, fr. *drie*, three, and *stal*, a place, stall.] **1.** A movable frame or support for any thing, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse; also, a kind of frame-work of strong posts or piles, and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, &c. **2.** The frame of a table.

Trestle-board, a board used by architects, draughtsmen, and the like, for drawing designs upon; so called because formerly supported by trestles.

Trĕt, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *trett*, draught, N. Fr. *trait*, fr. O. Fr. *traire*, Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

Trĕv'et, *n.* [From Lat. *tripes*, *tripedis*, having three feet, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A stool or other thing supported by three legs.

Trey (trā), *n.* [O. Fr. *trei*, *troi*, *trois*, Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

Trī'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. **2.** Liable to undergo a judicial examination.

Trī'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being triable.

Trī'ad, *n.* [Lat. *trias*, *triadis*, Gr. τριάς, τριάδος, from τρεῖς, τρία, three.] **1.** The union of three; three objects united. **2.** (*Mus.*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

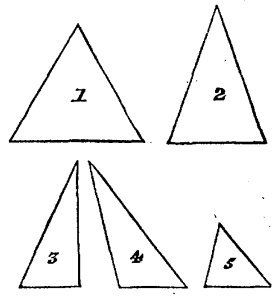
Triads of the Welsh bards, poetical histories, in which three facts or circumstances are mentioned together.

Trī'al, *n.* [See TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing in any manner; *specifically*, (*a.*) Any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting. (*b.*) Act of testing by experience; experiment. (*c.*) Examination by a test. **2.** That which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil. **3.** State of being tried or tempted. **4.** (*Law.*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Syn. — Test; attempt; endeavor; effort; experiment; proof; essay. See TEST.

Trī'an-gle, *n.* [Lat. *triangulum*, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

☞ A triangle is either *plane*, *spherical*, or *curvilinear*, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right-angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are acute, or one of them obtuse. The terms *scalene*, *isosceles*, *equilateral*, *right-angled*, *acute-angled*, and *obtuse-angled*, are applied to spherical in the same sense as to plane triangles.



Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.

2. (*Mus.*) A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.

Trī'an-gled (-ăng-gld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

Trī-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* **1.** Having three angles. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Flat or lamellar, and having three sides. (*b.*) Oblong, and having three lateral faces.

Trī-ăn'gu-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIANGULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIANGULATING.] **1.** To survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured. **2.** To make triangular.

Trī-ăn'gu-lā'tion, *n.* (*Survey.*) The series of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided.

Trī'arch-y, *n.* [Gr. τριαρχία, from τρι and ἀρχή, sovereignty, ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule.] Government by three persons.

Trībe, *n.* [Lat. *tribus*, orig. a third part of the Roman people, afterward a tribe, perhaps from Æolic τριπτίς, equiv. to τριττύς, a third part.] **1.** A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. **3.** A nation of savages or uncivilized people, united under one leader or government. **4.** Any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

Trīb'let, **Trīb'o-let**, *n.* [Fr. *triboulet*.] **1.** A goldsmith's tool for making rings. **2.** A steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

Trī-bŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν, to rub, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Trī'brach, *n.* [Gr. τριβραχύς, fr. τρι and βραχύς, short.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Trĭb'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *tribulatio*, from *tribulare*, to press, afflict, from *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge.] That which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

Trī-bū'nal, *n.* [Lat. *tribunal*, *tribunale*, from *tribunus*, a tribune who administered justice.] **1.** The bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice. **2.** Hence, a court of justice. **3.** In France, a gallery or eminence where musical performers are placed for a concert.

Trĭb'une, *n.* [Lat. *tribunus*, prop. chief of a tribe, from *tribus*, tribe.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles. **2.** Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; in France, a pulpit or elevated place in a legislative assembly, where a speaker stands while making an address.

Trĭb'une-shĭp, *n.* The office of a tribune.

Trĭb'u-nĭ'tial (-nĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to tribunes. **2.** Suiting a tribune.

Trĭb'u-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *tributarius*.] **1.** Paying tribute to another. **2.** Hence, subordinate; inferior. **3.** Paid in tribute. **4.** Yielding supplies of any thing; contributing.

Trĭb'u-ta-ry, *n.* One who pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power.

Trĭb'ute, *n.* [Lat. *tributum*, from *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay.] **1.** An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. **2.** A personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved.

Trĭçe, *v. t.* [Ger. *trissen*, to brace the sprit-sail and sprit-top-sail, *trisse*, brace.] (*Naut.*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

Trĭçe, *n.* [Perh. from *thrice*, while one can count *three;* but cf. Sp. *tris*, noise made by the breaking of glass, *trice*, an instant, *en un tris*, in an instant.] A very short time; an instant; a moment.

Trī-çĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *tricennalis*, fr. *tricennium*, thirty years, fr. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

Trĭ-ehī'nă, *n.; pl.* TRĬ-EHĪ'NÆ. [Gr. τρίχινος, hairy, made of hair, from θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] An animal parasite found in the voluntary muscles of animals, and sometimes in man, producing death by its presence.

Trī'ehôrd, *n.* [Gr. τρίχορδον, fr. τρεῖς, three, and χορδή, cord, or string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings.

Trĭck, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull, or drawing, a trick, *trekken*, to draw, O. Fr. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick.] **1.** Artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied. **2.** A sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse. **3.** Mischievous or annoying behavior. **4.** A particular habit or manner; a peculiarity. **5.** (*Card-playing.*) The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

Syn. — Stratagem; wile; fraud; cheat; juggle; finesse; sleight; deception; imposture; delusion; imposition.

Trĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRICKED (trĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRICKING.] To deceive; to impose on; to cheat.

Trĭck, *v. t.* [Cf. W. *treciaw*, to furnish, to equip out, *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trĭck, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud.

Trĭck'ish, *a.* Given to tricks; full of deception and cheating; knavish.

Trĭck'ish-ness, *n.* State of being trickish or deceitful.

Trĭck'le (trĭk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRICKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRICKLING.] [Cf. Prov. Ger. *trippeln*, equiv. to H. Ger. *tröpfeln*, to fall in small drops, to trickle. Cf. DRIBBLE.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down.

Trĭck'ster, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a tricker; a cheat.

Trĭck'-trăck, *n.* [Fr. *trictrac*. Cf. TRICTACK.] A game resembling backgammon.

Trĭck'y, *a.* Given to tricks; practising deception; knavish.

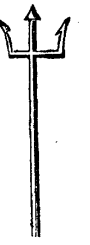
Trī'eôl-or, *n.* [From Lat. *tri*, q. v., and *color*, color.] **1.** The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution. **2.** Any three-colored flag.

Trī-eôr'po-ral, **Trī-eôr'po-rate**, *a.* [Lat. *tricorpor*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] Having three bodies.

Trī-eŭs'pid, *a.* [Lat. *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points.

Trī-dăe'tyl, **Trī-dăe'tyl-oŭs**, *a.* [Gr. τριδάκτυλος, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] Having three toes.

Trī'dent, *n.* [Lat. *tridens*, *tridentis*, fr. *tri*, and *dens*, tooth.] **1.** (*Anc. Myth.*) A kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune. **2.** A three-pronged fish-spear.


Trident.

Trī'dent, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

Trī-dĕnt'ate, **Trī-dĕnt'ā-ted**, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs; trident.

Trī-dĕnt'īne, *a.* [From Lat. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *triennium* (sc. *spatium*), the space of three years, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Happening, or appearing, once in every three years.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Trī'er, *n.* **1.** One who tries; one who makes experiments. **2.** One who tries judicially. **3.** (*Law.*) A person appointed to try challenges of jurors.

Trī'făl-lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIFALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIFALLOWING.] [Prefix *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *fallow*.] To plow the third time before sowing, as land or a field.

Trī'fid, *a.* [Lat. *trifidus*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided half way into three parts; three-cleft.

Trī'fle (trī'fl), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A thing of very little value or importance. **2.** A dish composed of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub. **3.** A certain sort of cake.

Trī'fle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIFLING.] [O. D. *treyfelen*, to trifle. Cf. A.-S. *trifelan*, *trifolian*, *tribulan*, to break, grind, pound.] To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.

To trifle with, to treat without respect or seriousness; to mock; to make sport of.

Trī'fle, *v. t.* To spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose; to dissipate.

Trī'fler, *n.* One who trifles, or acts with levity.

Trī'fling, *p. a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; inconsiderable.

Trī'fling-ly, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity.

Trī-flō'ral, **Trī-flō'roŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing three flowers.

Trī-fō'li-āte, **Trī-fō'li-ā'ted**, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having three leaves, as clover.

Trī'fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *triformis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.

Trĭg, *v. t.* [Dan. *trykke*, to press, Icel. *thrykia*, A.-S. *thryccan*, O. H. Ger. *druckjan;* W. *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch.

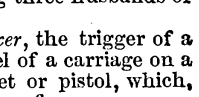
Trĭg, *a.* [Allied to *trick*, to dress, to decorate.] Full; trim; neat.

Trĭg'a-my, *n.* [Gr. τριγαμία, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and γαμεῖν, to marry, γάμος, marriage.] State of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trĭg'ĕr, *n.* [From *trig;* Ger. *drücker*, the trigger of a gun.] **1.** A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. **2.** The catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

Trī-ğĭn'tal, *n.* The same as TRENTAL, q. v.

Trī'glyph, *n.* [Lat. *triglyphus*, Gr. τρίγλυφος, fr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and γλύφειν, to carve, γλυφή, a carving.] (*Arch.*) An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.


Triglyphs.

Trī-glŷph'ie, **Trī-glŷph'ie-al**, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs.

Trī'gon, *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and γωνία, a corner, angle.] **1.** A triangle. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.

Trĭg'o-nal (110), *a.* **1.** Having three angles or corners; triangular. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having three prominent longitudinal angles.

Trĭg'o-no-mĕt'rie, **Trĭg'o-no-mĕt'rie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, trigonometry; performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry.

Trĭg'o-no-mĕt'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In a trigonometrical

manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

Trĭg'o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle, and μέτρον, measure, μετρεῖν, to measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required.

Trī'graph, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and γραφή, a writing.] Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Trī-hē'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

Trī-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and ἕδρα, a seat, base.] A figure having three equal sides.

Trĭj'u-goŭs, or **Trī-jū'goŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *trijugus*, triple-yoked, threefold, from Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Bot.*) In three pairs.

Trī-lăt'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *trilaterus*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having three sides.

Trī-lĭt'er-al, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.

Trī-lĭt'er-al, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

Trĭll, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Mus.*) A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

Trĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRILLING.] [It. *trillare*, Fr. *triller*; D. *trillen*, *drillen*, to tremble, to shake. Cf. THRILL, *v. i.*, 2.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

Trĭll, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in a small stream; to trickle. **2.** To shake or quaver.

Trĭll'ion (trĭl'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *tri*, and L. Lat. *millio*, Fr. *million*, a million.] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION.

Trī-lō'bate, or **Trī'lo-bāte**, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and λοβός, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

Trī'lo-bīte, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct family of crustaceans.

Trī-lŏc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell or compartment, diminutive of *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) Having three cells for seeds; three-celled.

Trĭl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. τριλογία, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A series of three complete dramas, which bear a mutual relation, and form parts of one historical and poetical picture.

Trĭm, *a.* [*compar.* TRIMMER; *superl.* TRIMMEST.] [A.-S. *trum*, firm, strong. See *infra.*] Fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use.

Syn.— Firm; compact; snug; neat; fair.

Trĭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIMMING.] [A.-S. *trymian*, *trymman*, to prepare, dispose, make strong.] **1.** To make trim; to put in order for any purpose; to adjust. **2.** To dress; to decorate; to adorn. **3.** To make ready or right by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop. **4.** (*Carp.*) To dress, as timber; to make smooth. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To adjust, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods so that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. (*b.*) To arrange in due order for sailing.

Trĭm, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

Trĭm, *n.* **1.** Dress; gear; ornaments. **2.** Disposition; state or condition. **3.** State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trī-mĕs'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *trimestris*, of three months, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *mensis*, month.] A term or period of three months.

Trĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *trimetrus*, Gr. τρίμετρος, τρίμετρον, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Pros.*) A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

Trī-mĕt'rie-al, *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures.

Trĭm'ly, *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely; in good order.

Trĭm'mer, *n.* **1.** One who trims, arranges, fits, or ornaments. **2.** One who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor either; a time-server.

Trĭm'ming, *n.* **1.** Act of one who trims. **2.** That which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like; *especially*, the necessary or the ornamental appendages, as of a garment; hence, sometimes, the concomitants of a dish; a relish; —usually in the plural.

Trĭm'ness, *n.* State of being trim; compactness; snugness.

Trī'nal, *a.* [From Lat. *trinus*, *trini*, three each, threefold, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] Threefold.

Trīne, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac.

Trĭn'gle (trĭng'gl), *n.* [Fr. *tringle*, L. Lat. *taringa*, *tarinca*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A little square member, as a listel, reglet, &c., but especially a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. **2.** A lath or rod between the posts of a bed.

Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Trinity.

Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

Trĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *trinitas*, from *trini*, three each.] (*Theol.*) The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality.

Trinity term (*Eng. Courts*), the sitting of the law courts between May 22 and June 12.

Trĭnk'et, *n.* [Perh. orig. *tricket*, from Prov. Eng. *trick*, *trig*, elegant, neat, trim.] **1.** A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. **2.** A thing of little value; tackle; tools.

Trī-nō'mi-al, *n.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and νομή, division, distribution, from νέμειν, to distribute.] (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —.

Trī'o, or **Trĭ'o**, *n.* [It., Sp., & Fr., from Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.] **1.** Three persons in company or acting together. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition for three parts.

Trī'or, *n.* [From *try.*] The same as TRIER, q. v.

Trĭp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPPED (trĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPPING.] [D. *trippen*, *trippelen*, Ger. *trippen*, *trippeln*, Goth. *trimpan*, O. Fr. *triper*, *treper*, W. *tripiaw*.] **1.** To move with light, quick steps; to skip; to move nimbly. **2.** To take a brief or sudden journey; to travel. **3.** To make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement. **4.** To commit an offense against morality, propriety, or rule; to err.

Trĭp, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, stumble, or fall. **2.** To overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant. **3.** To detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict. **4.** (*Naut.*) To loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.

Trĭp, *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a skip. **2.** A brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt. **3.** A false step; a misstep; a loss of footing or balance. **4.** A slight error; a failure; a mistake. **5.** A stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

Trĭp'ar-tīte, or **Trī-pärt'īte**, *a.* [Lat. *tripartitus*, fr. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *partitus*, p. p. of *partiri*, to part, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** Divided into three parts. **2.** Having three corresponding parts or copies. **3.** Made between three parties.

Trĭp'ar-tī'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts.

Trīpe, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*, O. D. *tripe*, W. *tripa*.] The entrails; also, the large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food.

Trĭp'e-dal, *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

Trī-pĕr'son-al, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons.

Trī-pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

Trī-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and πέταλον, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having three petals or flower leaves.

Trĭp'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth, on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer.

Trĭph'thong (trĭf'thong *or* trĭp'thong), *n.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and φθογγή, φθόγγος, the voice, a sound.] (*Pron.*) A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*; a trigraph.

Triph-thŏn'gal (trif- *or* trip-, 82), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced together in a single syllable.

Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *a.* [Lat. *triplex*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *plicare*, to fold, Lat. *triplus*, Gr. τριπλοῦς. Cf. TREBLE.] **1.** Consisting of three united; multiplied by three. **2.** Three times repeated; treble. See TREBLE.

Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPLING.] To make thrice as much or as many; to treble.

Trĭp'let, *n.* [From *triple*.] **1.** Three of a kind, or three united. **2.** (*Poet.*) Three verses rhyming together. **3.** (*Mus.*) Three tones or notes sung or played in the time of two.

Trĭp'li-cate, *a.* [Lat. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare*.] Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled.

Trĭp'li-cate, *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

Trĭp'li-cā'tion, *n.* The act of tripling or making threefold; the state of being tripled.

Trī-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.

Trī'pod, *n.* [Lat. *tripus*, *tripodis*, Gr. τρίπους, τρίποδος, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.] **1.** Any utensil or vessel supported on three feet. **2.** (*Surv.*) A three-legged frame or stand, for supporting a theodolite, compass, or the like.

Trĭp'o-lī, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli), used in polishing stones and metals.

Trī'pos, *n.*; *pl.* TRĪ'POS-ES. [See TRIPOD.] A university examination of candidates for honors. [*Cambridge University, Eng.*]

☞ The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at the examination for these honors, though some derive it from the three brackets formerly printed on the back of the printed list of the successful candidates.

Trĭp'per, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.

Trĭp'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who trips. **2.** A light kind of dance. **3.** (*Naut.*) The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

Trĭp'ping-ly, *adv.* In a tripping manner; nimbly.

Trĭp'tōte, *n.* [Lat. *triptotum*, Gr. τρίπτωτον, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and πτωτός, falling, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A name or noun having three cases only.

Trī'rēme, *n.* [Lat. *triremis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *remus*, an oar.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

Tris-ăg'i-ŏn, *n.* [Gr. τρισάγιος, thrice holy, from τρίς, thrice, and ἅγιος, holy.] An anthem or hymn in which the word "holy" is thrice repeated.

Trī-sĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRISECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRISECTING.] [From Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Trī-sĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, to cut.] The division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

Trī-sŭl'cate, *a.* [Lat. *trisulcus*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *sulcus*, a fork.] Having three furrows, forks, or prongs.

Trĭs'yl-lăb'ic, **Trĭs'yl-lăb'ic-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *trisyllabus*, Gr. τρισύλλαβος, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] Of, or pertaining to, a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

Trī-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.

Trīte, *a.* [Lat. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere*, to rub, to wear out.] Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed.

Trīte'ly, *adv.* In a trite or common manner.

Trīte'ness, *n.* Quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.

Trī'the-ĭsm, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *theism*.] (*Theol.*) The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

Trī'the-ĭst, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

Trī'the-ĭst'ic, **Trī'the-ĭst'ic-al**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tritheism.

Trī'tōne, *n.* [Gr. τρίτονος, of three tones, from τρι, three, and τόνος, a tone.] (*Mus.*) A superfluous or augmented fourth.

Trĭt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

Trĭt'u-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRITURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRITURATING.] [Lat. *triturare*, *trituratum*, to thrash, from *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash. **2.** To rub or grind to a very fine powder.

Trĭt'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

Trī'umph, *n.* [Lat. *triumphus*, allied to Gr. θρίαμβος, a procession in honor of Bacchus.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magnificent ceremonial performed in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory. **2.** Joy or exultation for success. **3.** Success causing exultation; victory.

Trī'umph, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIUMPHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIUMPHING.] **1.** To celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained. **2.** To obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail.

Trī-ŭmph'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

Trī-ŭmph'ant, *a.* **1.** Rejoicing for victory; triumphing. **2.** Celebrating victory. **3.** Graced with conquest; victorious.

Church triumphant, the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare with evil being over; — distinguished from *church militant*.

Trī-ŭmph'ant-ly, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.

Trī'umph-er, *n.* One who triumphs.

Trī-ŭm'vir, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* *TRĪ-ŬM'VI-RĪ*; Eng. *pl.* TRĪ-ŬM'VIRS. [Lat., from *tres*, gen. *trium*, three, and *vir*, a man.] One of three men united in office.

Trī-ŭm'vi-rate, *n.* **1.** Government by three in coalition or association. **2.** A coalition or association of three in office or authority.

Trī'ūne, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, three, and *unus*, one.] Being three in one; — an epithet used to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Trī-ū'ni-ty, *n.* State or quality of being triune; trinity.

Trĭv'et, *n.* A three-legged stool, table, or other support. See TREVET.

Trĭv'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *trivialis*, properly that which is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets, hence that which may be found every where, common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road, the public street, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *via*, a way.] Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling.

Trĭv'i-ăl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being trivial; trivialness. **2.** That which is trivial; a trifle.

Trĭv'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a trivial manner; commonly.

Trĭv'i-al-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being trivial; triviality. **2.** A trifle.

Trĭv'i-ŭm, *n.* [L. Lat. See TRIVIAL.] The three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric; — so called because they constitute a triple way, as it were, to eloquence.

Trī'-week'ly, *a.* Performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week; thrice-weekly.

☞ This is a convenient word, but it is not legitimately formed. It should, according to its formation, mean once in three weeks, as *triennial* means once in three years.

Trō'car, *n.* [Fr. *trocar*, or *trois quarts*, i. e., three quarters, from *trois*, Lat. *tres*, three, and *quart*, a fourth, Lat. *quartus*, so called from its triangular point.] A surgical instrument for evacuating fluids from cavities, as in dropsy.

Tro-chā'ic, *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

Tro-chā'ic, **Tro-chā'ic-al**, } *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees

Trō'chē (trō'kee), *n.* [Gr. τροχός, any thing round or circular, a wheel, from τρέχειν, to run.] A form of medicine in a circular cake, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

Trō'chee (trō'kee), *n.* [Lat. *trochæus*, Gr. τροχαῖος (sc. ποῦς), from τροχαῖος, running, from τρέχειν, to run.] (*Pros.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

Trō'chil, *n.* [Lat. *trochilus*, Gr. τροχιλός, from τρέχειν, to run.] (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird with long legs, and capable of running very swiftly.

Tro-chĭl'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. τροχιλία, τροχαλία, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, from τροχαλός, running, from τρέχειν, to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheel-work.

Trō'ching, *n.* [From (obs.) *troche*, to branch.] One of the small branches on the top of a deer's head.

Trŏch'le-ă, *n.* [Lat. *trochlea*, Gr. τροχαλία, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See TROCHILICS.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A pulley. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Anat.*) A pulley-like cartilage.

Trŏch'le-a-ry, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the trochlea.

Trŏd, *imp.* of *tread*. See TREAD.

Trŏd, **Trŏd'den**, } *p. p.* of *tread*. See TREAD.

Trŏg'lo-dȳte, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλοδύτης, one who creeps into holes, from τρώγλη, a hole, cavern, from τρώγειν, to gnaw, and δύειν, to enter.] One dwelling in a subterraneous cave.

Trōll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROLLING.] [Ger. *trollen*, to roll, to troll, W. *trôliaw*,

to troll, trundle, *troell*, a wheel, a reel.] **1.** To move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn. **2.** To circulate, as a vessel in drinking. **3.** To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch; also, to sing loudly or freely. **4.** To angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; hence, to allure; to entice. **5.** To fish in; to seek to catch fish from.

Trōll, *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to run about. **2.** To fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley, or by drawing the hook through the water.

Trōll, *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves, hills, and like places.

Trŏl'lop, *n.* [From *troll*, to roll, to stroll.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut.

Trŏm'bōne (*It. pron.* trom-bō'nā), *n.* [It. *trombone*, augm. of *tromba*, a trumpet.] (*Mus.*) A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes.

Trombone.

Trŏmp, *n.* [Fr. *trombe*, a water-spout, a water-blowing machine. See TRUMPET.] A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

Trōop, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, L. Lat. *troppus*, prob. from Lat. *turba*, a crowd, throng, troop; Gr. *τύρβη*.] **1.** A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. **2.** *pl.* Soldiers taken collectively; an army. **3.** *Specifically*, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

Trōop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROOPED (trōopt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROOPING.] **1.** To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds. **2.** To march on; to go forward in haste.

Trōop'er, *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-[soldier.

Trōpe, *n.* [Lat. *tropus*, Gr. *τρόπος*, from *τρέπειν*, to turn.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it. (*b.*) The expression so used.

Trō'phy, *n.* [Lat. *tropæum*, Gr. *τρόπαιον*, strictly a monument of the enemy's defeat, fr. *τροπή*, a turn, a rout, fr. *τρέπειν*, to turn.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy. (*b.*) The representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, &c. **2.** Any thing taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory. **3.** Evidence of victory.

Trŏp'ic, *n.* [Lat. *tropicus*, i. e., where the sun turns back, Gr. *τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*), fr. *τρέπειν*, to turn.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south. **2.** (*Geog.*) (*a.*) One of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude. (*b.*) *pl.* The regions lying between the tropics, or near them on either side.

Trŏp'ic, Trŏp'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the tropics; being within the tropics. **2.** Incident to the tropics. **3.** [From *trope*.] Rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense; figurative.

Trŏp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

Trŏp'o-lŏg'ic, Trŏp'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Characterized or varied by tropes; changed from the original import.

Tro-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος*, a trope, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

Trŏt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROTTING.] [Fr. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, as if from a Lat. *trotare*, *tlutare*, *tolutare*, from *tolutim ire*, to trot, *tolutarius*, going on a trot, Ger. *trotten*, W. *trotiaw*.] **1.** To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. **2.** To walk or move fast; to run.

Trŏt, *v. t.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot.

Trŏt, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.

Trŏth (21), *n.* [The old orthography of *truth*, q. v.] **1.** Belief; faith; fidelity. **2.** Truth; verity; veracity.

Trŏt'ter, *n.* **1.** A beast that trots. **2.** The foot of an animal, especially that of a sheep; — applied humorously to the human foot.

Trọu'ba-dọur' (110), *n.* [Fr. *troubadour*, O. Fr. *trouvère*, *troveur*, from Fr. *trouver*, O. Fr. *trover*, *trouver*, to find, invent, compose.] One of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the latter end of the 13th century, principally at Provence, in the south of France.

Troŭb'le (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROUBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROUBLING.] [From Lat. *turbare*, to disturb, fr. *turba*, a disorder, tumult, crowd.] **1.** To put into confused motion; to agitate. **2.** To give disturbance or distress to. **3.** To give occasion for labor to.

Syn. — To disturb; perplex; afflict; distress; grieve; harass; annoy; tease; vex; molest.

Troŭb'le, *n.* [From Lat. *turbula*, a disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba*, a crowd.] **1.** The state of being troubled or disturbed. **2.** That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation.

To take the trouble, to be at the pains: to exert one's self.

Syn. — Affliction; disturbance; perplexity; annoyance; molestation; vexation; inconvenience; calamity; misfortune; adversity; embarrassment; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

Troŭb'ler, *n.* One who troubles or disturbs.

Troŭb'le-sŏme, *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience.

Syn. — Uneasy; vexatious; perplexing; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; afflictive; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; importunate.

Troŭb'le-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a way to give trouble; vexatiously. [troublesome.

Troŭb'le-sŏme-ness, *n.* State or quality of being

Troŭb'loŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of trouble or commotion; agitated; tumultuous. **2.** Full of trouble or disorder; troublesome; full of affliction.

Trough (trawf, 21), *n.* [A.-S. *trog*, *troh*, Icel. *trog*. Cf. TRAY.] **1.** A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel. **2.** Hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression, of a long and narrow shape.

Trounçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROUNCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROUNCING.] [O. Fr. *troncer*, to cut, *tros*, *trons*, *tronce*, *tronche*, a stump, piece of wood.] To punish or beat severely; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

Troupe (trōop), *n.* [Fr., troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop; *especially*, the company of performers in a play or opera.

Trou'şers, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *trousses*, breeches worn by pages, from *trousse*, *trosse*, a bundle, a truss, q. v.] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

Syn. — Pantaloons. — In the United States, the original word *trousers* is almost laid aside, the term being only applied to the loose garment of sailors or laborers, while *pantaloons* is used in all other cases. The English adhere to the old term in respect equally to the dress of gentlemen and all others, making much less use than we do of the word *pantaloons* in speaking of this part of the dress.

Trousseau (trōō'sō'), *n.* [Fr., from *trousse*, a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] The collective lighter equipments or outfit of a lady when about to be married.

Trout, *n.* [A.-S. *truht*, Lat. *tructa*, *tructus*, fr. Gr. *τρώκτης*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth, from *τρώγειν*, to gnaw.] (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water fish variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food.

Trout.

Trō'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *trover*, *truver*, N. Fr. *trouver*, to find.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. (*b.*) An action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

Trōw (trō), *v. i.* [A.-S. *treówian*, *trûwian*, *trywian*, *treówan*, *trywan*, to trust, believe, Goth. *trauan*, Icel. *trûa*.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Obs.*]

Trow'el, *n.* [Lat. *trulla*, *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.] **1.** A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks. **2.** A gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel.

Trow'şers, *n. pl.* The same as TROUSERS, q. v.

Troy, Troy'-weight (-wāt), *n.* [Said to have been named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe. Some, however, say that the original name was *tron*.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed.

☞ In this weight, the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains.

Trụ'an-çy, *n.* Act of playing, or state of being, truant.

Trụ'ant, *a.* [See *infra*.] Wandering from business; loitering; idle, and shirking duty.

Trụ'ant, *n.* [Fr. *truand*, O. Fr. *truant*, a vagrant, beggar, of Celtic origin; W. *tru*, *truan*, wretched, miserable.] One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a loiterer; a shirk; *especially*, a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

To play truant, to stray away; to idle; to loiter.

Truçe, *n.* [O. Eng. *trewis*, *trewse*, *trewe*, from O. H. Ger. *triwa*, *triuwa*, faith, compact, A.-S. *treów*, *treówa*, *trûwa*, Goth. *triggva*. See TRUE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice. **2.** Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet.

Flag of truce (*Mil.*), a white flag exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

Truçe'-breāk'er, *n.* One who violates a truce.

Trŭck, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUCKED (trŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUCKING.] [Fr. *troquer*, Sp. & Pg. *trocar*.] To exchange commodities; to barter; to deal.

Trŭck, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.

Trŭck, *n.* **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. **2.** Commodities appropriate to barter; hence, small commodities, and sometimes, luggage. [*Colloq.*]

Trŭck, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a wheel, from τρέχειν, to run.] **1.** A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron. **2.** A low carriage for carrying heavy articles. **3.** (*Railway Mach.*) A swiveling frame with wheels, springs, &c., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car. **4.** (*Naut.*) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head. **5.** A small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage.

Trŭck'aġe, *n.* **1.** Practice of bartering goods; exchange; barter. **2.** Money paid for conveyance on a truck.

Trŭck'er, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

Trŭck'le, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] A small wheel or caster.

Trŭck'le, *v. i.* [L. Ger. *truggeln*, to flatter; to fawn; A.-S. *trucian*, to fail, diminish.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.

Trŭck'le-bĕd, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Trŭck'man, *n.*; *pl.* TRŬCK'MEN. **1.** One who does business in the way of barter. **2.** One who conveys goods on a truck. [*Amer.*]

Trų'cu-lençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being truculent; ferocity. **2.** Terribleness of countenance.
Trų'cu-len-çy, }

Trų'cu-lent (110), *a.* [Lat. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trucis*, wild, fierce.] **1.** Fierce; savage; barbarous. **2.** Of ferocious aspect. **3.** Cruel; destructive; ruthless.

Trŭdġe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUDGING.] [Allied to *tread*.] **1.** To go on foot. **2.** To travel or march with labor; to jog along.

Truę, *a.* [*compar.* TRUER; *superl.* TRUEST.] [A.-S. *tréówe*, *triwe*, *trywe*, faithful, Icel. *tryggr*, *trúr*, Goth. *triggvs*. Cf. TROW.] **1.** Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things. **2.** Conformable to a rule or pattern; exact. **3.** Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal. **4.** Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real.

Truę'-blūe, *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity; — a term derived from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color.

Truę'-blūe, *n.* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity.

Truę'-bôrn, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Truę'-brĕd, *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed. **2.** Being of real breeding or education. [cere.

Truę'-heärt'ed, *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sin-

Truę'lôve'-knŏt (-lŭv'nŏt-), *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

Truę'ness, *n.* Quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

Truę'-pĕn'ny, *n.* An honest fellow.

Truf'fle (trų'fl), *n.* [O. Fr. *trufle*, N. Fr. *truffe*, Lat. *tuber*.] A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches, much esteemed as an esculent.

Trų'işm, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trŭll, *n.* [H. Ger. *trolle*, *troll*, L. Ger. *trulle*. See TROLLOP and TROLL.] A drab; a strumpet; a harlot; a trollop.

Trų'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a true manner; according to truth. **2.** Exactly; justly; precisely. **3.** Sincerely; honestly; faithfully. **4.** In fact; in reality.

Trŭmp, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, It. *tromba*, Lat. *tuba*, O. H. Ger. *trumba*, *trumpa*, Icel. *trumba*, drum.] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet.

Trŭmp, *n.* [See TRIUMPH.] **1.** One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. **2.** A good fellow. [*Colloq.*]

To put to the trumps, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.

Trŭmp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

Trŭmp, *v. t.* To take with a trump card.

Trŭmp, *v. t.* [Fr. *tromper*.] **1.** To trick or impose on. **2.** To impose unfairly; to obtrude.

To trump up, to devise; to collect with unfairness; to fabricate.

Trŭmp'er-y, *a.* [Fr. *tromperie*, deceit, from *tromper*, to deceive.] Something serving to deceive by false show or pretenses; worthless but showy matter; hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish.

Trŭmp'er-y, *n.* Worthless or deceptive in character.

Trŭmp'et, *n.* [See TRUMP.] A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises.

Trumpet.

Ear-trumpet, an instrument, usually trumpet-shaped, used as an aid to hearing, by partially deaf persons. — *Speaking-trumpet*, an instrument for conveying articulate sounds with increased force.

Trŭmp'et, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUMPETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUMPETING.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Trŭmp'et-er, *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet. **2.** One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. **3.** (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon. (*b.*) A bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes; — so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet.

Trŭnc'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUNCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNCATING.] [Lat. *truncare*, *truncatum*, from *truncus*, maimed, cut short, fr. *truncus*, a trunk of a tree.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

Trŭnc'āte, *a.* [Lat. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare*. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

Trŭnc'ā-ted, *p. a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed.

Truncated cone or pyramid (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

Trŭn-cā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off. **2.** State of being truncated. **3.** (*Min.*) Replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

Trŭn'çheon (trŭn'shun), *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, O. Fr. *tronchon*, *tronce*, *tros*, from Lat. *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem, staff, Gr. θύρσος.] **1.** A short staff; a club. **2.** A baton, or staff of command. **3.** A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off.

Trŭn'dle, *n.* **1.** A little wheel. **2.** A kind of low cart with small wooden wheels. **3.** A motion as of something moving upon little wheels. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work. (*b.*) One of the bars of such a wheel.

Trŭn'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To roll, as a thing on little wheels. **2.** To cause to roll.

Trŭn'dle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUNDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNDLING.] [A.-S. *tyndeled*, made round, from *tryndel*, *trendel*, a sphere, an orb, a circle.] **1.** To roll, as on little wheels. **2.** To roll, as a hoop.

Trŭn'dle-bĕd, *n.* A low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

Trŭnk, *n.* [Lat. *truncus*, O. Lat. *troncus*.] **1.** The stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock. **2.** The body of an animal, apart from the limbs. **3.** The main body of any thing. **4.** The snout or proboscis of an elephant. **5.** A box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.; a portmanteau.

Trŭnk'-hōse, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees.

Trunk-hose.

Trŭn'nel, *n.* A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

Trŭnn'ion (trŭn'yun), *n.* [O. Fr. *trognon*, the stock, stump, or trunk of a tree. See TRUNK.] (*Gun.*) A knob projecting on each side of a piece, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

Trŭss, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, O. Fr. *trosse*, L. Lat. *trossa*, from Fr. *trousser*, O. Fr. *trosser*, *trusser*, *torser*, to pack, pack up; It. *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] **1.** A bundle, as of hay or straw. **2.**

(*Surg.*) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia. **3.** (*Naut.*) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. **4.** (*Arch.*) A framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c. **5.** (*Engin.*) A triangular frame, or a polygonal frame, to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing.

Trŭss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUSSING.] **1.** To bind or pack close. **2.** To skewer, as a fowl for cooking it. **3.** To execute by hanging; to hang.

Trŭst, *n.* [Icel. *traust*, confidence, security, Goth. *trausti*, a convention, covenant. See *infra.*] **1.** Reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another. **2.** Credit given; *especially*, delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment. **3.** Dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual. **4.** That which is committed or intrusted to one. **5.** Responsible charge or office. **6.** That upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance. **7.** (*Law.*) An estate held for the use of another.

Syn. — Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation; charge; deposit.

Trŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUSTING.] [O. D. *troesten*, *troosten*, to instigate, incite; *troosten*, to console; Icel. *treysta*, to confide, confirm, *traustr*, faithful, firm; O. Sax. *trôstian*, *gitrôston*, Ger. *trösten*, to console. See *supra.*] **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on. **2.** To give credence to; to believe; to credit. **3.** To show confidence by intrusting. **4.** To commit, as to one's care; to intrust. **5.** To give credit to; to sell to upon credit. **6.** To venture confidently.

Trŭst, *v. i.* **1.** To be credulous. **2.** To be confident, as of something present or future. **3.** To sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay.

Trŭst-ee', *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

Trustee process (*Law.*), a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits in the hands of a third person.

Trŭst'er, *n.* One who trusts, or gives credit.

Trŭst'fụl, *n.* Full of trust; trusting.

Trŭst'i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly. [faithfulness.

Trŭst'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being trusty; fidelity;

Trŭst'wor-thi-ness (-wûr'thĭ-nes), *n.* State or quality of being trustworthy.

Trŭst'wor-thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

Trŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* TRUSTIER; *superl.* TRUSTIEST.] **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Hence, not liable to fall; strong; firm.

Truth, *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (99). [See TRUE, and cf. TROTH.] **1.** The quality of being true; as, (*a.*) Conformity to fact or reality. (*b.*) Conformity to rule; exactness. (*c.*) Fidelity; constancy. (*d.*) The practice of speaking truth; veracity. (*e.*) Honesty; virtue. **2.** Real state of things; verity; reality. **3.** A verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Truth'fụl, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable.

Truth'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

Truth'fụl-ness, *n.* The state of being truthful.

Try, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRYING.] [See *infra.*] To exert strength; to endeavor; to attempt.

Try, *v. t.* [Fr. *trier*, to cull, to pick out, as if from a Lat. word *tritare*, fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, bruise, grind.] **1.** To prove by experiment; to make experiment of; to prove; to test. **2.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, &c. **3.** To subject to severe trial; to put to the test. **4.** (*Law.*) To examine judicially. **5.** To experience; to have knowledge of by experience. **6.** To essay.

To try on, (*a.*) To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. (*b.*) To attempt; to undertake. [*Colloq. and low.*] — *To try tallow*, &c., to melt and separate it from the membranes. — *To try the eyes*, to over-exert them; to strain.

Syn. — To attempt; endeavor; strive; aim; examine. — To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the *specific*, term. When we *try*, we are usually uncertain as to success; when we *attempt*, we have always some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial*, but we rarely *attempt* any thing without a desire to succeed.

Try'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

Tŭb, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; N. H. Ger. *zubar*, O. H. Ger. *zuipar*, from *zwî*, two, and *beran*, to bear.] **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops; — used for various domestic purposes. **2.** Hence, the amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity.

Tub, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUBBING.] To plant or set in a tub.

Tūbe, *n.* [Lat. *tubus.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for various purposes; a pipe; a conduit. **2.** A vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance.

Tūbe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUBING.] To furnish with a tube.

Tū'ber, *n.* [Lat., a hump, knob, prob. fr. *tumber*, from *tumere*, to swell.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato.

Tū'ber-cle, *n.* [Lat. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A natural small projection or mass. **2.** (*Med.*) A small mass or aggregation of diseased matter; especially, the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

Tu-bĕr'cu-lar, *a.* **1.** Having little knobs or tubercles. **2.** Affected with tubercles; tuberculous.

Tūbe'rōse, or **Tū'ber-ōse**, *n.* [From Lat. *tuberosus*, tuberous.] A plant with a tuberous root much cultivated for the beauty and exquisite fragrance of its flowers.

Tū'ber-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State of being tuberous. **2.** (*Anat.*) A knob-like prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

Tū'ber-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tuberosus.* See TUBER.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences. **2.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or containing, tubers.

Tūb'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; a piece of a tube; material for tubes.

Tū'bu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube or pipe.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

Tū'bu-late, *a.* Tubular; tubulated; tubulous.

Tū'bu-lā'ted, *a.* [Lat. *tubulatus*, from *tubulus.* See *infra.*] **1.** Made in the form of a small tube. **2.** Furnished with a tube.

Tū'būle, *n.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe.] A small pipe; a little tube.

Tu-bū'li-fôrm', *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, a little tube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a small tube.

Tū'bu-loŭs, *a.* [See TUBULE.] **1.** Resembling, or in the form of, a tube. **2.** Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.

Tŭck, *n.* [*W. twca*, a kind of knife, *twc*, a cut, or chip; L. Lat. *stocus*, *stochus*, fr. Ger. *stock*, a stick, staff. See *infra.*] **1.** A long, narrow sword; a rapier. **2.** (*Naut.*) The part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. **3.** A horizontal fold made in the garment.

Tŭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUCKED (tŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUCKING.] [L. Ger. *tucken*, H. Ger. *zucken*, to draw with a short and quick motion.] **1.** To thrust or press in or together; to fold under. **2.** To inclose by pushing the clothes closely around.

Tŭck'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tucks. **2.** A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast of women or children.

Tūes'day (tūz'dy), *n.* [A.-S. *Tiwesdäg*, from *Tiw*, gen. *Tiwes*, Goth. *Tius*, *Tivis*, the Mars of our ancestors, the god of war, and A.-S. *däg*, a day.] The third day of the week, following Monday.

Tū'fa, or **Tụ'fa**, *n.* [It. *tufo*, soft, sandy stone.] (*Min.*) (*a.*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water. (*b.*) A volcanic sand-rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material.

Tŭff, *n.* Tufa. See TUFA.

Tŭft, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tuff*, Tr. *touffe*, for *touppe*, Prov. Fr. *touffette*, W. *twf*, L. Lat. *tufa*, Icel. *toppr*, a curl, tuft of hair, Fr. *toupet.*] **1.** A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch. **2.** A cluster; a clump. **3.** A nobleman, or person of quality, especially in the English universities; — so called from the tuft in the cap worn by them. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]

Tŭft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUFTING.] **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.

Tŭft'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with a tuft. **2.** Growing in a tuft or clusters.

Tŭft'-hŭnt'er, *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen, especially in English universities. See TUFT, 3. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]

Tŭft'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters.

Tŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUGGING.] [A.-S. *teóhan*, *teón* (p. *teáh*, *tugon*, p. p. *togen*), *teóhhian*, *teógan*, to pull, draw, tug, Icel. *toga*, Goth. *tiuhan*.] To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

Tŭg, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort. **2.** To labor; to strive; to struggle.

Tŭg, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A pull with the utmost effort. **2.** A steam-vessel used to tow ships. **3.** A trace, or drawing-strap, of a harness.

Tŭg'ger, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

Tu-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *tuitio*, from *tueri*, *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Superintending care over a young person; guardianship. **2.** *Especially*, the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction. **3.** The money paid for instruction.

Tu-ĭ'tion-a-ry (tu-ĭsh'un-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tuition.

Tū'lip, *n.* [From Turk. & Per. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, i. e., a turban; — so called from the resemblance of the form of this flower to a turban.] A bulbous plant, producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colors.

Tulle, *n.* [Fr., so called from the town of *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made.] A kind of silk open work or lace.

Tŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMBLING.] [O. H. Ger. *tûmilôn*, *tûm'în*, D. *tuimelen*, O. D. *tumen*, Icel. *tumba*, *trumba*, A.-S. *tumbian*.] **1.** To roll about by turning one way and the other. **2.** To roll down; to be precipitated. **3.** To play mountebank tricks by various librations and movements of the body.

Tŭm'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To turn over, or throw about for examination; to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner; to precipitate. **2.** To disturb; to rumple.

Tŭm'ble, *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall.

Tŭm'bler, *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. **2.** That part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty. **3.** A drinking glass originally made without a foot or stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it. **4.** A small variety of the domestic pigeon; — so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight. **5.** A sort of dog used for inveigling game; so called from his habit of tumbling before he attacks his prey.

Tŭm'brel, } *n.* [O. Fr. *tomberel*, from *tomber*, to fall, to
Tŭm'bril, } tumble.] **1.** A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. **2.** A rough cart. **3.** A cart with two wheels, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, &c. **4.** A kind of cage of osiers, willows, or the like, for keeping hay and other food for sheep. [*Eng.*]

Tū'me-făe'tion, *n.* Act or process of tumefying; a tumor; a swelling.

Tū'me-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMEFYING.] [Lat. *tumefacere*, from *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] To swell; to cause to swell.

Tū'me-fȳ, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell.

Tū'mid, *a.* [Lat. *tumidus*, from *tumere*, to swell.] **1.** Swelled, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Rising above the level; protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.

Tu-mĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being tumid; turgidity.

Tū'mid-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tumid.

Tū'mor, *n.* [Lat. *tumor*, from *tumere*, to swell.] (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, or growth, on any part of the body.

Tŭmp, *n.* [W. *twmp*, *twm*, a round mass or heap, a hillock.] A little hillock; a knoll.

Tŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUMPING.] To form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as a plant.

Tū'mu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *tumulus*, a mound, fr. *tumere*, to swell.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

Tū'mu-lōse', *a.* Tumulous. [*Rare.*]

Tū'mult, *n.* [Lat. *tumultus*, from *tumere*, to swell, as if a restless swelling up, a ferment.] **1.** Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; high excitement.

Syn. — Uproar; hurly-burly; ferment; disturbance; turbulence; disorder; confusion; noise; bluster; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot.

Tu-mŭlt'u-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.

Tu-mŭlt'u-a-ri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tumultuary; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

Tu-mŭlt'u-a-ry (44), *a.* Attended by or producing a tumult.

Syn. — Disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused; tumultuous; restless; agitated; unquiet.

Tu-mŭlt'u-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of tumult; conducted with tumult. **2.** Greatly agitated. **3.** Agitated; disturbed. **4.** Turbulent; violent.

Syn. — Disorderly; irregular; noisy; confused; boisterous; lawless; riotous; seditious.

Tu-mŭlt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

Tu-mŭlt'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

Tū'mu-lŭs, *n.*; *pl.* ***TŪ'MU-LĪ***. [Lat., a mound, a sepulchral mound.] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

Tŭn, *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *tunna*, Ir. & Gael. *tunna*, *tonna*, W. *tynell*, Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. **3.** A large quantity; — used proverbially.

Tŭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNNING.] To put into tuns or casks.

Tūn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful.

Tūne, *n.* [A different spelling of *tone*, q. v.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air. (*b.*) State of giving the proper sound or sounds; pitch of the voice or an instrument. **2.** Hence, order; harmony; concord; fit disposition, temper, or humor.

Tūne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNING.] **1.** To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize. **2.** Hence, to put into a proper state or disposition. **3.** To give tone to; to adapt in style of music. **4.** To sing with melody or harmony.

Tūne, *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

Tūne'fụl, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

Tūne'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; unharmonious; unmusical. **2.** Not employed in making music.

Tŭng'sten, *n.* [Sw. *tungsten*, Ger. *tungstein*, from Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, Ger. *stein*, stone.] A metal of a grayish-white color, and considerable luster. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and is fused with extreme difficulty. Its specific gravity is near 17.6.

Tū'nic, *n.* [Lat. *tunica*.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An under-garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East. **2.** (*Anat.*) A membrane that covers or composes some part or organ. **3.** (*Bot.*) A natural covering; an integument.

Tū'ni-cle (tū'nĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.] **1.** A natural covering. (*Eccl.*) **2.** A kind of long robe.

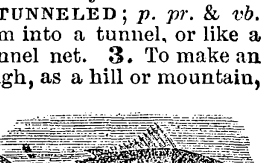
Tūn'ing-fôrk, *n.* (*Mus.*) A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone; — used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

Tŭn'nage, *n.* See TONNAGE.

Tŭn'nel, *n.* [From *tun*. See TUN.] **1.** A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels. **2.** A flue for the passage of smoke. **3.** An artificial arch or passage under ground for railways, &c. **4.** (*Mining.*) A level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins which its object is to reach.

Tŭn'nel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNNELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNNELING.] **1.** To form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel. **2.** To catch in a tunnel net. **3.** To make an opening way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river.

Tŭn'ny, *n.* [Lat. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, Gr. *θύννος*, *θῦνος*, fr. *θύνειν*, *θύειν*, to rush or dart along.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the mackerel family, similar in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout.



Tunny.

Tûr'ban, *n.* [O. Eng. *turband*, *turbant*, *tulibant*, *tulipant*, from Per. *dulband*, *dôlband*, from *dulâï*, double, from *dû*, two, and *lâï*, a fold, and *band*, a band, bandage.] **1.** A head-dress worn

by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash or scarf wound about the cap. **2.** A head-dress worn by ladies.

Tûr'ba-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *turbaria*, from *turba*, turf.] (*Eng. Law.*) A right of digging turf on another man's land; the ground where turf is dug.

Tûr'bid, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turba*, tumult, disturbance, *turbare*, to disturb.] Having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; roiled; muddy; thick.

Tûr'bid-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; muddiness; foulness.

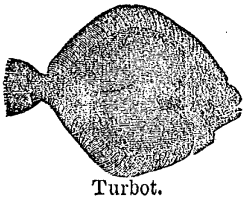
Tûr'bi-nate, **Tûr'bi-nā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *turbinatus*, from *turbo* or *turben*, *turbinis*, a whirl, top.] Shaped like a top, or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. [top.

Tûr'bi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of spinning or whirling, as a

Tûr'bine, *n.* [Lat. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which whirls round, whirl.] A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery, against which the water strikes with direct impulse, as it rushes from all sides of an inner flume, and after expending its force upon the floats, passes out at the circumference.

Tûr'bit, *n.* [N. Lat.] **1.** A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. **2.** The turbot.

Tûr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*, W. *torbwt*, perhaps from Lat. *turbo*, a top.] A flat fish, with a body nearly circular.



Turbot.

Tûr'bu-lençe, *n.* State or quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state.

Syn. — Agitation; tumult; tumultuousness; unruliness; insubordination; rioting.

Tûr'bu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *turbulentus*, from *turba*, disorder, tumult.] **1.** In violent commotion. **2.** Disposed to insubordination and disorder. **3.** Producing commotion.

Syn. — Disturbed; agitated; tumultous; riotous; seditious; restless; unquiet; refractory.

Tûr'bu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation.

Tûr'çişm, *n.* The character, belief, religion, manners, or the like, of the Turks.

Tu-reen', *n.* [From Fr. *terrine*, from *terre*, Lat. *terra*, earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table.

Tûrf, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRFS. [A.-S. *turf*, Icel. *torf*, O. H. Ger. *zurf*, *zurft*, *zurba*, allied to Ir. & Gael. *tarp*, a clod, lump.] **1.** That upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod. **2.** Peat, especially when prepared for fuel. **3.** Race-ground; or horse-racing.

Tûrf, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURFED (tûrft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod.

Tûrf'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being turfy.

Tûrf'y, *a.* [*compar.* TURFIER; *superl.* TURFIEST.] **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. **2.** Having the appearance or qualities of turf.

Tûr'ġent, *a.* [Lat. *turgens*, p. pr. of *turgere*, to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or puffy state; swelling. **2.** Inflated; bombastic.

Tur-ġĕs'çençe, **Tur-ġĕs'çen-çy**, *n.* **1.** Act of swelling, or state of being swelled. **2.** (*Med.*) Superabundance of humors in any part. **3.** Empty magnificence or pompousness; bombast.

Tur-ġĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *turgescens*, p. pr. of *turgescere*, to begin to swell, inchoative form of *turgere*, to swell.] Swelling; growing big.

Tûr'ġid, *a.* [Lat. *turgidus*, from *turgere*, to swell.] **1.** Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated. **2.** Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious.

Syn. — Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

Tur-ġĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being turgid; tumidness.

Tûr'ġid-ness, *n.* The quality of being turgid.

Tûr'key, *n.* [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come originally from Turkey.] (*Ornith.*) A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America. The flesh is highly valued for food.

Tûr'key-bŭz'zard, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey. [TURQUOIS, q. v.

Tur-kois' (-koiz' *or* -keez', 38), *n.* (*Min.*) The same as

Tûr'mer-ic (123), *n.* [N. Lat. *terra-merita*, *turmerica*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant. **2.** (*Med.*) The root or root-stock of the same plant. It is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine.

Turmeric paper (*Chem.*), a kind of unsized paper stained yellow with a decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown.

Tûr'moil, *n.* [See *infra*.] Harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance.

Tûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURNING.] [From Lat. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe, to round off, from *tornus*, a lathe, Gr. τόρνος, a turner's chisel, τορνεύειν, to turn, to work with a lathe and chisel; A.-S. *tyrnan*, to turn, Icel. *turna*, to invert, Goth. *af-taurnan*.] **1.** To form in a lathe. **2.** Hence, to give form to; to shape; to put in proper condition. **3.** To cause to move upon a center, or as if upon a center; to give circular motion to; to cause to revolve. **4.** To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost. **5.** To give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to incline differently; — both literally and figuratively. **6.** To change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end; to use or employ. **7.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; to transform; to translate.

To be turned of, to be advanced beyond. — *To turn a corner*, to go round a corner. — *To turn the enemy's flank* (*Mil.*), to pass round and take a position upon the side of it. — *To turn aside*, to avert. — *To turn*, as milk, cider, wine, &c., to cause to ferment and become sour. — *To turn away*, (*a.*) To dismiss from service; to discard. (*b.*) To avert. — *To turn down*, to fold or double down. — *To turn in*, to fold or double under. — *To turn in the mind*, to revolve, ponder, or meditate upon. — *To turn off*, (*a.*) To dismiss contemptuously. (*b.*) To give over; to reduce. (*c.*) To divert; to deflect. (*d.*) To accomplish: to perform, as work. — *To turn one's money* or *goods*, *to turn a penny*, and the like, to exchange in the course of trade; to keep in lively exchange or circulation. — *To turn out*, (*a.*) To drive out; to expel. (*b.*) To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c.*) To produce, as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state. — *To turn over*, (*a.*) To cause to change the sides of; to cause to roll over. (*b.*) To transfer. (*c.*) To open and examine one leaf of after another, as a book. (*d.*) To overset; to overturn. — *To turn tail*, to retreat ignominiously. — *To turn the back*, to flee; to retreat. — *To turn the back on* or *upon*, to treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously. — *To turn the edge of*, to make dull; to deprive of sharpness. — *To turn the head* or *brain of*, to make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to infatuate. — *To turn the scale*, to change the preponderance; to give superiority or success. — *To turn the stomach of*, to nauseate: to sicken. — *To turn the tables*, to reverse success or superiority. — *To turn to*, to have recourse to; to refer to. — *To turn to profit, advantage*, or the like, to make profitable or advantageous. — *To turn upon*, to retort; to throw back.

Tûrn, *v. i.* **1.** To move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve, entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently. **2.** Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend. **3.** To result or terminate; to issue. **4.** To be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be differently applied. **5.** To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by changes. **6.** To undergo the process of turning on a lathe. **7.** *In specific uses*, (*a.*) To become acid; to sour; — said of milk, ale, &c. (*b.*) To become giddy; — said of the head. (*c.*) To be nauseated; — said of the stomach. (*d.*) To become inclined in the other direction; — said of scales. (*e.*) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide.

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter. — *To turn away*, (*a.*) To deviate. (*b.*) To depart; to remove. — *To turn in*, (*a.*) To bend inward. (*b.*) To enter for lodgings or entertainment. (*c.*) To go to bed. — *To turn off*, to be diverted: to deviate from a course. — *To turn on* or *upon*, (*a.*) To reply or retort. (*b.*) To depend on. — *To turn out*, (*a.*) To move from its place, as a bone. (*b.*) To bend outward; to project. (*c.*) To rise from bed. (*d.*) To come abroad; to prove in the result; to issue; to result. — *To turn over*, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. — *To turn to account, profit, advantage*, and the like, to be made profitable; to become worth the while. — *To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward or under. — *To turn up*, (*a.*) To bend or be doubled upward. (*b.*) To come to light; to occur; to happen.

Tûrn, *n.* **1.** Act of turning; movement or motion about a center, or as if about a center; revolution. **2.** Change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, &c. **3.** Hence, change; alteration; vicissitude. **4.** Successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change; hence, a winding; a bend; a brief walk. **5.** Successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time. **6.** Incidental or opportune deed or office. **7.** Convenience; occasion; purpose. **8.** Form; cast; shape; manner; fashion; — used in a literal or figurative sense; hence, form of expression. **9.** One round of a rope or cord. **10.** *pl.* (*Med.*) Monthly courses; menses. **11.** (*Mus.*) An embellishment, marked thus. 𝆔, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above,

and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly.

By turns, (*a.*) One after another; alternately. (*b.*) At intervals. — *In turn*, in due order of succession. — *To a turn*, exactly; perfectly; — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — *To take turns*, to alternate; to succeed one another in due order. — *Turn and turn about*, an alternate share of duty. — *Turn of life* (*Med.*), the time of the final cessation of the menses in women.

Tûrn'cōat, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

Tûrn'er, *n.* **1.** One who turns; *especially*, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe. **2.** A variety of pigeon. **3.** A person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises; — so called among the Germans.

Tûrn'er-y, *n.* **1.** Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe. **2.** Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

Tûrn'ing, *n.* **1.** A winding; a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road. **2.** Deviation from the way or proper course. **3.** Act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe. **4.** *pl.* Pieces detached in the process of turnery. **5.** (*Mil.*) A maneuver by which an enemy, or position, is turned.

Tûrn'ing-point, *n.* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Tûr'nip, *n.* [Ir. *turnapa*, perhaps from W. *turn*, round, and *meipen*, *maip*, a turnip, A.-S. *näpe*, Lat. *napus*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food.

Tûrn'kēy, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRN'KĒYS. A person who has charge of the keys of a prison.

Tûrn'-out, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRN'-OUTS. **1.** Act of coming forth. **2.** A short side track on a railroad; a shunt. **3.** An equipage.

Tûrn'-ō'ver, *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over. **2.** A semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other.

Tûrn'pīke, *n.* **1.** A frame consisting of two bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. [*Obs.*] **2.** A toll-gate, or gate set across a road. **3.** A turnpike-road.

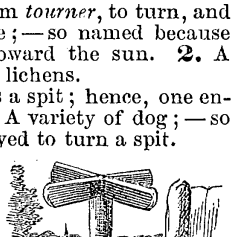
Tûrn'pīke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURNPIKED (-pīkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURNPIKING.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road.

Tûrn'pīke-rōad, *n.* A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, are established by law.

Tûrn'sōle, *n.* [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and Lat. *sol.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A heliotrope; — so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. **2.** A kind of dye obtained from certain lichens.

Tûrn'spĭt, *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; hence, one engaged in some menial office. **2.** A variety of dog; — so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit.

Tûrn'stīle, *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike.



Turnstile.

Tûrn'-tā'ble, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

Tûr'pen-tīne, *n.* [Fr. *térébenthine*, from Lat. *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine-tree, from *terebinthus*. See TEREBINTH.] An oleo-resinous substance, exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind.

Tûr'pi-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions.

Tur-quois' (-koiz' *or* -keez', 38), *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, so called because it came first from *Turkey*.] (*Min.*) A mineral, of a peculiar bluish-green color. It is susceptible of a high polish, and used in jewelry.

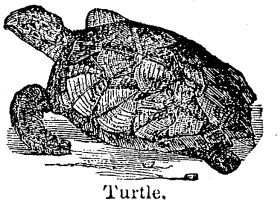
Tŭr'rel, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *touroul*, a little wooden tourniquet to fasten doors or windows.] A certain tool used by coopers.

Tŭr'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tower*, Lat. *turris*, tower.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

Tŭr'ret-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Formed like a tower. **2.** Furnished with turrets.

Tûr'tle (tûr'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *turtle*, Lat. *turtur*, dim. *turturilla*.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird; — called also *turtle-dove* and *turtle-pigeon*. Its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

Tûr'tle, *n.* [Prob. corrupted from *tortoise*, but thought by some to be the same word as the preceding, transferred to the sea-tortoise on account of its affection for its mate in pairing-time. See TORTOISE.] (*Zoöl.*) A tortoise; — often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.

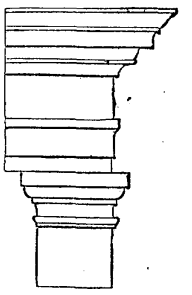


Turtle.

Tûr'tle-dôve, *n.* See TURTLE.

Tûr'tler, *n.* One who catches turtles or tortoises.

Tŭs'can, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Tuscany, in Italy; — specifically applied to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple.



Tuscan Order.

Tŭsh, *interj.* Pshaw! — an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tŭsk, *n.* [A.-S. *tusc*, *tux*.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals.

Tŭsked (tŭskt), *a.* Furnished with tusks.

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *n.* [See TOUSLE and TOUSE.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *v. i.* To struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

Tŭt, *interj.* Be still; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

Tū'te-lage, *n.* [From Lat. *tutela*, protection, from *tutari*, to guard, from *tueri*, to watch, defend.] **1.** Guardianship; protection; — applied to the person protecting. **2.** State of being under a guardian.

Tū'te-lar, **Tū'te-la-ry**, *a.* Having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tū'te-năg, *n.* [N. Lat. *tutenago*, *tutanego*. Cf. TUTTY.] **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. **2.** Zinc, or spelter; — so called in India.

Tū'tor, *n.* [Lat. *tutor*, from *tueri*, to watch, defend.] One who protects, watches over, or has the care of, another; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Civ. Law.*) A guardian. (*b.*) A private or public teacher. (*c.*) (*Eng. Univ. and Colleges.*) An officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction. (*d.*) (*Amer. Colleges.*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tū'tor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUTORING.] **1.** To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct. **2.** To treat with authority or severity.

Tū'tor-age, *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor; tutorship; guardianship.

Tū'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

Tu-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

Tutti (tōōt'te), *n. pl.* [It., from Lat. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all.] (*Mus.*) All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together.

Tŭt'ty, *n.* [Fr. *tutie*, L. Lat. *tutia*, Per. *tûtiyâ*.] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

Twăd'dle (twŏd'dl), *v. i.* [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate.

Twăd'dle, *n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble.

Twăd'dler, *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner.

Twāin, *a.* or *n.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twâ*, two, O. H. Ger. *zwêne*, *zwô*, *zwei*. See TWO.] Two; — nearly obsolete.

Twăng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWANGING.] [Cf. TANG, 4, and Prov. Eng. *twang*, a quick pull, a sudden pang, a sharp taste. O. H. Ger. & D. *dwang*, N. H. Ger. *zwang*, constraint, force.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.

Twăng, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

Twăng, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go. **2.** A kind of nasal sound of the voice.

Twăt'tle (twŏt'tl), *v. i.* [See TATTLE.] To prate; to talk much and idly; to chatter; to twaddle.

Twēak, *v. t.* [A.-S. *twiccian*, to twitch, pull. It is radically the same word as *twitch*.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch.

Twēak, *n.* **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk. **2.** Trouble; distress.

Tweed, *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woolen stuff, used for summer clothing.

Twee'dle (twē'dl), *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *dudeln*, to play badly on an instrument.] To handle lightly; — said with reference to awkward fiddling; hence, to influence as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure.

Twee'zers, *n. pl.* [O. Eng. *tweeze*, *tweese*, a surgeon's box of instruments, from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, sheath, box.] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.

Twĕlfth, *a.* **1.** The second after the tenth; next succeeding the eleventh; — the ordinal of twelve. **2.** Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Twĕlfth, *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth.

Twĕlfth'-nĭght (-nīt), *n.* The evening of the twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany, observed as a festival.

Twĕlve, *a.* [A.-S. *twelf*, Icel. *tólf*, Goth. *tvalif*, from *tva*, two, and *-lif*, ten, O. H. Ger. *lif*, Icel. *levu.*] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.

Twĕlve, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and two, or of twice six. **2.** A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii.

Twĕlve'mônth (-mŭnth, 101), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twĕlve'-pençe, *n.* A shilling sterling, being about twenty-four cents in United States currency.

Twĕlve'sēōre, *a.* & *n.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twĕn'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of twenty. **2.** Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Twĕn'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of twenty equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a sixth.

Twĕn'ty, *a.* [A.-S. *twêntig*, *twentig*, for *twântig*, Goth. *tvaitigjus;* composed of Goth. *tvai*, A.-S. *twegen*, two, and Goth. *tigjus*, *tigus*, A.-S. *tig*, a decade.] **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten. **2.** An indefinite number; — used proverbially.

Twĕn'ty, *n.* **1.** The number next following nineteen; twice ten. **2.** A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.

Twī'bil, *n.* [A.-S. *twibill*, from *twi*, *twy*, *tweo*, two, and *bill*, *bil*, an ax, hoe, bill.] **1.** A kind of mattock, or ax. **2.** A reaping-hook.

Twīce, *adv.* [O. Eng. *twies*, from *two*, with the termination of a genitive. Cf. THRICE.] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity.

Twĭd'dle, *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; to tweedle; to twirl with the fingers.

Twī'făl-lōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWIFALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWIFALLOWING.] [A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *fallow.*] To plow a second time; — said of land that is fallowed.

Twĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *twîg*, from *twi*, *twig*, two, *i. e.*, the bisection or division of the trunk.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

Twĭg, *v. t.* To beat with twigs.

Twĭg, *v. t.* **1.** To understand the meaning of. [*Colloq. and low.*] **2.** To observe slyly.

Twĭg'ĝy, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

Twī'līght (-līt), *n.* [From A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *light;* A.-S. *tweónleóht*, i. e., doubtful light, fr. *tweona*, doubt, fr. *tweóan*, *tweógan*, to doubt, fr. *twi*, *twig*, two, and *leóht*, light.] **1.** The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun. **2.** Hence, a dubious or uncertain view.

Twī'līght (-līt), *a.* **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure. **2.** Seen or done by twilight.

Twĭll, *v. t.* [See QUILL. Cf. L. Ger. *twillen*, to separate into two parts.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs, on the surface of.

Twĭll, *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics. **2.** A fabric woven with a twill.

Twĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *twin*, double, from *twi*, two, *getwinne*, pl., twins. See TWIBIL, and cf. TWINE.] **1.** One of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — used chiefly in the pl. **2.** *pl.* (*Astron.*) A constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini. **3.** One very much resembling another.

Twĭn, *a.* **1.** Being one of two born at a birth. **2.** Being one of a pair much resembling one another.

Twīne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWINING.] [A.-S. *twînan*, from *twi*, two.] **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads. **2.** To wind about; to embrace; to entwine.

Twīne, *v. i.* **1.** To unite closely, or by complication of parts. **2.** To wind; to bend; to make turns; to meander.

Twīne, *n.* [D. *twijn*, Icel. *tvinni*, a double thread, A.-S. *twin*, fine linen. See *supra.*] **1.** A twist; a convolution. **2.** Act of twining or winding round. **3.** A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

Twĭnge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWINGEING.] [Allied to *tweak*, *twitch*, and *twang*, q. v.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak. **2.** To torment with pinching or sharp pains.

Twĭnge, *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch.

Twĭnge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; a tweak; a twitch. **2.** A darting, local pain of momentary continuance.

Twĭnk'le (twĭŋk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWINKLING.] [A.-S. *twinclian.*] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink. **2.** To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate.

Twĭnk'le, *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye; a wink. **2.** The time of a wink; a twinkling.

Twĭnk'ling, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, twinkles; a wink. **2.** A scintillation; a sparkling. **3.** The time of a wink; a moment; an instant.

Twĭn'ling, *n.* [From *twin.*] A twin lamb.

Twĭrl (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWIRLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWIRLING.] [A.-S. *thwiril*, a churn-staff, a flail, O. H. Ger. *dwiril*, A.-S. *thweran*, *âthweran*, to agitate, twirl. Cf. THWART, QUEER, QUIRL.] To move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.

Twĭrl, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly.

Twĭrl, *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation.

Twĭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWISTING.] [A.-S. *twist*, two, cloth of double thread, from *twi*, two; Icel. *tvistr*, id.] **1.** To contort; to complicate; to convolve. **2.** Hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert. **3.** To wreathe; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts. **4.** Hence, to form; to weave. **5.** To wind in; to insinuate; — used reflexively. **6.** To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another. **7.** To form into a thread from many fine filaments.

Twĭst, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.

Twĭst, *n.* **1.** A contortion; a flexure; a convolution; a bending. **2.** Form given in twisting. **3.** *Specifically*, that which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or uniting the parts.

Twĭst'er, *n.* **1.** One who twists. **2.** The instrument used in twisting, or making twists.

Twĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWITTING.] [A.-S. *ætwîtan*, to reproach, blame, from *æt*, at, to, and *wîtan*, to know, to impute, reproach.] To vex by bringing to notice or reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like.

Syn. — To revile; reproach; upbraid; taunt.

Twĭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWITCHED (twĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWITCHING.] [A.-S. *twiccian*, to pluck, twitch.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.

Twĭtch, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull or contraction.

Twĭtch'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.

Twĭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TWITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TWITTERING.] [O. H. Ger. *zwizarôn*, D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittra.* Cf. TITTER.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. **2.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves. **3.** To titter; to giggle.

Twĭt'ter, *n.* One who twits, or reproaches.

Twĭt'ter, *n.* **1.** A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, like that made by a singing-bird. **2.** A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves. **3.** A half-suppressed laugh; a titter; a giggle.

'Twixt. A contraction of *betwixt.*

Twọ (tōō), *a.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twâ*, two, Goth. *tvai*, *tvôs*, *tva*, Icel. *tveir*, *tvar*, *tvö*, W. *dau*, *dwy*, Lat. *duo*, Gr. δύο, Skr. *dwi.*] One and one.

In two, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain.

Twọ (tōō), *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one. **2.** A symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii.

Twọ'-ĕdĝed (tōō'-ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

Twọ'fōld (tōō'-), *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by two.

Twọ'fōld (tōō'-), *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two'-hănd'ed (tōō'-), *a.* **1.** Having two hands; hence, stout; strong; powerful. **2.** Used with both hands.

Two'-pĕnce (tŭp'-), *n.* A small coin and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies.

Two'-pĕn'ny (tŭp'-), *a.* Of the value of two-pence.

Two'-plȳ (tōō'-), *a.* [From *two* and *ply*, q. v.] **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double. **2.** Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

Tȳke, *n.* [See TIKE, 2.] A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog; a tike.

Tȳm'bal, *n.* [It. *timballo, timpano*, Lat. *tympanum*, Gr. *τύμπανον, τύπανον*, fr. *τύπτειν*, to beat.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Tȳm'pan, *n.* [From Lat. *tympanum*, a kettle-drum, a panel of a door.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A panel; a tympanum. **2.** (*Print.*) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tȳm'pa-nŭm, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound; — the *drum* of the ear. (*b.*) In birds and reptiles, the flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The naked face of a pediment. (*b.*) The die of a pedestal. (*c.*) The panel of a door.

Tȳm'pa-ny, *n.* [Gr. *τυμπανίας*, from *τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum. See TYMPANITES.] **1.** (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly. **2.** Hence, inflation; conceit; bombast; tumidity; turgidness.

Tȳpe, *n.* [Lat. *typus*, Gr. *τύπος*, fr. *τύπτειν*, root *τυπ*, to beat, strike.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem. **2.** Impressed form; kind; sort. **3.** The aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; and *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Nat. Hist.*) The ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics. (*b.*) (*Med.*) The order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other. **4.** A figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol. **5.** (*Typog.*) (*a.*) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood. (*b.*) Types in general; — spoken of collectively.

☞ The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference-marks, — in all about two hundred characters. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Letter,

German Text,

Full-face, Antique, *Script,*

Old Style, GOTHIC.

Tȳpe'-found'er, *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

Tȳpe'-mĕt'al (-mĕt'al *or* -mĕt'l), *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type.

Tȳ'phoid, *a.* [Gr. *τυφώδης*, fr. *τῦφος*, stupor from fever, and *εἶδος*, form, likeness.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhus; like typhus of a low grade.

Tȳ-phōōn', *n.* [Lat. *typhon*, Gr. *τυφών, τυφώς*, a violent whirlwind, that raises vast whirling clouds of dust; — prob. so called because it was held to be the work of *Typhon*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.] **1.** A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas. **2.** Sometimes, the simoom.

Tȳ'phus, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *τῦφος*, smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever, from *τύφειν*, to smoke.] (*Med.*) A continuous fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Tȳp'ic, **Tȳp'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *typicus*, Gr. *τυπικός*, from *τύπος*, type.] Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative.

Tȳp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical manner; figuratively.

Tȳp'ic-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being typical.

Tȳp'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TYPIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYPIFYING.] [From Gr. *τύπος*, type, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

Tȳ-pŏg'ra-pher, or **Tȳ-pŏg'ra-pher**, *n.* A printer.

Tȳp'o-grăph'ic, or **Tȳ'po-grăph-ic**, **Tȳp'o-grăph'ic-al**, or **Tȳ'po-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, typography or printing.

Tȳp'o-grăph'ic-al-ly, or **Tȳ'po-grăph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a typographical manner; by means of type; after the manner of printers.

Tȳ-pŏg'ra-phy, or **Tȳ-pŏg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *τύπος*, type, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper.

Tȳ-răn'nic, **Tȳ-răn'nic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *tyrannicus*, Gr. *τυραννικός*.] Of, or pertaining to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government.

Syn. — Imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary.

Tȳ-răn'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

Tȳ-răn'ni-cīde, *n.* [Lat. *tyrannicidium*, the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida*, the killer of a tyrant, fr. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædere*, to kill.] **1.** Act of killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.

Tȳr'an-nīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TYRANNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYRANNIZING.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power.

Tȳr'an-nīze, *v. t.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress.

Tȳr'an-noŭs, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

Tȳr'an-ny, *n.* [Gr. *τυραννία*. See TYRANT.] **1.** Government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. **2.** Cruel government or discipline. **3.** Severity; rigor; inclemency.

Tȳ'rant, *n.* [Lat. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*, orig. an absolute sovereign, but afterward a severe or cruel ruler, prop. Doric for *κοίρανος*, fr. *κῦρος, κύριος*, a lord, master.] **1.** An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution. **2.** A monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Tȳr'i-an, *a.* **1.** (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Tyre or its people. **2.** Being of a purple color, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre from certain shell-fish, and called *Tyrian purple*.

Tȳ'rō, *n.*; *pl.* TȲ'RŌS. [Lat. *tiro*, a newly-levied soldier, a beginner.] **1.** A beginner in learning: one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novitiate. **2.** Hence, a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tzär (zär), *n.* The emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

Tzä-rī'nà (zä-rē'nà), *n.* The empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

U.

U (yōō) is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe — that of *oo* in *cool, tool*. This sound was changed to that heard in the words *use, tube*, &c., probably in consequence of the attempt made to introduce the Norman-French language into common use in England. Besides these two sounds, *u* has also two other sounds, as exemplified in the words *but, bull*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 29–34, and §§ 52, 53. The vowel *U* has a close affinity to the consonant *v*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

Ū-bī'e-ty, *n.* [N. Lat. *ubietas*, fr. Lat. *ubi*, where.] State of being in a place; local relation.

Ū-bĭq'ui-ta-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *ubique*, every where, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places; ubiquitous.

Ū-bĭq'ui-toŭs, *a.* Existing, or being, every where; omnipresent.

Ū-bĭq'ui-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

Ŭd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *ûder*, *ûdr*, O. H. Ger. *ûtar*, *ûtaro*, Icel. *jugr*, *jufr*, Gr. *οὐθαρ*, *οὔφαρ*, Lat. *uber*, Skr. *ûdhar*, *ûdhan*, *ûdhas*, Finn. *utar*, *utara*, Ir. *uit*, *uitch*.] The gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young.

Ū-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Lat. *udus*, wet, moist, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls; a rain-gauge.

Ŭg'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being ugly; want of beauty. **2.** Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; also, ill-nature; crossness.

Ŭg'ly, *a.* [*compar.* UGLIER; *superl.* UGLIEST.] [A.-S. *egle*, *egele*, troublesome, hateful, Goth. *agls*, base, *aglus*, difficult; Goth. *agis*, A.-S. *ôga*, Icel. *ôgn*, terror; Goth. *ôgan*, to fear, *ôgjan*, to frighten.] **1.** Offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect. **2.** Ill-natured; cross-grained.

U-kāse', *n.* [Russ. *ukás*, from *kasátj*, to show, to say.] In Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

Ŭl'çer, *n.* [Lat. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, Gr. *ἕλκος*.] (*Med.*) A sore discharging pus, originating generally in a constitutional disorder.

Ŭl'çer-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ULCERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ULCERATING.] To become ulcerous.

Ŭl'çer-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ulcerare*, *ulceratum*, from *ulcus*, ulcer.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Ŭl'çer-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated. **2.** An ulcer.

Ŭl'çered, *a.* Having become ulcerous; ulcerated.

Ŭl'çer-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer. **2.** Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Ŭl'çer-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

Ụ-lē'mȧ, *n.* [Ar. *ulemâ*, the wise or learned men, pl. of *alîm*, wise, learned, fr. *alima*, to know.] A corporation, in Turkey, composed of imams, or ministers of religion, muftis, or doctors of law, and cadis, or administrators of justice.

U-lĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, moisture, contr. from *uviligo*, from *uvere*, to be moist.] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

Ŭl'lage, *n.* [Prob. from D. *vullen*, to fill.] (*Com.*) What a cask wants of being full.

Ŭl'nȧ, *n.* [Lat. *ulna*, Gr. *ὠλένη*, the elbow.] (*Anat.*) The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

Ŭl'nar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the ulna.

Ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* [Lat. *ulterior*, comp. of *ulter*, that is beyond, or on the other side.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the further side. **2.** Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding.

Ŭl'ti-mate (45), *a.* [L. Lat. *ultimatus*, last, extreme, fr. Lat. *ultimare*, to come to an end, fr. *ultimus*, the furthest, last, superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond.] **1.** Furthest; most remote. **2.** Last in a train of progression or consequences. **3.** Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent.

Syn.—Final; last; extreme; conclusive. See FINAL.

Ŭl'ti-māte, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ULTIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ULTIMATING.] **1.** To come or bring to an end or issue; to end. **2.** To come or bring into use or practice.

Ŭl'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

Ŭl'ti-mā'tion, *n.* State of being ultimate; ultimatum.

Ŭl'ti-mā'tum, *n.* [N. Lat.] A final proposition or condition; *especially*, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty.

Ŭl'ti-mo, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *mense*), in the last month.] The last month preceding the present; — often contr. to *ult.*

Ŭl'trȧ, *a.* [Lat., from *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side, from *uls*, beyond, from the pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*, that.] Disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit; radical; extreme.

Ŭl'trȧ, *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an ultraist.

Ŭl'tra-ĭsm, *n.* Principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

Ŭl'tra-ĭst, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; a radical or ultra.

Ŭl'tra-ma-rīne', *a.* [Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.

Ŭl'tra-ma-rīne', *n.* [See *supra*. It was so called because the lapis-lazuli was orig. brought from beyond the sea, — from Asia.] (*Paint.*) A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

Ŭl'tra-mŏn'tāne, *a.* [L. Lat. *ultramontanus*, fr. Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks.

Ŭl'tra-mŏn'ta-nĭsm, *n.* The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy; — so used by those living north of the Alps.

Ŭl'tra-mŭn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *ultramundanus*, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundanus*, belonging to the world, from *mundus*, the world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ŭl'u-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *ululare*, *ululatum*, allied to Gr. *ὀλολύζειν*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

Ŭl'u-lā'tion, *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

Ŭm'bel, *n.* [Lat. *umbella*, a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, shade.] (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot.

Umbel.

Ŭm'bel-lar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

Ŭm'bel-late, **Ŭm'bel-lā'ted**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel; umbel-like.

Ŭm'bel-lĕt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little or partial umbel.

Ŭm'bel-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [N. Lat. *umbellifer*, from *umbella* and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel;* bearing umbels.

Ŭm'ber, *n.* [N. Lat. *umbra*, from Lat. *umbra*, shade, or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] (*Min.*) An ocherous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish-brown color, often used as a pigment.

Um-bĭl'ic, **Um-bĭl'ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus*, Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.] Of, or pertaining to, the navel.

Um-bĭl'i-cŭs, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel. **2.** (*Bot.*) The scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; hilum.

Ŭm'bles (ŭm'blz), *n. pl.* [See HUMBLES and NOMBLES.] The entrails of a deer; hence, sometimes, entrails in general.

Ŭm'brage, *n.* [From Lat. *umbra*, a shade.] **1.** Shade; shadow; hence, that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees. **2.** The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.

Um-brā'ġeoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *umbraticus*, fr. *umbra*, a shade.] **1.** Forming, or affording, a shade; shading. **2.** Shady; shaded.

Um-brā'ġeoŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness.

Um-brĕl'lȧ, *n.* [Lat. *umbra*, a shade. Cf. Lat. *umbella*, a sun-shade, a parasol. See UMBEL.] A shade or screen, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

Ŭm'pi-rage, *n.* **1.** Power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide. **2.** Decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

Ŭm'pīre, *n.* [O. Eng. *impier*, *umpier*, also *nompeyr*, *noumpere*, fr. Fr. *impair*, *nompair*, uneven, i. e., a third, from *pair*, O. Fr. *par*, *per*, *peer*, *pair*, even, peer, Lat. *par.*] **1.** A third person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. **2.** (*Law.*) A third person, who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement.

Syn.—Judge; arbitrator; referee. See JUDGE.

Ŭm'pīre-shĭp, *n.* Office or authority of an umpire.

Ŭn. [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, Goth., O. & H. Ger. *un*, Icel. *ô*, equiv. to *on*, allied to Gr. *ἀν*, *ἀ*, Skr. *an*, *a*, Celtic *an*, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix of very wide application. It may be attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective, while it is also prefixed to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. Its uses may be classified as follows: —

I. It is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively; as, (*a.*) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, *unaccordant*, *unalterable*, *unambitious*, *unanxious*, *unappreciable*, *unapproachable*, *unartificial*, *unattainable*, *unbearable*, *unbrotherly*, *uncandid*, *uncanonical*, *unchangeable*, *uncheerful*, *unclassical*, *uncommercial*, *uncongenial*, *uncordial*, *uncourtly*, *undefinable*, *undemocratic*, *undesirable*, *undevout*, *undistinguishable*, *undutiful*, *unendurable*, *un-English*, *unenviable*, *uneventful*, *unfamiliar*, *unfeminine*, *unfraternal*, *ungenial*, *ungenteel*, *ungentle*, *ungentlemanly*, *ungrammatical*, *unimportant*, *uninhabitable*, *unintelligible*, *unjustifiable*,

unkingly, unmaidenly, unmanageable, unmeet, unmelodious, unmindful, unmotherly, unmusical, unobservant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unpronounceable, unquenchable, unrational, unremunerative, unromantic, unsalable, unsatisfactory, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsubstantial, unsuspicious, untenable, unthankful, untidy, unvocal, unwarlike, unwatchful, unweary, unwelcome, unwomanly, unworldly, and the like. (*b.*) To past passive participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by the particle; as, *unabated, unabridged, unaccented, unadorned, unadulterated, unaided, unaltered, unanswered, unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unattempted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiased, unbleached, unbought, uncalled, unchanged, unchecked, uncircumcised, unclouded, uncompounded, unconfined, uncongealed, unconquered, unconstrained, uncultivated, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undiminished, undimmed, undisguised, undisturbed, uneducated, unemployed, unenlightened, unexhausted, unexplained, unexplored, unfathomed, unforeseen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unguarded, unguessed, unharmed, unheeded, unhelped, unhonored, unimpeached, unin-closed, uninhabited, uninspired, unleavened, unlettered, unloved, unmarried, unmasked, unmatched, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed, unmoved, unnerved, unnoticed, unobserved, unobstructed, unornamented, unperceived, unpolished, unpracticed, unpremeditated, unprepared, unprotected, unprovoked, unpunished, unread, unreconciled, unrefined, unrelated, unrepresented, unresisted, unrewarded, unsatisfied, unscathed, unsettled, unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unsolicited, unsought, unstinted, unstudied, unsullied, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untasted, untaught, unterrified, untried, untutored, unvaried, unwarranted, unwedded, unwept,* and the like. (*c.*) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as, *uncommodating, unaspiring, unavailing, unblenching, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconsuming, unconvincing, undeserving, undiminishing, undiscerning, undoubting, unedifying, unenvying, unfading, unfaltering, unflinching, ungrudging, unheeding, uninteresting, uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobserving, unoffending, unpitying, unpleasing, unquestioning, unrepining, unresisting, unresting, unsearching, unseeing, unshrinking, unsuspecting, unsympathizing, unvarying, unwavering,* and the like. This class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker at will, from almost all the adjectives or participles in the language, excepting those which have a recognized and usual negative correspondent with the prefix *in*. No attempt will be made, therefore, to define them all in this Dictionary; many will be omitted from its vocabulary which are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter. Derivatives of these words in *-ly* and *-ness* will also, for the most part, be omitted for the same or similar reasons. There will be inserted as separate articles with definitions, only such as the following: 1. Those which have acquired an opposing or contrary, instead of a merely negative, meaning; as, *unfriendly, ungraceful, unpalatable, unquiet,* and the like; or else an intensive sense more than a prefixed *not* would express; as, *unending, unparalleled, undisciplined, undoubted, unsafe,* and the like. 2. Those which have the value of independent words, inasmuch as the simple words are either not at all, or rarely, or at least much less frequently, used; as, *unavoidable, unconscionable, undeniable, unspeakable, unprecedented, unruly,* and the like; or inasmuch as they are used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or especially in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable, unalloyed, unbelieving, unpretending, unreserved,* and the like; or inasmuch as they are in so frequent and familiar use that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain, uneven,* and the like.

II. *Un* is prefixed to a much smaller class, consisting of verbs, to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action indicated by the verb. Their participles not unfrequently coincide in form with compounds of *un* with the participles or participial adjectives; as, *undone,* from *undo,* meaning unfastened, or ruined; but *undone,* from *un* and *done,* means not done, unfinished.

III. *Un* is prefixed to a few nouns to express the absence or the contrary of that which the noun signifies; as, *unbelief, undress, unrest,* and the like.

Compounds of the last two classes are given in full in their order.

Un-ā'ble (-ā'bl), *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the like; impotent.

Ŭn'ac-çĕpt'a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; unpleasant; displeasing; offensive.

Ŭn'ac-cŏm'plished (-plisht), *a.* Not accomplished or performed; also, not refined or polished by culture.

Ŭn'ac-count'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible. **2.** Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; strange; mysterious.

Ŭn'ac-count'a-bly, *adv.* In an unaccountable manner.

Ŭn'ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; inexpedient; contrary to prudence or wisdom.

Ŭn'ad-vīsed', *a.* **1.** Not advised; not discreet. **2.** Done without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

Ŭn'ad-vīs'ed-ly, *adv.* Without due consideration; imprudently; indiscreetly.

Ŭn'ad-vīs'ed-ness, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

Ŭn'af-fĕct'ed, *a.* **1.** Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion. **2.** Not affected, artificial, or formal; plain; simple; natural.

Ŭn'af-fĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without affectation; really; without disguise.

Ŭn'af-fĕct'ed-ness, *n.* State of being unaffected.

Ŭn'al-loyed', *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; hence, unmixed; pure.

Ŭn'am-bĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

Un-ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Not amiable: not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection; unlovely; ill-natured.

Ŭn'a-nēled', *a.* [*un* and O. Eng. *anele,* to administer extreme unction.] Not having received extreme unction. [*Obs.*]

Ū'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *unanimitas.*] State or quality of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.

U-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unanimus, unanimis,* fr. *unus,* one, and *animus,* mind.] **1.** Of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; harmonious. **2.** Formed with, or indicating, unanimity; with the agreement of all.

U-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a unanimous manner.

Un-ăn'swer-a-ble (-ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation.

Un-ăn'swer-a-bly (-ăn'ser-), *adv.* In an unanswerable manner; in a manner not to be answered.

Un-ăpt', *a.* Not apt; inapt; dull; unskillful; not qualified or fit; unsuitable.

Un-ăpt'ly, *adv.* In an unapt manner; inaptly.

Ŭn'as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; humble; modest.

Ŭn'a-vāil'ing, *a.* Of no avail; not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain.

Ŭn'a-void'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; incapable of being made null or void. **2.** Not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable.

Ŭn'a-void'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unavoidable; necessity; inevitableness.

Ŭn'a-void'a-bly, *adv.* Necessarily; inevitably.

Ŭn'a-wâre', *a.* Not aware; not noticing; giving no heed; without thought; inattentive.

Ŭn'a-wâre', } *adv.* Without previous design or prep-
Ŭn'a-wâres', } aration; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-băl'anced (-băl'anst), *a.* **1.** Not balanced; not in equipoise. **2.** (*Com.*) Not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. **3.** Not in equipoise or equilibrium; unsteady; unsound; not sane.

Un-băl'last-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast; unsteady. **2.** Freed from ballast; having the ballast discharged or unloaded.

Un-bär', *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open.

Ŭn'be-cŏm'ing (-kŭm'ing), *a.* Not becoming; hence, improper for the person or character; unsuitable; indecent; indecorous.

Ŭn'be-gŏt', } *a.* Not begot; not generated; *especial-*
Ŭn'be-gŏt'ten, } *ly,* having never been generated; having always been self-existent; eternal.

Ŭn'be-knōwn' (-nōn'), *a.* Not known; unknown. [*Colloq.*]

Ŭn'be-lief', *n.* **1.** The withholding of belief; incredulity. **2.** *Especially,* disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; skepticism; infidelity.

Syn. — See DISBELIEF.

Ŭn'be-lēv'er, *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; an incredulous person. **2.** *Especially,* one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

Syn. — Infidel; disbeliever; freethinker; deist; skeptic. See INFIDEL.

Ŭn'be-lēv'ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous. **2.** Discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; infidel.

Un-bĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNBENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBENDING.] **1.** To free from flexure; to make straight. **2.** To remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (*b.*) To cast loose or untie, as a rope, and the like.

Un-bĕnd'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Not suffering flexure. **2.** Unyielding; resolute; rigid; inflexible.

Un-bī'as, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNBIASED (un-bī'ast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBIASING.] To free from bias or prejudice.

Un-bīnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNBOUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBINDING.] To remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose.

Un-blĕm'ished (-blĕm'isht), *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless.

Un-blĕst', *a.* **1.** Not blest; excluded from benediction. **2.** Wretched; unhappy.

Un-bōlt', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.

Un-bôrn' (126), *a.* Not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future.

Un-bo'som, *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence.

Un-bo'som-er, *n.* One who unbosoms or discloses.

Un-bound'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable. **2.** Having no check or control; unrestrained.

Un-bow'el, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate.

Un-brāid', *v. t.* To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid; to disentangle.

Un-brī'dled, *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; violent.

Un-bûr'den, *v. t.* **1.** To relieve from a burden or burdens. **2.** To throw off, as a burden; to unload.

Un-çĕr'tain, *a.* **1.** Not certain; not positively known. **2.** Not to be depended upon. **3.** Not having certain knowledge. **4.** Not sure of the direction or the result.

Syn. — Precarious; doubtful; dubious; unreliable; insecure. See PRECARIOUS.

Un-çĕr'tain-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain; doubtfulness; dubiousness. **2.** Contingency. **3.** Want of certainty; want of precision. **4.** Something unknown or undetermined.

Un-chāin', *v. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or slavery.

Un-chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.

Un-chāste', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.

Un-chăs'ti-ty, *n.* Want of chastity; lewdness.

Un-chrĭs'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a.* **1.** Not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel. **2.** Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.

Un-chûrch', *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

Ŭn'cial (ŭn'shal), *a.* [Lat. *uncialis*, amounting to the 12th part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia*, the 12th part of a pound or a foot, an ounce, an inch.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller characters, some of the letters resembling the former, and others the latter.

Ŭn'cial, *n.* An uncial letter.

Ŭn'çi-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Having a curved or hooked form.

Un-çĭr'cum-çĭs'ion, *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision. **2.** Those who are not circumcised.

Un-çĭv'il, *a.* **1.** Not civil or civilized. **2.** Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous.

Syn. — Uncourteous; impolite; discourteous; uncourtly; rude; clownish; unmannered.

Un-çĭv'il-īzed, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous.

Un-çĭv'il-ly, *adv.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.

Un-clăsp', *v. t.* To open or loose, as what is fastened with a clasp.

Ŭn'cle (ŭnk'l), *a.* [O. Fr. *uncle*, from Lat. *avunculus*, a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Un-clēan', *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** (*Jewish Law.*) Ceremonially impure. **3.** Morally impure; sinful.

Un-clĭnch', *v. t.* To cause to be no longer clinched; to open, as the closed hand.

Un-clōse', *v. t.* **1.** To open; to break the seal of. **2.** To disclose; to lay open.

Un-cŏm'fort-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy. **2.** Giving uneasiness.

Un-cŏm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.

Un-cŏm'mon, *a.* Not common; not usual; and hence, remarkable; strange.

Syn. — Rare; scarce; infrequent; unwonted; unusual.

Un-cŏm'mon-ly, *adv.* In an uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely.

Un-cŏm'mon-ness (109), *n.* State or quality of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

Un-cŏm'pro-mĭs'ing, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no truce or concession; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible.

Ŭn'con-çērn', *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.

Ŭn'con-çērned', *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure.

Ŭn'con-çēr'ned-ly, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

Ŭn'con-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute; unreserved.

Ŭn'con-dĭ'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions; without reservation.

Un-cŏn'scion-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; not conformed to reason; unreasonable; inordinate. **2.** Enormous; vast.

Un-cŏn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* Unreasonably.

Un-cŏn'scioŭs, *a.* **1.** Not conscious; not having consciousness. **2.** Not made the object of consciousness or of distinct perception; imperceptible.

Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an unconscious manner.

Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unconscious.

Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

Ŭn'con-vĕrt'ed, *a.* Not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another; *especially*, not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; hence, unregenerate; sinful; impenitent.

Un-coŭp'le, *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

Un-coûrt'e-oŭs, *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant; rude.

Un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* [A.-S. *uncûdh*, fr. *un*, not, and *cûdh*, known, equiv. to *gecûdh*, p. p. of *cunnan*, to know.] Having awkward manners; not pleasing in appearance.

Syn. — Unfamiliar; unusual; strange; odd; unseemly; awkward; boorish; clumsy.

Un-couth'ly, *adv.* In an uncouth manner; strangely.

Un-couth'ness (-kōōth'nes), *n.* State or quality of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.

Un-cŏv'er (-kŭv'er), *v. t.* **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of covering; to lay open. **2.** To take off the hat or cap of; to bare the head of.

Un-cŏv'er, *v. i.* To take off the hat; to bare the head in token of respect.

Ŭnc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *unctio*, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] **1.** Act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, especially for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration. **2.** An unguent; an ointment. **3.** Hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, especially strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness.

Extreme unction (*Rom. Cath. Church*), the application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet, of a dying person.

Ŭnc'tu-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being unctuous; greasiness; oiliness; fatness.

Ŭnc'tu-oŭs (ŭnk't/yu-us), *a.* [L. Lat. *unctuosus*, fr. Lat. *unctus*, an ointment, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] Fat; oily; greasy.

Un-cŭlt'ūre, *n.* Want of culture or education.

Ŭn'da-ted, *a.* [Lat. *undatus*, p. p. of *undare*, to rise in waves, to undulate, fr. *unda*, a wave.] (*Bot.*) Rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.

Un-dăunt'ed, *a.* Not daunted; not to be subdued or depressed by fear.

Syn. — Bold; fearless; brave; courageous; intrepid.

Un-dĕ'a-gŏn, *n.* [Lat. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure of eleven angles, and consequently of eleven sides.

Ŭn'de-çēive', *v. t.* To cause to be no longer deceived; to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

Ŭn'de-nī'a-ble, *a.* Not deniable; incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

Ŭn'de-nī'a-bly, *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

Ŭn'der, *prep.* [A.-S. *under*, Goth. *undar*, Icel. *undir*, allied to Lat. *inter*, Skr. *antar*.] **1.** In a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below. **2.** Hence, in many figurative uses, which may be classified as follows: (*a.*) In relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like. (*b.*) In relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like. (*c.*) In relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, pretense, or the like. (*d.*) Less specifically, in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like.

Under arms (*Mil.*), drawn up in readiness to use arms. — *Under fire*, with exposure to fire; exposed to an enemy's shot. —

Under one's signature. See OVER. — *Under sail* (*Naut.*), moved by sails; in motion. — *Under sentence*, having sentence pronounced against. — *Under the breath*, with low voice; very softly. — *Under the lee* (*Naut.*), to the leeward. — *Under the rose.* See ROSE. — *Under way* (*Naut.*), in a condition to make progress; hence, in progress; having started.

Ŭn'der, *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection; — used chiefly in a few phrases.

Ŭn'der, *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate.

Ŭn'der-bĭd', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than, as in [auctions.

Ŭn'der-brŭsh, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

Ŭn'der-chärġe', *v. t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable.

Ŭn'der-clōthes (-klōthz, *colloq.* -klōz), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Ŭn'der-cŭr'rent, *n.* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface.

Ŭn'der-dō', *v. i.* [*imp.* UNDERDID; *p. p.* UNDERDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERDOING.] **1.** To act below one's abilities. **2.** To do less than is requisite.

Ŭn'der-dō', *v. t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

Ŭn'der-drāin, *n.* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground, with joints or openings through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground above.

Ŭn'der-drāin', *v. t.* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

Ŭn'der-gō', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWENT; *p. p.* UNDERGONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERGOING.] To be subjected to; to bear; to pass through; to suffer; to sustain.

Ŭn'der-grăd'u-ate, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

Ŭn'der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.

Ŭn'der-grōwth, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Ŭn'der-hănd, *adv.* **1.** By secret means; in a clandestine manner. **2.** By fraud; by fraudulent means.

Ŭn'der-hănd, *a.* Secret; clandestine; — usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

Ŭn'der-hănd'ed, *a.* Underhand; clandestine.

Ŭn'der-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERLAYING.] To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

Ŭn'der-lēase, *n.* (*Law.*) A lease granted by a tenant [or lessee.

Ŭn'der-lĕt', *v. t.* **1.** To let below the value. **2.** To let or lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

Ŭn'der-līe', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERLAY; *p. p.* UNDERLAIN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERLYING.] **1.** To lie under; to rest beneath; to be situated under. **2.** To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support.

Ŭn'der-līe', *v. i.* To lie below or under.

Ŭn'der-līne', *v. t.* To mark a line below, as words; to underscore.

Ŭn'der-ling, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, [sorry fellow.

Ŭn'der-mīne', *v. t.* **1.** To excavate the earth beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to sap. **2.** To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way.

Ŭn'der-mīn'er, *n.* One who undermines, saps, or excavates; one who secretly overthrows.

Ŭn'der-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or con- [dition.

Ŭn'der-nēath', or **Ŭn'der-nēath'**, *adv.* [A.-S. *underneodhan*, fr. *under*, under, and *neodhan*, *nidhan*, beneath, downward.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Ŭn'der-nēath', or **Ŭn'der-nēath'**, *prep.* Under; beneath.

Ŭn'der-pāy', *v. t.* To pay too little.

Ŭn'der-pĭn', *v. t.* **1.** To lay stones under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. **2.** To place something underneath for support.

Ŭn'der-pĭn'ning, *n.* **1.** Act of one who underpins. **2.** The stones on which a building immediately rests.

Ŭn'der-plŏt, *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. **2.** A clandestine scheme.

Ŭn'der-prŏp', *v. t.* To prop from beneath; to support.

Ŭn'der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

Ŭn'der-rŭn', *v. t.* To run or pass under; *especially*, to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking in, or of examining, the condition of it.

Ŭn'der-scōre', *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

Ŭn'der-sĕll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERSELLING.] To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

Ŭn'der-shŏt, *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*.

Ŭn'der-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.

Ŭn'der-sīzed', *a.* Of a size less than is common.

Ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERSTANDING.] **1.** To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know. **2.** To be apprised; to have information of. **3.** To hold or suppose to mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to. **4.** To mean without expressing; to imply.

Syn. — To comprehend. — To *understand* is simply to receive into the intellect; to *comprehend* a subject is to embrace it in all its relations and dependencies. It is easy to *understand* that there is a God, but impossible to *comprehend* the vastness of his existence, wisdom, and power.

Ŭn'der-stănd', *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties. **2.** To be informed by another; to learn.

Ŭn'der-stănd'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of a person who understands any thing (in the several senses of the word). **2.** An agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; any thing mutually understood or agreed upon. **3.** Power to understand; the intellectual faculty; power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends. **4.** *Specifically*, the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations.

Syn. — Knowledge; discernment; interpretation; explanation; belief; harmony; sense; reason; intelligence; perception. See SENSE.

Ŭn'der-stāte', *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

Ŭn'der-stōod', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *understand*.

Ŭn'der-străp'per (110), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Ŭn'der-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERTAKING.] **1.** To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to set about; to attempt. **2.** *Specifically*, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or to execute.

Ŭn-der-tāke', *v. i.* **1.** To take upon or assume any business or province. **2.** To promise; to be bound.

Ŭn'der-tāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who undertakes. **2.** *Specifically*, one who takes the charge and management of funerals.

Ŭn'der-tāk'ĭng, *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform.

Syn. — Enterprise; attempt; engagement.

Ŭn'der-tĕn'ant, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

Ŭn'der-tōne, *n.* A low or subordinate tone or utterance.

Ŭn'der-tōok', *imp.* of *undertake*. See UNDERTAKE.

Ŭn'der-tōw, *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

Ŭn'der-văl'ūe, *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. **2.** To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise.

Ŭn'der-wĕnt', *imp.* of *undergo*. See UNDERGO.

Ŭn'der-wo͝od, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Ŭn'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERWORKED, or UNDERWROUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERWORKING.] **1.** To do like work at a less price than. **2.** To undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures.

Ŭn'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. i.* To work or labor upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper.

Ŭn'der-world (-wûrld), *n.* The lower or inferior world.

Ŭn'der-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWROTE; *p. p.* UNDERWRITTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERWRITING.] **1.** To write under something else; to subscribe. **2.** To set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent.

Ŭn'der-wrīt'er (-rit'er, 110), *n.* An insurer; — so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

Ŭn'de-sīgn'ing (-de-zīn'-), *p. a.* Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

Un-dīne' (un-deen'), *n.* [From Lat. *unda*, a wave, water.] One of a class of fabled water-spirits.

Un-dĭs'çi-plĭned, *a.* **1.** Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; raw. **2.** Not instructed; untaught.

Un-dŏ′, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID; *p. p.* UNDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDOING.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul. **2.** To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to untie. **3.** To bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like.

Un-dŏ′er, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction.

Un-dŏne′ (-dŭn′), *p. p.* of *undo*. See UNDO; also UN, II.

Un-doubt′ed (-dout′-), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

Un-doubt′ed-ly (-dout′-), *adv.* In an undoubted manner; without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Un-drĕss′, *v. t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip. **2.** To deprive of ornaments; to disrobe. **3.** (*Med.*) To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

Ŭn′dress, *n.* **1.** A loose, negligent dress. **2.** (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) Authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform.

Un-dūe′, *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty.

Syn. — Disproportioned; excessive; immoderate; inordinate.

Ŭn′du-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDULATING.] [N. Lat. *undulare*, *undulatum*, from *undula*, a little wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.

Ŭn′du-lāte, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave.

Ŭn′du-lā′tion, *n.* **1.** A waving motion or vibration. **2.** (*Med.*) The movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion. **3.** (*Mus.*) A rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together. **4.** (*Physics.*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with no translation of the particles themselves corresponding to the propagation of the wave; a vibration.

Ŭn′du-la-to-ry (50), *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to a propagated alternating motion, as of waves.

Undulatory theory (*Opt.*), that theory of light which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency. The theory of ethereal undulations is applicable not only to the phenomena of light, but also to those of heat, chemical power, &c. The *undulatory theory* is opposed to the *corpuscular* or *emanation theory* of light, according to which light is a material fluid or substance of extreme subtilty.

Un-dū′ly, *adv.* In an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively.

Un-ĕarth′, *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to uncover; hence, to bring out from concealment; to bring to light; to disclose.

Un-ĕarth′ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

Un-ēa′si-ly, *adv.* In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.

Un-ēa′si-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being uneasy; want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

Un-ēa′sy, *a.* **1.** Not easy; restless; disturbed; unquiet; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like. **2.** Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward. **3.** Occasioning want of ease; cramping; disagreeable; unpleasing.

Un-ĕnd′ing, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.

Un-ē′qual, *a.* **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like. **2.** Not uniform; not regular.

Un-ē′qualed, *a.* Not equaled or to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled.

Un-ē′qual-ly, *adv.* In an unequal manner; not equally; in different degrees.

Un-ĕrr′ing, *a.* **1.** Committing no mistake; incapable of error. **2.** Incapable of failure; certain.

Un-ē′ven (-ē′vn), *a.* **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length.

Uneven number, a number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.

Un-ē′ven-ness (109), *n.* Quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

Ŭn′ex-ăm′pled, *a.* Having no example or similar case; without precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.

Ŭn′ex-çĕp′tion-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; good; excellent.

Ŭn′ex-çĕp′tion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner.

Ŭn′ex-pĕct′ed, *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden.

Ŭn′ex-pĕct′ed-ly, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; suddenly.

Un-fāil′ing, *p. a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

Un-fâir′ (4), *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice.

Un-fâir′ly, *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.

Un-fâir′ness, *n.* State or quality of being unfair; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

Un-fāith′ful, *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence.

Syn. — Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal; undutiful.

Un-fāith′ful-ly, *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; in violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously.

Un-fāith′ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being unfaithful; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; treachery.

Un-fâs′ten (-fâs′n), *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to untie.

Un-făth′om-a-ble, *a.* Not fathomable; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

Un-fā′vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support.

Syn. — Unpropitious; adverse; contrary; discouraging.

Un-fā′vor-a-bly, *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; unpropitiously; unkindly.

Un-feel′ing, *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible. **2.** Without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted.

Un-fĕt′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To loose from fetters; to unshackle. **2.** To free from restraint; to set at liberty.

Un-fĭl′ial (-fĭl′yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

Un-fĭn′ished (-fĭn′isht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete.

Un-fĭt′, *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper; unsuitable.

Un-fĭt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNFITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNFITTING.] **1.** To make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. **2.** To disqualify.

Un-fĭt′ly, *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably.

Un-fĭt′ness, *n.* Quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifications.

Syn. — Improper; unsuitable; unseasonable; untimely; inexpedient; incompetent.

Un-fix′, *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unhinge.

Un-fōld′, *v. t.* **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out. **2.** To open, as any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation. **3.** To release from a fold or pen.

Syn. — To display; disclose; reveal; declare; tell.

Un-fôrmed′, *p. a.* **1.** Having the form destroyed. **2.** Not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.

Unformed stars (*Astron.*), stars not grouped into any constellation.

Un-fôrt′u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; unhappy.

Un-fôrt′u-nate-ly, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner.

Un-fôrt′u-nate-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being unfortunate; ill fortune; failure of success.

Un-found′ed, *a.* **1.** Not founded; not built or established. **2.** Hence, having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.

Un-frē′quent, *a.* Not frequent; not happening often; infrequent.

Ŭn′fre-quĕnt′ed, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

Un-frē′quent-ly, *adv.* Not often; seldom; infrequently.

Un-frĭend′ed, *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.

Un-frĭend′li-ness, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; disfavor; unkindness.

Un-frĭend′ly, *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile. **2.** Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

Un-fruit′ful, *a.* **1.** Not producing fruit; barren. **2.** Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren. **3.** Not producing good effects or works. **4.** Unproductive; not fertile.

Un-fruit′ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness.

Un-fûrl′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNFURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNFURLING.] To loose from a furled state.

Syn. — To unfold; expand; open; spread.

Un-fûr'nish, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip. **2.** To leave naked.

Un-gāin'li-ness, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

Un-gāin'ly, *a.* [O. Eng. *ungain*, A.-S. *ungægne*, *ungengne*, of no effect, vain, from *un* and *genge*, strong, fr. *gangan*, to go.] Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

Un-ġĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable.

Un-ġĕn'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner.

Un-gīrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNGIRDED, or UNGIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNGIRDING.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

Un-glūe', *v. t.* To separate, as any thing that is glued or cemented.

Un-gŏd'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands.

Un-gŏd'ly, *a.* **1.** Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful. **2.** Polluted by sin or wickedness.

Un-gŏv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.

Un-gŏv'ern-a-bly, *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly.

Un-grāçe'fụl, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.

Un-grāçe'fụl-ly, *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

Un-grā'cioŭs, *a.* Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favored.

Un-grāte'fụl, *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

Un-grāte'fụl-ly, *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.

Ŭn'gual (ŭn'gwal), *a.* [From Lat. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof. **2.** Having a nail, claw, or hoof attached; — said of certain bones of the feet.

Ŭn'guent (ŭng'gwent), *n.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint.] A soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

Un-guĭc'u-lar, *a.* [N. Lat. *unguicularis*, from Lat. *unguiculus*, diminutive of *unguis*, a nail.] Of, or pertaining to, a claw or nail.

Un-guĭc'u-late, **Un-guĭc'u-lā'ted**, *a.* [N. Lat. *unguiculatus*, from Lat. *unguiculus*, diminutive of *unguis*, a nail or claw.] **1.** Having claws; clawed. **2.** (*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers.

Ŭn'gu-late, *a.* [Lat. *ungulatus*, from *ungula*, a hoof.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. **2.** Having hoofs.

Un-hăl'lōw, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

Un-hănd'i-ly, *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

Un-hănd'sŏme (-hăn'sum), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable. **2.** Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. **3.** Not generous or decorous; uncivil; unpolite.

Un-hănd'sŏme-ly (-hăn'sum-), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner; inelegantly; ungracefully; illiberally.

Un-hănd'y, *a.* **1.** Not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward. **2.** Not convenient.

Un-hăp'pi-ly, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.

Un-hăp'pi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

Un-hăp'py, *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky. **2.** In a degree miserable or wretched; not happy. **3.** Marked by infelicity.

Syn. — Distressed; evil; afflicted; calamitous; miserable; wretched.

Ŭn'har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious.

Un-här'ness, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of harness. **2.** To disarm; to divest of armor.

Un-hĕalth'fụl-ness, *n.* Quality of being unhealthy; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness.

Un-hĕalth'i-ly, *adv.* In an unhealthy or unsound manner.

Un-hĕalth'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being unhealthy; want of health. **2.** Unsoundness; want of vigor. **3.** Unfavorableness to health.

Un-hĕalth'y, *a.* **1.** Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor. **2.** Abounding with disease; unfavorable to the preservation of health. **3.** Insalubrious; unwholesome. **4.** Not indicating health or resulting from health; morbid.

Un-hĕard', *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.

Un-hĭnġe', *v. t.* **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace; to unfix, by violence. **3.** To render unstable or wavering.

Un-hĭtch', *v. t.* To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched.

Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being unholy; impiety.

Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.

Un-hôrse', *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

Un-hoụse', *v. t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.

Un-hoụs'ĕled (-houz'ld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

Un-hûrt', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.

Unicorn (1).

Ū'ni-côrn, *n.* [Lat. *unicornuus*, from *unicornis*, one-horned, having a single horn, from *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. **2.** An animal of some unknown kind, so called in the Scriptures. It was probably some species of wild ox.

Ū'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being; act of unifying, or state of being unified.

Ū'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *uniformis*, fr. *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree. **2.** Of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant. **3.** Consistent with itself at all times.

Ū'ni-fôrm, *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

Ū'ni-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times. **2.** Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement. **3.** Consistency; sameness. **4.** Similitude between the parts of a whole. **5.** Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

Ū'ni-fôrm'ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.

Ū'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNIFYING.] [Lat. *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.

Ŭn'im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; exempt from liability to accusation; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irreproachable; blameless.

Un-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake. **2.** Not having the mind or the passions engaged.

Un-ĭn'ter-rŭpt'ed, *a.* Not interrupted or broken; continuous.

Ūn'ion (yụn'yun), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, from *unus*, one.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; or state of being united or joined. **2.** Agreement; and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like; harmony. **3.** Something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body. **4.** The upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the *fly*.

☞ The *union* of the United States ensign is a blue field with white stars, denoting the union of the States, and, properly, equal in number to that of the States. The *union* of the British ensign is a like field bearing the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Union down, a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward.

Syn. — Unity; junction; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; combination; confederacy. — *Union* is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one. *Unity* is a state of simple *oneness*, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, &c., as *unity* of design, of affection, &c. Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a perfect *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.

Ūn'ion-ĭst, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union; *especially*, a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.

Ūn'ion-jăck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union, without the fly.

U-nĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth.

Ū'ni-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having only one foot.

U-nïque' (yu-neek'), *a.* [Fr. *unique*, Lat. *unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; single in kind or excellence.

U-nïque', *n.* Something unequaled or unparalleled.

Ū'ni-rā'di-ā'ted, *a.* [N. Lat. *uniradiatus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *radius*, a ray.] Having one ray.

Ū'ni-sē'ri-al, *a.* Having only one row or series.

Ū'ni-sŏn, *n.* [Low Lat. *unisonus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** (*Mus.*) An accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body.

Ū'ni-sŏn, *a.* **1.** Sounding alone. **2.** (*Mus.*) Sounded

U-nĭs'o-nançe, *n.* Accordance of sounds. [together.

U-nĭs'o-nant, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare*, to sound.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

U-nĭs'o-noŭs, *a.* Being in unison.

Ū'nit, *n.* [Lat. *unitum*, from *unitus*, p. p. of *unire*, to unite, from *unus*, one.] A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* [From Lat. *unitas*, unity.] **1.** One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. **2.** One opposed to dualism, in philosophy, science, and the like.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, Unitarians, or to their doctrines. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, a system of philosophy, science, and the like, which is opposed to dualism.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.

Ū'nit-a-ry, *a.* Of the nature of a unit; not double.

U-nīte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNITING.] [Lat. *unire, unitum*, from *unus*, one.] **1.** To put together or join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole; to cause to adhere. **2.** Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to associate.

Syn. — Add; join; annex; coalesce; attach; continue; connect. See ADD.

U-nīte', *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to be cemented or consolidated; to coalesce; to grow together. **2.** To join in an act; to act in concert.

U-nīt'ed-ly, *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

U-nīt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, unites.

Ū'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *unitas*, from *unus*, one.] **1.** State of being one; oneness. **2.** Conjunction; agreement; uniformity. **3.** (*Math.*) Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. **4.** (*Poet.* & *Rhet.*) One of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved; conformity in a composition to these principles.

☞ In the Greek drama, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed 24 hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.

5. (*Fine Arts* & *Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as to constitute a kind of symmetry of style and character. **6.** (*Law.*) The peculiar characteristic of an estate held by several, or joint-tenancy.

Syn. — Union; oneness; junction; concord; harmony. See UNION.

Ū'ni-vălve, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail.

Ū'ni-vălve, } *n.* [From Lat. *unus*, one, and *valva*, a
Ū'ni-vălved, } valve.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

Ū'ni-vălv'u-lar, *a.* Having one valve only.

Ū'ni-vĕrs'al, *a.* **1.** Extending to, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited. **2.** Constituting or considered as a whole; total; whole. **3.** Comprising particulars, or all the particulars.

Syn. — General; all; whole; total. See GENERAL.

Ū'ni-vĕrs'al, *n.* (*Logic.*) (*a.*) A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to, or predicable of, each individual or species contained under it. (*b.*) A universal proposition, or one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote.

Ū'ni-vĕrs'al-ĭşm, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

Ū'ni-vĕrs'al-ĭst, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

Ū'ni-ver-săl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension or application.

Ū'ni-vĕrs'al-ly, *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception.

Ū'ni-vĕrse, *n.* [Lat. *universum*, fr. *universus*, universal, fr. *unus*, one, and *vertere, versum*, to turn, i. e., turned into one, combined into one whole.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world.

Ū'ni-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *universitas*, all together, the whole, the universe, a society, corporation, fr. *universus*, all together, universal.] A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

U-nĭv'o-cal, *a.* [Lat. *univocus*, from *unus*, one, and *vox, vocis*, a voice, word.] **1.** Having one meaning only. **2.** Having unison of sound, as the octave in music, and its replicates.

U-nĭv'o-cal, *n.* (*Aristotelian Logic.*) **1.** A generic term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces. **2.** A word having but one meaning.

U-nĭv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one term; in one sense.

Un-joint', *v. t.* To disjoint.

Un-joint'ed, *p. a.* Having no joint or articulation.

Un-jŭst', *a.* **1.** Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not animated or controlled by justice. **2.** Contrary to justice and right; wrong-

Un-jŭst'ly, *adv.* In an unjust manner. [ful.

Un-kĭnd', *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; cruel; harsh.

Un-kĭnd'li-ness, *n.* The quality of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavorableness.

Un-kĭnd'ly, *a.* **1.** Not kind; unkind. **2.** Unnatural; contrary to nature. **3.** Unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kĭnd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly. **2.** Unnaturally.

Un-kĭnd'ness, *n.* Quality of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; disfavor.

Un-knĭt' (un-nĭt', 109), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNKNIT, or UNKNITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNKNITTING.] To separate, as threads that are knit; to open; to loose, as work that is knit or knotted.

Un-lāçe', *v. t.* **1.** To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes. **2.** To loose the dress of. **3.** (*Naut.*) To loose and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel.

Un-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNLADED; *p. p.* UNLADED, or UNLADEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLADING.] **1.** To unload; to take out the cargo of. **2.** To remove, as a load or burden; to discharge. [or tied down.

Un-lăsh', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To loose, as that which is lashed

Un-lătch', *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

Un-lạw'fụl, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.

Un-lạw'fụl-ly, *adv.* In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.

Un-lạw'fụl-ness, *n.* Contrariety to law; illegality.

Un-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLAYING.] (*Naut.*) To untwist.

Un-lĕarn'ed, *a.* **1.** Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. **2.** Not gained by study; not known. **3.** Not suitable to a learned man.

Un-lĕss', *conj.* [Prefix *un* and *less*. Cf. O. Eng. *lesse than* and Fr. *à moins que . . . ne*.] Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows; if not; supposing that not.

Syn. — Except. — *Except* and *unless* were formerly confounded, as, "I will not let thee go *except* thou bless me." In present usage, *except* has always reference to some general fact, rule, &c., of which the speaker goes on to state an "exception," as, "none can enter *except* by permission." *Unless* has reference to some *result* as affected by our *taking away* or *setting aside* some specified thing, as, "*Unless* we eat, we shall die:" that is, if we take away the fact or supposition of our eating, the certain result is death.

Un-līke', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

Un-līke'ly, *a.* **1.** Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected. **2.** Likely to fail; unpromising.

Un-līke'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner; improbably.

Un-līke'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
Un-līm'ber, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To detach the limber from.
Un-līm'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. **2.** Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions. **3.** Unconfined; not restrained.
Un-lōad', *v. t.* **1.** To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden. **2.** Hence, to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.
Un-lŏck', *v. t.* **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To open, in general; to lay open.
Un-lōōse', *v. t.* To make loose.
Un-lōōse', *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union.
Un-lōōs'en, *v. t.* To loosen; to unloose.

☞ The words *unloose* and *unloosen* are not necessary, the idea being expressed by *loose* and *loosen*.

Un-lōve'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unlovely; want of loveliness; unamiableness.
Un-lōve'ly (-lŭv'lȳ), *a.* Not lovely; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing. [nately.
Un-lŭck'i-ly, *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unfortu-
Un-lŭck'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unlucky.
Un-lŭck'y, *a.* **1.** Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; unhappy. **2.** Ill-omened; inauspicious. **3.** Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. [*Colloq.*]
Un-māke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNMADE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNMAKING.] To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate.
Un-măl'le-a-ble, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
Un-măn', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNMANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNMANNING.] **1.** To emasculate; to deprive of virility. **2.** To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten; to deject. **3.** To deprive of men.
Un-măn'ly, *a.* **1.** Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. **2.** Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
Un-măn'ner-ly, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; ill bred; rude in behavior.
Un-mâsk', *v. t.* To strip of a mask, or of any disguise; to lay open; to expose.
Un-mēan'ing, *a.* **1.** Not meaning; destitute of meaning or signification. **2.** Inexpressive; not indicating intelligence.
Un-mĕr'çi-ful, *a.* **1.** Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman. **2.** Unconscionable; exorbitant. [*Colloq.*]
Un-mĕr'çi-ful-ly, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.
Un-mĕr'çi-ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being unmerciful; want of mercy; cruelty.
Ŭn'mis-tāk'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident; pronounced; distinct.
Un-mōōr', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. (*b.*) To loose from anchorage.
Un-mŭf'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To take a covering from, as the face. **2.** To remove the muffling of, as a drum.
Un-mŭz'zle, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.
Un-năt'u-ral (109), *a.* **1.** Not natural; not in conformity to nature; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. **2.** Acting without the natural affections.

Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.

Un-năt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.
Un-nĕç'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly.
Un-nĕç'es-sa-ri-ness, *n.* State of being unnecessary; needlessness.
Un-nĕç'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; needless.
Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.
Un-nĕrve' (109), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.
Un-ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs, *a.* **1.** Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest; unassuming. **2.** Not glaring; not showy.
Un-păck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.
Un-păl'at-a-ble, *a.* Not palatable; offensive to the taste; nauseous.
Un-păr'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.
Un-păr'lĭa-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament. **2.** Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
Un-pĭn', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten, as what is held together by pins.
Un-plĕaş'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing.
Un-plĕaş'ant-ly, *adv.* In an unpleasant manner.
Un-plĕaş'ant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.
Un-pŏp'u-lar, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; disliked by the people and community.
Un-pŏp'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being unpopular.
Un-prĕç'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example; novel; new.
Un-prĕç'e-dent-ed-ly, *adv.* In an unprecedented manner; without precedent.
Un-prĕj'u-dĭçed, *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial. **2.** Not warped by prejudice.
Ŭn'pre-tĕnd'ing, *a.* Not pretending; making no pretense; not claiming distinction; modest.
Ŭn'pre-tĕnd'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unpretending manner; without pretension; modestly.
Un-prĭn'çi-pled, *a.* **1.** Not having settled principles. **2.** Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
Ŭn'pro-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* **1.** Not productive; barren. **2.** Not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor. **3.** Not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital. **4.** Not efficient; not producing any effect.
Un-prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, improvement, or advantage; useless.
Un-prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without gain; without any good effect or advantage.
Un-prŏm'is-ing, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, or the like. [with success; unfortunate.
Un-prŏs'per-oŭs, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended
Un-qual'i-fīed (-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* **1.** Not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. **2.** Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. **3.** Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not questionable; not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unquestionable manner; without doubt; indubitably; questionless.
Un-quī'et, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed.
Un-quī'et-ness, *n.* State, condition, or quality of being unquiet; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness.
Un-răv'el (-răv'l), *v. t.* **1.** To disentangle; to disengage or separate, as threads that are knit. **2.** Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve. **3.** To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder; to confuse.
Un-rĕad'y, *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; awkward; clumsy. [ance only.
Un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appear-
Un-rēa'şon-a-ble (-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. **2.** Immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
Un-rēa'şon-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.
Un-rēa'şon-a-bly, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner.
Ŭn're-lī'a-ble, *a.* Not reliable; not to be depended upon; not trustworthy. See RELIABLE.
Ŭn're-mĭt'ting, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; persevering.
Ŭn're-şĕrved', *a.* **1.** Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted. **2.** Not limited or restrained; not withheld in part; full; entire. **3.** Concealing or withholding nothing; free; open; frank. [easiness.
Un-rĕst', *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness; un-
Un-rĭd'dle, *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain.
Un-rīght'eoŭs (-rī'chus), *a.* **1.** Not righteous; not just; evil; wicked. **2.** Contrary to law and equity; unjust.
Un-rīght'eoŭs-ness (-rī'chus-), *n.* Quality of being unrighteous; injustice; wickedness.
Un-rĭp', *v. t.* To rip.

☞ The prefix in this word is superfluous, as *unrip* signifies simply to *rip*.

Un-rīpe', *a.* **1.** Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection. **2.** Not seasonable; not yet proper. **3.** Not prepared; not completed.

Un-rōll', *v. t.* **1.** To open, as what is rolled or convolved. **2.** To display; to lay open.

Un-rŭf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; peaceful; quiet.

Un-ru'ly, *a.* **1.** Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; disposed to violate law. **2.** Apt to break over fences and escape from inclosures.

Syn.—Ungovernable; licentious; turbulent; refractory.

Un-săd'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

Un-sāfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to peril; dangerous; perilous; hazardous.

Un-sā'vor-y, *a.* **1.** Not savory; having no savor; tasteless; insipid. **2.** Disagreeable to the taste or smell; offensive; disgusting.

Un-sāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSAYING.] To recant or recall, as what has been said; to retract; to take back again.

Un-screw' (-skrų'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

Un-sęrų'pu-loŭs, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled; unrestrained; ruthless.

Un-sēal', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.

Un-sēarch'a-ble, *a.* Not searchable; impenetrable by searching or exploring; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

Un-sēa'sŏn-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely. **2.** Beyond the usual time; late. **3.** Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit. **4.** Not suited to the time of the year.

Un-sēa'sŏn-a-bly, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time. [seat.

Un-sēat', *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to deprive of a

Un-sēa'wor-thy (-wûr-thy), *a.* Not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea-voyage.

Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

Un-seem'ly, *adv.* In an unseemly or unbecoming manner; indecently.

Un-seen', *a.* Not seen; not discovered, invisible; not discoverable.

Un-sĕt'tle (-sĕt/tl), *v. t.* To move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unfix.

Syn.—To disconcert; discompose; displace; remove; confuse; disorder.

Un-sĕt'tle, *v. i.* To become unfixed.

Un-shăck'le (-shăk'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint; to unfetter.

Un-shēathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword; hence, to *unsheathe* the sword sometimes signifies to commence or make war.

Un-shĭp', *v. t.* **1.** To take out of a ship or other watercraft. **2.** To remove, as any part or implement, from the place in a ship or post where it is fixed or fitted.

Un-sīght'ly (-sīt/lў), *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

Un-skĭll'fųl, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; awkward; bungling; clumsy.

Un-skĭll'fųl-ness, *n.* Quality of being unskillful; awkwardness; clumsiness.

Un-sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (-sō'sha-), *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable; unsociableness.

Un-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved. [edly.

Un-sō'cia-bly, *adv.* In an unsociable manner; reserv-

Un-sound', *a.* **1.** Not sound; wanting any thing essential; deficient; defective **2.** Infirm; sickly. **3.** Not orthodox; defective. **4.** Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; deceitful. **5.** Not close; not compact. **6.** Not sincere; not faithful. **7.** Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical. **8.** Not strong. **9.** Not fast; not calm. **10.** Not well established; defective; questionable.

Un-sound'ly, *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Un-sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unsound; defectiveness.

Un-spâr'ing, *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.

Un-spēak'a-ble, *a.* Not speakable; incapable of being uttered or adequately described.

Syn.—Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable.

Un-spēak'a-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

Un-spŏt'ted, *a.* **1.** Not spotted; free from spot. **2.** *Especially*, free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.

Un-stĕad'i-ly, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.

Un-stĕad'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unsteady; unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness.

Un-stĕad'y, *a.* Not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.

Un-stŏck', *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of a stock; to remove the stock from. **2.** To remove from the stocks, as a ship.

Un-stŏp', *v. t.* **1.** To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask. **2.** To free from any obstruction; to open.

Un-strĭng', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSTRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSTRINGING.] **1.** To deprive of strings. **2.** To relax the tension of; to loosen. **3.** To take from a string.

Ŭn'sue-çĕss'fųl, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure; unhappy.

Un-sūit'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not suitable; not adapted; unfit. **2.** Unbecoming; improper.

Un-sūit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously.

Ŭn-sweâr', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* UNSWORE; *p. p.* UNSWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSWEARING.] To recant or recall, as an oath; to recall after having sworn.

Un-tăn'gle (-tăng/gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle.

Un-tēach', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNTAUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNTEACHING.] To cause to forget, or lose from memory, as what has been taught.

Un-thĭnk'ing, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

Un-thrĕad', *v. t.* **1.** To draw or take out a thread from. **2.** To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments or threads of.

Un-tīe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNTYING.] **1.** To loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot. **2.** To free from any fastening; to let loose; to unbind. **3.** To loosen from coils or convolution. **4.** To free from hindrance or obstruction. **5.** To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

Un-tĭl', *prep.* [Goth. *und*, *untê*, Icel. *uns*, *unz*, *unst*, A.-S. *odh*, *ôdh*, O. H. Ger. *unz*, *unzi*, *unzan*, to, unto, till, until, and Eng. *till*.] To; till; as far as; — in respect to time.

Un-tĭl', *conj.* As far as; to the point that; to the place or degree that; *especially*, up to the time that; till.

Un-tīme'ly, *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time; premature; unseasonable.

Un-tīme'ly, *adv.* Before the natural or usual time; prematurely; unseasonably.

Ŭn'tǫ, *prep.* [Goth. *untê*, O. Sax. *unti*, to till, and Eng. *to*. See UNTIL.] To; — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style. See TO.

Un-tōld', *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed. **2.** Not numbered or counted.

Un-tō'ward *a.* **1.** Froward; perverse; refractory. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

Ŭn-tō'ward-ly *adv.* In an untoward manner; perversely; ungainly.

Un-tō'ward-ly *a.* Perverse; froward; awkward; untoward.

Un-tō'ward-ness *n.* State or quality of being untoward; frowardness; perverseness; awkwardness.

Un-trăv'eled, *a.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. **2.** Having never seen foreign countries; not having gained experience by travel.

Un-trųe', *a.* **1.** Not true; false; contrary to the fact. **2.** Not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling duties; false; disloyal.

Un-trų'ly, *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely; not according to reality.

Un-truth', *n.* **1.** The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity; treachery; want of fidelity. **2.** That which is untrue; a false assertion.

Syn.—Lie; falsehood. See LIE.

Un-twīne', *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle; to separate, as that which winds or clasps.

Un-twĭst′, *v. t.* or *i.* **1.** To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back that which is twisted, or as that which is twisted. **2.** To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.

Un-ū′ṣu-al (-yŭ′zhŭ-al), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

Un-ū′ṣu-al-ly (-yŭ′zhŭ-), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely.

Un-ŭt′ter-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.

Un-vāil′, *v. t.* To remove a vail from.

Un-văl′ūed, *a.* **1.** Not valued; without value; having no value. **2.** Invaluable. [*Obs.*]

Un-vär′nished (-vär′nisht), *a.* **1.** Not overlaid with varnish. **2.** Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.

Un-veil′, *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view.

Un-wā′ri-ly (89), *adv.* In an unwary or careless manner; heedlessly.

Un-wā′ri-ness, *n.* Carelessness; heedlessness.

Un-wȧrped′ (-wôrpt′), *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial.

Un-wȧr′rant-a-ble (-wŏr′rant-), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.

Un-wȧr′rant-a-bly, *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; improperly; unjustly.

Un-wā′ry (89), *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.

Un-wēa′ried (89), *a.* Not wearied; not fatigued or tired; persistent; not tiring or wearying; indefatigable.

Un-wēave′, *v. t.* To unfold; to undo, as what has been woven.

Un-wĕll′, *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** Ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruant.

Un-whōle′sŏme (-hōl′sum), *a.* **1.** Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious. **2.** Pernicious; injudicious.

Un-whōle′sŏme-ness (-hōl′sum-), *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity.

Un-wiēld′y, *a.* Not wieldy; movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. [luctant.

Un-wĭll′ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; re-

Un-wĭll′ing-ly, *adv.* In an unwilling manner; not cheerfully; reluctantly.

Un-wĭll′ing-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.

Un-wīnd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNWOUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNWINDING.] **1.** To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved. **2.** To disentangle.

Un-wīnd′ *v. i.* To be or become unwound; to be capable of being unwound.

Un-wīṣe′, *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish.

Un-wīṣe′ly, *adv.* In an unwise manner; not wisely.

Un-wĭt′ting-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

Un-wȯnt′ed (-wŭnt′-), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare.

Un-wȯnt′ed-ly (-wŭnt′ed-), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

Un-wȯnt′ed-ness (-wŭnt′ed-), *n.* Quality of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness; rarity.

Un-wor′thi-ly (-wûr′thĭ-), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.

Un-wor′thi-ness (-wûr′thĭ-), *n.* The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

Un-wor′thy (-wûr′thy), *a.* **1.** Not worthy; undeserving; wanting merit. **2.** Having no worth or value; worthless; ill; base. **3.** Unbecoming; discreditable; not becoming or suiting. [wrapped or folded.

Un-wrăp′ (-răp′), *v. t.* To open or undo, as what is

Un-wrēathe′ (-reeth′), *v. t.* To untwist or untwine; to untwist or undo, as any thing wreathed.

Un-wrĭt′ten (-rĭt′tn), *a.* **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal. **2.** Containing no writing; blank.

Un-yiēld′ing, *a.* Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

Un-yōke′, *v. t.* **1.** To loose or free from a yoke. **2.** To part; to disjoin; to disconnect.

Ŭp, *adv.* [A.-S. *up*, *upp*, *uppe*, Icel. *upp*, Goth. *iup*.] **1.** Aloft; on high; toward a higher place; in a higher position; above. **2.** Hence, in many derived uses; as, (*a.*) From a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively; — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied. (*b.*) In a higher place or position, literally or figuratively; — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, and the like. (*c.*) To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with*. (*d.*) To or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite.

The time is up, the allotted time is past; the appointed moment is come. — *To blow up*, (*a.*) To inflate; to distend. (*b.*) To destroy by an explosion from beneath. (*c.*) To reprove angrily; to scold. [*Colloq. and low.*] — *To come up with*, to reach in following; to overtake. — *To draw up*, to arrange in due order; to put in proper form. — *To grow up*, to grow to maturity. — *Up to snuff*, experienced; alert and knowing. [*Colloq.*] — *Up and down*, from one place, state, or position, to another; backward and forward.

Ŭp, *n.* The state of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, and the like.

Ups and downs, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. [*Colloq.*]

Ŭp, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of.

Up sound (*Naut.*), from the sea. — *Up stream*, from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream. — *Up the country*, in a direction toward the head of a stream or river.

Ū′pas, *n.* [Malay. *pûhn-ûpas*, from *pûhn*, a tree, and *ûpas*, poison.] (*Bot.*) A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious.

Up-bēâr′, *v. t.* [*imp.* UPBORE; *p. p.* UPBORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPBEARING.] To bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain.

Up-brāid′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPBRAIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPBRAIDING.] [A.-S. *upgebredan*, *upgebregdan*, to upbraid, reproach, from *up*, up, and *gebredan*, *gebregdan*, *bredan*, *bregdan*, to braid, twist.] **1.** To charge with something wrong or disgraceful. **2.** To reprove severely; to bring reproach on; to chide.

Syn. — To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

Up-brāid′er, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves. [up.

Up-hēav′al, *n.* Act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting

Up-hēave′, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Up-hĕld′, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *uphold*. See UPHOLD.

Ŭp′hĭll, *a.* **1.** Ascending; going up. **2.** Attended with labor; difficult.

Up-hōld′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPHELD (UPHOLDEN, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPHOLDING.] **1.** To hold up; to lift on high; to elevate. **2.** To support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain. **3.** To give moral support to; to countenance.

Up-hōld′er, *n.* One who, or that which, upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.

Up-hōl′ster, *v. t.* To supply with curtains, &c., as a window; to cover anew and repair, as furniture.

Up-hōl′ster-er (20), *n.* [A corruption of *upholder*, and formerly also written *upholster*, *upholdster*, *upholderer*.] One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like. [sterers.

Up-hōl′ster-y (20), *n.* Furniture supplied by upholUp′land, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills.

Ŭp′land, *a.* **1.** High in situation; being on upland. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, uplands.

Up-lĭft′, *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

Ŭp′mōst, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Up-ŏn′, *prep.* [From *up* and *on*; A.-S. *uppan*, *uppon*.] On; — used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable.

Ŭp′per, *a.*; *comp.* of *up*. [O. H. Ger. *obaro*, *oboro*, *obero*, *oparôro*, A.-S. *ufor*, higher, from *ufa*, above.] Further up, literally or figuratively; higher in situation, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior.

Upper case, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, used to hold capitals, small capitals, and references. — *Upper ten thousand*, the ten thousand highest in wealth or position; the upper class; the aristocracy; — often abbreviated to *upper ten*. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

Ŭp′per-hănd′, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

Ŭp′per-lĕath′er, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; — often colloquially abbreviated to *upper*.

Ŭp′per-mōst, *a.* [*superl.* of *up*, or *upper*.] Further up; upmost; highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like; supreme.

Ŭp′pish, *a.* [From *up*.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. [*Colloq.*]

Up-rāīse′, *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.
Up-rēar′, *v. t.* To rear; to raise.
Ŭp′rīght (ŭp′rīt), *a.* **1.** In an erect position or posture; pointing directly upward; perpendicular. **2.** Adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; honest; just. **3.** Conformable to moral rectitude.
Ŭp′rīght (ŭp′rīt), *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular.
Ŭp′rīght-ly (ŭp′rīt-), *adv.* In an upright manner; perpendicularly.
Ŭp′rīght-ness (ŭp′rīt-), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being upright; perpendicular erection; erectness. **2.** Integrity in principle or practice; honesty.
Up-rīse′, *v. i.* [*imp.* UPROSE; *p. p.* UPRISEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPRISING.] To rise up; to get up; to rise.
Ŭp′rōar, *n.* [D. *uproer*, O. Ger. *uffruor*, N. H. Ger. *aufruhr*, from *op*, *upp*, *auf*, up, and D. *roeren*, Icel. *hröra*, N. H. Ger. *rühren*, O. H. Ger. *rôrjan*, *hruorjan*, A.-S. *hrêran*, to stir, agitate.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.
Up-rōar′i-oŭs, *a.* Making, or accompanied by, a great uproar, or noise and tumult.
Up-rōōt′, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate. [awake.
Up-rouse′, *v. t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; to
Up-sĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPSETTING.] **1.** To set up; to put upright. **2.** To overturn, overthrow, or overset.
Ŭp′set, *n.* An overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage.
Ŭp′shŏt, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.
Ŭp′sīde, *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost.
Upside down, with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.
Up-stärt′, *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly.
Ŭp′stärt, *n.* **1.** Something that starts or springs up suddenly. **2.** One suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honor; a parvenu.
Up-tûrn′, *v. t.* To turn up; to direct upward; to throw up.
Ŭp′ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
Ŭp′ward, } *adv.* **1.** In a direction from lower to
Ŭp′wards, } higher; toward a higher place; toward the source or origin. **2.** In the upper parts; above. **3.** Yet more; indefinitely.
U-rā′ni-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, in mythology, the son of Erebos and Gaia, and father of Saturn; or from *Uranus*, the planet.] (*Min.*) A metal of a reddish-brown color, commonly obtained in a crystalline form.
Ū′ra-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία, from οὐρανός, heaven, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of the heavens, and the heavenly bodies; uranology.
Ū′ra-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies.
Ū′ra-nŭs, *n.* [Lat. *Uranus*, Gr. Οὐρανός, the father of Saturn.] (*Astron.*) One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.
Ûr′ban, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, a city.] Of, or belonging to, a city.
Ur-bāne′, *a.* [See *supra*.] Courteous in manners; polite; courteous; refined.
Ur-băn′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being urbane; civility or courtesy of manners.
Syn. — Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.
Ûr′chin, *n.* [O. Eng. *urchone*, *hirchen*, Fr. *hérisson*, O. Fr. *eriçon*, *ireçon*, from Lat. *ericius*, equiv. to *erinaceus*.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. **3.** A child; a pert or rough little fellow. [*Jocose*.]
U-rē′ter, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρητήρ, same as οὐρήθρα, the passage of the urine, but also the urinary duct, from οὐρεῖν, to make water, from οὖρον, urine.] (*Anat.*) One of the excretory ducts of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
U-rē′thrà, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρήθρα, from οὐρεῖν, to make water.] (*Anat.*) The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.
U-rē′thral, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.
Ûrġe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* URGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* URGING.] [Lat. *urgere*, *urguere*.] **1.** To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to force onward. **2.** To ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity. **3.** To press hard upon; to follow closely. **4.** To present in an urgent manner; to press upon attention. **5.** To treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with.
Syn. — To animate; incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.
Ûr′ġen-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation. **2.** Pressure of necessity.
Ûr′ġent, *a.* [Lat. *urgens*, p. pr. of *urgere*. See URGE.] Urging; pressing; besetting; plying with importunity; instantly important.
Ûr′ġent-ly, *adv.* In an urgent manner; pressingly.
Ûr′ġer, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.
Ū′rĭm, *n.* [Heb. *urîm*, pl. of *ûr*, flame, fire, *ôr*, light, and *thummîm*, pl. of *thôm*, perfection, innocence.] A part of the breastplate of the high-priest among the ancient Jews, in connection with which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions. Its nature is not distinctly understood.
Ū′rin-al, *n.* [Lat. *urinal*, from *urina*, urine.] **1.** A vessel for containing urine. **2.** A convenience, either public or private, for urinating purposes.
Ū′rin-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, urine. **2.** Resembling, or of the nature of, urine.
Ū′rin-āte, *v. i.* To discharge urine; to make water.
Ū′rin-ā′tĭve, *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.
Ū′rin-ā′tor, *n.* [Lat., from *urinari*, to plunge under water, to dive.] One who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls; a diver.
Ū′rĭne, *n.* [Lat. *urina*, Gr. οὖρον, allied to Ger. *harn*, urine, and Skr. *vâri*, water.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.
Ū′rin-ōse′, } *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its
Ū′rin-oŭs, } qualities; having the character of urine.
Ûrn, *n.* [Lat. *urna*.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes.
Ûrn, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.
Ûr′sà, *n.* [Lat. *ursa*, a she-bear; also, as a constellation, f. of *ursus*, a bear.] A bear.
Ursa Major (*Astron.*), the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. — *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star.
Ûr′si-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bear.
Ûr′sĭne, *a.* [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus*, a bear.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.
Ûr′su-lĭne, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of an order of nuns, so called from St. *Ursula*, under whose protection it was placed.
Ŭs, *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *ûs*, *ûsic*, Icel. *oss*, Goth. *uns*, *unsis*.] The objective case of *we*. See I and WE.
Ūs′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being used.
Ūs′aġe, *n.* [L. Lat. *usagium*, *usaticum*, from Lat. *usus*, use, usage, fr. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or thing. **2.** Long-continued practice; habitual use; method. **3.** Customary use, as of a word in a particular sense or signification, or the signification itself.
Ūs′ançe, *n.* [See USE, *v. t.*] (*Com.*) The time which, by usage or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange.
Ūse, *n.* [Lat. *usus*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of employing any thing, or of applying it to one's service; application; employment; conversion to an act or purpose. **2.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity. **3.** Advantage derived; usefulness; utility. **4.** Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom. **5.** (*Law.*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements.
Syn. — Custom. — *Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same act either by one or many; *usage* belongs to the great body of a people, and implies a use or practice which is so fully established as to have decisive authority. Hence we speak of *usage* (not *custom*) as the law of language.
Ūse (yūz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USING.] [From Lat. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to put to a purpose. **2.** To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat. **3.** To practice customarily. **4.** To accustom; to habituate.
Syn. — Employ. — We *use* a thing, or *make use* of it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service. We *employ* it when we turn that service into a particular channel. We *use* words to express our general meaning; we *employ* certain technical terms in reference to a given subject. To *make use of* implies a kind of passive agency; as, to *make use of* a pen; and hence there is often a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "*making use* of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had *used* him as a tool; while *employ* has no such sense. A confidential

friend is *employed* to negotiate; an inferior agent is *made use of* to carry on an intrigue.

Ūse, *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; to practice customarily.

Ūse'fụl, *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; beneficial; profitable.

Ūse'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably.

Ūse'fụl-ness, *n.* State or quality of being useful; conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end.

Syn. — Utility; serviceableness; value; advantage; profit. See UTILITY.

Ūse'less, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose.

Syn. — Fruitless; ineffectual. — We speak of an attempt, &c., as *useless* (not capable of being used to effect) when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success; as, it is *useless* to contend against the decisions of Providence. We speak of it as *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance or calamity arising to frustrate it; as, the design was rendered *fruitless* by the death of its projector. It is *useless* to attempt any thing without adequate means; and even when we do possess them, our efforts are often *fruitless*. *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character; as, after several *ineffectual* efforts, I at last succeeded.

Ūse'less-ly, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

Ūse'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being useless; unserviceableness.

Ūs'er, *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

Ush'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, *oissier*, *hussier*, *huissier*, from *us*, *uis*, *ois*, *hus*, *huis*, *hues*, *huix*, *wuis*, a door.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. **2.** An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

Ush'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USHERING.] To introduce, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun.

Ŭs'que-bạugh (ŭs'kwe-baw), *n.* [Ir. *uisge beatha*, i. e., water of life, from *uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life.] **1.** A kind of whiskey made in Ireland and Scotland. **2.** A liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices.

Ŭst'ion (ŭst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *ustio*, from *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

Ūs'u-al (yụ'zhụ-), *a.* [Lat. *usualis*, from *usus*, use.] In use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; frequent.

Ūs'u-al-ly (yụ'zhụ-al-), *adv.* In the usual manner; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

Ū'su-căp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *usucapio*, fr. *usucapere*, *usucaptum*, to acquire by long use, from *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use, and *capere*, to take.] (*Civil Law.*) Acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

Ū'su-frŭct, *n.* [Lat. *usufructus*, *ususfructus*, *usus et fructus*, from *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] (*Law.*) The right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

Ū'su-frŭct'u-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *usufructuarius*.] A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it.

Ū'su-frŭct'u-a-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct.

Ū'sū-rer (yụ'zhụ-), *n.* **1.** A person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

U-sū'ri-oŭs (-zhụ'rĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *usurarius*.] **1.** Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. **2.** Partaking of, or containing, usury.

U-sûrp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USURPED (yụ-zûrpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USURPING.] [Lat. *usurpare*, contr. from Lat. *usurapere*, i. e., to seize to one's own use, from *usus*, use, and *rapere*, to seize.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.

Syn. — To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

Ū'sur-pā'tion, *n.* Act of usurping, or of seizing, or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right.

U-sûrp'er, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes or occupies power or property without right.

Ū'su-ry (yụ'zhụ-), *n.* [Lat. *usura*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Interest. [*Obs.*] **2.** Practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*] **3.** Illegal interest; exorbitant interest.

U-tĕn'sil (113), *n.* [Lat. *ustensile*, from *ustensilis*, fit for use, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] An instrument; an implement; *especially*, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

Ū'ter-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the womb; belonging to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Ū'te-rŭs, *n.* [Lat. *uterus*.] (*Anat.*) The womb.

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an (89), *a.* [From Lat. *utilitas*, utility.] Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. **2.** The doctrine that virtue is founded in utility. **3.** The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness.

U-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful.] State or quality of being useful; production of good.

Syn. — Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; avail; service. — *Usefulness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *utility* is Latin; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the *concrete*, while the latter is employed more in a *general* and *abstract* sense. Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented; of the *utility* of an institution, and the *usefulness* of an individual. So *beauty* and *utility* (not *usefulness*) are brought into comparison. Still, the words are, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Ū'til-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

Ū'til-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UTILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UTILIZING.] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use.

Ŭt'mōst, *a.* [A.-S. *ûtemôst*, *ûtemest*, from *ûte*, *ût*, out, outward, and *mæst*, *mest*, most.] **1.** Situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Being in the greatest or highest degree.

Ŭt'mōst, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

U-tō'pi-ȧ, *n.* [From Gr. οὐ, not, and τόπος, a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like. **2.** Hence, a place or state of ideal perfection.

U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Utopia; hence, ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

U-tō'pi-an-ĭsm, *n.* Quality or practice of any utopian person or scheme; a chimerical scheme.

Ū'tri-cle, *n.* [Lat. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag, or bottle made of an animal's hide.] **1.** A little bag or bladder; a little cell, as the air-cell of a fucus or seaweed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, or animal, or plant.

Ŭt'ter, *a.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* UTTERMOST, or UTMOST.] [A.-S. *ûtter*, *ûter*, exterior, from *ût*, *ûte*, out, compar. *ûtôr*.] **1.** Situated on the outside, or remote from the center; outer. [*Obs.*] **2.** Complete; perfect; total; final. **3.** Peremptory; absolute. **4.** Perfect; mere; entire; quite.

Ŭt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UTTERING.] [From *utter*, supra.] **1.** To put in circulation, as money; to put off, as currency; to cause to pass in trade. **2.** To give expression to; to disclose; to publish; to speak.

Syn. — To deliver; give forth; liberate; discharge; pronounce. See DELIVER.

Ŭt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

Ŭt'ter-ançe, *n.* Act of uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression.

Ŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who utters.

Ŭt'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

Ŭt'ter-mōst, *a.* Extreme; utmost; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

Ŭt'ter-mōst, *n.* Utmost; highest degree of measure; extremest thing or degree possible.

Ū've-oŭs, *a.* [N. Lat. *uveus*, from Lat. *uva*, a bunch or cluster of grapes, a grape.] Resembling a grape.

Ū'vu-la, *n.* [N. Lat., dim. of Lat. *uva*, a grape.] (*Anat.*) The fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.

Ux-ŏr'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *uxor*, wife, and *cædere*, to kill.]

1. The murder of a wife by her husband. **2.** One who murders his wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being uxorious; excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V (vē), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound, as heard in *vain*, *eve*. Its form is only a variety of the character by which the vowel U is denoted, the latter being in its origin the cursive character employed with soft materials, while V is better adapted for engraving on stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See W. See also *Prin. of Pron.*, § 101.

Vā'can-çy, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vacant; emptiness; hence, freedom from employment; leisure; idleness. **2.** That which is vacant; as, (*a.*) Empty space; vacuity. (*b.*) A space between bodies or things; chasm; gap. (*c.*) Unemployed time; interval of leisure. (*d.*) A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office.

Vā'cant, *a.* [Lat. *vacans*, p. pr. of *vacare*, to be empty; to be free from labor.] **1.** Deprived of contents; empty; not filled. **2.** Hence, unengaged with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied. **3.** Not filled or occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer. **4.** Not occupied with study or reflection. **5.** (*Law.*) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier.

Syn.—Empty; void; devoid; free; unincumbered; uncrowded; idle.—A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it; as, an *empty* room, or an *empty* noddle. *Vacant* adds the idea of a thing's having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied; as, a *vacant* seat at the table; a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* hours, &c. When we speak of a *vacant* look or a *vacant* mind, we imply that the thought naturally to be expected has *vacated* its proper place or office.

Vā'cant-ly, *adv.* In a vacant manner.

Vā'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACATING.] [Lat. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty.] **1.** To make vacant; to leave empty. **2.** To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity.

Va-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vacatio*, a being free from a duty, a service, &c., from *vacare*. See *supra*.] **1.** The act of vacating, making void, or of no force. **2.** Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; intermission; rest; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm. (*b.*) The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. (*c.*) The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

Văc'çi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACCINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACCINATING.] [From Lat. *vaccinus*, belonging to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox or kine-pox, by means of a virus, taken either directly or indirectly from cows.

Văc'çi-nā'tion, *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or of inoculating persons with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Văc'çi-nā'tor, *n.* One who inoculates with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Văc'çine (văk'sĭn *or* văk'sīn), *a.* [Lat. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.

Văc'çi-nĭst, *n.* A vaccinator; one skilled in vaccination.

Văç'il-lant, *a.* [Lat. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

Văç'il-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACILLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACILLATING.] [Lat. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*.] **1.** To move one way and the other; to reel. **2.** To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant.

Syn.—To fluctuate; waver; stagger. See FLUCTUATE.

Văç'il-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of vacillating; a wavering; a reeling or staggering. **2.** Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; inconstancy.

Văc'u-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum [in nature.

Va-cū'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty.] **1.** Quality or condition of being vacuous; a state of being unfilled; emptiness. **2.** Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum.

Văc'u-ŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *vacuus*.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Vā'de-mē'cum, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

Văg'a-bŏnd, *a.* [Lat. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari*, to stroll about, from *vagus*, strolling.] **1.** Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **2.** Moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering.

Văg'a-bŏnd, *n.* One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant.

Văg'a-bŏnd'a̤ge, *n.* Condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness.

Văg'a-bŏnd'iṣm, } *n.* The same as VAGABONDAGE.
Văg'a-bŏnd'ry, }

Va-gā'ry, *n.* [Lat. *vagari*, to stroll about.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

Va-ḡī'nă, *n.*; *pl.* VA-GĪ'NÆ. [Lat. *vagina*, a scabbard or sheath.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. (*b.*) Any part which serves as a sheath or envelope to another.

Văḡ'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a vagina or sheath, or resembling a sheath. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the vagina.

Văḡ'i-nant, *a.* [N. Lat. *vaginans*, from Lat. *vagina*, a sheath.] Serving to invest or sheathe.

Vā'gran-çy, *n.* State of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home.

Vā'grant, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *vagarant*, O. Fr. *vagant*, from Fr. *vaguer*, to stray, Lat. *vagari*. See VAGARY.] **1.** Moving without certain direction; wandering; unsettled. **2.** Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation.

Vā'grant, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. [manner.

Vā'grant-ly, *adv.* In a vagrant, wandering, unsettled

Vāgue (vāg), *a.* [*compar.* VAGUER; *superl.* VAGUEST.] [Lat. *vagus*.] **1.** Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined. **2.** Proceeding from no known authority.

Syn.—Indefinite; loose; lax; uncertain; flying.

Vāgue'ly (vāg'lў), *adv.* In a vague manner: unfixedly.

Vāgue'ness (vāg'nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being vague; uncertainty; ambiguousness.

Vāil, *n.* [Written also *veil*.] A concealing screen or envelope; a cover; a veil.

Vāil, *v. t.* [From O. Eng. *avale*, *avail*, to let down, from Fr. *avaler*, L. Lat. *avalare*, fr. Lat. *ad* and *vallis*, valley.] To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

Vāin, *a.* [*compar.* VAINER; *superl.* VAINEST.] [Lat. *vanus*.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance. **2.** Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. **3.** Elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable. **4.** Showy; ostentatious.

In vain, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.—*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

Syn.—Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unreal; shadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconstant; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vāin-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

Vāin-glō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a vainglorious manner.

Vāin-glō'ry, *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

Vāin'ly, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; ineffectually; boastingly; proudly; arrogantly; idly; foolishly.

Vāin'ness (109), *n.* The state or quality of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; empty pride; vanity.

Văl'ançe, *n.* [From Norm. French *valaunt*, Fr. *avalant*, descending, hanging down, p. pr. of *avaler*, to get down, to go down with the current, or stream, *slavaler*, to hang or fall down, to flag. See VAIL.] Hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, &c.; *especially*,

that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

Văl'ançe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VALANCED (văl'anst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VALANCING.] To furnish with a valance.

Vāle, *n.* [Lat. *vallis*. Cf. VALLEY.] **1.** A tract of low ground, or of land between hills. **2.** A little trough or canal.

Syn. — Valley; dingle; dell; dale.

Văl'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell; from *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say.] A farewell, a bidding farewell.

Văl'e-dĭc-tō'ri-an, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address.

Văl'e-dĭc'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable, or designed, for an occasion of leave-taking.

Văl'e-dĭc'to-ry, *n.* A farewell oration or address spoken at commencement in American colleges, usually by one of the graduating class.

Va-lĕn'çi-ĕnneş', *n.* [Fr.] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

Văl'en-tīne, *n.* **1.** A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day. **2.** A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day.

St. Valentine's day, a day sacred to St. Valentine; the 14th of February.

Va-lē'ri-an, *n.* [Either from some distinguished individual called *Valerius*, or from Lat. *valere*, to be strong, powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues.] (*Bot.*) A plant of many species. The root of the officinal valerian has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Văl'et (văl'et *or* văl'ā), *n.* [Fr. *valet*, Low Lat. *vasletus*, *varletus*, *vassus*, from W. *gwâs*, a youth, lad, page, servant. Cf. VARLET and VASSAL.] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

Valet de chambre (văl'ā de shŏm'br). [Fr.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo*, state of health, health, fr. *valere*, to be strong or well.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Văl'e-tū'di-na-ry (44), *a.* Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian.

Văl'e-tū'di-na-ry, *n.* An infirm person; a valetudinarian.

Văl'iant (văl'yant), *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, Lat. *valens*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be strong.] **1.** Intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; brave. **2.** Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.

Văl'iant-ly, *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; vigorously; courageously; bravely; heroically.

Văl'iant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being valiant; stoutness; strength; valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Văl'id, *a.* [Lat. *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] **1.** Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported. **2.** (*Law.*) Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.

Syn. — Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; good; weighty; sufficient.

Va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being valid; strength; force; *especially*, power to convince; justness; soundness. **2.** (*Law.*) Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity.

Va-līse', *n.* [L. Lat. *valisia*, *valixia*, *valesia*, *vallegia*, as if from a Lat. word *valitia*, *vidulitia*, from Lat. *vidulus*, a leathern trunk, knapsack.] A small sack or case, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler; a portmanteau.

Val-lā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vallare*, to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum*, rampart, fr. *vallus*, stake, palisade.] A rampart or intrenchment.

Văl'ley, *n.*; *pl.* VĂL'LEYS. [From Lat. *vallis*, *valles*. See VALE.] **1.** The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains. **2.** (*Arch.*) The gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

Syn. — Vale; dale; dell; dingle; hollow.

Văl'or, *n.* [L. Lat. *valor*, fr. Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage.

Syn. — Courage; heroism; bravery; intrepidity; prowess; gallantry; boldness; fearlessness. See COURAGE and HEROISM.

Văl'or-oŭs, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valor; intrepid.

Syn. — Stout; bold; brave; courageous.

Văl'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a valorous manner; heroically.

Văl'u-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Having value or worth; possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed. **2.** Worthy; deserving esteem.

Syn. — Precious; costly; estimable.

Văl'u-a-ble, *n.* A thing of value; a precious possession.

Văl'u-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of valuing, or of estimating the value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement. **2.** Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

Văl'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who sets a value on any thing; an appraiser.

Văl'ūe, *n.* [O. Fr., from *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, from Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] **1.** The property or properties of a thing which render it useful; or the degree of such property or properties; utility. **2.** Hence, precise signification. **3.** Rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing.

Syn. — Worth; price; rate; importance; import.

Văl'ūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VALUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VALUING.] **1.** To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to reckon with respect to number, power, importance, and the like. **2.** To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration.

Syn. — To compute; rate; esteem; respect; regard; prize.

Văl'ūe-less, *a.* Of no value; having no worth.

Vălv'ate, *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves.

Vălve, *n.* [Lat. *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] **1.** A door; *especially*, a folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door. **2.** A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding.

Vălved, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

Vălv'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, valves. **2.** Containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by means of valves.

Vălv'ule, *n.* A little valve.

Vămp, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Fr. *avant-pied*, forefoot and vamp, fr. *avant*, before, fore, and *pied*, foot.] The upper leather of a shoe.

Vămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAMPING.] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as an old thing, with a new part; to repair.

Vămp'er, *n.* One who vamps, or pieces an old thing with something new.

Văm'pīre, *n.* [Ger. & D. *vampir*, Serb. *wampir*, *wampira*.] **1.** A dead person superstitiously believed to return in body and soul from the other world, and to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep. **2.** Hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A large species of bat found in tropical America. This bat has been fabulously reported to cause the death of men and brute animals by sucking their blood.

Vampire (3).

Văm'pir-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking. **2.** Hence, figuratively, the practice of extortion.

Văn, *n.* [Abbreviated from *van-guard*, q. v.] The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

Văn, *n.* [Lat. *vannus*, a van, or fan.] **1.** A fan for cleansing grain or the like; a winnowing machine. **2.** A wing with which the air is beaten. **3.** A large, light, covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, and the like.

Văn'-eoụ'ri-er (-kōō'rĭ-er, 89), *n.* [Fr. *avant-courrier*, *avant-coureur*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *courier*, *courrier*, *coureur*, a runner. See COURIER.] One sent in advance; a precursor; *especially*, one of a body of light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.

Văn'dal, *n.* **1.** (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. **2.** Hence, one hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

Văn'dal, Van-dăl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Vandals; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

Văn'dal-ĭşm, *n.* Spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature.

Van-dȳke', *n.* An indented and scolloped cape for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyke in the reign of Charles I.

Vāne, *n.* [A.-S. *fana*, O. H. Ger. *fano*, banner, Goth. *fana*, cloth.] **1.** A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows. **2.** Any flat, extended surface moved by the wind; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water. **3.** The thin, membranous part or web of a feather, on the side of the shaft.

Văn'-guärd, *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *garde*, guard.] (*Mil.*) The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

Va-nĭl'lȧ, *n.* [N. Lat.; Sp. *vainilla* and *vainica*, dim. of Sp. *vaina*, a sheath, a pod, Lat. *vagina*, because its grains of seed are contained in little pods.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of plants of the orchis group, natives of tropical America. (*b.*) The capsule of the species of this genus, remarkable for its delicate and agreeable odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it.

Văn'ish, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANISHED (văn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANISHING.] [Fr. *s'évanouir*, *vanoyer*, Lat. *vanescere*, *evanescere*, fr. *vanus*, empty, null, vain.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; hence, to disappear gradually. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; to pass away; to disappear.

Văn'ish, *n.* (*Elocution.*) The final or closing portion of a syllable, or of a vocal element.

Văn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus*, empty, vain.] **1.** State or quality of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire. **2.** *Especially*, an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride; ostentation. **3.** That which is vain; any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; fruitless desire or effort. **4.** One of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

Syn.—Egotism; pride; emptiness; unsubstantialness; worthlessness; self-sufficiency; ostentation. See EGOTISM and PRIDE.

Văn'quish (văŋk'wish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANQUISHED (văŋk'wisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANQUISHING.] [Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, Lat. *vincere*.] **1.** To subdue in battle, as an enemy. **2.** Hence, to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to put down; to refute in argument.

Syn.—To conquer; surmount; overcome; confute; silence. See CONQUER.

Văn'quish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vanquished or conquered.

Văn'quish-er, *n.* One who vanquishes; a conqueror.

Văn'quish-ment, *n.* The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished or subdued.

Vȧn'tȧge, *n.* [See ADVANTAGE.] Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage. [*Rare.*]

Vantage-ground, superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Văp'id, *a.* [Lat. *vapidus*, having emitted steam or vapor, *i. e.*, having lost its life and spirit, from *vapor*, steam, vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit.

Syn.—Dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated.

Văp'id-ly, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

Văp'id-ness, Va-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being vapid; deadness; dullness; want of life or spirit.

Vā'por, *n.* [Lat. *vapor*.] **1.** (*Physics.*) Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid. **2.** In a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, or the like. **3.** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. **4.** *pl.* A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hence, hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen. [*Obs. or rare.*]

Vā'por, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAPORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAPORING.] [From the noun, *supra;* Lat. *vaporare.*] **1.** To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. **2.** To boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

Văp'o-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vaporable.

Văp'o-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of heat.

Văp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation. [*Rare.*]

Vā'por-bäth, *n.* Application of vapor to the body in a close place; also, the place itself.

Vā'por-er, *n.* A braggart; a boaster.

Văp'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *vapor*, vapor, and *facere*, to make.] Forming into vapor; converting into steam.

Vā'por-ing-ly, *adv.* In a vaporing or boasting manner.

Vā'por-ĭsh, *a.* Full of vapors; affected by hysterics.

Syn.—Splenetic; peevish; humorsome; hypochondriacal.

Văp'o-ri-zā'tion, *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being converted into vapor; the artificial formation of vapor.

Văp'or-īze (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAPORIZING.] To convert into vapor by the application of heat.

Văp'or-īze, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

Vā'por-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors or exhalations. **2.** Windy; flatulent. **3.** Proceeding from the vapors; unreal; vain.

Vā'por-y, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

Vā'ri-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being variable; variableness.

Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *variabilis.*] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; capable of alteration in any manner. **2.** Over-susceptible of change; liable to change.

Syn.—Changeable; mutable; fickle; wavering; unsteady; versatile; inconstant.

Vā'ri-a-ble, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) A quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **2.** (*Naut.*) A shifting trade-wind.

Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter.

Vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably.

Vā'ri-ançe, *n.* **1.** Act or state of being variant; change of condition. **2.** (*Law.*) A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree together. **3.** Difference that produces controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.

At variance, in disagreement; in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity.

Vā'ri-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *variare*, *variatum*. See VARY.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

Vā'ri-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing. **2.** The extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3.** (*Mus.*) Repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes.

Syn.—Change; vicissitude; variety; mutation; deviation; alteration; diversity.

Văr'i-co-çēle, *a.* [Lat. *varix*, *varicis*, a dilated vein, fr. *varus*, bent, and Gr. κήλη, tumor.] (*Surg.*) A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord.

Văr'i-cōse' (125), **Văr'i-coŭs**, *a.* [See *supra.*] Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated;—applied only to veins.

Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARIEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARIEGATING.] [Lat. *variegare*, *variegatum*, fr. *varius*, various, and *agere*, to move, make.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors.

Syn.—To vary; streak; stripe; checker; dapple.

Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* Act of variegating or diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors.

Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being various; intermixture or succession of different things. **2.** That which is various; as, (*a.*) A number or collection of different things. (*b.*) Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind.

Syn.—Diversity: difference; kind.—A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse*. In most cases, where there is *variety* there will be more or less of *diversity*, but not always. One who sells railway tickets performs a great *variety* of acts in a day, while there is but little *diversity* in his employment.

Vā'ri-o-loid', or **Văr'i-o-loid'**, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

Vā'ri-o-loid', or **Văr'i-o-loid'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *variola*, the small-pox, from Lat. *varius*, various, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] (*Med.*) The small-pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

Va-rī'o-loŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the small-pox.

Vā'ri-ō'rum. [Lat., abbrev. from *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons.] Of various persons or things; *especially* (used as an adjective), containing notes by different persons.

Vā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *varius.*] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold. **2.** Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. **3.** Variegated; diversified.

Vā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In various or different ways.

Văr'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*. See VALET.] **1.** A servant; a valet. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Văr'nish, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A thick, viscid liquid, laid on work to give it a gloss. **2.** Glossy appearance. **3.** An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show.

Văr'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARNISHED (văr'nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARNISHING.] [Fr. *vernir*, *vernisser*, It. *vernicare*, *verniciare*, as if from a Lat. word *vitrinire*, to glaze, from L. Lat. *vitrinus*, for Lat. *vitreus*, of or like glass, glassy, from *vitrum*, glass.] **1.** To lay varnish on. **2.** To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance. **3.** To give a fair coloring to.

Văr'nish-er, *n.* One who varnishes.

Vā'ry (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARYING.] [Lat. *variare*, from *varius*, various.] **1.** To change the aspect of; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position. **2.** To change to something else; to exchange; to alternate. **3.** To diversify; to variegate.

Vā'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To alter, or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. **2.** To differ or be different. **3.** To alternate. **4.** To deviate; to depart. **5.** To disagree; to be at variance.

Văs'cu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] **1.** Consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of a structure. **2.** Operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels. **3.** Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

Văs'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being vascular.

Vāse, *n.* [Lat. *vas*, *vasum.*] **1.** A vessel, of various forms and materials, for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) An ornament of sculpture, placed on a pedestal, representing one of the vessels of the ancients. (*b.*) The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital.

Vase.

☞ Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c., and it is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England, it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *văz*, and by a few *vawz.*

Văs'sal, *n.* [L. Lat. *vassallus*, *vasallus*, from W. *gwasawl*, serving, from *gwasâu*, to serve, from *gwâs*, a youth, page, servant.] **1.** One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory. **2.** A dependent; a servant; a bondman; a slave.

Văs'sal-age, *n.* **1.** State of being a vassal. **2.** Political servitude: dependence; slavery.

Vast, *a.* [*compar.* VASTER; *superl.* VASTEST.] [Lat. *vastus*, empty, waste, vast.] **1.** Waste; desert. [*Obs.*] **2.** Being of great extent; very spacious or large. **3.** Very great in numbers or amount. **4.** Very great in force. **5.** Very great in importance.

Syn.—Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.

Vast, *n.* A waste region; boundless space.

Vas-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vastatio*, from *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, empty, waste.] A laying waste; depopulation; devastation.

Vast'ly, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very greatly.

Vast'ness, *n.* State or quality of being vast; enormous magnitude, amount, or importance.

Vast'y, *a.* Very spacious; immense; vast.

Văt, *n.* [A.-S. *fät*, *fat*, Icel. *fat*, O. H. Ger. *faz*, M. H. Ger. *vaz.*] **1.** A large vessel or cistern; a large cask-like receptacle. **2.** A measure for liquids, and also a dry measure of varying capacity.

Văt'i-can, *n.* A magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces, a museum, a library, &c.; hence, the papal authority.

Thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

Văt'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædere*, to kill.] **1.** The murder of a prophet. **2.** One who murders a prophet.

Va-tĭç'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing prophecy.

Va-tĭç'i-nāte, *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *vaticinari*, *vaticinatus*, from *vaticinus*, prophetical, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell. [prophecy.

Va-tĭç'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vaticinatio.*] Prediction,

Va-tĭç'i-na'tor, *n.* One who vaticinates; a prophet.

Vaude'ville (vōd'vil), *n.* [Fr., from *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy, where Olivier Basselin, at the end of the 14th century, composed such songs.] **1.** A kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain. **2.** A theatrical piece, the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sung in familiar airs.

Vault, *n.* [L. Lat. *volta*, *voluta*, *volutio*, from Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn about.] **1.** A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling. **2.** An arched apartment; *especially*, a subterranean room, used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like; a cell; a cellar. **3.** A leap or bound; *especially*, the bound or leap of a horse.

Vault, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAULTING.] **1.** To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch. **2.** To leap on; to mount by leaping

Vault, *v. i.* **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. **2.** To exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

Vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Arched; concave. **2.** Covered with an arch or vault.

Vault'er, *n.* One who vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

Väunt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAUNTING.] [Fr. *vanter*, L. Lat. *vanitare*, from Lat. *vanus*, vain.] To boast; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Väunt, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

Väunt, *n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; boast.

Väunt'er, *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart.

Vēal, *n.* [O. Fr. *véel*, *védel*, Lat. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf, Gr. ἰταλός.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Vĕe'tor, *n.* [Lat., a bearer, carrier, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] Same as RADIUS VECTOR, q. v.

Vē'dā, or **Vē'dā**, *n.* [Skr. *vêda*, prop. knowledge, from *vid*, to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of four collections, constituting the most ancient portions and members of that literature.

Ve-dĕtte', *n.* [Fr. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*, for *veletta*, as if from *vedere*, to see, Lat. *videre*, but really fr. It. *veglia*, Lat. *vigilia*, watch.] A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEERING.] [Fr. *virer*, It. & L. Lat. *virare.*] To change direction; to turn.

Veer, *v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn.

Vĕġ'e-ta-ble, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface, or vessels in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. **2.** In a more limited sense, a plant used for culinary purposes.

Vĕġ'e-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegetare*, to enliven.] **1.** Belonging or relating to plants. **2.** Consisting of, or comprising, plants. **3.** Having the nature of plants.

Vĕġ'e-tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a vegetable; vegetable. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Of, or pertaining to, a class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals.

Vĕġ'e-tā'ri-an (89), *n.* One who holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man.

Vĕġ'e-tā'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, vegetarianism.

Vĕġ'e-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

Vĕġ'e-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEGETATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEGETATING.] [Lat. *vegetare*, *vegetatum*, to enliven, from *vegetus*, enlivened, animated.] **1.** To grow, as plants; to sprout; to germinate. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow.

Vĕġ'e-tā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth. **2.** The sum of vegetable life; vegeta-

bles or plants in general. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) A morbid excrescence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis. (*b.*) A fleshy granulation at the surface of a wound or ulcer.

Vĕġ′e-tā′tĭve, *a.* **1.** Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. **2.** Having the power to produce growth in plants. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal functions.

Vĕġ′e-tā′tĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being vegetative.

Vē′he-mençe, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vehement; impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; — applied also to any kind of forcible action. **2.** Violent ardor; animated fervor.

Vē′he-men-çy, *n.* Vehemence. [*Rare.*]

Vē′he-ment, *a.* [Lat. *vehemens*, prob. a protracted form of *vemens*, from *ve*, an inseparable particle denoting privation, and *mens*, the mind, and thus properly not very reasonable, *i. e.*, very eager, violent, vehement.] **1.** Acting with great force; forcible; mighty. **2.** Very ardent; very eager, urgent, or fervent.

Syn. — Furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent; hot.

Vē′he-ment-ly, *adv.* In a vehement manner; forcibly.

Vē′hi-cle (vē′hĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry.] **1.** That in which any thing is or may be carried, as a coach, wagon, cart, carriage, or the like; a conveyance. **2.** That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication. **3.** (*Pharmacy.*) A substance in which medicine is taken. **4.** (*Paint.*) A liquid with which the various pigments are applied.

Ve-hĭe′u-lar, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, a
Ve-hĭe′u-la-ry, } vehicle.

Veil, *n.* [Lat. *velum*, a sail, covering, curtain, vail, contr. from *vehulum*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry, and thus originally that which bears the ship on.] **1.** Something to intercept the view, and hide an object; *especially*, a screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; a disguise.

To take the veil, to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun, in token of retirement from the world.

Syn. — A mask; cloak; blind; cover; curtain. See VAIL.

Veil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEILING.] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil. **2.** To invest; to cover; to hide; to conceal.

Vein, *n.* [Lat. *vena.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; a blood-vessel. **2.** (*Bot.*) A small rib or branch of the frame-work of leaves, &c. **3.** (*Geol.* or *Mining.*) A seam or layer of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification. **4.** A fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance. **5.** A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones. **6.** A train of valuable associations, thoughts, and the like; a current; a course. **7.** Peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humor; strain; quality.

Vein, *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins.

Veined (vānd), *a.* **1.** Full of veins; streaked; variegated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

Vein′y, *a.* Full of veins; veined.

Ve-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *velifer*, from *velum*, a sail, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing, or carrying, sails.

Vel-lē′i-ty, *n.* [From Lat. *velle*, to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Vĕl′li-cāte, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VELLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VELLICATING.] [Lat. *vellĭcare*, *vellicatum*, from *vellere*, to pluck, pull.] To move spasmodically; to twitch.

Vĕl′li-cā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch. **2.** (*Med.*) A local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber, especially of the face.

Vĕl′lum, *n.* [Fr. *vélin*, from O. Fr. *véel*, Lat. *vitellus*, *vitulus*, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment.

Vĕl′o-çĭm′e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *velox*, *velocis*, rapid, and *metrum*, from Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the speed of machinery.

Ve-lŏç′i-pēde, *n.* [From Lat. *velox*, swift, and Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, It. *piede*, a foot.] A light road-carriage for a single person, usually propelled by means of a bar or pedal which puts in motion the cranked axle of the wheels.

Ve-lŏç′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *velocitas*, from *velox*, *velocis*, swift, quick.] **1.** Quickness of motion. **2.** (*Mech.*) Rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by the moving body in a unit of time.

Syn. — Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; fleetness; speed.

Vĕl′vet, *n.* [O. Eng. *velouette*, *veluet*, *vellet*, L. Lat. *velluetum*, *vellutum*, as if from a Lat. word *villutus*, for *villosus*, shaggy, fr. *villus*, shaggy hair.] A soft material of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short shag of thread on the surface.

Vĕl′vet-een′, *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Vĕl′vet-ing, *n.* The fine shag of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

Vĕl′vet-y, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

Vē′nal, *a.* [From Lat. *vena*, a vein.] Of, or pertaining to, a vein, or to veins; contained in the veins; venous.

Vē′nal, *a.* [Lat. *venalis*, from *venus*, sale, *venire*, to be sold.] To be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale.

Syn. — Mercenary; hireling; vendible. — One is *mercenary* who is either actually a hireling (as, *mercenary* soldiers, a *mercenary* judge, &c.), or is governed by a sordid love of gain; hence, we speak of *mercenary* motives, a *mercenary* marriage, &c. *Venal* goes further, and supposes either an actual *purchase*, or a readiness to be purchased, which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser; as, a *venal* press. Brissot played ingeniously on the latter word in his celebrated saying, "My pen is *venal* that it may not be *mercenary*," meaning that he wrote books and sold them to the publishers, in order to avoid the necessity of being the hireling of any political party.

Ve-năl′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being venal or purchasable; mercenariness.

Vĕn′a-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *venarius*, fr. Lat. *venari*, *venatus*, to hunt.] Of, or relating to, hunting.

Vĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENDING.] [Lat. *vendere.*] To dispose of by sale; to sell.

Vend-ee′, *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended or sold.

Vĕnd′er, *n.* One who vends; a seller.

Vĕnd′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being vendible or salable.

Vĕnd′i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vendibilis*, from *vendere*, to sell.] Capable of being disposed of as an object of trade; salable.

Vĕnd′i-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being vendible; vendibility.

Vĕnd′i-bly, *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

Ven-dĭ′tion (-dĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *venditio*, from *vendere*, *venditum*, to sell.] Act of vending or selling; sale.

Vĕnd′or, *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; a seller.

Ven-dūe′, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, fr. Fr. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, *vendue*, to sell.] A public sale of any thing, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction.

Ve-neer′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENEERING.] [Ger. *furnieren*, *fourniren*, from Fr. *fournir*, to furnish, q. v.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration.

Ve-neer′, *n.* A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one.

Ve-neer′ing, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material, or the covering thus laid on.

Vĕn′e-nā′tion, *n.* **1.** Act of poisoning. **2.** Poison; venom.

Vĕn′er-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *venerabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence. **2.** Rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

Vĕn′er-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

Vĕn′er-a-bly, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

Vĕn′er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENERATING.] [Lat. *venerari*, *veneratus.*] To regard with respect and reverence.

Syn. — To reverence; revere; adore.

Vĕn′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of venerating, or the state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe.

Syn. — Awe; reverence; dread. See AWE.

Vĕn′er-ā′tor, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

Ve-nē′re-al (89), *a.* [Lat. *venereus*, *venerius*, from *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. Cf. *infra.*] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, venery, or sexual love. **2.** Arising from sexual intercourse. **3.** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases. **4.** Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.

Vĕn′er-y, *n.* [Lat. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual love; sexual intercourse.

Vĕn′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*, from O. Fr. *vener*, *veneir*, Lat. *venari*, to hunt.] Act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

Vē′ne-sĕc′tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Ve-nē′tian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Venice.

Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin slats set in a frame, and so disposed as to overlap each other.

Vĕn'ge-ançe, *n.* [From Lat. *vindicare*, to avenge. See AVENGE.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense; retribution; — often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

Vĕn'ge-fụl, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

Vĕn'ge-fụl-ly, *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

Vē'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *venialis*, fr. *venia*, forgiveness, pardon.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable. **2.** Allowed; permitted.

Vē'ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being venial, or pardonable.

Vē'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

Vē'ni-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being venial.

Ve-nī're*, or *Ve-nī're Fā'ci-ăs (fā'shi-ăs), *n.* [Lat., make or cause to come.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court. (*b.*) A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

Vĕn'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-zn, *or* vĕn'zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *venison*, *veneison*, N. Fr. *venaison*, from Lat. *venatio*, hunting.] The flesh of edible beasts of chase; game.

☞ In England, the word is more especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called *game*. In the United States, it is applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer, or cervine genus of animals.

Vĕn'om, *n.* [Lat. *venenum*.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison. **2.** Spite; malice; malignity.

Syn. — See POISON.

Vĕn'om-oŭs, *a.* [O. Eng. *venemous*; Fr. *venimeux*, Lat. *venenosus*, fr. *venenum*, poison.] **1.** Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous. **2.** Noxious.

Syn. — Mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

Vĕn'om-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

Vĕn'om-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being venomous.

Vē'noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a vein, or to veins; contained in veins. **2.** (*Bot.*) Marked with veins; veined.

Vĕnt, *n.* [Prob. from Fr. *vent*, wind, Lat. *ventus*.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) The opening at which the excrements are discharged. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) The opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole. (*c.*) (*Arch.*) A loop-hole. (*d.*) (*Steam-boilers.*) The sectional area of the passage for gases divided by the length of the same passage in feet. **3.** Hence, figuratively, opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy; emission; escape.

Vĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTING.] **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture. **2.** To suffer to escape from confinement; to let out.

Vĕnt'āil, *n.* [O. Fr. *ventaille*, from Lat. *ventus*, wind.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up for the admission of air or for breathing.

Vĕnt'er, *n.* One who vents; one who utters or reports.

Vĕnt'-hōle, *n.* **1.** A small hole for the passage of air, as in a cask; a vent. **2.** (*Casting.*) A hole pierced through a mold for the escape of air and gas.

Vĕn'ti-dŭct, *n.* [From Lat. *ventus*, gen. *venti*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading, conduit, from *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Vĕn'ti-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTILATING.] [Lat. *ventilare*, *ventilatum*, fr. *ventulus*, a slight wind, dim. of *ventus*, wind.] **1.** To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air. **2.** To winnow; to fan. **3.** To sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion.

Vĕn'ti-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air. **2.** Act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain. **3.** Act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination; public exposure.

Vĕn'ti-lā'tor, *n.* A contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ven-tŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *ventositas*, from *ventosus*, windy, fr. *ventus*, wind.] **1.** State or quality of being ventose; windiness; flatulence. **2.** Vainglory; pride.

Vĕn'tral, *a.* [Lat. *ventralis*, from *venter*, the belly.] **1.** Belonging to the belly. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, that side of an organ, &c., which faces toward the center of a flower.

Vĕn'tri-cle, *n.* [Lat. *ventriculus*, the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; *especially*, either of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭsm, *n.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant or different place.

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

Ven-trĭl'o-quīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTRILOQUIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTRILOQUIZING.] To practice ventriloquism.

Ven-trĭl'o-quŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*, fr. *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak.] Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

Vĕnt'ūre (vĕnt'yụr), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *aventura*, *ventura*, It. *avventura*, *ventura*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard. **2.** An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen; chance; contingency; luck. **3.** The thing put to hazard; a risk; *especially*, something sent to sea in trade.

Vĕnt'ūre (53), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTURING.] **1.** To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare. **2.** To run a hazard or risk.

Vĕnt'ūre, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk. **2.** To put or send on a venture or chance.

Vĕnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazard; an adventurer.

Vĕnt'ūre-sŏme (vĕnt'yụr-sum), *a.* Inclined to venture; not loath to run risk or danger.

Syn. — Venturous; bold; daring; intrepid.

Vĕnt'ūre-sŏme-ly, *adv.* Boldly; daringly.

Vĕnt'ūr-oŭs, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; adventurous.

Vĕnt'ūr-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Vĕn'ūe, *n.* (*Law.*) A neighborhood or near place; the place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened; the place where an action is laid.

Vē'nus, *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The goddess of female beauty and of love. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the second in order from the sun. As the morning-star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as the evening-star, *Hesperus*.

Ve-rā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true.] **1.** Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; truthful. **2.** Characterized by truth; true.

Ve-rā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

Ve-răç'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth.

Ve-răn'dȧ, *n.* [An Oriental word; Malay. *bâranda*, *buranda*, Skr. *waranda*, Hind. & Per. *bârâmadah*, from Per. *bar*, up, and *âmadah*, p. p. of *âmadan*, to come.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building. (*b.*) A light, open portico or outer gallery, with a sloping roof.

Ve-rā'tri-ȧ, **Vĕr'a-trī'nȧ**, **Ve-rā'trĭne**, *n.* [From Lat. *veratrum*, hellebore.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, generally obtained as a crystalline powder, nearly white, acrid and poisonous.

Vĕrb (14), *n.* [Lat. *verbum*, a word, verb.] (*Gram.*) A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

Vĕr'bal, *a.* [Lat. *verbalis*, from *verbum*, a word.] **1.** Expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written. **2.** Consisting in, or relating to, words only; dealing with words rather than things. **3.** Having word answering to word; literal. **4.** (*Gram.*) Derived directly from a verb.

Vĕr'bal-ĭsm, *n.* Something expressed verbally or orally.

Vĕr'bal-ĭst, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words.

Vĕr'bal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERBALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERBALIZING.] To convert into a verb; to make verbal.

Vĕr'bal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a verbal manner; by words spoken; orally. **2.** Word for word.

Ver-bā'tim, *adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *verbum*, word.] Word for word; in the same words.

Ver-bē'nȧ, *n.* [Lat. *verbenaca*, vervain, Low & N. Lat. *verbena*, id., from Lat. *verbena*, a bough or branch of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a sacred bough.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which several species are extensively culti-

vated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers; vervain.

Vĕr'ber-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *verberatio.*] **1.** Act of beating, or striking blows. **2.** Impulse of a body, which causes sound.

Vĕr'bĭ-a*ġ*e, *n.* [See VERB.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness.

Ver-bōse', *a.* [Lat. *verbosus*, from *verbum*, a word.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *verbositas.*] Quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity.

Vĕr'dan-*ç*y, *n.* [See VERDANT.] **1.** Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness. **2.** Hence, rawness; inexperience; foolishness.

Vĕr'dant, *a.* [Lat. *viridare*, p. pr. *viridans*, to grow green, fr. *viridis*, green, fr. *virere*, to be green.] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. **2.** Green in knowledge; ignorant of the ways of the world. [*Colloq.*]

Vĕrd'-an-tïque' (-an-tēk'), *n.* [Fr., from *verd*, *vert*, green, and *antique*, ancient.] **1.** A green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper, produced by the action of time. **2.** (*Min.*) (*a.*) A mottled-green serpentine marble. (*b.*) A green porphyry, used as marble.

Vĕr'dant-ly, *adv.* In a verdant manner; freshly.

Vĕr'der-er, } *n.*
Vĕr'der-or, } [L. Lat. *viridarius*, from Lat. *viridis*, green.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer who has the charge of the king's forests to preserve the vert and venison, &c.

Vĕr'dĭct, *n.* [L. Lat. *verdictum*, *veredictum*, fr. Lat. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying, a word, fr. *dicere*, *dictum*, to say.] **1.** (*Law.*) The answer of a jury given to the court, concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination. **2.** Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

Vĕr'dĭ-grïs (-grees), *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-gris*, *vert-de-gris*, apparently from *verd*, *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, gray, but really a corruption of N. Lat. *viride æris*, green of brass, equivalent to Lat. *ærugo.*] (*Chem.*) The bibasic acetate of copper, much used as a green pigment.

Vĕr'dĭ-ter, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, i. e., earth green.] (*Chem.*) An azure-blue substance made by the decomposition of nitrate of copper by chalk.

Vĕrd'ūre (53), *n.* [Fr., fr. *verd*, *vert*, Lat. *viridis*, green.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Vĕrd'ūr-oŭs, *a.* Covered with verdure.

Vĕr*ġ*e (14), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *virga*, from *virere*, to be green.] **1.** A kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. **2.** (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column; or a small ornamental shaft. **3.** The spindle of a watch-balance. **4.** (*Eng. Law.*) The compass or extent of the king's court.

Vĕr*ġ*e, *n.* [See VERGE, *v. i.*, and VIRGE.] The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length.

Syn. — Border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

Vĕr*ġ*e, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERGING.] [Lat. *vergere.*] **1.** To tend downward; to bend; to slope. **2.** To border upon; to tend; to approach.

Vĕr'*ġ*er, *n.* [Fr., from *verge*, a rod. See VERGE.] **1.** One who carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like. [*Eng.*] **2.** The beadle of a cathedral church.

Vĕr'ĭ-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being verified.

Vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-cā'tion, *n.* Act of verifying or proving to be true or correct, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication.

Vĕr'ĭ-fī'er, *n.* One who verifies or proves.

Vĕr'ĭ-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERIFYING.] [L. Lat. *verificare*, from Lat. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To prove to be true or correct; to confirm. **2.** To confirm or establish the authenticity of; to authenticate.

Vĕr'ĭ-ly, *adv.* [From *very.*] **1.** In a true manner; in truth; in fact. **2.** With great confidence; really; truly.

Vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis*, fr. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like, resembling, similar.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Vĕr'ĭ-si-mĭl'ĭ-tūde, *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Vĕr'ĭ-ta-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *veritas*, truth.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true.

Vĕr'ĭ-ta-bly, *adv.* In a veritable manner; really; truly.

Vĕr'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *veritas*, from *verus*, true.] **1.** Quality of being very true or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. **2.** A true assertion or tenet.

Syn. — Truth; certainty; reality; assurance.

Vĕr'jūi*ç*e, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, the juice of green fruits from *verd*, *vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.] The sour juice of crab-apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, &c.; also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice.

Vĕr'mēz, *n. pl.* [Lat. *vermes*, pl. of *vermis*, a worm.] Worms. See WORM.

Vĕr'mi-çĕl'lĭ (vĕr'me-chĕl'lĭ *or* vĕr'me-sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello*, strictly a little worm, Lat. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] A kind of wheat paste, made into a slender, worm-like form, whence the Italian name.

Ver-mĭc'u-lar, *a.* [N. Lat. *vermicularis*, from *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a worm; shaped like a worm; *especially*, resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.

Ver-mĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERMICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERMICULATING.] To inlay; to form, as work, by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms, or appears as if formed by the motion of worms.

Ver-mĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. **2.** Act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

Ver-mĭc'u-lōse', } *a.* **1.** Containing worms; full of
Ver-mĭc'u-loŭs, } worms or grubs. **2.** Resembling worms.

Vĕr'mi-fôrm, *a.* [From Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm.

Vĕr'mi-fū*ġ*e, *n.* [N. Lat. *vermifugum*, fr. Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and, *fugare*, to drive away, fr. *fugere*, to flee.] (*Med.*) A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies.

Ver-mĭl'ion (-mĭl'yun), *n.* [L. Lat. *vermilium*, from *vermiculus*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, a little worm, N. Lat. that little worm which furnishes the scarlet color, from Lat. *vermis*, a worm.] **1.** A substance consisting of sulphuret or sulphide of mercury, especially when in the form of a fine powder. It is of a bright, beautiful red color. **2.** The cochineal. [See COCHINEAL.] **3.** A beautiful red color.

Vĕr'min, *n. sing.* & *pl.*; used chiefly as pl. [L. Lat. *vermen*, a worm, from Lat. *vermis*, a worm.] **1.** An animal in general. [*Obs.*] **2.** A noxious or mischievous animal; *especially*, collectively, petty noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. **3.** Hence, noxious human beings; — in contempt.

Vĕr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *verminare*, to have worms, fr. *vermis*, a worm.] To breed vermin.

Vĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** Generation or breeding of vermin. **2.** A griping of the bowels.

Vĕr'mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *verminosus*, fr. *vermis*, a worm.] **1.** Tending to breed vermin; full of, or infested by, vermin. **2.** Caused by, or arising from the presence of, vermin.

Ver-mĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing worms.

Ver-mĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on worms.

Ver-năc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat *vernaculus*, born in one's house, native, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native.

Ver-năc'u-lar, *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

Ver-năc'u-lar-ĭ*şm*, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

Vĕr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.] **1.** Belonging to, or appearing in, spring. **2.** Hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Vernal equinox (*Astron.*) the equinox in spring or March.

Ver-nā'tion, *n.* [N. Lat. *vernatio.*] (*Bot.*) Disposition of the leaves within the bud; prefoliation.

Vĕr'nïēr, *n.* [From the inventor, Pierre *Vernier.*] A short graduated scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, for measuring parts of its smallest spaces.

Ve-rŏn'ĭ-cȧ, *n.* [From *Santa Veronica*, who, according to an old legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance; *Veronica*, M. Gr. Βερονίκη, from Macedonian Βερενίκη, for Gr. Φερενίκη, i. e., carrying off victory, victorious; usually but erroneously, derived from Lat. and Gr. *verum icon*, i. e., a true image.] A portrait

or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

Vĕr'sa-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *versatilis*, from *versare*, to turn around.] **1.** Liable to be turned in opinion. **2.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Capable of revolving; freely movable.

Syn. — Variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle.

Vĕr'sa-tĭle-ness, *n.* State or quality of being versatile; versatility.

Vĕr'sa-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being versatile; aptness to change; variableness. **2.** Faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.

Vĕrse (14), *n.* [Lat. *versus*, a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to turn round.] **1.** A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules. **2.** Metrical arrangement and language; poetry. **3.** A short division of poetical composition; a stanza; stave. [*Common, but improper.*] **4.** A short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. **5.** A piece of poetry.

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes. — *Heroic verse* (*Pros.*), a kind of verse usually consisting of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

Vĕrsed (vĕrst), *p. a.* [From Lat. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari*, to turn about frequently, to turn over, to be engaged in a thing.] Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, and the like; skilled; practiced.

Vĕrs'er, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. [verse.

Vĕr'si-cle, *n.* [Lat. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little

Vĕr'si-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), **Vĕr'si-cŏl'ored** (-kŭl'urd), *a.* [Lat. *versicolor*, from *versare*, to turn, to change, and *color*, color.] Having various colors; changeable in color.

Vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act, art, or practice of versifying; [metrical composition.

Vĕr'si-fī'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes verses. **2.** One who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

Vĕr'si-fy̆, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERSIFYING.] [Lat. *versificare*, from *versus*, a verse, and *facere*, to make.] To make verses.

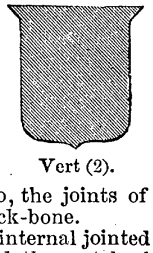
Vĕr'si-fy̆, *v. t.* **1.** To relate or describe in verse. **2.** To turn into verse.

Vĕr'sion, *n.* [N. Lat. *versio*, from Lat. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to change, to translate.] **1.** Act of translating, **2.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language.

Vĕrst, *n.* [Russ. *verstá*.] A Russian measure of length containing 1501 feet; a werst.

Vĕr'sus, *prep.* [Lat., toward, turned in the direction of, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Against; — chiefly used in legal language.

Vĕrt, *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green, Lat. *viridis*, from *virere*, to be green.] **1.** (*Eng. Forest Law.*) Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. **2.** (*Her.*) A green color, represented in a drawing or engraving by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right.



Vert (2).

Vĕr'te-brȧ, *n.*; *pl.* VĔR'TE-BRÆ. [Lat. from *vertere*, to turn.] (*Anat.*) A joint or segment of the back-bone or spinal column in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadruped, and in man.

Vĕr'te-bral, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the joints of the spine or back-bone. **2.** Having a back-bone.

Vĕr'te-brāte, *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton, the back-bone in which is called the vertebral or spinal column.

Vĕr'te-brāte, **Vĕr'te-brā'ted**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

Vĕr'tex, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* VĔR'TEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* *VĔR'TI-CĒS*. [Lat., prop. that which turns or revolves about itself, from *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** Principal or highest point; top; summit: crown; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) The crown of the head. (*b.*) The zenith, or point of the heavens directly overhead. **2.** (*Math.*) The point in any figure opposite to, and furthest from, the base; the top or point opposite the base.

Vĕr'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Situated at the vertex or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicularly above one. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.

Vĕr'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a vertical manner; from above downward.

Vĕr'tic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being vertical.

Ver-tĭç'il-late, **Ver-tĭç'il-lā'ted**, *a.* [N. Lat. *verticillatus*, fr. *vertex*. See VERTEX.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel, like the rays of a wheel.

Ver-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* [See VERTEX.] Power of turning; revolution; rotation. [*Rare.*]

Ver-tĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo*, giddiness.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

Ver-tĭg'i-noŭs-ly, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.

Ver-tĭg'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being vertiginous; giddiness.

Vĕr'ti-go, *n.* [Lat., from *vertere*, to turn.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Vĕr'vain (42), *n.* [Fr. *verveine*. See VERBENA.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Verbena*.

Vĕr'y, *a.* [O. Eng. *veray*, *verray*, from Lat. *verax*, true, veracious, q. v.] True; real; actual.

Vĕr'y, *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively. [cation.

Vĕs'i-cant, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Med.*) A blistering appli-

Vĕs'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VESICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VESICATING.] [N. Lat. *vesicare*, *vesicatum*, from Lat. *vesica*, a bladder, blister.] To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister. [*Rare.*]

Vĕs'i-cā'tion, *n.* Process of vesicating, or of raising blisters on the skin.

Vĕs'i-ca-to-ry, *n.* A blistering application or plaster.

Vĕs'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister.

Vĕs'i-cle, *n.* [Lat. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.] A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell; *especially*, (*a.*) (*Bot.*) A small bladder-like body in the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a leaf. (*b.*) (*Med.*) A small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph; also, any small cavity or sac in the human body.

Ve-sĭc'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles. **2.** Full of interstices; hollow. **3.** Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

Ve-sĭc'u-late, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders; vesicular.

Vĕs'per, *n.* [Lat. *vesper*, the evening, the evening star, the west, *vespera*, the evening, allied to Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus; hence, the evening.

Vĕs'pers, *n. pl* The evening song, or evening service, in the Roman Catholic church.

Vĕs'per-tĭne, *a.* [Lat. *vespertinus*.] Pertaining to the evening; happening, or being, in the evening.

Vĕs'sel, *n.* [Lat. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] **1.** A utensil proper for holding any thing; a hollow dish of any kind. **2.** Any structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war. **3.** (*Anat.*) Any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A canal or tube, of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed. (*b.*) An elongated tubular cell, with spiral deposits. **5.** Figuratively, something receiving or containing; hence, one into whom, or that into which, any thing is conceived as poured.

Vĕst, *n.* [Lat. *vestis*, a garment, vest, allied to Gr. ἑσθής, ἕσθος, dress, clothes, Goth. *vasti*, garment, Skr. *vâsas*, id., Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe, Skr. *vas*, to be clothed.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment. **2.** Hence, any outer covering. **3.** Specifically, a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

Syn. — Garment; vesture; dress; robe; vestment; waistcoat. — In England, the original word *waistcoat* is always used for the garment worn immediately under a coat. In the United States, *vest* has been universally substituted, while *waistcoat* is more generally used for an under garment; as, a flannel *waistcoat*.

Vĕst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VESTING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To clothe with a garment, or as if with a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely. **2.** Hence, to put in possession; to furnish; to endow. **3.** (*Law.*) To give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment.

Vĕst, *v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vĕs'tal, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin. **2.** Hence, pure; chaste.

Vĕs'tal, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

Vĕst'ed, *p. a.* Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.

Ves-tĭb'u-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a vestibule.

Vĕs'ti-būle, *n.* [Lat. *vestibulum.*] The porch or entrance into a house; an antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a lobby; a porch; a hall.

Syn. — Hall; passage. — A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building; a *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in this country, is usually long and narrow, serving as a passage to the several apartments. In England, the *hall* is generally square or oblong, and a long, narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall*.

Vĕs'tĭġe, *n.* [Lat. *vestigium.*] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep; trace; sign; hence, faint mark of something which has been or is present, but is lost or has perished.

Syn. — Trace. — *Vestige* is literally a foot-print; a *trace* is something drawn out in a *line*. *Vestige*, therefore, always supposes something left behind, while a *trace* is a mere *indication* that something has been present or is present; as, *traces* of former population; a *trace* of poison in a given substance.

Vĕst'ing, *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.

Vĕst'ment, *n.* [Lat. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire*, to clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment, clothing.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a dress; a robe.

Vĕs'try, *n.* [Lat. *vestiarium*, fr. *vestis*, a garment, clothing.] **1.** A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are usually kept, and where parochial meetings are held. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) An assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs; — so called because held in a vestry. **3.** (*Episcopal Church, Amer.*) A committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns.

Vĕs'try-man, *n.*; *pl.* VĔS'TRY-MEN. (*Episcopal Church.*) One belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. See VESTRY.

Vĕst'ūre (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *vestitura*, from Lat. *vestire*, to clothe, dress.] **1.** A garment; a robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; habit; covering; envelope. **2.** (*Law.*) The corn with which land was covered.

Vĕtch, *n.* [Lat. *vicia*, Gr. βικίον, O. H. Ger. *wicce*, D. & Lith. *wikke.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, some species of which are valuable for fodder.

Vĕtch'ling, *n.* [From *vetch.*] (*Bot.*) A small, leguminous plant; everlasting pea.

Vĕtch'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **2.** Abounding with vetches.

Vĕt'er-an, *a.* [Lat. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Long exercised in any thing, especially in military life and the duties of a soldier.

Vĕt'er-an, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Vĕt/er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *veterinarius*, from *veterinarius*, belonging to beasts of burden or draught, from *veterinus*, contracted from *vehiterinus*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

Vĕt'er-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like.

Vē'to, *n.*; *pl.* VĒ'TŌES. [Lat. *veto*, I forbid.] **1.** Any authoritative prohibition; *especially*, the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature; also, the act of exercising this power. **2.** Hence, any authoritative prohibition.

Vē'to, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VETOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VETOING.] To withhold assent to, especially to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

Vĕt/tu-rī'no, *n.* [It., from Lat. *vectura*, a bearing, conveyance, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] One who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on. [*Italy.*]

Vĕx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEXED (vĕkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEXING.] [Lat. *vexare*, orig. to shake, toss, in carrying, intensive form of *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] **1.** To make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict; to trouble. **2.** To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

Syn. — To tease; irritate; provoke; trouble; disquiet; harass; afflict. See TEASE.

Vex-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vexatio.* See *supra.*] **1.** Act of vexing, or state of being vexed. **2.** Cause of trouble or disquiet. **3.** A harassing by law; a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit.

Syn. — Irritation; chagrin; agitation; mortification; uneasiness; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress; affliction. See CHAGRIN.

Vex-ā'tious, *a.* **1.** Causing vexation; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet. **2.** Distressing; harassing. **3.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; unsteady.

Syn. — Afflictive; provoking; troublesome; teasing; irritating; annoying.

Vex-ā'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give trouble or annoyance.

Vex-ā'tioŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being vexatious, or of giving trouble and disquiet.

Vĕx'er, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

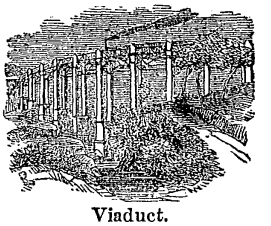
Vĕx'ing-ly, *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

Vī'ă, *adv.* [Lat., ablative of *via*, way.] By the way of; [as, *via* Boston.

Vī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being viable; capacity of living after birth. **2.** Capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical limits.

Vī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *viable*, from *vie*, life, Lat. *vita*, for *victa*, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Capable of living; born alive in such a state of formation as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

Vī'a-dŭct, *n.* [L. Lat. *viaductus*, from Lat. *via*, a way, and *ductus*, a leading.] A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a railway across a valley or river.



Viaduct.

Vī'al, *n.* [See PHIAL.] A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.

Vī'al, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIALING.] To put in a vial or vials.

Vī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *via*, a way, and *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances traveled over; an odometer.

Vī'and, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, meat, food, Low Lat. *vianda*, *vivanda*, *vivenda*, from Lat. *vivere*, to live.] An article of food; provision for eating; food; victuals; — chiefly in the plural.

Vī-ăt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] Of, or pertaining to, a journey, or to traveling.

Vī-ăt'i-cŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] **1.** Provisions for a journey. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The communion or eucharist, given to persons in their last moments.

Vī'brāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIBRATING.] [Lat. *vibrare*, *vibratum.*] **1.** To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, an elastic rod, or a stretched string, when disturbed from its position of rest. **2.** To have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air, or any elastic body. **3.** To produce a vibratory effect. **4.** To pass from one state to another.

Syn. — To swing; oscillate; sound.

Vī'brāte, *v. t.* **1.** To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. **2.** To mark or measure by moving to and fro. **3.** To affect with vibratory motion.

Syn. — To swing; oscillate; brandish; quiver.

Vī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

Vī'bra-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Consisting in vibration or oscillation; vibrating. **2.** Causing to vibrate.

Vĭc'ar, *n.* [Lat. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

Vĭc'ar-ăġe, *n.* **1.** The benefice of a vicar. **2.** The residence of a vicar.

Vī-cā'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a vicar; small.

Vī-cā'ri-ate, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious.

Vā-cā'ri-ate, *n.* Delegated office or power; vicarship; [the office or oversight of a vicar.

Vī-cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vicarius*, from *vicis*, change, alternation, turn, the position, place, office of one person as assumed by another.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated. **2.** Acting or suffering for another. **3.** Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted.

Vī-cā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution.

Vĭçe, *n.* [Lat. *vitium.*] **1.** A defect; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection. **2.** A moral fault or failing; *especially*, immoral conduct or habit; unworthy or undesirable custom. **3.** A character or personage in the old Eng-

lish moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, or of *Vice* itself.

Syn. — Crime; sin; iniquity; fault; wickedness. See CRIME.

Vīçe, *n.* A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, &c.

Vīçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VICED (vīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VICING.] To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice.

Vīçe. [Lat. *vice*, in the place of, instead of, for, from *vicis*, change, turn, place.] A prefix used in composition, chiefly in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority.

Vī'çe, *prep.* In the place of; instead of.

Vīçe'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* **1.** (*British Navy.*) The second officer in command. **2.** A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

Vīçe'-ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

Vīçe'-chăn'çel-lor, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. **2.** An officer in a university, in England, annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

Vīçe-ġē'ren-çy, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenancy.

Vīçe-ġē'rent (89), *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar.

Vīçe-ġē'rent, *a.* Having, or exercising, delegated power.

Vīçe'-lĕg'ate, *n.* A legate second in rank to, or acting in place of, another legate.

Vīçe'-prĕṣ'i-den-çy, *n.* The office of vice-president.

Vīçe'-prĕṣ'i-dent, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. [royalty.

Vīçe'-rē'gal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a viceroy or vice-

Vīçe'roy, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi*, from Fr., Lat., & Eng. *vice*, in the place of, and Fr. *roi*, *roy*, Lat. *rex*, a king.] The governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute.

Vīçe-roy'al-ty, } *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a
Vīçe'roy-shĭp, } viceroy.

Vĭç'i-nage, *n.* [Lat. *vicinus*, neighboring, a neighbor, from *vicus*, a row of houses, a village.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

Vĭç'i-nal, } *a.* [Lat. *vicinalis*, *vicinus*.] Near; neigh-
Vĭç'ĭne, } boring.

Vĭ-çĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *vicinitas*. See *supra*.] **1.** Quality of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity. **2.** That which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to any thing; near place.

Syn. — Neighborhood; vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

Vĭ'cioŭs (vĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice.] **1.** Characterized by vice or defects. **2.** Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct. **3.** Lacking purity. **4.** Not genuine or pure. **5.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks.

Syn. — Corrupt; faulty; wicked; depraved; defective; imperfect; foul; bad; unruly; refractory.

Vĭ'cioŭs-ly (vĭsh'us-), *adv.* In a vicious manner; faultily; corruptly; incorrectly. [vicious.

Vĭ'cioŭs-ness (vĭsh'us-), *n.* State or quality of being

Syn. — Corruptness; wickedness; immorality; profligacy; unruliness.

Vĭ-çĭs'si-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, change, turn.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; mutual succession. **2.** Change; mutation, as in human affairs.

Vĭc'tim, *n.* [Lat. *victima*, a beast of sacrifice adorned with the fillet or vitta, from *viere*, to bind, bind around.] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite. **2.** A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of a passion. **3.** A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury. **4.** Hence, one who is caught or cheated; a dupe; a gull. [*Colloq.*]

Vĭc'tim-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VICTIMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VICTIMIZING.] To make a victim of. [*Colloq.*]

Vĭc'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish, to conquer.] One who gets the better of another in any struggle; *especially*, one who conquers in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle.

Syn. — Conqueror; vanquisher; winner; gainer.

Vĭc'tor, *a.* Gaining the victory; victorious.

Vĭc'tor-īne' (-een'), *n.* **1.** A lady's fur tippet. **2.** A fruit allied to the peach.

Vĭc-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *victoriosus*.] **1.** Belonging or relating to victory, or a victor; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy. **2.** Producing conquest. **3.** Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

Syn. — Conquering; vanquishing; triumphant; successful.

Vĭc-tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a victorious manner.

Vĭc-tō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being victorious; triumph.

Vĭc'to-ry, *n.* [Lat. *victoria*, from *victor*, a victor.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph.

Vĭct'ual (vĭt'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VICTUALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VICTUALING.] [See *infra*.] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food.

Vĭct'ual-er (vĭt'l-er), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions. **2.** One who keeps a house of entertainment.

Vĭct'uals (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* [Low Lat. *victualia*, from Lat. *victualis*, belonging to living or nourishment, from *victus*, nourishment, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

Syn. — Provisions; sustenance; subsistence; meat; food.

Vī'de, *v. imper.* [Lat., imper. of *videre*, to see.] See; — used to direct attention to something.

Vĭ-dĕl'i-çet, *adv.* [Lat., contr. from *videre licet*, i. e., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *viz*.

Vĭd'u-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua*, a widow, from *viduus*, widowed.] Of, or pertaining to, the state of a widow; widowed.

Vīe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VYING.] [A.-S. *wigian*, *wiggan*, to contend, to fight, Goth. *veigan*, *veihan*.] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife.

View (vū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIEWING.] [From the n.] **1.** To look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect; to explore. **2.** To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

Syn. — To behold; look; eye; survey.

View (vū), *n.* [O. Fr. *veue*, N. Fr. *vue*, fr. *veoir*, *voir*, to see, p. p. *veu*, *vu*, fr. *veue*, *vue*, from Lat. *videre*, id.] **1.** Act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey. **2.** Hence, mental survey; intellectual examination. **3.** Reach of the sight; power of seeing; either physically or mentally. **4.** That which is seen or beheld; scene; display as apprehended by one who looks. **5.** The representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted. **6.** Mode of looking at or receiving any thing; manner of apprehension. **7.** That which is looked toward or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design. **8.** Appearance; show.

View'er (vū'er), *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines.

View'less (vū'les), *a.* Not to be viewed, beheld, or seen; not perceivable by the eye; invisible.

Vī-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* [Lat. *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts.

Vĭġ'il, *n.* [Lat. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil*, awake, watchful, from *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous.] **1.** Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness; watch. **2.** Hence, watching or waking for religious exercises. **3.** The evening before any feast; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; also, a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake.

Vĭġ'i-lançe, *n.* [Lat. *vigilantia*.] State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep.

Syn. — Watchfulness; caution; guard; watch.

Vĭġ'i-lant, *a.* [Lat. *vigilans*, p. pr. of *vigilare*, to watch, fr. *vigil*, awake.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Syn. — Wakeful; watchful; circumspect.

Vĭġ'i-lant-ly, *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully.

Vĭġnette (vin-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yet), *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine, fr. Lat. *vinea*, id., fr. *vineus*, belonging to wine, fr. *vinum*, wine.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. **2.** A capital letter in ancient manuscripts. **3.** (*Print.*) Formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; — more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c., not inclosed within a definite border.

Vĭg'or, *n.* [Lat. *vigor*, fr. *vigere*, to be lively or strong.] **1.** Active strength or force of body; physical force. **2.** Strength of mind; intellectual force. **3.** Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature. **4.** Strength; energy; efficacy.

Vĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or active force. **2.** Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong.

Vĭg'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a vigorous manner; forcibly.

Vĭg'or-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being vigorous, or possessed of active strength.

Vī'king, *n.; pl.* VĪ'KINGR *or* VĪ'KINGS. One of the pirate chiefs from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries.

Vīle, *a.* [*compar.* VILER; *superl.* VILEST.] [Lat. *vilis*.] **1.** Humble; low; despicable. **2.** Morally base or impure; depraved by sin; hateful in the sight of God and men.

Syn. — Base; mean; bad; sinful; wicked. See BASE.

Vīle'ly (109), *adv.* **1.** In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully. **2.** In a cowardly manner.

Vīle'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being vile; baseness; meanness. **2.** Moral baseness or depravity; extreme wickedness; badness.

Syn. — Baseness; wickedness; worthlessness; despicableness.

Vĭl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of vilifying or defaming.

Vĭl'i-fī'er, *n.* One who vilifies or defames.

Vĭl'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VILIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VILIFYING.] [Lat. *vilificare*, from *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander.

Syn. — To debase; defame; revile; abuse; traduce.

Vĭl'lȧ, *n.; pl.* VĬL'LÆ. [Lat. & It. *villa*. See *supra*.] A country-seat; a country residence, usually of a wealthy person.

Vĭl'lage, *n.* [From Lat. *villa*, q. v.] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people.

Syn. — Hamlet; town; city. — In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses too small to have a parish church. A *village* has a church, but no market. A *town* has both a market and a church or churches. A *city* is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is, or has been, the place of a bishop's see. It is hardly necessary to say, that the last three words have a different acceptation in the United States.

Vĭl'la-ger, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Vĭl'lain (42), *n.* [O. Fr. *villain*, *vilain*, *vilein*, N. Fr. *vilain*, L. Lat. *villanus*, fr. *villa*, a village, fr. Lat. *villa*, a farm.] **1.** (*Feudal Law.*) A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or servant. **2.** A vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; a designing rascal.

Syn. — Rascal; scoundrel; knave; scamp; profligate.

Vĭl'lain-oŭs, *a.* [Written also *villanous*.] **1.** Suited to a villain; like a villain. **2.** Proceeding from extreme depravity. **3.** Sorry; mean; mischievous.

Syn. — Wicked; base; depraved; rascally; vile; infamous.

Vĭl'lain-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a villainous manner; with extreme wickedness or depravity; basely.

Vĭl'lain-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; baseness.

Vĭl'lain-y, *n.* [Written also *villany*.] **1.** Quality of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. **2.** Depraved or infamous talk. **3.** The act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

Vĭl'lan-ȧge, *n.* [O. Fr. *villenage*, L. Lat. *villanagium*, *villenagium*, *villanaticum*. See VILLAIN.] State of a villain; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord. [Usually written *villenage*.]

Vĭl'lan-oŭs, *a.* [From *villain*.] See VILLAINOUS.

Vĭl'lan-y, *n.* See VILLAINY.

Vil-lăt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *villaticus*, belonging to a country-house, from *villa*, a country-house.] Of, or pertaining to, a village.

Vĭl'lī, *n. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance. **2.** (*Bot.*) Fine hairs on plants.

Vĭl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers, either hard or soft.

Vil-lōse' (125), } *a.* (*Bot.*) [Lat. *villosus*. See *supra*.]
Vĭl'loŭs, } **1.** Abounding or covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance; nappy. **2.** (*Anat.*) Furnished with fine, fibril-like projections over a surface; downy.

Vĭm'i-nal, *a.* [From Lat. *vimen*, a pliant twig, fr. *viere*, to bend or twist together.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

Vĭ-mĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen*, a pliant twig.] Made of, or producing, twigs or shoots.

Vī-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, fr. *vinum*, wine.] **1.** Belonging to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of wine.

Vĭn'ā-grĕtte', *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] **1.** A sauce, of which vinegar, oil, &c., are ingredients. **2.** A small box, or bottle, used as a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar, or smelling-salts.

Vĭn'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being vincible.

Vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere*, to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.

Vĭn'çi-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vincible; capability of being conquered; vincibility.

Vĭn-cu'lŭm, *n.; pl.* VĬNCU'LĀ. [Lat., from *vincire*, *vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union. **2.** (*Math.*) A straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.

Vin-dē'mi-al, *a.* [Lat. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, a vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demere*, to take away.] Pertaining to a vintage.

Vĭn'di-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being vindicated.

Vĭn'di-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VINDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VINDICATING.] [Lat. *vindicare*, *vindicatum*.] **1.** To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid. **2.** To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections. **3.** To maintain, as a law, or a cause, by overthrowing enemies.

Syn. — To assert; maintain; claim; defend; justify.

Vĭn'di-cā'tion, *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; claim; defense; support, as by proof, legal process, or the like.

Vĭn'di-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to vindicate; vindicating.

Vĭn'di-cā'tor, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

Vĭn'di-ca-to-ry (50), *a.* **1.** Tending to vindicate; justificatory. **2.** Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitory.

Vin-dĭc'tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *vindicta*, revenge, punishment. Cf. VINDICATIVE.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vin-dĭc'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully.

Vin-dĭc'tĭve-ness, *n.* Revengeful temper; revengefulness.

Vīne, *n.* [Lat. *vinum*, wine, grapes, *vinea*, a vine, from *vineus*, belonging to wine.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The plant from which wine is made; the woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes. (*b.*) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.

Vīne'-drĕss'er, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

Vīne'-frĕt'ter, *n.* A small insect that injures vines; an aphis.

Vĭn'e-gar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, fr. *vin*, Lat. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, Lat. *acer*, sour.] **1.** An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation. **2.** Hence, any thing sour; — used also metaphorically.

Vĭn'er-y, *n.* A structure usually inclosed with glass for rearing vines.

Vĭne'yard (vĭn'yard), *n.* [From *vine* and *yard*.] An inclosure or yard for grape-vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vī'noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

Vĭnt'ȧge (45), *n.* [From *vine*. See VINDEMIAL.] **1.** The produce, in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season. **2.** The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

Vĭnt'a-ger, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vĭnt'ner, *n.* [O. Eng. *vintener*, Lat. *vinitor*, fr. *vinum*, wine.] One who deals in wine.

Vĭn'y, *a.* **1.** Belonging to vines; producing grapes. **2.** Abounding in vines.

Vī'ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole*, It. *viola*, L. Lat. *vitula*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger.

☞ The name is now applied as a general term to designate instruments of the violin kind, as *tenor viol*, *base-viol*, and the like.

2. (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor.

Vī'o-lȧ, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument resembling the violin, but somewhat larger, and a fifth lower in compass.

Vī'o-la-ble, *a.* [Lat. *violabilis*. See VIOLATE.] Capable of being violated.

Vī'o-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *violaceus*, from *viola*, a violet] Resembling violets in color.

Vī'o-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIOLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIOLATING.] [Lat. *violare*, *violatum*, fr. *vis*, strength, force.] **1.** To treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to injure. **2.** To do violence to, as to any thing that should be held sacred or respected. **3.** To commit rape on; to ravish.

Syn. — To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; deflour; debauch.

Vī'o-lā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of violating, or state of being violated; interruption, as of sleep or peace. **2.** Infringement; transgression; non-observance. **3.** Profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things. **4.** Ravishment; rape.

Vī'o-lā'tĭve, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

Vī'o-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs. **2.** One who infringes or transgresses. **3.** One who profanes, or treats with irreverence. **4.** One who debauches; a ravisher.

Vī'o-lençe, *n.* [Lat. *violentia*.] **1.** Quality of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral. **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; unjust force. **3.** Ravishment; rape.

Syn. — Vehemence; outrage; fierceness; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.

Vī'o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *violentus*, *violens*, fr. *vis*, strength, force.] **1.** Moving or acting with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion. **2.** Committing outrage; breaking law or right. **3.** Produced or effected by force.

Syn. — Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme; unnatural; abnormal.

Vī'o-lent-ly, *adv.* In a violent manner; forcibly.

Vī'o-lĕt, *n.* [Lat. *viola*, a violet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue. **2.** The color seen in a violet, being one of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum.

Vī'o-lĕt, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red; red and blue [combined.

Vī'o-lĭn', *n.* [Sp. *violin*, Fr. *violon*. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) An instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

Violin.

Vī'o-lĭn'ist, *n.* A player on a violin.

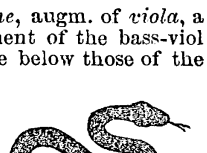
Vī'ol-ĭst, *n.* A player on the viol; a violinist.

Vī'o-lon-cĕl'list, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

Vī'o-lon-cĕl'lo (vē'o-lon-chĕl'lo *or* vē'o-lon-sĕl'lo), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass-viol.] (*Mus.*) A bass-viol of four strings, or a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

Violone (vē'o-lō'nā), *n.* [It. *violone*, augm. of *viola*, a viol.] (*Mus.*) The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello.

Vī'per, *n.* [Lat. *vipera*, prob. contr. from *vivipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes. **2.** Hence, a malignant person.



Viper.

Vī'per-ĭne, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a viper, or to vipers.

Vī'per-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

Vī-rā'go, *n.*; *pl.* VĪ-RĀ'GŌES. [Lat. *virago*, from *vir*, a man.] **1.** A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior. **2.** Hence, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

Vĭr'e-lāy, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, a lay, q. v.] An ancient French song, or short poem, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Vī-rĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere*, to grow green, inchoative form of *virere*, to be green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish.

Vĭr'gate (45), *a.* [Lat. *virgatus*, fr. *virga*, a twig, rod.] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a rod or wand.

Vĭr'ġin (18), *n.* [Lat. *virgo*, *virginis*, from *virere*, to be green, to flourish.] A female of unspotted purity; she who has preserved her chastity; a maiden. See VIRGO.

Vĭr'ġin, *a.* **1.** Chaste; pure; undefiled; fresh; new. **2.** Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty.

Vĭr'ġin-al, *n.* [Probably so called from being used by young girls, or virgins.] (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form, like the small piano-forte.

Vĭr-ġĭn'i-ty, *n.* The quality of a virgin; maidenhood.

Vĭr'go, *n.* [Lat., a virgin.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August. (*b.*) A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra.

Vĭr'i-dĕs'çençe, *n.* State or quality of being viridescent.

Vĭr'i-dĕs'çent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slightly green; greenish.

Vī-rĭd'i-ty, } *n.* [Lat. *viriditas*, from *viridis*, green, fr.
Vĭr'id-ness, } *virere*, to be green.] Greenness; verdure.

Vī'rĭle, or **Vĭr'ĭle**, *a.* [Lat. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a man, in the eminent sense of the word (not to *man*, in the sense of the human race); belonging to the male sex. **2.** Masculine.

Vī-rĭl'i-ty, or **Vī-rĭl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being virile; manhood; manly character. **2.** Power of procreation.

Vir-tu', *n.* [It. *virtù*, virtue, from Lat. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. **2.** Objects of art or antiquity, taken collectively.

Vĭr'tu-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *virtualis*, from Lat. *virtus*, strength, power.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact.

Vĭr'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only.

Vĭr'tūe (18), *n.* [Lat. *virtus*, strength, courage, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man.] **1.** Active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy. **2.** Natural excellence; worth. **3.** Moral excellence; morality; uprightness. **4.** A particular moral excellence. **5.** Especially, female chastity; virginity; purity. **6.** One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Cardinal virtues. See CARDINAL. — *In* or *by virtue of*, through the force of; by authority of.

Vĭr'tu-ō'so, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* VĬR/TU-Ō'SŌS; It. *pl.* ***VĬR/TU-Ō'-SĪ***. [It. See VIRTUOUS.] One devoted to virtu; a person skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

Vĭr'tu-oŭs, *a.* [See VIRTUE.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting virtue. **2.** Showing moral virtue or excellence; excellent; good; blameless; morally right; righteous. **3.** Chaste; pure; — applied to women.

Vĭr'tu-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Vĭr'tu-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or character of being virtuous.

Vĭr'ū-lençe, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being virulent; in-
Vĭr'ū-len-çy, } jurious activity; poisonousness. **2.** Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

Syn. — Malignancy; acrimony; bitterness; rancor; venom; spite.

Vĭr'ū-lent, *a.* [Lat. *virulentus*, from *virus*, q. v.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury. **2.** Very bitter in enmity.

Syn. — Malignant; venomous; poisonous; rancorous; bitter; spiteful.

Vĭr'ū-lent-ly, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

Vī'rus, *n.* [Lat., a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, &c. (*b.*) The special contagion of a disease. **2.** Hence, the spirit, aim, or drift of any thing injurious, especially any thing of a moral nature.

Vĭs, *n.* [Lat.] Force; power.

Vis inertiæ, (*a.*) The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or in velocity. (*b.*) Inertness; inactivity. — *Vis mortua* (*Mech.*), dead force; force doing no work, but only producing pressure. — *Vis viva* (*Mech.*), living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force.

Vī'sa, *n.* [Fr.] An official indorsement on a passport; a visé. See VISÉ.

Vī'sa, *v. t.* To indorse, after examination, with the word *visé*, as a passport; to visé.

Vĭs'aġe (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *visagium*, from Lat. *visus*, a seeing, a look, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person, or of other animals; — chiefly applied to human beings.

Vĭs'aġed, *a.* Having a visage or countenance.

Vis-á-vis (vĭz/a-vē'), *n.* [Fr., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One who, or that which, is opposite, or face to face with, another. **2.** A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

Vĭs'çe-rà, *n.*; *pl.* of *viscus*. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen; but especially those of the abdomen; bowels.

Vĭs'çer-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the viscera.

Vĭs'çer-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISCERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISCERATING.] To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate; to embowel.

Vĭs'çid, *a.* [Lat. *viscidus*, from Lat. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency.

Syn. — Glutinous; adhesive; sticky; tenacious.

Vĭs-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. **2.** That which is viscid; glutinous concretion.

Vĭs-cŏs'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *viscositas*.] Quality of being viscous; viscidity.

Vī'count (vī'kount), *n.* [O. Fr. *viscomte, vicecomte, vicomte*, L. Lat. *vicecomes*, fr. Lat. *vice*, q. v., and *comes*, a companion, L. Lat., a count.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl. **2.** A nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his degree or title of nobility. [*Eng.*]

Vī'count-ess (vī'kount-), *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. [viscount.

Vī'count-y (vī'kount-ў), *n.* The quality and office of a

Vĭs'eoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *viscosus*, from *viscum*, bird-lime. See VISCID.] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency.

Syn. — Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

Vĭs'eus, *n.; pl.* ***VĬS'ÇE-RÀ***. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) One of the organs contained in the great cavities of the body; any one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen; — chiefly in the plural.

Vīse (vīs), *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, vise, O. Fr. *vis*, Pr. *vitz*, winding-stairs.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a perpendicular shaft or pillar. [*Obs.*] **2.** An instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw.

Visé (vē-zā'), *n.* [Fr. *visé*, p. p. of *viser*, to put a visa to, from Lat. *visus*, seen, p. pr. of *videre*, to see.] An indorsement made by the police officers of certain countries on the continent of Europe, on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey.

Visé (ve-zā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISÉED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISÉING.] To examine and indorse, as a passport; to visa.

Vĭz'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *visibilitas*.] State or quality of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility.

Vĭz'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view. **2.** Noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous.

Vĭz'i-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

Vĭz'i-bly, *adv.* In a visible manner; noticeably; apparently; clearly.

Vĭz'ion (vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *visio*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** Act of seeing external objects; actual sight. **2.** Faculty of seeing; sight. **3.** That which is seen; an object of sight. **4.** *Especially*, that which is seen otherwise than by the rational eye; an apparition; a phantom. **5.** Hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy.

Vĭz'ion (vĭzh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISIONING.] To see in vision; to dream.

Vĭz'ion-a-ry (vĭzh'un-), *a.* **1.** Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie. **2.** Existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation.

Syn. — Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See FANCIFUL.

Vĭz'ion-a-ry (vĭzh'un-), *n.* **1.** One whose imagination is disturbed. **2.** One who forms impracticable schemes.

Vĭz'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VISITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VISITING.] [Fr. *visiter*, It. & Lat. *visitare*, from Lat. *visere*, to go to see, to visit, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; to attend. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; to examine. **3.** Hence, chiefly in Scripture language, to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like; to appear before or judge. [salutations.

Vĭz'it, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and

Vĭz'it, *n.* **1.** Act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, and the like. **2.** Act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inspection; examination; visitation. [spected.

Vĭz'it-a-ble, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or in-

Vĭz'it-ant, *n.* One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another.

Vĭz'it-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of visiting, or the state of being visited; access for inspection or examination. **2.** Communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath and vengeance; retribution. **3.** A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July.

Vĭz'i-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* See VISITORIAL.

Vi-zīte' (-zeet'), *n.* [Fr.] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer.

Vĭz'it-or, *n.* **1.** One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another. **2.** A superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, &c., are observed.

Vĭz'it-ō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Visne (veen *or* vee'ne), *n.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *vicinia*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; venue. See VENUE.

Vĭz'or, or **Vī'zor**, *n.* [From Lat. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** A part of a helmet, perforated for the purpose of seeing through. **2.** A mask used to disfigure and disguise. **3.** The forepiece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

Vĭz'ored, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

Vĭs'tà, *n.; pl.* VĬS'TÀS. [It., sight, view, from *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, *veduto*, to see, from Lat. *videre*, *visum*, id.] A view, especially a distant view, through or between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the trees or other things that form an avenue.

Vĭz'u-al (vĭzh'ų-al), *a.* [L. Lat. *visualis*, from Lat. *visus*, a seeing, sight, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Belonging or relating to sight; used in sight.

Visual angle (*Opt.*), the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object. — *Visual point*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. — *Visual ray*, a line of light supposed to come to the eye from a point of the object seen.

Vī'tal, *a.* [Lat. *vitalis*, fr. *vita*, life, for *victa*, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] **1.** Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable. **2.** Contributing or necessary to life. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends. **5.** Very necessary; highly important.

Syn. — Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

Vī-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *vitalitas*.] State or quality of being vital; the principle of life; animation.

Vī'tal-ize *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITALIZING.] To make vital or alive; to give life to.

Vī'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a vital manner; so as to give life. **2.** Essentially.

Vī'talş, *n. pl.* **1.** Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve. **2.** Hence, the part essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vĭt'el-la-ry, *n.* [From Lat. *vitellus*, a little calf, the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

Vĭ'ti-āte (vĭsh'ĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITIATING.] [Lat. *vitiare*, *vitiatum*, fr. *vitium*, a fault, vice.] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective. **2.** To cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part; to destroy, as the binding force of an instrument or transaction.

Syn. — To corrupt; deprave; defile; pollute; taint; contaminate.

Vĭ'ti-ā'tion (vĭsh'ĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption; invalidation.

Vĭ'ti-ŏs'i-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-). *n.* Quality of being vicious; corrupt state; depravation.

Vĭ'tioŭs, *a.*
Vĭ'tioŭs-ly, *adv.*
Vĭ'tioŭs-ness, *n.*
} See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUSNESS.

Vĭt're-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum*, glass.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass. **2.** Consisting of glass. **3.** Resembling glass.

Vitreous electricity, the kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as distinguished from that developed by the friction of resinous substances; — called also *positive electricity*.

Vĭt're-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.

Vĭ-trĕs'çençe, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous; the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

Vĭ-trĕs'çent, *a.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vĭt'ri-fĭe'tion, *n.* Act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass by heat.

Vĭt'ri-fĭet'ūre, *n.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] The manufacture of glass and pottery.

Vĭt'ri-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vitrified, or converted into glass.

Vĭt'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Vitrifaction.

Vĭt'ri-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

Vĭt'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIFYING.] [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion, or the action of heat.

Vĭt'ri-fȳ, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* [N. Lat. *vitriolum*, from Lat. *vitrum*, glass; from its crystalline form, or its translucency, or perhaps from its color.] (*Chem.*) A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.

Oil of vitriol, sulphuric, or vitriolic acid; — popularly so called, because, like oil, when poured from one vessel into another, it makes no noise.

Vĭt'ri-o-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIOLATING.] To convert into a vitriol.

Vĭt'ri-ŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it.

Vitriolic acid (*Chem.*), sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.

Vĭt'ri-ol-īze, *v. t.* To vitriolate.

Vĭt'u-līne, *a.* [Lat. *vitulinus*, from *vitulus*, a calf.] Of, or pertaining to, a calf, or to veal.

Vī-tū'per-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *vituperare*, *vituperatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, and *parare*, to prepare.] To find fault with; to overwhelm with abuse; to censure.

Vī-tū'per-ā'tion, *n.* Act of vituperation; abuse; severe censure; blame.

Vī-tū'per-a-tĭve, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; abusive.

Vī-vā'cioŭs, *n.* [Lat. *vivax*, *vivacis*, fr. *vivere*, to live.] Sprightly in temper or conduct.

Syn. — Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted.

Vī-vā'cioŭs-ness, } *n.* **1.** Life; spiritedness. **2.** Sprightliness of temper or behavior; air of life and activity.
Vī-văç'i-ty, }

Syn. — Liveliness; gayety; animation; sprightliness. See LIVELINESS.

Vivandière (ve'vŏng'de-êr'), *n.* [Fr. See VIAND.] A female sutler.

Vī-vā'ri-ŭm, } *n.* [Lat. *vivarium*, fr. *vivarius*, belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus*, alive, living, fr. *vivere*, to live.] A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals.
Vī'va-ry, }

Vĭv'id, *a.* [Lat. *vividus*, fr. *vivere*, to live.] **1.** True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated. **2.** Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively.

Syn. — Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick; sprightly; spirited; active.

Vĭv'id-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a vivid manner; with life. **2.** With brightness; in bright colors. **3.** With animated exhibition to the mind.

Vĭv'id-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vivid; life; sprightliness. **2.** Strength of coloring; brightness.

Vī-vĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *vivificus*, from *vivus*, alive, and *facere*, to make.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening.
Vī-vĭf'ic-al, }

Vī-vĭf'i-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *vivificare*, *vivificatum*. See *supra*.] To give life to; to animate; to revive; to recover; to vivify.

Vĭv'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.

Vĭv'i-fi-cā'tĭve, *a.* Able to vivify, animate, or give life.

Vĭv'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIVIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIVIFYING. See VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

Vī-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *viviparus*, fr. *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bear, bring forth.] Producing young in a living state, as all mammals.

Vĭv'i-sĕc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

Vĭx'en (vĭk'sn), *n.* [A.-S. *fixen*, a she-fox. See FOX.] **1.** A fox's cub of either sex. **2.** A cross, ill-tempered woman.

Vĭx'en-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

Vĭz'ier (vĭz'yer), or **Vī-zēr'**, *n.* [Ar. *wezîr*, *wazîr*, prop. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wazara*, to bear a burden.] A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries.

Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

Vō'ca-ble, *n.* [Lat. *vocabulum*, fr. *vocare*, to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, a word.] A word; a term; a name; *specifically*, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

Vo-căb'u-la-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *vocabularium*, *vocabularius*. See *supra*.] **1.** A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained. **2.** Sum or stock of words employed.

Vō'cal, *a.* [Lat. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] **1.** Having a voice. **2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice. **3.** Of, or pertaining to, a vowel or voice-sound; — also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance; sonant; — said of certain articulate sounds.

Vocal chords, or *cords* (*Anat.*), two thick and strong fibrous bands in the larynx, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane, and specially concerned with the formation of sound. — *Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*.

Vo-căl'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *vocalis* (sc. *litera*), a vowel.] Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds.

Vō'cal-ĭst, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

Vo-căl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vocal; utterableness; resonance.

Vō'cal-i-zā'tion, *n.* **1.** Act of vocalizing. **2.** Formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

Vō'cal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOCALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOCALIZING.] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant. **2.** To practice singing on the vowel sounds.

Vō'cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a vocal manner; with voice; orally. **2.** In words; verbally.

Vo-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vocatio*, from Lat. *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] **1.** Call; summons; citation; *especially*, designation to a particular state or profession. **2.** Hence, destined or appropriate employment. **3.** (*Theol.*) The bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation.

Syn. — Calling; trade; profession; occupation; designation; destination.

Vŏc'a-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare*, to call.] Relating to, or used in, calling or address; — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed.

Vŏc'a-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

Vo-çĭf'er-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *vociferare*, *vociferari*, *vociferatum*, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

Vo-çĭf'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOCIFERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOCIFERATING.] To utter with a loud voice.

Syn. — To exclaim; bellow; bawl; roar; hoot; clamor.

Vo-çĭf'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of vociferating; a violent outcry.

Syn. — Exclamation; clamor; bawling; bellowing.

Vo-çĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

Vŏc'ule, *n.* [Lat. *vocula*, dim. of *vox*, voice.] A faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*.

Vōgue (vōg), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *wogôn*, for *wagôn*, M. H. Ger. *wagen*, to move.] Temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception; — used now exclusively as part of the phrase *in vogue*.

Voiçe, *n.* [Lat. *vox*, *vocis*, allied to Gr. ὄψ.] **1.** Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth; utterance; hence, the tone or sound emitted by any thing, sometimes, intonated quality of utterance, as distinguished from mere breath sound. **2.** Mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone. **3.** Language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion. **4.** Opinion or choice expressed; a vote. **5.** Command; precept; — chiefly in scriptural language. **6.** (*Gram.*) A particular form of a verb, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated.

Active voice (*Gram.*), that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it. — *Middle voice*, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent, or doer, and the object of the action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself. — *Passive voice*, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the object, or person affected by the action.

Voiçe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOICED (voist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOICING.] To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of.

Voiçed (voist), *p. a.* Furnished with a voice.

Voiçe'less, *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

Void, *a.* [O. Fr. *void, voide, vuit, vuid, vuide,* fr. Lat. *viduus,* widowed, deprived of, with the first *u* transposed.] **1.** Vacant; not occupied. **2.** Being without; destitute; free. **3.** Having no incumbent; unoccupied. **4.** Having no legal or binding force; null; not sufficient to produce its effect. **5.** Unsubstantial; vain.

Syn. — Empty; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied.

Void, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness.

Void, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOIDING.] **1.** To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to leave. **2.** To throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate. **3.** To render of no validity or effect; to vacate; to annul.

Void'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being voided or evacuated. **2.** (*Law.*) Capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being avoided.

Void'ançe, *n.* **1.** Act of voiding or emptying; ejection; *especially,* ejection from a benefice. **2.** State of being void; vacancy, as of an incumbent in a benefice.

Void'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls. **2.** A tray, or basket, used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place.

Void'ness, *n.* State or quality of being void; emptiness; vacuity; destitution; nullity; inefficacy.

Vō'lant, *a.* [Lat. *volans,* p. pr. of *volare,* to fly.] **1.** Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, passing from place to place; current. **2.** Nimble; light and quick; active; rapid.

Vŏl'a-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *volatilis,* from *volare,* to fly.] **1.** Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aëriform state. **2.** Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change.

Vŏl'a-tĭle-ness, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being volatile; dis-
Vŏl'a-tĭl'i-ty, } position to exhale or evaporate. **2.** Great sprightliness; mutability.

Syn. — Lightness; giddiness; liveliness; levity; fickleness. See LEVITY.

Vŏl'a-tĭl'i-zā'tion, *n.* Act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile.

Vŏl'a-til-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLATILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLATILIZING.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

Vol-căn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a volcano, or to volcanoes. **2.** Produced by a volcano. **3.** Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

Vŏl'can-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. **2.** One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

Vol-cā'no, *n.; pl.* VOL-CĀ'NŌES. [From Lat. *Vulcanus,* Vulcan, the god of fire; It. *volcano, vulcano,* a burning mountain.] (*Geol.*) A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, and the like, are ejected.

Vōle, *n.* [Fr. *vole,* from *voler,* to steal, to steal away; to rob, abbrev. from Lat. *involare,* to fly at, to seize.] **1.** A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the rat or mouse kind.

Volée (vo'lā'), *n.* [Fr., a flight, from *voler,* Lat. *volare,* to fly.] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes.

Vo-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *volitio,* from Lat. *volo, velle,* to will, be willing, allied to Gr. βολ, βόλομαι, βούλομαι. Cf. WILL.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. **2.** Power of willing or determining.

Syn. — Will; choice; preference; determination; purpose. — *Choice* is Anglo-Saxon, and *volition* Latin. The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific, term for the same state of the will; viz., an "elective preference." When we have "made up our minds" (as we say) to a thing, i. e., have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition;* when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanant,* or *executive,* or *imperative,* volition. When an *immanent,* or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a *predominant* volition; while we give the name of *subordinate* volitions to those particular acts of choice which carry into effect the object sought for by the governing or "predominant volition."

Vŏl'ley, *n.; pl.* VŎL'LEYS. [Fr. *volée,* a flight, a volley or discharge of several guns, from *voler,* to fly.] **1.** A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once.

Vŏl'ley, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLLEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLLEYING.] To discharge with a volley.

Vŏl'ley, *v. i.* To be thrown out or discharged at once; to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

Vol-tā'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, originated by, or named in honor of, *Volta,* who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and established this branch of electric science. **2.** Pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity.

Voltaic battery, an apparatus, consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. [See BATTERY.] — *Voltaic electricity,* that form of electricity which is developed by chemical action, as in a voltaic pile or battery; galvanism. — *Voltaic pile,* the form of battery first devised by Volta, consisting of a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.

Vŏl'ta-ĭşm (44), *n.* That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity; — called also *galvanism.*

Voltigeur (vŏl'te-zhûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *voltiger,* to vault.] **1.** A leaper, or vaulter. **2.** (*Mil.*) A light infantry soldier, in distinction from a grenadier.

Vŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *volubilitas.*] State or quality of being voluble; as, (*a.*) Aptness to roll. (*b.*) Act of rolling. (*c.*) Fluency of speech.

Vŏl'u-ble, *a.* [Lat. *volubilis,* from *volvere, volutum,* to roll, to turn round.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll. **2.** Moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent.

Vŏl'u-bly, *adv.* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner.

Vŏl'ume (vŏl'yŭm, 53), *n.* [From Lat. *volumen,* prop. a thing rolled or wound up, hence a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll.] **1.** A roll; a scroll. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a book; a tome; *especially,* that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover. **3.** Any thing of a rounded, or swelling form; a contortion: a whirl. **4.** Dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like. **5.** (*Mus.*) Power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone.

Vŏl'u-mĕt'rĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *volume,* and Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] (*Analytical Chem.*) Performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of re-agents.

Vo-lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of many coils or complications. **2.** Consisting of many volumes or books. **3.** Having written much, or made many volumes; copious; diffuse.

Vo-lū'mi-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously.

Vo-lū'mi-noŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being voluminous.

Vŏl'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In a voluntary manner; in the exercise of volition; spontaneously.

Vŏl'un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being voluntary; spontaneousness.

Vŏl'un-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *voluntarius,* fr. *voluntas,* will, choice, fr. *volens,* p. pr. of *volo, velle,* to will.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. **2.** Unconstrained by the interference of another; of his or its own accord; spontaneous. **3.** Done by design or intention; purposed; intended. **4.** Subject to the will; regulated by the will. **5.** Endowed with the power of willing. **6.** (*Law.*) Free; without compulsion; without consideration; gratuitous.

Vŏl'un-ta-ry, *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece played by a musician often extemporarily, according to his fancy; now generally used to indicate the organ-playing at the opening of church service.

Vŏl'un-teer', *n.* **1.** One who enters into any service of his own free will. **2.** (*Mil.*) One who enters into service voluntarily, but when in service is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. **3.** (*Law.*) One to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.

Vŏl'un-teer', *a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers.

Vŏl'un-teer', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLUNTEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLUNTEERING.] To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

Vŏl'un-teer', *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

Vo-lŭpt'u-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius,* fr. *voluptas,* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care.

Syn. — Sensualist; epicure.

Vo-lŭpt'u-a-ry, *a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure.

Vo-lŭpt'u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *voluptuosus,* from *voluptas,* pleasure.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure; ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual. **2.** Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

Vo-lŭpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; luxuriously.

Vo-lŭpt'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being voluptuous; luxuriousness.

Vo-lūte', *n.* [From Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] (*Arch.*) A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

Vŏm'i-ca, *n.* [Lat. fr. *vomere*, to throw up, vomit forth.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) An abscess in the lungs. (*b.*) An abscess in other soft, spongy organs.

Vŏm'it, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOMITING.] [Lat. *vomere*, *vomitum*, and v. intens. *vomitare*, allied to Gr. ἐμεῖν, Skr. *wam*, Lith. *wémti*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew.

Vŏm'it, *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; to disgorge; to puke; **2.** Hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit.

Vŏm'it, *n.* [Lat. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*.] **1.** The matter ejected from the stomach. **2.** (*Med.*) An emetic.

Black vomit (*Med.*), a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, — one of the most fatal accompaniments of the yellow fever.

Vo-mĭ'tion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act or power of vomiting.

Vŏm'i-tĭve, *a.* Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

Vo-mĭ'to (vo-mē'to), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *vomitus*. See VOMIT, *n.*] (*Med.*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

Vŏm'i-to-ry, *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

Vŏm'i-to-ry, *n.* **1.** An emetic; a vomit. **2.** A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater.

Vo-rā'cioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vorax*, *voracis*, from *vorare*, to devour.] Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow.

Syn. — Ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

Vo-rā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

Vo-rā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; rapaciousness.

Vo-răç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Vo-răg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus*, from *vorago*, an abyss, gulf, from *vorare*, to swallow up, devour.] Full of gulfs.

Vôr'tex, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* VÔR'TEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* *VOR'TI-CĒS*. [Lat. *vortex*, *vertex*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** A whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle; a whirlpool. **2.** A whirling of the air; a whirlwind.

Vôr'ti-cal, *a.* [From Lat. *vortex*, *vorticis*. See *supra.*] Pertaining to or resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling.

Vôr'ti-çel, *n.* [N. Lat. *vorticella*, fr. *vortex*, *vorticis*. See *supra.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and thus obtain their food.

Vō'ta-ress, *n.* [See VOTARY, *n.*] A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

Vō'ta-rĭst, *n.* One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit; a votary.

Vō'ta-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *votus*, p. p. of *vovere*, to vow, to devote.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised.

Vō'ta-ry, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise.

Vōte, *n.* [Lat. *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] **1.** Wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage. **2.** That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions. **3.** Expression of will by a majority.

Vōte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOTING.] [Fr. *voter*.] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference.

Vōte, *v. t.* **1.** To choose by suffrage; to elect. **2.** To enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine.

Vōt'er, *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote.

Vō'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *votivus*, fr. *votum*, a vow.] Given by vow; devoted.

Vō'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

Vouch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHED (voucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHING.] [Norm. Fr. *voucher*, from Lat. *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, cry.] **1.** To call upon to witness. **2.** To warrant; to maintain by affirmations. **3.** To back; to support; to establish. **4.** (*Law.*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

Syn. — To obtest; declare; affirm; attest; confirm; asseverate; aver; protest; assure.

Vouch, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

Vouch-ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called into court to make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

Vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to any thing. **2.** A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. **3.** (*Law.*) Act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.

Vouch'er, **Vouch'or** (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who calls in another to establish his warranty of title.

Vouch-sāfe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHSAFED (vouchsāft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHSAFING.] [From *vouch*, and *safe*, to vouch or answer for safety.] **1.** To permit to be done without danger. **2.** To condescend to grant.

Vouch-sāfe', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield; to descend or stoop.

Vow, *n.* [Lat. *votum*, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] **1.** A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a devotion of one's self. **2.** *Specifically*, a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love or affection.

Vow, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOWING.] **1.** To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. **2.** To assert solemnly; to asseverate.

Vow, *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

Vow'el, *n.* [Lat. *vocalis* (sc. *litera*), from *vocalis*, sounding, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, sound.] (*Gram.*) An utterance of the human voice made through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered; also, a letter or character which represents such a sound.

Vow'el, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a vowel; vocal.

Vow'eled, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Vow'er, *n.* One who makes a vow.

Voy'aġe (*colloq.* voij), *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, O. Fr. *voiage*, *voiaige*, *veiage*, L. Lat. *viaticum*, fr. Lat. *viaticum*, traveling-money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus*, belonging to a road or journey.] Originally a passage on the way; a journey in general; but now chiefly confined to a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; *especially*, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

☞ As *a* in the unaccented termination *age* often sinks, in pronunciation, into the sound of short ĭ (See *Prin. of Pron.* § 45), and as the first syllable of the present word ends with the same sound, the vowel of the termination is apt to be omitted, and the word pronounced *voij*, in one syllable, though some, aiming to keep it a dissyllable, say *vaw'ij*.

Voy'aġe (*colloq.* voij), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOYAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; *especially*, to sail or pass by water.

Voy'aġe (*colloq.* voij), *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.

Voyageur (vwŏ'yä'zhûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *voyager*, to travel. See *supra.*] A traveler; — the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

Vul-cā'ni-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Vulcan, or to works in iron or other metals.

Vŭl'can-ĭst, *n.* A volcanist. See VOLCANIST.

Vŭl'can-i-zā'tion, *n.* The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vŭl'can-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VULCANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VULCANIZING.] To change the properties of, as caoutchouc, or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

Vŭl'gar, *a.* [Lat. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, in general use; vernacular. **2.** Belonging or relating to the common people; pertaining to common life; plebeian; hence, sometimes of little or no value. **3.** Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; also, offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy.

Vulgar fraction (*Arith.*), a fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator; a common fraction; thus, ⅔.

Syn. — Common; ordinary; mean; rustic; unrefined.

Vŭl'gar, *n.* The common people.

Vŭl'gar-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Grossness of manners; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression.

Vul-găr'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society. **2.** Grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

Vŭl'gar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VULGARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VULGARIZING.] To make vulgar.

Vŭl'gar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner among the common people; commonly. **2.** Meanly; rudely; clownishly.

Vŭl'gate (45), *n.* [From Lat. *vulgatus*, usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare*, to make general or common, fr. *vulgus*, the multitude.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures; — so called from its common use in the Latin church.

Vŭl'gate, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vŭl'ner-a-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* State of being vulnerable.

Vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnerare*, to wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries. **2.** Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable.

Vŭl'ner-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

Vŭl'ner-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerarius*, fr. *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

Vŭl'ner-a-ry, *n.* (*Med.*) Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

Vŭl'pīne, *a.* [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vŭlt'ūre (vŭlt'yŭr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *vultur*.] (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird belonging to a certain genus included in the same order as the hawks and the owls. Proper vultures have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent.

Vulture.

Vŭlt'ūr-īne (vŭlt'yŭr-in), *n.* Of, or pertaining to, the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture; rapacious.

Vŭlt'ūr-oŭs, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

W.

W (double ū), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. In English, it performs the double office of a consonant and a vowel, being a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *wail*, *forward*, and a vowel at the end of syllables, as in *new*, *vow*; but it never occurs at the end of a syllable except when united to another vowel. See *Principles of Pronunciation* §§ 100–103.

Wab'ble (wŏb'bl), *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *wabbeln*, the same as *quabbeln*, *schwabbeln*, *wackeln*.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other; to vacillate; — said of a turning or whirling body.

Wab'ble, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung.

Wăck'e, **Wăck'y**, *n.* [Ger. *wacke*, *grauwacke*, O. H. Ger. *wag-go*, a kind of stone, a flint, a pebble.] (*Geol.*) A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety.

Gray wacke (*Geol.*), a kind of conglomerate grit-rock, composed of rounded pebbles and sand.

Wad (wŏd), *n.* [D. & Ger. *watte*, allied to A.-S. *wæd*, garment, clothing, weeds, O. H. Ger. *wât*, garment.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** *Especially*, a little mass of some soft or flexible material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close; hence a soft mass of some loose fibrous substance, used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture.

Wad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WADDING.] **1.** To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding. **2.** To insert or crowd a wad into.

Wad, **Wadd**, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy oxide of manganese; — sometimes applied also to plumbago or black-lead.

Wad'ding (wŏd'ding), *n.* [See WAD, *supra*.] **1.** A wad, or the materials for wads. **2.** A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments; also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

Wad'dle (wŏd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WADDLING.] [A.-S. *wädlian*, to wander, beg, from *wadan*, to go.] To walk with short steps, throwing the body to one side and the other, like a duck, or a very fat person.

Wāde, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WADING.] [A.-S. *wadan*, Icel. *vada*, O. H. Ger. *watan*, allied to Lat. *vadere*, to go, walk.] **1.** To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, sand, &c. **2.** To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

Wāde, *v. t.* To pass or cross by walking in or through a liquid, or other yielding substance.

Wād'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wades. **2.** (*Ornith.*) One of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water in search of food.

Wad'y (wŏd'ў) *n.* [Ar. *wâdî*, a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] The channel of a water-course, which is dry, except in the rainy season.

Wā'fer, *n.* [From L. Ger. & D. *wafel*. See WAFFLE.] **1.** A thin cake or leaf of flour and other ingredients. **2.** A thin leaf-like bread, used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist. **3.** A thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters, &c.

Wā'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAFERING.] To seal or close with a wafer.

Waf'fle (wŏf'fl), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *waffel*, L. Ger. & D. *wafel*. See WAFER.] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Wăft (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAFTING.] [Allied to *wave*, q. v.] To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air.

Syn. — To float; swim; fly.

Wăft, *v. i.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float.

Wăft, *n.* A signal made by moving something, as a flag in the air.

Wăft'ăge, *n.* Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water; transportation; carriage.

Wăft'er, *n.* One who, or that which, wafts.

Wăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAGGING.] [A.-S. *wegan*, *wecgan*, *wagian*, to carry, move, wag, Goth. *vigan*, *gavigan*.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate as a part of the body.

Wăg, *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate. **2.** To be in action or motion; to move; to stir.

Wăg, *n.* [From the verb.] A man full of sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow; a humorist; a wit.

Wāğe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAGING.] [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, to pledge, promise, N. Fr. *gager*, to wager, lay, bet, fr. O. Fr. *wage*, *gage*, guarantee, engagement, L. Lat. *wadium*, *vadium*, *guadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, A.-S. *wedd*, *wed*, a pledge, promise.] **1.** To pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to stake; to bet; to lay; to wager. **2.** To expose one's self to, as a risk; to venture. **3.** To carry on as a war.

Wāğe, *n.* [From Goth. *vadi*, O. H. Ger. *wetti*, A.-S. *wed*, *wedd*, pledge, security, promise.] That for which one labors; stipulated payment for service performed; at present almost solely in the plural.

Syn. — Hire; reward; stipend; salary; allowance; pay; compensation; remuneration; fruit.

Wā'ğer, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Something deposited or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; a stake; a pledge. **2.** That on which bets are laid.

Wager of battle (*Anc. Law.*), the giving of gage or pledge for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes. In writs of right, where the trial was by champions, the tenant produced his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus *waged* or stipulated battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepted the challenge.

Wā'ğer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAGERING.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or

on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet.

Wā'ger, *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

Wā'ger-er, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

Wā'ges, *n.* [Plural in termination, but singular in signification. See WAGE.] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services.

Syn.—Hire; stipend; salary; pay; recompense.

Wăg'ger-y, *n.* Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humor; pleasantry.

Wăg'gish, *a.* **1.** Like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humor. **2.** Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport.

Syn.—Sportive; merry; roguish; droll; frolicsome.

Wăg'gish-ly, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

Wăg'gish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being waggish.

Wăg'gle (wăg'gl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *wag*; allied to Lat. *vacillare*.] To reel or move from side to side; to waddle.

Wăg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAGGLING.] To move one way and the other; to wag.

Wăg'on, *n.* [A.-S. *wägen*, *wägn*, *wæn*, Icel. *vagn*, O. H. Ger. *wagan*, Skr. *vâha*, *vâhana*, Lat. *vehes*, *vehiculum*, from Skr. *vah*, Lat. *vehere*, to bear, carry.] A four-wheeled carriage; *especially*, one used for carrying freight.

☞ In the United States, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons, and for carrying light commodities.

Wăg'on-age, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

Wăg'on-er, *n.* **1.** One who conducts a wagon; a wagon-driver. **2.** (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major.

Wăg'tāil, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

Wāif, *n.* [From *waive*, *wave*, q. v.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) Goods found of which the owner is not known. **2.** Hence, any thing found, or without an owner; that which comes along, as it were, by chance.

Wāil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAILING.] [Icel. *vála*, to lament, Ir. *waill*, W. *wylaw*, *gwylaw*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail; to grieve over.

Wāil, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep.

Wāin, *n.* [A.-S. *wæn*, *wägn*, *wägen*. See WAGON.] **1.** A carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a wagon. **2.** (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major.

Wāin'-rōpe, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.

Wāin'scot, *n.* [O. D. *waeghe-schot*, N. D. *wagen-schot*, a clapboard.] (*Arch.*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, made in panels.

Wāin'scot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAINSCOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAINSCOTING.] To line with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work.

Wāin'scot-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering or lining with boards in panel. **2.** The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

Wāist, *n.* [A.-S. *wastin*, form, figure, stature, O. H. Ger. *wahst*, increment, stature, Goth. *vahstus*, from A.-S. *weaxan*, Goth. *vahsjan*, O. H. Ger. *wahsan*, to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax. **2.** Hence, the middle part of other bodies; *especially* (*Naut.*), that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle.

Wāist'band, *n.* **1.** The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, or the like, which encompasses the waist. **2.** A sash worn by ladies around the waist.

Wāist'clŏth, *n.* **1.** A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist. **2.** (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.

Wāist'cōat (*colloq.* wĕs'kut), *n.* A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

Syn.—See VEST.

Wāit, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAITING.] [From O. H. Ger. *wahtên*, Icel. *vakta*, to keep, watch.] **1.** To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience. **2.** To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

To wait on or *upon*, (*a.*) To attend, as a servant. (*b.*) To go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. (*c.*) To follow, as a consequence; to await.

Syn.—To attend; expect; watch; stay.

Wāit, *v. t.* To stay for; to await.

Wāit, *n.* **1.** Ambush. **2.** *pl.* Musicians who perform at night or in the early morning; serenaders.

Wāit'er, *n.* **1.** One who waits; an attendant. **2.** A salver; a vessel on which something is carried, as tea-furniture, &c.

Wāit'ing-māid, **Wāit'ing-wŏm'an**, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.

Wāive, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAIVING.] [See WAVE.] **1.** To relinquish; to give up claim to; not to insist on or claim; to refuse; to forego. **2.** To throw away; to cast off; to reject; to desert.

Wāiv'er, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of waiving, or not insisting on, some right, claim, or privilege.

Wāke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAKED (wākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAKING.] [A.-S. *wacan*, *wacian*, Goth. *vakan*, Icel. *vaka*.] **1.** To be or to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. **2.** To hold a night revel. **3.** To awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep. **4.** To be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state.

Wāke, *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep. **2.** To put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite. **3.** To bring to life again; to re-animate; to revive. **4.** To sit up, or watch with at night, as a dead body.

Wāke, *n.* **1.** Act of waking, or being awaked. **2.** State of forbearing sleep; vigils. **3.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) An annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of the church. (*b.*) The sitting up of persons with a dead body, chiefly among the Irish. **4.** The track left by a vessel in the water.

In the wake of, immediately after; hence, in the train of.

Wāke'fŭl, *a.* Indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

Wāke'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

Wāk'en (wāk'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAKENING.] [See WAKE, *v. i.*] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Wāk'en (wāk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; to awaken. **2.** To excite to action or motion. **3.** To rouse into action; to stir up.

Wāk'en-er (wāk'n-er), *n.* One who wakens.

Wāk'er, *n.* One who wakes or watches.

Wāle, *n.* [A.-S. *walu*, a mark of stripes or blows, Goth. *valus*, a rod, staff, Icel. *völr*, a staff.] **1.** The mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh. **2.** A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c. **3.** (*Naut.*) One of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights.

Wāle, *v. t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

Wąlk (wawk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALKED (wawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALKING.] [A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll, turn, revolve, O. H. Ger. *walkan*, *gawalchan*, to revolve, Icel. *velkia*.] **1.** To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on at a slower or faster rate, but without running. **2.** To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. **3.** To be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about;—said of things or persons expected to remain quiet, as a sleeping or dead person. **4.** Hence, to behave; to conduct one's self.

Wąlk (wawk), *v. t.* **1.** To pass through or upon; to perambulate. **2.** To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.

To walk the plank, to walk off the plank into the water and be drowned;—from the practice of pirates who extend a plank from the side of a ship, and compelled those whom they would drown to walk off into the water; figuratively, to vacate an office by compulsion.

Wąlk (wawk), *n.* **1.** Act of walking; advance without running or leaping. **2.** Act of walking for air or exercise. **3.** Manner of walking; gait; step. **4.** That in or through which one walks; place or distance walked over; hence, a place or region in which animals may graze. **5.** Frequented track; habitual place of action; sphere. **6.** Conduct; course of action; behavior.

Syn.—Carriage; way; path; range.

Wąlk'er (wawk'er), *n.* One who walks.

Wąlk'ing-stăff (wawk'-), *n.* A staff carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking; a cane.

Wąll (wawl), *n.* [A.-S. *weall*, *wall*, allied to Lat. *vallum*, *vallus*.] **1.** A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like; also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room. **2.** *pl.* Fortifications in general; works for defense.

To drive to the wall, to bring to extremities; to push to extremes.—*To go to the wall*, to be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party.—*To take the wall*, to take the inner side of a walk, that is, the side next the wall; hence, to take the precedence.

Wall, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLING.] **1.** To inclose with a wall, or as with a wall. **2.** To defend by walls, or as if by walls. **3.** To close or fill with a wall.

Wal-lā'chi-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Wallachia, or to its inhabitants.

Wal-lā'chi-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Wallachia, in Northern Turkey; a Wallach.

Wal'let (wŏl'let), *n.* [Fr. *mallette*, *malette*, valise, wallet, provision-bag, dim. of *malle*, a mail, a trunk, from O. H. Ger. *malha*, *malaha*, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau, Gr. μολγός, an ox-hide, a skin.] **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for carrying the necessaries for a journey; a peddler's pack; a bag-like purse; a pocket-book for keeping money about the person. **2.** Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Wall'-eȳe (wawl'ī), *n.* **1.** An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color; — said usually of horses. **2.** An eye in which the white is very large and distorted. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wall'-eȳed (-īd), *a.* Having a wall-eye; hence (in Shakespeare), having an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted; or one that knows no pity.

Wall'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous, evergreen plant, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower.

Wall'-fruit, *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

Wal'lop (wŏl'lup), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLOPED (wŏl'lupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLOPING.] [Formed on A.-S. *weallan*, *wyllan*, *wellan*, to spring up, to boil or bubble, Eng. to *well*. Cf. WELL.] [*Prov. Eng.*] **1.** To boil with a continued bubbling. **2.** To waddle. **3.** To gallop. **4.** To be slatternly.

Wal'lop, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to flog; to whip. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

Wal'lōw (wŏl'lo), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALLOWING.] [O. Eng. *walwe*, A.-S. *wealowian*, *wealwian*, *walwian*, Goth. *valugjan*, allied to Skr. *valg*, to move one's self or itself.] **1.** To roll one's self about, as in mire or on other substance; to flounder. **2.** To live in filth or gross vice.

Wal'lōw-er, *n.* **1.** One who wallows. **2.** (*Mach.*) A lantern-wheel.

Wal'nut (wŏl'nut), *n.* [A.-S. *wealh-hnut*, a Welsh or foreign nut, a walnut, from *wealh*, a foreigner, stranger, a Welshman, Celt, and *hnut*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A tree, and its fruit, comprehending several species, of which some are natives of the United States.

Wal'rus (wŏl'rus), *n.* [D. *walrus*, from *wal*, in *walvisch*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse.] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic mammal, resembling the seal, and allied to it.

Walrus.

Waltz (wawlts), *n.* [D. *wals*, Ger. *walzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, revolve, dance, O. H. Ger. *walzan*, to roll.] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; also, a piece of music composed for this kind of dance.

Waltz (wawlts), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALTZED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALTZING.] To dance a waltz.

Waltz'er (wawlts'er), *n.* A person who waltzes.

Wăm'ble (wŏm'bl), *v. i.* [Fries. *vommelen*, Dan. *vammel*, squeamish, fastidious, Icel. *vâma*, to nauseate.] **1.** To be disturbed with nausea. [*Vulgar.*] **2.** To move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wam'pum (wŏm'pum), *n.* [Ind. *wampum*, *wompam*, from the Mass. *wómpi*, Del. *wâpe*, white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

Wan (wŏn), *a.* [A.-S. *wann*, *wonn*, *wan*, *won*, pale, lurid, livid, dusky, foul, orig., worn out by toil, from *winnan*, to labor, strive.] Having a pale or sickly hue; pale.

Wan, *v. i.* To grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* [Icel. *vöndr*, Goth. *vandus*.] **1.** A small stick; a rod. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A staff of authority. (*b.*) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Wan'der (wŏn'der), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WANDERING.] [A.-S. *wandrian*, *wandorian*, Icel. *andra*, to wander; A.-S. *wandlian*, to be changeable, to change; O. H. Ger. *wandalôn*, *wantalôn*, to be changed; allied to A.-S. *vendan*, to change, to go, to come; *vindan*, to be borne around; Eng. *wend* and *wind*, q. v.] **1.** To ramble here and there; to range about. **2.** To go away; to stray off; to go astray. **3.** To be delirious.

Syn. — To roam; rove; range; stroll; gad; stray; straggle; err; swerve; deviate; depart.

Wan'der-er (wŏn'der-er), *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one who roves.

Wāne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WANING.] [A.-S. *wanian*, *wonian*, O. H. Ger. *wanôn*, Icel. *vana*, from A.-S. *wan*, *won*; Icel. *van*, *vanr*, O. H. Ger. *wan*, deficient, vain, wanting.] **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; — especially applied to the illuminated part of the moon. **2.** To decline; to fail; to sink.

Wāne, *n.* **1.** Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator. **2.** Decline; failure; decrease; declension.

Wan'ness (109), *n.* The state or quality of being wan; a sallow, dead, pale color; paleness.

Wan'nish, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

Want (wawnt), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** State of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired. **2.** In a general sense, destitution; poverty. **3.** That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt.

Syn. — Indigence; deficiency; defect; lack; failure; dearth; scarcity; scarceness. See INDIGENCE.

Want (wawnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WANTING.] **1.** To be without; to be destitute of; to lack. **2.** To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need. **3.** To feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire. **4.** To be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

Want, *v. i.* [Icel. *vanta*, to be wanting, allied to A.-S. *wanian*, Eng. *wane*, q. v.] **1.** To be deficient or lacking; to fail; to fall short. **2.** To be missed; not to be present. **3.** To omit; to neglect; to fail.

Want'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Absent; deficient. **2.** Slack; deficient.

Wan'ton (wŏn'tun), *a.* [W. *gwantan*, variable, fickle, wanton, *gwantwy*, apt to move away, fickle, *gwantu*, to sever, to thrust.] **1.** Moving or flying loosely; hence, wandering or roving in gayety or sport. **2.** Running to excess; loose; unrestrained. **3.** Luxuriant; overgrown. **4.** Not turned or formed with regularity. **5.** Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute. **6.** *Especially*, deviating from the rules of chastity.

Syn. — Sportive; frolicsome; airy; skittish; frisky; coltish; lecherous; lascivious; libidinous.

Wan'ton, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

Wan'ton, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WANTONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WANTONING.] **1.** To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to frolic. **2.** To sport in lewdness or lasciviously.

Wan'ton-ly, *adv.* In a wanton manner; loosely; sportively; gayly; lasciviously.

Wan'ton-ness (109), *n.* Quality of being wanton.

Syn. — Levity; frolicsomeness; sportiveness; lasciviousness; extravagance.

Wăp'en-tāke, *n.* [A.-S. *wæpengetâce*, *wæpentâce*, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms, from *wæpen*, a weapon, and *tæcan*, to teach. According to others, this name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the *Hundred* in other counties.

War, *n.* [O. Eng. & A.-S. *werre*, *uuerre*, from O. H. Ger. *werra*, scandal, quarrel, sedition, from *werran*, to confound, mix.] **1.** A state of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility. **2.** A contest between nations or states, carried on by force; armed conflict of sovereign powers. **3.** The profession of arms; art of war.

War, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARRING.] **1.** To contend; to strive violently; to fight. **2.** To make war; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence.

War'ble (wôr'bl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARBLING.] [O. Eng. *werbelle*, from Ger. *wirbeln*, to turn, to warble; D. *wervelen*, Eng. *whirl*.] **1.** To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to trill. **2.** To utter musically; to carol. **3.** To cause to quaver or vibrate.

War'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously. **2.** To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations.

War'ble, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song.

War'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, warbles; a singer; a songster; — applied chiefly to birds.

War'-erȳ, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

War'-dănce, *n.* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war.

Ward, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

WARDING.] [A.-S. *weardian*, to keep, protect, allied to *werian*, *werigan*, to defend; O. H. Ger. *wartên*, *gawartên*. See GUARD.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; to guard. **2.** To defend; to protect. **3.** To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as any thing mischievous that approaches.

Ward, *n.* [A.-S. *weard*, f., guard, *weard*, m., keeper, güard, Goth. *vardja*, *vards*, guard. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship. **2.** One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend. **3.** State of being under guard or guardianship; custody; the condition of a child under a guardian. **4.** Means of guarding; one who, or that which, guards; defense; protection; defender; protector. **5.** A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing. **6.** One who, or that which, is guarded; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A minor or person under the care of a guardian. (*b.*) A certain division or quarter of a town or city, under the charge of an alderman. (*c.*) A division of a hospital. **7.** A projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.

Syn.—Watch; stronghold; custody; imprisonment; guardianship.

Ward'en (wôrd'n), *n.* [See GUARDIAN and *supra*.] A keeper; a guardian.

Ward'en-ry, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a
Ward'en-ship, } warden.

Ward'er, *n.* **1.** One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard. **2.** A truncheon or staff of command, the throwing down of which was a solemn act of prohibition to stay proceedings.

Ward'rōbe, *n.* **1.** A room, apartment, or portable closet, where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored. **2.** Wearing apparel in general.

Ward'rōōm, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room occupied as a messroom by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel.

Ward'ship, *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

Wâre, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wear; to veer. See WEAR.

Wâre, *n.* [A.-S. *wâru*, Icel. *vara*.] Article of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; *especially*, in the plural, goods; commodities; merchandise. [for goods.

Wâre'house, *n.; pl.* WÂRE'HOUṢ-EṢ. A storehouse

Wâre'houṣe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAREHOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAREHOUSING.] **1.** To deposit or secure in a warehouse. **2.** To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Wâre'house-man, *n.; pl.* WÂRE'HOUSE-MEN. **1.** One who keeps a warehouse. **2.** One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods. [*Eng.*]

Wâreṣ, *n.; pl.* See WARE.

War'fâre, *n.* [From *war* and *fare*, to go, to pass, A.-S. *faru*.] **1.** Military service; war; hostilities. **2.** Contest; struggle.

War'-hôrse, *n.* A horse used in war; *especially*, a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger.

Wā'ri-ly (4, 89), *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

Wā'ri-ness, *n.* State or quality of being wary; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

Syn.—Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

War'līke, *a.* **1.** Fit for war; disposed for war. **2.** Belonging, or relating, to war.

Syn.—Martial; hostile; soldierly; soldier-like. See MARTIAL.

War'lock, *n.* [A.-S. *wärloġa*, a belier or breaker of his agreement, word, or pledge, from *loga*, a liar.] A male witch; a wizard; a sprite; an imp.

Warm, *a.* [*compar.* WARMER; *superl.* WARMEST.] [A.-S. *wearm*, Goth. *varms*, Icel. *varmr*, allied to Skr. *gharma*, heat, Gr. θέρμη, θερμός, θέρμειν, Lat. *fervere*, O. Lat. *formus*, warm.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold. **2.** Subject to heat. **3.** Hence, not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper. **4.** Vehement; excited; passionate. **5.** (*Paint.*) Having yellow or yellow-red for a basis.

Syn.—Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; cordial; keen; violent; furious.

Warm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARMING.] **1.** To communicate a moderate degree of heat to. **2.** To make engaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardor, or zeal in.

Warm, *v. i.* **1.** To become moderately heated. **2.** To become ardent or animated.

Warm'-blōod'ed (-blŭd'ed), *a.* Having warm blood; — applied especially to birds and mammals.

Warm'-heärt'ed, *a.* Possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

Warm'ing-păn, *n.* A pan with a long handle, and a perforated cover used for warming a bed with ignited coals.

Warm'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a warm manner. **2.** Eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Warmth, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being warm; gentle heat. **2.** A state of lively and excited interest. **3.** Earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm. **4.** (*Paint.*) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing.

Syn.—Zeal; ardor; fervor; fervency; heat; glow; cordiality; animation; excitement; vehemence.

Warn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARNING.] [A.-S. *warnian*, *wearnian*, Icel. *varna*, O. H. Ger. *warnôn*, *gawarnôn*, allied to Eng. *ware*, *wary*, q. v.] **1.** To make ware or aware; to give previous information or notice to; to admonish; hence, to notify or summon by authority. **2.** To caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

Warn'er, *n.* One who warns; an admonisher.

Warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Caution against danger, or against faults or practices which incur danger; admonition. **2.** Previous notice.

Warp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARPED (warpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARPING.] [A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, *wyrpan*, *wurpan*, to throw, to cast, Goth. *vairpan*, Icel. *varpa*, *verpa*.] **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board in seasoning or by shrinking. **2.** To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve. **3.** To fly with a bending or waving motion.

Warp, *v. t.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction. **2.** To turn aside from the true direction; to pervert. **3.** (*Naut.*) To tow or move with, as a vessel, a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or the like. **4.** (*Rope-making.*) To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns.

Warp, *n.* **1.** (*Weaving.*) The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof. **2.** (*Naut.*) A towing-line; a warping-hawser.

Warp, *n.* The state of being warped or twisted.

Warp'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of one who, or that which, warps. **2.** Art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver.

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARRANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARRANTING.] [O. Fr. *warantir*, *garantir*, *guarantir*, from O. Fries. *wara*, *wera*, to warrant, O. H. Ger. *werên*, N. H. Ger. *gewähren*.] **1.** To make secure; to guaranty safety to. **2.** To support by authority or proof; to justify. **3.** To declare with assurance. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. (*b.*) To indemnify against loss. (*c.*) To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented. (*d.*) To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; — that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears or is represented to be.

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *n.* **1.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission giving authority, or justifying the doing of any thing. **2.** (*Law.*) A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. **3.** That which vouches or insures for any thing; guaranty; security. **4.** That which attests or proves; a voucher. **5.** A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

War'rant-a-ble, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. [ble.

War'rant-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being warranta-

War'rant-a-bly, *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

War'ran-tee', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

War'rant-er, *n.* **1.** One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers. **2.** One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

War'rant-or (127), *n.* One who warrants.

War'ran-ty, *n.* **1.** (*Modern Law & Law of Contracts.*) An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. **2.** (*Insurance Law.*) A stipulation or engagement by a party insured, that certain things, relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or

shall exist, or have been, or shall be done. **3.** Security; warrant; guarantee.

War'ran-ty, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

War'ren (wŏr'ren), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *warôn*, A.-S. *warian*, Goth. *varjan*, to beware, guard, defend.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls. (*b.*) A privilege which one has in his lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits. **3.** A place for keeping fish, in a river.

War'ren-er, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

War'rior (wôr'yur *or* wŏr'rĭ-ur), *n.* [See WAR.] A man engaged in war or military life; a soldier; a champion.

Wart, *n.* [A.-S. *weart*, Icel. *varta*, O. H. Ger. *warza*, Lat. *verruca*.] **1.** A small, hard excrescence on the skin. **2.** (*Bot.*) A glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

Wart'y, *a.* **1.** Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. **2.** Of the nature of warts.

War'-whoop (-hoop), *n.* [From *war* and *whoop*.] The cry or shout uttered by Indians in war.

Wā'ry (4, 89), *a.* [*compar.* WARIER; *superl.* WARIEST.] [See WARE, *a.*] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers.

Syn. — Scrupulous; timorously prudent; circumspect. See CAUTIOUS.

Was (wŏz), [A.-S. *wäs*.] The past tense of the substantive verb *to be*.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WASHED (wŏsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WASHING.] [A.-S. *wascan*, *wacsan*, *waxan*, O. H. Ger. *wascan*, *wasgan*, *wazkan*.] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to scrub with water, &c. **2.** To cover with water; to wet; hence, to overflow or dash against. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion. **4.** To remove by washing; to take away by the action of water. **5.** To tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat of metal.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water. **3.** To bear the operation of being washed. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To be wasted or worn away by the action of water.

Wash (wŏsh), *n.* **1.** Act of washing, or ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; hence, the quantity of clothes washed at once. **2.** A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; also, the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a bog; a marsh; a fen. **3.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water. **4.** Waste liquor, the refuse of food, &c., from a kitchen. **5.** (*Distilling.*) The fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. **6.** That with which any thing is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, coated, &c., upon the surface; as, (*a.*) A cosmetic for the complexion; also, a liquid dentrifrice; also, a preparation for the hair. (*b.*) A lotion. (*c.*) A thin coat of color, spread over spaces of a picture. (*d.*) A thin coat of metal, laid on any thing for beauty or preservation. **7.** (*Naut.*) The blade of an oar.

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

Wash'-board, *n.* **1.** A board with a fluted or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed. **2.** A board running round the walls of a room, next to the floor; mop-board. **3.** (*Naut.*) A broad, thin plank, fixed on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose.

Wash'er (wŏsh'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, washes. **2.** A ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes.

Wash'er-wom'an, *n.*; *pl.* WASH'ER-WOM'EN (-wĭm'-en). A woman who washes clothes for others, or for hire.

Wash'ing (wŏsh'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes; ablution. **2.** Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; wash.

Wash'-lĕath'er (wŏsh'-), *n.* Split sheep-skin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois or shammy; also, buff leather for regimental belts.

Wash'-pŏt (wŏsh'-), *n.* A pot or vessel in which any thing is washed.

Wash'y (wŏsh'ў), *a.* **1.** Watery; damp; soft. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; watery; weak; thin.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [A.-S. *wäsp*, *wäps*, *wesp*, O. H. Ger. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, Lat. *vespa*.] (*Entom.*) A hymenopterous insect, allied to the hornet, and capable of stinging severely.

Wasp'ish (wŏsp'ish,) *a.* **1.** Having a slender waist, like a wasp. **2.** Quick to resent a trifling affront.

Syn. — Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; peevish; captious.

Wasp'ish-ly (wŏsp'ish-lў), *adv.* In a waspish or snappish manner; irritably; petulantly.

Wasp'ish-ness (wŏsp'ish-), *n.* State or quality of being waspish; irritability; irascibility; snappishness.

Was'sail (wŏs'sil, 42), *n.* [A.-S. *wes-hâl*, be in health.] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, especially in drinking to one. **2.** A festive season; roistering festivity; intemperate indulgence. **3.** A liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and roasted apples. **4.** A song or glee sung at a festive gathering.

Was'sail (wŏs'sil), *v. i.* To hold a festive occasion, especially one at which there was much drinking of healths; to carouse.

Was'sail (wŏs'sil), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used for, wassail.

Was'sail-er (wŏs'sil-er), *n.* One who drinks wassail; a reveler.

Wast (wŏst), *imp.* of the substantive verb *to be*, in the second person singular, indicative.

Wāste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WASTING.] [A.-S. *wêstan*, O. H. Ger. *wastjan*, *wôstjan*, *wuostjan*, allied to Lat. *vastare*.] **1.** To bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy. **2.** To wear away by degrees; to impair gradually. **3.** To spread unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ prodigally; to lavish vainly. **4.** (*Law.*) To damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay.

Syn. — To squander; dissipate; lavish; desolate.

Wāste, *v. i.* To be diminished; to be consumed by any cause; to dwindle.

Wāste, *a.* **1.** Desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; hence, dreary; dismal. **2.** Lying unused; of no worth; valueless. **3.** Lost for want of occupiers.

Syn. — Destitute; worthless; superfluous; unproductive; wild; uncultivated.

Wāste, *n.* **1.** Act of wasting, devastating, desolating, squandering, lavishing, expending unnecessarily, carelessly, and the like. **2.** That which is wasted or desolate; devastated; uncultivated or wild country; unoccupied or unemployed space; desert. **3.** That which is of no value; worthless remnant; refuse. **4.** (*Law.*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant.

Syn. — Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

Wāste'-bŏŏk, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

Wāste'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Full of waste; destructive to property. **2.** Expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use.

Syn. — Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

Wāste'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly.

Wāste'fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Wāste'-pīpe, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like.

Wāst'er, *n.* One who wastes; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

Watch (wŏtch), *n.* [A.-S. *wäcce*, Goth. *vahtvô*, Icel. *vakt*. See WAKE and *infra*.] **1.** Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance; formerly, a watching or guarding by night. **2.** One who watches, or those who watch; a sentry; a guard. **3.** Post or office of a watchman; also, the place where he is posted. **4.** The period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stand as sentinels; hence, a division of the night. **5.** A small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for watching, or being on duty. (*b.*) That part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time.

☞ *Watch* was formerly distinguished from *ward*, the former signifying a watching or guarding by *night*, and the latter a watching, guarding, or protecting by day. — *Watch and watch*, an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours.

Watch (wŏtch), *v. i.* **1.** To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; to be on the lookout; to keep guard. **3.** To be expectant; to wait; to seek opportunity. **4.** To remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant. **5.** (*Naut.*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy.

Watch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATCHED (wŏtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATCHING.] **1.** To give heed to; to keep in view; not to lose from sight and observation. **2.** To tend; to guard; to have in keeping.

Watch'-dŏg, *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property, and to give notice of the approach of intruders.

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches; *especially*, one who attends upon the sick during the night. [observe.

Watch'ful (wŏtch'fụl), *a.* Full of watch; careful to

Syn.—Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

Watch'ful-ly, *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly.

Watch'ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being watchful; indisposition to sleep; hence, careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

Syn.—Vigilance; heedfulness; wakefulness; circumspection; cautiousness.

Watch'-house, *n.; pl.* WATCH'-HOUSES. **1.** A house in which a watch or guard is placed. **2.** A place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept; a lock-up.

Watch'-līght (wŏtch'-līt), *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night; *especially*, a candle formerly used for this purpose, having a rush wick.

Watch'man, *n.; pl.* WATCH'MEN. **1.** One set to watch; a sentinel. **2.** One who guards the streets of a city or building by night.

Watch'-tow'er, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

Watch'-word (wŏtch'wûrd), *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; pass-word.

Wa'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *wäter*, Icel. *vatn*, Goth. *vato*, Slav. *woda*, Gr. ὕδωρ; Lat. *unda*, a wave, *udus*, *uvidus*, wet, *uvor*, moistness, Skr. *uda* the sea, *und*, to flow.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, &c. **2.** A body of water, standing or flowing. **3.** One of various liquid secretions, humors, &c.; — so named from their resemblance to water; *especially*, urine. **4.** The color or luster of a diamond.

To make water, (*a.*) To pass urine. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To admit water; to leak.

Wa'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATERING.] **1.** To wet or overflow with water. **2.** To supply with water for drink. **3.** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines. [get or take in water.

Wa'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To shed water or liquid matter. **2.** To

The mouth waters, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire, the sight of food often causing an increased flow of saliva.

Wa'ter-bāil'iff, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships.

Wa'ter-beâr'er, *n.* (*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac, and the constellation from which it is named; Aquarius.

Wa'ter-cärt, *n.* A cart bearing water; *especially*, one by means of which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, &c. [draulic cement.

Wa'ter-çĕm'ent, or **Wa'ter-çe-mĕnt'**, *n.* Hy-

Wa'ter-clŏs'et, *n.* A privy; *especially*, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

Wa'ter-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n.* (*Paint.*) A color ground with water and gum or size; a color the vehicle of which is water.

Wa'ter-cōurse, *n.* **1.** A stream of water. **2.** A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, especially in draining lands.

Wa'ter-crĕss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, creeping plant, growing in watery places; — one kind is much cultivated as a relish or salad, and as a prevehtive of scurvy.

Wa'ter-cūre, *n.* (*Med.*) The mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy; — applied also to an establishment where such treatment is employed.

Wa'ter-dŏg, *n.* **1.** A dog accustomed to the water; *especially*, a variety of the common dog, generally of a black color, with some white, remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it valuable to sportsmen. **2.** A small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain. **3.** A sailor. [*Colloq.*]

Wa'ter-er, *n.* One who waters.

Wa'ter-fall, *n.* **1.** A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. **2.** A kind of female head-dress or arrangement of the long hair at the back of the head.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

Wa'ter-gāuġe, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.

Wa'ter-gĭld'ing, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.

Wa'ter-grụ'el, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance boiled.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being watery.

Wa'ter-ing-plāçe, *n.* **1.** A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c. **2.** A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in any way, as bathing, drinking, &c.

Wa'ter-ĭsh, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; thin; watery. **2.** Somewhat watery; moist. [wateriness.

Wa'ter-ĭsh-ness, *n.* State or quality of being waterish;

Wa'ter-lĕv'el, *n.* **1.** The level formed by the surface of still water. **2.** A leveling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line.

Wa'ter-lĭl'y, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, distinguished for its beautiful, and usually very fragrant, flowers, and large, floating leaves; — applied also to the yellow pondlily.

Wa'ter-līne, *n.* (*Naut.*) A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

Wa'ter-lŏgged, *a.* (*Naut.*) Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water.

Wa'ter-man, *n.; pl.* WA'TER-MEN. **1.** A man who manages water-craft; a boatman; a ferryman. **2.** An attendant on cab-stands, &c., who supplies water to the horses. [*Eng.*]

Wa'ter-märk, *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood. **2.** A letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Wa'ter-mĕl'on, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, and its pulpy fruit, which abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color. [water.

Wa'ter-mĭll, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by

Wa'ter-ọu'şel (-ō͞o'zl), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the dipper.

Wa'ter-pŏt, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

Wa'ter-pow'er, *n.* **1.** The power of water employed to move machinery, &c. **2.** A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a source of power from water; a place where water may be readily used to drive machinery.

Wa'ter-prĭv'i-leġe, *n.* **1.** The right to use water for mills, or to drive machinery. **2.** A stream of water capable of being employed to drive machinery, as for a mill. [mit water.

Wa'ter-prō͞of, *a.* So firm and compact as not to ad-

Wa'ter-prō͞of, } *n.* A substance or preparation

Wa'ter-prō͞of'ing, } for rendering any thing, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

Wa'ter-răm, *n.* A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; an hydraulic ram.

Wa'ter-rŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATER-ROTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATER-ROTTING.] To rot by steeping in water.

Wa'ter-shĕd, *n.* A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

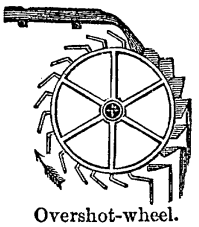
Wa'ter-sōak, *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

Wa'ter-spout, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea.

Wa'ter-tīght (-tīt), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, or to suffer it to escape; not leaky.

Water-spout.

Wa'ter-wheel, *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water; — called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel*, when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time.



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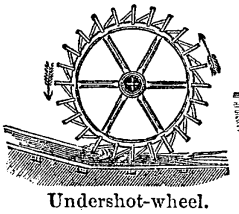

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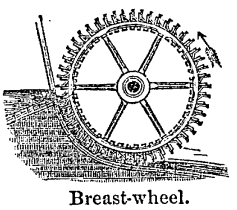


Breast-wheel.

Wa'ter-work (-wûrk), *n.* A hydraulic machine; a work, or collection of works, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes; — chiefly in the plural.

Wa'ter-y, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. **2.** Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid. **3.** Abounding with water; wet. **4.** Of, or pertaining to, water. **5.** Consisting of water.

Syn. — Aqueous; humid; wet; damp; dark; washy.

Wat'tle (wŏt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *watel*, *wätel*, *wättl*, hurdle, covering, wattle, allied to *withe*, q. v.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods. **2.** A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. **3.** The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.

Wat'tle (wŏt'tl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATTLING.] **1.** To bind with twigs. **2.** To twist or interweave, as twigs, one with another; to plat. **3.** To form of platted twigs. [squall.

Waul, *v. i.* [Allied to *wail*, q. v.] To cry as a cat; to

Wave, *n.* [A.-S. *wæg*, *wêg*, Goth. *vêgs*, from *vigan*, A.-S. *wegan*, to move.] **1.** An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; an undulation. **2.** (*Physics.*) A state of vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound. **3.** Water. **4.** Inequality of surface. **5.** The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered. **6.** A waving or undulating motion.

Syn. — Billow; surge; breaker; inequality; unevenness.

Wave, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVING.] **1.** To move like a wave, one way and the other; to undulate. **2.** To be moved, as a signal.

Wave, *v. t.* **1.** To raise into inequalities of surface. **2.** To move one way and the other; to brandish. **3.** To signal by a waving motion; to beckon.

Wave, *v. t.* [Norm. Fr. *weyver*, to wave or waive, O. Fr. *guever*, *guesver*, to abandon, O. Sw. *wäga*, *wägia*, to shun, from *wäg*, way. Cf. A.-S. *wafian*, to hesitate, O. H. Ger. *weibôn*, to flow, *weibjan*, to destroy.] [Usually written *waive*.] To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; to relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege.

Wave'less, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; un-

Wave'let, *n.* A little wave; a ripple. [agitated.

Wave'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object, toward the four cardinal points.

Wa'ver, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVERING.] [D. *weifelen*, to totter, hesitate, A.-S. *wafian*, id. Cf. WAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro. **2.** To be unsettled in opinion.

Syn. — To fluctuate; reel; vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

Wa'ver-er, *n.* One who wavers.

Wav'y, *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves. **2.** Playing to and fro; undulating.

Wax, *n.* [A.-S. *weax*, *wäx*, Icel. *vax*, O. H. Ger. *wahs*, Slav. *wosk*.] **1.** A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees. **2.** Hence, any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance; as, (*a.*) A thick, tenacious substance, secreted in the ear. (*b.*) A wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, and like purposes. (*c.*) A composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. (*d.*) (*Bot.*) A wax-like product secreted by certain plants. (*e.*) (*Min.*) A substance, found in connection with certain deposits of rock-salt and coal.

Wax, *v. t.* [*imp.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED (wăkst), or WAXEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAXING.] To smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax.

Wax, *v. i.* [A.-S. *weaxan*, Goth. *vahsjan*, Icel. *vaxa*.] **1.** To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller. **2.** To pass from one state to another; to become.

Wax'-ĕăn'dle, *n.* A candle made of wax.

Waxed'-ĕnd, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like.

Wax'en (wăks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax. **2.** Resembling wax; hence, soft; yielding. **3.** Covered with wax.

Wax'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being waxy.

Wax'-wing, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species, so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax.

Wax-wing.

Wax'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work made of wax; especially, a figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

Wax'y, *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable.

Way, *n.* [A.-S. *weg*, from *wegan*, to move, Icel. *vegr*, Goth. *vigs*, Lat. *via*.] **1.** A moving; passage; progression. **2.** That by which one passes or progresses; road or path of any kind. **3.** Length of space; distance; interval. **4.** Course, or direction of motion or progress. **5.** Means by which any thing is reached, or any thing is accomplished; scheme; device. **6.** Manner; method; mode; fashion. **7.** Regular course; habitual method of life or action. **8.** Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct. **9.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Progress. (*b.*) *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

By the way, in passing; apropos; aside, as a thing apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject. — *By way of*, as for the purpose of; as being; in character of. — *In the family way*, pregnant; with child. [*Colloq.*] — *In the way*, so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, and the like. — *Out of the way*, (*a.*) So as not to fall in with, obstruct, hinder, or the like. (*b.*) Apart; aside; away from the usual or proper course; odd; unusual; wrong. — *Right of way* (*Law*), a right of private passage over another's ground. — *To be under way, to have way* (*Naut.*), to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. — *To give way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another. (*Naut.*) To row or ply the oars vigorously. — *To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully. — *To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy.

Syn. — Street; highway; road. — *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one *raised* for the sake of dryness and convenience in travelling: a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is, etymologically, a *paved* way, as early made in towns and cities; and, hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

Way'-bill, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or amount of goods transported by it.

Way'fâr-er, *n.* A traveler; a passenger. [ney.

Way'fâr-ing, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a jour-

Way'lāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAYLAYING.] [From *way* and *lay*.] To lie in wait for; *especially*, to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay.

Way'lāy-er, *n.* One who waylays or lies in wait.

Way'-märk, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

Way'-sīde, *n.* The edge or border of a road or path.

Way'-stā'tion, *n.* An intermediate station on a line of travel, especially on a railroad.

Way'ward, *a.* [A.-S. *wæwärdlâce*, *wæwyrdlîce*, wantonly, from *weá*, woe, evil, malice.] Liking one's own way; full of humors; froward; perverse; willful.

Way'ward-ly, *adv.* In a wayward manner; perversely.

Way'ward-ness, *n.* The quality of being wayward.

Way'wōde, *n.* [Pol. & Russ. *woyewóda*, fr. Russ. *woi*, an army, and *wodity*, to lead.] A military commander in various Slavonic countries; afterward applied to governors of towns or provinces, and also in Russia as a high military title.

Wē, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I.* [*poss.* OUR, or OURS; *obj.* US. See I.] [A.-S. *we*, Icel. *vêr*, Goth. *veis*.] I and others; a number in whom I am included.

☞ *We* is often used by individuals, as authors, editors, and the like, in speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I*. The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns.

Wēak, *a.* [*compar.* WEAKER; *superl.* WEAKEST. [A.-S. *wâc*, from *wîcan*, to yield, to totter; Goth. *vahs*, Icel. *veikr*.] **1.** Wanting physical strength; as, (*a.*) Feeble; infirm; sickly; exhausted. (*b.*) Not able to sustain a

great weight. (*c.*) Easily broken or separated into pieces; not compact. (*d.*) Not stiff; pliant; frail; soft. (*e.*) Easily subdued or overcome. (*f.*) Lacking force of utterance or sound; low; small; feeble. (*g.*) Of less than the usual strength or spirit. (*h.*) Lacking ability for an appropriate function or office. **2.** Not possessing, or manifesting, intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, or the like; as, (*a.*) Feeble of mind; spiritless. (*b.*) Unwise; injudicious; hence, foolish. (*c.*) Not having full confidence or conviction. (*d.*) Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, or the like. (*e.*) Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth. (*f.*) Wanting in point or vigor of expression. (*g.*) Not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent; feeble. (*h.*) Not wielding or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation.

Wēak'en (wēk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEAKENING.] **1.** To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate. **2.** To reduce in strength or spirit.

Wēak'en-er, *n.* He who, or that which, weakens.

Wēak'ling, *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

Wēak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; with little strength.

Wēak'ly, *a.* [*compar.* WEAKLIER; *superl.* WEAKLIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm.

Wēak'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength. **2.** Want of sprightliness or force. **3.** Want of steadiness or resolution. **4.** Want of moral force or effect upon the mind. **5.** Want of judgment; weak trait or characteristic. **6.** Defect; failing; fault.

Syn. — Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; unfirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

Wēal, *n.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wæla*, O. H. Ger. *wela*, *wola*. See WELL.] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness.

Wēald'en (weeld'n), *a.* [A.-S. *weald*, *wald*, a forest, a wood, so called because this formation occurs in the *wealds* or woods of Kent and Sussex.] (*Geol.*) Of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the oölitic series.

Wĕalth, *n.* [Eng. *weal*, O. H. Ger. *welida*, *welitha*, riches.] Large possessions of money, goods, or land.

Syn. — Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

Wĕalth'i-ly, *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

Wĕalth'i-ness, *n.* State of being wealthy, or rich.

Wĕalth'y, *a.* [*compar.* WEALTHIER; *superl.* WEALTHIEST.] Having great wealth, or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent; rich.

Wēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEANING.] [A.-S. *wenian*, *wennan*, to accustom, wean, *âwenian*, *âwennan*, to wean.] **1.** To accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast. **2.** Hence, to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire.

Wēan'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

Wĕap'on, *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen*, *wêpen*, *wæpun*, Icel. *vâpn*, *vopn*, Goth. *vepna*, pl.] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. **2.** Hence, that with which one contends against another.

Wĕap'on-less, *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

Weâr (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEARING.] [A.-S. *werian*, *werigean*, *weran*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes, Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, or the like; to have on. **2.** To have or exhibit an appearance of. **3.** To consume by use; to use up. **4.** To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, and the like. **5.** To cause or occasion by friction or wasting. **6.** To affect by degrees. **7.** [Cf. WARE.] (*Naut.*) To put on another tack, as a ship, by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind; to veer.

Syn. — To waste; impair; bear; consume; spend; diminish; veer.

Weâr, *v. i.* **1.** To endure or suffer use; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition. **2.** To suffer injury by use or time. **3.** To be consumed by slow degrees.

Weâr, *n.* **1.** Act of wearing, or state of being worn; consumption by use. **2.** The thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which any thing is subject by use, accident, &c.

Wēar, *n.* [A.-S. *wær*, *wêr*, an inclosure, a fish-pond, the sea, a wave, from *waran*, *warian*, *werian*, to defend, protect; Icel. *ver*, O. H. Ger. *wari*, *weri*.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c. **2.** A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish.

Weâr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.

Weâr'er, *n.* **1.** One who wears or carries as appendant to the body. **2.** That which wastes or diminishes.

Wēa'ri-less, *a.* Incapable of being wearied.

Wēa'ri-ly (89), *adv.* In a weary manner.

Wēa'ri-ness (89), *n.* State of being weary or tired; lassitude; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

Wēa'ri-sŏme (89), *a.* Causing weariness.

Syn. — Irksome; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying; vexatious.

Wēa'ri-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

Wēa'ri-sŏme-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness.

Wēa'ry (89), *a.* [*compar.* WEARIER; *superl.* WEARIEST.] [A.-S. *wêrig*, O. Sax. *wuorig*.] **1.** Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion. **2.** Causing weariness.

Syn. — Tired; fatigued; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.

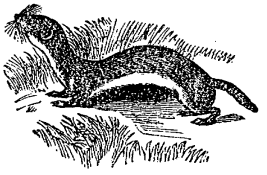
Wēa'ry (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEARYING.] **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of. **2.** To make impatient by continuance. **3.** To harass by any thing irksome.

To weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

Syn. — To jade; tire; fatigue; fag; dispirit. See JADE.

Wēa'sand, *n.* [A.-S. *wæsend*, *wasend*, prob. allied to Icel. *vâsa*, to hope.] The windpipe; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs; the throttle.

Wēa'sel, *n.* [A.-S. *wesle*, O. H. Ger. *wisala*, *wisila*, *wisula*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small quadruped, about 6 inches in length, with a tail about 2 inches long. It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.



Weasel.

Wĕath'er, *n.* [O. Eng. & A.-S. *weder*, Icel. *vedr*, O. H. Ger. *wetar*, Lith. *wetra*, Slav. *wietr*, from Skr. *wâ*, to blow.] The air or atmosphere with respect to its state as regards heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, &c.; meteorological condition of the atmosphere.

Stress of weather, violent winds; force of tempests.

Wĕath'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEATHERING.] **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air. **2.** (*Naut.*) To sail to the windward of; to pass between the wind and. **3.** Hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to endure; to resist.

Wĕath'er-bēat'en (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure to the weather.

Wĕath'er-bōard, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) That side of a ship which is toward the wind. **2.** (*Arch.*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

Wĕath'er-bōard, *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, and the like.

Wĕath'er-bound, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

Wĕath'er-cŏck, *n.* **1.** A vane, or weather-vane; — so called because originally often in the figure of a cock. **2.** Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently.

Wĕath'ered, *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water. **2.** (*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.

Wĕath'er-gāge, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage or superiority.

Wĕath'er-glăss, *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, especially changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence, changes of weather.

Wĕath'er-mōld'ing, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A canopy or cor-
Wĕath'er-mōuld'ing, } nice over doors or windows, to throw off the rain.

Wĕath'er-prōof, *a.* Proof against rough weather.

Wĕath'er-wīse, *a.* Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

Wēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVEN, WOVE; *p.*

pr. & *vb. n.* WEAVING.] [A.-S. *wefan*, Icel. *vefa*, Goth. *veiban*; Per. *bâftan*, Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*, Skr. *wap*.] **1.** To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; hence, to unite intimately, or by close connection or intermixture. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose.

Wēave, *v. i.* **1.** To practice weaving; to work with a loom. **2.** To become woven or interwoven.

Wēav'er, *n.* One who weaves.

Wēa'zen (wē'zn), *a.* [Cf. WIZEN.] Thin; sharp.

Wĕb, *n.* [A.-S. *webb*, O. H. Ger. *weppi*, *woppe*, *giweppi*, Icel. *vefr*, *vaf*. See WEAVE.] **1.** That which is woven; texture; textile fabric. **2.** The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb. **3.** An opaque film covering the cornea of the eye. **4.** (*Ornith.*) The membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.

Wĕb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle.

Wĕbbed, *a.* [From *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web.

Wĕb'bing, *n.* A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, &c., and for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

Wĕb'-fo͝ot, *n.*; *pl.* WĔB'-FEET. A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

Wĕb'-fo͝ot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

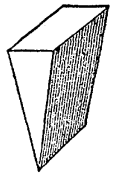
Wĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEDDING.] [A.-S. *weddian*, to covenant, promise, to wed, marry; O. H. Ger. *wetan*, *wetian*, *wettan*, Icel. *vedhja*. See WED, *n.*] **1.** To take for husband or for wife; to marry. **2.** To join in marriage; to give in wedlock. **3.** To unite closely in affection; to connect indissolubly or strongly.

Wĕd, *v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry.

Wĕd'ded, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, wedlock or marriage.

Wĕd'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

Golden wedding, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage when the husband and wife are both living.—*Silver wedding*, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary.—*Crystal wedding*, the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary.—*Tin wedding*, the celebration of the tenth anniversary.—*Wooden wedding*, the celebration of the fifth anniversary.



Wedge.

Wĕdge, *n.* [A.-S. *wecg*, *wäcg*, Icel. *veggr*, O. H. Ger. *wekki*, *weggi*.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. It is one of the *mechanical powers*. **2.** Any thing in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form.

Wĕdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEDGING.] **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge; to rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven. **3.** To force, as a wedge forces its way. **4.** To fix in the manner of a wedge. **5.** To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

Wĕd'lŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *wedlâc*, a pledge, fr. *wedd*, a pledge, and *lâc*, a gift, an offering.] Marriage; matrimony.

Wĕdnes'day (wĕnz'dȳ), *n.* [A.-S. *Wôdnesdag*, from *Wôden*, O. H. Ger. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Odhinn*, the highest god of the Germans and Scandinavians, and A.-S. *dăg*, day.] The fourth day of the week.

Weed, *n.* [A.-S. *weód*, *wiód*. See WEED, *v. t.*] **1.** Any plant that is useless or troublesome. **2.** Whatever is unprofitable or troublesome; any thing useless.

Weed, *n.* [A.-S. *wæd*, Icel. *vod*, O. H. Ger. *wât*, *gawâti*, from Goth. *vidan*, to bind.] **1.** A garment; clothing; *especially*, an upper or outer garment. **2.** An article of dress worn in token of grief; *especially* in the plural, mourning garb, as of a female.

Weed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEEDING.] **1.** To free from noxious plants. **2.** To take away, as noxious plants. **3.** To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

Weed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, weeds.

Weed'y, *a.* [*compar.* WEEDIER; *superl.* WEEDIEST.] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds.

Week, *n.* [A.-S. *weoce*, *wice*, *wuce*, Icel. *vika*, Goth. *viko*.] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

Week'-dāy, *n.* Any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday.

Week'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a week, or to week-days. **2.** Happening, or done, once a week; hebdomadary.

Week'ly, *n.* A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week.

Week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Ween, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wênan*, *wænan*, Goth. *venjan*, Icel. *väna*, *vona*, *vanta*; A.-S. *vên*, *vêna*, hope, expectation, opinion, Goth. *vêns*, Icel. *vân*, *von*.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Weep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEEPING.] [A.-S. *wêpan*, Goth. *vopjan*, Icel. *öpa*. Cf. WHOOP.] **1.** To show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry. **2.** To lament; to complain. **3.** To flow or run in drops. **4.** To drop water; to drip; to be very wet. **5.** To hang the branches, as if in sorrow; to droop.

Weep, *v. t.* **1.** To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. **2.** To shed or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as if tears.

Weep'er, *n.* One who weeps.

Weep'ing-wĭl'lōw, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

Wee'vil (wē'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *wifel*, *wibil*, O. H. Ger. *wibil*, *wibel*, allied to A.-S. *wefan*, O. H. Ger. *weban*, to weave.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, beaked head.

Wĕft, *n.* [A.-S. *wift*, *weft*, *wefta*, fr. *wefan*, to weave.] **1.** The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage. **2.** A thing woven.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEIGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEIGHING.] [A.-S. *wegan*, to bear, move, to weigh, Icel. *vega*, allied to Lat. *vehere*, to carry, Skr. *vah*.] **1.** To bear up; to raise; to lift so that it hangs in the air. **2.** To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. **3.** To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance. **4.** To pay, allot, or take by weight. **5.** To ponder in the mind; to estimate deliberately and maturely.

Weigh (wā), *v. i.* **1.** To have weight; to be heavy. **2.** Hence, to be considered as important. **3.** To bear heavily; to press hard.

Weigh (wā), *n.* A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight.

Weigh'a-ble (wā'-), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Weigh'er (wā'er), *n.* **1.** One who weighs. **2.** An officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

Weight (wāt), *n.* [See WEIGH.] **1.** The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance; that which any thing weighs. **3.** Hence, pressure; importance; influence; consequence. **4.** A scale or graduated standard of heaviness. **5.** A ponderous mass; something heavy. **6.** A definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. **7.** (*Mech.*) The resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it.

Syn.—Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness; burden; load; power; efficacy; moment; impressiveness.

Weight (wāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEIGHTING.] To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to attach weights to.

Weight'i-ly (wāt'-), *adv.* **1.** In a weighty manner; ponderously. **2.** With force or impressiveness.

Weight'i-ness (wāt'-), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness. **2.** Solidity; impressiveness; importance.

Weight'less (wāt'les), *a.* Having no weight; imponderable; light.

Weight'y (wāt'ȳ), *a.* [*compar.* WEIGHTIER; *superl.* WEIGHTIEST.] **1.** Having weight; heavy. **2.** Hence, important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince.

Syn.—Ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious.

Wēir, *n.* [See WEAR.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like. **2.** A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; a wear. [See WEAR.]

Wēird, *a.* [A.-S. *wyrd*, fate, fortune, one of the Fates.] **1.** Skilled in witchcraft. **2.** Caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Weird sisters, the Fates.

Wĕl'cŏme (wĕl'kum), *a.* [A.-S. *wilcuma*, a welcome guest, *wilcume*, interj., *wilcumian*, to welcome, fr. *wil*, for *wel*, well, and *cuman*, to come.] **1.** Received with gladness. **2.** Producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing. **3.** Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.

Wĕl'cŏme, *n.* **1.** Salutation of a new comer. **2.** Kind reception of a guest or new comer.

Wĕl'cŏme, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELCOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELCOMING.] To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

Wĕl'cŏm-er, *n.* One who welcomes.

Wĕld, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *waude*, *wiede*, D. *wouw*, *wouwe*, Fr. *gaude*, Sp. *gualda*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant growing in England and various European countries; woad; — used by dyers to give a yellow color. **2.** The color or coloring matter extracted from this plant.

Wĕld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELDING.] [Ger. & D. *wellen*. Cf. WIELD.] To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

Wĕld, *n.* State of being welded; joint made by welding.

Wĕld'er, *n.* One who welds, or unites by welding.

Wĕl'fâre, *n.* [From *well* and *fare*, to go, to be in any state, good or bad, to proceed, to happen.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life.

Syn. — Prosperity; happiness.

Wĕl'kin, *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, *welcn*, cloud, air, sky, heaven, O. H. Ger. *wolchan*, Skr. *valâhaka*, a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky.

Wĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *well*, *wyll*, *wella*, *wylla*, fr. *weallan*, to boil.] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain. **2.** Hence, a source. **3.** A cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) An inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage. (*b.*) An apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish. **5.** (*Mil.*) A hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.

Wĕll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring.

Wĕll, *a.* [*compar.* and *superl.* wanting, the deficiency being supplied by *better* and *best*, from another root.] [See *infra*.] **1.** Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense. **2.** Being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick. **3.** Being in favor; favored.

Syn. — Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy.

Wĕll, *adv.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wel*, Goth. *vaila*, Icel. *vel*.] **1.** In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly. **2.** Suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly. **3.** In such manner as is desirable; favorably; advantageously; conveniently. **4.** Considerably; not a little; far.

Well off, in good condition; *especially*, in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — *Well to do*, well off; prosperous; — used also adjectively.

Wĕll'a-dāy, *interj.* [Corrupt. fr. *welaway*, A.-S. *wâlawâ*, fr. *wâ*, woe, *lâ*, lo, oh, and *wâ*, woe.] Alas!

Wĕll'-bē'ing, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity.

Wĕll'-bôrn, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family.

Wĕll'-brĕd, *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.

Wĕll'-dō'ing, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties.

Wĕll'-fā'vored, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Wĕll'-hĕad, *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

Wĕll'-hōle, *n.* (*Arch.*) The open space in the middle of a staircase, beyond the ends of the stairs.

Wĕll'-măn'nered, *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant.

Wĕll'-mēan'ing, *a.* Having a good intention.

Wĕll'-mĕant, *a.* Rightly intended; kind; friendly.

Wĕll'-nīgh (-nī), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

Wĕll'-spōk'en (-spōk'n), *a.* **1.** Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly. **2.** Spoken with propriety.

Wĕll'-sprĭng, *n.* A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.

Wĕll'-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced upon a high post and used in drawing water by means of a bucket from a well.

Wĕll'-wĭsh'er, *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently or friendlily inclined.

Wĕlsh, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or relating to Wales, or its inhabitants.

Wĕlsh, *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1.** *sing.* The language of Wales, or of the Welsh. **2.** *pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Wĕlt, *n.* [A.-S. *weltan*, to roll, or more prob. from W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt, *gwaldu*, to welt or to hem, from *gwaliaw*, to inclose.] That which, being folded or brought round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn something; as, (*a.*) A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down. (*b.*) A narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole.

Wĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELTING.] To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on.

Wĕl'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELTERING.] [A.-S. *weltan*, *waltan*, to roll, to welter, Icel. *velta*, Goth. *valtjan*, *valvjan*.] **1.** To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to tumble about, especially in any thing foul or defiling. **2.** To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

Wĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *wenn*, D. *wen*, L. Ger. *wenne*.] (*Med.*) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin.

Wĕnch (66), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *wencle*, a maid, a daughter, *wencel*, a pupil, orphan, *wincel*, *winclu*, children, offspring.] **1.** A low, vicious, coarse young woman; a drab; a strumpet. **2.** A black woman; a colored female servant; a negress. [*Amer.*]

Wĕnch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WENCHED (wĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WENCHING.] To frequent the company of wenches, or women of ill fame.

Wĕnch'er, *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

Wĕnd, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wendan*, to turn, to go, Icel. *venda*, Goth. *vandjan*, to turn.] To go; to pass; to betake one's self.

Wĕnd, *v. t.* To direct; to betake.

Wĕn'nish, *a.* [From *wen*.] Having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

Wĕn'ny, *a.* Wennish.

Wĕnt, *imp.* of *wend*; — now used as the preterit of *go*, but in origin having no connection with it.

Wĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *weep*. See WEEP.

Wĕre (wĕr, 57), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of *be*. [A.-S. *wære*, *wæron*; Icel. *vera*, to be. See WAS.] It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*. See BE.

Wĕrst, *n.* A certain Russian measure of length; a verst. See VERST.

Wĕrt. The second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*. See WERE.

Wē'sand, *n.* See WEASAND. [*Obs.*]

Wĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, O. H. Ger. *west*, *westan*.] **1.** The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region, opposed to east. **2.** A country situated in a region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another.

Wĕst, *a.* **1.** Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun; relating to the west. **2.** Coming or moving from the west, or western region.

Wĕst, *adv.* [A.-S. *west*.] To the western region; at the westward; more westward.

Wĕst'er-ing, *a.* Passing to the west.

Wĕst'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Being toward the west; situated in the western region. **2.** Moving from the westward.

Wĕst'er-ly, *adv.* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west.

Wĕst'ern, *a.* **1.** Situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. **2.** Moving toward the west.

Wĕst'ward, *adv.* Toward the west.

Wĕst'ward-ly, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

Wĕt, *a.* [*compar.* WETTER; *superl.* WETTEST.] [A.-S. *wæt*, *weaht*, Icel. *vâtr*, *vôtr*, allied to Goth. *vato*, Icel. *vatn*, water.] **1.** Containing water; full of moisture. **2.** Very damp; rainy.

Syn. — Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See NASTY.

Wĕt, *n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. **2.** Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

Wĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET (rarely WETTED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WETTING.] [A.-S. *wætan*, *gewætan*, Icel. & Sw. *väta*, Dan. *väde*.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.

Wĕth'er, *n.* [A.-S. *wedher*, Icel. *vedhr*, Goth. *vithrus*.] A castrated ram.

Wĕt'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being wet; moisture; humidity. **2.** A watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

Wĕt'-nûrse, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman.

Wĕt'-shŏd, *a.* Having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

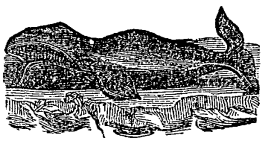
Whăck, *v. t.* [From *thwack*, q. v.] To strike; to give a heavy or resounding blow to. [*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*]

Whăck, *v. i.* To strike any thing with a smart blow.

Whăck, *n.* A smart, resounding blow.

Whāle, *n.* [A.-S. *hwäl*, Icel. *hvalr*, O. H. Ger. *wal*, allied to Gr. *φάλη*, *φάλαινα*, Lat. *balæna*.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal inhabiting the ocean, of the class of *Mammals*, and family of *Cetaceans*.

☞ The Greenland *whale*, or right *whale*, when fully grown, is from fifty to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes oil, whalebone, &c. The fin-backed whale, called also *great northern rorqual*, is probably the longest animal in creation, sometimes exceeding one hundred feet in length.



Greenland Whale.

Whāle'bōne, *n.* A firm, elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, and for various other purposes.

Whāle'man, *n.*; *pl.* WHĀLE'MEN. A man employed in the whale-fishery. [fishery.

Whāl'er, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale-

Whap, *n.* [A.-S. *hweop*, a whip, *hweopian*, to whip, scourge.] A blow, or quick, smart stroke.

Whap'per (hwŏp'per), *n.* [See *supra*.] Something uncommonly large of the kind; — applied especially to a bold lie. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Wharf (hwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* properly WHARFS, but WHARVES is often used, especially in the United States. [A.-S. *hwearf*, *hweorf*, *hwarf*, from *hweorfan*, to turn.] A perpendicular mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, or extending into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels; a mole; a pier.

Wharf'ăġe, *n.* **1.** The fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf. **2.** A wharf, or wharves in general; wharfing.

Wharf'in-ġer, *n.* [From *wharfing*.] A man who has the care of a wharf; or the proprietor of a wharf.

What (hwŏt), *pron.* [A.-S. *hwät*, Icel. *hvad*, Goth. *hva*, allied to Lat. *quid*. See WHO.] **1.** An interrogative pronoun, used (both substantively and adjectively) in asking questions as to things or inanimate objects, corresponding thus to *who*, which is used for persons. **2.** Hence, used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*; — sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*; also, used independently, and meaning generally, *how strange a thing!* **3.** A compound relative, equivalent, substantively, to *that which*; adjectively, to *the . . . which*; the sort or kind of *the . . . which*; and, rarely, to *the . . . on* or *at which*; used also in a corresponding adverbial sense. **4.** Whatever; whatsoever; — used indefinitely. **5.** In part; partly; — with repetition, and followed by *with*.

What-ĕv'er, *pron.* Any thing soever which; being this or that; all that.

What'-nŏt, *n.* [From the abbreviated phrase *what not*, often used at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles; hence, used substantively, to denote a *miscellany*, a variety.] A kind of stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

What'so-ĕv'er, *a.* Whatever.

Whēal, *n.* [A.-S. *hwêle*, putrefaction, *hwêlan*, to putrefy. Cf. WALE.] A mark raised by a stroke; a wale.

Whēat, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæte*, allied to *hwît*, white; Goth. *hvaiti*, *hvaiteis*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread.

Whēat'-ēar, *n.* **1.** An ear of wheat. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird common in Europe, and found in Greenland; — called also fallow-chat, or fallow-finch. See FALLOW-FINCH.

Wheat-ear.

Whēat'en, *a.* [A.-S. *hwæten*.] Made of wheat.

Whee'dle (hwē'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEDLING.] [Cf. A.-S. *wadlian*, to be poor, to beg, and O. H. Ger. *wadalôn*, to wander.] **1.** To entice by soft words. **2.** To gain or get away by flattery.

Syn. — To flatter; coax; cajole.

Wheel, *n.* [A.-S. *hweól*, *hweohl*, Icel. *hiol*, *hvel*, wheel; allied to Goth. *valvjan*, to roll.] **1.** A circular frame turning on an axis; a rotating disk. **2.** Any instrument having a similar form to that described above, or chiefly consisting of a wheel; as, (*a.*) A spinning-wheel. (*b.*) An instrument for punishing criminals, formerly, but now no longer used. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) A circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship. (*d.*) (*Pottery.*) A round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped. **3.** A rolling or revolving body; a disk; an orb. **4.** A turn or revolution; rotation; compass.

Wheel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEELING.] **1.** To convey on wheels. **2.** To put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve.

Wheel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn on an axis, or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate. **2.** To go round in a circuit. **3.** To roll forward.

Wheel'bär-rōw, *n.* A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Wheel'-ĕär'riăġe, *n.* A carriage moved on wheels.

Wheel'-house, *n.*; *pl.* WHEEL'-HOUSES. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel. (*b.*) The paddle-box of steam-vessels.

Wheel'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of conveying on wheels. **2.** Adaptation to wheel-carriages; convenience for passing on wheels.

Wheel'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

Wheel'wrīght (hweel'rīt), *n.* A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

Wheeze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEZING.] [A.-S. *hweosan*, Icel. *hväsa*, *väsa*, to hiss, whiz.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

Whĕlk, *n.* [A.-S. *hwylca*, varicose vein, *hylca*, *heolca*, a bend.] **1.** A wrinkle; an inequality on the surface; a protuberance. **2.** A stripe or mark; a streak. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a one-valved, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

Whĕlm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELMING.] [Cf. A.-S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm, to suffocate, *hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, to overwhelm, cover over.] **1.** To cover with water or other fluid. **2.** To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden.

Whĕlp, *n.* [A.-S. *hwelp*, Icel. *hvelpr*, O. H. Ger. *hwelf*, *welf*.] **1.** The young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub. **2.** A child; a youth; — jocosely or contemptuously so called.

Whelps of a windlass, capstan, or the like (*Naut.*), short, upright pieces of wood, &c., placed round the barrel, to prevent it from being chafed.

Whĕlp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELPED (hwĕlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELPING.] To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some beasts of prey.

Whĕn, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwenne*, *hwanne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*, Goth. *hvan*.] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At what time; at the time that; — used relatively. **3.** While; whereas; — used in the manner of a conjunction. **4.** Which time; then; — elliptically and inaccurately used as a substantive.

When as, at the time that; when. [*Obs.*]

Whĕnçe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *whennes*, *whens*, with the termination of a genitive. Cf. HENCE and THENCE.] **1.** From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, &c.; how; — used interrogatively. **2.** From what or which place, source, &c.; the place, source, &c., from which; — used relatively.

Whĕnçe'so-ĕv'er, *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

When-ĕv'er, *relative adv.* or *conj.* At whatever time.

Whĕn'so-ĕv'er, *relative adv.* or *conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever.

Whêre (4), *adv.* [A.-S. *hwar*, *hwar*, Goth. & Icel. *hvar*.] **1.** At what place; in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively. **2.** At which place; at the place in which; — used relatively. **3.** To what or which place; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively. [*Recent.*]

Syn. — See WHITHER.

Whêre'a-bout', } *adv.* **1.** About where; near what
Whêre'a-bouts', } or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively. **2.** Concerning which; about which.

☞ *Whereabout*, or *whereabouts*, is often used colloquially as a noun.

Whêre-ăs', *conj.* **1.** Considering that; since; — used

to introduce a preamble. **2.** When in fact; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition to something that precedes; or implying a recognition of facts.

Whĕre-ăt', *adv.* **1.** At what; — used relatively. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre-by', *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre'fōre, *adv.* [From *where* and *for*.] **1.** For which reason; — used relatively. **2.** For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre-ĭn', *adv.* **1.** In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, or the like; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre'in-tŏ', *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre-ŏf' (hwĕr-ŏf' *or* hwĕr-ŏv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used indefinitely. **3.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre-ŏn', *adv.* On which; — used relatively.

Whĕre'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever.

Whĕre-tŏ', *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what end; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre'up-ŏn', *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which. [place.

Whĕr-ĕv'er, *adv.* [From *where* and *ever*.] At whatever

Whĕre-with', or **Whĕre-with'** (99), *adv.* **1.** With which; — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

Whĕre'with-ăl', *adv.* [From *where*, *with*, and *all*. See WITHAL.] The same as WHEREWITH.

Whĕre'with-ăl', *n.* The means wherewith to accomplish any purpose. [*Colloq.*]

Whĕr'ry (hwĕr'rў), *n.* [Allied to *ferry*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A shallow, light boat, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHETTING.] [A.-S. *hwettan*, Icel. *hvetja*, *hvessa*, O. H. Ger. *huazzan*, *wezzen*, from A.-S. *hwät*, Icel. *hvattr*, Goth. *hvass*, O. H. Ger. *hwas*, sharp.] **1.** To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate. **3.** To stir up; to excite; to provoke.

Whĕt, *n.* **1.** The act of sharpening by friction. **2.** Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.

Whĕth'er, *pron.* [A.-S. *hwädher*, Goth. *hvathar*, Icel. *hvärr*, allied to Lat. *uter*, Gr. *κότερος*, *πότερος*, Skr. *kataras*, from *kas*, Goth. *hvas*, who.] Which of two; which one of two; — used interrogatively and relatively. [*Obs. or antiquated.*]

Whĕth'er, *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*; it also frequently introduces each one, except the last, of several alternatives; sometimes, when the second of two objective alternatives is the simple negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands singly, with no correlative.

Whĕt'stōne (20), *n.* A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Whĕt'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, whets.

Whew, *n.* or *interj.* A sound like that of a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whey (hwā), *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg*, M. H. Ger. *wezzich*. Cf. WHIG.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

Whey'ey (hwā'ў), *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, whey.

Whey'ish (hwā'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of whey; resembling whey; wheyey.

Whĭch, *pron.* [O. Eng. *whilke*, *whiche*, A.-S. *hwylic*, *hwylc*, *hwilc*, Icel. *hvîlikr*, Goth. *hvileiks*, *hvêleiks*, from *hvê*, dative of *hvas*, who, and *leiks*, like, equal.] **1.** An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, to ask for an individual person or thing among several of a class, being more demonstrative than *who* or *what*; — in this use signifying *who*, or *what one* of a number, sort, kind, or the like. **2.** A relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons. **3.** A compound relative, standing for *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like.

☞ *The which* was formerly sometimes used for *which*.

Whĭch-ĕv'er, **Whĭch'so-ĕv'er**, } *pron.* Whether one or the other; which.

Whĭff, *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, a hiss, Icel. *veifa*, to shake, whirl.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff of air.

Whĭff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFED (hwĭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFING.] **1.** To throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to puff. **2.** To convey by a puff; to blow.

Whĭff, *v. i.* To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke.

Whĭf'fle (whĭf'fl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFLING.] [A.-S. *wæflan*, *wæflian*, to babble, to whiffle, Icel. *veifla*, to shake often.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to be fickle and unsteady.

Syn. — To shift; evade; shuffle; prevaricate.

Whĭf'fler, *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course.

Whĭf'fle-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened for draught; a whippletree.

Whĭg, *n.* [From *whig*, whey, which the Scottish Covenanters used to drink, and hence a name given to them, or from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore*, one who drives horses, contr. to *whig*. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton; and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.] **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, advocated popular rights, and was opposed to the tories. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) (*a.*) A friend and supporter of the American Revolution and the war ensuing; — opposed to *tory* and *royalist*. (*b.*) One of a political party in the United States from about 1829 to 1853, opposed in politics to the so-called democrats.

Whĭg, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, whigs; adhering to the principles of the whigs.

Whĭg'gēr-y, *n.* The principles of a whig.

Whĭg'gĭsh, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.

Whĭg'gĭsm, *n.* The principles of a whig.

Whīle, *n.* [A.-S. *hwîl*, Icel. *hvîla*, Goth. *hveila*.] Space of time, or continued duration; time.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense.

Whīle, *adv.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; at the same time that. **2.** Hence, under which circumstances; in which case.

Syn. — Though. — Both these words are used in comparing things or drawing parallels between them; but *though* also implies *contrast*, which *while* does not. For instance, we may say, "*While* I admire his courage, I honor him for his self-command;" and "*Though* I admire his courage, I detest his ferocity." *While* might, indeed, be used in both cases; but if we mean distinctly to imply a contrast, we must use *though*.

Whīle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHILING.] [See *supra*.] To cause to pass away without irksomeness or disgust; to spend or pass.

Whīles (hwīlz), *adv.* While.

Whī'lom, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwîlum*, *hwîlon*, formerly, prop. dative pl. of *hwîl*.] Formerly; once; of old. [*Obs.*]

Whīlst, *adv.* The same as WHILE, q. v.

Whĭm, *n.* [Icel. *hvim*, a quick movement, *hvima*, to move quickly, W. *chwim*, a brisk motion.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; a capricious notion; a humor.

Syn. — Freak. — A *freak* is literally a sudden start or change of place, and hence denotes some particular act which is hasty or fanciful, perhaps humorous or childish; a *whim* is dictated by caprice, and usually implies a state of mind more or less permanent. The young are apt to have their *freaks*, and the old to indulge themselves in *whims*.

Whĭm'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIMPERING.] [Scot. *whimmer*, N. H. Ger. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

Whĭm'per, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone.

Whĭm'per-er, *n.* One who whimpers, or whines.

Whĭm'sey (hwĭm'zў), *n.* [From *whim*.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

Whĭm'sĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Full of whims or whimseys; having odd fancies. **2.** Hence, singular; curious; odd.

Syn. — Quaint; freakish; capricious; fanciful; fantastical. See QUAINT.

Whĭm'sĭ-căl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

Whĭm'sĭ-cal-ly, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

Whĭm'sĭ-cal-ness, *n.* State or quality of being whimsical; freakishness; whimsical disposition.

Whĭm'whăm, *n.* [From *whim* by reduplication.] A whim or whimsey; a freak.

Whĭn, *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds, a single weed.] (*Bot.*) Gorse; furze; — applied also to a leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.

Whĭn'chăt, *n.* [From *whine* and *chat.*] (*Ornith.*) A small singing-bird; a species of warbler common in Europe.

Whīne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHINING.] [Icel. *hvîna*, to creak, *veina*, *kveina*, to lament, O. H. Ger. *weinôn*, to deplore, A.-S. *wânian*, *cwânian*, to mourn, howl, Goth. *qvainôn*, to groan.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone; hence, to complain in a mean, unmanly way. [*Rare.*]

Whīne, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Whīn'er, *n.* One who whines.

Whĭn'ny, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHINNIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHINNYING.] [From the root of *whine*, and allied to Lat. *hinnire.*] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

Whĭn'ny, *n.* The cry or note of a horse; a neigh.

Whĭn'ny, *a.* Abounding in whins, gorse, or furze-bushes.

Whĭn'-stōne, *n.* [From *whin* and *stone.*] (*Geol.*) Trap or green-stone; — a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock.

Whĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIPPED (hwĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIPPING.] [A.-S. *hweopian*, to whip, Icel. *vippa*, to whirl.] **1.** To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or any thing lithe; to lash; to beat. **2.** To drive with lashes. **3.** To punish with the whip; to flog; to beat. **4.** To lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. **5.** To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking. **6.** To sew lightly; *specifically*, to form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread. **7.** To overlay, as a cord, rope, &c., with other cords; to wrap; to inwrap. **8.** To take or move by a sudden motion; to jerk; to snatch. **9.** (*Naut.*) To hoist or purchase by means of a whip; to secure the end of from untwisting by overcasting it with yarn.

To whip in, to drive in or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect in and keep from scattering, as members of a legislative body, of a party, and the like.

Whĭp, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and do any thing.

Whĭp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction. **2.** A coachman, or driver of a carriage. **3.** (*Mach.*) One of the four arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. **4.** (*Naut.*) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.

Whĭp'-cōrd, *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes.

Whĭp'grăft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIPGRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIPGRAFTING.] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

Whĭp'-lăsh, *n.* The lash of a whip.

Whĭp'per, *n.* **1.** One who whips; *especially*, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. **2.** One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.

Whĭp'per-ĭn', *n.* **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase. **2.** Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.

Whĭp'per-snăp'per, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. [*Colloq.*]

Whĭp'ping-pōst, *n.* A post to which offenders are [tied to be whipped.

Whĭp'ple-tree, *n.* [See WHIP, and cf. WHIFFLE-TREE.] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened.

Whĭp'-poor-will (110), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice.

Whip-poor-will.

Whĭp'saw, *n.* A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

Whĭp'-stăff, *n.*; *pl.* WHĬP'-STĂFFS. (*Naut.*) A bar by which the rudder is turned; a tiller.

Whĭp'ster, *n.* [From *whip*, q. v.] A nimble little fellow.

Whĭp'-stŏck, *n.* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened; sometimes, the whole whip.

Whĭpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *whip*, for *whipped.*

Whĭr (18), *v. i.* [A.-S. *hweorfan*, to turn, Icel. *hverfa*, Goth. *hvairban.*] To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound.

Whĭr, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of any thing.

Whĭrl (hwĭrl, 18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIRLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIRLING.] [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl, O. H. Ger. *hwarbalôn*; A.-S. *hverflung*, aberration. See *supra.*] **1.** To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with velocity. **2.** To remove quickly with a revolving motion.

Whĭrl, *v. i.* **1.** To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to gyrate. **2.** To move hastily.

Whĭrl, *n.* **1.** A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation. **2.** Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis or pivot. **3.** A revolving hook used in twisting. **4.** (*Bot.* & *Conch.*) A whorl. See WHORL.

Whĭrl'-băt, *n.* Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.

Whĭrl'-bōne, *n.* The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

Whĭrl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.

Whĭrl'i-gĭg', *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig.* See GIG.] A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top.

Whĭrl'pōol, *n.* An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.

Whĭrl'wind, *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis, and having a progressive motion.

Whĭsk, *n.* [Icel. *visk*, O. H. Ger. *wisc.*] **1.** Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light. **2.** A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. **3.** A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, &c. **4.** Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.

Whĭsk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISKED (hwĭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISKING.] [O. H. Ger. *wiskjan*, *wisken*, D. *wisschen.*] **1.** To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion, as the dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. **2.** To move with a quick, sweeping motion.

Whĭsk, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

Whĭsk'er, *n.* **1.** He who, or that which, whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion. **2.** That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or the cheeks; also, formerly, the hair of the upper lip, or mustache. **3.** Hence, the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other such animal.

Whĭsk'ered, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having whiskers.

Whĭs'ky, } *n.* [Corrupted from *usquebaugh*, q. v.] A
Whĭs'key, } spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whĭs'per, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISPERING.] [A.-S. *hwisprian*, O. H. Ger. *hwispalôn*, Icel. *hviskra*, *hvisla.* Cf. WHISTLE.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words without sonant breath. **2.** To make a low, sibilant sound or noise. **3.** To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution. **4.** To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

Whĭs'per, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone. **2.** To address in a whisper, or low voice.

Whĭs'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. **2.** A cautious or timorous speech.

Whĭs'per-er, *n.* **1.** One who whispers. **2.** One who tells secrets; hence, one who slanders secretly.

Syn. — A tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whĭst, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *st! pst! bst!* hush! peace! silence! Cf. also HIST.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still.

Whĭst, *n.* A certain game at cards; — so called because it requires silence or close attention.

Whĭst, *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush; — properly the verb used imperatively.

Whĭs'tle (hwĭs'sl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISTLING.] [A.-S. *hwistlan*, Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper, q. v.] **1.** To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. **2.** To make a shrill sound with a wind instrument, like that made with the lips; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. **3.** To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

Whĭs'tle (hwĭs'sl), *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. **2.** To send or call by a whistle.

Whĭs'tle (hwĭs'sl), *n.* **1.** A sharp, shrill sound, made by

pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; the sound used by a sportsman in calling his dogs; the shrill note of a bird; the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; the shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a small orifice. **2.** An instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips. **3.** The mouth, as the organ of whistling. [*Colloq.*]

Whĭs'tler (hwĭs'lẽr), *n.* One who whistles.

Whĭt (hwĭt), *n.* [From A.-S. *wiht*, a creature, a thing. See WIGHT and AUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot; — used adverbially.

Whīte, *a.* [*compar.* WHITER; *superl.* WHITEST.] [A.-S. *hwît*, Icel. *hvîtr*, Goth. *hveits*, Skr. *çvêta*.] **1.** Having the color of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined. **2.** Destitute of color, as in the cheeks; pale. **3.** Hence, pure; clean; free from spot or blemish. **4.** Gray, as the effect of age; having colorless hair. **5.** Characterized by freedom from that which defiles, disturbs, and the like; hence, innocent; fortunate; happy; favorable.

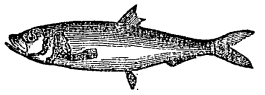
☞ *White feather*, a mark of cowardice. See FEATHER. — *White heat*, the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit. — *White lead*, (*a.*) A carbonate of lead, much used in painting, and for other purposes; ceruse. (*b.*) (*Min.*) A native carbonate of lead. — *White squall* (*Naut.*), a sudden gust of wind which comes up without being marked in its approach by the clouds, and is attended with white, broken water, on the surface of the sea. — *White swelling* (*Med.*), a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also of the cancellous texture of the end of the bone forming the knee-joint; — applied also to a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind. — *White wine*, any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, &c.; — opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port.

Syn. — Pale; snowy; pure; unblemished; sanctified.

Whīte, *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow; one of the natural colors of bodies, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors. **2.** Something having the color of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated. **3.** The center of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot; — formerly painted white. **4.** One of the white race of men.

Whīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITING.] To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.

Whīte'-bāit, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind.



White-bait.

Whīte'-lĭv'ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

Whīte'-mēat, *n.* [A.-S. *hwîtmête*.] **1.** Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. **2.** Young or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like.

Whīt'en (hwīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITENING.] To make white; to bleach; to blanch. [or whiter.

Whīt'en, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white,

Whīt'en-er, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

Whīte'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being white. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

Whītes, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, from the vagina; leucorrhea; fluor albus.

Whīte'-smĭth, *n.* **1.** One who works in tinned iron, or white iron. **2.** A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

Whīte'wąsh (hwīt'wŏsh), *n.* **1.** A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. **2.** A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

Whīte'wąsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITEWASHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITEWASHING.] **1.** To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c. **2.** To make white; to give a fair external appearance; hence, to clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt, of debts he owes.

Whīte'wąsh-er, *n.* One who whitewashes.

Whīte'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*; the ox-eye daisy, — so called from the color of its flowers.

Whīth'er, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwäder*, *hwider*, Goth. *hvadrê*, *hvalh*, fr. *hva*, who.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what; to what point or degree; whereunto; whereto.

Syn. — Where. — *Whither* is now, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry, or in compositions of a grave and serious character. *Where* has taken its place, as in the question, "*Where* are you going?" &c.

Whīth'er-so-ĕv'er, *adv.* To whatever place.

Whīt'ing, *n.* [From *white*.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food. **2.** Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter.

Whiting.

Whīt'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Having a color like white somewhat soiled. (*b.*) Covered with an opaque white powder.

Whīt'ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being whitish.

Whĭt'lĕath-er, *n.* **1.** Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness. **2.** A broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head.

Whĭt'lōw, *n.* [From *white* and *low*, flame, fire.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fingers or toes, terminating usually in suppuration.

Whĭt'sun, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide.

Whĭt'sun-day (hwĭt'sn-dȳ), } *n.* [From *white* and *Sun-*
Whĭt'sun-tīde (hwĭt'sn-tīd), } *day*, or *tide*.] (*Eccl.*) The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; — so called, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

Whĭt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *hwitle*, a little knife.] **1.** A knife; a pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife. **2.** [A.-S. *hwitel*, a cloak. See WHITE.] A grayish, coarse, double blanket worn by west countrywomen, in England, over the shoulders.

Whĭt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITTLING.] [See *supra*.] To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife.

Whĭt'tle, *v. i.* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife.

Whĭz, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIZZING.] [Cf. WHEEZE and HISS.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

Whĭz, *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Whọ (hōō), *pron.* [*possess.* WHOSE; *object.* WHOM.] [A.-S. *hwa*, *hwâ*, Goth. *hvas*, *hvô*, *hva*, Icel. *hver*, *hvern*, Skr. *kas*, Lat. *quis*, *qui*. Cf WHAT.] A relative or interrogative pronoun, used always substantively, and either as singular or plural; what or which person or persons.

☞ *Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns, are used of persons only, corresponding to *which*, as applied to things. *Who*, *whose*, and *whom*, as compound relatives, are also used of persons only, meaning the person that; the persons that; the one that.

Whōa (hwō), *interj.* See HO.

Who-ĕv'er (hōō-), *pron.* Whatever person; any one without exception; any person whatever.

Whōle (hōl, 20), *a.* [A.-S. *hâl*, healthy, sound, whole, Goth. *hails*, Icel. *heill*, W. *holl*, *oll*, Gr. ὅλος, οὐλος.] **1.** Containing the total amount, number, and the like. **2.** Not defective or imperfect. **3.** Unimpaired; uninjured. **4.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness.

Whole blood (*Law of Descent.*), blood compounded wholly of the same ingredients; blood which is derived from the same couple of ancestors. — *Whole Note* (*Mus.*), the note which represents a tone of longest duration in common use; a semibreve.

Syn. — All; total; complete; entire; integral; undivided; unbroken; healthy; sound; well. — When we use the word *whole*, we refer to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting; as a *whole* week; a *whole* year; the *whole* creation. When we use the word *total*, we have reference to all as taken together, and forming a single *totality*; as, the *total* amount; the *total* income. When we speak of a thing as *entire*, we have no reference to parts at all, but regard the thing as an *integer*, i. e., continuous or unbroken; as, an *entire* year; *entire* prosperity. When we speak of a thing as *complete*, there is reference to some progress which results in a *filling out* to some end or object, or, in other words, absolute fullness; as, *complete* success; a *complete* victory.

Whōle, *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system.

Upon the whole, considering all things, or the whole; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

Syn. — Totality; amount; aggregate; gross.

Whōle'ness, *n.* State of being whole, entire, or sound, entireness; totality; completeness.

Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail.*

By wholesale, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination.

Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *a.* **1.** Buying and selling by the piece or quantity. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the trade by the piece or quantity.

Whōle'sŏme (hōl'sum, 20), *a.* [*compar.* WHOLESOMER; *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.] **1.** Tending to promote health; favoring health. **2.** Contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity.

Syn. — Salubrious; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.

Whōle'sŏme-ly (hōl'sum-), *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

Whōle'sŏme-ness (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wholesome, or contributing to health; salubrity. **2.** Salutariness; conduciveness to the welfare or happiness.

Whōl'ly (hōl'ў, 20), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly. **2.** To the exclusion of other things; totally.

Whọm (hōom), *pron.* The objective of *who.* See WHO.

Whọm'so-ĕv'er (hōom'-) *pron.* The objective of *whosoever.* See WHOSOEVER.

Whōop (hōop), *n.* [See *infra.*] A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl.

Whōop (hōop), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHOOPED (hōopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHOOPING.] [A.-S. *hwôpan,* to cry out, Goth. *vopjan,* to call, to cry out, *hvôpan,* to boast. Cf. WEEP and HOOP.] To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to cry out; to shout; to hoot, as an owl.

Whōop'ing-cough (hōop'ing-kawf), *n.* (*Med.*) A violent, convulsive cough, consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop; chincough; hooping-cough.

Whŏp (hwŏp), *v. t.* [*Colloq. and vulgar.*] **1.** To beat severely. [See WHAP.] **2.** To turn over suddenly. See WHAP.

Whŏp, *n.* [See WHAP.] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

Whŏp'per, *n.* [Cf. WHAPPER.] **1.** One who whops. **2.** Any thing uncommonly large; applied especially to a monstrous lie. [*Colloq.*]

Whōre (hōr), *n.* [A.-S. *hôre,* Icel. *hora,* O. H. Ger. *huora, huorra,* fr. Goth. *hors,* an adulterer, A.-S. *hôr,* O. H. Ger. *huor, hôr, huora,* fornication, Skr. *jara,* an adulterer; W. *huran, huren,* a whore.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, especially one who does it for hire.

Syn. — Harlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet; punk; wench; concubine.

Whōre (hōr), *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce.

Whōre'dŏm (hōr'dum), *n.* **1.** Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; fornication; lewdness. **2.** (*Script.*) Idolatry.

Whōre'mas-ter (hōr'-), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; a lecher. **2.** One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer.

Whōre'mọn-ger (hōr'mŭng-ger), *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher; a pimp.

Whōr'ish (hōr'ish), *a.* Resembling a whore in character or conduct; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl), *n.* [Allied to *whirl.* See WHIRL, 4.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem, in the same plane with each other. **2.** (*Conch.*) A wreath or turn of the spire of a univalve.

Whorls.

Whort'le-bĕr'ry (hwûrt/l-), *n.* [Cf. HURTLEBERRY, and A.-S. *wyrt,* herb, root, H. Ger. *wurzel,* a root, turnip.] (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub, and its small, round, edible berry, which is highly valued for food; the huckleberry.

Whọse (hōoz), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which.* See WHO and WHICH.

Whọse'so-ĕv'er (hōoz'-), *pron.* The possessive of *whosoever.* See WHOSOEVER.

Whọ'so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

Whûr, *v. i.* **1.** To make a rough humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force. **2.** To snarl or growl, as a dog.

Whûr, *n.* A humming sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; whir.

Whў, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwy, hwê, hu,* why, instrum. form of *hwa, hwat,* who, what; Icel. *hvi,* Goth. *hvê, du-hvê.*] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; — used interrogatively. **2.** For which reason or cause; on which account; for what; — used relatively. **3.** The reason or cause for which; — used as a compound relative.

☞ *Why* is used sometimes emphatically, or as an expletive.

Wĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *weoca, wecca, wecce,* Icel. *qveikr.*] A cotton cord, which by capillary attraction draws up the oil, melted tallow, or wax, or other material used for illumination, in small, successive portions, to be burned.

Wĭck'ed (60), *a.* [Prob. from A.-S. *wiccian,* to bewitch, enchant, because crimes were attributed to enchantment and witchcraft. Cf. WITCH.] Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral law; addicted to vice.

Syn. — Iniquitous; sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unjust; unrighteous; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; profane; vicious; pernicious; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; profligate; flagitious; abandoned. See INIQUITOUS.

Wĭck'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

Wĭck'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being wicked. **2.** A wicked thing or act.

Syn. — Sin; sinfulness; criminality; guilt; iniquity; immorality; vice; baseness; villainy; irreligion; impiety; unholiness; ungodliness; atrocity; flagitiousness.

Wĭck'er, *a.* [Icel. *vîdir,* willow. See WITHY.] Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

Wĭck'er, *n.* A small twig or osier; a rod for making basket-work, and the like.

Wĭck'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *wiket, guischet,* fr. Icel. *vik,* recess, corner, A.-S. *wîc,* recess, port.] **1.** A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate. **2.** A small gate-like frame-work of rods, used in playing cricket.

Wĭck'ing, *n.* The material of which wicks are made.

Wīde, *a.* [*compar.* WIDER; *superl.* WIDEST.] [A.-S. *wîd,* Icel. *vidr,* O. H. Ger. *wît.*] **1.** Having a great extent every way; spacious; vast. **2.** Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow. **3.** Of a certain measure between the sides. **4.** Remote; distant.

Syn. — Broad; extensive; large.

Wīde, *adv.* To a distance; far.

Wīde'-a-wāke', *a.* On the alert; ready; earnest.

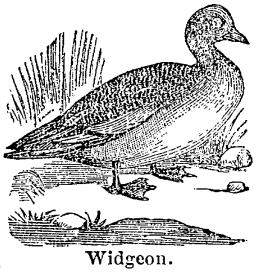
Wīde'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a wide manner; to a wide degree; far; extensively. **2.** Very much; to a great degree.

Wīd'en (wīd'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIDENING.] To make wide or wider.

Wīd'en, *v. i.* To grow wide, or wider; to enlarge.

Wīde'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width. **2.** Large extent in all directions.

Wĭd'ġeon (wĭj'un), *n.* [Fr. *vingeon, gingeon.*] (*Ornith.*) A water-fowl of the duck group.



Widgeon.

Wĭd'ōw, *n.* [A.-S. *weoduwe, widuwe,* Goth. *viduvo, vidovo,* Lat. *vidua,* from *viduus,* bereft of a husband, spouseless; Skr. *vidhavâ,* from *vi,* without, and *dhava,* husband.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not taken another.

Wĭd'ōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIDOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIDOWING.] **1.** To bereave of a husband. **2.** To deprive of one who is loved; to make desolate or bare; to bereave.

Wĭd'ōw-er, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

Wĭd'ōw-hōod, *n.* The state of being a widow; also, more rarely, the state of being a widower.

Wĭd'ōw-ly, *a.* Becoming or like a widow.

Wĭdth (108), *n.* [Eng. *wide,* Icel. *vîdd,* O. H. Ger. *wîtî.*] Quality of being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wīēld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIELDING.] [A.-S. *wealdan, waldan,* to rule, Goth. *valdan, gavaldan,* to command, Icel. *valda,* to effect.] **1.** To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. **2.** To use or employ; to control.

Syn. — To swing; sway; manage; handle.

Wīēld'er, *n.* One who wields or employs; a manager.

Wīfe, *n.*; *pl.* WĪVES. [A.-S. *wîf*, Icel. *vîf*, O. H. Ger. *wîb*.] **1.** A woman; an adult female; — used only in certain compounds and phrases. **2.** The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in wedlock.

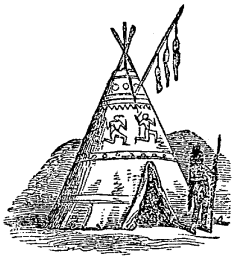
Wīfe'hŏŏd, *n.* State and character of a wife.

Wīfe'ly, *a.* Becoming or like a wife; pertaining or suitable to a wife.

Wig, *n.* [An abbrev. of *periwig*, q. v.] An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig'gle (wĭg'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

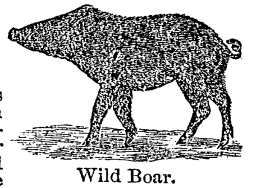
Wight (wīt), *n.* [A.-S. *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, animal; Goth. *vaihts*, f., *vaiht*, n., Icel. *vätt*, *vättr*, *vettr*, f. Cf. WHIT and AUGHT.] A being; a person; — used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language.



Wigwam.

Wig'wam, *n.* [From Algonquin or Massachusetts *wēk*, "his house," or "dwelling place;" with possessive and locative affixes, *wēkou-om-ut*, "in his (or their) house;" contracted by the English to *weekwam*, and *wigwam*.] An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.

Wīld, *a.* [*compar.* WILDER; *superl.* WILDEST.] [A.-S. *wild*, Icel. *villr*, Goth. *viltheis*, W. *gwyllt*.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing or produced without culture; native. **3.** Desert; not inhabited. **4.** Not refined by culture; ferocious; rude. **5.** Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; violent; inordinate; fanciful; visionary; crazy. **6.** Exposed to the wind and sea; unsheltered. **7.** Indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment.



Wild Boar.

☞ *Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens. — *Wild boar* (*Zoöl.*), an animal of the hog kind from which the domesticated swine is descended. — *Wild cat* (*Zoöl.*), an animal of the cat family, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, very destructive to the smaller domestic animals. — *Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose. — *To sow one's wild oats*, to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation, as in youth. [*Colloq.*]

Wild Cat.

Syn. — Savage; desert; uncivilized; ungoverned; inconstant; loose; irregular; disorderly.

Wīld, *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness; a desert.

Wīl'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WILDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WILDERING.] [Eng. *wild*.] To cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.

Wīl'der-ness, *n.* A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild; a waste; a desert.

Wīld'-fīre, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench.

Wīld'grāve, *n.* A head forest keeper.

Wīld'ing, *n.* **1.** A wild crab-apple. **2.** A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation.

Wīld'ly, *adv.* In a wild condition or manner.

Syn. — Heedlessly; irrationally; fiercely; irregularly; licentiously.

Wīld'ness, *n.* State or quality of being wild.

Syn. — Rudeness; savageness; brutality; irregularity; alienation.

Wīle, *n.* [A.-S. *wile*, Icel. *vél*, *viel*, fraud, *vela*, to deceive. Cf. GUILE.] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception.

Wīl'ful, *a.*
Wīl'fŭl-ly, *adv.*
Wīl'fŭl-ness, *n.*
} See WILLFUL, WILLFULLY, and WILLFULNESS.

Wī'li-ly, *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem.

Wī'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being wily; guile.

Wĭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *weoloc*, *weolc*, *wiloc*, a shell-fish, O. D. *welk*.] A species of mollusk. See WHELK.

Will, *n.* [A.-S. *willa*, *wille*, Icel. *vili*, *vil*, Goth. *vilja*, Lith. *wâle*, Slav. *wola*; W. *gwyll*, *gwyllys*; Gr. βουλή. See the verb.] **1.** Power of choosing; faculty of preferring or selecting one of two or more objects. **2.** The choice which is made; a volition. **3.** Choice or determination of one who has authority; a decree; a command. **4.** Strong wish or inclination. **5.** That which is strongly wished or desired. **6.** (*Law.*) The legal declaration of a person's mind, as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise.

Good will, (*a.*) Favor; kindness. (*b.*) Right intention. (*Law.*) See GOOD-WILL. — *Ill will*, enmity; unfriendliness. — *Will-with-a-wisp*, a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas; Jack-with-a-lantern; ignis-fatuus.

Will, *v. t.* [*imp.* WILLED and WOULD; *p. p.* WILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WILLING.] [A.-S. *willan*, *willian*, Goth. *viljan*, Icel. *vilja*, allied to Lat. *velle*, *volo*, Gr. βούλομαι.] This verb has both an irregular and regular form. **1.** Irregular. [I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; imp. *would*; *p. p.* wanting.] (*a.*) To wish; to desire. (*b.*) As an auxiliary, used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose, is evanescent, and simple certainty is appropriately expressed. To emphasize *will* denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination.

☞ As in *shall* (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to *will* in that person.

In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern and western portions of the United States, *will* is often improperly used for *shall*, and *would* for *should*, as in the following examples: —

I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I WILL [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. CHALMERS.

I WOULD [should] in vain attempt, adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Regular. [I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*; imp. & p. p. *willed*.] (*a.*) To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree. (*b.*) To give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath; to devise.

☞ *Would* as the preterit of *will*, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative senses. It is used for both present and future time, in conditional propositions, and *would have* for past time. It is never a past participle.

Will, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise an act of volition. **2.** To be inclined or disposed; to desire; to choose. **3.** To decide; to determine; to decree. **4.** To order or direct by testament.

Will'fŭl, *a.* [From *will* and *full*.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason.

Syn. — Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; refractory.

Will'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a willful manner; obstinately.

Will'fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of being willful; obstinacy.

Will'ing, *a.* [From *will*, v. t.; Ger. *willig*, Dan. & Sw. *villig*.] **1.** Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; ready; fain. **2.** Received of choice, or without reluctance; chosen; desired.

Will'ing-ly, *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

Will'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Wil'lōw, *n.* [A.-S. *wilig*, *welig*, D. *wilg*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree of many species, most of which are characterized by slender, pliant branches. **2.** (*Cotton Manuf.*) A machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed — probably so called from having been originally a cylindrical cage made of willow rods, though some derive the term from *winnow*, as denoting the winnowing or cleansing action of the machine.

Wil'lōw, *v. t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow.

Wil'lōw-y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendent; drooping.

Wil'ly, *n.* A machine for opening and cleansing wool, similar to the *willow* used in cotton manufactures.

☞ The word is supposed to be a corruption of *willow*, the name of the similar machine used in the cotton manufacture.

Wilt, *v.* *Second person singular* of *will*. See WILL.

Wilt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WILTING.] [Written also *welt*, a modif. of O. Eng. *welk*, Ger. *welken*, to fade, wither, from *welk*, A.-S. *hwilc*, lean.] To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when separated from its root; to droop. [*Amer.*, *and Prov. Eng.*]

Wilt, *v. t.* [*Amer., and Prov. Eng.*] **1.** To make flaccid, as a green plant. **2.** Hence, to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.

Wīl'y, *a.* [*compar.* WILIER; *superl.* WILIEST.] [From *wile.*] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; mischievously artful.

Syn. — Cunning; artful; sly; crafty; subtle. See CUNNING.

Wĭm'ble (wĭm'bl), *n.* [Scot. *wimmle*, O. D. *wimpel.* See GIMLET.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; a gimlet.

Wĭm'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIMBLING.] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

Wĭm'ple, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, a light garment; M. H. Ger. *wimpel*, a vail. Cf. GIMP.] A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women as an out-door covering, and still retained in the conventual dress of nuns.

Wimple.

Wĭm'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIMPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIMPLING.] **1.** To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a vail; to cover as with a vail; hence, to hoodwink. **2.** To cause to appear as if laid in folds or plaits; to make to ripple.

Wĭm'ple, *v. i.* To ripple; to undulate.

Wĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WON (WAN, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINNING.] [A.-S. *winnan*, to strive, labor, fight, gain; Goth. *vinnan*, to suffer, Icel. *vinna.*] **1.** To gain by success in competition or contest. **2.** To allure to kindness; to bring to compliance. **3.** To gain over to one's side or party; to render friendly or approving.

Syn. — To gain; get; obtain; procure; earn. See GAIN.

Wĭn, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to be successful.

Wĭnçe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINCED (wĭnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINCING.] [Cf. A.-S. *wincian*, to bend one's self, to nod; W. *gwingaw*, to struggle, to wince; O. Fr. *guenchir, guencir*, to give way, to turn aside, fr. O. H. Ger. *wankjan, wenkjan*, to decline, move. Cf. WINK.] **1.** To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch; to start back. **2.** To kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider.

Wĭnçe, *n.* See WINCING-MACHINE.

Wĭn'çer, *n.* One who, or that which, winces.

Wĭnch (66), *n.* [A.-S. *wince*, a winch, a reel to wind thread upon.] **1.** A lever having a projecting handle at one end, and the other end fixed to an axle of a machine. **2.** A crank-handle. **3.** An axle turned by a crank-handle, for raising weights; a windlass.

Wĭnd, *n.* [A.-S. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *vinds*, W. *gwynt*, Lat. *ventus*, Skr. *vâta*, from *wâ*, to blow.] **1.** Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. **2.** Air artificially put in motion. **3.** Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument. **4.** Power of respiration; breath. **5.** Gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence. **6.** Air impregnated with an odor or scent. **7.** A direction in which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; *especially*, one of the cardinal points. **8.** Any thing insignificant or light as wind; mere breath or talk.

☞ In poetry and among singers, this word is often pronounced *wīnd.*

Between wind and water (*Naut.*), in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface. — *Down the wind*, in the direction of, and moving with, the wind. — *In the wind's eye* (*Naut.*), toward the direct point from which the wind blows. — *To carry the wind*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. — *To raise the wind*, to procure money. [*Colloq.*] — *To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.

Wĭnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate. **2.** To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose.

Wĭnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] To blow; to sound by blowing; *especially*, to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved.

☞ This word, like the preceding, is derived from *wind*, the noun, which was formerly, and is still sometimes, pronounced *wīnd.* It has been confounded, however, both in sense and conjugation, with the next word, q. v.

Wĭnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND (rarely WINDED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINDING.] [A.-S. *windan*, Goth. *vindan*, Icel. *vinda.*] **1.** To turn completely, or with repeated turns; *especially*, to turn about something fixed; to coil; to twine; to twist. **2.** To entwist; to infold; to encircle. **3.** To turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate; to govern. **4.** To introduce by insinuation; to insinuate. **5.** To cover or surround with something coiled about.

To wind up, (*a.*) To bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to coil completely. (*b.*) To bring to a conclusion or settlement. (*c.*) To put in a state of renovated or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, or the like, by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action; to put in order anew.

Wīnd, *v. i.* **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about any thing. **2.** To have a circular course or direction. **3.** To go to the one side or the other; to meander.

Wīnd'age, *n.* [From *wind*, n.] (*Gun.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

Wĭnd'bound, *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wĭnd'-brōk'en (-brōk'n, 20), *a.* Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air-cells, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two.

Wĭnd'-ĕgg, *n.* An addle egg.

Wīnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, winds; hence, a creeping or winding plant. **2.** A reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, &c, on. **3.** One of the steps of a winding staircase.

Wĭnd'fall, *n.* **1.** Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself. **2.** An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

Wĭnd'-flow'er, *n.* The anemone; — so called because formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing.

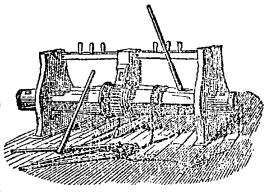
Wĭnd'-gall, *n.* (*Far.*) A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse; — formerly supposed to contain air.

Wĭnd'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

Wĭnd'-hŏv'er (-hŭv'er), *n.* A species of hawk; — so called from hovering in the air, while watching for its prey.

Wĭnd'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being windy or tempestuous. **2.** Flatulence. **3.** Tendency to generate wind, gas, or flatulence. **4.** Tumor; puffiness.

Wĭnd'ing, *n.* **1.** A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander. **2.** A call by the boatswain's whistle.



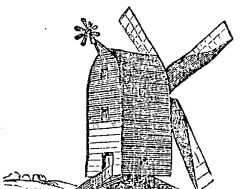
Windlass.

Wĭnd'ing-sheet, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

Wĭnd'lass, *n.* [Apparently from *wind* and *lace;* but cf. D. *windas, windaas*, fr. *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axis.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

Wĭnd'less, *a.* Having no wind; out of breath.

Wĭnd'mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.



Windmill.

Wĭn'dōw, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*, Sw. *vindöga*, Icel. *vindauga*, window, properly wind-eye; O. Eng. *windore, windor*, i. e., wind-door.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashes, capable of being opened and shut. **2.** The door or sash that closes or covers the aperture or opening. **3.** A lattice or casement.

Wĭn'dōw-sēat, *n.* A seat in and under a window.

Wĭnd'pīpe, *n.* (*Anat.*) The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wĭnd'rōw (wĭn'rō), *n.* [From *wind* and *row.*] A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

Wĭnd'ward, *n.* The point from which the wind blows.

To lay an anchor to the windward (*Fig.*), to adopt previous or anticipatory measures for success or security.

Wĭnd'ward, *a.* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows.

Wĭnd'ward, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

Wĭnd'y, *a.* [*compar.* WINDIER; *superl.* WINDIEST.] **1.** Consisting of wind. **2.** Next the wind; windward.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous. **4.** Serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines; flatulent. **5.** Attended, or caused, by wind or gas in the intestines. **6.** Empty; airy.

Wīne, *n.* [A.-S. *wîn*, Icel. *vîn*, Goth. *vein*, Lat. *vinum*, Gr. οἶνος, Æolic Gr. Fοῖνος; W. *gwin*, Slav. *winó*.] **1.** The fermented juice of grapes. **2.** Hence, a liquor or beverage resembling that prepared from grapes, yielded by other kinds of fruit. **3.** Intoxication.

Spirit of wine, alcohol. See SPIRIT.

Wīne'-bĭb'ber, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.

Wīne'-glăss, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drank.

Wīne'-mĕaş'ure (-mĕzh'ur), *n.* [See MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

Wĭng, *n.* [Icel. *vângr*, wing, *vîngs*, agitation, fanning; Ger. *schwinge*.] **1.** One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying. **2.** Any similar member or instrument used for the purpose of flying. **3.** Passage by flying; flight. **4.** Motive or instrument of flight. **5.** That which agitates the air as a wing does, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain. **6.** A side-piece; one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing; or a single appendage so attached; hence, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) A side-building, less than the main edifice. (*b.*) (*Bot.*) A membranous expansion of a plant. (*c.*) (*Fort.*) The longer side of crown-works, horn-works, and the like, connecting them with the main work. (*d.*) (*Mil.*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like. (*e.*) (*Naut.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides; — in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle. (*f.*) (*Theatrical.*) One of the sides of the stage.

On the wing, flying. — *On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost velocity. — *Under the wing*, or *wings of*, under the care or protection of. — *Wing-and-wing* (*Naut.*), the situation of a fore-and-aft vessel when she is going dead before the wind, with her foresail hauled over on one side and her mainsail on the other.

Wĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINGING.] **1.** To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move with celerity. **2.** To supply with wings or side-pieces. **3.** To transport by flight. **4.** To cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing; to disable a wing of.

Wĭnged (60), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions. **2.** Swift; rapid. **3.** Wounded or hurt in the wing.

Wĭng'less, *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.

Wĭng'-shĕll, *n.* (*Entom.*) The case or shell which covers the wing of a coleopterous insect, as a beetle.

Wĭng'y, *a.* Having wings; rapid.

Wĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINKED (wĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINKING.] [A.-S. *wincian*, O. H. Ger. *winchian*, *winchan*.] **1.** To close the eyelids with a quick motion. **2.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. **3.** To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. **4.** To shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing any thing, or as if not seeing; to connive at any thing; to avoid taking notice.

Wĭnk, *n.* **1.** Act of closing the eyelids quickly. **2.** A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Wĭnk'er, *n.* **1.** One who winks. **2.** A horse's blinder.

Wĭn'ner, *n.* One who wins, or gains by success in competition or contest.

Wĭn'ning, *p. a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.

Wĭn'ning, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

Wĭn'nōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINNOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINNOWING.] [A.-S. *windwian* âwindwian, to fan; Goth. *vinthjan*, id., *vinthi-skauro*, a fan; Lat. *vannare*, to fan, winnow, from *vannus*, a fan or van for winnowing grain: O. H. Ger. *wannôn*, to winnow.] **1.** To separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind. **2.** To sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. **3.** To fan; to beat, as with wings.

Wĭn'nōw, *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain.

Wĭn'nōw-er, *n.* One who winnows.

Wĭn'sŏme (wĭn'sum), *a.* [*compar.* WINSOMER; *superl.* WINSOMEST.] [A.-S. *wynsum*, *wunsum*, from *wynn*, joy.] Cheerful: merry; gay; light-hearted.

Wĭn'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *vintrus*, prob. allied to *wind*, because it is the windy season of the year.] **1.** The cold season of the year; in common usage, in the northern hemisphere, the period from the first day of December to the first day of March; in astronomical usage, the period from the solstice in December (about the twenty-first day) to the vernal equinox in March (about the twenty-first day). **2.** A year.

Wĭn'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINTERING.] To pass the winter.

Wĭn'ter, *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

Wĭn'ter-green, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having bright red berries; — called also *checkerberry*, and *partridge-berry*.

Wĭn'ter-kĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WINTER-KILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WINTER-KILLING.] To kill by the cold, or exposure of winter. [*Amer.*]

Wĭn'ter-whēat, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn, which lives during the winter, and ripens in the following summer.

Wĭn'ter-y, *a.* Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter.

Syn. — Cold; stormy; brumal; hyemal; snowy; frosty; icy.

Wĭn'try, *a.* The same as WINTERY, q. v.

Wĭn'y, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Wīpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIPED (wīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIPING.] [A.-S. *wîpian*, to wrap up, to cuddle one's self up, Sw. *vepa*, a blanket; L. Ger. *wîp*, a wisp of straw; M. H. Ger. *wif*, id.] **1.** To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. **2.** To strike off gently; to remove by rubbing. **3.** To remove by rubbing; to rub off; to clear.

Wīpe, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. **2.** A blow; a stroke; a hit. [*Low.*]

Wīp'er, *n.* **1.** One who wipes. **2.** Something used for wiping, as a towel, or rag. **3.** (*Mach.*) A piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, heavy pistons, &c., and leaving them to fall by their own weight.

Wīre, *n.* [A.-S. *wîr*, wire, Icel. *vîr*, id.] An even thread of metal.

Wīre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIRING.] **1.** To bind with wire; to apply wire to. **2.** To put upon a wire. **3.** To snare by means of a wire or wires.

Wīre'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge suspended on wires or cables made of wires.

Wīre'-drąw, *v. t.* [*imp.* WIRE-DREW; *p. p.* WIRE-DRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIRE-DRAWING.] **1.** To form, as a piece of metal, into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. **2.** Hence, to draw by art or violence. **3.** Hence, also, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

Wīre'-drąw'er, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

Wīre'-ĕdge, *n.* The thin, wire-like thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a tool by the stone in sharpening it.

Wīre'-pŭll'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. [*Amer.*]

Wīre'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* The larve of various species of beetles; — so called from its slenderness and uncommon hardness.

Wīr'i-ness, *n.* The state of being wiry.

Wīr'y, *a.* **1.** Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy.

Wĭs, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIST.] [O. Eng. *wisse*, *wissen*, to teach, to suppose, A.-S. *wîsian*, *wîssian*, to instruct, show, govern; A.-S. *gewiss*, Icel. *vis*, certain; A.-S. *wisse*, *wiste*, pret. of *witan*. See WIT, *v. i.*] [*Obs. or poet.*] **1.** To know; to be aware. **2.** To think; to suppose; to imagine.

Wĭs'dŏm, *n.* [A.-S. *wîsdôm*, from *wis*, wise, and the termination *dôm*, from *dôm*, doom, judgment, power.] **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity. **2.** Scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; erudition. **3.** (*Script.*) Godliness; piety; religion.

Syn. — Prudence. — *Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies the union of high mental and moral excellence. *Prudence* is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object. Sir Robert Walpole was in many respects a *prudent* statesman, but he was far from being a *wise* one. Burke has remarked that *prudence*, when carried too far, degenerates into a "reptile virtue," which is the more dangerous for the plausible appearance it wears.

Wĭş'dŏm-tŏoth, *n.*; *pl.* WĬŞ'DŎM-TEETH. A large, back double tooth; — familiarly so called because ap-

pearing comparatively late, as it were after the person has arrived at the age of wisdom.

Wīse, *a.* [*compar.* WISER; *superl.* WISEST.] [A.-S. *wîs*, Icel. *vîs*, Goth. *veis;* allied to *wit*, v. i., q. v.] **1.** Having knowledge; enlightened; erudite; learned. **2.** Hence, *especially*, making due use of knowledge; discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper. **3.** Versed in art or science; *specifically*, skilled in divination. **4.** Godly; pious; religious. **5.** Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious.

Syn. — Sage; sagacious; learned; judicious; prudent; godly.

Wīse, *n.* [A.-S. *wîse*, Icel. *vîsa*, O. H. Ger. *wîsa*, *wîs*, allied to A.-S. *wîsian*, *wissian*, to instruct, show, direct, govern. Cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode.

☞ *Wise* is often used in composition, as in like*wise*, other*wise*, length*wise*, &c., in which *ways* is often erroneously substituted for it; as, other*ways*, length*ways*, &c.

Wīse'ā-ere (wīz'ā-ker), *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a foreteller, prophet, from *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say.] One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce.

Wīse'ling, *n.* One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

Wīse'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom.

Wish, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WISHED (wĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WISHING.] [A.-S. *wyscan*, O. H. Ger. *wunskian*, *wunscan*, Icel. *ôska*, Skr. *wântch.*] **1.** To have a desire; to long; to hanker. **2.** To be disposed or inclined. **3.** To entertain hope or fear in respect to any thing.

Wish, *v. t.* **1.** To desire; to long for; to hanker after. **2.** To frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favor of or against any one; to imprecate.

Wish, *n.* **1.** Desire; eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation. **3.** A thing desired; object of desire.

Wish'-bōne, *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds, corresponding to two clavicles confluent at their lower ends; — called also *merry-thought*.

Wish'er, *n.* One who wishes or expresses a wish.

Wish'ful, *a.* **1.** Having desire, or ardent desire. **2.** Showing desire.

Wish'ful-ly, *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire, or ardent desire; with the show of desiring.

Wish'y-wash'y, *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; also, very weak, when said of liquor.

Wĭsp, *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *visk*, Ger. *wisch*. See WHISK.] **1.** A small bundle of straw or other like substance. **2.** A whisk, or small broom.

Wist, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *wis*. See WIS. [*Obs.*]

Wist'ful, *a.* [From *wist*, pret. of *wis*, q. v.] Eagerly attentive; engrossed; hence, sometimes, with desire or longing; wishful.

Wist'ful-ly, *adv.* In a wistful manner.

Wit, *v. i.* [A.-S. *witan*.] To know; — now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, which is employed, especially in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely*, *that is to say*.

Wit, *n.* [A.-S. *witt*, *wit*, *gewitt*, Icel. *vit*, O. H. Ger. *wizzi*. See *supra*.] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty or power of the mind. **3.** Felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; also, the power of readily combining objects in such a manner. **4.** A person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humor; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like.

Syn. — Ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. — *Wit* formerly meant genius, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected — apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. "What I want," said a pompous orator, aiming at his antagonist, "is common sense." "*Exactly!*" was the whispered reply. The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view. *Humor* is a quality more congenial than *wit* to the English mind. It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (a class of persons in which England abounds), and drawing them out, as Addison did those of Sir Roger de Coverley, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at the unconscious development he makes of his whims and oddities. From this original sense, the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character. In a well-known caricature upon English reserve, an Oxford student is represented as standing on the brink of a river, greatly agitated at the sight of a drowning man before him, and crying out, "O that I had been *introduced* to this gentleman, that I might save his life!" The "Silent Woman" of Ben Jonson is one of the most *humorous* productions, in the original sense of the term, which we have in our language.

Witch, *n.* [A.-S. *wicce*, *wiglere*, enchanter; *wiglian*, to divine; allied to *wig*, holy.] **1.** A person, especially a woman, who is given to the black art; a sorcerer or sorceress. **2.** A charming person; — said of a woman. [*Colloq.*]

Witch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITCHING.] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

Witch'eraft, *n.* **1.** Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments. **2.** Power more than natural.

Witch'-ĕlm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of elm.

Witch'er-y, *n.* **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. **2.** Fascination; entrancing influence.

Witch'ing, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

With, *prep.* [A.-S. *widh*, *wid*, with, at, against; Icel. *vidh*, against, Cf. A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Goth. *mith*, Icel. *medh*, Ger. *mit*, with.] *With* denotes or expresses, — **1.** Nearness; proximity; association; connection; partnership; intercourse. **2.** Situation or estimation among; treatment or regard by. **3.** Friendship or support; assistance; countenance. **4.** Accompanying cause or occasion; instrument; means. **5.** Correspondence; comparison. **6.** Close succession; immediate subsequence.

With-al', *adv.* [From *with* and *all.*] With the rest; likewise; at the same time.

With-al', *prep.* With; — so used when combined with a verb, and following the object of the verb.

With-drąw', *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW; *p. p.* WITHDRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHDRAWING.] **1.** To take away, as what has been enjoyed; to draw back; to cause to go away or retire. **2.** To take back; to recall or retract.

With-drąw', *v. i.* To quit a company or place; to go away.

Syn. — To retire; retreat; recede; retrograde; go back.

With-drąw'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing; withdrawment.

With-drąw'er, *n.* One who withdraws.

With-drąw'ing-rōom, *n.* [Cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room.

With-drąw'ment, *n.* Act of withdrawing, or state of being withdrawn; withdrawal.

Withe (wĭth), *n.* [A.-S. *widhig*, *widhige*, *widhie*, *widhdhe*, a withy, willow, twisted rod, Icel. *vidir*, *vidhir*, willow, *vidia*, a withe, bond; Gr. ἰτέα, orig. with digamma, Fιτέα, a willow.] **1.** A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow twig; a withy. **2.** A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring to it, through which another mast or boom is rigged out and secured.

Withe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHED (wĭtht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withes or twigs.

With'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHERING.] [A.-S. *wyderu*, withering, dryness, *gewytherod*, withered, orig. dried by the weather or air. Cf. A.-S. *gewyder*, the weather, a storm, *weder*, weather, and Ger. *verwittern*, to be decayed by the operation of the weather.] **1.** To fade; to lose freshness; to dry. **2.** To lose or want animal moisture; to pine away, as animal bodies. **3.** To languish; to perish; to pass away.

With'er, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fade and become dry. **2.** To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay, for want of animal moisture. **3.** To cause to languish, perish, or pass away.

With'ers, *n. pl.* [Ger. *widerrist*, from *wider*, against, and *rist*, an elevation, elevated part, the withers of a horse, from the root of *rise*, q. v.] The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. [See *Illust.* of *Horse*.]

With'er-wrŭng (-rŭng), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

With-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHHELD; *p. p.* WITHHELD, or WITHHOLDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHHOLDING.] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action. **2.** To retain; to keep back; not to grant.

With-hōld'er, *n.* One who withholds.

With-in', *prep.* [A.-S. *widhinnan*, from *widh*, with, and *innan*, in, inwardly, within.] **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; not further in length than. **3.** Hence, figuratively, inside

the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like.

With-in', *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally. **2.** In the house; in doors.

With-out', *prep.* [A.-S. *widhútan*, from *widh*, with, and *útan*, *út*, out.] **1.** On or at the outside of; out of. **2.** Out of the limits of; out of reach of; beyond. **3.** Not with; otherwise than with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; independently of; exclusively of. **4.** Unless; except; — introducing a clause, and having the force of a conjunction.

☞ In this sense, now rarely used by good writers or speakers.

Without day (*sine die*), without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally dismissed.

With-out', *adv.* Not on the inside; not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.

With-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHSTANDING.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.

With'y, *n.* [See WITHE.] **1.** A large species of willow. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A withe. See WITHE.

With'y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

Wit'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of wit or understanding. **2.** Hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

Wit'less-ly, *adv.* In a witless manner.

Wit'ling, *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

Wit'ness, *n.* [A.-S. *witness*, *gewitness*, from *witan*, to know. See WIT, *v. i.*] **1.** Attestation of a fact or event; testimony. **2.** That which furnishes evidence or proof. **3.** One who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of any thing. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) One who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. (*b.*) One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. (*c*) One who gives testimony.

Wit'ness, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITNESSED (wĭt'nest); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITNESSING.] **1.** To see or know by personal presence; to have direct cognizance of. **2.** To give testimony to; to testify to something. **3.** To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.

Syn. — To behold; testify; attest; certify; depose.

Wit'ness, *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to testify.

Wit'ness-er, *n.* One who witnesses.

Wit'ti-çĭşm, *n.* A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; an attempt at wit; a conceit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* In a witty manner; wisely; ingeniously; artfully; with wit.

Wit'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being witty.

Wit'ting-ly, *adv.* [See WIT.] Knowingly; with knowledge.

Wit'tol, *n.* [A.-S. *wittol*, *witol*, knowing, from *witan*, to know, to wit.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits or consents to it. [*Obs.*]

Wit'ty, *a.* [*compar.* WITTIER; *superl.* WITTIEST.] Possessing wit or humor; good at repartee.

Syn. — Acute; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; satirical; ironical; taunting.

Wive, *v. i.* [From *wife*.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIVING.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife.

Wive, *v. t.* **1.** To match to a wife; to provide with a wife. **2.** To take for a wife; to wed, as a man.

Wi'ver, **Wi'vern**, *n.* [O. Fr. *vivre*, viper, from Lat. *vipera*. See VIPER.] (*Her.*) A kind of heraldic dragon or serpent.

Wives, *n.; pl.* of *wife*. See WIFE.

Wiz'ard, *n.* [From *wise* and the termination *ard*.] One devoted to the black art; a magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer. [by wizards.

Wĭz'ard, *a.* **1.** Enchanting; charming. **2.** Haunted.

Wiz'en (wĭz'n), *a.* [From A.-S. *wisnian*, to grow dry, *wesan*, to weaken, O. H. Ger. *wesan*, lean, *wesanên*, to grow lean, dry, Icel. *visna*.] Thin; dried up; weazen.

Wōad, *n.* [A.-S. *wâd*, O. H. Ger. *weit*, *wet*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of which one species was formerly cultivated for the blue coloring matter derived from its leaves. **2.** The coloring matter, or the color derived from the plant.

Wōe, *n.* [A.-S. *wâ*, *wâwa*, Icel. *vâ*, *vo*, O. H. Ger. *wê*, *wêwa*, *wêwo*; A.-S. *wâ*, Goth. *vai*, interj. woe! Lat. *vae*, Gr. οὐαί.] **1.** Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. **2.** A curse; malediction.

Wōe'-be-gŏne', *a.* [Eng. *woe* and O. Eng. *begone*, visited, happened to, from *be*, prefix, and *go*, p. p. *gone*.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

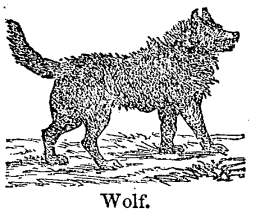
Wō'fŭl, **Wōe'fŭl**, *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; unhappy; sad. **2.** Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction. **3.** Wretched; paltry; miserable.

Wō'fŭl-ly, **Wōe'fŭl-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a woeful manner; sorrowfully. **2.** Wretchedly; miserably.

Wō'fŭl-ness, **Wōe'fŭl-ness**, *n.* The quality of being woeful; misery; calamity.

Wōld, *n.* [A.-S.] [See WEALD and WOOD.] **1.** A wood; a forest. **2.** A plain, or open country; a country without wood, whether hilly or not.

Wŏlf (wŭlf), *n.* [A.-S *wulf*, Goth. *vulfs*, Icel. *úlfr*, allied to Lat. *vulpes*, a fox; Russ. *wolk*, Skr. *vrika*, a wolf.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal noted for killing sheep and other small domestic animals. **2.** Hence, any thing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive.



Wolf.

To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty; to prevent starvation.

Wŏlf'-dŏg, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

Wŏlf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

Wŏl'fram, *n.* [Ger. *wolfram*, from *wolf*, wolf. and *ram*, *rahm*, cream, soot.] (*Min.*) An ore of tungsten; a tungstate of iron, or of iron and manganese.

Wŏlf's'-bāne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant; aconite.

Wŏl'ver-ĭne', **Wŏl'ver-ēne'**, *n.* [From *wolf*, prob. because it was thought to have wolfish qualities.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal; the glutton. [See GLUTTON.] **2.** An inhabitant of Michigan. [*Cant., Amer.*]

Wolverine.

Wŏm'an, *n.; pl.* WOM'EN (wĭm'en). [A.-S. *wîfmann*, *wîmann*, from *wîf*, woman, wife, and *mann*, a man.] **1.** The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years. **2.** A female attendant or servant.

Wŏm'an-hŏŏd, *n.* **1.** State, character, or collective qualities of a woman. **2.** Women collectively.

Wŏm'an-ĭsh, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man.

Wŏm'an-kĭnd, *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Wŏm'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine.

Wŏm'an-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Wŏmb (wōōm), *n.* [A.-S. *wamb*, *womb*, Goth. *vamba*, Icel. *vömb*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The uterus of a female **2.** The place where any thing is generated or produced. **3.** Any cavity containing and enveloping any thing.

Wŏm'bat, *n.* [Said to be from *womb*, in allusion to the pouch in which the animal carries its young.] (*Zoöl.*) A marsupiate mammal of the opossum family, found in Australia.

Wŏm'en (wĭm'en), *n.; pl.* of *woman*. See WOMAN.

Wŏn (wŭn), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *win*. See WIN.

Wŏn'der (wŭn'der), *n.* [A. S. *wunder*, *wundor*, O. H. Ger. *wunter*, *wuntar*, Icel. *undur*.] **1.** The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment. **2.** Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a prodigy; a miracle.

Wŏn'der (wŭn'der), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WONDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WONDERING.] **1.** To be affected by surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity.

Wŏn'der-er, *n.* One who wonders.

Wŏn'der-fŭl, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise.

Syn. — Marvelous; amazing; astonishing; surprising. See MARVELOUS.

Wŏn'der-fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Wŏn'der-ment, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; wonder.

Wŏn'drŏŭs (wŭn'drus), *a.* Such as may excite surprise and astonishment.

Syn. — Wonderful; strange; prodigious; marvelous; admirable.

Wŏn'drŏŭs (wŭn'drus), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; wondrously.

Wŏn'drŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Wōn't. A colloquial contraction of *will not*, or rather of *woll not*.

☞ Commonly pronounced *wŭnt* or *wŏnt* in New England.

Wônt (wŭnt), *a.* [For *woned*, from *obs. won*, *wone*, to dwell, A.-S. *wunian*, id.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated.

Wônt (wŭnt), *n.* Custom; habit; use.

Wônt (wŭnt), *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT, or WONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

Wônt'ed, *a.* Accustomed; customary; used.

Woo, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WOOING.] [A.-S. *wôgian*, from *wôg*, *wôh*, *wô*, a bending, *wôh*, bent.] **1.** To solicit in love; to court. **2.** To invite with importunity.

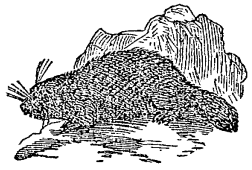
Woo, *v. i.* To court; to make love.

Wood, *n.* [A.-S. *wudu*, wood, a wood, L. Ger. *woold*, O. Sax. *wald*, A.-S. *weald*, *wald*, O. H. Ger. *wald*, a wood, W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs.] **1.** A large and thick collection of trees; a forest. **2.** The hard substance of trees; timber. **3.** (*Bot.*) The material of succulent plants and parts of shrubs not hardened and ligneous, as well as of trees. **4.** Trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses.

Wood, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for.

Wood, *v. i.* To take in wood; to supply with wood.

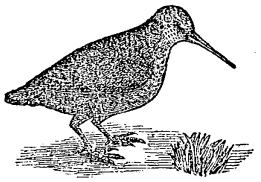
Wood'bine, *n.* [A.-S. *wudubend*, *wudubind*, black ivy.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance; the honey-suckle; the eglantine.



Woodchuck.

Wood'chŭck, *n.* [From *wood*, and the root of *sow* or *hog*. See HOG, SOW.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent mammal, a species of marmot. It burrows in the ground, and is very troublesome to farmers by devouring grain, &c.

Wood'cŏck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the snipe family frequenting the thickest underwood, especially in the fall of the year.



Woodcock.

Wood'-craft, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

Wood'-cŭt, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

Wood'-cŭt'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood. **2.** One who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

Wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

Wood'en (wood'n), *a.* **1.** Made, or consisting, of wood. **2.** Clumsy; awkward.

Wooden spoon, the last junior optime who takes a university degree — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. [*Cambridge University, Eng.*]

Wood'-frĕt'ter, *n.* An insect or worm that eats wood.

Wood'-house, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

Wood'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woody.

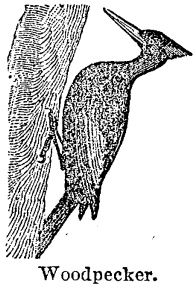
Wood'land, *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow either for fuel or timber.

Wood'-lärk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of lark.

Wood'man, *n.*; *pl.* WOOD'MEN. **1.** A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. [*Eng.*] **2.** A sportsman; a hunter. **3.** One who cuts down trees; a wood-cutter.

Wood'nymph, *n.* A nymph inhabiting the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

Wood'pĕck-er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A scansorial bird of many species. It has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects.



Woodpecker.

Wood'-pĭg'eon (-pĭj'un), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The ring-dove.

Wood'-reeve, *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. [*Eng.*]

Wood'-screw (-skrų), *n.* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood.

Wood'-ward, *n.* An officer of the forest, whose duty it is to guard the woods. [*Eng.*]

Wood'-work (-wûrk), *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

Wood'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with wood. **2.** Consisting of wood; ligneous.

Woo'er, *n.* One who wooes, courts, or solicits in love.

Woof, *n.* [From A.-S. *wefan*, to weave.] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. **2.** Texture; cloth.

Wool (27), *n.* [A.-S. *wull*, Goth. *vulla*, Icel. *ull*, Lith. *wilna*, Slav. *wolna*, Finn. *villa*, Basque *ulea*, allied to Lat. *villus*, *vellus*, Gr. οὖλος.] **1.** That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, especially when crisped or curled. [to comb wool.

Wool'-cōmb'er (-kōm'er), *n.* One whose occupation is

Woold, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WOOLDING.] [D. *woelen*, Ger. *wuhlen*.] (*Naut.*) To wind; *especially*, to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they have been fished or scarfed, for confining and supporting them.

Wool'en, *a.* [A.-S. *wullen*, *wyllen*.] **1.** Made of wool; consisting of wool. **2.** Pertaining to wool.

Wool'en, *n.* Cloth made of wool; woolen goods.

Wool'en-drā'per, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.

Wool'fell, *n.* [From *wool* and *fell*, a skin.] A skin with the wool.

Wool'-găth'er-ing, *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary.

Wool'-grōw'er, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

Wool'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.

Wool'ly, *a.* **1.** Consisting of wool. **2.** Resembling wool; of the nature of wool. **3.** Clothed with wool. **4.** (*Bot.*) Clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

Wool'-păck, *n.* **1.** A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds. **2.** Any thing bulky without weight.

Wool'-săck, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; *specifically*, the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

Wool'-stā'pler, *n.* **1.** One who deals in wool. **2.** One who sorts wool according to its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

Wootz (wōōts), *n.* A species of steel imported from the East Indies, valued as the material of edge-tools.

Word (wûrd), *n.* [A.-S. *word*, Goth. *vaurd*, Icel. *ord*, Lett. *wârds*, Lith. *wardas*, allied to Lat. *ver-b-um*.] **1.** The spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech or language; a term; a vocable. **2.** Hence, the written or printed character, or characters, expressing such a term. **3.** Talk; discourse; oral expression. **4.** Account; tidings; message. **5.** Signal; order; command. **6.** Statement; affirmation; declaration; promise. **7.** Verbal contention; dispute. **8.** A brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence. **9.** The Scripture, considered as the revelation of God to man.

By word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. — *Good word*, commendation; favorable account. — *In a word*, briefly; to sum up. — *The Word* (*Theol.*), the second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation: by those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. — *To eat one's words*, to retract what has been said. — *Word for word*, in the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly.

Syn. — See TERM.

Word (wûrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORDING.] To express in words.

Word'-book (wûrd'-), *n.* A collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

Word'i-ness (wûrd'-), *n.* The state or quality of being wordy, or abounding with words.

Word'ing (wûrd'-), *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression.

Word'y (wûrd'ў), *a.* [*compar.* WORDIER; *superl.* WORDIEST.] **1.** Using many words; verbose. **2.** Containing many words.

Wōre, *imp.* of *wear*. See WEAR.

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORKING.] [A.-S. *wyrcan*, *weorcan*, Goth. *vaurkjan*, Icel. *verka*, *virka*, *yrkja*.] **1.** To exert one's self for a purpose; to labor; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like. **2.** Hence, in a general sense, to operate; to act; to perform. **3.** Hence, figuratively, to be effective; to have effect or influence. **4.** To carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed; to toil. **5.** To be in a state of severe exertion, or as if in such a state; to move heavily; to strain; to labor. **6.** To make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort. **7.** To ferment, as a liquid. **8.** To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.

Work (wûrk), *v. t.* **1.** To labor or operate upon; to prepare for use, or utilize by labor. **2.** To produce or form by labor; to accomplish; to effect. **3.** To produce by slow degrees, or as if laboriously. **4.** To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. **5.** To form with a needle and thread or yarn; *especially*, to embroider. **6.** To set in motion or action; to direct the action of; to govern; to manage. **7.** To cause to ferment, as liquor.

To work a passage (*Naut.*), to pay for a passage by doing duty.

Work (wûrk), *n.* **1.** Exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; particularly, in man, manual labor. **2.** The matter on which one is at work; material for working upon; subject of exertion. **3.** That which is produced as the result of labor; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; or, in a more general use, act, deed, effect, result, feat. **4.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book. (*b.*) Embroidery. (*c.*) *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, &c.; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment. **5.** Manner of working; management; treatment. **6.** *pl.* (*Theol.*) Moral duties, or external performances, as a ground of pardon or justification.

Syn. — Labor; employment; toil; occupation; production; achievement.

Work'a-ble (wûrk'a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being worked, as a metal. **2.** Capable of being worked, or worth working.

Work'-băg (wûrk'-), *n.* A bag for holding instruments or materials for work; *especially*, a bag for holding needle-work, and the like.

Work'-bŏx (wûrk'-), *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work. [q. v.

Work'-dāy (wûrk'-), *n.* & *a.* Same as WORKING-DAY,

Work'er (wûrk'er), *n.* One who, or that which, works; a laborer; a performer. [work with another.

Work'-fĕl'lōw (wûrk'-), *n.* One engaged in the same

Work'-fōlk (wûrk'fōk), } *n. pl.* Persons that labor.
Work'-fōlkṣ (wûrk'fōks), }

Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'-HOUṢ'EṢ (wûrk'-). **1.** A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor. **2.** A house where the town poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labor; a poor-house.

Work'ing-dāy (wûrk'-), *n.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, and the like.

Work'ing-dāy (wûrk'-), *a.* Plodding; hard-working.

Work'man (wûrk'man), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'MEN (wûrk'-men). **1.** A man employed in labor; a worker. **2.** Hence, especially, a skillful artificer or laborer.

Work'man-līke } (wûrk'-), *a.* Becoming a workman,
Work'man-ly } especially a skillful one; skillful; well performed.

Work'man-shĭp (wûrk'man-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Skill of a workman; execution or manner of making any thing. **2.** That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; *especially*, something made by manual labor.

Work'shŏp (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

Work'-tā'ble (wûrk'-), *n.* A table for holding work, especially needle-work, and materials and implements for it.

Work'-wŏm'an (wûrk'-), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'-WOM'EN (wûrk'wĭm'en), *n.* A woman who performs any work; *especially*, a woman skilled in needlework.

World (wûrld), *n.* [A.-S. *weorold*, *worold*, *world*, Icel. *veröld*, O. H. Ger. *weralt*, *werolt*, *worolt*.] **1.** The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns. **2.** In a more restricted sense, a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; human affairs as seen from a given point of view; also, state of existence; scene of life and action. **3.** In an extended sense, the earth, and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe. **4.** Any planet or heavenly body, considered as inhabited. **5.** Customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society. **6.** Individual experience of, or concern with, life; course of life. **7.** The inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind. **8.** The earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; hence, worldly corruption; the ungodly or wicked part of mankind. **9.** A great multitude or quantity; a large number.

World's end, the end or most distant part of the world; the remotest regions. — *World without end*, eternally; everlastingly.

World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n.* Quality of being worldly; a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life.

World'ling (wûrld'-), *n.* One who is devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

World'ly (wûrld'lў), *a.* **1.** Relating to the world; human; common. **2.** Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments.

World'ly (wûrld'lў), *adv.* In a worldly manner.

World'ly-mĭnd'ed (wûrld'lў-), *a.* Devoted to worldly interests.

Worm (wûrm, 34), *n.* [A.-S. *wurm*, *worm*, Goth. *vaurms*, Icel. *ormr*, allied to Lat. *vermis*.] **1.** Originally, any creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, or the like. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones. **3.** *pl.* Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals. **4.** Figuratively, something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience. **5.** Any thing spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as, (*a.*) The thread of a screw. (*b.*) A spiral instrument for drawing cartridges from fire-arms. (*c.*) A small, worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue. (*d.*) A spiral metallic pipe through which vapor passes in distillation. (*e.*) (*Mach.*) A short, revolving screw, the threads of which drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth.

Worm (wûrm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORMING.] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

Worm (wûrm), *v. t.* **1.** To effect, remove, drive, &c., by slow and secret means. **2.** To draw a wad or cartridge from, as a fire-arm. **3.** To cut the ligament, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of, as a dog, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw. **4.** To wind rope, yarn, or other material spirally round; to wind with spun-yarn.

To worm one's self into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.

Worm'-ēat'en (wûrm'ēt'n), *a.* Gnawed by worms.

Worm'-fĕnçe (wûrm'-), *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

Worm'-seed (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant whose seed has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines.

Worm'wo͝od (wûrm'-), *n.* [A.-S. *wermod*, O. H. Ger. *werimuota*, *wermuota*, *wormota*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a bitter nauseous taste; — so called because formerly supposed to be fatal to worms.

Worm'y (wûrm'ў), *a.* [*compar.* WORMIER; *superl.* WORMIEST.] **1.** Containing a worm; abounding with worms. **2.** Like a worm; earthy; groveling.

Wōrn, *p. p.* of *wear*. See WEAR.

Wôr'ri-er (wŭr'rĭ-er), *n.* One who worries or harasses.

Wôr'ry (wŭr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORRYING.] [D. *worgen*, *wurgen*, to strangle, O. H. Ger. *wurgjan*.] **1.** To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to torment; to trouble. **2.** To harass with labor; to fatigue. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To harass by pursuit and barking; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth.

Syn. — To tease; trouble; fatigue; vex; annoy; plague.

Wôr'ry (wŭr'rў), *v. i.* To express undue care and anxiety.

Wôr'ry (wŭr'rў), *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse (wûrss), *a.* [A.-S. *wyrsa*, compar. of *weorr*, perverse, bad, O. H. Ger. *wirsiro*, Icel. *werri*. As *bad* has no compar. and superl., *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick; — used both in a physical and moral sense.

The worse, (*a.*) Loss; disadvantage. (*b.*) Something less good.

Worse (wûrss), *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

Wors'en (wûrss'n), *v. t.* To make worse; to deteriorate; to impair.

Wors'er (wûrss'er), *a.* Worse. [*Rare.*]

☞ This old and redundant form of the comparative occurs occasionally in the best authors, although commonly accounted a vulgarism. It has, however, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use. See LESSER.

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n.* [That is, orig., the state of worth or worthiness, fr. *worth*, and the termination *ship*.] **1.** Honor; respect. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, &c. **3.** Religious reverence and homage; adoration paid to God, or to a being viewed as God. **4.** Idolatry of lovers.

Syn. — Adoration; reverence; devotion; veneration; honor; respect.

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORSHIPED (wûr'shipt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORSHIPING.] **1.** To respect; to honor. **2.** To pay divine honors to. **3.** To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.

Syn. — To adore; revere; reverence.

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *v. i.* **1.** To perform acts of adoration. **2.** To perform religious service.

Wor'ship-er (wûr'ship-er), *n.* One who worships.

Wor'ship-ful (wûr'ship-), *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor.

Wor'ship-ful-ly (wûr'ship-), *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully.

Worst (wûrst); *a.; superl.* of *worse*, q. v. [See WORSE.] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense.

Worst (wûrst), *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree.

Worst (wûrst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORSTING.] To gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worst'ed (wŭst'ed), *n.* [From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, England.] Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrt*, *wirt*, *wert*, *wart*, herb, root, Goth. *vaurts*, Icel. *jurt*, *urt*.] **1.** A plant; an herb; — used chiefly in compounds. **2.** *Specifically*, a plant of the cabbage kind.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [A.-S. *wirt*, *weort*, *wert*, must.] New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [A.-S. *weordhan*, to become, to be, to happen, imperative *weordh*, Goth. *vairthan*, Icel. *verdha*.] To be; to become; to betide; — now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the noun is in the dative case.

Worth (wûrth), *n.* [A.-S. *weordh*, *wyrdh*, *wurdh*, Goth. *vairths*, Icel. *verd*.] **1.** That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money. **2.** Value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; eminence; usefulness.

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

Worth (wûrth), *a.* **1.** Equal in value to. **2.** Deserving of; — chiefly in a good sense. **3.** Having wealth or estate to the value of.

Wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lў), *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably; becomingly. [worthy.

Wor'thi-ness (wûr'thĭ-nes), *n.* State or quality of being

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue; worth.

Worth'less (wûrth'-), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like.

Syn. — Undeserving; valueless; useless; vile; bare; mean.

Worth'less-ness (wûrth'-), *n.* Quality of being worthless.

Wor'thy (wûr'thў), *a.* [*compar.* WORTHIER; *superl.* WORTHIEST.] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit. **2.** Having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value; equal in excellence, value or dignity to; entitled to.

Syn. — Deserving; meritorious; excellent; equivalent; valuable; virtuous; estimable; suitable.

Wor'thy (wûr'thў), *n.* A man of eminent worth or value; a person of conspicuous desert.

Wŏt, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wât*, pres. of *witan*, to know.] To know; to be aware. [*Obs. or antiquated.*]

☞ It is used also as the *imp.* of the obs. verb *weet*, to know.

Would (wo͝od), *imp.* of *will*. See WILL.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wownd, 40), *n.* [A.-S. *wund*, Icel. *und*, Goth. *vunds*, sore, wounded, A.-S. *wund*.] **1.** A cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like. **2.** Hence, injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

☞ Walker condemns the pronunciation *wo͞ond*, as a "capricious novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, namely, that words in *ou* of Anglo-Saxon origin retain the regular Old English sound of *ow*, as *sound*, *ground*, *found*, &c. It is to be observed, however, that in Anglo-Saxon, the word was spelt *wund*, the *u* being sounded as *o͞o*, as it is, also, in the Icelandic *und*, and the Gothic *vunds*.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wownd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WOUNDING.] To hurt by violence, as by a cut, stab, bruise, and the like; to injure; to damage; hence, often, to hurt the feelings of.

Wound, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *wind*. See KIND.

Wōve, *imp.* and rarely *p. p.* of *weave*. See WEAVE.

Wōv'en, *p. p.* of *weave*. See WEAVE.

Woven paper, or *wove paper*, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without lines or water-marks.

Wrăck (răk), *n.* [Fr. *varec*, *varech*. Cf. Ar. *warak*, a leaf of a tree.] A marine plant out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure.

Wrăck (răk), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack. See RACK.

Wrāith (răth), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *swairth*, *swarth*, an apparition of a person about to die, from *swarth*, gloomy.] An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; hence, a specter, a vision; an unreal image.

Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRANGLING.] [L. Ger. *wrangen*, to wrestle, N. H. Ger *ringen*, id., A.-S. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press. Cf. BRANGLE.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

Syn. — Altercation; bickering; brawl; jar; jangle; contest; controversy; squabble. See ALTERCATION.

Wrăn'gler (răng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.

Senior wrangler (*Cambridge University, Eng*), the student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house.

Wrăp (răp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRAPPED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* WRAPPING.] [Probably allied to *warp*.] **1.** To wind or fold together. **2.** To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to infold. **3.** To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence.

Wrăp'per (răp'per), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wraps. **2.** That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering. **3.** *Specifically*, a loose outer garment.

Wrăp'răs-cal (răp'răs-kal), *n.* A coarse upper coat.

Wrāsse (răs), *n.* [W. *gwrachy*, *wrach*, the wrasse.] (*Ichth.*) A prickly-spined, hard-boned fish of several species, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Wrăth (răth), *n.* [A.-S. *wrædh*, Icel. *reidi*. See WROTH, *a.*] **1.** Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire. **2.** The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime.

☞ The English, misled by the *w*, which usually causes an *a* immediately following it in the same syllable to take a broad sound, universally pronounce this word *wrôth*, or *wrawth*; but this is contrary to analogy, for the *w* is silent, and the uttered letter *r* intervenes between it and the vowel; and besides, the letter *a* has its Italian sound, almost without exception, before *th*, as in *bath*, *path*, &c. The word is, however, sometimes spelled *wroth*.

Syn. — Anger; fury; rage; ire; vengeance; indignation; resentment; passion. See ANGER.

Wrăth'fụl (răth'-), *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed. **2.** Springing from, or expressing, wrath.

Syn. — Furious; ireful; raging; indignant; resentful; passionate.

Wrăth'fụl-ly (răth'-), *adv.* In a wrathful manner.

Wrăth'less (răth'-) *a.* Free from anger.

Wrăth'y, *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]

Wrēak (reek), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WREAKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n* WREAKING.] [A.-S. *wrecan*, Goth. *vrikan*, Icel. *reka*, *hrekja*.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive.

Wrēath (reeth), *n.; pl.* WRĒATHS. [See *infra*.] **1.** Something twisted or curled. **2.** A garland; a chaplet; *especially*, one given to a victor.

Wrēathe (reeth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WREATHING.] [A.-S. *wrêdhan*, O. H. Ger. *rîdan*, *garîdan*, Icel. *rîda*, *rîdha*. See WRITHE.] **1.** To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to entwine. **2.** To surround with any thing twisted or convolved; to encircle; to infold. **3.** To twine or twist about; to encircle.

Wrēathe (reeth), *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.

Wrēath'y (rēth'ў), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

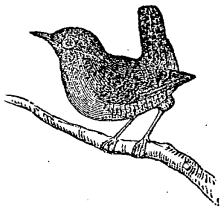
Wrĕck (rĕk), *n.* [D. *wrak*, damaged, brittle, a wreck, O. D. *wrack*, *wraeck*, bad, vile, *wracke*, a wreck.] **1.** Destruction; ruin; desolation. **2.** *Specifically*, the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves. **3.** The ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture. **4.** The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass. **5.** (*Law.*) Goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea.

Wrĕck (rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRECKED (rĕkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder or the like. **2.** Hence, to bring wreck or ruin upon; to destroy.

Wrĕck'ăge (rĕk'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** Act of wrecking. **2.** That which has been wrecked.

Wrĕck'er (rĕk'er), *n.* **1.** One who causes a wreck, as by false lights. **2.** One who searches for the wrecks of vessels, for the purpose of plunder, or to save property or lives, or the vessels themselves. **3.** A vessel employed by wreckers.

Wrĕck'-mās'ter (rĕk'-), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

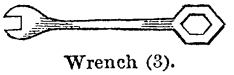


Wren.

Wrĕn (rĕn), *n.* [A.-S. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, prob. allied to *wræne*, lascivious.] (*Ornith.*) A small insessorial bird. It feeds on insects, &c., and is often very familiar with man.

Wrĕnch (rĕnch, 66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRENCHED (rĕncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRENCHING.] [A.-S. *wrencan*, *bewrencan*, to deceive, allied to *wringan*, to wring.] **1.** To wrest, twist, or force by violence. **2.** To strain; to sprain; to distort.

Wrĕnch (rĕnch), *n.* **1.** A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. **2.** A sprain. **3.** An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, &c.



Wrench (3).

Wrĕst (rĕst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRESTING.] [A.-S. *wræstan*. Cf. WRIST.] **1.** To turn; to twist; *especially*, to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by violent wringing or twisting. **2.** To turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning by violence.

Syn. — To wrench; wring; extort; pervert; distort.

Wrĕst (rĕst), *n.* Violent pulling and twisting; distortion.

Wrĕst'er (rĕst'-), *n.* One who wrests or perverts

Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRESTLING.] [A.-S. *wræstlian*, allied to *wræstan*, to wrest.] **1.** To contend, as two persons, by grappling together, and each striving to throw the other down. **2.** Hence, to struggle; to strive; to contend.

Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *n.* A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

Wrĕs'tler (rĕs'ler), *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

Wrĕtch (rĕtch), *n.* [A.-S. *wrecca*, *wrăcca*, an exile, a wretch, *wrăc*, *wrăcc*, exiled, wretched, *wrăc*, exile, evil, Icel. *râkr*, *rekr*, O. H. Ger. *wrechjo*, *wreh*, an exile.] **1.** A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person.

☞ *Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, and sometimes to express tenderness.

Syn. — Villain; profligate; scoundrel; rascal.

Wrĕtch'ed (rĕtch'ed, 60), *a.* **1.** Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous. **2.** Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean.

Wrĕtch'ed-ly (rĕtch'-), *adv.* In a wretched manner; miserably; unhappily; meanly; despicably.

Wrĕtch'ed-ness (rĕtch'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wretched; extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. **2.** Meanness; despicableness.

Syn. — Destitution; unhappiness; misery; distress.

Wrĭg'gle (rĭg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRIGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRIGGLING.] [L. Ger. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, allied to A.-S. *wrigian*, to bend, to follow, *wrixlian*, *wrixlan*, to change.] To move the body to and fro with short motions.

Wrĭg'gle (rĭg'gl), *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to move by twisting and squirming.

Wrĭg'gler (rĭg'gler), *n.* One who wriggles.

Wright (rīt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrhta*, *gewyrhta*, from *wyrcan*, to work.] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman; — chiefly used in compounds.

Wrĭng (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRINGING.] [A.-S. *wringan*, *gewringan*, O. H. Ger. *ringan*, *hringan*. Cf. WRONG.] **1.** To twist and compress; to pinch; to turn and strain with violence. **2.** Hence, to pain; to distress; to torment. **3.** To pervert. **4.** To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; hence, to extort. **5.** (*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of its position.

Syn. — To twist; writhe; torture; distort; strain; squeeze.

Wrĭng'-bōlt (rĭng'-), *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

Wrĭng'er (rĭng'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wrings; hence, an extortioner. **2.** *Especially*, an instrument for forcing water out of any thing, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed.

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *wrincle*, from *wringan*, to wring.] **1.** A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease. **2.** Roughness; unevenness. **3.** A notion or fancy; a whim. [*Colloq.*]

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRINKLING.] **1.** To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. **2.** To make rough or uneven.

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

Wrĭnk'ly (rĭnk'lў), *a.* Full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled; corrugated.

Wrĭst (rĭst), *n.* [A.-S. *wrist*, allied to *wræstan*, to wrest, to twist.] (*Anat.*) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

Wrĭst'band (rĭst'band), *n.* That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Wrĭt (rĭt), *n.* [From *write*.] **1.** That which is written; writing; — applied especially to the Scriptures; Bible. **2.** (*Law.*) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed.

Wrĭt (rĭt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *write*. [*Obs.*] See WRITE.

Wrĭte (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE; *p. p.* WRIT (*obs.*), or WRITTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRITING.] [A.-S. *wrîtan*, *gewrîtan*, Icel. *rita*, to write, Goth. *writs*, a stroke, dash, letter.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. **2.** To express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; hence, *specifically*, to set down in an epistle; to communicate by letter. **3.** Hence, to compose or produce, as an author. **4.** To impress durably. **5.** To make known by writing; to record.

Syn. — To engrave; copy; transcribe; compose; send; recite.

Wrīte (rīt), *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. **2.** To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting. **3.** To frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to recite or relate in books; to compose.

Wrīt'er (rīt'er), *n.* **1.** One who writes, or has written; a scribe; a clerk. **2.** An author.

Wrīthe (rīth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRITHED (WRITHEN, *obs. or poet.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRITHING.] [A.-S *wrîdhan*, to wreathe, writhe. See WREATHE.] **1.** To twist with violence; to distort; to wring. **2.** To wrest; to distort; to pervert.

Wrīthe (rīth), *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted.

Wrīt'ing (rīt'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material. **2.** Any thing written or expressed in letters; as, a legal instrument; a pamphlet; a book; an inscription.

Wrīt'ing-mās'ter (rīt'ing-), *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

Wrīt'ing-pā'per (rīt'ing-), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon.

Wrŏng (rŏng, 21), *a.* [Icel. *rângr*, oblique, wrong, A.-S. *wrang*, *wrong*, injury, allied to *wring*, q. v.] **1.** Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for use. **2.** Not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right. **3.** Not according to truth.

Syn. — Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; incorrect; erroneous; unfit; unsuitable; improper; mistaken.

Wrŏng (rŏng), *n.* That which is not right; whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass.

Syn. — Iniquity; perversity; injustice; injury.

Wrŏng (rŏng), *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Wrŏng (rŏng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRONGING.] **1.** To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure. **2.** To impute evil to unjustly.

Wrŏng'-dŏ'er (rŏng'dōō'er), *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

Wrŏng'er (rŏng'er), *n.* One who wrongs or injures another.

Wrŏng'fŭl (rŏng'fŭl, 21), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair.

Wrŏng'fŭl-ly (rŏng'fŭl-lў), *adv.* In a wrongful manner; injuriously; unjustly.

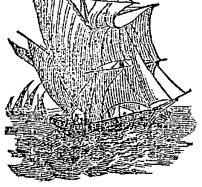
Wrŏng'hĕad-ed (rŏng'hĕd-), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.
Wrŏng'ly (rŏng'lȳ), *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.
Wrŏng'ness (rŏng'-), *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.
Wrōte (rōt, 20), *imp.* of *write*. See WRITE.
Wrôth (rawth), *a.* [A.-S. *wrâdh*, O. H. Ger. *reid*, curled, twisted. Cf. WRATH.] Full of wrath; angry; incensed.
Wrôught (rawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *work*. See WORK.
Wrŭng (rŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *wring*. See WRING.
Wrȳ (rī), *a.* [Cf. Goth. *vraiqvs*, oblique, curved, Eng. *writhe* and *wreathe*.] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; distorted. **2.** Hence, deviating from the right direction.

Wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience or discomfort; a grimace.

Wrȳ'nĕck (rī'nĕk), *n.* **1.** A twisted or distorted neck. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the eastern continent, allied to the woodpecker; — so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder.
Wrȳ'ness (rī'nes), *n.* State of being wry or distorted.
Wȳch'-ĕlm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the elm, a native of Great Britain; witch-elm.
Wȳe, *n.; pl.* WȲES. One of the two forked pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the opening or notch of which rest the ends of the axis supporting the telescope in a theodolite or level, the pivots in a transit instrument, and the like. [Written also *Y*, pl. *Y's*.]
Wȳ'vern, *n.* See WIVER, WIVERN.

X.

X (eks), the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed, as to its form, from the Greek X. At the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax;* in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*, as in *axis*, *example*. At the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 104.
Xăn'thic (zăn'thik), *a.* [From Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] **1.** Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, and the like. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain oxide, called also *uric oxide*, obtained from a rare variety of urinary calculus, and from similar concretions. (*b.*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.
Xăn'thĭne (zăn'thin), *n.* [From Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Chem.*) The yellow, insoluble coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.
Xăn'thīte (zăn'thīt, 49), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rounded grains and foliated masses, of a yellow color, and translucent.
Xăn'tho-phȳll (zăn'tho-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Chem.*) Yellow coloring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn.
Xăn'thor-thīte (zăn'thor-thīt, 49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a yellowish color, containing much water.
Xē'bec (zē'bek), *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, *jabeque*, Pg. *xabeco*, fr. Turk. *sumbeki*, a kind of Asiatic ship, Ar. *sumbûk*, a small ship.] (*Naut.*) A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea. It carries two large, square sails, or, when close hauled, large latteen sails.



Xebec.

Xĕn'o-tīme (zĕn'o-tīm), *n.* [From Gr. ξενότιμος, honoring guests or strangers, from ξένος, a guest, a stranger, and τιμή, honor.] A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color.
Xe-rā'si-ȧ (ze-rā'zhi-ȧ), *n.* [From Gr. ξερός, dry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, which becomes dry, ceases to grow, and resembles down covered with dust.
Xē'ro-eol-lȳr'i-ŭm (zē'ro-), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ξηροκολλύριον, from ξηρός, dry, i. e., thick, and κολλύριον, an eye-salve.] (*Med.*) A dry collyrium or eye-salve.
Xe-rō'dēs (ze-rō'deez), *n.* [Gr. ξηρώδης, dryish, fr. ξηρός, dry, and εἶδος, likeness.] (*Med.*) Any tumor attended with dryness.
Xē'ro-mȳ'rum (zē'ro-), *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. ξηρόμυρον, from ξηρός, dry, and μύρον, an ointment.] A dry ointment.
Xe-rŏph'a-ġy (ze-rŏf'a-jy), *n.* [Gr. ξηροφαγια, fr. ξηρός, dry, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] The eating of dry meats, — a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.
Xe-rŏph'thal-my (ze-rŏf'thal-mȳ *or* ze-rŏp'thal-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ξηροφθαλμία, fr. ξηρός, dry, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.
Xe-rō'tēs (ze-rō'teez), *n.* [Gr. ξηρότης, dryness, fr. ξηρός, dry.] (*Med.*) A dry habit or disposition of body.
Xĭph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* [Gr. ξιφοειδής, sword-shaped, from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, form, shape.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a sword; ensiform.
Xȳ'līte (zī'līt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and λίθος, stone.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown color, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and water. **2.** (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid which exists in crude or impure pyroligneous acid.
Xȳ'lo-grăph (zī'lo-grăf), *n.* An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving. [xylography.
Xȳ-lŏg'ra-pher (zī-lŏg'ra-fer), *n.* One who practices
Xȳ'lo-grăph'ic (zī'lo-grăf'ik), } *a.* Belonging to
Xȳ'lo-grăph'ic-al (zī'lo-grăf'ik-al), } xylography, or wood-engraving.
Xȳ-lŏg'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'-), *n.* [From Gr. ξύλον, wood, and γράφειν, to engrave, write.] Act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.
Xȳ-lŏph'a-gan (zī-lŏf'a-gan), *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Entom.*) (*a.*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larves devour the wood of trees in which they are developed. (*b.*) One of a family of dipterous insects, the larves of which have similar destructive habits.
Xȳ-lŏph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'a-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξυλοφάγος, eating wood, from ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.
Xȳs'ter (zĭs'ter), *n.* [Gr. ξυστήρ, a scraper, from ξύειν, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wī), the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form from the Greek Y. At the beginning of words or syllables, except when used as a prefix, it is a consonant element. In the middle and at the end of words it is a vowel, having precisely the same sounds as *i*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 35, 36, 54, 55, 105.

☞ *Y* is used by ancient writers, especially Spenser, as a prefix of the past participle, used or omitted at will, and is also sometimes employed by modern writers in burlesque, or in imitation of the antique. The following are instances: *y-clad*, clad, clothed; *y-cleped*, called; *y-clothed*, clothed; *y-fed*, fed, refreshed.

Y (wī), *n.; pl.* Y'S (wīz). **1.** One of the forked pieces which support the pivots of a transit instrument, of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like; a wye; — so called from its form. **2.** (*Railways.*) A portion of track consisting of two converging tracks connected by a cross-track.
Yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, from *jagt*, *jacht*, a chase, hunting, from *jagen*, to chase, hunt.] (*Naut.*) A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, and the like.
Yacht'ing (yŏt'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.
Yą'ger (yaw'ger), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *jäger*, a hunter; O. H. Ger. *jágari*, from *jagen*, O. H. Ger. *jagôn*, to chase, hunt.] (*Mil.*) One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles.

Yăm, *n.* [West Indian *ihame.*] (*Bot.*) A large, esculent tuber or root of a genus of climbing plants, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food.

Yăn'kee (yăŋk'e), *n.* [According to Heckewelder, a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. According to Dr. Wm. Gordon, it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, meaning *excellent*. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally, as a term of slight reproach. Cf. Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, and Prov. Eng. bow-*yankees*, a kind of leggins worn by agricultural laborers.] A citizen of New England; also, a citizen of the Northern States; — a cant name, with a tinge of reproach in it, applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the United States.

Yăp, *v. i.* [Cf. Fr. *japper*, to yelp, L. Ger. *japen, jappen*, to gasp, and Eng. *yelp, yaup.*] To bark; to yelp.

Yärd, *n.* [A.-S. *geard, gerd, gird, gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Icel. *girdi*, osier. Cf. Goth. *gazds*, goad, Icel. *gaddr*, club.] **1.** A measure of length, three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American measure. **2.** The male member or organ; the penis. **3.** (*Naut.*) A long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

Yärd, *n.* [A.-S. *geard*, hedge, allied to *gyrdan*, to gird, Icel. *gardr*, Goth. *gards*, O. H. Ger. *gart*. Cf. GARDEN.] A small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.

Yärd'-ärm, *n.* (*Naut.*) Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

☞ Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm* when so near as to touch or interlock their yards.

Yärd'-stĭck, } *n.* A stick three feet in length, used as
Yärd'-wand, } a measure of cloth, and the like.

Yärn, *n.* [A.-S. *gearn*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *garn.*] **1.** Woolen thread; also, thread of other materials, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk. **2.** (*Rope-making.*) One of the threads of which a rope is composed. **3.** A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

Yăr'rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *gearwe*, O. H. Ger. *garwâ, gârawâ.*] (*Bot.*) A composite plant, having a strong odor and pungent taste. It is a native of Europe, and is common in the United States.

Yăt'a-ghăn (110), *n.* [Turk. *yatagân.*] A long Turkish dagger. See ATAGHAN.

Yaulp, } *v. i.* [See YAP and YELP.] To cry out like a
Yaup, } child; to yelp. [*Scot. and Amer.*]

Yaw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YAWING.] [See YEW, *v. i.*] **1.** To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. **2.** [Prov. Ger. *gagen*, to rock, *gageln*, to totter, shake.] (*Naut.*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship.

Yaw, *n.* (*Naut.*) A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course.

Yawl, *n.* [D. *jol*, L. Ger. & Dan. *jolle.* Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] (*Naut.*) A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

Yawl, *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; to yell.

Yawn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YAWNING.] [A.-S. *gânian, ginan, ginian, geonian, genian*, O. H. Ger. *ginôn, ginên, geînôn, giên, giwên, gewôn*, Icel. *gina*, allied to Gr. χαίνειν, Lat. *hiare.* Cf. FAWN.] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape. **2.** To gape or open wide as if to allow the entrance or exit of any thing. **3.** Hence, to be eager; to desire to swallow any thing.

Yawn, *n.* **1.** A deep and involuntary inspiration, with a pretty wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration; a gaping. **2.** An opening wide; a gape.

Yaws, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by contagious tumors which, in shape and appearance, resemble strawberries or raspberries. [named.

Y-clĕped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* [See Note under Y.] Called;

Ye, *pron.* [A.-S. *ge*, Icel. *er*, O. H. Ger. *îr*, Goth. *jus.*] The nominative plural of the second person; — sometimes inaccurately used as the objective.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* [A.-S. *gea, ia*, Icel., O. H. Ger., & Goth. *ja.*] Yes; ay.

☞ *Yea* sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of *indeed, verily, truly, it is so.* It is also used substantively to denote an affirmative vote, or the one who cast such a vote; as, the *yeas* have it.

Yēan, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YEANING.] [A.-S. *eánian, eácnian, geeánian, geeácnian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.

Yēan'ling, *n.* [From *yean.*] The young of sheep; a lamb.

Yēar, *n.* [A.-S. *geár, gêr*, Goth. *jêr*, O. H. Ger. *jâr*, Icel. *âr.*] **1.** Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time. In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. **2.** The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun. **3.** *pl.* Age, or old age.

Yēar'-bo͝ok (27), *n.* **1.** A reference book of facts and statistics published yearly. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

Yēar'ling, *n.* A young animal one year old.

Yēar'ling, *a.* Being a year old.

Yēar'ly, *a.* **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual. **2.** Lasting a year. **3.** Accomplished in a year. [from year to year.

Yēar'ly, *adv.* [A.-S. *geárlîce.*] Annually; once a year;

Yĕarn (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YEARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YEARNING.] [A.-S. *geornian, girnan*, fr. *georn, girn, gyrn*, desirous, *georne*, gladly, Goth. *gaírnjan*, to desire, Icel. *girna.*] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager.

Yēast, *n.* [A.-S. *gist*, O. H. Ger. *gesan, jesan, gerian, jerian*, to ferment.] The foam or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation used for raising dough; barm.

Yēast'y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yĕlk, *n.* [A.-S. *geoleca, geolca*, allied to *gelu, geolu*, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg.

Yĕll, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELLING.] [A.-S. *gillan, gellan*, O. H. Ger. *gellan*, allied to A.-S. *galan*, Icel. *gala*, to sing.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror.

Yĕll, *v. t.* To utter or declare with a yell.

Yĕll, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yĕl'lōw, *a.* [*compar.* YELLOWER; *superl.* YELLOWEST.] [A.-S. *gelu, geolu*, O. H. Ger. *gels*, Icel. *gulr*, allied to Lat. *helvus, gilvus, gilbus, galbus*, Gr. χλόος.] Being of a bright saffron-like color; of the color of gold or brass.

Yellow-bird (*Ornith.*), a small bird with bright-yellow plumage, common in the United States. — *Yellow fever* (*Med.*), a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, often attended with yellowness of the skin. — *Yellow hammer* (*Ornith.*), a European bird, called also *yellow-bunting.* Its principal colors are shades of gamboge, yellow, and brown; — often applied in the United States to a certain species of woodpecker. — *Yellow metal*, an alloy composed of two thirds copper and one third zinc, for sheathing vessels.

Yĕl'lōw, *n.* A bright golden color; one of the simple or primitive colors.

Yĕl'lōw-ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yĕl'lōw-ĭsh-ness, } *n.* The state or quality of being
Yĕl'lōw-ness, } somewhat yellow.

Yĕl'lōws, *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; jaundice. **2.** A disease of peach-trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive yellow sprouts on the trunks and limbs.

Yĕlp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YELPED (yĕlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELPING.] [A.-S. *gilpan*, to boast, *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang, Icel. *gialpa, gialfra*, to make a tumult, O. H. Ger. *gelban*, to boast.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly, with eagerness, pain, or fear.

Yeō'man, *n.*; *pl.* YEŌ'MEN. [O. Eng. *yeman*, perh. from *man*, and *ye, yes*, i. e., the prefix *ge*, and signifying servant, or *ye, yeo*, i. e., young, or perh. from A.-S. *gymend*, governor, for *geámmann*, from *geám*, care, attention.] **1.** A common man or plebeian, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. **2.** An officer in the king's household. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) An inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

Yeō'man-ry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. [ly; to jerk.

Yĕrk (14), *v. t.* [See JERK.] To kick or strike sudden-

Yĕrk, *v. i.* **1.** To throw out the heels; to kick. **2.** To move with a quick, jerking motion.

Yĕrk, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

Yĕs, *adv.* [A.-S. *gese, gise, gyse*, fr. *gea*, yes, indeed, and *se*, i. e., *sî*, let it be.] Ay; yea; — a word expressing affirmation or consent.

Yĕst, *n.* **1.** Yeast; ferment barm. **2.** Froth; spume; foam. See YEAST.

Yĕs'ter, *a.* [A.-S. *gistran, geostran, girstan*, adv., yesterday, Goth. *gistra*, Icel. *ges, gar*, allied to Lat. *hesternus, heri*, for *hesi*, Gr. χθές, for χές, Skr. *hyas*.] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday; last; next before the present.

Yĕs'ter-daў, *n.* [See *supra*.] The day last past; the day next before the present.

Yĕs'ter-daў, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day.

Yĕs'ter-ēve', **Yĕs'ter-ēve'ning**, *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past.

Yĕs'ter-môrn', **Yĕs'ter-môrn'ing**, *n.* The morning of yesterday.

Yĕs'ter-nīght' (-nīt'), *n.* Last night; the night last past.

Yĕs'ter-nīght' (-nīt'), *adv.* On the last night.

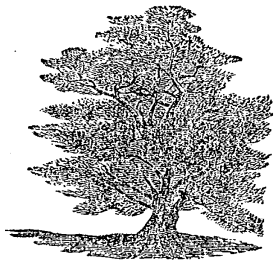
Yĕs'ter-noon', *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon last past.

Yĕst'y, *a.* Yeasty; frothy; foaming. See YEASTY.

Yĕt, *adv.* [A.-S. *get, git, geot, gyt, giet, geta, gieta, gyta*.] **1.** In addition; further; besides; over and above; still. **2.** At the same time; still. **3.** Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; at the present time. **4.** Even; at least; at all.

Yĕt, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Syn. — See HOWEVER.



Yew.

Yew (yu), *n.* [A.-S. *eów, îw*, O. H. Ger. *îwa, îgo*, W. *yw, ywen*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber.

Yew'en (yu'en), *a.* Made of yew.

Yĕx, *v. i.* [A.-S. *giscian*, to sob, O. H. Ger. *geskizjan, geskizôn*, to gape, sob.] To hiccough.

Yiēld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YIELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YIELDING.] [A.-S. *gildan, geldan*, to pay, yield, Icel. *gialda*, Goth. *gildan, fragildan, usgildan*.] **1.** To furnish; to afford; to render; to give forth. **2.** To give in return for what is expended or invested. **3.** To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right. **4.** To admit to be true; to concede. **5.** To permit; to grant.

Syn. — To produce; bear; exhibit; allow; resign; emit; surrender.

Yiēld, *v. i.* **1.** To give up the contest; to submit. **2.** To comply. **3.** To give way; not to oppose. **4.** To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Yiēld, *n.* Amount yielded; product; — applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

Yiēld'er, *n.* One who yields.

Yiēld'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to give way or comply.

Syn. — Obsequious; attentive; flexible; compliant; accommodating.

Yiēld'ing-ly, *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

Yiēld'ing-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Yōke (20), *n.* [A.-S. *geoc, ioc, iuc*, Goth. *juk*, Icel. *ok*, allied to Lat. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν, Skr. *yuga*, Slav. *igo*, Lat. *jungere*, Skr. *yudj*.] **1.** That which connects or binds; bond of connection. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, the frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing. **3.** Hence, a frame worn on the neck like an ox-yoke, or shaped like one; as, (*a.*) A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side. (*b.*) A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, a pig, a goose, to prevent passage through a fence. (*c.*) A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. (*d.*) (*Naut.* A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. **4.** A mark of servitude; hence, slavery; bondage; service. **5.** Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together.

Syn. — Slavery; servitude; chain; link.

Yōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YOKED (yōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YOKING.] **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke. **2.** To couple; to join with another. **3.** To enslave; to bring into bondage; to confine.

Yōke, *v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely.

Yōke'-fĕl'lōw, **Yōke'māte**, *n.* **1.** An associate or companion. **2.** A mate; a fellow; *especially*, a partner in marriage.

Yōlk (yōlk *or* yōk, 20), *n.* **1.** The yelk of an egg. [See YELK.] **2.** An unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yŏn, *a.* At a distance within view; yonder. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Yŏn, *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Yŏn'der, *a.* [See *infra*.] Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there.

Yŏn'der, *adv.* [A.-S. *geond, iand*, there, beyond, *geondan, geonda*, there; Goth. *jaind*, thither, *jainar*, there, *jains*, that, he.] At a distance within view.

Yōre, *adv.* [From A.-S. *geâra, geâre, gêre, iâra*, formerly, allied to *geâr, gêr*, a year; or from A.-S. *geo ær*, heretofore, long ago, from *geo*, formerly, of old, and *ær*, ere, before.] In long time past; in old time; long since.

Yŏu (yu), *pron.* [*possess.* YOUR, or YOURS: *obj.* YOU.] [A.-S. *eów*, dat., *eówic, eów*, acc., Icel. *ydhr*, Goth. *izvis*. Cf. YE.] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

☞ *You* is properly the plural of the second personal pronoun, but is in all ordinary discourse used also in addressing a single person, yet always properly combined with a plural verb. *You* and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely instead of *one, any, a*, and the like. Of the two forms of the possessive, *your* and *yours*, the first is used when attributive and followed by the noun to which it belongs; the second when attributive, but having the noun understood.

Yoŭng, *a.* [*compar.* YOUNGER; *superl.* YOUNGEST.] [A.-S. *geóng, giúng, iung*, Icel. *ûngr*, Goth. *juggs*, for *juhs, juhis*, allied to Lat. *juvenis*, Skr. *yuwan*.] **1.** Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile. **2.** Being in the first part of growth. **3.** Having little experience; inexperienced; ignorant.

Yoŭng, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

With young, with child; pregnant.

Yoŭng'ish, *a.* Somewhat young.

Yoŭng'ling, *n.* A young person; a youth; also, any animal in the first part of life.

Yoŭng'ster, *n.* A young person; a lad. [*Colloq.*]

Yoŭnk'er, *n.* A young person; a stripling. [*Colloq.*]

Yŏur, *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *eówer*, Icel. *ydhar*, Goth. *izvara, izvar*.] Belonging, pertaining, or relating to, you; of you; — the possessive of *you*.

Yŏur-sĕlf', *pron.; pl.* YOUR-SĔLVES'. Your own person or self; — used as the object, direct or indirect, of a reflexive verb, in the second person.

Yŏuth, *n.; pl.* YOUTHS, sometimes YOUTH. [A.-S. *geógudh, geógodh, geógâdh, geógedh, iúgudh, iógudh, geógudhhâd*, Goth. *junda, junds*; O. Eng. *youthede, yongth, youngth*. See YOUNG.] **1.** State, condition, or quality of being young; juvenility. **2.** The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the whole early part of life, from childhood, or sometimes from infancy, to manhood. **3.** A young person; *especially*, a young man. **4.** Young persons collectively.

Yŏuth'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Not yet mature or aged; young. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the early part of life. **3.** Suitable to the first part of life. **4.** Fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

Syn. — Puerile; juvenile.

Yŏuth'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Yŏuth'fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being youthful.

Yt'tri-ă, *n.* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] (*Chem.*) A fine, white powder or earth, without taste or smell and insoluble in water; an oxide of yttrium.

Yt'tri-ŭm, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal of a scaly texture and grayish-black color.

Yule, *n.* [A.-S. *geól, giul, geóhol, iûl*, Icel. *jól*, Goth. *jiuleis*, November, or the beginning of December. Cf. W. *gwyl, gouel, gouîl, goel, gwel*, a feast, a holiday.] Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior; — applied also, sometimes, to the festival of Lammas.

Yule-block, Yule-clog, or *Yule-log*, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth on Christmas eve, as the foundation of the fire.

Z.

Z (zē). The twenty-sixth letter of the English alphabet, and the last letter in the alphabets of most modern languages. It is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal *s*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 106, 107.

Zăe'cho, *n.* [See ZOCLE.] (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

Zăf'fer, *n.* [Allied to *sapphire*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) Impure oxide of cobalt, obtained by the calcination of cobalt.

Zăm'bo, *n.*; *pl.* ZĂM/BŌS. [See SAMBO.] The child of a mulatto and a negro; also, sometimes, the child of an Indian and a negro.

Zā'ny (126), *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon, merry Andrew, orig the same as *Giovanni*, John, *i. e.*, merry John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zā'ny-ĭşm, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

Zär'nich, *n.* [See ARSENIC.] Native sulphuret of arsenic; sandarach or realgar; orpiment.

Zăx, *n.* [A.-S. *seax*, *sex*, knife, Icel. *sax*, O. H. Ger. *sahs*.] An instrument for cutting slate.

Zēal, *n.* [Lat. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος, zeal, jealousy.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness in favor of a person or cause.

Zĕal'ot, *n.* [Lat. *zelotes*, Gr. ζηλωτής.] One who is zealous; *especially*, one who is over-zealous, or carried away by his zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partizan.

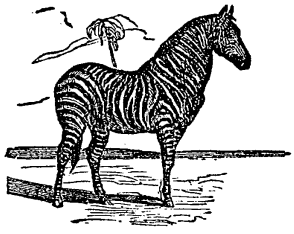
Zĕal'ot-ry, *n.* The character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause.

Zĕal'oŭs, *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object.

Syn. — Eager; earnest; fervent; hearty; strenuous; warm; passionate; enthusiastic.

Zĕal'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; with eagerness.

Zĕal'oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being zealous; zeal.



Zebra.

Zē'brȧ, *n.* [Of African origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.

Zebu.

Zē'bū, *n.* [The native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, remarkable for its long, pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders, which is valued for food. It is often called the *Indian bull*, *ox*, or *cow*.

Zē'chin (zē'kin), *n.* [It. *zecchino*, Sp. *zequin*. Cf. SEQUIN.] An Italian gold coin; a sequin. See SEQUIN.

Zĕd, *n.* [Gr. ζῆτα. See ZETA.] The letter Z; — called also *izzard*. [*Obs.*, *or nearly so.*]

Zĕd'o-a-ry, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *zitawar*, Ar., Per., & Hind. *djadwâr*.] (*Med.*) A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant.

Zĕm'in-där' (110), *n.* [Per. *zemîndâr*, *zemîdâr*, i. e., landholder, fr. *zemîn*, land, and *dâr*, holding.] A feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land, and certain other privileges. [*India.*]

Zĕm'in-da-ry, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

Zĕnd, *n.* [See *infra.*] Properly, the translation into the Huzvâresh, or Pehlevi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian scriptures; as commonly used, the language, an ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written.

Zĕnd'a-vĕs'tȧ, *n.* [Properly, the Avesta, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language.] The Scriptures of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but in fact chiefly or altogether of a later date.

Zē'nith, *n.* [Abbrev. from Ar. *semt-ur-râs*, way of the head, vertical place, from *semt*, way, path, *al*, *ul*, the, and *râs*, head.] **1.** That point in the heavens which is directly overhead. **2.** Hence, figuratively, the point of culmination; greatest height; hence, the height of success or prosperity.

Zē'o-līte (49), *n.* [From Gr. ζέειν, to boil, and λίθος, stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, now subdivided into several, both on chemical and crystallographical grounds.

Zĕph'yr, *n.* [Lat. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος, fr. ζόφος, darkness, the dark side, west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zē'ro, *n.* [Ar. *çafrun*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher, q. v.] Cipher; nothing; naught; the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

Zĕst, *n.* [From Lat. *schistus*, Gr. σχιστός, split, cleft, divided, from σχίζειν, to split, cleave.] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed. **2.** Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; hence, keen enjoyment; relish.

Zĕst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ZESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ZESTING.] **1.** To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c.; or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of any thing. **2.** To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of.

Zē'tȧ, *n.* **1.** [Gr. ζῆτα.] A Greek letter, ζ, or ζ, corresponding to our *z*. **2.** [Lat. *zeta*, *diæta*, from Gr. θίαιτα, life, mode of life, dwelling.] (*Arch.*) A little chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor, from below.

Ze-tĕt'ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ζητητικός, from ζητεῖν, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry.

Ze-tĕt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* (*Math.*) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

Zeūg'mȧ, *n.* [Gr. ζεῦγμα, from ζευγνύναι, to yoke, join.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zĭb'et, *n.* [It. *zibetto*, L. Gr. ζαπέτιον. See CIVET.] A small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa.

Zĭg'zăg, *a.* Having short, sharp turns.

Zĭg'zăg, *n.* [Ger. *zickzack*, from *zacke*, *zacken*, a dentil, tooth.] Something that has short turns or angles.

Zĭg'zăg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ZIGZAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns.

Zĭn̲c, *n.* [Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.] (*Min.*) A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue; spelter. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin.

Zin-çĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear,
Zĭn̲k-ĭf'er-oŭs, } produce.] Containing or affording zinc.

Zĭn̲e'ĭte (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, translucent mineral, of a deep, red color, and consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc.

Zĭn̲c-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* An engraver on zinc.

Zĭn̲c'o-grăph'ĭc, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zinc-
Zĭn̲c'o-grăph'ĭc-al, } ography.

Zĭn̲c-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. γράφειν, to write.] Engraving on zinc in the style of wood-cuts.

Zĭn̲c'oŭs, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zĭn̲c'-whīte, *n.* The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white-lead.

Zĭn̲k'y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance. [*Obs.*] [Written also *zincky*.]

Zī'on, *n.* [Heb. *ziyyôn*, orig. a hill.] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. **2.** Hence, the theocracy or church of God.

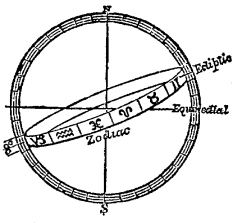
Zĭr'con, *n.* [Cingalese.] (*Min.*) A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.

Zir-cō'ni-ȧ, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of zirconium. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid.

Zir-cō'ni-ŭm, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

Zō'cle, or **Zŏc'le**, *n.* [Lat. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled shoe.] (*Arch.*) A socle. See SOCLE.

Zō′di-ăc, *n.* [Lat. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), from ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the zodiac.



Zodiac.

Zo-dī′ac-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the zodiac; within the zodiac.

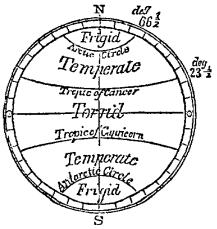
Zodiacal light (*Astron.*), a luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon. It is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, and in the morning, before dawn.

Zo-īl′e-an, *a.* Having the characteristics of Zoïlus, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zō′i-līsm, *n.* Character like that of Zoïlus; resemblance to Zoïlus in style or manner.

Zŏll′ver-ēin′, *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union.] An agreement or union among the German States, for the collection of custom-house duties.

Zōne, *n.* [Lat. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη, from ζωννύναι, to gird.] **1.** A girdle. **2.** (*Geog.*) One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. **3.** (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere, included between two parallel planes. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a.*) A band or stripe running round any object. (*b.*) A band or area encircling any thing. **5.** Circuit; circumference.



Zones (1).

Zōned, *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone or zones. **2.** Having zones, or concentric bands.

Zōne′less, *a.* Not having a zone.

Zo-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zō′o-grăph′ic, **Zō′o-grăph′ic-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the description of animals.

Zo-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

Zo-ŏl′a-try, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λατρεία, service.] Worship of animals.

Zō′o-līte (49), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λίθος, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zō′o-lŏġ′ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoölogy, or the science of animals.

Zo-ŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals.

Zo-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitations of animals.

Zo-ŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal.] Of, or pertaining to, animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zo-ŏn′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and νόμος, a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

Zo-ŏph′a-gous, *a.* [Gr. ζωοφάγος, from ζῷον, an animal, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on animals.

Zō′o-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον, from ζῷον, an animal, and φυτόν, plant.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a certain division of animals; — a general term, applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals; also often applied to sponges and corallines.

Zō′o-phȳt′ic, **Zō′o-phȳt′ic-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoöphytes.

Zo-ŏph′y-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον, an animal-plant, and λόγος, a discourse.] The natural history of zoöphytes.

Zō′o-tŏm′ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoötomy.

Zo-ŏt′o-mĭst, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

Zo-ŏt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and τέμνειν, to cut.] The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy.

Zouäve (zwäv *or* zo͞o-äv′), *n.* [From the Arabic *Zouaoua*, a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress. (*b.*) Hence, one of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

Zounds, *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds*.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zuf′fo-lo, **Zu͞f′fo-lo**, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to whistle, to flute.] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

Zu-mŏl′o-ġy, *n.* See ZYMOLOGY.

Zu-mŏm′e-ter, *n.* See ZYMOMETER.

Zy̆g′o-măt′ic, *a.* [From Gr. ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone, from ζυγοῦν, to yoke, join, from ζυγόν, a yoke.] Of, or pertaining to, the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

Zȳ′mo-lŏġ′ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zymology.

Zȳ-mŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is skilled in zymology.

Zȳ-mŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [From Gr. ζύμη, ferment, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

Zȳ-mŏm′e-ter, **Zȳ′mo-sĭm′e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment, ζύμωσις, fermentation, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

Zȳ-mŏt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ζυμοῦν, to ferment.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation.

Zymotic disease (*Med.*), any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment.

Zȳ′thum, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ζῦθος, a kind of beer, so called by the Egyptians.] A kind of malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

ADDENDA.

Ăb'sen-tā'tion, *n.* Act of absenting one's self.

Bal-mŏr'al, *n.* [From *Bælmoral* Castle in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] A kind of figured petticoat.
Băn'ting-işm, *n.* A method of reducing corpulence; — so called from one William Banting of London.
Bẽrth'aġe, *n.* A charge for the use by a vessel of a position in a dock or harbor.

Căl'lȧ, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is often cultivated in houses. Its large spathe is pure white, surrounding a fleshy spike which is colored deeply yellow by its antheriferous flowers. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.
Chrĭst'mas-tree (krĭs'mas-), *n.* A small evergreen tree decorated with presents, bon-bons, fancy ornaments, &c., and illuminated with wax tapers, on Christmas eve.
Chrō'mo, *n.; pl.* CHRŌ'MŌS. [Gr. χρῶμα, color.] A colored lithographic print.
Cōal'-oil, *n.* The same as *petroleum.* See PETROLEUM.
Côrn'-stärch, *n.* A preparation from Indian corn, or maize, used as an article of food in puddings, custards, &c.
Crō-quet' (kro-kā'), *n.* [Fr.] A game played with balls and clubs, the object of the game being to propel a ball through a number of hoops fastened in the ground, to a fixed goal, and thence back to the starting-point.
Crŏss'-rĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Reference from one part of a book to another part, where some subject is treated of.

Dĕad'-freight (-frāt), *n.* The compensation paid by a merchant who freights a whole ship, to the ship-master, for the space which he fails to occupy.
Dĕp/loi-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déploitation,* from *déployer,* to unfold, to display. See DEPLOY in Dict.] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position and brought to the surface.

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *n.* A kind of printing-type in size between pica and great primer, as in the following line:

☞ The type called English.

Ex-çīse', *v. t.* [Lat. *excidere, excisum,* from *ex,* off, and *cædere,* to cut.] To cut off; to separate and remove.

Fē'ni-an, *n.* [From the *Finians* or *Fenii,* the old militia of Ireland, who were so called from *Fin* or *Finn,* son of Cumhal, a popular hero of Irish traditional history.] A member of an organization of persons of Irish birth, which exists in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere, and which aims at the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.
Free'-lôve, *n.* Right or practice of consorting with any one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without forming a matrimonial connection.

Green'bäck, *n.* A legal-tender note of the United States, the device on the back of which is printed with green ink. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

Hăm'mer-bēam, *n.* (*Gothic Arch.*) A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. [See *Illustration* on page 976.]

Ĭ'dle-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution.
Ĭd'o-crāse, *n.* [Gr. εἶδος, form, and κρᾶσις, mixture, from κεραννύναι, to mix.] (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring either in massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color. It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and lime.
Ī-dȳl'lic, *a.* Of, or belonging to, idyls.
Ī'so-clī'nal, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and κλίνειν, to incline.] Pertaining to, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip.

Jȧw'-tōoth, *n.* A tooth belonging to the back part of the jaw; a grinder or molar.
Joint'ing-rule, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A long rule with a straight edge, used by bricklayers in order to secure the accuracy and straightness of the face of the work.
Jū'ry-bŏx, *n.* A place set apart for the jury to sit in during the trial of a cause.

Kīte'-flȳ'ing, *n.* A fictitious mode of raising money or sustaining one's credit, as by the use of paper which is merely nominal, and the like; — called also *kiting.*
Kĭt'ti-wāke', *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of gull.

La-rȳn'go-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ, larynx, and σκοπεῖν, to behold.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for viewing the larynx in a living subject. It consists of two mirrors, by one of which the light is thrown into the mouth, where, by the other, introduced into the pharynx, it is reflected into the larynx, revealing to the eye the part thus illuminated.
Lăr'yn-gŏs'co-py, *n.* The art of using the laryngoscope; investigations made with the laryngoscope.
Lāy'-stȧll, *n.* A shed in which cattle are lodged on the way to market. [*Eng.*]
Lī'as, *n.* [Fr. *lias.*] (*Geol.*) A stratum of the middle secondary age, lying beneath the oölite; a species of limestone occurring in horizontal strata, belonging to the lias formation.

Méringue (mā-răng'), *n.* [Fr., of uncertain derivation.] A kind of pastry, garnished with cream or preserves.
Mŏn'i-tor, *n.* An iron-clad war-vessel, with one turret or more.

Nī'tro-glȳç'er-ĭne, *n.* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a bright, yellow, oily liquid, inodorous, but having a sweet, pungent, aromatic taste. It detonates when struck, and at high temperatures explodes with great violence.

Ŏb'ject-glȧss, *n.* (*Optical Instruments.*) The glass placed at the end of the instrument, as a telescope or microscope, which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eye-glass.
Ŏff'-eŭt, *n.* A piece separated by cutting; that which is cut off.
Ŏff'ish, *a.* Shy or distant in manner. [*U. S.*]
Ŏr'anġe-man (ŏr'ĕnj-), *n.; pl.* ŎR'ANĠE-MEN. A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, whose aim was to uphold Protestantism, and discourage Roman Catholicism. It had lodges, office bearers, and a distinctive color, being *orange,* whence the name. This organization was suppressed by act of Parliament in 1836.

Pe-tū'ni-ȧ, *n.* [Braz. *petun.*] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant bearing very beautiful flowers. It is very nearly allied to the tobacco-plant.
Prŏph'y-lăx'is, *n.* [See PROPHYLACTIC in the Dict.] (*Med.*) Preservative or preventive treatment.

Prŏps, *n. pl.* A certain game played with four shells; — much practiced by gamblers.

Pro-rāt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prorated, or divided proportionately.

Pro'rāte, *n.* [Lat. *pro rata*, according to the rate.] (*Com.*) A division of rate proportionably.

Pro-rāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRORATING.] To divide in relative proportions; to receive or pay in proportion; as, to *prorate* a loss or a profit.

Pū'bis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (*os innominatum*), corresponding to the genital organs.

Quay'ăge (kē'aj), *n.* A charge for a vessel's use of a berth alongside a quay.

Rhī-zōme', *n.* The same as *Rhizoma*. See RHIZOMA in Dict.

Rĭn'der-pĕst, *n.* A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle and sheep; — called also *cattle-plague*.

Rĭnk, *n.* [Scot. *rink*, *rynk*, *renk*, a course, a race; perhaps from A.-S. *hringc*, a ring] An inclosed skating-pond.

Ro-cō'co, *a.* & *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A kind of florid ornamentation, which prevailed, more especially in France, at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Rōot'-stŏck, *n.* (*Bot.*) A stem running along the surface of the ground, sending out roots from its lower side, and leaf-buds from its upper; a rhizome.

Rōpe'yärn, *n.* A thread or twist of hemp or other fiber of strands of which a rope is made.

Rōse'-nō'ble, *n.* An English gold coin, first struck by King Edward III., in 1334. It was stamped on one side with the figure of a rose, and was current at the same value as the noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

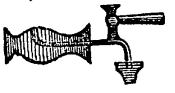
Sāil'ing-mās'ter, *n.* (*U. S. Navy.*) A warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c.

Scŭl'lion (skŭl'yun), *n.* A kind of imperfect onion.

Sheer'-hŭlk, *n.* An old ship fitted with a triangular apparatus for fixing or taking out the masts of a ship.

Shōw'-cāse, *n.* A glazed box or case for protecting valuable or delicate goods from dust, theft, &c.

Snärl'ing-ī'ron, (ī'urn), *n.* A tool with a long beak, used in the process of forming raised work in sheet metal. When one end is held in a vise, and the shank struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the other end or beak gives the requisite blow for producing raised work.



Snarling-iron.

Sŏn'tag, *n.* An article of female dress, made of worsted knit or crocheted, and covering the upper part of the body; — so called in honor of Mme. Henrietta *Sontag*.

Spēak'ing-tūbe, *n.* A tube within the walls of a building for communicating from one room to another.

Stŏck'ing-er, *n.* A manufacturer of stockings.

The-ŏd'i-çy, *n.* [Gr. Θέος, God, and δίκη, judgment, Lat. *theodicæa*.] An exposition of the theory of divine providence, intended to vindicate the justice and goodness of God in establishing the existing order of things, in which both moral and physical evil appear to prevail so largely.

Tŏm'-ăl-ley, *n.* The liver of the lobster, which when boiled is of a green color.

Ū'ni-pĕr'so-nal, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *persona*, person.] **1.** Existing as one, and only one, person, as the Divine Being. **2.** (*Gram.*) Used in only one person, especially only in the third person, as some verbs.

Vĕs'tå, *n.* A kind of wax match.

Ve-sū'vi-an, *n.* A kind of cigar light.

Vīçe'-cŏn'sul, *n.* A subordinate officer authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district already under the supervision of a consul.

Vŏl'un-ta-rў-īsm, *n.* The principles or polity of those who advocate the separation of church and state.

Vŭl'can-īte, *n.* A hard black compound resembling horn in its appearance, and obtained by blending caoutchouc or gutta-percha with variable proportions of sulphur. It is much used for making combs, &c.

Wāy'wĭs-er, *n.* An instrument attached to a carriage wheel contrived to register the number of revolutions made and the distance traversed.

Woŏd'bīne, *n.* An ornamental woody vine, cultivated for covering walls, fences, &c.; *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*; — called also *Virginia creeper*, and *American ivy*.

Wrĭst'er (rĭs'ter), *n.* A knit covering for the wrist.

Wrĭst'let (rĭst'-), *n.* An elastic band to confine the upper part of a glove around the wrist.

Xăn'thoŭs' (zăn'thus), *a.* Yellow; yellow haired.

Yănk, *v. t.* To give a throwing or jerking motion to; to twitch strongly; to jerk. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yănk, *n.* **1.** A jerk or twitch. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **2.** A Yankee. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Zē-brå-woŏd, *n.* A kind of wood from South America, used in cabinet-making, having stripes of brown and black on a white ground, resembling those of a zebra.

Zoutch (zowtch), *v. t.* (*Cookery.*) To stew, as flounders, eels, &c., with just enough of liquid to cover them.

APPENDIX

TO

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES; A VOCABULARY OF PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES; A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY;

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES;

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES; GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES; MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES; AND MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

AND

EXPLANATORY TABLES

OF

QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES; ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING; AND ARBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS DEFINED IN THE PRECEDING DICTIONARY.

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A GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE Scottish dialect — or language, as it is sometimes called — is spoken in the south-eastern or lowland counties of Scotland. It is closely allied to the English, being mainly derived from the Anglo-Saxon, while a considerable proportion of its words are of French origin. Unlike the English, however, it has borrowed very largely from the Gaelic — spoken in the northern counties, or Highlands — and also from the Danish. Scottish literature, which is mostly poetical, began in the 14th century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. The most eminent writers of this dialect, in recent times, are Allan Ramsay, Robert Burns, Walter Scott, James Hogg, John Wilson, and John Galt. As the productions of some of these authors, especially Burns and Scott, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general Glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt. To supply this want the present compilation is offered to the public in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and not inappropriate addition to an English Dictionary. It has been revised by Mr. William Russell, the well-known elocutionist and scholar, who, as a native of Scotland and a resident in different parts of that country, has had peculiar opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge and perfect use of the rustic dialect in all its purity. The remarks which follow — except those relating to the differences between English and Scottish orthography — are from his pen.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or an American reader a correct idea of the *orthoepy* of the Scottish dialect, is very great. The distinctive elementary sounds of the language of England and of Scotland, which two centuries ago were but slightly different to the ear, continue in the style of rural usage in Scotland but little changed, comparatively, from what they were; while, in England, modern usage, in city life especially, has undergone great changes; so that local dialect differs widely in the northern and southern parts of Great Britain. Even in Scotland, where time has had less effect in modifying spoken language, local differences of accent are to this day quite marked in character, and retain Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish modifications of utterance. Add to this fact another, — that, in the Scottish dialect, the words of Anglo-Saxon origin remain to a great extent unmodified in sound, while English usage has been greatly changed by the natural effect of the intermingling of Norman French in the daily communications of life between the conquering and the vanquished races. The natural consequence in these circumstances is, that it is exceedingly difficult for persons brought up in the rural districts of Scotland to acquire an appropriate style of English pronunciation; and it is much more difficult for Englishmen or Americans to read appropriately any passage written in the Scottish dialect. The very attempt, in the latter case, is, to the ears of a Scotchman, a ridiculous failure.

The remarks which follow will serve as illustrations of the radical difference in the style of pronunciation which characterizes the Scottish dialect, as contrasted with English usage, in regard to the distinctive sounds of letters.

1. The peculiar sound of *a* in such words as *swan*, *wasp*, *wash*, &c., English orthoëpists represent as nearly identical with the *o* of *nor* or *not*. In the Scottish dialect these words are pronounced with the sound of *a* as in *and*.

2. In such words as *man*, *can*, *fan*, *fat*, *that*, &c., the Scottish dialect adopts the sound of *a* as in *arm*, instead of the *a* in *and*.

3. The vowel *e*, occurring before the consonant *r*, when the latter is followed by a consonant, is given with the same sound as the *e* in *error*, instead of that modified sound which characterizes appropriate English and American usage at the present day. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 14, Note, p. ix.

4. The vowel *i*, in such words as *mile*, *time*, *dine*, &c., is, in the style of Scottish utterance, much closer than it is even in the usage of the most refined style of English society. The Scottish style, while it avoids the drawling roundness and great breadth characteristic of rustic English, in the utterance of the long sound of *i*, runs to the opposite extreme, and pinches it down to the same narrowness which belongs to the local style of Irish utterance.

5. A marked peculiarity of Scottish utterance occurs in all words containing the short sound of *i*, as in *dim*, *him*, *sin*, *bit*, *lip*, &c. In these and similar cases, the current usage of Scotland seems to border on *dem*, *hem*, *sen*, *bet*, *lep*, &c.

6. In all words which, according to English orthoëpy, are pronounced as marked in the dictionary, with the sound of *o* given as in the word *on*, the local usage of Scotland adopts that of *o* in *old*, without its proper prolongation and "vanish" (see *Prin. of Pron.* § 19, p. ix.); or, in other words, gives "long" or "close" *o*, cut short, but still remaining close. This class of words is very numerous, and so becomes peculiarly characteristic. It might be indicated thus; *ōn*, *ōff*, *sōft*, *lōst*, *rōd*, *sōd*, &c.

7. In many words in which English usage gives to the vowel *u* the same sound which it has in the word *use*, the Scottish dialect gives a sound not existing in any form of English utterance, but corresponding exactly to that of *u* in the French word *plume*. To this style belong all such words as *tune*, *use* (the noun), *sure*, *dub*; also the words *moon*, *soon*, *done*, &c. See Remark 5, p. 912.

8. The diphthong *ae*, in Scottish orthography, represents precisely the sound of the acute *é* of the French language, or of the initial element of the English *a* in *ale*. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 2, p. 7.

9. *Ei* and *ey*, in Scottish pronunciation, are subject to the same remark as the vowel *i*. See Remark 4.

10. The diphthong *oi* is given as *i* long; thus, *boil* (*bile*), *toil* (*tile*), *moil* (*mile*), *join* (*jine*), &c.

11. The diphthong *oo*, in Scottish usage, in the words *moor*, *floor*, &c., take the sound of *eu* in the French word *peur*. See Remark 12, p. 912.

12. The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, in Scottish utterance, are given like *oo* in the word *ooze*; thus, *our* (*oor*), *cow* (*coo*), *out* (*oot*), *house* (*hoos*).

13. The diphthong *ui*, as in *guid*, *puir*, &c., represents the sound of *u* in the French word *plume*, somewhat broadened. See Remark, 7 above.

14. The letter *r* has, in Scottish usage, one uniformly hard and prolonged rolling sound, as in all the continental languages of Europe, and in the local style of Ireland. Thus, *arm* is pronounced with *r* made very forcible. So with all other words in which *r* occurs; thus, *farm*, *farther*, *turner*, *harper*, *truer*, &c. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 89, p. xv.

15. *Ch*, as in *aneuch*, and *gh*, as in *laugh*, represent a very strong, harsh, guttural sound of the English element *h*, corresponding to the German *ch* in *doch*. In such words as *abeigh*, *steigh*, &c., the *gh* represents a similar sound, but more delicate and close, — a palatal or oral rather than a guttural element, — corresponding to the pronunciation of *ch* in the German words *ich*, *echt*, *reich*.

To these remarks on the leading peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation, may be added the following general rules respecting the distinctions between English and Scottish orthography, in words which were originally the same, having only a letter changed for another, or sometimes one taken away or added.

I. — In many words ending in English with an *l*, after an *a* or *u*, the *l* is rarely sounded in Scotland, and hence is omitted in writing them; as All (English), *A'* (Scots); Call, *Ca';* Small, *Sma';* Full, *Fu';* Pull, *Pu';* &c. The apostrophe is merely of modern use.

II. — The *l* changes in Scotland to a *w* or *u* after *a* or *o*, and is frequently sunk before another consonant; as, Balm, *Bawm;* Balk, *Bauk;* False, *Fause;* Malt, *Maut;* Boll, *Bow;* Poll, *Pow;* &c.

III. — An *o* before *ld*, changes to *a* or *au*; as, Old, *Auld;* Bold, *Bauld;* Cold, *Cauld;* Told, *Tauld;* &c.

IV. — *O*, *oe*, and *ow*, are changed to *a*, *ae*, or *ai;* as, Off, *Aff;* Toe, *Tae;* Own, *Ain;* Cloth, *Claith;* Most, *Maist*, Song, *Sang;* &c.

V. — *O* and *u* are frequently changed into *i;* as, Another, *Anither;* Brother, *Brither;* Foot, *Fit;* Honey, *Hinny;* Nuts, *Nits;* Run, *Rin;* &c.

A.

A', all.
Aa, *aw*, awe.
A-back', away, aloof.
A-beigh' (15), at a shy distance.
A-bleeze', blazing; on fire.
A-boon', *a-bune'*, above.
A-bread', abroad; in sight.
A-breed', in breadth.
A-bul'yie-ments, habiliments; accouterments.
Ad'le, putrid water.
Ae, one.
Ae'fauld, simple.
Aff, off. —*Aff hands*, hands off. — *Aff loof*, off hand; unpremeditated.
A-fore', before.
Aft, oft.
Aft'ten, often.
Aft'ter-hend', afterwards.
A-gee', *a-jee'*, awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong.
A-gley', off the right line; wrong.
A-hint', behind.
Aib'lins, perhaps.
Aik, oak.
Ain, own.
Aines, *aince*, once.
Ain'sells, own selves.
Air, *ear*, early.
Airl'-pen-ny, a silver penny given as earnest or hiring money.
Airles, earnest or hiring money.
Airn, iron; a tool of that metal; a mason's chisel.
Airt, to direct.
Airts, points of the compass.
Aith, an oath.
Aits, oats. —*Ait'-meal*, oatmeal.
Ai'ver, *a'ver*, an old horse; a work-horse.
Ai'zle, a hot cinder.
A-jee', awry; on one side.
A-lake', alas!
A-lane', alone.
Ak'wart, awkward.
A-low', *a-lowe'*, a-fire; in a flame.
Al'toun, old town.
A-maist', almost.
A-mang', among.
Am'bry, *aum'ry*, *almе'ry*, close cupboard for keeping cold victuals, bread, &c.
An', and.
An, if.
Ance, *anes*, once.
Ane, one.
A-nent', over against; opposite; concerning; about.
Anes'-er-rand, of set purpose; sole errand.
A-neuch' (15), enough.
A-nith'er, another.
An'te-nup, antenuptial forNication between persons who are afterwards married to each other.
Arch'i-lowe, a peace-offering; the return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.
Ark, meal-ark; a large chest for holding meal.
Arles, earnest-money.
Ar'riage and car'riage, plough and cart service.
Ase, *awss*, ashes.
A-sklent', asquint; aslant.
As'soil-zie, *as-soil'ize*, acquit.
A-steer', abroad; stirring; in a ferment.
A-thart', *a-thort'*, athwart.
At-weel', I wot well.
Aucht (ącht, the *ch* as *h* harsh and guttural) to possess or belong to. — *Whae's aught it?* to whom does it belong?
Aught (*gh* as *ch*. See *Aucht*), possession; property. — *In ane's aught*, in one's keeping.
Auld, old.
Auld-far'ran, or *auld-far'rant*, sagacious; cunning; prudent.
Auld lang syne, olden time; days of other years.
Auld'-shoon, literally old shoes, but used metaphorically for a discarded lover.
Auld'-warld, old-fashioned; antique. —*Auld-warld stories*, ancient stories.
Au'mous, alms; gift to a beggar.
Au'mous-dish, a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.
Aum'ry, close cupboard, for keeping victuals, dishes, &c.
A'va, at all.
A'ver, work-horse.
A-wa', away.
A-weel', well.
Awe, to owe.
Aw'fu', awful.
Aw'mous, alms,
Aw'mry. See *Ambry*.
Awn, owing; *also*, the beard of barley, oats, &c.
Awn'ie, bearded.
Aw'some, awful; terrible.
Ax, ask.
A-yont', beyond.

B.

Ba', ball; hand-ball; football.
Bab, bunch; tassel.
Back'ets, ash boards. — *Bak*, *back'et*, or *baik'ey*, a wooden coal-scuttle. — *Ass-backet*, ash-scuttle. — *Muckle backit*, broad-backed.
Back'lins, coming; coming back; returning.
Baff, blow; bang; heavy thump.
Bag'gie, the belly.
Baide, endured; did stay.
Baik, beck; courtesy; reverence.
Bail'ie, *bi'lie*, alderman or magistrate. [stout.
Bain'ie, having large bones;
Bairn, a child.
Bairn'time, birth-time.
Baith, both.
Bait'tle, rich pasture. — *Baittle grass grund*, rich close-cropped sheep pasture.
Bal'lant, ballad.
Ban, to swear or curse; reproach; censure; curse.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bang, to beat; to strive; to excel; *bang*, a blow; also, a great number; a spring; a bound.
Ban'net, bonnet.
Ban'nocks, a sort of bread; a thick, flat cake, round in shape.
Ban'nock-fluke, turbot.
Bang'ster, a violent fellow who carries every thing before him.
Baps, rolls of bread.
Bard'ie, diminutive of bard.
Bare'fit, barefooted.
Bar'gain-ing, disputing; battling.
Bark'en, to incrust.
Bark'it, tanned.
Bar'la fum'mil, *bar'ley!* an exclamation for a truce by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play. "By our lady, upset! I am down!"
Bar'ley, *bar'ly* (from parley), a cry among boys at their violent games for a truce.
Bar'ley-bree, malt-liquor; ale or beer.
Barm, yeast.
Barm'ie, of or like barm.
Barns'-break-ing, idle frolic.
Bar'race, bounds; lists for combatants.
Bar'row-tram, shaft of a wheel-barrow.
Batch, a crew, a gang.
Batts, botts; colic.
Bau'chie-bird, the bat.
Bau'drons, a cat.
Bauks, uncultivated places between ridges of land.
Bauld, bald; *also*, bold.
Baw'bee, a half-penny. — *Bawbees*, money. — *Bawbee rows*, half-penny rolls.
Bawk, bank, a strip of unploughed land.
Baws'nt or *Baw'son-faced*, having a white, oblong spot on the face.
Bax'ter, *baix'ter*, baker.
Bay'ga-net, *baig'net*, bayonet.
Be, *let be*, let alone; not to mention.
Beal, *biel*, [Gael.] mouth; opening; *also*, to suppurate.
Bean, *bien*, *bein*, well to do; comfortable and well provided.
Bear, barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
Beast'ie, diminutive of beast.
Bedes'man, one that prays for or to; a poor pensioner.
Bed'ral, a beadle; *also*, one who is bedridden.
Beek, to bask.
Beet, to add fuel to fire.
Be-flum'med, palavered; flattered.
Be-goud', began.
Be-grut'ten, exhausted with weeping.
Be-gunk', *be-goke'*, trick.
Beild, *bield*, shelter. [ed.
Bein, wealthy; well provid-
Beld, bald.
Be-like', perhaps.
Be-live', *bel-yve'*, by and by; speedily.
Bell-the-cat, to contend with, especially with those of superior rank or power; to use strong measures regardless of consequences.
Bell'-wa-wer-ing, wandering.
Ben (be-in), the inner apartment. — *To bring far ben*, to treat with great respect and hospitality. — *To be far ben with*, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with.
Bend, to drink hard; a pull of liquor.
Bend'er, a hard drinker.
Bend'-leath-er, thick sole-leather.
Ben'most bore, innermost hole.
Ben'ni-son, blessing.
Bent, a kind of grass; metaphorically, the hill; the moor. — *Ta'en the bent*, taken the field; run away.
Be-thank'it, grace after meat.
Beuk (byook *or* byuck), a book.
Bick'er, a kind of wooden vessel, made by a cooper, for holding liquor, brose, &c.; a short race.

Bide, to stay; to reside; to endure. — *Bide a blink*, stay a moment. [residing.
Bīd'ing, abiding; waiting;
Bie, or *bield*, shelter.
Bien, wealthy; plentiful.
Big, to build.
Big'gin, a building; a house.
Big'git, built.
Big'gon, *Big'go-net*, a large linen hood or cap, with ear-pieces, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood. [wild bees.
Bike, *byke*, *bink*, a nest of
Bill, a bull.
Bil'lie, *bil'ly*, (the infantine pronunciation of *brither*), brother; a young fellow; a comrade.
Bind (in drinking), as much liquor as one can carry under his band or girdle. — *I'm at my bind*, I've got my full measure.
Bing, a heap of grain, potatoes, &c. [ity.
Bink, bench; bank; acclivi-
Binn, *bing*, heap of unthrashed corn.
Binna, be not.
Birk, birch.
Birk'en-shaw, a wood of young birch-trees.
Birk'ie, a child's game at cards; a lively young fellow.
Birle, to drink.
Birl'ing, drinking; administering liquor; *also*, making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion. — *Birling the bawbee*, clubbing for drink.
Birl'y-man, the petty officer of a burgh or barony.
Birn, burden. — *Skin and birn*, full account of a sheep, by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; the whole of any thing.
Birr, noise; vehemence; to stimulate.
Birr'ing, the noise of partridges, &c., when they spring.
Birse, bristles. — *To set up one's birse*, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion.
Bit, crisis; nick of time; used also as a diminutive, as, *a bit burn*, a small rivulet; *a bit lassie*, a little girl; — a small space; a spot. — *Blithe bit*, pleasant spot.
Bit'tle, *bee'tle*, a wooden bat for beating of linen.
Bit'tock, a little bit; a short distance.
Bizz, a bustle; to buzz.
Black'aviced, *black'avised*, dark-complexioned.
Black'fish-ers, poachers who kill salmon in close-time.
Black'it, blackened.
Black'-nebs, democrats; factious, discontented revilers.
Blast'ie, a shrivelled dwarf; — a term of contempt.
Blast'ing, puffing and blowing; *also*, boasting.
Blast'it, blasted.
Blate, bashful; sheepish.
Blath'er, bladder.
Blaud, a flat piece of any thing; to slap.
Blae, pale blue, the color of the skin when bruised.
Blaw, to blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax. — *To blaw in one's lug*, to cajole or flatter a person.
Blaw-in-my-lug, a flatterer; a parasite.
Blaw'art, *blae'wort*, *blue'bottle*, *blue'wort*, a plant; *Centaurea cyanus* of Linnæus.
Blea'ring one's ee, blinding him with flattery.
Blee'rit, bleared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping. [blind.
Bleert, and *blin*, bleared and
Bleeze, a blaze; to blaze.
Bleez'ing, blazing.
Blell'um, idle talking fellow.
Bleth'er, to talk idly; nonsense; a bladder. [talk.
Bleth'ers, babbling; foolish
Bleth'rin, talking idly.
Blink, a little while; a glimpse; a smiling look; to look kindly; to shine by fits.
Blink'er, a term of contempt.
Blink'in, smirking.
Blood'-wite, compensation, or fine for bloodshed.
Blue'-gown, one of those beggars who get annually, on the king's birthday, a blue cloak or gown, with a badge.
Bluid, blood.
Blunk'er, bungler; one that spoils everything he meddles with.
Blun'tie, sniveling.
Blype, a shred; a large piece.
Boast, to try to intimidate.
Bob, dance; up and down.
Bock, to vomit; to gush intermittently.
Bod'ach [Gael.], an old man; a bugaboo.
Bode, what is bidden; offer.
Bod'le, a copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two doits, or Scottish pennies.
Bo'gie, a small morass.
Bo'gil-ly, full of goblins.
Bo'gles, goblins; bugbears; scarecrows.
Bole, *boal*, a locker in the wall of a cottage, for keeping books, &c.; a crypt, or small press. — *Window-bole*, a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of a casement; *also*, an opening in the wall of a house, for occasionally admitting air or light, usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass.
Bon'nal-ly, *bon'naile*, a parting cup with a friend, in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey.
Bon'net-laird, a small proprietor of land.
Bon'nie or *bon'ny*, handsome; beautiful; *also*, strong; worthy; approved.
Bon'nie-waw'lies, toys, trinkets. [*Waulie* (a daisy) is commonly used figuratively to express what is beautiful.]
Boord, a board.
Boor'-tree, or *bu'-tree*, the shrub elder, planted much of old in hedges of barnyards, &c.
Boost, behoved; must needs.
Boot, *buit*, a balance of value in barter. — *Into the boot*, given into [instead of] the boot.
Booth, shop.
Bor'del, brothel.
Bore, a hole in the wall.
Bor'rell-loons, low rustic rogues.
Bor'rowing-days, the three last days of March, O. S.

"March borrowed frae Aprile,
Three days, an' they were ill;
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw an' sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze,
That the birds' legs stack to the trees."

Boss, hollow.
Botch, an angry tumor.
Bothy, a hut; a hovel; a place where laboring servants are lodged.
Bouk'ing, bucking.
Boul o' a pint stoup, handle of a two-quart pot.
Boun'tith, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages. [scoff.
Bourd, to jeer; to mock; a
Bow'rocks, *bow'rachs*, confused heaps; miserable huts; also small inclosures.
Bour'tree-bush, elder-bush.
Bous'ing, drinking; making merry with liquor.
Bow, a boll; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chalder, or four firlots.
Bow'ie, a cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk-
Bowk, bulk; body. [pail.
Bow'kail, cabbage.
Bowt, bended, crooked.
Brack'en, fern.
Brae, a declivity; a precipice, the slope of a hill; rising ground.
Braid, broad.
Braik, a kind of harrow.
Brainge, to run rashly forward. [ent.
Brak, broke; made insolv-
Bran'der, a gridiron.
Bran'dered, grilled; broiled.
Brank'ie, gaudy.
Brank'-new, a phrase equivalent to "speck and span;" quite new.
Branks, a kind of wooden curb for horses.
Brash, a sudden illness.
Brats, coarse clothes; rags; the term is also applied to children.
Brat'tach [Gael.], standard; literally, cloth.
Brat'tle, a short race; hurry; fury. [dressed.
Braw, fine; handsome; well-
Braw'lys, *braw'ly*, or *braw'lie*, very well; bravely; finely; heartily.
Braws, braveries; finery.
Brax'ie, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep which has been smothered in snow.
Breas'kit, *bris'kit*, the breast.
Breast'ie, dim. of breast.
Breast'it, did spring up or forward. [collar.
Brech'am, a work-horse's
Breck'an, *breck'en*, fern.
Breef, an invulnerable or irresistible spell.
Breeks, breeches. — *Breekless*, breechless.
Bree'ring, coming through the ground, as young corn, &c.
Brent, smooth; clear. — *Brent brow*, high forehead.
Brick'le, brittle; ticklish.
Brie, juice; liquid.
Brig, a bridge.
Bris'ket, breast; the bosom.
Brith'er, a brother.
Broach, *broche*, a spit.
Bro'chan, gruel.
Brock, a badger (from its white or spotted face).
Brock'it-cow, a white-faced cow.
Brog, a pointed instrument, such as a shoemaker's awl.
Brog'ging, pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.
Brogue, a hum; a trick.
Brogues, shoes; in the Lowlands, shoes of half-dressed leather. [rupt.
Broken man, outlaw; bank-
Broo, *bree*, broth; juice; water; *also*, opinion founded on bruit or report.
Broose, a race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from church.
Brose, a kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as "water-brose," "kail-brose."
Brose, brewis; stir-about.
Brose'-time, brewis-time; supper-time.
Brown Man of the Moors, a dwarf, or subterranean elf.
Brown'ie, a domestic goblin; the "Robin Goodfellow" of Scotland.
Browst, brewing; as much as is brewed at one time.
Bruck'le, brittle; ticklish.
Brugh, a burgh.
Bruick, *brook*, to use; to wear; to enjoy.
Bruil'zie, broil; scuffle; disturbance.
Brunstane, brimstone.
Brunt, did burn; burnt.
Brust, to burst; burst.
Brust'en, bursted.
Buch'an-bul'lers, the boiling of the sea among the rocks on the coast of Buchan.
Buck'ie, shell of a sea-snail, or any spiral shell, of whatever size. — *Deil's, or Deevil's*, *buckie*, a perverse, refractory youngster; a mischievous madcap, who has an evil twist in his character.
Buck'skin, an inhabitant of Virginia. [sheep.
Bught (15), a pen for holding
Bught'in-time, the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.
Buik, *buke*, *beuk*, book.
Buird'ly, stout-made, strong, athletic.
Buist, *boost*, the mark set upon cattle by their owners.

Bum-bazed', amazed; confused; stupefied.
Bum'-clock, a humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings. [bees.
Bum'ming, humming, as *Bum'mle*, to blunder.
Bum'mler, a blunderer.
Bung, tipsy; fuddled.
Bunk'er, a bench or sort of low chest that serves for a seat; *also*, a window-seat, or seat which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.—*Sand-bunker*, sand-bank.
Bur'dies, diminutive of birds.
Bure, did bear.
Burn, water; a rivulet.
Burn'ie, diminutive of *Burn*.
Burn'e-win (*i. e.*, burn the wind), a blacksmith.
Busk, dress.
Busk'ie, bushy.
Busk'ing, dressing.
Busk'it, dressed.
Busks, dresses.
Bus'le, a bustle; to bustle.
Buss, shelter.
But, *bot*, with.
But, the outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments.
But-an'-ben (be-out and be-in), the outer and inner side of the partition-wall in a house consisting of two apartments.
But'tock-mail, fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.
By, past; besides; over and above.—*Down bye*, down yonder; not far off.
By or'di-nar, more than ordinary.
By'ganes, what is gone by and past. [tracted.
By-himself, lunatic; dis-
Byke, a bee-hive.
Byre, shipper; a cow-house; a sheep-pen.
By'time, odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

C.

Ca', to call; to name; to drive. — *Ca'-throw*, disturbance; prevention. — *Ca' the shuttle*, drive the shuttle.
Ca't or *ca'd*, called, driven, calved.
Cad'ger, a carrier; a huckster.
Cad'gy, lively and frisky; wanton.
Ca'die or *cad'die*, a porter or messenger.
Caff, chaff.
Caick'ling, cackling. [en.
Cail'liachs [Gael.], old wom-
Caimed, *kaimed*, combed.
Caird, tinker.
Cairn, heap of loose stones, piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.
Calf'-ward. See *Cauf-ward*.
Cal'lan, *cal'lant*, young lad; a fine fellow.
Cal'ler, cool; fresh; refreshing. — *Caller oysters*, or *herrings*, fresh or newly caught oysters or herrings.
Cam, came.
Cam-ste'rie, *cam-ste'ry*, *cam-stai'rie*, froward; perverse; unmanageable.
Can'ie, *can'nie*, gentle; mild; good; dexterous; neat; pretty. See *Canny*.
Can'na, cannot.
Can'ni-lie or *can'ni-ly*, dexterously; gently.
Can'ny, skillful; prudent; lucky; in a superstitious sense, good conditioned, and safe to deal with; trustworthy.
Can'tie or *can'ty*, cheerful; merry; lively.
Cant'le, the back part of the head; *also*, a fragment broken off any thing.
Can'trip, a charm; a spell.
Cap, wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.
Ca'per-cail'zie, *ca'per-cail'ye*, a species of grouse, called also *cock of the woods*.
Cap'pie, diminutive of cap.
Cap'per-noi-ty, crabbed; peevish. [stone.
Cap'-stane, cope-stone; key-
Cap'ul, horse; in a more limited sense, work-horse.
Ca-ree'ring, cheerfully.
Car-fuf'fled, *cur-fuf'fled*, ruffled; rumpled.
Carl or *carle*, a churl; a gruff old man.
Carl'-hemp, the male stalk of hemp, known by its superior strength and stature.
Car'lin, *car'line*, *car'ling*, the feminine of *Carle*.
Car'ried-in-nu'bi-bus, having the mind fixed upon something different from the business on hand; having the wits gone "a wool gathering." [chism.
Car'ritch, *car'ritch-es*, a cate-
Cartes, cards.
Car'vy, carraway. [from.
Cast, got over; recovered
Cast, lot; fate. [rel.
Cast out, to fall out; to quar-
Cast up, to appear; *also*, to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.
Cat'e-ran, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a freebooter.
Cau'dron, a caldron.
Cauf'-ward, *calf'-ward*, a place where calves are kept in the field.
Cauff, chaff. [clay.
Cauk and keel, chalk and red
Cauld, cold. [ble of cold.
Cauld'rife, chilly; suscepti-
Caup, *cap*, a cup; a wooden bowl; the shell of a snail.
Caus'ey, *cause'way*, *cal'say*, a raised and paved street. —*To crown the causey*, to keep the middle or higher part of the street, in defiance of all to be met.
Ca'vie, *ca'vey*, a hen-coop: *also*, a partan, or common sea-crab.
Certie, *my certie*, my faith; in good troth.
Cess'es, taxes.
Chack, a snack; a luncheon.
Chafts, jaws. [teen bolls.
Chal'der (dry measure), six-
Chan'cy, lucky.
Chant'er, a part of a bagpipe.
Chap, a blow.
Chap'pit, struck; pounded; mashed.
Chaw, chew.
Cheap o't, well deserving of it; deserving worse.
Cheek'it, cheeked.
Cheep, a chirp; to chirp.
Cheese'-fat, a cheese-dish; a cheese-form.
Chen'zie, a chain.
Chield, *chiel*, or *cheel*, a young fellow.
Chim'la, *chim'ley*, *chim'lie*, a fire-grate; a fire-place.
Chim'la lug, the fireside.
Chim'ley-neuk, chimney-corner. [bling.
Chit'tering, shivering; trem-
Choast, a severe cough. [In Tweed-dale, pronounced *coast*; in other parts of Scotland, *hoast*.]
Chok'in, choking.
Chop, shop.
Chow, to chew. — *Cheek for chow*, side by side.
Chowl, jowl.
Chuck'ie, a barn-door fowl.
Chuck'ie-stanes, pebble-stones, such as children play at chuck-farthing
Chuf'fie, fat-faced. [with.
Clach'an, a small village about a church; a hamlet.
Clack'-geese, *claick'-geese*, barnacle geese.
Clag'ged, *clag'git*, clogged.
Clair'shach, *clair'sho*, a harp.
Claise, *clase*, or *claes*, clothes.
Claith, cloth.
Claiths, clothes.
Claith'ing, clothing.
Cla-my-hew'it, a stroke.
Clam-jam'frie, a mob; tag-rag and bob-tail.
Clap, the clapper of a mill; a stroke; a moment.
Clap'per, the tongue; the tongue of a bell. — *Ringing his clapper*, using his tongue freely.
Clart'y, *clort'y*, unclean; very dirty.
Clark'it, wrote.
Clash, an idle tale; the story of the day; tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk.
Clat, *claut*, to rake together; an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c.
Clat'ter-traps, rattle-traps; —a ludicrous name for tools and accouterments.
Clat'ter, to tell idle stories; an idle story.
Claught, clutched; snatched at; laid hold of.
Claut, to clean; to scrape.
Claut'ed, scraped. [foolishly.
Cla'ver-ing, talking idly and
Cla'vers, idle stories.
Claw, to scratch; to scrape. —*To claw up their mittens*, to give them the finishing stroke. — *To claw favor*, to curry favor.
Cleck, to collect; to bring together; to hatch.
Cleck'in, a brood of chickens. [time.
Clecking-time, hatching
Cleed, to clothe.
Cleeds, clothes.
Cleek, *cleick*, to hook; to link; to seize; to snatch up hastily; a hook.
Cleek'it, caught as with a hook. — *Cleckit in the cunzie*, hooked in the loin.
Cleg, the gad-fly.
Cleugh, cliff; *also*, a ravine.
Clink, a smart stroke; a jingling sound; *metaphorically*, money.
Clink'et, clanked; struck.
Clink'in, clinking; jerking.
Clink'um-bell, who rings the church bell.
Clipping time, the nick of time. — *To come in clipping time*, to come as opportunely as he who visits a farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer.
Clips, sheers. [versation.
Clish'ma-cla'ver, idle con-
Clock, to hatch; a beetle.
Clock'in, *clocking*, clucking; hatching.
Clod'ded, threw clods; threw with violence.
Clomb, climbed.
Cloot, *cloove*, divided hoof; cloven hoof. — *Cloot and cloot*, hoof and hoof, *i. e.* every hoof.
Cloo'tie, a name for the devil.
Clour, a bump upon the head from a blow; *also*, indentation in a brass or pewter vessel; defacement; inequality of surface produced by a blow.
Cloured, adj. of *Clour*.
Cluds, clouds.
Clunk, the sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or
Clute. See *Cloot*. [cask.
Coal'-heugh, a place where coals are hewed or dug.
Coax'in, wheedling.
Cob'le, a small fishing-boat upon a river. [broth.
Cock-bree, *cock-broo*, cock-
Cock'er-non-ie, *cock'er-non-ny*, the gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet.
Cock'y-leek-ie, *cock-a-leek-ie*, leek soup, in which a cock has been boiled.
Cock'-laird, a land proprietor, who cultivates his own estate.
Cock'le-brained, chuckle-headed; foolish.
Cock'-pad'le, lump-fish.
Cod, pillow; also pod.
Cod'ling, an apple so called. — *Carlisle codlings* are in great esteem.
Coft, bought.
Cog, a wooden dish.
Cog'gie, diminutive of *Cog*.
Cogue, *co'gie*, a round wooden vessel made by a cooper, for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c.
Coil'la, from Kyle, a district of Ayrshire, so called, according to tradition, from Coil, or Coilus, a Pictish monarch.
Col'lie, a general, and sometimes a particular, name for country curs.
Col'lie-shan'gie, *col'lie shan'gy*, a quarrel; a confused uproar like that produced when *collies* fall a-worrying one another about one of their own kind who has got a *shangie* or *shagan*, *i. e.*, a canister, &c., tied to his tail.
Com-maun', command.
Cood, the cud.
Coof, a blockhead; a ninny.
Cook'ie, a kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
Cook'it, appeared, and disappeared by fits.
Coost, did cast.
Coot, the ankle or foot.

Coot'ie, a wooden kitchen dish; *also*, those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers, are said to be *cootie*.
Cor'bie, raven. — *Corbie messenger*, one who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again.
Core, corps; party; clan.
Corn't, fed with oats.
Cor'o-nach, *cor'a-nich*, dirge; a lamentation for the dead.
Cor'rie (in the Highlands), a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
Co'sy, *co'zie*, warm and comfortable; snug; social; chatty.
Cot'tar, *cot'ter*, the inhabitant of a cot-house, or cottage.
Could'na', could not.
Coup, to turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle. — *To coup the crans*, to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the cran upon which it stood is upset.
Coup'ing, buying, particularly horses; also trucking, or bartering.
Courch. See *Curch*.
Couth'ie, kind; loving.
Cove, cave.
Cowe, to terrify; to keep under; to lop; a fright; a branch of furze; broom.
Cowp, to barter; to tumble over; a gang.
Cowp'it, tumbled.
Cow'rin, cowering.
Cowt, *cowte*, a colt.
Co'zie, *cosie*, warm and comfortable; snug. See *Cosy*.
Co'zi-ly, snugly.
Crab'bit, crabbed; fretful.
Crack, conversation; to converse; to boast; new; showy.
Crack'-hemp, crack-rope; gallows-apple.
Cracks, hearty conversation.
Crack'in, conversing.
Craemes, *creams*, *krames*, warehouses where goods are crammed or packed; range of booths for the sale of goods.
Craft or *croft*, a field near a house (in old husbandry).
Craig, rock; neck; throat.
Craigs'man, one who is dexterous in climbing rocks.
Craiks, cries or calls incessantly; a bird.
Cram'bo-clink, or *cram'bo-jin'gle*, rhymes; doggerel verses.
Cran, crane; an iron instrument suspended across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle; a quantity equal to the contents of a barrel.
Crank, the noise of an ungreased wheel.
Crank'ous, fretful; captious.
Cran'reuch, the hoar-frost.
Crap, a crop; to crop; the top of any thing; the craw of a fowl, used ludicrously for a man's stomach.
Crap'pit heads, puddings made in the heads of haddocks. [rook.
Craw, a crow of a cock; a
Creach, *creagh* [Gael.], a highland foray; a plundering incursion.
Creel, a basket or pannier. — *To be in a creel*, or *to have one's wits in a creel*, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind.
Creel'fu', a basketful.
Creech'ie, greasy.
Creish, *creesh*, grease; tallow.
Creish'ing, greasing.
Crew'els, scrofula.
Crom'bie, *crum'my*, a crooked horned cow. [dove.
Crood, or *croud*, to coo as a
Crook, a pot-hook; a winding.
Croon, a hollow and continued moan; to make a noise like the continued roar of a bull; to hum a tune.
Croon'ing, humming.
Crouch'ie, crook-backed.
Croul'in, crawling.
Crouse, brisk; full of heart; courageous-like.
Crouse'ly, cheerfully; courageously.
Crowd'ie, *crowd'y*, a composition of oatmeal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.; *also*, meal and milk mixed in a cold state. [time.
Crowd'ie-time, breakfast-
Crown of the causeway, middle of the street.
Crum'mie, *crum'my*. See *Crombie*.
Crum'mock, a cow with crooked horns.
Crump, hard and brittle; — spoken of bread.
Crunt, a blow on the head with a cudgel.
Crup'pin, crept.
Cud, cudgel.
Cud'die, ass.
Cuif, a blockhead; a ninny.
Cuit'ikins, *cut'ikings*, gaits.
Cuit'le, to wheedle. [ers.
Cuit'tle, Eng. *cuddle* (with a different shade of meaning), to tickle. — *To cuttle favor*, to curry favor.
Cull'ion [Gael.], puppy; base sponging dog; base fellow; poltroon.
Cum'mer, midwife; gossip.
Cum'mock, a short staff with a crooked head.
Curch [Gael. and Fr.], a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap, sometimes worn without the *mutch* (*q. v.*).
Curch'ie, a courtesy.
Cur-fuf'fle, ruffle; rumple; put in a disordered and tumbled state.
Curl'er, a player at a game on the ice, practiced in Scotland, called *curling*.
Curl'ie, curled; whose hair falls naturally in ringlets.
Cur'lie-whur'lies, fantastical circular ornaments.
Curl'ing, a game which consists in propelling by the hand a curling-stone or heavy weight along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another stone and drive it in a given direction.
Cur-mur'ring, murmuring; grumbling; a slight rumbling noise.
Curn, a quantity; an indefinite number.
Cur'ney, round; granulated.
Cur'pin, the rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper.
Cur'ple, crupper.
Cur'rach, a coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work, covered with hides.
Cush'at, the dove, or wood-pigeon. [stallion.
Cus'ser, *cuis'ser*, *cur'sour*, a
Cut'-lugged, crop-eared.
Cut'ty, a slut; a worthless girl; a loose woman; a spoon; tobacco-pipe cut or broken short. — *Cutty-spoon*, a short horn spoon. — *Cutty-stool*, a short-legged stool; a small raised seat in old Scottish churches where acknowledged offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.
Cut'ty, short.

D.

Dab, *daub*, to peck as birds do.
Dabs, small bits, or specks stuck upon any thing.
Dack'er, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
Dad'die, a father.
Daf'fin, merriment; foolish playfulness.
Daft, merry; giddy; foolish; mad.
Daid'lin, *daid'ling*, loitering; trifling; tippling; getting on in a lazy, careless way. [work.
Dai'ker, to toil, as in job-
Dai'ker-ing. See *Dacker*.
Dai'men, rare; now and then.
Dai-men-ick'er, an ear of corn now and then.
Dain'ty, pleasant; good-humored; agreeable.
Dais. See *Deas*.
Dales, plains; valleys.
Dalt, foster-child.
Dam'mer, a miner; a stun; confusion by striking on the head.
Dan'der-ing, sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.
Dan'ders, cinders; refuse of a smith's fire.
Dan'dil-ly, spoiled by too much indulgence.
Dang, *dung*, struck; subdued; knocked over.
Darg, *dargue*, a day's work.
Dark'lins, darkling.
Darn, *dern*, to conceal.
Daud, to thrash; to abuse; to beat; to bang; a large piece; the noise of one falling flat.
Daur, to dare.
Daured, *daurt*, dared.
Daurg, or *daurk*, a day's
Da'voc, David. [labor.
Dawt'it, or *dawt'et*, fondled; caressed.
Day. — *The day*, to-day.
Dead'-thraw, the death-throes; last agonies. When applied to an inanimate object, it means neither dead nor alive; neither hot nor cold.
Dea'rie, dimin. of dear.
Dearth'fu', dear.
Deas, *dais*, *dees*, table; great hall table; a pew in the church; a turf seat erected at the doors of cottages.
Dea'sil, motion contrary to that of the sun; a Highland superstitious custom, implying some preternatural virtue.
Death'-ruck-le, death-rattle.
Deave, *deve*, to deafen; to stupefy with noise.
Dee, to die; *also* to do.
Dee'ing, dying; *also*, doing.
Dee'vil's-buck'ie, imp of Satan; limb of the devil.
Deil, devil.
Deil's dozen, thirteen.
Deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster, every thing went topsy-turvy; there was the devil to pay.
Deil may care, *deil ma care*, the devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that.
Deil's snuff-box, the common puff-ball.
De-lee'rit, *de-lie'ret*, delirious. [tion.
De-li'ver, active; free in mo-
De-li'ver-ly, actively; alert-
Delve. See *Devel*. [ly.
Den'ty, dainty; nice.
Den'ti-er, daintier; more nice and delicate.
Dern, concealed; secret; hidden.
Derned, concealed.
De-scrive', to describe.
Dev'el, *delve*, a very hard
Did'na, did not. [blow.
Dight, to wipe; to clean corn from chaff; cleaned from
Dights, cleans. [chaff.
Dike, *dyke*, stone-wall fence.
Ding, to worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue.
Dink, neat; trim; tidy; *also*, contemptuous; scornful of others.
Din'monts, wethers between one and two years old, or that have not yet been twice shorn.
Din'na, do not.
Din'nle, a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion.
Dir'dum, uproar; tumult; evil; chance; penance.
Dirl, a slight, tremulous stroke or pain; to thrill; to tingle.
Dis-creet', civil.
Dis-cre'tion, civility.
Dis-jas'ked, jaded; decayed; worn out. [fast.
Dis-june', *de-june'*, break-
Dits, stops up.
Div, do. [ing.
Div'ot, thin sod for thatch-
Diz'zen, or *diz'n*, a dozen.
Doch-an-dor'rach, [Gael.] stirrup-cup; parting-cup.
Dod'die, cow without horns.
Doiled, *dyled*, dazed; stupid; doting.
Doit'ed, turned to dotage; stupid; confused.
Dole. — *Dead dole*, that which was dealt out to the poor at the funerals of the rich.
Dolt, stupefied; crazed.
Don'nert, *don'nard*, grossly stupid; stunned. — *Auld donnert*, in dotage.
Don'zie, unlucky.
Doo, a dove.
Dook, *douk*, to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.

Dook'et, douc'at, dove-cot; pigeon house.
Dook'it. See *Doukit.*
Dool, sorrow. — *To sing dool*, to lament; to mourn.
Dooms, used intensively, as, *dooms bad*, very bad (a euphemism for *d—d bad*).
Doon, down.
Door'-stane, threshold.
Dor'lach. See *Dourlach.*
Dor'ty, saucy, nice.
Douce, or *douse*, quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent.
Douce'ly, soberly; prudently.
Dought, was or were able; could.
Douk'it, ducked.
Doup, backside; bottom; but-end.
Doup'-skel'per, one that strikes the rear.
Dour, doure, hard and impenetrable in body or mind; stout; durable; sullen; stubborn.— *Dour and din*, sullen; sallow.
Dour'lach [Gael.], a bundle; a knapsack; literally, a satchel of arrows.
Dous'er, more prudent.
Do'ver, neither asleep nor awake; temporary privation of consciousness; to dose; to drowse.
Do'ver-ing, walking or riding half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor; besotted.
Dow (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able; can.
Dow, (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove, a term of endearment.
Dow'cote, pigeon-house.
Dowed, faded; vapid; decayed; *also*, was able.
Dowf, dowff, pithless; wanting force; hollow; dull.
Dow'ie, dol'ly, worn with grief, fatigue, &c.; half asleep; dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune.
Dow'na, dare not.
Down bye, down the way.
Doylt, stupid.
Drab, a slatternly young woman.
Draff'-poke, a bag of grains.
Draig, draick, dreck, dreg; dregs; — a word which frequently makes part of the name of a slovenly, low-lying place. In this manner it is used in *Mosphadraig.*
Dram'mock, a thick, raw mixture of meal and water.
Drap, a drop; to drop.
Drap'pie, a little drop.
Drap'ping, dropping.
Drap'pit-egg, a poached egg.
Drave, drove.
Dree, to suffer; to endure; to dread the worst that may happen.
Dreel'ing, drilling.
Dreep, to ooze; to drop.
Dreigh, tedious; long about it; tardy; slow.
Drib'ble, drizzling; slaver.
Drid'der, dread'our, dread; fear.
Drift, a drove.
Drig'ie, dred'gie, dir'gie, a funeral company; compotation.
Drod'dum, the breech.
Drogh'ling, cogh'ling, wheezing and blowing.
Drone, part of a bagpipe.
Droop, rumpled; drooping at the crupper.
Drouk'it, wet; drenched.
Drount'ing, drawling.
Drouth, thirst; drought.
Drouth'y, drought'y, thirsty.
Drow, drizzle; mizzling rain.
Druck'en, drunken.
Drudg'ing-box, flour-box for basting in cookery.
Drug'sters, druggists.
Drum'ly, muddy.
Drum'mock, meal and water mixed raw.
Drunt, pet; sour humor.
Dry multure, astricted mill-dues, paid to one mill for grain that is ground at another.
Dub, a small pond.
Duds, rags; tatters; clothes.
Dud'die, dud'dy, ragged.
Dule, dole, sorrow; mourning.
Dulse, dulce, sea-celery.
Dung, worsted; pushed; driven.
Dung'-ow'er, knocked over.
Dun'nie-was'sal [Gael., from *duine*, a man, *wasal*, well-born], a Highland gentleman, generally the cadet of a family of rank, with a title derived from the land he occupied, though held at the will of his chieftain.
Dunsh'in, dunch'in, jogging smartly with the elbow.
Dunt, a knock, stroke, or blow, that produces a din or sound; a good sizable portion of any thing.
Dush, to push, as a ram, &c.
Dush't, pushed by a ram, ox, &c.
Dwam, dwaim, dwaum, a qualm; a swoon.
Dwi'ning, decaying; declining in health.
Dye'ster, dyer.
Dyke, a stone-wall fence.
Dy'vour, a bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an ill-dressed, idle fellow.

E.

Ean'na-ruich [Gael.], strong soup. The pot is filled with beef or mutton, and as much water is put in as will cover the meat, which is kept simmering until it is fully done.
Ear, early.
Eard, earth.
Eard'ed, put in the earth; interred.
Earn, an eagle.
Eas'el, eastward.
Ee, e'e, the eye.
Een, e'en, the eyes.
E'en'in, evening.
Ee'rie, frighted; dreading spirits.
Ef-feir' of war, warlike guise.
Ei'dent, ay-doing; diligent; careful; attentive.
Eik, eke, addition.
Eild, old age.
Eild'ing, fuel.
Eith'ly, easily.
El'buck, the elbow.
El'dritch, ghastly; frightful.
El'shin, an awl.
Eme, uncle.
En', end.
En'brugh, Edinburgh.
End'long, in uninterrupted succession; even on; at full length.
E-neugh', enough.
E-now', just now.
E'qual-a'qual, alike; to balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another.
Er'rand. — *For ance* (ains) *errand*, for that purpose alone.
Especial, especially.
Es-treen', yes-treen', yesterday; — more properly, last night.
Et'ter-cap, ad'der-cap, at'ter-cope, a spider; a virulent atrabilious person.
Et'tle, to aim; to try; to attempt; to intend.
E'ven-ing, comparing.
Ev'i-dents, evidences.
Ew'est, nearest; contiguous.
Ew'how! eh wow! oh dear!
Ewk'ing, itching.
Ex'ies, hysterics; ecstasies.
Ex'pi-ry, expiration.
Ey'dent, diligent.

F.

Fa', faw, fall; lot; waterfall; to befall.
Fa, get. — *We maunna fa that*, we must not hope to get that.
Fa'ard, favored. — *Ill-fa'ard*, ill-favored.
Fad'dom't, fathomed.
Fae, a foe.
Fae, frae, from.
Fae, faie, whose; who.
Faem, foam.
Fa'en, fallen.
Faik'et, unknown; unemployed; abated.
Fai'rin, a fairing; a present.
Fai'ther, father.
Fai'tour, a rascal; a mean fellow.
Fal'-lals, foolish ornaments in dress.
Fal'low, fellow.
Fal'set, falsehood.
Fan, whan, when.
Fand, did find.
Fard, color.
Fard, faurd. See *Fa'ard.*
Farl, farle, now the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.
Fash, fash'e-rie, trouble.
Fash'ing, taking or giving trouble.
Fash'ous, troublesome.
Fasht, troubled.
Fast'er-een-een, fast'ern's e'en, Fastern e'en, Shrove Tuesday.
Fat, what.
Fauld, a fold; to fold.
Fauld'ing, folding.
Faund, found.
Faur'd, favored. — *Weel faur'd*, well-favored; good-looking.
Fause, false.
Faut, fault; default; want.
Faw'sont, decent; seemly.
Feal, a field; a sod.
Feal'-dyke, a wall of sods for an inclosure.
Feal, faithful; loyal; true.
Feared, affected with fear.
Fear, feer, entire.
Fear'fu', terrible; frightful.
Fear't, frighted.
Feat, neat; spruce.
Fecht, to fight.
Fecht'in, fighting.
Feck, many; plenty.
Feck, strength and substance; part of a thing. — *Best feck*, better part. — *Maist feck*, greatest part.
Feck'et, an under waistcoat.
Feck'fu', large; brawny; stout.
Feck'less, powerless; pithless; feeble; deficient in some quality. — *Feckless body*, a feeble, inefficient person.
Feck'ly, weakly.
Fee, wages.
Feel, fool; foolish.
Feg, a fig.
Feide, feud; enmity.
Fell, the flesh immediately under the skin; a field pretty level, on the side or top of a hill; a rocky hill.
Fell, strong and fiery; keen; biting. — *Fell chield*, fiery fellow; terrible fellow. — *Fell airts*, hellish arts.
Fen, successful struggle; fight.
Fend, to live comfortably; defend; to keep out bad weather; to provide against want; to make shift in general.
Fend'ed, provided; made shift.
Fend'ing, providing; provision.
Fend'y, clever in providing.
Fer'lie, or *fer'ley*, to wonder; a wonder; a rarity; — a term of contempt.
Fetch, to pull by fits.
Fetch't, pulled intermittently.
Fick'le, made to fike or fidge; to puzzle; to nonplus; difficult.
Fie, fey, acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do, in some last and extraordinary effort.
Fidge, to fidget.
Fiel, soft; smooth.
Fient, fiend; a petty oath.
Fient a haet, deuce a bit.
Fier, sound; healthy; a brother; a friend,
Fi'king, fy'king, fidgeting; fiddle-faddling.
Files, defiles; spoils.
Fin'ner, a small whale.
Fire'-flaught, flash of lightning.
Fir'lot, fourth part of a boll of corn.
Fis'le, fis'sel, to make a rustling noise; to fidget; a bustle.
Fiss'enless, fizz'enless, fusion'less, pithless; weak.
Fit, a foot; a step.
Fite, white.
Fit'tie-lan, the nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough.
Fizz, to make a hissing noise, like fermentation.
Flain'en, flannel.
Fläm'ing, basting.
Flash, to dash out rashly.
Flaught'er-ing, light shining fitfully; flickering.
Flunes, pancakes.
Flaw, a gust; a blast.
Fleech, to flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner.
Fleech'd, supplicated.
Fleech'in, fleech'ing, supplicating; flattering.
Flees, flies.
Fleesh, a fleece.

Fleg, a kick; a random blow; fright.
Flem'it, frightened.
Flem'et, *flam'it*, banished; expelled.
Fleth'er, to decoy by fair words.
Fleth'er-in, flattering.
Fley, to scare; to frighten.
Flich'er, to flutter, as young nestlings when their dam approaches.
Flich'ter-ing, a flattering.
Flick'er-ing, quivering; fluttering.
Flight, arrow.
Flin'ders, shreds; broken pieces.
Fling, to kick; to throw out the legs like a horse; to dance.
Fling'in-tree, a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable; a flail.
Flisk, to fret at the yoke.
Flisk'ing, whisking up and down.
Flisk'it, fretted.
Flisk'-ma-hoys, jill-flirts; giddy flip-flap girls.
Flit, to remove; to depart.
Flit'ter, to vibrate like the wings of small birds.
Flit'ter-ing, fluttering; vibrating.
Flo'ry, vain.
Flow-moss, watery moss; morass.
Fluff, flash.
Fluff'-gibs, squibs.
Fluffed i' the pan, burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol.
Flun'kie, a servant in livery; footman.
Flyte, *flite*, to scold.
Folk free and sacless, a lawful freeman.
Fol'lies, foolish fashions in dress.
Foord, a ford.
For-bears', forefathers; ancestors.
For-bye', past; beyond; besides; over and above.
Fore.—To the fore, still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c.; *also*, in front.
Fore'tauld, foretold.
For-fairn', distressed; worn out; jaded.
For-fault'ed, forfeited.
For-fought'en, exhausted with fighting; fatigued and breathless.
For-gath'er, to meet; to encounter with.
For-gie', to forgive.
For-jes'ket, jaded with fatigue.
For'pet, fourth part of a peck.
For'rit, *for'ret*, forward.
For-speak', to affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon what or whomsoever it praises; to injure by immoderate praise; to bewitch.
Fort'a-lice, a keep; fortress; castle.
Foth'er, fodder.
Fou', *fou*, *fow*, full; drunk; *also*, a bushel; a pitchfork.
Fou'ats, house-leeks.
Fought'en, troubled; harassed.
Fou'mart, *foul'mart*, polecat.
Four-nook'ed, four-cornered.
Fouth, plenty; enough, or more than enough.
Foy, departing feast.
Fo'zy, soft and spongy.
Frack, ready; eager; forward.
Frae, from.
Fram'ple, unruly; forward; evil-conditioned.
Freath, froth.
Freits, *freats*, superstitious observances.
Frem, *frem'mit*, *fraim*, *frem'd*, strange; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance.
Frien', friend.
Frist'ed, put off for a time.
Fu', full.
Fud, the scut or tail of the hare, coney, &c.
Fuff, to blow intermittently; to puff; to whiff; a puff; a whiff.
Fuff't, did blow.
Fule, fool.
Funk, *funk'ing*, applied to a horse kicking up the rear without dashing out the heels.
Funk, *funck*, a foolish person.
Fun'nie, full of merriment.
Fur, a furrow.
Fur-a-hin', the hindmost horse on the right hand when plowing.
Furm, a form; bench.
Fu'sionless. See *Fissenless*.
Fyke, trifling cares; to piddle; to be in a fuss about trifles.
Fyle, to soil; to dirty.
Fyl't, soiled; dirtied.

G.

Gab, the mouth; to speak boldly or pertly.
Ga-ber-lun'zie, a beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a wallet; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.
Gad, a goad; a bar of iron.
Gads'man, a plowboy; the boy that rides the horses in the plow.
Gae, to go.—*Gaed*, went.—*Gaen* or *gane*, gone.—*Gaun*, going.
Gae-down, a drinking-bout.
Gae wa', go away; have done; no more of that.
Gaet, or *gate*, way; manner; *Gais'ling*, a gosling.
Gait, a goat.
Gaitt, *get*, what is begotten; a child; a brat.
Gane, gone.
Gang, to go; to walk.
Gang'ing, going.
Gan'grel, a child beginning to walk; *also*, a vagrant.
Gar, *garr*, to make; to compel.
Gar'dy-loo [Fr. *gardez l'eau*], save yourselves from the water.
Garr'd, made; compelled; caused.
Gar't, forced to.
Gar'ten, a garter.
Gas'cromh [Gael. *cas crom*], a long narrow spade, with a projecting foot-piece, used in the Highlands for digging in stony ground, where no other instrument can be introduced.
Gash, wise; sagacious; shrewd; talkative; *also*, to converse; *also*, prattle; chatter; gossip.
Gash'in, conversing.
Gate, way; manner.
Gathering-peat, a fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as *the fiery cross* was by the Highlanders.
Gathering peat, *gathering coal*, either of them, put into the fire at night, with the ashes gathered around it, to preserve ignition for the morning.
Gaw'cy, jolly; large.
Gaw'ger, an exciseman.
Gaunt, to yawn.
Gaun, going.
Gaun'trees, or *goan'trees*, trams, or wooden frames on which casks in a cellar are placed.
Gawk'y, half-witted; foolish; romping.
Gaw'sie, plump; jolly; portly.
Gay, pretty.—*Gay gude*, pretty good.—*Gay weel*, pretty well.
Gear, goods; dress; equipment.
Gear, riches; goods of any kind.
Geck, to toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to jeer; to mock; to sport.
Ged, *gedd*, a pike.
Geiz'ened, *geiss'end*, shrunken; warped; leaky.
Gelt, brat.
Gen'tles, gentlefolks.
Gen'trice, gentility; good descent.
Gen'ty, neat; trim; elegantly formed.
Geor'die, a guinea.
Get, a child; a young one.
Gey sharp, pretty sharp.—*Gey gude*, pretty good.
Ghaist, a ghost.
Gie, to give.—*Gied*, gave.—*Gien*, given.
Gif'an, if, supposing.
Giff gaff, tit for tat; mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation.
Gift'ie, diminutive of gift.
Gig'lets, playful girls.
Gill'ie, diminutive of gill.
Gill'ie, a man-servant in the Highlands.—*Gill'ie white-foot*, or *gill'ie wet-foot*, a running footman, who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.
Gills, gullies.
Gill-rav'ag-ing, plundering.
Gilp'ey, *gilp'y*, a half-grown, half-informed boy or girl; a romping lad; a hoyden.
Gim'mer, a ewe from one to two years old.
Gin, against.
Gin, *gif'an*, if; suppose.
Gin'gle, *gin'gling*, jingle or clink; jingling.
Gip'sey, a young girl.
Gird, hoop.
Gird'le, an iron plate for frying cakes on.
Girn, to grin like an ill-natured dog; to twist the features in rage; agony.
Gir'nel, *girnal*, a meal-chest.
Girn'ing, grinning.
Girth, *gird*, a hoop.—*To slip the girths*, to tumble down like a packhorse's burden, when the girth gives way.
Gizz, a periwig.
Glaiks, deception; delusion.—*Fling the glaiks in folk's een*, metaph., to throw dust in people's eyes.—*To give the glaiks*, to befool and then leave in the lurch; to jilt.
Glaik'it, *glaik*, light-headed; idle; inattentive; foolish.
Glaive, a sword.
Glaiz'ie, glittering; smooth like a glass.
Gla'mour, magical deception of sight.
Glaund, aimed; snatched.
Gleck, sharp; ready.
Gled, a kite.
Gledg'ing, looking slyly at one.
Gleed, flame; a burning coal; a bright and strong fire.
Gleed, *gleid*, *gleyed*, one-eyed; squinting; *also*, oblique; awry.—*Gaed a' gleed*, went all wrong.
Glee'ing, squinting.
Gleg, sharp; keen; on the alert.
Gleib, glebe.
Glen, dale; deep valley.
Gley, a squint; to squint; on one side; asquint.—*A-gley'*, off at a side; wrong.
Glib'-gab-bet, that speaks smoothly and readily.
Gliff, a glimpse; a short time; *also*, a fright.
Glint, to glance; to gleam; to peep.
Glint'ed, peeped.
Glint'in, peeping.
Glisk, a glimpse.
Gloam'in, *gloam'ing*, the twilight.
Glour, *glowr*, to stare; to look; a stare; a look.
Glowred, looked; stared.
Glunch, to frown; to look sour.
Gom'e-ril, a fool; a blockhead.
Goss'i-pred, *goss'i-prie*, familiarity; intimacy; sponsorship.
Gous'tie, *gous'ty*, waste; desolate; ghostly; dreary; preternatural.
Gouth, a drop.
Gow'an, the flower of the daisy, hawk-weed, &c.
Gow'an-y, *gow'an-y glens*, daisied dales.
Gowd, gold.
Gowff, the game of golf; to strike as the bat does the ball at golf.
Gowff'd, struck.
Gowk, the cuckoo; a fool.
Gowk'it, foolish; stupid; giddy.
Gowl, to howl; to scold.
Gowl'ing, howling; noisy; scolding.
Gowp'en, *gowp'in*, as much as both hands held together, with the palms upward, and contracted in a circular form, can contain.
Gowp'en-fu, the fill of the *gowpen*; as much as can be contained in the hands held in a concave form.
Grad'dan, parched corn; *also*, meal ground on the quern, or hand-mill.
Graff, *greaf*, a grave.
Grain'd and gaunted, groaned and gaped.
Grain'ing, *gran'ing*, groaning.
Graip, a pronged instrument for cleaning stables.
Graith, accouterments; furniture: dress; gear.
Gra-mash'es, gaiters reaching to the knee.
Gran, grand; fine.

Grane, or *grain*, a groan; to groan
Gran'nie, grandmother.
Grape, to grope.
Grap'it, groped. [cried.
Grat, wept; shed tears;
Great, intimate; familiar.
Gree, to agree; to live in amity; to reconcile parties at variance. — *To bear the gree*, to be decidedly victor.
Gree, a step; a degree; superiority; fame; reputation.
Gree'shoch, *grie'soch*, hot embers, — properly those of peats; peat fire piled on the hearth.
Gree't, agreed. [weep.
Greet, to shed tears; to
Greet'in, *greet'ing*, crying; weeping. [shiver.
Grew, *grue*, to shudder; to
Grew'some, *grue'some*, hor-
Grice, sucking-pig. [rible.
Grid'dle. See *Girdle*.
Grieve, an overseer.
Grilse, *gilse*, gray; a young salmon.
Grip, gripe.
Grip'pie, *grip'py*, avaricious. — *Grip'pie for grip'pie*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling. [seized.
Grip'pet, *grip'pit*, catched;
Grip'ple, griping; greedy; avaricious.
Grit, great.
Groat. — *To get the whistle of one's groat*, to play a losing game. [ry.
Gross'art, *grosert*, gooseber-
Grow'some, loathsomely grim.
Gro'zet, a gooseberry.
Grue, shudder.
Gru'much, ill-favored.
Grumph, a grunt; to grunt.
Grumph'ie, a sow. [tom.
Grun', *grund*, ground; bot-
Grun'stane, a grindstone.
Grun'tle, a snout; the phiz; a grunting noise.
Grun'zie, mouth.
Grush'ie, thick; of thriving growth. [good.
Gude, the Supreme Being;
Gude-dame', grandmother.
Gude-man', husband,
Gude'-sire, grandfather.
Gude-sis'ter, sister-in-law.
Guest'ened, been the guest of; lodged as a guest.
Guffaw', *gaffaw'*, a loud burst of laughter.
Guid, good.
Guid'ed, used; taken care of; treated; managed. [row.
Guid-morn'ing, good mor-
Guid-e'en', good evening.
Guid-man' and *guid-wife'*, the master and mistress of the house. — *Young guid-man*, a man newly married.
Guis'ards, *gys'arts*, disguised persons; mummers, who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's Day. [ing knife.
Gull'y, or *gull'ie*, a large fold-
Guid-fa'ther, *guid-moth'er*, father-in-law and mother-in-law.
Gum'i-lie, muddy.
Guse, goose.
Gus'ing-iron, a laundress's smoothing-iron.
Gust'y, tasteful.
Gut'ter-bloods, the rabble; persons meanly born.
Gy, a rope.
Gyre'-carline, *gyre'-carling*, a hag; a weird-sister; an ogress.
Gyte, crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

H.

Ha', hall; manor-house.
Ha' bible (*half-bible*), Old or New Testament volume of the family Bible, in 4to. or 8vo. form.
Haaf, seal [Orkney].
Hä'ar, a fog; a chill easterly wind. [ble.
Hack, *heck*, a rack in a sta-
Hack'et. See *Howkit*.
Had, to hold.
Had'den, holden. [docks.
Had'dows, *had'dies*, had-
Hae, possession; property.
Hae, *ha'e*, to have.
Haen, had (the participle).
Haet, thing. — *Fient haet*, a petty oath of negation.
Haf'fets, *haf'fits*, half-heads; the sides of the head; the temples.
Haf'flin, *haf'flins* [half-long] half; half-long; nearly half; partly; not fully grown; a half-witted person.
Hag, a gulf in mosses and moors; a quagmire; a year's cutting of oak.
Hagg, brushwood.
Haggs, pits and sloughs in moss ground.
Hag'gies, *hag'gis*, *hag'gess*, the pluck, &c., of a cow or sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., boiled in its paunch.
Haill, *hale*, whole. — *Hail o' my ain*, all my own. — *Hale and feer*, whole and entire.
Hain, to spare; to save; to be penurious.
Hain'd, spared.
Hairst, harvest.
Haith, a petty oath.
Hai'vers, nonsense; speaking without thought.
Hal', or *hald*, an abiding place.
Hale, whole; tight; healthy.
Halft, dwelling; custody.
Halft'ed, domiciled.
Hal'lan, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fire-place; *also*, a seat of turf at the outside.
Hal'lan-sha-ker, a fellow who must take his place behind backs at the hallan; a sturdy, beggarly scamp.
Hal'lions, rogues; worthless fellows.
Hal'low-mas, Hallow eve, the 31st of October.
Halse, *hause*, throat; neck.
Halse, *hail'sie*, hail; salute; embrace.
Ha'ly, holy. — *Haly be his cast*, happy be his fate.
Hame, home. [familiar.
Hame'ly, homely; affable;
Ham'shackle, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.
Han', or *haun*, hand.
Hand'-fast, to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage.
Hand'-fast-ing, a kind of betrothment or conditional marriage, according to which the parties lived together for a year and a day, at the end of which time they were at liberty to separate or renew the engagement for life.
Hand'-waled, chosen; picked out with the hand.
Hane, *hain*, to spare; not to give away.
Han'tle, a great many; a great deal.
Hank, rope; coil.
Hap, an outer garment, mantle, plaid, &c.; to wrap; to cover; to hop.
Hap'per, hopper of a mill.
Hap'ping, hopping.
Hap'pit, *happed*, hopped; *also*, covered for warmth or security.
Hap'shack-le (used in the south of Scotland for *ham-shackle*), to tie the forefeet of a horse together. — [*Side langle* is to tie the fore and hind foot of one side together.]
Hap, *step*, *an' loup*, hop, step, and leap.
Hare'-stane, a memorial stone.
Hark'it, hearkened.
Harle, to drag; to trail along the ground. — *To harle an old man's pow*, to scratch an old man's head.
Harn, very coarse linen.
Harns, brains. — *Harn-pan*, brain pan.
Har'ry, to plunder.
Har'ry-ing, plundering.
Harst, *hast*, harvest.
Hask, a fellow that neither knows how to dress nor act with propriety; a clumsy sloven.
Has'sock, any thing thick, bushy, and ill-arranged.
Has'sock, *has'lock* (from *halselock*), throat lock or more bushy portion of the fleece of sheep, when they were in a more natural and less improved condition.
Has'na, has not.
Hast'it, hastened.
Hat. — *Giving one a hat*, taking off the hat in his presence.
Hat'ted-kit, or *hat'tit-kit*, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and butter-milk.
Haud, to hold. [ence.
Haud'ing, support; depend-
Haughs, low-lying rich lands; valleys.
Haulds, holds; habitations; places of resort.
Haurl, to drag; to peel.
Haurl'in, peeling; dragging roughly.
Hause, throat. See *Halse*.
Ha'ver, *hai'ver*, to talk foolishly or without method.
Ha'ver-meal, oat-meal.
Ha'veral, a half-witted person; half-witted.
Ha'vers, *hai'vers*, idle talk.
Ha'vrel, *hai'vrel*, a half-witted person.
Hav'ins, *hav'ings*, good manners; decorum; good sense.
Hawk'ie, a cow; properly, one with a white face.
Haw'kit, white-faced; — applied to cattle; foolish; sil-
Heap'it, heaped. [ly.
Heal'some, healthful; whole-
Hearse, hoarse. [some.
Heart'-scald, *heart'-scaud*, heart-burn; metaphorically, regret; remorse.
Heart'some, cheerful.
Heath'er, heath. — *Heather-cow*, stalk of heath.
Heath'er-blut'ters, cock-snipes; — from their cry in alternate flights and descents in the breeding sea-
Hech! oh! strange. [son.
Hecht, promised to foretell something that is to be got or given; foretold; offered.
Heck and manger, rack and manger. — *Living at heck and manger*, applied to one who has got into quarters where every thing is comfortable and plenteous.
Heck'le, a board, in which are fixed a number of sharp pins, used in dressing hemp, flax, &c.
Heck'led, hackled.
Heeze, to elevate; to raise; to hoist.
Heft, to lift up; to carry aloft.
Hell'i-cat, half-witted.
Hemp'ie, a rogue; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way to giddy young people of either sex.
Hen'-ca-vey, hen-coop.
Herd, to tend flocks; one who tends cattle or sheep.
Herd'ed, kept, as sheep.
Her'e-zeld, an acknowledgment of vassalage.
Her'rin, a herring.
Her'ry, to plunder; most properly to plunder birds' nests.
Her'ry-ment, plundering; devastation.
Her'ship, plunder.
Herse, hoarse.
Hesp, a hank of yarn; a hook
Het, hot. [or hasp.
Heugh, a precipitous acclivity; also a hollow dell; a ravine; a coal-pit.
Heugh-head, head of the cliff; *also*, head of the glen, between two cliffs.
Hick'ery-pick'ery, a phrase used in children's sports. Its original meaning is lost in antiquity.
Hie, to go in haste.
High-jinks, a game played in several different ways. Most commonly it was determined by a throw of dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character or repeat a certain number of loose verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum toward the reckoning.
Hilch, a hobble; to halt.
Hilch'in, halting.
Hin'der-lands, latter ends; backsides.
Hin'der-lans, back parts.
Hin'ey, *hin'ny*, honey. — *My hin'ny*, my darling.
Hing, to hang.
Hir'die-gir'die, topsy-turvy; in reckless confusion.

Hir'dum-dir'dum, confused, noisy mirth or revelry.
Hir'ple, to walk lamely or crazily; to creep; to halt.
Hir'sel, a herd of cattle of any sort; so many cattle as one person can attend to.
Hir'sel, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sidewise in a sitting or lying posture, upon the ground or otherwise, by means of the hands only.
His'sy, a hussy. [ren.
His'tie, dry; chapped; bar-
Hicht, a loop; a knot.
Hiz'zy, a hussy; a young
Hoaste. See *Choast*. [girl.
Hob'ble-show, *Hob'bil-show*, a hubbub; a tumult; an uproar.
Hod'din, the jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse; humble.
Hod'din-gray, *had'den-gray*, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.
Hod'dle, to waddle.
Hog'gie, a two-year-old sheep.
Hog'score, a kind of distance line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course.
Hog'-shouth-er, a game in which those who join justle each other by the shoulders; to justle with the shoulder.
Holm, flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the North for island.
Hood'ie-craws, hooded crows.
Hool, *huil*, a husk; a hull; a covering; a slough; a pea or bean-hull.
Hoo'lie! take leisure; stop.
Hoo'lie, *hool'y*, slowly; leisurely. [softly.
Hool'y and fair'ly, fair and
Hoord, a hoard; to hoard.
Hoord'it, hoarded.
Horn, a spoon made of horn.
Horn'ie, the devil, so called in allusion to his horns.
Horse'-cow-per, horse-dealer.
Host, or *hoast*, to cough.
Host'in, coughing.
Hosts, coughs.
Hotch, hitch.
Hotch'd, turned topsy-turvy; blended; mixed.
Houd'ie, a midwife.
Houff, *howff*, a haunt; a chief place of resort; a house; a burial-place.
Hough-ma-gand'ie, fornication.
Houk'it, dug out.
Howl'et, an owl.
Hound, to hunt; to set a dog after any thing; to ferret out; in modern common parlance often contemptuously applied to individuals, such as *a sly hound*, *a low hound*, a selfish, greedy, rapacious, quirking fellow, who will alike employ fair or foul means for the attainment of his purpose.
House'wife'skep, *hus'sie'skep*, housewifery.
Hous'ie, diminutive of house.
Houts, *touts*, tut!
Hout'fie, *hout a-wa'!* (*interj.*) pshaw! nonsense!
Hove, to heave; to swell.
Hov'd, heaved; swelled.
Howd'ie, a midwife.
Howe, hollow; a hollow or dell; *also*, a hoe.
Howe-back'it, sunk in the back; — spoken of a horse, &c.
Howff, a place of resort; an ale-house.
Howk, to dig.
Howk'it, dug out.
Howk'in, digging.
Howm. See *Holm*.
Hoy, to urge; to incite.
Hoy'ing, hallooing to; setting on, as a dog.
Hoy't, urged.
Hoyse, a pull upwards.
Hoyte, to amble crazily.
Hugh'oc, diminutive of Hugh.
Hum-dud'geon, a complaint; needless noise; much ado about nothing.
Hum'le, *hum'ble*, without horns.
Hum'lock-know, hemlock knoll.
Hur'cheon, an urchin; a hedgehog.
Hurd'ies, the loins; the crupper; the buttocks.
Hure, a whore.
Hurl'ey-hack'ets, small troughs or sledges, in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill. Hence, a *hurly-hacket* is a slide down a precipice.
Hurl'ey-house, a dilapidated, tottering house.
Hush'ion, cushion.
Huz, us.

I.

I', in.
Ick'er, an ear of corn.
Ie-ro'e, a great-grandchild.
Ilk, or *ilka*, each, every. — *Of that ilk*, of the same, — used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical; as, *Knockwinnock of that ilk*, that is, Knockwinnock of Knockwinnock.
Ilk'a-days, every day; week days.
Ill, bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful.
Ill-faard, *ill-far'd*, *ill-faurd*, evil-favored; ugly; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful.
Ill-set, spiteful; ill-natured.
Ill-sort-ed, ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-managed.
Ill-will'ie, ill-natured; malicious; niggardly.
Ing'ans, onions.
In-geer', to glean corn, &c.
In'gine, genius; ingenuity.
Ing'le, fire; fire-place. — *Ingle side*, fireside. — *Ingle nook*, corner by the fire.
In'-ower and out-ower, inward and outward; positively and violently.
In'-put, contribution.
Ise, *I'se*, I shall or will.
Ith'er, other; one another.

J.

Jack'man, a man that wears a short mail jack or jacket.
Jad, a jade; *also*, a familiar term, among country folks, for a giddy young girl.
Jagg, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.
Jag'ger, peddler.
Ja-loose'. See *Jealous*.
Jaud, *jadd*, a jade; a mare.
Jaugs, peddler's wallets.
Jauk, to dally; to trifle.
Jauk'in, trifling; dallying.
Jaup, a jerk of water; to jerk as agitated water.
Jaw, a wave; petulant loquacity; coarse raillery; to pour out; to shut; to jerk, as water.
Jaw'-hole, a sink.
Jaw'ing, undulating; rolling water; *also*, loquacious talking.
Jealous (jail'us *when used as an adjective*, — ja-looz' *when used as a verb, and signifying* to suspect; to guess).
Jee, to move; to stir; to budge.
Jeedg'ing, judging.
Jeis'ti-cor, *jus'ti-coat*. [Fr. juste au corps], a waistcoat with sleeves.
Jill'et, a jilt; a giddy girl.
Jimp, to jump; slender in the waist; handsome.
Jimp'ly, *jimp*, barely; scarcely; hardly.
Jink, a quick elusory turn; a sudden turning a corner; to elude; to cheat; to trick; to make a quick turn; to avoid.
Jink'er, that turns quickly; a gay sprightly girl; a wag.
Jink'et-ing about, gadding about.
Jink'in, dodging.
Jirb'ling, pouring out; spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel that contains it.
Jirk, a jerk. [knife.
Joc'te-leg, a kind of clasp-
Joes, sweethearts.
Jougs, an iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.
Jouk, *jowk*, to stoop; to bow the head.
Jow, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and pealing sound of a large bell.
Jow'ing, the swinging noise of a large bell.
Jowk'e-ry-pack'e-ry, *jowk'e-ry-pawk'e-ry*, sly juggling talk or tricks.
Jun'die, to justle; to jog.
Jus'ti-fied, made the victim of justice; hanged.

K.

Kae, a daw.
Kail, colewort; colewort soup. — *Kail through the reek*, a good rating; a good scolding.
Kail'-blade, colewort leaf.
Kail'-runt, the stem of colewort.
Kail'-worm, a caterpillar.
Kail'-yard, cabbage-garden.
Kaim, a Danish fortified station; a low ridge.
Kame, a comb; honey-comb.
Kane, *kain*, *cane*, duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.
Keb, to cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe.
Keb'ars, rafters.
Keb'back, *keb'bock*, *keb'buck*, a cheese.
Keb'-ewe, a ewe that has lost her lamb.
Keb'bie, a cudgel; a club; a rough walking stick.
Keek, a peep; to peep.
Keek'ing-glass, a looking-glass.
Keek'it, peeped.
Keel, ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep.
Keel'y-vine-pen, a pencil of black or red lead.
Kel'pies, a sort of mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.
Kel'tie, *kel'ty*, fine of a bumper. — *To take keltie's mends*, not to drink fair cup-out, in order to be fined in a bumper.
Kemp'ing, striving for victory as reapers on a harvest field, &c.
Kem'ple, forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, about eight pounds each.
Ken, to know. — *Kend* or *ken't*, knew.
Ken'nin', *ken'ning*, knowing; *also*, a small portion; a little.
Ken'speck-le, having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock.
Kent, a cudgel; a rough walking-stick.
Kerne, a freebooter.
Ket, matted; hairy; a fleece of wool.
Kiaugh, carking anxiety.
Kill'-log-ie, kiln fire-place.
Kilt, the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander. — *To kilt*, to tuck up or truss up.
Kim'mer, *cum'mer*, a gossip; an idle, gossiping girl.
Kin', kindred.
Kin', kind.
Kind gal'lows.— The gallows at Crieff was so called, probably because it was jocularly said that the Highlanders, when passing it, paid great respect to it, because it had assisted at the last moments of so many of their friends and relations, and was likely to do so for themselves.
King's-hood, a certain part of the entrails of a cow.
Kin'rick, kingdom.
Kintra, *kin'tray*, country.
Kintra coos'er, country stallion.
Kip'page, violent passion; disorder; confusion.
Kip'per, salmon salted and smoke-dried; *also*, in the state of spawning.
Kirk, church.
Kirn, the harvest supper; a churn.
Kirs'en, *kirst'en*, to christen, or baptize.
Kirst'en-ing, christening.
Kir'tle, gown, mantle, or petticoat.

Kist, a chest; a trunk; a coffin.
Kitch'en, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a relish. — *Hunger is gude kitchen*, hunger is good sauce. — *Bread to bread is nae kitchen*, it forms no enjoyment where individuals of only one sex associate.
Kitch'en fee, drippings.
Kith, kindred; acquaintance.
Kit'lin, a young cat.
Kit'tle, to tickle; ticklish.
Kit'tled, tickled.
Kit'tled, having brought forth young;—applied only to cats.
Kiut'tle, to cuddle.
Kiut'tlin, cuddling.
Kiv'er, to cover.
Knacks, trifles for ornament; nick-nacks.
Knag'gie, like knags, or points of rocks.
Knap'ping, affecting to speak fine English without knowing how.
Knap'pin-ham'mer, a hammer for breaking stones.
Knave, a servant; a miller's boy.
Knave'-bairn, a man-child.
Knave'ship, mill-dues paid to the knaves or servants.
Knav'elled, *nav'elled*, beat violently with the fists.
Knowe, *knoll*, rising ground; hillock.
Knurl, a dwarf.
Krames. See *Cremes*.
Kye, cows.
Kyle, a district in Ayrshire.
Ky'le-vene. See *Keelyvine*.
Ky'loes, Highland cattle.
Kyte, the belly.
Kythe, to discover; to show one's self; to see; to appear.

L.

Lad'die, diminutive of lad.
Lag'gan, the angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish.
Laid, load.
Laid till her, awarded to her by fate; laid to her charge.
Laigh, low. — *Laigh crofts*, low-lying fields of inferior quality. [tion.
Lair, *lear*, learning; educa-
Laird, lord of a manor; squire.
Lair'ing, wading, and sinking in snow, mud, &c.
Laith, loath; reluctant.
Laith'fu', bashful; sheepish.
Laive, *lave*, the rest; what is left.
Lall'ans, Scottish dialect; Lowlands.
Lamb'ie, diminutive of lamb.
Lam'i-ter, a lame person; a cripple.
Lam'mas moon, the harvest moon.
Lam'mer, *la'mer*, *law'mer*, amber.
Lamp'ing, beating; *also*, going quickly and with long strides.
Lamp'it, a kind of shell-fish.
Lan', land; estate.
Lan'-a-fore', the foremost horse in the plow, &c.
Lan'-a-hin', the hindmost horse in the plow.
Land (in towns), a building including different tenements above one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof.—*Land o' the leal*, the place of the faithful or blessed.
Land'loup-er, runagate; one who runs his country.
Lane, lone. — *My lane*, *thy lane*, &c., myself alone, &c. — *By their lane*, themselves alone.
Lane'ly, lonely.
Lang, long. — *To think lang*, to long; to weary.
Lang-syne', long since; long ago.
Lap, did leap; leaped.
Lap'per, to coagulate; to curdle.
Lass'ie, *lass'ock*, little girl.
Lat, let. — *Lat be*, let alone.
Latch, mud; mire.
Lauch, law; custom; usage; to laugh.
Lave, the rest; the remainder; the others.
Lav'e-rock, the lark.
Law'ing, *law'in*, shot; reckoning; bill.
Law'lan, lowland.
Lea'e, to leave.
Leag'uer lady, a soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp trotter.
Leal, loyal; true; faithful.
Lea'-rig, a grassy ridge.
Led'-farm, a farm held along with another, and on which the tenant does not
Led'dy, a lady. [reside.
Leech, a physician.
Lee'lane, *lee'fu'lane*, all alone; quite solitary.
Lee'-lang, live-long.
Lee'some, pleasant. — *Lee-some lane*, dear self alone.
Leev'in', *leev'ing*, living.
Leeze-me, a phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.
Leg'-bail. — *To give leg bail*, to run away.
Leg'lin-girth, girth of a milk-pail.
Leg'lins, milk-pails.
Leis'ter, a three-pronged dart for striking fish.
Let-a-be, let alone.
Let on, to acknowledge; to confess.
Let that flea stick to the wa', let that alone.
Leth'er-ing, tanning the hide; a thrashing.
Leugh, laughed.
Leuk, a look; to look
Lev'en, *lev'in*, lightning; the light of the sun.
Lib'bet, gelded.
Lick'-pen-ny, a greedy, covetous person.
Lift, the sky.
Lift cat'tle, to make a prey of cattle. — *To lift rents*, to collect rents.
Lift'ers, cattle dealers.
Light'ly, sneering; to sneer at; to slight.
Like'-wake, *lyke'-wake*, the watching a corpse before interment.
Lilt, a ballad; a tune; a carol; to sing.
Lim'mer, a kept mistress; a strumpet.
Limp't, limped; hobbled.
Link, to trip along; to do any thing smartly and quickly.
Link'in, *link'ing*, tripping; walking quickly and lightly.
Links, flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore.
Lin, *linn*, a waterfall; a precipice.
Lint, flax. — *Lint i' the bell*, flax in flower.
Lint'white, a linnet.
Lip'pen, to expect; to rely upon; to trust to.
Lip'ping, making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.
Lip'pit, notched.
Lip'py, the fourth part of a
Lith, a joint. [peck.
Loan, a lane; an inclosed road; a place of milking.
Loan'in, *loan'ing*, the green sward on which cows are milked.
Loch, a lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Loch'an, a small lake; a pond. [handful.
Lock, a small quantity; a
Lo'e, *loo*, love; to love.
Loof, *luif*, the palm of the hand. — *Outside of the loof*, back of the hand.
Look'it, looked.
Loom, an implement; a vessel.
Loon, *loun*, a rogue; a rustic boy; a naughty woman. [The word is of both genders.] [river.
Loop [Gael.], a bend of a
Loop'y, crafty; deceitful.
Loo'some, lovely.
Loot, did let.
Loot'en, permitted.
Looves, plural of *Loof*.
Loun, a fellow; a ragamuffin; a woman of easy virtue.
Loun, *lound*, calm; low and sheltered; still; tranquil.
Loun'der, a severe, stunning blow; to beat with severe strokes.
Lound'er, quieter.
Loup, a leap; a jump; to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly.
Loup'ing-ill, leaping evil; a disease among sheep.
Loup-ing-on'-stane, a horse-block; lit., the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
Loup the dyke, to leap the fence; to break out of or into the inclosure; a scamp; giddy; unsettled.
Love'able, lovable; praiseworthy.
Low, *lowe*, a flame.
Low'rie, abbreviation of *Lawrence*.
Lowse, to loose.
Lows'd, loosed.
Luck'ie, a goody; a gammer; an old grandam.
Luck'ie dad, *luck'ie dad'die*, a grandfather.
Luck'-pen-ny, a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
Lug, the ear; a handle.
Lug'get, having a handle.
Lug'gie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum, the chimney.
Lunch, a large piece of cheese, flesh, &c.
Lunt, a column of smoke; to smoke.
Lunt'in, smoking.
Ly'art, of a mixed color; gray.

M.

Mae, *ma*, *moe*, more.
Magg, to steal.
Magg (*pl. maggs*), a half-penny; a perquisite in pence to servants, &c.
Mag'num, *mag'num bo'-num*, a double-sized bottle, holding two English quarts.
Ma-houn', Satan.
Mail, payable rent.
Mail'ing, a farm.
Mail'-pay-er, a rent-payer.
Mailed (with the *bluid*), mixed.
Main'ing, bemoaning.
Mains, the farm attached to a parsonage-house; a demesne.
Mair, more.
Maist, most; almost.
Maist'er-fu', imperious; vio-
Maist'er-y, power. [lent.
Maist'ly, mostly.
Ma'jor-ing, looking and talking big, or with a military
Mak, to make. [air.
Mak'in, making.
Mal'len, a farm.
Mal'lie, Molly.
Mal'tal-ent, an evil purpose; an evil inclination.
Mam'mie, an infantine form of *mamma*.
Mam'mocks, gobbets.
Mane, a moan; to moan; to bemoan.
Mang, among.
Man'na, must not.
Manse, a parsonage house.
Man'sworn, perjured.
Man-teele', a mantle.
Man'ty, mantua silk; a mantle.
Mark, marks. [This and several other nouns which in English require an *s* to form the plural, are in Scotch, like the words *sheep*, *deer*, &c., in English, the same in both numbers.]
Marle, marvel.
Marled, variegated; spotted;
Mar's year, the year 1715.
Mar'row, to match; a mate; one of a pair.
Mart, the fatted cow or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision. [meslin.
Mash'lum, mixed grain;
Mask, to mash, as malt, &c.; to infuse; to be in a state of infusion.
Mask'ing-fat, a mash-tub.
Mask'in-pat, *mask'ing-pat*, a tea-pot.
Maw'kin, *maw'kin*, a hare.
Maun, must.
Maun'der-ing, palavering; talking idly or incoherent-
Maun'na, must not. [ly.
Maut, malt.
Ma'vis, the thrush.
Maw, to mow.
Maw'in, mowing.
Maw'king, *maul'kin*, a hare.

Mawn, mowed.
May'bie, it may be; perhaps.
May'hap, it may happen.
Mazed, amazed.
Mear, *meere*, mare.
Meg dorts, saucy Meg; a saucy wench.
Mei'kle, much; great; large; big; pre-eminent.
Meiths, *meaths*, eggs of the blow-fly upon meat; maggots.
Meiths, marks; landmarks.
Mel-an-cho'li-ous, mournful.
Mel'der, as much meal as is ground at one time.
Mell, to be intimate; to meddle; *also*, a mallet for pounding barley in a stone trough.
Mells, meddles; mixes; interposes.
Mel'tith, a meal.
Mel'vie, to soil with meal.
Men', to mend.
Mends, amends; atonement; revenge.
Mense, good manners; decorum; moderation.
Mense'fu', mannerly; modest.
Mense'less, ill-bred; rude; impudent.
Merle, the blackbird.
Mess, mass.
Mes'san, *mes'sin*, a little dog; a cur.
Mick'le. See *Meikle*.
Mid'den, a dunghill.
Mid'den-hole, a gutter at the bottom of a dunghill.
Midg'es, gnats.
Might'na, might not.
Mim, prim; prudish; precise; affectedly meek.
Min', mind; resemblance.
Minced col'lops, minced beef.
Mind't, mind it; resolved; intending.
Min'nie, mother; dam.
Mint, to aim; to attempt; to endeavor.
Mirk, *mirk'est*, dark; darkest.—*Pit mirk* (pick mirk), dark as pitch.
Mir'li-goes, dizziness; megrims in the head.
Mis-ca', to abuse; to call names.
Mis-ca'd', miscalled; abused and called names.
Mis-chieve', to do a mischief to; to hurt.
Mis-gug'gled, mangled and disfigured; rumpled and disordered.
Mis-lear'd', ill-taught; ill-bred; unmannerly.
Mis-lip'pen, to neglect; to suspect and disappoint.
Mis'set, put out of sorts.
Mis'ter, need. — *Mis'ter wight*, a child of necessity; a doubtful character.
Mis-teuk', mistook.
Mis-tryst', to disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive; to use ill.
Mith'er, mother.
Mit'tans, worsted gloves.
Mix'tie max'tie, confusedly mixed.
Miz'zles, measles.
Moist'i-fy, to moisten.
Mon'y, or *mon'ie*, many.
Mools. See *Mouls*.
Moop, to nibble as a sheep.
Moor'-ill, *muir'-ill*, a disease among cattle.
Moor'lan', of, or belonging to, moors. [row.
Morn.—*The morn*, to-mor-
Morn'in', *morn'ing*, morning dram or draught.
Morts, the skins of lambs that die of themselves.
Moss'-hags, pits and sloughs in a mire or bog.
Mot'tie, *mot'ty*, full of, or consisting of, motes.
Mou, the mouth.
Mou'di-warp, *mow'di-wart*, *mou'di-wort*, *mould'warp*, a mole.
Mouls, or *mools*, earth; the grave.
Mous'ie, dimin. of mouse.
Moust'ed (or *must'ed*) *head*, cropped head of hair, powdered with a kind of flour called *must*.
Muck'le. See *Meik'le*.
Mugs, *muggs*, the large Tees-water sheep.
Muhme [Gael.], a nurse.
Muils, *mools*, moulds; cloth or list shoes for gout.
Muir, a moor.
Muir'-pouts, young grouse.
Munt, to mount.
Mur'geons, grimaces; wry mouths.
Mu'sie, diminutive of muse.
Mus'lin-kail, broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens.
Mutch, a woman's linen or muslin cap.
Mutch'kin, an English pint.
My-sell', *ma'sell'*, myself.

N.

Na', no; not; nor.
Nae, no; not any.
Nae'thing, or *nai'thing*, nothing.
Naig, a nag; a horse.
Nain, own.
Nain'sell, ownself.
Nane, none.
Na'per-y, table-linen.
Nap'py, ale; tipsy; elevated with drink.
Nar, near. [ter.
Nash'gab, impertinent chat-
Nathe'less, *nath'less*, nevertheless.
Near, close; narrow; niggardly.
Near'-hand, near at hand; nearly; almost.
Neb'-bill, nose; point of any thing. [nose.
Neb'bit, having a beak or
Nee'bor, a neighbor.
Need'na, need not.
Neeps, turnips.
Ne'er-be-lick'it, nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; absolutely nothing.
Ne'er'-do-weels, scape-graces, never to thrive.
Neese, the nose. [fist.
Neeve, the closed hand; the
Nee'vie-nee'vie-nick'-nack, the first line to the remaining three, viz.:

"Which hand will you tak?
Tak the right, tak the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can."

A lottery rhyme used among boys while whirling the two closed fists round each other, one containing the prize, the other empty.
Ne-gleck'it, neglected.
Neist, nighest; next.
Neuk, a nook; a corner.
Nev'elled. See *Knevelled*.
Nev'oy, nephew.
New-fan'gled, new-fashioned; engrossed with some novelty.
Nich'er (*ch* representing a very harsh sound of *h*), to neigh; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner.
Nick'-nack-ets, trinkets; gimcracks. [tallies.
Nick'-sticks, notched sticks;
Nieve. See *Neeve*.
Nieve'fu', a handful.
Niff'er, an exchange; to exchange; to barter.
Nif'fy naf'fy, fastidious; conceited and finical.
Ni'ger (ne'ger), a negro.
Night'-cowl, a night-cap.
Nine-tailed-cat, a hangman's whip.
Nit, a nut.
Noit'ed, *knoit'ed*, rapped; struck forcibly against; as, *Noited their heads*, knocked heads together.
Nor, than.
Nor'land, northland; belonging to the north country.
No'tic't, noticed.
Nou'rice, a nurse.
Nout, *nowt*, *nowte*, *nolt*, black cattle.

O.

O', of. [shire.
O'chils, mountains in Perth-
Od! odd! a minced oath, omitting one letter.
Odd-come-short-ly, chance time not far off; escape.
O'e, *o'y*, *o'ye*, grandchild.
Off'-come, an excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.
O haith, O faith! an oath.
O-hon'! o-hon-a-ri'! (interj.) alas! woe is me!
On'ding, fall of rain or snow.
On'fall, a fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack.
On'slaught, an inroad; a hostile incursion; an attack.
On'stead, a farm-stead; the buildings on a farm.
On'y, *on'ie*, any.
Open steek, open stitch.
Or, ere; before.
Or'di-nar, ordinary; common; usual.
Or'ra, odd; not matched; what may be spared; unemployed; petty; paltry.
Ost'ler wife, a woman that kept an hostelry.
O't, of it.
Ou'rie, shivering; drooping.
Our-sel', or *our-sels'*, ourselves.
Out-by', without; a little way out; at some distance; remote; sequestered.
Out'lers, cattle not housed.
Out'shot, a projecting part of an old building.
Out'tage, except; besides.
O'ver-ly, superficial; not deep or thorough.
O'vers-man, an overseer; a superintendent; an umpire.
Ow'er, over; above; too; too much.
Ow'er-bye, over the way.
Ow'er-come, excess.
Ow'er-lay, *o'er-lay*, *o'verlay*, a cravat; a covering.
Ow'er-loup, to get over the fence; to trespass on another's property.—*Start and ower-loup*, a law phrase relating to marches.
Ow'er-ta'en, overtaken.
Ow'er-word, the burden of a song.
Ow'er-hip, a way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.
Ow'sen, oxen.
O'ye, grandson. See *Oe*.

P.

Pa, papa.
Pace, *pasch*, Easter.
Pack, intimate; familiar; twelve stone of wool.
Pai'dle, *pet'tle*, a paddle; a staff; a plow-staff; a hoe.
Pai'dle, to tramp, as clothes in a tub; to walk with short and irregular steps, like those of children.
Paik, to beat.
Paiks, blows; a beating.
Painch, paunch.
Pair'trick, a partridge.
Palm'er-ing (paw'mer-ing), walking infirmly.
Pang, to cram.
Panged, crammed; stuffed.
Pant'ler, keeper of the pantry.
Pa-raf'fle, ostentatious display.
Parle, speech.
Par'aitch, *par'ritch*, porridge; oatmeal pudding, a well-known Scotch dish.
Par'o-chine (par'o-sheen), a parish.
Par'ritch-time, breakfast-time. [crab.
Par'tan, the common sea-
Pas-se-ment'ed, guarded with lace, fringe, &c.
Pat, did put; a pot.
Pa'trick, *pae'trick*, *par'trick*, *per'trick*, a partridge.
Pat'tle or *pet'tle*, a plow-staff.
Pauch'ty, *paugh'ty*, proud; haughty.
Pauk, wile.
Pauk'y, *pawk'ie*, or *pawk'y*, cunning; sly; wily; drolly, but not mischievously.
Pay't, paid; beat.
Pear'lins, *pear'lings*, lace made of silk or thread.
Pease'-bo-gle, scarecrow.
Pease'weep, *peese'weep*, *pee'weet*, the lapwing.
Peat, a pet; a favorite.
Peat-haggs, sloughs in places from whence peat has been dug.
Pech, *pegh*, to fetch the breath short, as in an asthma. [ach.
Pech'an, the crop; the stom-
Peeching. See *Peghing*.
Ped'der, a peddler; a hawker.
Pee'ble, a pebble.
Peel, a pool; a place of strength, or fortification, in general. In particular, it signifies a stronghold, the defenses of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with palisades.

Peel, peel-house, in the Border counties, a small square tower, built of stone and lime.
Peel'in, peeling. [whine.
Peenge, to complain; to
Peer, poor; a pear; to make equal, or of the same rank.
Peen'gin, whining.
Pee'rie, a boy's spinning-top, set in motion by the pull of a string, in place of being whipped; curious; suspicious.
Peers, pears.
Pegh'ing, pech'ing, puffing and panting; breathing hard.
Peghts, the Picts.
Pel'lack, pel'lock, a porpoise; in old Scotch, a bullet.
Pel'trie, furrier's wares.
Pen'-gun, a popgun.
Pen'ny-stane, a stone quoit.
Pen'sy, pen'sie, proud and conceited; spruce. [&c.
Pet, a domesticated sheep,
Pet'tle, to cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet; a plow-staff.
Phil'a-beg, the Highland kilt.
Phraise, fair speeches; flattery; to flatter; to cajole.
Phrais'in, phrais'ing, palavering; making long or fine speeches; flattery.
Pi'broch (*pee'broch*, — *ch* having a harsh, guttural sound of *h*), a Highland war-song adapted to the bag-pipe.
Pick, a pick-ax; *also*, pitch.
Pick'-mirk, dark as pitch.
Pick'le, a grain of corn; a small quantity of any thing. — *To pick'le in our ain pock'neuk*, to supply ourselves from our own means.
Pick'-maw, a small sea-gull.
Pic-tar'nie, the great tern.
Pig, an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; a can for a chimney-top.
Pigs, piggs, crockery-ware.
Pike, to pick; to cull; to select.
Pil'hie-winks, instruments for torturing the fingers. See *Pinnywinkles*.
Pinch'ers, pincers; iron crows.
Pine, pain; uneasiness.
Ping'ing, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. A sickly, spoiled child is called *a pinging thing*.
Ping'led, pained; put to difficulty.
Pin'ner, a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank.
Pin'ny-wink-les, a board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture.
Pint, two English quarts.
Pint'-stoup, a two quart measure.
Pi'ot-ed, py'ot-ed, piebald.
Pipe'sta-ple, a tobacco-stopper; *also*, broken tubes of clay tobacco-pipes.
Pirn, a bobbin; the bobbin of a spinning-wheel; the reed or quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle; the wheel of a fishing-rod.
Pit, to put.
Pith, strength.
Pith'less, wanting strength.
Pla-card', a public proclamation.
Plack, an old Scotch copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.
Plack'less, pennyless; without money.
Plain'stanes, the pavement.
Pla'tie, diminutive of plate.
Plen'ish-ing, furniture.
Plew, or *pleugh*, a plow.
Pleugh'-pet'tle, a plow-staff.
Plies, folds.
Plic'kie, a mischievous trick. [scalding hot.
Plot, to scald; to make
Plot'tie, mulled wine.
Ploy, employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting.
Pluff, a puff; a hairdresser's powder puff; to puff.
Pock, poke, a pouch; a bag.
Pock-man'ty, portmanteau.
Poind, to distrain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, as the laws of Scotland allow for rent.
Po-lo'nie, Po-lo'ni-an, a great-coat; a Polish surtout; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose, sloping skirts.
Pone, a thin turf.
Poo, to pull.
Poo'in', pulling.
Poor'fu', powerful.
Poor-man-of-mutton, cold meat; cold mutton broiled.
Poor'tith, poverty.
Poo'try, pou'try, poultry.
Poots, pouts, poults; young grouse, &c.
Pop'pling, bubbling; purling; rippling.
Pose, a deposit; a hoard of money.
Po'sie, a nosegay.
Po-ta'toe-bo-gle, a scarecrow.
Pot'ter-car'ri-er, pot'tin-ger, an apothecary.
Pou, to pull.
Pouch, a pocket.
Pouk, to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch.
Pouss, pouse, poos, a push.
Pous'sie, poos'ie, a hare or cat.
Pout, a poult; a chick; a young child; a young partridge or moor-fowl; to shoot at young grouse or partridges.
Pow't, did pull.
Pow'ther, powder.
Pow'thered, powdered; corned; slightly salted.
Pow'thery, like powder.
Pow'ting, shooting at the young poults of partridges.
Pow, the poll; the head; *also*, a pool.
Pow'nie, pow'ny, a little horse.
Pow-sow'die, sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food.
Pow'ter-ing, pock'er-ing, pol'ter-ing, groping among the ashes; or pokering incessantly in the fire; rummaging in the dark.
Pow'ther, or *pou'ther*, powder.
Prat'ty, pretty.
Pre-ceese'ly, precisely.
Preen, a pin.
Prent, printing.
Pres'ta-ble, payable.
Prick, spur.
Prick-my-dainty, affected and finical.
Prie, to taste; to prove by tasting.
Pri'd, tasted.
Prief, proof. [to haggle.
Prig, to cheapen; to dispute;
Prigged, entreated earnestly; pleaded hard; haggled for a bargain.
Prig'gin, cheapening.
Prim'sie, demure; precise.
Pro-pale', to publish; to disclose.
Pro'pine, a present; a gift; drink-money.
Pro-pone', to lay down; to propose.
Pro'vos-es, provosts.
Pub'lic, a public-house; an inn.
Pud'dings, guts; sausages.
Pun, pund, pound, pounds.
Puir, poor.
Pup'it (pŏop'it), a pulpit.
Put on, clothed; dressed.
Putted a stane, pitched or threw a stone with the hand raised over the head. *Putting the stone*, is a very old Scottish and northern gymnastic exercise.
Py'at, py'ot, a magpie.
Pyk'et, pik'et, picked; made bare.
Pyle. — *A pyle o' caff*, a single grain, chaff.

Q.

Quaich, quaigh, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears for handles.
Quar'ters, lodgings.
Quak, to quake.
Quat, to quit.
Queau, a young woman. The term, like the English *wench*, is sometimes used jocularly, though oftener disrespectfully.
Quee'ry-mad-am [Fr. cuisemadame], a pear so called.
Queish, quegh. See *Quaich*.
Quern (kyoorn), a handmill.
Quern (kwern), a grain.
Quey, a heifer; a young cow.

R.

Rade, rode.
Raes, roes.
Raff, a person of worthless character. See *Scowff*.
Rag'weed, herb ragwort.
Rai'ble, to rattle nonsense.
Raid, a hostile or plundering incursion.
Raip, a rape; a rope; a rood.
Rair, to roar; a roar; an outcry.
Raired, roared.
Raise, rose; arose.
Raize, to madden; to inflame.
Ram-fee'zl'd, fatigued; over spread.
Ram-pal'lions, rude romps.
Ram-pauge', *ram-pag'*, to rage and storm; to prance about with fury.
Ram'-stam, thoughtless, forward; rash.
Ran'dy, riotous; disorderly.
Rap'loch, properly a coarse, undyed, woolen cloth, but used as an adjective for coarse.
Rap-pa-rees', worthless runagates.
Rap-scal'lions, rascals.
Rase, rose.
Rare'ly, excellently; very well.
Rash, a rush. — *Rash-buss*, a bush of rushes.
Rath, ready; quick; early.
Rat'ten, rat'ton, rot'tin, rot'ton, a rat.
Raw'cle, rash; stout; fearless.
Raught, reached.
Raun'le-tree, ran'dle-tree, ran'tle-tree, the beam from which the crook is suspended, where there is no grate; *also*, a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage, to support one end of the roof-tree.
Rave, tore.
Rav'elled, entangled; confused.
Raw, a row.
Rax, to stretch. [ing.
Rax'ing, reaching; stretch-
Ream, cream; to cream.
Ream'in, brimful; frothing.
Reave, rove.
Reav'ing, open violent thieving.
Reck, to heed.
Red, to interfere and separate, as in the case of two people fighting; to disentangle; to clear; to put in order.
Red, redd, advice; to advise.
Red'der's-lick. See *Red'ding-straik*.
Red'ding, unraveling; putting to rights.
Red'ding-came, a large-toothed comb.
Red'ding-straik, a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference.
Redd up, to put in order.
Rede, counsel; to counsel; to advise; *also*, to separate; to put to rights.
Red'shank, a Highlander with buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; applied also as a nickname to a Highlander, in derision of his bare legs.
Red-wat-shod, walking in blood over the shoe-tops.
Red'-wud, stark mad.
Ree, half drunk; fuddled.
Reek, smoke.
Reek, reik, rink, course; exploit; adventure; frolic.
Reek'ie, smoky.
Reek'in, smoking.
Reek'it, smoked; smoky.
Reev'ing, reiv'ing, reav'ing, robbing.
Reird. See *Rair*.
Reise, ryse, twig.
Reis'es, cut brushwood; shrubs.

Reist, to stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to arrest; to dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney.
Reist'ed, stopped; stuck fast; *also*, roosted; smoke-dried.
Reist'ing, restive; having the habit of stopping, as a
Re-mead', remedy. [horse.
Re-quite', requited.
Rest, to stand restive.
Rest'it, stood restive; stunted; withered.
Re-strick'ed, restricted.
Rick'le, a shook of corn, a stook; a heap of stones, or peats, &c.
Rid'ing-days, days of hostile incursions on horse-back.
Rief, *reef*, plenty; robbery.
Rief, *ran'dies*, sturdy beg-
Riev'ers, robbers. [gars.
Riev'ing. See *Reeving*.
Riff'-raff, the rabble.
Rig, a ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path.
Rig, *rigg*, a wild adventure; a dissipated frolic.
Rig'ging, back; ridge; roof.
Rig'ging-tree, roof-tree.
Rin, to run; to melt.—*Rin'nin*, running.
Rink, the course of the stones; — a term in curling on ice.
Rin'-there-out, to run out of doors; to gad about; a vagabond; vagrant.
Rip, a handful of unthreshed corn.
Ripe, to grope; to search.
Rip'ling-kame, an instrument for dressing flax.
Risk'it, made a noise like the tearing of roots.
Ritt, to make an incision in the ground as a line of direction in digging; to rip; to tear; a slight incision in the ground; a scratch made on a board, &c.
Rive, to rift; to split; to rend; to tear.
Riv'en, rent; torn.
Riz'zer'd, half-salted and half-dried, as fish.
Rock, a distaff.
Rock'in, spinning on the rock, or distaff.
Rok'e-lay, a short cloak.
Rood, stands likewise for the plural *roods*.
Roon, a shred.
Roop'it, hoarse.
Roose, *ruse*, to praise; to commend; to extol.
Rot'ten, a rat.
Rough'ies, withered boughs; a sort of rude torches; *also*, dried heath.
Roun', round; in the circle of neighborhood.
Round, *roun*, a whisper.
Roup, auction. [cold.
Roup'et, hoarse, as with a
Roup'ing, auctioning.
Roup'ing wife, a saleswoman who attends *roups*.
Roup'it, *roup'ed*, sold by auction.
Roust'ed, *roost'ed*, rusted.
Routh, plenty.
Routh'ie, plentiful.
Rout'ing, *rowt'ing*, roaring; bellowing; snoring.
Rov'ing, raving; delirious; in high spirits.
Row, to roll; to wrap; a roll; a list; a roll of bread.
Row'an-tree, mountain ash.
Row'ed, rolled.
Rowt, to roar like a bull.
Row't, rolled; wrapped.
Rowte, to low; to bellow.
Rowth, or *routh*, plenty.
Rowt'in, lowing.
Ro'zet, rosin.
Rub'bit, robbed. [woman.
Ru'das, *rowds*, a haggard old
Rue, or *rew*, to repent.
Rug, to pull; a dog-cheap bargain.
Rug'ging, pulling roughly.
Rul'lion, a shoe made of untanned leather; a coarse-made, masculine woman.
Rund, *rand*, a selvage of broadcloth; list.
Rung, a cudgel; a rough undressed staff.
Runk'led, wrinkled.
Runt, the stem of colewort or cabbage; an old cow.
Ryke, reach.

S.

Sa, *sae*, so.
Sack and fork [Lat. *fossa et furca*], pit and gallows; the power of drowning and hanging.
Sack-doud'ling, bagpiping.
Sack'less, *saik'less*, *sake'less*, innocent.
Saft, soft.
Sain, to bless against evil influence; literally, to sign with the sign of the cross.
Sair, sore; painful; sorely; a sore; very much; to serve; to fit; vagrant.
Sair'ly, or *sair'lie*, sorely.
Sair't, served.
Sal'vage, savage.
San'dy lav'er-ock, a sand-lark; a sanderling.
Sap, a sop; a ninny; a heavy-headed fellow.
Sape'less. See *Sack'less*.
Sark, a shirt.
Sark'it, provided with shirts.
Saugh, the sallow, broad-leaved willow.
Saul, soul; mettle.
Saw'lie, a hired mourner.
Sault'fat, a pickling-tub; a beef-stand.
Sau'mont, a salmon.
Saunt, a saint.
Saur'less, insipid; tasteless.
Saut, salt.
Saut'fit, salt-dish.
Saw, to sow seed.
Saw'in, *saw'ing*, sowing.
Sawn, sown.
Sax, six. [ble.
Scaff'-raff, riff-raff; rab-
Scaith, to damage; to injure; injury; harm.
Scaith'less, unharmed; uninjured. [rate.
Scald, *scauld*, to scold; to
Scar, to scar; a scar.
Scart, *scarth*, a cormorant.
Scart, to scratch; to scrape; a scratch; a meager, puny-looking person; a niggard.
Scat, loss; damage; tribute; tax.
Scaud, to scald.
Scaud'ing, scalding.
Scauff-and-raff, rough plenty, without selection; fun and frolic in plenty; refuse; rabble.
Scauld, to scold; a scold.
Scaur, apt to be scared; to scare; to frighten; a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river; a cliff.
Scaul, a scold. [rascal.
Schelm, *shelm*, a rogue; a
Sclate, to slate; to cover with slates, as a roof.
Sclat'ed, slated.
Scom'fish, to suffocate by bad air. [small cake.
Scone, a kind of bread; a
Scotch col'lops, scotched collops; beefsteaks scotched and broiled in the frying-pan.
Scoup, *skelp*, to move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper.
Scour, to urge forward; to whip; to flog; to beat.
Scow'ther, to scorch.
Scraich, *scraigh*, to scream as a hen, partridge, &c.
Scrank'y, thin; lean; lank.
Scraugh'ing, *scraigh'ing*, screaming hoarsely.
Screed, to tear; a rent; a long strip of cloth hastily torn off; a long tirade upon any subject, hastily brought out; a rash frolic; a poetical effusion in writing; a long list or catalogue.
Screed'ed, torn; rent.
Screigh o' morning, the first dawn. [along.
Screive, to glide swiftly
Scriev'in, gleesomely; swift-
Scrimp, to scant. [ly.
Scrimp'et, did scant; scanty.
Scrimp'ness, scantiness; small allowance.
Scrog'gie, covered with underwood.
Scud, a heavy shower.
Scud'lar, a scullion.
Scufe, the racket or stringed battledoor used in striking the ball at tennis.
Scul-dud'de-ry, grossness; obscenity in act or word.
Scull, a shallow basket for fish or for peat-fuel.
Scun'ner, disgust.
Sealgh, *selch*, a seal or sea-calf. [sea-gull.
Sea'-maw, the sea-mew or
Sean'na-chie, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes.
See'd, did see; saw.
Seer, sure.
Seil'ed, strained through a cloth or sieve.
Seip'ed, oozed.
Seip'ing, oozing.
Seiz'in, seizing.
Sel, *sell*, self. — *A body's sel*, one's self alone. — *The sell o' it*, itself.
Sell't, did sell; sold.
Semple, of low birth; — opposed to *gentle*.
Sen', to send.
Sen't, I, he, or she sent, or did send; send it.
Se'r'ing, *sai'ring*, serving; as much as serves the turn; enough.
Serv'in', servant. [suit.
Set, to fit; to become; to
Sets, *sets off*, goes away.
Set'tlin, settling. — *To get a settlin*, to be frightened into quietness.
Sey, the opening in a gown or shift through which the arm passes; a sort of woolen cloth. —*Back'sey*, a sirloin of beef.
Shab'ble, a cutlass.
Shaird, a shred; a shard.
Shand, worthless; base coin.
Shan'gan, a stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog, &c., into, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.
Shang'ling, shambling.
Shanks, legs. — *Shank your-sell awa'*, take to your legs; be off.
Sharn, thin cow-dung.
Shath'mont, six inches in length.
Shauch'ling, *shaugh'ling*, shambling. — *Shauchling shoon*, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.
Shave, *sheeve*, a slice of bread, cheese, &c.
Sha'ver, a humorous wag; a barber.
Sha'vie, to do an ill turn.
Shaw, to show; a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaws, stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.
Sheal'ing, a temporary summer milk-house; a hut; a shelter.
Shear, to cut; to divide.
Shear'ing, *sheer'ing*, reaping.
Sheel'ing-hill, rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed.
Sheen, bright; shining.
Sheen'est, clearest.
Sheep'-shank. — *To think one's self nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited.
Shel'lum, *skel'lum*, a rogue; a low, worthless fellow.
Shel'tie, a pony.
Sher'ra-moor, Sheriff-moor, the famous battle fought in the Rebellion, A. D 1715.
Sheugh, a ditch; a trench; a sluice.
Shiel, a shed; to shell; to take out of the husk.
Shill, shrill.
Shilp'it, weak; washy and insipid.
Shin'ty, an inferior species of golf; *also*, the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shog, a shock; a push off at one side.
Shog'ging, shaking; jogging.
Shool, a shovel; to shovel.
Shoon, shoes.
Shore, to offer; to threaten.
Shor'd, *shored*, offered; threatened.
Should'na, *sud'na*, should not.
Shot'-win-dow, a small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts; a projecting window.
Show'ther, shoulder. — *To show the cauld shouther*, to appear cold and reserved.
Shreigh, *shriegh*, to shriek.
Shule. See *Shool*.
Shute, to push; to shoot.
Sibb, related to by blood.
Sic, *sic'can*, such.
Sic'like, just so. —*Sic and siclike*, a phrase commonly used to denote strict resemblance.

Sic'car, secure; safe; cautious; precise in speech.
Sick'er, sure; steady.
Side, long; hanging low; — said of garments.
Side'lins, sidelong; slanting.
Sil'ler, silver; money.
Sil'lock, a fish; *Gadus carbonarius.*
Sil'ly, in a weakly state of health, whether of body or mind.
Sim'mer, summer.
Sin, a son.
Sin', since.
Sin'dry, sundry; in a state of disjunction.
Sith, since.
Skaith. See *Scaith.*
Skart, a scratch; to scratch.
Skee'ly, skei'ly, skeel'fu', skillful; cunning; intelligent.
Skeen, a knife; a dirk. — *Skeen dubh*, a black knife, the Highlander's "dernier ressort."
Skel'lies, squints.
Skel'loch, a shrill cry; a squall; wild mustard; wild radish.
Skel'lum, a worthless fellow.
Skelp, to strike; to slap; to walk with a smart tripping step; a smart stroke; a blow; a squall; a heavy fall of rain.
Skel'pin, skelp'ing, walking; moving rapidly; *also*, slapping with the palm of the hand.
Skelp'y-lim'mer, a technical term in female scolding.
Skep, a bee-hive.
Sketch'ers, skitch'ers, skates.
Skiegh, or *skeigh*, proud; nice; high-mettled.
Skink, to pour out; *also*, soup made of the skink or hough of beef. [liquor.
Skink'er, a pourer out of
Skink'lin, a small portion.
Skirl, to shriek; to cry shrilly; a shrill cry. — *A Skirl in the pan*, the noise made by a frying-pan when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat; *also*, the dish prepared in this manner.
Skirl'ing, shrieking; crying.
Skirl't, shrieked.
Skitt, banter; jeer.
Ski'vie, out of the proper direction; deranged.
Sklent, slant; to run aslant; to deviate from truth.
Sklent'ed, ran, or hit, in an oblique direction.
Skouth, vent; free action.
Skreigh, to scream; to screech; a loud, shrill cry. — *Skreigh o' day*, peep of day.
Skrimp, to stint, as to measure or quantity.
Skul-dud'de-ry, fornication. See *Sculduddery.*
Skyte, to slide rapidly off; a worthless fellow.
Slack, an opening between two hills; a hollow where no water runs. [along.
Slade, did slide; slid; slipped
Slae, sloe.
Slais'ter-ing, doing any thing in an awkward and untidy way; — especially applied to dabbling in any thing moist or unctuous.
Slais'ters, dirty slops.
Slake, to smear; a small quantity of that with which any thing is bedaubed. [a fence.
Slap, a gate; a breach in
Slaw, slow.
Sleave'less-gate, sleave'less-errand, an idle errand.
Slee, sly. — *Sle'est*, slyest.
Sleek'it, sleek; sly.
Slid'der-y, slippery.
Slight'ed, dismantled, as a fortress.
Slim, worthless; bad.
Slink, little worth; not to be depended upon as good; *also*, veal of a calf killed immediately after birth; a sneaking fellow; a cheat.
Slo'an, a sloven. [ed.
Slock'ened, slaked; quench-
Slo'gan, a war-cry or gathering word.
Slok'en, to quench; to slake.
Slot'-hounds, sleuth'-hounds, blood-hounds who follow the slot, or scent.
Slue, to slip softly and quietly.
Slump, the noise made by any thing falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place; a marsh; a swamp.
Slype, to fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough.
Slyp'et, fell.
Sma', small.
Smaik, a silly fellow; a puny fellow; a paltry rogue.
Smed'dum, dust; powder; mettle; sense.
Smeeked, smeek'it, smoked.
Smid'dy, a smithy.
Smoor, to smother.
Smoor'd, smothered.
Smout'ie, smutty; obscene; ugly.
Smyt'rie, a numerous collection of small individuals.
Snag, snag'gy, a branch broken off from a tree; a tree having the branches roughly cut off. — *Aik-snag*, a stunted, gnarled stump of an oak.
Snap'per, to stumble
Snaps, gingerbread nuts.
Snash, abuse; billingsgate.
Snatch, a hasty repast.
Snaw, snow; to snow.
Snaw'-broo, melted snow.
Snaw'ie, snowy.
Sneck, the latch of a door. — *Sneck drawer*, a latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; sly fellow.
Sneck'et, secured by a latch; notched.
Sned, to lop; to cut off.
Sneesh'ing, snesh'in, snuff.
Sneesh'ing-mill, a snuff-box.
Snell, bitter; biting; sharp; cold; severe.
Snick, the latchet of a door.
Snick'-draw'ing, trick-contriving.
Snig'ger-ing, tittering sneer-
Snod, neat. [ingly.
Snood, a young woman's fillet for tying round her hair, only worn by maidens.
Snool, one whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery; to submit tamely; to sneak.
Snoove, to go smoothly and constantly; to sneak.
Snot'ter, the proboscis of a turkey-cock. — *To snotter and snivel*, to blubber and snuffle. *To snotter* is also to go loiteringly.
Snowk, to scent or snuff, as a dog, horse, &c.
Snowk'it, scented; snuffed.
Snuf'fy, sulky; angry; vexed.
Some'dele, somewhat.
Some'gate, somehow; somewhere.
Son'sie, having sweet, engaging looks; lucky; jolly; fat.
Soom, to swim. [oath.
Sooth, truth; — a petty
Sor'ners, sojourners; sturdy beggars; obtrusive guests, who pleaded privilege, and were not easily got rid of, at least in the Highlands, where the Acts of Parliament against them were not enforced.
Sorn'ing, spunging, and playing the unwelcome guest.
Sort, to assort; to arrange; to fit; to accommodate and manage.
Sough, the noise of wind; a sigh; a sound dying on the ear; the breathing of a person in deep sleep; the chant, or recitative, peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland, and to certain extra-religious castes every where; *also*, a rumor.
Soup, a spoonful or mouthful of soup, or other liquid, or spoon-meat.
Sou'ple, the striking part of a flail; the swiple; a piece of wood used as a cudgel.
Sow'ple, supple; flexible; active; swift; *also*, subtle.
Sow'ther, solder; to solder; to cement.
Sow'ther, sow'der, solder.
South'ron, a south-country-man; an Englishman.
Sow'ens, flummery; blanc-mange, made of the oatmeal which remains in the bran after bolting, converted into a sub-acid starch.
Sowp, a spoonful; a small quantity of any thing liquid.
Sowth, to try over a tune with a low whistle.
Sou'ter, sow'tor, a shoemaker. [tell.
Spae, to prophesy; to fore-
Spae'-wife, a prophetess.
Spairge, to dash; to soil, as with mire.
Spang, a bound or spring; to spring with elastic force.
Spanged, sprung.
Spar'ry-grass, asparagus.
Spate, a swell in a river; an inundation; a sweeping torrent, after rain or thaw.
Spaul, a limb. [der.
Spauld, spawld, the shoul-
Spa'viet, having the spavin.
Speck and span new, quite new.
Speel, to climb.
Speer, to ask.
Spee'rings, askings; answers to questions asked; information.
Spence, dispensary; parlor.
Spick and span, matter and form.
Spier, to ask; to inquire.
Spier't, inquired.
Splat'ter, to splutter.
Spleuch'an, spleugh'an, a tobacco-pouch.
Splore, a frolic; noise; riot.
Sponk, a sulphur match.
Spor'ran [Gael.], a purse.
Sprack, spruce; sprightly.
Sprach'led, scrambled.
Spraick'le, to scramble; to get on with difficulty.
Sprat'tle, to scramble.
Spreagh, prey; booty; *literally*, cattle.
Spreagh'er-ie, cattle-lifting; prey-driving; *also*, small spoil; paltry booty of small articles. [led.
Spreck'led, spotted; speck-
Spree, spray, a convivial indulgence; a frolic; a lark.
Spring, a merry tune to which people spring and dance; a Scottish reel.
Sprit, a tough rooted plant, something like rushes.
Sprit'tie, full of spirits.
Sprug, a sparrow.
Sprush, spruce.
Spul'zie, spoil.
Spule'-bane, the blade-bone.
Spune, a spoon.
Spunk, a match; a taper; a spark of fire; a small fire; mettle; wit.
Spunk'ie, mettlesome; fiery; a will-o-wisp, or ignis fatuus.
Spurt'le, a stick used in making oatmeal pudding or porridge, a notable Scotch dish.
Spur'-whang, spur leather.
Squad, a crew; a party.
Squat'ter, to flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c.
Squat'tle, to sprawl.
Squeel, a scream; a screech; to scream.
Stach'er, to stagger.
Stack, a rick of corn, hay, &c.
Staff, a stave.
Stag'gie, the diminutive of stag.
Staig, a young horse not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion.
Staik, steak.
Stam'ach, stomach.
Stance, standing-place; station; position.
Stan'chels, stan'chions, iron bars for securing windows.
Stane, staine, stone.
Stang, a sting; to sting; *also*, a long pole; a branch of a tree.
Stank, a pool of standing water.
Stant', to stand. — *Stan't*, did stand; stood.
Stap, stop.
Stark, stout; strong; rigid; stiff. — *Stark staring mad*, evidently quite mad.
Star'tle, to run, as cattle stung by the gad-fly.
Staum'rel, a blockhead; half-witted.
Staw, did steal; stole; to surfeit; to put to a stand.
Stech, to cram the belly.
Stech'in, cramming.
Steek, to shut; a stitch.
Steer, to molest; to stir.
Steer'd, stirred; meddled with.
Stee'ry, bustle; stir; disturbance; tumult; quandary.

Steeve, stiff; strong; durable; firm; compact.
Steeve'ly, stieve'ly, firmly.
Stell, a covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle; a still.
Sten, to rear as a horse.
Stend, to make long steps.
Sten't, reared. [kind.
Stents, tribute; dues of any
Sterns, starns, stars. [est.
Stey, steep.—*Stey'est*, steep-
Stib'ble, stubble.
Stib'bler, a clerical probationer; —applied in ridicule
Stibbling, the reaper in harvest who takes the lead.
Stick an stow, totally; altogether.
Stick'ed, stick'it, stuck; stabbed; bungled and spoiled in the making.—*Stick'et minister*, a clerical student or probationer, become unqualified for the ministerial office from incompetency or immoral conduct.
Stieve'ly, stiffly; firmly.
Stile, a crutch; to halt; to limp.
Stim'part, the eighth part of a Winchester bushel.
Sting and ling, by force; vi et armis.
Stir, sir.
Stirk, a young steer or heifer between one and two years old.
Stock, a plant or root of colewort, cabbage, &c.
Stock'in, stocking.—*Throwing the stockin*, when the bride and bridegroom are put into bed, and the candle is put out, the former throws a stocking at random among the company, and the person whom it strikes is the next that will be married.
Stoit'ing, staggering.
Stook'ed, made up in shocks as corn.
Stoop and roop, stump and rump; altogether.
Stoor, to rise in foam or spray, or in clouds, as dust or smoke; to move swiftly; *also*, sounding hollow; strong and hoarse. [ing.
Stoor'-look-ing, gruff-look-
Stot, a bullock between two and three years old.
Stoup, or *stowp*, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.
Stour, stoor, stern; gruff; large and strong; tall.
Stour, stoure, dust, more particularly dust in motion; skirmish; battle.
Stouth and routh, plenty.
Stouth'rief, robbery.
Stow, stoo, to cut off; to lop; to crop.
Stow'ings, stoo'ings, sprouts of colewort gathered in spring.
Stow'lins, by stealth.
Stown, stolen.
Stoyte, stumble.
Strack, did strike; struck.
Strae, straw.—*Strae'-death*, death upon the bed-straw; natural death. [a stroke.
Straik, did strike; struck;
Straike, a strike; a bushel.
Straik'it, stroked.
Stram-ash', a crash; a tumult. [some.
Strap'pan, tall and hand-
Strath, a valley through which a river runs.
Straucht, straught, straight; to make straight; to stretch.
Straucht'ed, straugh'ted, stretched; made straight.
Stra-va'gin, wandering without an aim.
Streak, streek, streik, to stretch; to lay out a corpse.
Streak, stretched; to stretch.
Stress, hard pressure; hard straining; act of distrain-
Strid'dle, to straddle. [ing.
Stroan, to spout; to urinate.
Strunt, spirituous liquor of any kind; to walk sturdily.—*To tak' the strunt*, to take the pet.
Stud'die, an anvil.
Stump'ie, dim. of stump.
Stuff, corn or pulse of any kind.
Stur'died sheep, a sheep that has the sturdy, or giddiness, from water in the head.
Sturt, to trouble; to molest.
Sturt'in, frighted.
Suck'er, sugar.
Suck'in, mill-dues.
Sud, should.
Sud'den-ty, suddenness; surprise; an unexpected occurrence.
Sugh, the continued rushing noise of wind.
Suld, should.
Sumph, a soft, muddy-headed fellow.
Sune, soon.
Sune or syne, sooner or later. [sort.
Sunk'ets, provision of any
Sunk'ie, a low stool.
Sur'que-dy, presumption; insolence.
Sute, soot.
Suth'ron, southern; —an old name for the English na-
Swaird, sward. [tion.
Swall'd, swelled.
Swank, stately; jolly.
Swan'kie, or *swan'ker*, a supple, active young fellow or girl.
Swank'ing, supple; active.
Swarf, swoon.
Swarf'it, swarv'ed, swooned.
Swart'-back, the great black-and-white gull.
Swarved, swerved.
Swat, did sweat.
Swatch, a sample. [wort.
Swats, drink; good ale;
Swat'ter, squat'ter, to splutter; to flounce; to move rapidly in the water, generally in an undulating way.
Sweal, to run; —said of a candle.
Swear, lazy; reluctant.
Sweat'en, sweating.
Sweep'it, swept.
Sweer, lazy; averse.—*Dead-sweer*, extremely averse.
Swinge, to beat; to whip.
Swire, the neck; the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.
Swirl, a curve; an eddying blast, or pool; a knot in wood; a whirl; circular motion.
Swirl'ie, knaggy; full of knots.
Swith, begone; be off; quickly.
Swith'er, to hesitate in choice; an irresolute wavering in choice; doubt; hesitation.
Swoor, swuir, swore.
Sy'bo, an onion that does not form a bulb at the root.
Syke, sike, a small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire; a small rill without sand or gravel.
Syn, syne, sin, since; then; afterward; late; in that
Synd, to rinse. [case.
Syndings, rinsings; slops.
Syne, since; ago; then; after that; in that case.
Sy'ver, a gutter.—*Causeyed syver*, stone-paved gutter.

T.

Tack, an addition; a slight hold or fastening.
Tack'ets, a kind of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.
Tae, to.
Tae, a toe. — *Three tae'd*, having three prongs.
Tae. — *The tae*, the one. — *Tae half*, the one half.
Taed, taid, ted, a toad.
Tail'lie, a deed of entail.
Tairge, a target.
Tait, a lock of wool, &c.; a small quantity.
Tak, to take; *takin'*, taking.
Tale. — *Wi' their tale*, according to their own story; as they pretend; forsooth.
Tal'ent, aptitude; desire; purpose; inclination.
Tam'mie-no'rie, the auk or puffin.
Tan'gle, the stem of the *Laminaria digitata*, a species of edible sea-weed; *also*, a tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing.
Tangs, taings, tongs.
Tap, the top. — *Tap of tow*, the quantity of tow or hards that is made up in a conical figure, to be put upon the distaff; *metaphorically*, a very irritable person.
Tape, to make a little go a great way; to use sparingly.
Tap'et-less, heedless; foolish.
Tap'pit-hen, a tin pot with a knob on the top resembling a crested hen. It contains a quart, or, according to some authorities, three quarts of ale.
Tarr'd, marked with tar, as sheep.—*A' tarr'd wi' ae stick*, one as bad as the other.
Tar'row, to murmur at one's allowance.
Tar'row't, murmured.
Tar'ry-breeks, a sailor.
Task'er, a laborer who does task-work.
Tasse, or *tas'sie*, a cup.
Tas'sel, a tussel; a struggle.
Tat'ty, matted.
Tauld, or *tald*, told.
Tau'pie, a foolish, thoughtless young woman; a slow, foolish slut.
Taut'ed, or *taut'ie*, matted together; — said of hair or wool.
Taw'ie, allowing itself peaceably to be handled; — said of a horse, cow, &c.
Tawse, a leather strap used for chastisement.
Ted'ding, spreading after the mower.
Tee'd ball (at golf), a ball raised on a knob of earth.
Teind. See *Tiend.*
Ten'der, delicate, as to health; weakly; ailing.
Ten-hours'-bite, a slight feed to the horses while in the yoke, in the forenoon.
Tent, a field pulpit; attention; heed; caution; to take heed.
Tent'ie, heedful; cautious.
Tent'less, heedless.
Teugh, teuch, tough.
Thack, thatch. — *Under thack and rape*, under thatch and rope; — commonly used in allusion to the stacks in the barnyard, after they are thatched-in for the winter; so that *under thack and rape* means snug and comfortable.
Thae, these.
Thairm, small gut; catgut; a fiddle-string.
Thank'it, thanked.
That, so; to such a degree; very.—*No that far off*, not very far off.
Theek, theik, thatch; to thatch. [ing.
Theek'ing, thatch; thatch-
Theek'it, thatched.
The-gith'er, together.
Them-sel', themselves.
Theow and esne, slaves; captives; bondsmen.
There-out', out of doors.
Thick, intimate; familiar.
Thieve'less, cold; forbidding; —said of a person's demeanor.
Thig'gers, mannerly beggars, that ask a benevolence, not an alms.
Thig'ging, going round collecting benevolences; genteel begging.
Thir, these.
Thirl, to thrill.
Thirl'age, thraldom; astriction to a mill.
Thirled, thrilled; vibrated.
Thole, to suffer; to endure.
Tho'led, suffered.
Thoom, a thumb. [what.
Thought, a very little; some-
Thowe, a thaw; to thaw.
Thow'less, slack; lazy; sluggish. [busy.
Thrang, a throng; a crowd;
Thrap'ple, throp'ple, the throat; the windpipe.
Thraw, to sprain; to twist; to writhe; to contradict.—*Heads and thraws*, lying side by side, the feet of the one by the head of the other. [ill-tempered.
Thraw'art, cross-grained;
Thraw'in, thraw'ing, twisting; thwarting.
Thrawn, sprained; twisted; perverse; crabbed; contradicted; contradiction.
Threap, to maintain by dint of assertion.
Threave, 24 sheaves, or two stooks of grain.
Threep, threap, accusation; pertinacious affirmation;

threat. — *An auld threep*, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old.
Threep'it, persisted in aver-
Thresh, a rush. [ring.
Thresh'in, thrashing.
Thre'teen, thirteen.
Thris'tle, a thistle.
Through, to go on with; to make out.
Through'-stane, a flat gravestone.
Throu'ther, pell-mell; confusedly.
Thrum o'er, to tell over in a tiresome manner.
Thud, to make a loud intermittent noise.
Thumb'ie-kins, thumbscrews for torture.
Thump'it, thumped.
Thy-sel', thyself.
Tiends, tithes.
Tig, a twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humor; to twitch; to give a slight stroke to.
Till, to.
Til'lie-wal'lie, fiddle-faddle.
Till't, to it.
Time about, alternately.
Tim'mer, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tink'ler, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — *Tint the gate*, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip'pence, twopence.
Tip'pen-ny, ale at twopence a quart.
Tirl, to make a slight noise; to uncover.
Tir'lie-whirl'ie, a whirling; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines. — *Tirlie - whirlie holes*, intricate holes.
Tirl'in, *tirl'ing*, digging up; uncovering. — *Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch.
Tir'rie-vies, tantrums.
Tith'er, the other.
Tit'tie, *tit'ty*, the infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing sister.
Tit'tle, to whisper.
Tit'tlin, whispering.
Toch'er, a marriage portion.
Toch'er-less, portionless.
Tod, a fox.
Tod'dle, to totter, like the walk of a child.
Tod'dlin, *tod'dling*, tottering; waddling, as children do.
Took of drum, tuck of drum.
Toom, empty.
Toon. See *Town*.
Toop, a ram.
Toot of a horn, the blast of a horn.
Torsk, *tusk*, a short, thick codfish so called.
Tou, thou.
Toun, a hamlet; a farmhouse.
Tousi'ie, testy.
Tout, a pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor; a copious draught; *also*, the blast of a horn or trumpet; to blow a horn, &c.; to pout; to sulk.
Tow'tie, haughty; irascible.
Tou'zled, in disorder; such as the hair uncombed; rumpled. — *Tou'zled out*, ransacked.
Tow, hards; *also*, a rope.
Tow'mond, a twelvemonth.
Town, a town; any inhabited place; a single dwelling-place; a farm-steading.
Towz'ie, rough; shaggy.
Tow'zled, rumpled; in disorder.
Toy, or *Toy'-mutch*, a head-dress of linen or woolen, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
Toyte, to totter like old age.
Trail'ing, lounging; dangling.
Trailled, dragged.
Tramp'led, stamped; trod.
Tramp'er, a scamp; a run-a-gate.
Trance, a passage.
Trans-mog'ri-fy'd, transmigrated; metamorphosed.
Trash, to snub; to maltreat; to jade; to abuse, as a horse.
Trash'ed, jaded; deteriorated through bad usage.
Trash'trie, trash.
Tray'cle, treacle.
Treen, made of tree; wooden.
Trews, trowsers.
Trick'ie, full of tricks.
Trig, spruce; neat.
Trim'ly, excellently.
Trin'dle, *trin'tle*, to trundle or roll. [dling.
Trind'ling, *trin'tling*, trun-
Trock'ing, trucking; bartering; having intercourse.
Trogs, *troggs*, troth.
Trone, *tron*, a weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; — used for heavy wares. — *Trone-stone*, a weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds.
Trot-co'sie, a warm covering for the head, neck, and breast, when traveling in bad weather.
Trow, *trew*, to believe; to think; to guess. [oath.
Trowth, truth; — a petty
Trump, a Jew's-harp.
Tryst, *tryste*, appointment; rendezvous; to make an appointment.
Tryst'ed, appointed; met.
Try't, tried.
Tug, raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were frequently made.
Tuil'zie, *tool'yie*, *tus'yle*, scuffle; to scuffle.
Tul'zie, a quarrel; to quarrel; to fight.
Tum'bler, a kind of cart; a tumbrel.
Tup, *tupe*, a ram.
Tur-bi-na'cious, of, or belonging to, peat, or rather turf. [staircase.
Turn'pike stair, a winding
Twa, *twae*, two.
Twa'-three, a few.
'Twad, it would.
Twal, *twall*, twelve. — *Twal'pen-nies*, one penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. — *Twal-pennie worth*, a small quantity; a penny-worth.
Twin, to part.
Two'pen-ny, beer which cost two-pence a Scottish quart. [kind.
Tyke, a dog of the larger
Tyne, to lose; to forfeit; to be lost; to perish. — *Tint*, lost.
Tynes, antlers of a stag; teeth of a harrow.

U.

U'dal, allodial.
U'dal-ler, one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.
Ug'some, disgusting.
Ul'zie, oil.
Um'quhile, whilom; sometime; late; at times; formerly; former; late; deceased. [broken.
Unbri'zed (un-bre'zed), un-
Un-can'ny, dangerous; imprudent; supposed to possess supernatural powers; severe (applied to a blow or
Unce, an ounce. [fall.)
Un-chan'cy, unlucky; dangerous; ill-fated.
Un'co, uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively; as, *Unco little*, very little.
Un'cos, news. [mies.
Un'freens, unfriends; ene-
Un-hals'ed, unsaluted.
Un-kenn'd', unknown.
Un-sick'er, unsure; unsafe; unsteady.
Un-skaith'd', undamaged; unhurt. [tunate.
Un-son'sy, unlucky; unfor-
Un-tent'y, incautious; care-
Untill', unto. [less.
Un-weet'ing, unwotting; unknowingly.
Up'-bye, a little way farther on; up the way.
Up'cast, a reproach.
Up'go-ing, ascent.
Up-haud', to uphold; to maintain; to support.
Up-haud'en, supported; laid under obligation.
Up-o', upon. [ceited.
Up-set'ting, assuming; con-
Up-sides' with, even with; quit with.
Up'-tak, apprehension; conception; — applied to the understanding.
Ur'chin, a hedge-hog.

V.

Vaes or *vóes* (in Orkney and Shetland), inlets of the sea.
Vaik, to be or become vacant.
Vap'rin, vaporing.
Vas'sail, vessels.
Vas'sail-buird, a cup-board.
Ver'a, very. [&c.
Vir'l, a ring round a column,
Vis'no-my, visage.
Vi'vers (ve'verz), food; eatables.

W.

Wa', wall; *Wa's*, walls.
Waal (wäll), well.
Waal'-head, well-head; spring; foundation.
Wab'ster, a weaver.
Wad, would; to bet; a bet; a wager; a pledge; a hostage.
Wad'na, would not.
Wae, woe; sorrowful.
Wae'some, woful; melancholy.
Wae'sucks! *O waes me!* alas! O the pity.
Waff, shabby; a blast; a hasty motion; act of waving; a sudden bodily ailment.
Waft, the cross thread that goes from the shuttle through the web; the woof.
Waif, strayed; vagabond; solitary; worthless; inferi-
Wai'fu', wailing. [or.
Wair, to lay out; to expend.
Waise, *weise*, *weyse*, to lead; to direct.
Wais'ing, *weis'ing*, leading; directing. [lant.
Wake'rife, *wauk'rife*, vigi-
Wale, choice; to choose.
Wal'd, chose; chosen.
Wal'ie, ample; large; jolly; *also*, an interjection of distress.
Wal'ise, saddle-bags; a portmanteau; a valise.
Wal'lie, a valet.
Wal'low-ing, weltering.
Wal'ly-drai-gle, the youngest bird in a nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature.
Walth, plenty; wealth.
Wame, womb; belly.
Wame'fou, *wame'fu'*, a bellyful.
Wamp'ish, to toss about in a boasting or frantic manner.
Wan, got; won. — *Wan o'er*, got over.
Wan-chan'sie, *wan-chan'cy*, unlucky.
Wan'ion, a misfortune; vengeance; the devil.
Wan'le, *wan'nle*, active; strong; healthy.
Wan-rest'fu', restless.
Wan'-thriv-en, stunted; decayed; in a state of decline.
Wap, a throw; a quick, smart stroke; to throw quickly; to flap.
Wap'in-schaw, an exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district.
Ware, to expend; to lay out.
Wark, work.
Wark'-lume, *wark'-loom*, a tool to work with.
Warl', or *warld*, world.
War'lock, a wizard.
War'ly, worldly; eager to amass wealth. [rant.
War'ran, a warrant; to war-
Warse, worse.
Warst, worst.
Warst'le, *wirst'le*, *wrast'le*, a wrestle; a struggle; to wrestle; to strive.
Warst'l'd, or *wars'l'd*, wres-
Was'na, was not. [tled.
Was'tell cake, wassail cake; an oaten loaf baked in the oven, with carraway seeds, &c., in it.
Was'trie, *wast'rife*, *wast'ry*, waste; imprudent expense.
Wast'rife, prodigal; waste-
Wat, wet. [ful.
Wat, *weet*, to know.
Wa'ter-broo, *wa'ter-brose*, brose made of meal and water simply, without the addition of milk and butter, &c.

Wa'ter-pur'pie, water speedwell; brook-lime.
Wath'er, weather.
Wat'tle, a twig; a wand.
Wau'ble, to swing; to reel.
Wauch, *waff*, *wauff*, *waugh*, nauseous; bad; shabby.
Wauff, a wave; a flap.
Waught, a hearty draught of liquor.
Wauk'it, thickened as fullers do cloth.
Wauk'rife, not apt to sleep.
Waur, worse; *also*, to put to the worse; to get the better of.
Waur't, *waur'ed*, worsted; vanquished.
Wawl, to roll the eyes, and look wildly.
Waws, *wells*, and *swelch'ies*, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs.
Wean, *wee ane*, *wean'ie*, little one; child.
Wear, to last; to endure.
Wear, *weir*, war.
Wear the jacket. This phrase alludes to a custom, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsmen of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that more highly-born society, might become entitled to the field privileges of the Hunt, among which was that of wearing the jacket of the order.
Wea'rie, or *wea'ry*. — *Mony a weary body*, many a different person.
Wea'ri-fu', painful; distressing.
Wea'sand, *wea'son*, the wind-pipe.
Weath'er-gaws, signs of an approaching storm.
Weaving the stocking. See *Throwing the stocking*.
Wee, little. — *Wee things*, little ones. — *Wee bit*, a small matter.
Weel, well. — *Weel'fare*, welfare.
Weel, *weil*, weal; prosperity; advantage.
Weel a weel, well, well!
Weet, rain; wetness.
Weft, *waft*, woof.
Weigh'-bauks, the beam of a balance for weighing.
Weight, *wecht*, a sieve without holes, for winnowing corn.
Weil, *wiel*, a small whirlpool.
Weird, fate; destiny. — *The weird is dree'd*, the ill-fortune is suffered; the destiny is fulfilled.
Weise, *weize*, *wuss*, *wush*, to lead; to guide; to point out; to show the way; to direct; to put in the way.
Welk'ed, *waulk'it*, fulled, as cloth; callous.
Wern, a scar.
Were'na, were not.
We'se, we shall.
Wha, who.
Whaap, *whap*, the curlew.
Whai'zle, to wheeze.
Whalp'it, whelped.
Wham'ple, a stroke; a blow; a slash; to stroke; to slash.
Whang, leather; a leathern string; a piece of cheese, bread, &c.; to give the strappado.
Whap, the curlew.
Whar, *whare*, *whaur*, where. — *Whare-e'er*, wherever.
Whase, whose.
What for no? why not?
What'reck, nevertheless.
Wheen, *whin*, a parcel; a number of persons or things.
Wheep, to fly nimbly; to jerk. — *Penny-wheep*, small beer.
Whid, the motion of a hare, running but not frighted; a lie.
Whid'den, running as a hare or coney.
Whid'ding, scudding; moving nimbly.
Whig'a-more, a great whig; — formerly applied to the Presbyterians.
Whig'ging, jogging rudely; urging forward.
Whig-ma-lee'ries, trinkets; knick-knacks; whims; fancies; crotchets.
Whiles, sometimes.
Whil'lied, wheedled; cheated by wheedling.
Whil'ly, to wheedle; to gull; to cheat with specious pretenses.
Whil'ly-ing, bamboozling; deceiving with specious pretenses.
Whil'ly-whas, idle, cajoling speeches; flummery.
Whilk, which.
Whin. See *Wheen*.
Whinge, to whine; to fawn like a dog.
Whinge'ing, fawning and whining like a dog; crying; complaining; fretting.
Whin'ger, a sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword in broils.
Whins, furze; gorse.
Whirl'i-gig-ums, useless ornaments; trifling appendages.
Whir'ry-ing, flying rapidly.
Whis'sle, a whistle; to whistle.
Whisht, silence. — *To hold one's whisht*, to be silent.
Whisk, to sweep; to lash.
Whisk'it, lashed.
White-hass, *white-hawse*, sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet.
Whit'ter, a hearty draught of liquor.
Whit'tie-what'tie-ing, making foolish conjectures; reasoning to little purpose.
Whit'tle, a knife.
Whit'tret, a weasel; so called from its white throat.
Whom'ling, whelming; overturning.
Whorn, horn.
Whul'ly-wha-ing, cajoling.
Whum'mle, *whum'mel*, to whelm; to turn over or upside down.
Whun'-stane, whin-stone.
Whyles, whiles; sometimes.
Wi', with.
Wick, to strike, as a stone, in an oblique direction; — a term in curling.
Wich'er, willow (the smaller sort).
Wiel, a small whirlpool.
Wife'-carle, a man who busies himself about household affairs or women's work.
Wi'fie, a diminutive or endearing term for wife.
Will'-a-wa, weal away! woe is me!
Will'yard, wild; strange; unaccountable; shy.
Wim'ple, a winding turn; to meander.
Wim'pl't, meandered.
Wim'plin, waving; meandering.
Win, to winnow; to get; to arrive at any particular state or degree. — *To win by*, to get past. — *To win to*, to reach. — *To win aff*, to get away; to escape; to be acquitted.
Win', wind. — *Win's*, winds.
Wind'le-strae, crested dog's-tail grass.
Wind'les, a turning frame, upon which yarn is put to be wound off.
Win'dow-bole, the part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened.
Win'na, *wun'na*, will not.
Win'nock, a window.
Win'some, gainly; lovely; pretty; of engaging appearance, or character and manners.
Win't, wound, as a bobbin of yarn.
Win'tle, a staggering motion; to stagger; to reel; to roll.
Winze, an oath.
Wiss, to wish.
With'er-shins, wrong-ways about; from right to left; contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.
With-out'ten, without.
With'y-wood'y, a rope of twisted wands.
Wit'ters, barbs of a fishing-spear, or of a fish-hook, &c.; the throat.
Wit'ting, *weet'ing*, knowing.
Wiz'en'd, hide-bound; dried; shrunk.
Won'ner, a wonder; — a contemptuous appellation.
Wons, dwells.
Woo', wool.
Wood'ie, a gallows; *also*, a withie, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been hanged.
Woo'er-bab, the garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops.
Word'y, worthy.
Wor'ret-ing, contention; wrangling.
Wor'rie-cow, *wir'rie-cow*, a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil.
Wor'ry-carl, a snarling, ill-natured person.
Wor'set, worsted.
Wow, an exclamation of pleaure or wonder.
Wowf, wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect.
Wrack, to tease; to vex.
Wraith, a spirit; a ghost; an apparition exactly like a living person, whose appearance is said to forebode the person's approaching death.
Wrang, wrong; to wrong.
Wreeth, a drifted heap of snow.
Wud, *wood*, mad.
Wud'die. See *Woodie*.
Wud'-mad, distracted.
Wull, will. — *What 's yer wull*, what is your pleasure.
Wull'-a-wins, woe is me!
Wull'-cat, a wild-cat; a cat-a-mountain.
Wun, to win; to get, in all its senses.
Wun'na, *win'na*, will not.
Wuss, to wish. See *Weise*.
Wum'ble, a wimble.
Wuz'zent, withered; dried.
Wyle, to beguile.
Wyl'ie-coat, a boy's flannel under-dress, next to the shirt; a flannel petticoat.
Wynds (in a town), turnings-off from the streets; lanes.
Wyte, blame; to blame.
Wyt'ed, blamed.

Y.

Yaff, to bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp; to prate; to talk pertly.
Yaff'ing, barking like a dog in a passion; chattering.
Yag'ger, a hunter; a ranger about the country; a peddler.
Yald, *yauld*, supple; active; athletic.
Yam'mer, to complain peevishly.
Yam'mered, made a loud outcry.
Yank'ing, a way of talking English; active; pushing.
Yaud, a jade; a mare.
Yaud. — *Far yaud*, a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.
Yauld, alert; athletic.
Yaup, the cry of a bird or of a child.
Ye, frequently used for *thou*.
Year, used both for singular and plural.
Year'lings, born in the same year; coevals.
Yearn, to coagulate, as milk.
Yearned, curdled.
Yearn'ing, rennet.
Yell, barren; giving no milk.
Yel'loch, a shrill cry; a yell; to scream; to shriek.
Yel'loched, raised a shrill cry.
Yel'low-yel'dring, *yel'low yold'ring*, *yel'low yor'ling*, the yellow-hammer.
Yer, your.
Yerk, to lash; to jerk.
Yerk'it, jerked; lashed.
Yerl, an earl.
Yes-treen', yester even; last night.
Yett, a gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farm-yard or field.
Yill, ale.
Yin, one.
Yince, once.
Yird, earth.
Yok'in, *yok'ing*, the ploughing that is done at one putting-to of the horses.
Yonk'er, a young fellow.
Yont, beyond.
Yook, *yeuk*, itch.
Yeuk'ing, *yowk'ing*, itching.
Your-sel', yourself.
Yowe, a ewe.
Yow'ie, diminutive of *Yowe*.
Yule, Christmas.

THE suggestive notation in the following verses from Burns, may serve to illustrate the application of the introductory remarks occurring at p. 839.

TO A MOUSE,

ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE PLOUGH, NOVEMBER, 1785.

"Wee, sleekit, cow'rin',[1] tim'rous[2] beastie,
O, what[3] a panic's[4] in thy breastie[5]!
Thou[6] need na[7] start awa'[8] sae[9] hasty,
Wi'[10] bickering[11] brattle[12]!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring[13] pattle[14]!

1. *coo'rin.* 2. *teemrus.* 3. *whät.* 4. *pänic.* 5. *breestie.* 6. *thoo,* 7. *nä.* 8. *awaw.* 9. *sä.* 10. *we.* 11. *bickerin'.* [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.] 12. *brättle.* 13. *murd'rin'.* [See introductory remark 14.] 14. *pättle.*

"I 'm truly sorry[1] man's[2] dominion[3]
Has broken nature's[4] social union,
An' justifies[5] that[6] ill[7] opinion[8]
Which maks[9] thee startle[10]
At me, thy poor[11] earth-born[12] companion,[13]
An' fellow[14]-mortal[15]!

1. *sŏrry.* 2. *män's.* 3. *domeenion.* 4. *natur's.* 5. *justifīs.* [*u*, as in the French word *juste*.] 6. *thät.* 7. *ill.* [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.] 8. *opeenion.* 9. *mäks.* 10. *startle.* [See introductory remark 14.] 11. *poor* [as the French word *pure*]. 12. *airth-borne.* [See as above for sound of *r*.] 13. *cumpenyun.* 14. *fellă.* 15. *mŏrtl.*

"I doubt[1] na, whyles, but thou[2] may thieve;
What[3] then? poor[4] beastie, thou maun[5] live[6]!
A daimen-icker[7] in a thrave
'S a sma'[8] request[9]:
I'll get a blessin' wi'[10] the lave,
And never[11] miss 't[12]!

1. *doot.* 2. *thoo.* 3. *whät.* 4. [see above.] 5. *män.* 6. *leeve.* 7. *icker.* [See introductory remark 5.] 8. *smaw.* 9. *requeest.* 10. *we.* 11. *nĕver.* 12. *miss't.* [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.]

"Thy wee bit housie,[1] too,[2] in ruin!
Its silly wa's[3] the win's[4] are strewin!
An' naething,[5] now,[6] to big a new ane,[7]
O' foggage[8] green!
An' bleak December's winds[9] ensuin',[10]
Baith snell an' keen!

1. *hoossie.* 2. *too* [*oo* sounding as *eu* in the French word *peur*]. 3. *wawz.* 4. *wĭnz.* 5. *năthing.* 6. *noo.* 7. *yin.* 8. *fōgage.* 9. *wĭnz.* 10. *enshooin.*

"Thou[1] saw the fields laid bare an' waste,
An' weary winter[2] comin' fast,[3]
An' cozie here, beneath[4] the blast,[5]
Thou thought[6] to dwell,
'Till, crash[7]! the cruel coulter[8] past[9]
Out[10] through thy cell.

1. *thoo.* 2. *wŭnter.* 3. *fäst.* 4. *benaith* [*th* sounded as in *thin*]. 5. *bläst.* 6. *thought* [*ou* sounding as *o* in *old*; *gh* as a harsh guttural *h*]. 7. *crăsh.* 8. *cooter.* 9. *päst.* 10. *oot.*

"That wee bit heap o' leaves an' stibble
Has cost[1] thee mony[2] a weary nibble!
Now,[3] thou 's[4] turn'd out,[5] for a'[6] thy trouble,
But house[7] or hald,[8]
To thole the winter's[9] sleety dribble,
An' cranreuch[10] cauld!

1. *coast.* 2. *mun'ny.* 3. *noo.* 4. *thoo'z.* 5. *oot.* 6. *aw.* 7. *hoos.* 8. *hawd.* 9. *wŭnter's.* 10. *cranrŭh* [*h* harsh and guttural].

"But, Mousie,[1] thou[2] art no thy lane,
In proving foresight[3] may be vain:
The best laid schemes[4] o' mice an' men,
Gang[5] aft[6] agley,[7]
An' lea' us nought[8] but grief an' pain
For promis'd[9] joy.[10]"

1. *moossie.* 2. *thoo.* 3. *foresight* [*i* sounding as in *it*, and *gh* as a harsh, guttural *h*]. 4. *skămz.* 5. *găng.* 6. *äft.* 7. *ăglĭ.* 8. *nōht* [harsh, guttural *h*]. 9. *prōmist.* 10. *jŏy.*

"Still thou art blest, compared wi' me!
The present[1] only toucheth thee;
But, och[2]! I backward[3] cast[4] my e'e
On prospects[5] drear[6]!
An' forward,[7] tho' I canna[8] see,
I guess an' fear.[9]

1. *prāzent.* 2. *ōch* [*ch* as a harsh guttural *h*]. 3. *bäckward.* 4. *cäst.* 5. *prōspecs.* 6. *drear* [*r* sounding hard and rough, as in French words]. 7. *foreward* [*o* as in *fore*, and *r* as above]. 8. *cănna.* 9. *fear* [*r* as above].

A VOCABULARY

OF

PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES.

DIRECTIONS FOR FINDING RHYMES.

1. In looking for a word in the following vocabulary, consider the five vowels, *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*, and begin at the vowel that precedes the last consonant of the word; for example, to find *persuade*, and the words that rhyme to it, *D* is the last consonant, *A* the vowel that precedes it; look for *ADE*, and you will find *made*, *fade*, *invade*, and all the other words of that rhyme.

2. In like manner, if a word end in two or more consonants, begin at the vowel that immediately precedes the first of them; for example, *land*; *N* is first of the final consonants, *A* the vowel that precedes it; see *AND*, and you will find *band*, *stand*, *command*, &c.

3. But if a diphthong, that is to say, two or more vowels together, precedes the last consonant or consonants of a word, begin at the first of these two vowels; thus, to find the rhymes to *disdain*, look not for *IN* but for *AIN*, and you will find *brain*, *chain*, *gain*, &c.

4. To find a word that ends in a diphthong preceded by a consonant, begin only at the first vowel of the diphthong; for example, to find the rhymes to *subdue*, look for *UE*, and you will find *clue*, *due*, *ensue*, &c.

5. All the words that end in a single vowel, preceded by a consonant, are found by looking for that vowel only, except always the words that end in mute *E*, which are constantly found by the same method that has been already prescribed for finding the rhymes to *persuade*, whose final *E* is silent, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the *A* in the last syllable.

AB.

Bab, cab, dab, gab, nab, blab, crab, drab, scab, slab, stab. *Perfect rhyme*, abb. *Allowable rhymes*, babe, astrolabe, squab, swab, &c. See *Direction* 1.

ACE.

Ace, dace, pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, grace, place, space, trace, apace, deface, efface, disgrace, displace, misplace, replace, embrace, grimace, interlace, retrace, populace, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, base, case, chase, abase, debase, plaice, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, grass, glass, &c., peace, cease, &c., dress, less, &c.

ACH.

Attach, detach, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, batch, match, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, fetch, wretch, &c. See ATCH. See *Direction* 2.

ACK.

Back, cack, hack, jack, lack, pack, quack, tack, sack, rack, black, clack, crack, knack, slack, snack, stack, track, wrack, alack, attack. *Perfect rhymes*, lac, sac, almanac, zodiac, demoniac, symposiac. *Allowable rhymes*, bake, take, &c., neck, speck, &c.

ACT.

Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, detract, distract, retract, exact, protract, refract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, cataract, counteract, cataphract. *Perfect rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ack, *as*, backed, hacked, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ake, *as*, baked, caked, &c. See *Direction* 2.

AD.

Add, bad, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, brad, clad, glad, plad, shad, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cade, fade, &c., glede, bead, read, &c. See *Direction* 1.

ADE.

Cade, fade, made, jade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spade, trade, abrade, arcade, cascade, cockade, degrade, charade, crusade, evade, dissuade, grenade, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, pomade, blockade, brigade, brocade, balustrade, barricade, colonade, enfilade, escalade, gasconade, esplanade, cavalcade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, rodomontade, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, palisade, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aid, maid, braid, afraid, upbraid, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ay, ey, *and* eigh, *as*, played, obeyed, weighed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, add, bad, &c., bed, dead, &c., bead, mead, &c., heed, need, &c.

AFE.

Safe, chafe, vouchsafe, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, leaf, sheaf, &c., deaf, &c., laugh, staff, &c.

AFF.

Gaff, chaff, draff, quaff, staff, engraff, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, laugh. *Allowable rhymes*, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph, safe, chafe, &c.

AFT.

Aft, daft, haft, raft, waft, craft, shaft, abaft, graft, draft, ingraft, handicraft. *Perfect rhymes*, draught, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* aff *and* augh, *as*, quaffed, laughed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* afe, *as*, chafed, vouchsafed, &c.

AG.

Bag, cag, fag, gag, hag, lag, nag, quag, rag, tag, wag, brag, crag, drag, flag, knag, shag, slag, sag, swag, snag, stag, scrag.

AGE.

Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, swage, assuage, engage, disengage, enrage, presage, appanage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, pasturage, patronage, pilgrimage, villanage, equipage. *Allowable rhymes*, edge, wedge, &c, liege, siege, oblige, &c.

AID, see ADE.

AIGHT, see ATE.

AIGN, see ANE.

AIL.

Ail, bail, brail, fail, hail, jail, mail, nail, pail, quail, rail, sail, tail, wail, flail, frail, grail, snail, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewail, entail, prevail, retail, countervail, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, ale, bale, dale, gale, hale, male, pale, sale, tale, vale, wale, scale, stale, swale, whale, impale, exhale, inhale, regale, veil, farthingale, nightingale, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, peal, steal, &c., bell, cell, &c. See Direction 3.

AIM, see AME.

AIN.

Cain, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, vain, wain, drain, plain, slain, Spain, stain, swain, train, twain, sprain, strain, abstain, amain, attain, complain, contain, constrain, detain, disdain, distrain, do-

main, enchain, ascertain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, pertain, obtain, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain, appertain. *Perfect rhymes*, bane, cane, dane, crane, fane, jane, lane, mane, plane, sane, thane, ta'en, vane, wane, chicane, germane, humane, inane, insane, profane, hurricane, &c., deign, arraign, campaign, champagne, &c., feign, reign, &c., vein, rein, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lean, mean, &c., queen, seen, &c., ban, can, &c., den, pen, &c.

AINT.

Faint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint, acquaint, attaint, complaint, constraint, distraint, restraint, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, feint. *Allowable rhymes*, cant, pant, &c., lent, rent, &c.

AIR, see ARE.

AISE, see AZE.

AIT, see ATE.

AITH, see ATH.

AIZE, see AZE.

AKE.

Bake, cake, hake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, take, wake, brake, drake, flake, shake, slake, snake, stake, strake, spake, wake, betake, forsake, mistake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespake. *Perfect rhymes*, ache, break, steak, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, back, rack, &c., beck, deck, &c., speak, weak, &c.

AL.

Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, cannibal, capital, cardinal, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, musical, natural, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, prophetical, rational, satirical, reciprocal, rhetorical, several, temporal, tragical, tyrannical, carnival, schismatical, whimsical, arsenal. *Allowable rhymes*, all, ball, &c., ail, mail, &c., ale, pale, &c.

ALD.

Bald, scald, emerald, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* all, aul, *and* awl, *as*, called, mauled, crawled, &c.

ALE, see AIL.

ALF.

Calf, half, behalf. *Allowable rhymes*, staff, laugh, &c.

ALK.

Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calk. *Perfect rhyme*, hawk. *Allowable rhymes*, sock, clock, &c.

ALL.

All, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, small, pall, thrall, tall, stall, squall, wall. *Perfect rhymes*, awl, bawl, brawl, crawl, scrawl, sprawl. *Allowable rhymes*, cabal, equivocal, &c. See AL and AWL.

ALM.

Calm, balm, becalm, psalm, palm, embalm.

ALT.

Halt, malt, exalt, salt, smalt. *Perfect rhymes*, vault, assault, default, *and* fault, *the last of which is by Pope rhymed with* thought, bought, &c.

ALVE.

Calve, halve, salve.

AM.

Am, clam, dam, ham, jam, pam, ram, sam, cram, dram, flam, sham, slam, swam, anagram, diagram, epigram, telegram, monogram, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, damn, lamb. *Allowable rhymes*, dame, lame, &c.

AME.

Blame, came, dame, same, flame, fame, frame, game, lame, name, tame, shame, inflame, became, defame, misname, surname, misbecame, overcame, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aim, claim, maim, acclaim, declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim. *Allowable rhymes*, dam, ham, &c., hem, them, &c., theme, scheme, &c., dream, gleam, &c.

AMP.

Camp, champ, cramp, damp, ramp, stamp, vamp, lamp, clamp, decamp, encamp, &c.

AN.

Ban, can, dan, fan, man, nan, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, clan, plan, scan, span, than, unman, fore-ran, began, divan, japan, rattan, sedan, trepan, alcoran, courtesan, partisan, ptarmigan, artisan, pelican, caravan, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, cane, plain, mane, &c., bean, lean, wan, swan, &c., gone, upon, &c.

ANCE.

Chance, dance, glance, lance, trance, prance, entrance, advance, enchance, mischance. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, expanse, romance, finance, complaisance, circumstance, countenance, deliverance, consonance, dissonance, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, maintenance, temperance, intemperance, exorbitance, ordinance, concordance, sufferance, sustenance, utterance, arrogance, vigilance.

ANCH.

Branch, stanch, lanch, blanch, ranch, hanch. *Perfect rhymes*, launch, paunch.

AND.

And, band, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, grand, gland, stand, strand, disband, expand, withstand, understand, reprimand, saraband, contraband, deodand, &c. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, command, demand, remand, countermand. *Allowable rhymes*, wand, fond, bond, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ain *and* ean, *as*, remained, leaned, &c.

ANE, see AIN.

ANG.

Bang, fang, gang, hang, pang, tang, twang, sang, slang, sprang, rang, clang. *Perfect rhyme*, harangue. *Allowable rhymes*, song, long, &c.

ANGE.

Change, grange, range, strange, estrange, arrange, exchange, interchange. *Allowable rhymes*, flange, mange, revenge, avenge, &c.

ANK.

Rank, blank, crank, shank, shrank, clank, dank, drank, sank, slank, flank, frank, spank, stank, tank, lank, plank, prank, rank, thank, disrank, mountebank.

ANSE, see ANCE.

ANT.

Ant, cant, plant, rant, scant, complaisant, decant, descant, displant, implant, recant, transplant, absonant, adamant, arrogant, combatant, consonant, cormorant, protestant, significant, visitant, covenant, dissonant, disputant, elegant, elephant, exorbitant, conversant, extravagant, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, militant, petulant, resonant, predominant, supplicant, sycophant, vigilant, petulant, &c. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, chant, grant, pant, slant, aslant, gallant, supplant, enchant. *Allowable rhymes*, faint, paint, &c. See AINT and ENT.

AP.

Cap, gap, hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, tap, chap, clap, trap, flap, knap, slap, snap, wrap, scrap, strap, enwrap, entrap, mishap, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cape, tape, &c., cheap, heap, *and* swap.

APE.

Ape, cape, chape, drape, grape, nape, rape, scrape, shape, escape, mape, crape, tape. *Allowable rhymes*, heap, keep, &c.

APH, see AFF.

APSE.

Lapse, elapse, relapse, collapse. *Perfect rhymes*, perhaps, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of the present tense in* ap, *as*, caps, maps, &c., he saps, he laps, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ape *and* eap, *as*, apes, he apes, heaps, he heaps, &c.

APT.

Apt, rapt, adapt. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in* ap, *as*, tapped, slapped, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in* ape, *as*, aped, escaped, &c.

AR.

Bar, car, far, jar, mar, par, tar, czar, scar, spar, star, char, afar, debar, unbar, guitar, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular, secular, singular, titular, vinegar, scimetar, calendar. *Perfect rhymes*, catarrh, bazaar, *and the plural verb* are. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, prepare, &c., pair, repair, wear, tear, war, &c., *and words ending in* er *or* or, *having the accent on the last syllable, or last but two.*

ARB.

Barb, garb.

ARCE.

Farce. *Perfect rhyme*, parse. *Allowable rhyme*, scarce.

ARCH.

Arch, larch, march, parch, starch, countermarch, &c.

ARD.

Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, pard, shard, yard, bombard, discard, placard, regard, interlard, retard, disregard, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, guard, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ar, *as*, barred, scarred, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cord, reward, &c.

ARD (sounded *ord*).

Ward, sward, award, reward, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, hard, card (*see the last article*), hoard, lord, bird, gird, third, curd, *and the preterits and participles of the verbs in* ar, or, *and* ur, *as*, barred, abhorred, incurred, &c.

ARE.

Bare, care, dare, fare, hare, mare, pare, tare, rare, ware, blare, flare, glare, scare, share, snare, spare, square, stare, sware, prepare, aware, beware, compare, declare, ensnare. *Perfect rhymes*, air, fair, hair, lair, pair, chair, stair, affair, debonair, despair, impair, repair, &c., bear, pear, swear, tear, wear, forbear, forswear, &c., there, were, where, ere, e'er, ne'er, elsewhere, whate'er, howe'er, howsoe'er, whene'er, where'er, &c., heir, coheir, their. *Allowable rhymes*, bar, car, &c., err, prefer, *and* here, hear, &c., regular, singular, war, &c.

ARES.

Unawares. *Rhymes*, theirs, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* are, air, eir, ear, *as*, care, he cares, pair, he pairs, heirs, bear, he bears, &c. *The allowable rhymes are the plurals of nouns and the third persons singular of verbs which are allowed to rhyme with the termination* ars, *as*, bars, cars, errs, prefers, &c.

ARF.

Scarf. *Allowable rhymes*, dwarf, wharf.

ARGE.

Barge, charge, large, marge, targe, discharge, o'ercharge, surcharge, enlarge. *Allowable rhymes*, verge, converge, diverge, merge, emerge, serge, gorge, forge, urge, scourge, &c.

ARK.

Ark, bark, cark, clark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, shark, spark, stark, debark, embark, remark, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cork, fork, &c.

ARL.

Snarl, marl, parl. *Allowable rhymes*, curl, furl, &c.

ARM.

Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm, alarm, disarm. *Allowable rhymes*, warm, swarm, storm, &c.

ARN.

Barn, darn, tarn, yarn. *Allowable rhymes*, warn, forewarn, &c., horn, morn, &c.

ARN (sounded *orn*).

Warn, forwarn. *Perfect rhymes*, horn, morn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, barn, yarn, &c.

ARP.

Carp, harp, sharp, counterscarp. *Allowable rhyme*, warp.

ARSH.

Harsh, marsh.

ART.

Art, cart, chart, dart, hart, mart, part, smart, tart, start, apart, depart, impart, dispart, counterpart. *Perfect rhyme*, heart. *Allowable rhymes*, wart, thwart, &c., hurt, &c., dirt, flirt, &c., pert, &c.

ART (sounded *ort*).

Wart, thwart, quart, swart. *Perfect rhymes*, short, retort, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, art, sport, court, &c.

ARTH, see EARTH.

ARVE.

Carve, starve. *Allowable rhymes*, nerve, deserve, &c.

AS.

Was. *Allowable rhymes*, has, as.

ASE, see ACE.

ASS.

Ass, brass, class, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass, amass, repass, surpass, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, alas. *Allowable rhymes*, morass, sassafrass, base, face, deface, &c., loss, toss, &c.

ASH.

Ash, cash, dash, clash, crash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, mash, plash, rash, sash, thrash, slash, trash, abash, calash, calabash, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, wash, quash, &c., leash, &c.

ASH (sounded *osh.*)

Wash, quash, squash, swash. *Allowable rhymes*, cash, dash, &c.

ASK.

Ask, task, bask, cask, flask, mask.

ASP.

Clasp, gasp, grasp, rasp, hasp. *Allowable rhymes*, asp, wasp.

AST.

Cast, last, blast, mast, past, vast, fast, aghast, avast, forecast, overcast, outcast, repast, contrast. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ass, *as*, classed, amassed, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ace, *as*, placed, &c. *Nouns and verbs in* aste, *as*, taste, waste, &c.

ASTE.

Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waste, distaste. *Perfect rhymes*, waist, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ace, *as*, faced, placed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cast, fast, &c., best, nest, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ess, *as*, messed, dressed, &c.

AT.

At, bat, cat, hat, fat, mat, pat, rat, sat, tat, vat, brat, chat, flat, plat, sprat, that, gnat, cravat. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, hate, &c.

ATCH.

Catch, match, hatch, latch, patch, scratch, smatch, snatch, thatch, dispatch.

ATE.

Bate, date, fate, gate, grate, hate, late, mate, pate, plate, prate, rate, sate, state, skate, slate, abate, belate, collate, create, debate, elate, dilate, estate, ingrate, innate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, abdicate, abominate, abrogate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, affectionate, advocate, adulterate, aggravate, agitate, alienate, animate, annihilate, antedate, anticipate, antiquate, arbitrate, arrogate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, coagulate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compassionate, confederate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, contaminate, corroborate, cultivate, candidate, co-operate, celebrate, considerate, consulate, capacitate, debilitate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, denominate, depopulate, dislocate, deprecate, discriminate, derogate, dissipate, delicate, disconsolate, desperate, educate, effeminate, elevate, emulate, estimate, elaborate, equivocate, eradicate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, expostulate, exterminate, extricate, facilitate, fortunate, generate, gratulate, hesitate, illiterate, illuminate, irritate, imitate, immoderate, impetrate, importunate, imprecate, inanimate, innovate, instigate, intemperate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inveterate, inviolate, legitimate, magistrate, mediate, mitigate, moderate, necessitate, nominate, obstinate, opiate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, procrastinate, profligate, prognosticate, propagate, recriminate, regenerate, regulate, reiterate, reprobate, reverberate, ruminate, separate, sophisticate, stipulate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, vindicate, violate, unfortunate. *Perfect rhymes*, bait, plait, strait, wait, await, great. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, eight, weight, straight. *Allowable rhymes*, beat, heat, &c., bat, cat, &c., bet, wet, &c.

ATH.

Bath, lath, path. *Allowable rhymes*, hath, faith, &c.

ATHE.

Bathe, swathe, lathe.

AUB, see OB.

AUCE, see AUSE.

AUCH, see OACH.

AUD.

Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud. *Perfect rhymes*, broad, abroad, bawd, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* aw, *as*, gnawed, sawed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, odd, nod, &c., ode, bode, &c.; *also the word* load.

AUGH, see AFF.

AUGHT, see OUGHT.

AULT, see ALT.

AUNCE, see ONSE.

AUNCH.

Launch, paunch, haunch, staunch.

AUNT.

Aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, taunt, vaunt, avaunt. *Perfect rhymes*, slant, aslant. *Allowable rhymes*, want, &c., pant, cant, &c.

AUSE.

Cause, pause, clause, applause, because. *Perfect rhymes*, gauze, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* aw, *as*, laws, he draws, &c. *Allowable rhyme*, was.

AUST, see OST.

AVE.

Cave, brave, gave, grave, crave, lave, nave, knave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, wave, behave, deprave, engrave, outbrave, forgave, misgave, architrave. *Allowable rhyme*, *the auxiliary verb* have.

AW.

Caw, craw, daw, law, chaw, claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, haw, jaw, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw, taw, thaw, yaw, macaw, bashaw, withdraw, papaw, foresaw.

AWD, see AUD.

AWK, see ALK.

AWL.

Awl, bawl, brawl, drawl, crawl, pawl, scrawl, spawl, sprawl, squall, yawl. *Perfect rhymes*, ball, call, fall, gall, small, hall, pall, tall, wall, stall, install, forestall, thrall, inthrall, waul. See ALL.

AWN.

Dawn, brawn, fawn, pawn, prawn, spawn, drawn, yawn, lawn, withdrawn.

AX.

Ax, lax, tax, wax, relax, flax, parallax. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ack, *as*, backs, sacks, &c., he lacks, he packs, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ake, *as*, cakes, lakes, &c., he makes, he takes, &c.

AY.

Bay, bray, clay, day, dray, fay, tray, flay, fray, gray, gay, hay, jay, lay, may, nay, pay, play, ray, say, way, pray, splay, spray, slay, spay, stay, stray, sway, affray, allay, array, astray, away, belay, betray, bewray, decay, defray, delay, disarray, display, dismay, essay, forelay, assay, away, gainsay, inlay, mislay, portray, relay, repay, roundelay, virelay, waylay. *Perfect rhymes*, neigh, weigh, inveigh, &c., prey, they, convey, obey, purvey, survey, disobey. *Allowable rhymes*, tea, sea, fee, see, glee, &c.

AZE.

Craze, daze, blaze, braze, gaze, glaze, haze, maze, raze, amaze, graze. *Perfect rhymes*, raise, praise, dispraise, &c., phrase, paraphrase, &c., *and the nouns plural and third persons singular of the present tense of verbs in* ay, eigh, *and* ey, *as*, days, he inveighs, he obeys, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ease, tease, seize, &c., *and* keys, *the plural of* key; *also the auxiliaries* has *and* was.

E and EA, see EE.

EACE, see EASE.

EACH.

Beach, breach, bleach, each, peach, pleach, reach, preach, teach, impeach. *Perfect rhymes*, beech, leech, speech, beseech. *Allowable rhymes*, fetch, wretch, &c.

EAD, see EDE and EED.

EAF, see IEF.

EAGUE.

League, teague *Perfect rhymes*, intrigue, fatigue, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, Hague, vague, &c., leg, beg, &c., bag, rag, &c.

EAK.

Beak, speak, bleak, creak, freak, leak, peak, sneak, squeak, streak, weak, tweak, wreak, bespeak. *Perfect rhymes*, cheek, Greek, leek, creek, meek, reek, seek, sleek, pique, week, shriek. *Allowable rhymes*, beck, speck, &c., lake, take, thick, lick, &c.

EAL.

Deal, heal, reveal, meal, peal, seal, squeal, steal, teal, veal, weal, wheal, zeal, repeal, conceal, congeal, anneal, appeal, reveal. *Perfect rhymes*, eel, heel, feel, keel, kneel, peel, reel, teel, wheel, genteel. *Allowable rhymes*, bell, tell, &c., bale, tale, &c., bill, fill, &c., ail, fail, &c.

EALM, see ELM.

EALTH.

Health, wealth, stealth, commonwealth.

EAM.

Bream, cream, fleam, gleam, seam, scream, steam, stream, team, beam, dream. *Perfect rhymes*, scheme, theme, blaspheme, extreme, supreme, deem, teem, beseem, misdeem, esteem, disesteem, redeem, seem, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, dame, lame, &c., limb, him, &c., them, hem, &c., lamb, dam, &c. See AME.

EAN.

Bean, clean, dean, glean, lean, mean, quean, wean, yean, demean, unclean. *Perfect rhymes*, convene, demesne, intervene, mien, machine, e'en, been, keen, screen, seen, green, sheen, spleen, between, careen, foreseen, serene, obscene, terrene, &c., queen, spleen, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, mane, &c., ban, man, &c., bin, thin, begin, &c.

EANS, see ENSE.

EANT, see ENT.

EAP, see EEP and EP.

EAR, see EER.

EARD.

Heard. *Perfect rhymes*, herd, sherd, &c., *the preterits and participles of verbs in* er, *as*, erred, preferred, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, beard, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ere, ear, *and* ar, *as*, revered, feared, barred.

EARCH.

Search, research. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, perch, church, smirch, lurch, parch, march, &c.

EARL.

Earl, pearl. *Perfect rhyme*, girl, whirl, twirl, swirl. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, churl, furl, curl, hurl, purl. *Allowable rhymes*, snarl, marl, &c.

EARN, see ERN.

EARSE, see ERSE.

EART, see ART.

EARTH.

Earth, dearth. *Perfect rhymes*, birth, mirth, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, hearth, &c.

EASE (sounded *eace*).

Cease, lease, release, grease, decease, decrease, increase, release, surcease. *Perfect rhymes*, peace, piece, niece, fleece, geese, frontispiece, apiece, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, iess, mess, &c., lace, mace, &c., miss, hiss, &c., nice, vice, &c.

EASH, see ESH.

EAST.

East, feast, least, beast, yeast. *Perfect rhymes*, priest, and *preterits and participles of verbs in* ease, *as*, ceased, increased, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, haste, taste, &c., best, chest, &c., fist, list, &c , *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* esse *and* iss, *as*, dressed, hissed, &c.

EAT.

Bleat, eat, feat, heat, meat, neat, peat, seat, teat, treat, wheat, beat, cheat, defeat, estreat, escheat, repeat, entreat, retreat. *Perfect rhymes*, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete, feet, fleet, gleet, greet, meet, sheet, sleet, street, sweet, discreet. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, grate, hate, &c., get, met, &c., bit, hit, &c. See ATE.

EATH.

Breath, death, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, heath, sheath, teeth.

EATHE.

Breathe, sheathe, wreathe. *Perfect rhymes*, bequeath, beneath, underneath, seethe, &c.

EAVE.

Cleave, heave, interweave, leave, interleave, reave, weave, bereave, inweave. *Perfect rhymes*, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive, eve, grieve, thieve, aggrieve, achieve, believe,

disbelieve, relieve, reprieve, retrieve. *Allowable rhymes*, give, live, &c., lave, cave, &c., *and* have.

EB.

Ebb, web, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, babe, astrolabe, &c., glebe, &c.

ECK.

Beck, fleck, neck, check, deck, peck, reck, speck, wreck. *Allowable rhymes*, break, take, &c., beak, sneak, &c.

ECT.

Sect, abject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, connect, defect, deflect, deject, detect, direct, disrespect, disaffect, dissect, effect, elect, eject, erect, expect, indirect, infect, inject, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, recollect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect, architect, circumspect, dialect, intellect, intersect. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* eck, *as*, decked, checked, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ake *and* eak, *as*, baked, leaked.

ED.

Bed, bled, fed, fled, bred, led, red, shed, shred, sped, wed, zed, abed, inbred, misled. *Perfect rhymes*, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, stead, thread, tread, behead, o'erspread. *Allowable rhymes*, bead, mead, &c., blade, ade, &c., maid, paid, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ay, ey, *and* eigh, *as*, bayed, obeyed, inveighed, &c.

EDE, see EED.

EDGE.

Edge, dredge, fledge, hedge, ledge, pledge, sedge, sledge, wedge. *Perfect rhyme*, allege. *Allowable rhymes*, age, page, &c., siege, &c., privilege, sacrilege, sortilege.

EE.

Bee, fee, free, glee, knee, see, thee, three, tree, agree, decree, degree, disagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, jubilee, lee. *Perfect rhymes*, be, he, me, we, she, sea, pea, plea, flea, lea, tea, key. *Allowable rhymes, all words of one syllable ending in* y, ye, *or* ie, *or polysyllables of these terminations having the accent on the ultimate or antepenultimate syllable.*

EECE, see EASE.

EECH, see EACH.

EED.

Bleed, breed, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, indeed, meed, need, reed, speed, seed, steed, tweed, weed, proceed, succeed, exceed. *Perfect rhymes*, knead, read, cede, intercede, precede, recede, concede, impede, supersede, Swede, &c., bead, lead, mead, plead, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bed, dead, &c., bid, hid, &c. made, blade, &c.

EEF, see IEF.

EEK, see EAK.

EEL, see EAL.

EEM, see EAM.

EEN, see EAN.

EEP.

Creep, deep, keep, peep, sheep, sleep, steep, sweep, weep, asleep. *Perfect rhymes*, cheap, heap, leap, neap, reap, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ape, rape, &c., step, nep, &c., hip, lip, &c.

EER.

Beer, cheer, deer, fleer, jeer, leer, meer, peer, seer, sheer, sneer, steer, veer, pickeer, domineer, cannoneer, compeer, engineer, mutineer, pioneer, privateer, charioteer, chanticleer, career, mountaineer. *Perfect rhymes*, ere, here, mere, sphere, adhere, cohere, interfere, persevere, revere, austere, severe, sincere, hemisphere, &c., ear, blear, clear, dear, drear, fear, gear, hear, near, sear, shear, smear, spear, tear, rear, year, appear, besmear, disappear, endear, auctioneer, bier, pier, tier, wier. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, dare, &c., prefer, deter, character, &c.

EESE, see EEZE.

EET, see EAT.

EETH, see EATH.

EEVE, see EAVE.

EEZE.

Breeze, freeze, wheeze, sneeze, squeeze, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in* ee, *as*, bees, he sees. *Perfect rhymes*, cheese, these, frieze, &c.; ease, please, appease, disease, displease, tease, seize, &c., *and the plurals of nouns in* ea, *as*, teas, pleas, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, the polysyllables ending in* es, *having the accent on the antepenultimate, as*, images, monarchies, &c.

EFT.

Eft, cleft, deft, left, reft, theft, weft, bereft, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lift, sift, &c., *and the third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in* afe, aff, augh, *and* iff, *as*, chafed, quaffed, laughed, whiffed, &c.

EG.

Keg, leg, beg, peg. *Perfect rhyme*, egg. *Allowable rhymes*, vague, plague, &c., league, teague, &c.

EIGH, see AY.

EIGHT, see ATE.

EIGN, see AIN.

EIL, see AIL.

EIN, see AIN,

EINT, see AINT.

EIR, see ARE.

EIT, see EAT.

EIVE, see EAVE.

EIZE, see EEZE.

ELL.

Ell, dell, dwell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, bell, cell, foretell, befell, yell, well, tell, swell, spell, smell, shell, doggerel. *Perfect rhymes*, dispel, excel, compel, parallel, philomel, sentinel, infidel, citadel, repel, rebel, impel, expel. *Allowable rhymes*, bale, sale, &c., heal, peal, &c., eel, steel, &c.

ELD.

Eld, held, geld, withheld, upheld, beheld, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ell, *as*, swelled, felled, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ale, ail, &c., heal, seal, &c., *as*, empaled, wailed, &c., healed, sealed, &c.

ELF.

Elf, pelf, self, shelf, himself, &c.

ELK.

Elk, whelk, yelk.

ELM.

Elm, helm, realm, whelm, overwhelm. *Allowable rhymes*, film, &c.

ELP.

Help, kelp, whelp, yelp.

ELT.

Belt, celt, gelt, melt, felt, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt, welt. *Perfect rhyme*, dealt.

ELVE.

Delve, helve, shelve, twelve.

ELVES.

Elves, themselves, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* elf *and* elve, *as*, twelves, delves, shelves, &c.

EM.

Gem, hem, stem, them, diadem, requiem, stratagem, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, apothegm, condemn, contemn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lame, tame, &c., team, seam, theme, phlegm, &c.

EME, see -AM.

EMN.

Condemn, contemn, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, gem, hem, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lame, tame, &c., team, seam, &c.

EMPT.

Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt.

EN.

Den, hen, fen, glen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, wen, when, wren, denizen. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, fane, &c., mean, bean, &c.

ENCE.

Fence, hence, pence, thence, whence, commence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confidence, consequence, continence, benevolence, concupiscence, difference, diffidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, impenitence, impertinence, impotence, impudence, improvidence, incontinence, indifference, indigence, indolence, in-

ference, intelligence, innocence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, penitence, preference, providence, reference, residence, reverence, vehemence, violence. *Perfect rhymes*, cense, dense, sense, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immense, incense, intense, offense, prepense, pretense, propense, suspense, frankincense, recompense.

ENCH.

Bench, blench, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stench, tench, trench, wench, wrench, intrench.

END.

Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, wend, amend, attend, ascend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend, expend, extend, forefend, impend, misspend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, transcend, unbend, apprehend, comprehend, condescend, discommend, minuend, recommend, reprehend, dividend, reverend. *Perfect rhymes*, friend, befriend, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* en, *as*, penned, kenned, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ean, *as*, gleaned, yeaned, &c.

ENDS.

Amends. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* end, *as*, ends, friends, he mends, &c.

ENE, see EAN.

ENGE.

Venge, avenge, revenge.

ENGTH.

Length, strength.

ENSE (sounded *enz*).

Cleanse. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* en, *as*, hens, fens, he pens, he kens, &c.

ENT.

Bent, blent, cent, lent, rent, pent, scent, sent, spent, tent, vent, went, absent, ascent, assent, attent, augment, cement, content, consent, descent, dissent, event, extent, foment, frequent, indent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, o'erspent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, ostent, ferment, outwent, underwent, discontent, unbent, circumvent, represent, abstinent, accident, accomplishment, admonishment, acknowledgment, aliment, arbitrament, argument, banishment, battlement, blandishment, astonishment, armipotent, bellipotent, benevolent, chastisement, competent, compliment, complement, confident, continent, corpulent, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, disparagement, document, element, eloquent, eminent, equivalent, establishment, evident, excellent, excrement, exigent, experiment, firmament, fraudulent, government, embellishment, imminent, impenitent, impertinent, implement, impotent, imprisonment, improvident, impudent, incident, incompetent, incontinent, indifferent, indigent, innocent, insolent, instrument, irreverent, languishment, ligament, lineament, magnificent, management, medicament, malcontent, monument, negligent, nourishment, nutriment, occident, omnipotent, opulent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, president, precedent, prevalent, provident, punishment, ravishment, regiment, resident, redolent, rudiment, sacrament, sediment, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, intelligent, tenement, temperament, testament, tournament, turbulent, vehement, violent, virulent, reverent. *Perfect rhyme*, meant. *Allowable rhymes*, paint, saint, &c.

ENTS.

Accouterments. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ent, *as*, scents, he assents, &c.

EP.

Step, nep, rep. *Allowable rhymes*, leap, reap, &c., rape, tape, &c.

EPT.

Crept, sept, slept, swept, wept, kept, accept, adept, except, inept, intercept. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ape, eep, *and* eap, *as*, peeped, reaped, shaped, &c.

ER.

Aver, defer, infer, deter, inter, refer, transfer, confer, prefer, administer, wagoner, islander, arbiter, character, villager, cottager, dowager, forager, pillager, voyager, massacre, gardener, slanderer, flatterer, idolater, provender, theater, amphitheater, foreigner, lavender, messenger, passenger, sorcerer, interpreter, officer, mariner, harbinger, minister, register, canister, chorister, sophister, presbyter, lawgiver, philosopher, astrologer, loiterer, prisoner, grasshopper, astronomer, sepulcher, thunderer, traveler, murderer, usurer. *Perfect rhymes*, err, sir, fir, her, whirr, purr, cur, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, care, &c, ear, fear, &c., bar, car, &c.

ERCH, see EARCH.

ERCE, see ERSE.

ERD, see EARD.

ERE, see EER.

ERGE.

Merge, verge, absterge, deterge, diverge, converge, emerge, immerge. *Perfect rhyme*, dirge. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, urge, purge, surge. *Allowable rhymes*, barge, large, &c.

ERN.

Fern, kern, stern, discern, concern. *Perfect rhymes*, learn, earn, yearn. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, burn, turn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, barn, yarn, &c.

ERSE.

Verse, herse, terse, absterse, adverse, averse, converse, disperse, immerse, perverse, reverse, transverse, traverse, asperse, intersperse, universe. *Perfect rhymes*, amerce, coerce, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curse, purse, nurse, worse, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, farce, parce, Mars, &c., fierce, tierce, pierce, &c.

ERT.

Pert, wert, advert, alert, assert, avert, concert, convert, controvert, desert, divert, exert, expert, inert, insert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert, disconcert, malapert. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curt, hurt, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, heart, part, &c., shirt, dirt, &c.

ERVE.

Serve, nerve, swerve, preserve, deserve, conserve, observe, reserve, disserve, subserve. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curve, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, starve, carve, &c.

ESS.

Bless, dress, cess, chess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, access, address, assess, compress, confess, caress, depress, digress, dispossess, distress, excess, express, impress, oppress, possess, profess, progress, recess, repress, redress, success, transgress, adulteress, bashfulness, bitterness, cheerfulness, comfortless, comeliness, craftiness, dizziness, drowsiness, eagerness, easiness, embassadress, emptiness, evenness, fatherless, filthiness, foolishness, forgetfulness, forwardness, frowardness, fruitfulness, fulsomeness, giddiness, greediness, gentleness, governess, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, idleness, heinousness, hoariness, hollowness, holiness, lasciviousness, lawfulness, laziness, littleness, liveliness, loftiness, lioness, lowliness, manliness, masterless, mightiness, motherless, motionless, nakedness, neediness, noisomeness, numberless, patroness, peevishness, perfidiousness, pitiless, poetess, prophetess, ransomless, readiness, righteousness, shepherdess, sorceress, sordidness, spiritless, sprightliness, stubbornness, sturdiness, surliness, steadiness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, ugliness, uneasiness, unhappiness, votaress, usefulness, wakefulness, wantonness, weaponless, wariness, willingness, willfulness, weariness, wickedness, wilderness, wretchedness, drunkenness, childishness, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, acquiesce. *Allowable rhymes*, mace, place, &c.

ESE, see EEZE.

ESH.

Flesh, fresh, refresh, thresh, afresh, mesh. *Allowable rhymes*, mash, flash, &c.

ESK.

Desk. *Perfect rhymes*, grotesque, burlesque, &c.

EST.

Best, blest, chest, crest, guest, jest, lest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, wrest, arrest, attest, behest, bequest, contest, detest, digest, divest, invest, infest, molest, obtest, protest, request, suggest, unrest, alkahest, interest, manifest, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, breast, abreast, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ess, *as*, dressed, abreast, expressed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, haste, waste, &c., beast, least, &c. See EAST.

ET.

Bet, jet, fret, get, let, met, net, set, tret, wet, whet, yet, debt, abet, beget, beset, cadet, curvet, duet, forget, piquet, paraquet, regret, alphabet, amulet, anchoret, cabinet, epithet, parapet, rivulet, violet, coronet, &c. *Perfect rhymes*,

sweat, threat, rosette, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, hate, &c., beat, heat, &c.

ETCH.

Etch, fetch, ketch, stretch, wretch, sketch, vetch. *Allowable rhymes*, match, latch, &c., peach, bleach, &c.

ETE, see EAT.

EUM, see UME.

EVE, see EAVE.

EW.

Blew, dew, flew, few, new, knew, hew, Jew, mew, pew, view, slew, spew, stew, anew, askew, bedew, renew, review, interview, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, blue, clue, due, eue, glue, hue, sue, ensue, endue, imbue, pursue, subdue, adieu, perdue, residue, avenue, revenue, retinue. *Allowable rhymes*, chew, eschew, brew, drew, grew, shrew, threw, crew, withdrew, screw, &c., rue, true, accrue, imbrue, through, &c.

EWD, see EUD.

EWN, see UNE.

EX.

Sex, vex, annex, convex, complex, perplex, circumflex. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* eck, *as*, checks, he checks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ax, wax, &c., *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ake, ack, eak, eke, ique, ike, &c., breaks, rakes, he takes, he breaks, racks, he ekes, pikes, he likes, he pikes, &c.

EXT.

Next, text, pretext. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ex, *as*, vexed, perplexed, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ax, *as*, waxed, &c.

EY, see AY.

IB.

Bib, crib, squib, drib, fib, glib, nib, rib.

IBE.

Bribe, gibe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, imbibe, describe, superscribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe.

ICE.

Ice, dice, lice, mice, nice, price, rice, spice, slice, thrice, trice, twice, advice, entice, vice, device, cockatrice. *Perfect rhymes, the nouns*, rise, paradise, vise, &c., *and the adjectives*, concise, precise, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, sacrifice; *also*, miss, kiss, hiss, artifice, avarice, benefice, cicatrice, edifice, orifice, prejudice, precipice, &c., piece, fleece, &c.

ICH, see ITCH.

ICK.

Brick, sick, chick, click, kick, lick, nick, pick, quick, rick, stick, thick, tick, trick, wick. *Perfect rhymes*, arithmetic, asthmatic, choleric, catholic, phlegmatic, heretic, rhetoric, schismatic, splenetic, lunatic, asteric, politic, empiric. *Allowable rhymes*, like, pike, &c., weak, speak, &c.

ICT.

Strict, addict, afflict, convict, inflict, predict, contradict, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ick, *as*, licked, kicked, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ike, eak, *as*, liked, leaked, &c.

ID.

Bid, chid, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, slid, squid, rid, skid, thrid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid. *Allowable rhymes*, bide, chide, parricide, &c., *and the preterits and participles of the verbs in* y *or* ie, *as*, died, replied, &c., lead, bead, mead, deed, need, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ee, *as*, freed, agreed, &c.

IDE.

Bide, chide, hide, glide, pride, ride, slide, side, stride, tide, wide, bride, abide, guide, suicide, regicide, homicide, parricide, matricide, fratricide, aside, astride, beside, bestride, betide, coincide, collide, confide, decide, deride, divide, elide, preside, provide, reside, subside, misguide, subdivide, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ie *and* y, *as*, died, replied, &c., *and the participle* sighed. *Allowable rhymes*, bead, mead, &c., bid, hid, &c.

IDES.

Ides, besides. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ide, *as*, tides, he rides. *Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ead, id, *as*, beads, he leads, &c., kids, he bids, &c.

IDGE.

Bridge, midge, ridge, abridge.

IDST.

Midst, amidst. *Perfect rhymes, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in* id, *as*, thou bidd'st, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in* ide, *as*, thou hid'st, thou ridest, &c.

IE or Y.

By, buy, cry, die, dry, eye, fly, fry, fie, hie, lie, pie, ply, pry, rye, shy, sly, spry, sky, sty, tie, try, vie, why, ally, apply, awry, belie, comply, decry, defy, descry, deny, imply, July, espy, outvie, outfly, rely, reply, supply, untie, amplify, beautify, certify, crucify, deify, dignify, edify, falsify, fortify, gratify, glorify, indemnify, justify, magnify, modify, mollify, mortify, pacify, petrify, purify, putrefy, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, scarify, signify, specify, stupefy, terrify, testify, verify, vilify, vitrify, vivify, prophesy. *Perfect rhymes*, high, nigh, sigh, thigh. *Allowable rhymes*, bee, she, tea, sea, &c., pleurisy, chemistry, academy, apostasy, conspiracy, confederacy, ecstasy, democracy, embassy, fallacy, legacy, supremacy, lunacy, privacy, piracy, malady, remedy, tragedy, comedy, cosmography, geography, geometry, elegy, certainty, sovereignty, loyalty, disloyalty, penalty, casualty, ribaldry, chivalry, infamy, constancy, fealty, cavalry, bigamy, polygamy, vacancy, inconstancy, infancy, company, accompany, dittany, tyranny, villainy, anarchy, monarchy, lethargy, incendiary, infirmary, library, salary, sanctuary, votary, auxiliary, contrary, diary, granary, rosemary, urgency, infantry, knavery, livery, recovery, robbery, novelty, antipathy, apathy, sympathy, idolatry, galaxy, husbandry, cruelty, enemy, blasphemy, prophecy, clemency, decency, inclemency, emergency, regency, progeny, energy, poverty, liberty, property, adultery, artery, artillery, battery, beggary, bribery, bravery, delivery, drudgery, flattery, gallery, imagery, lottery, misery, mystery, nursery, raillery, slavery, sorcery, treachery, discovery, tapestry, majesty, modesty, immodesty, honesty, dishonesty, courtesy, heresy, poesy, poetry, secrecy, leprosy, perfidy, subsidy, drapery, symmetry, drollery, prodigy, policy, mutiny, destiny, scrutiny, hypocrisy, family, ability, activity, avidity, assiduity, civility, community, concavity, consanguinity, conformity, congruity, diuturnity, facility, falsity, familiarity, formality, generosity, gratuity, humidity, absurdity, activity, adversity, affability, affinity, agility, alacrity, ambiguity, animosity, antiquity, austerity, authority, brevity, calamity, capacity, captivity, charity, chastity, civility, credulity, curiosity, finery, declivity, deformity, dexterity, dignity, disparity, diversity, divinity, enmity, enormity, equality, equanimity, equity, eternity, extremity, fatality, felicity, fertility, fidelity, frugality, futurity, gravity, hostility, humanity, humility, immanity, immaturity, immensity, immorality, immortality, immunity, immutability, impartiality, impossibility, impetuosity, improbity, inanity, incapacity, incivility, incongruity, inequality, indemnity, infinity, inflexibility, instability, invalidity, jollity, lenity, lubricity, magnanimity, majority, mediocrity, minority, mutability, nicety, perversity, perplexity, perspicuity, prosperity, privity, probability, probity, propensity, rarity, rapidity, sagacity, sanctity, sensibility, sensuality, solidity, temerity, timidity, tranquillity, virginity, visibility, university, trumpery, apology, genealogy, etymology, simony, symphony, soliloquy, allegory, armory, factory, pillory, faculty, treasury, usury, augury, importunity, impunity, impurity, inaccuracy, inability, incredulity, indignity, infidelity, infirmity, iniquity, integrity, laity, liberality, malignity, maturity, morality, mortality, nativity, necessity, neutrality, nobility, obscurity, opportunity, partiality, perpetuity, prosperity, priority, prodigality, purity, quality, quantity, scarcity, security, severity, simplicity, sincerity, solemnity, sterility, stupidity, Trinity, vacuity, validity, vanity, vivacity, unanimity, uniformity, unity, anxiety, gayety, impiety, piety, satiety, sobriety, society, variety, customary, melody, philosophy, astronomy, anatomy, colony, gluttony, harmony, agony, gallantry, canopy, history, memory, victory, calumny, injury, luxury, penury, perjury, usury, industry, &c.

IECE, see EASE.

IEF.

Grief, chief, fief, lief, thief, brief, belief, relief. *Perfect rhymes*, reef, beef, &c.; leaf, sheaf, &c.

IEGE.

Liege, siege, assiege, besiege.

IELD.

Field, yield, shield, wield, afield. *Perfect rhymes, the*

preterits and participles of verbs in eal, *as*, healed, sealed, &c.

IEN, see EEN.

IEND, see END.

IERCE.

Fierce, pierce, tierce.

IEST, see EAST.

IEVE, see EAVE.

IFE.

Rife, fife, knife, wife, strife, life. *Allowable rhymes*, cliff, skiff, stiff, whiff, &c.

IFF, see IFE.

IFT.

Gift, drift, shift, lift, rift, sift, shrift, thrift, adrift, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* iff, *as*, whiffed, &c.

IG.

Big, dig, fig, gig, grig, jig, pig, prig, rig, sprig, twig, swig, whig, wig, periwig, whirligig. *Allowable rhymes*, league, fatigue, &c.

IGH, see IE.

IGHT, see ITE.

IGN, see INE.

IGUE, see EAGUE.

IKE.

Dike, like, pike, spike, strike, alike, dislike. *Allowable rhymes*, leek, speak, antique, oblique, &c., lick, pick, &c.

ILD (sounded *iled*).

Child, mild, wild. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs of one syllable, in* ile, *or of more syllables, provided the accent be on the last, as*, piled, reviled, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ill, *as*, filled, willed, &c., *in* oil, *as*, oiled, boiled, foiled, &c.

ILD.

Gild, guild, build, rebuild. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* illed, *as*, filled, willed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, child, mild, *and their allowable rhymes, which see.*

ILE.

Bile, file, guile, mile, pile, smile, stile, tile, vile, while, awhile, wile, compile, revile, defile, erewhile, reconcile, beguile. *Perfect rhymes*, isle, chyle, style. *Allowable rhymes*, oil, boil, &c., bill, fill, &c.

ILK.

Milk, silk, bilk.

ILL.

Bill, chill, dill, fill, frill, drill, gill, grill, hill, ill, kill, mill, pill, quill, rill, shrill, sill, skill, spill, squill, still, swill, thill, thrill, till, trill, will, distill, fulfill, instill. *Perfect rhymes*, codicil, daffodil, *and all words ending in* ile, *with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as*, volatile, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, byle, chyle, file, feel, reel, &c., meal, peal, seal, &c., *and words in* ble, *having the accent on the antepenultimate, as*, suitable, &c.

ILT.

Gilt, jilt, built, quilt, guilt, hilt, kilt, milt, spilt, stilt, tilt.

ILTH.

Filth, tilth.

IM.

Brim, dim, grim, him, rim, skim, slim, swim, trim, whim, prim, cherubim, seraphim, interim. *Perfect rhymes*, limb, hymn, limn. *Allowable rhymes*, lime, time, climb, &c., team, gleam, &c.

IMB, see IM.

IME.

Chime, time, grime, clime, crime, prime, mime, slime, lime, sublime, pantomime. *Perfect rhymes*, climb, rhyme, thyme, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, brim, dim, maritime, &c.

IMES.

Betimes, sometimes, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ime, *as*, chimes, he rhymes, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* eam *and* im, *as*, dreams, brims, he swims, &c.

IMN, see IM.

IMP.

Imp, crimp, pimp, limp, gimp, shrimp.

IMPSE.

Glimpse. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* imp, *as*, imps, he limps, &c.

IN.

Bin, chin, din, fin, gin, grin, in, kin, pin, shin, sin, spin, skin, thin, tin, twin, whin, win, within, chagrin, assassin, javelin, begin. *Perfect rhyme*, inn. *Allowable rhymes*, chine, dine, &c., lean, bean, &c., machine, magazine, &c.

INCE.

Mince, prince, since, quince, rince, wince, convince, evince.

INCH.

Clinch, finch, flinch, winch, pinch, inch.

INCT.

Tinct, instinct, distinct, extinct, precinct, succinct, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ink, *as*, linked, pinked, &c.

IND.

Bind, find, mind, blind, hind, kind, grind, rind, wind, behind, unkind, remind, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ine, *as*, refined. *Allowable rhymes*, rescind, prescind, *and the noun* wind, *also the participles of verbs in* oin, *as*, joined.

INE.

Dine, brine, mine, chine, fine, line, nine, pine, shine, shrine, sine, swine, kine, thine, tine, trine, twine, vine, wine, whine, combine, confine, decline, define, incline, inshrine, intwine, opine, calcine, recline, refine, repine, superfine, interline, countermine, undermine, supine, concubine, porcupine, divine. *Perfect rhymes*, sign, assign, consign, design, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bin, thin, tin, origin, join, loin, &c., *and polysyllables ending in* ine, *pronounced* in, *as*, masculine, feminine, discipline, libertine, heroine, &c.

ING.

Bring, sing, cling, fling, king, ling, ring, sling, spring, sting, string, swing, wing, wring, thing, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the participles of the present tense in* ing, *with the accent on the antepenultimate, as*, recovering, altering, &c.

INGE.

Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge, infringe.

INK.

Ink, think, wink, drink, blink, brink, chink, clink, link, pink, shrink, sink, slink, stink, bethink, forethink.

INT.

Dint, mint, hint, flint, lint, print, splint, squint, tint, asquint, imprint.

IP.

Chip, lip, hip, clip, dip, drip, flip, grip, nip, sip, rip, scrip, ship, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip, equip, eldership, fellowship, workmanship, rivalship, *and all words in* ship, *with the accent on the antepenultimate. Allowable rhymes*, wipe, gripe, &c., leap, heap, &c.

IPE.

Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe, tripe, stripe, wipe. *Perfect rhymes*, type, archetype, prototype, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, chip, lip, workmanship, &c.

IPSE.

Eclipse. *Rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ip, *as*, lips, strips, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ipe, *as*, gripes, wipes, &c.

IR, see UR.

IRCH, see URCH.

IRD, see URD.

IRE.

Fire, dire, hire, ire, lyre, mire, quire, sire, spire, squire, wire, tire, attire, acquire, admire, aspire, conspire, desire, inquire, entire, expire, inspire, require, respire, retire, transpire. *Perfect rhymes*, choir, gyre. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, friar, liar, brier, *and nouns formed from verbs ending in* ie *or* y, *as*, crier, dyer, *as, also, the comparative of adjectives of the same sounding terminations, as*, nigher, shyer, &c.

IRGE, see ERGE.

IRL.

Girl, whirl, twirl. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curl, furl, churl, &c.

IRM.

Firm, squirm, affirm, confirm, infirm. *Perfect rhymes*, germ, term, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhyme*, worm.

IRST, see URST.

IRT, see URT.

IRTH.

Birth, girth, mirth. *Perfect rhymes*, earth, dearth. See EARTH.

IS (pronounced like *iz*).

Is, his. *Perfect rhyme*, whiz.

ISE, see ICE and IZE.

ISH.

Dish, wish, fish, pish.

ISK.

Brisk, frisk, disk, risk, whisk, basilisk, obelisk, tamarisk.

ISP.

Crisp, wisp, lisp.

ISS.

Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, amiss, submiss, dismiss, remiss. *Allowable rhymes*, abyss, mice, spice, &c., peace, lease, &c.

IST.

Fist, grist, list, mist, twist, whist, wist, wrist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, anatomist, antagonist, annalist, cabalist, bigamist, economist, evangelist, eucharist, exorcist, fatalist, fabulist, herbalist, humorist, journalist, moralist, loyalist, royalist, novelist, oculist, organist, satirist, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, amethyst, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* iss, *as*, missed, hissed, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ice, *as*, spiced, sliced, &c.

IT.

Bit, chit, cit, hit, fit, grit, flit, kit, knit, lit, nit, pit, quit, sit, slit, smit, sprit, spit, split, tit, twit, wit, whit, writ, admit, acquit, befit, commit, emit, omit, outwit, permit, remit, submit, transmit, refit, benefit, intermit, pretermit, perquisite. *Allowable rhymes*, beat, heat, &c., bite, mite, light, &c.

ITCH.

Ditch, pitch, fitch, bitch, flitch, hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch. *Perfect rhymes*, which, rich, niche.

ITE and IGHT.

Bite, cite, kite, mite, quite, rite, site, smite, spite, trite, white, write, contrite, anthracite, chrysolite, disunite, despite, ignite, indite, invite, excite, incite, polite, requite, recite, unite, reunite, aconite, appetite, hermaphrodite, parasite, satellite, expedite, blight, benight, bright, fight, flight, fright, height, hight (was called), light, knight, night, might, plight, right, tight, sleight, slight, sight, spright, wight, wright, affright, alight, aright, foresight, delight, despite, unsight, upright, benight, bedight, oversight. *Perfect rhyme*, proselyte. *Allowable rhymes*, eight, weight, &c., bit, hit, &c., favorite, hypocrite, infinite, requisite, opposite, apposite, exquisite, &c.

ITH.

Pith, smith, frith. *Perfect rhyme*, withe.

ITHE.

Hithe, blithe, tithe, writhe, lithe. *Perfect rhyme*, scythe. *Allowable rhyme*, withe.

IVE.

Five, dive, live, alive, hive, drive, rive, shive, shrive, strive, thrive, wive, arrive, connive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive. *Perfect rhyme*, gyve. *Allowable rhymes*, give, live, sieve, forgive, outlive, fugitive, laxative, narrative, prerogative, primitive, sensitive, affirmative, alternative, contemplative, demonstrative, diminutive, distributive, donative, inquisitive, lenitive, negative, perspective, positive, preparative, provocative, purgative, restorative.

IX.

Fix, six, flix, mix, affix, commix, executrix, infix, prefix, prolix, transfix, intermix, crucifix, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in* ick, *as*, wicks, licks, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ik, *as*, pikes, likes, &c.

IXT.

Betwixt. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ix, *as*, fixed, mixed, &c.

IZE and ISE.

Prize, wise, rise, size, assize, guise, demise, disguise, baptize, advise, apprise, arise, authorize, canonize, catechise, dogmatize, chastise, civilize, colonize, comprise, criticise, despise, devise, emprise, enterprise, epitomize, equalize, excise, exercise, idolize, immortalize, patronize, moralize, otherwise, stigmatize, premise, recognize, revise, signalize, solemnize, supervise, surprise, surmise, sympathize, temporize, tyrannize. *Perfect rhymes*, suffice, sacrifice, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs ending in* ie *or* y, *as*, pies, lies, he replies, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, miss, hiss, precipice, &c.

O, see OO and OW.

OACH.

Broach, coach, croach, poach, roach, abroach, approach, encroach, reproach, loach. *Allowable rhymes*, botch, notch, &c., mutch, hutch, &c.

OAD, see AUD and ODE.

OAF, see OFF.

OAK, see OKE.

OAL, see OLE.

OAM, see OME.

OAN, see ONE.

OAP, see OPE.

OAR, see ORE.

OARD, see ORD.

OAST, see OST.

OAT, see OTE.

OATH, see OTH.

OB.

Cob, fob, bob, job, lob, mob, knob, sob, rob, throb. *Perfect rhymes*, swab, squab. *Allowable rhymes*, daub, globe, robe, dub, &c.

OBE.

Globe, lobe, probe, robe, disrobe, conglobe. *Allowable rhymes*, fob, mob, &c., rub, dub, &c., daub, &c.

OCE, see OSE.

OCK.

Block, lock, cock, clock, crock, dock, frock, flock, hock, hollyhock, knock, mock, pock, rock, shock, smock, stock, sock, unlock. *Allowable rhymes*, oak, poke, cloak, &c., look, took, &c., buck, suck, &c.

OCT.

Concoct, decoct. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ock, *as*, blocked, locked, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* oak *and* oke, *as*, croaked, soaked, yoked, &c.

OD.

Cod, clod, God, hod, pod, rod, sod, trod, nod, plod, shod, tod, demigod. *Perfect rhyme*, odd. *Allowable rhymes*, ode, code, mode, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, *as*, sowed, &c.

ODE and OAD.

Bode, ode, code, mode, node, rode, abode, corrode, explode, forebode, commode, incommode, episode; road, toad, goad, load, woad, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, *as*, owed, showed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, blood, flood, clod, hod, nod, broad, fraud, &c. See OOD.

OE, see OW.

OFF and OUGH.

Off, doff, scoff, cough, trough, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, oaf, loaf, &c., proof, roof, &c. See OOF.

OFT.

Oft, croft, loft, soft, aloft, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* off, *as*, scoffed, &c.

OG.

Hog, bog, cog, dog, clog, fog, frog, grog, log, jog, agog, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, dialogue, epilogue, synagogue, catalogue, pedagogue. *Allowable rhymes*, rogue, vogue, &c.

OGUE.

Brogue, rogue, vogue, prorogue, collogue, disembogue. *Allowable rhymes*, bog, log, dialogue, pedagogue, synagogue, &c.

OICE.

Choice, voice, rejoice. *Allowable rhymes*, nice, vice, rice, &c.

OID.

Void, avoid, devoid, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* oy, *as*, buoyed, cloyed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, hide, bide, ride, &c.

OIL.

Oil, boil, broil, coil, foil, moil, roil, soil, spoil, toil, despoil, embroil, recoil, turmoil, disembroil. *Allowable rhymes*, isle, while, tile, &c.

OIN.

Coin, join, subjoin, groin, loin, quoin, adjoin, benzoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin. *Allowable rhymes*, whine, wine, fine, &c. See INE.

OINT.

Oint, joint, point, conjoint, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counterpoint. *Allowable rhyme*, pint.

OISE.

Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise. *Perfect rhymes*, avoirdupois, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* oy, *as*, boys, cloys, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, wise, size, prize, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ie *or* y, *as*, pies, tries, &c.

OIST.

Hoist, moist, foist, joist. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* oice, *as*, rejoiced. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ice, *as*, spiced.

OIT.

Quoit, doit, droit, exploit, adroit, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, white, light, might, sight, mite, &c.

OKE.

Broke, choke, coke, joke, poke, smoke, spoke, stroke, yoke, artichoke, bespoke, convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, awoke, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, cloak, oak, soak. *Allowable rhymes*, stock, mock, &c., buck, luck, &c., talk, walk, &c., look, book, &c. See OCK and OOK.

OL.

Loll, doll, extol, capitol, protocol, alcohol, vitriol. *Allowable rhymes*, all, ball, &c., awl, bawl, &c., hole, mole, droll, &c., dull, mull, &c.

OLD.

Old, bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, mold, scold, sold, told, wold, behold, enfold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold. *Perfect rhymes, preterits and participles of verbs in* oll, owl, ole, *and* oal, *as*, rolled, cajoled, foaled, bowled, &c.

OLE.

Bole, dole, jole, hole, mole, pole, sole, stole, whole, cajole, condole, parole, pistole, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, coal, foal, goal, soal, patrol, bowl, droll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll, stroll, toll, troll, control, enroll, &c., soul, &c., to roll, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, gull, dull, &c., bull, full, &c., loll, doll, &c., fool, cool, &c.

OLEN.

Stolen. *Perfect rhyme*, swollen or swoln.

OLT.

Bolt, colt, jolt, holt, dolt, molt, revolt, thunderbolt. *Allowable rhymes*, vault, fault, salt, &c.

OLVE.

Solve, absolve, resolve, convolve, involve, devolve, dissolve, evolve, revolve.

OM, see UM.

OMB, see OOM.

OME.

Chrome, dome, home, tome. *Perfect rhymes*, foam, loam, roam, comb. *Allowable rhymes*, dumb, hum, come, bomb, &c., troublesome, &c. See OOM.

OMPT, see OUNT.

ON.

Don, on, con, upon, yon, anon, paragon, phenomenon, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, gone, undergone, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, dun, run, won, &c., own, moan, &c., lone, bone, &c., Amazon, cinnamon, comparison, caparison, garrison, skeleton, jupon.

ON, see UN.

ONCE.

Sconce, ensconce, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, once, nonce, askance, &c. See UNCE.

OND.

Pond, bond, fond, yond, beyond, abscond, correspond, despond, respond, correspond, diamond, vagabond, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* on, *as*, donned, conned, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* one, oan, *and* un, *as*, stoned, moaned, stunned, &c.

ONE.

Prone, bone, cone, crone, drone, hone, throne, alone, shone, stone, tone, lone, zone, atone, depone, enthrone, intone, dethrone, postpone, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, grown, flown, disown, thrown, sown, own, loan, shown, overthrown, groan, blown, moan, known. *Allowable rhymes*, dawn, lawn, &c., on, con, &c., none, bun, dun, &c., moon, boon, &c.

ONG.

Gong, long, prong, song, thong, strong, throng, wrong, along, belong, prolong. *Allowable rhymes*, bung, among, hung, &c.

ONGUE, see UNG.

ONK, see UNK.

ONT.

Font. *Perfect rhyme*, want. *Allowable rhymes*, front, affront, &c., confront, punt, runt, &c., *the abbreviated negatives*, won't, don't, &c.

OO.

Coo, too, woo, bamboo, taboo, champoo, cockatoo, tattoo. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, shoe, two, who, &c., do, ado, undo, through, you, true, blue, flew, strew, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, know, blow, go, toe, &c. See *Direction* 4.

OOD.

Brood, mood, food, rood, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* oo, *as*, cooed, wooed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, wood, good, hood, stood, withstood, understood, brotherhood, livelihood, likelihood, neighborhood, widowhood, &c., blood, flood, &c., feud, illude, habitude, &c., *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ue *and* ew, *as*, brewed, strewed, &c., imbued, subdued, &c., bud, mud, &c., *and the three auxiliaries*, would, could, should, ode, code, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, *as*, crowed, rowed, &c., *also*, nod, hod, &c.

OOF.

Hoof, proof, roof, woof, aloof, disproof, reproof, behoof. *Allowable rhymes*, huff, ruff, rough, enough, &c., off, scoff, &c.

OOK.

Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, took, mistook, undertook, forsook, betook. *Allowable rhymes*, puke, fluke, &c., duck, luck, &c., broke, spoke, &c.

OOL.

Cool, fool, pool, school, spool, stool, tool, befool. *Perfect rhyme*, rule. *Allowable rhymes*, wool, pule, dull, gull, &c., bull, pull, &c., pole, hole, &c.

OOM.

Boom, gloom, groom, loom, room, spoom, bloom, broom, doom, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, tomb, entomb. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, whom, womb, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, come, drum, &c., bomb, thumb, clomb, &c., plume, spume, &c., *and* from, home, comb, &c.

OON.

Boon, loon, soon, moon, noon, spoon, swoon, baboon, raccoon, barracoon, cocoon, rigadoon, dragoon, typhoon, pantaloon, balloon, galloon, afternoon, harpoon, picaroon, monsoon, bassoon, platoon, pontoon, cartoon, festoon, buffoon, lampoon, poltroon. *Allowable rhymes*, tune, prune, &c., bun, dun, &c., gone, done, &c., bone, alone, &c., moan, roan, &c. See ONE.

OOP.

Loop, poop, scoop, sloop, stoop, swoop, troop, droop, whoop, coop, hoop, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, soup, group, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, dupe, up, sup, tup, &c., cop, top, &c., cope, hope, &c.

OOR.

Boor, poor, moor, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, tour, amour, paramour, contour. *Allowable rhymes*, bore, pore, &c., pure, sure, &c., your, pour, &c., door, floor, &c., bur, cur, &c., sir, stir, &c.

OOSE.

Goose, loose, moose, caboose. *Perfect, or nearly perfect rhyme*, noose. *Nearly perfect rhymes, the nouns* deuce, use, &c., profuse, seduce. *Allowable rhymes*, dose, jocose, globose, &c., moss, toss, &c., us, pus, thus, &c.

OOT.

Root, boot, coot, hoot, moot, shoot, toot. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, suit, fruit, &c., lute, impute, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, rote, vote, &c., goat, coat, &c., but, hut, soot, &c., foot, put, &c., hot, got, &c.

OOTH.

Booth, smooth. *Perfect rhyme*, soothe. *Allowable rhymes*, tooth, youth, sooth, uncouth, forsooth, &c. *Though these are frequent, they are very improper rhymes, the* th *in one class being vocal, and in the other unvocal.*

OOZE.

Ooze. *Perfect rhymes*, whose, choose, lose, noose. *Nearly perfect rhymes, the verbs* to use, abuse, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, doze, hose, &c., buzz *and* does, *the third person singular of* do, *with the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in* ow, o, oe, ew, ue, *as*, foes, goes, throws, views, imbues, flues, &c.

OP.

Chop, hop, drop, crop, fop, lop, mop, top, prop, flop, shop, slop, sop, stop, strop, swop, top, underprop, Ethiop. *Allowable rhymes*, cope, trope, hope, &c., tup, sup, &c., coop, &c.

OPE.

Hope, cope, mope, grope, pope, rope, scope, slope, tope, trope, aslope, elope, interlope, telescope, heliotrope horoscope, antelope, &c., *and* ope, *contracted in poetry for* open. *Perfect rhyme*, soap. *Allowable rhymes*, hoop, coop, &c., lop, top, &c., tup, sup, &c.

OPT.

Adopt *rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in* op, *as*, hopped, lopped, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* ope, upe, oop, *and* up, *as*, coped, duped, hooped, cupped, &c.

OR.

Or, for, nor, creditor, counselor, confessor, competitor, emperor, ancestor, ambassador, progenitor, conspirator, successor, conqueror, governor, abhor, metaphor, bachelor, senator, &c., *and every word in* or, *having the accent on the last, or the last syllable but two, as*, abhor, orator, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bore, tore, &c., boar, hoar, &c., pure, endure, &c., pur, demur, &c., stir, sir, &c.

ORCE.

Force, divorce, enforce, perforce, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, coarse, hoarse, course, discourse, recourse, intercourse, source, resource, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, worse, purse, &c., horse, endorse, &c.

ORCH.

Scorch, torch. *Allowable rhymes*, birch, smirch, church, &c., porch, &c.

ORD.

Cord, chord, lord, record, accord, abhorred, harpsichord. *Allowable rhymes*, hoard, board, aboard, ford, afford, sword, &c., word, surd, bird, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ore, ur, *and* ir, *as*, bored, incurred, stirred, &c.

ORE.

Bore, core, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, sore, store, swore, tore, wore, yore, adore, afore, ashore, before, deplore, explore, ignore, implore, restore, forbore, forswore, heretofore, hellebore, sycamore. *Perfect rhymes*, boar, gore, oar, roar, soar, four, door, floor, corridor, *and* o'er, *for* over. *Allowable rhymes*, hour, sour, &c., power, shower, &c., bur, cur, &c., poor, your, &c., abhor, orator, senator, &c. See OOR *and* OR.

ORGE.

Gorge, disgorge, regorge, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, forge, urge, dirge, &c.

ORK.

Ork, cork, fork, stork, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, pork, work.

ORLD.

World *rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in* url, *as*, hurled, curled, &c.

ORM, see ARM.

Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, misinform, uniform, cruciform, multiform, chloroform, transform. *Allowable rhymes*, form (*a seat*), *and* worm.

ORN (rhyming with *horn*).

Born, corn, morn, horn, scorn, thorn, adorn, forlorn, suborn, unicorn, capricorn. *Allowable rhymes, the participles* borne (*suffered*), shorn, &c., *the verb* mourn, *the nouns* urn, turn, &c.

ORN (rhyming with *mourn*).

Shorn, torn, worn, sworn, forsworn, overborne. *Perfect rhymes*, borne, forborne, overborne, mourn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, born, corn, &c., urn, turn, &c.

ORSE, see ORCE.

Corse, gorse, horse, morse, endorse, remorse, unhorse. *Allowable rhymes*, worse, curse, &c., coarse, course, &c.

ORST, see URST.

ORT, see ART.

ORT (rhyming with *wart*).

Short, sort, exhort, consort, distort, extort, resort, retort, snort. *Allowable rhymes*, fort, court, port, report, &c., dirt, shirt, &c., wort, hurt, &c.

ORT (rhyming with *court*).

Fort, port, sport, comport, disport, export, import, support, transport, report. *Perfect rhyme*, court. *Allowable rhymes*, short, sort, &c., dirt, hurt, &c.

ORTH.

Forth. *Identical rhyme*, fourth. *Allowable rhymes*, north, worth, birth, earth, &c.

OSE (sounded *oce*).

Close, dose, jocose, morose, verbose, operose. *Perfect rhymes*, gross, engross. *Allowable rhymes*, moss, cross, &c., us, thus, &c.

OSE (sounded *oze*).

Close, dose, hose, pose, chose, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, discompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, recompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arose, presuppose, foreclose, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, doze, froze, gloze, *and the plurals of nouns and apostrophized preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, oe, o, &c., *as*, rows, glows, foes, goes, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the verbs* choose, lose, &c., *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ow, *rhyming with* now, *as*, cows, *and the word* buzz.

OSS.

Boss, loss, cross, dross, gloss, moss, toss, across, emboss, albatross. *Allowable rhymes, the nouns*, close, dose, jocose, &c., *and* us, thus, &c.

OST.

Cost, frost, lost, accost, pentecost. *Perfect rhymes*, joust, *and the preterits and participles of words in* oss, *as*, mossed, embossed, &c., *the verb* exhaust, *and the noun* holocaust. *Allowable rhymes*, ghost, dost, host, post, compost, most, &c., coast, boast, toast, &c., bust, must, &c., roost, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* oose, *as*, loosed, &c.

OT, see AT.

Clot, cot, blot, dot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, scot, shot, slot, sot, spot, apricot, trot, rot, grot, wot, begot, forgot, allot, besot, complot, counterplot, polyglot. *Allowable rhymes*, note, vote, &c., boat, coat, &c., but, cut, &c.

OTCH.

Botch, blotch, crotch, notch, scotch. *Perfect rhyme*, watch. *Allowable rhymes*, crouch, much, such, crutch, &c.

OTE.

Dote, note, vote, mote, quote, rote, wrote, smote, azote, denote, promote, remote, devote, anecdote, antidote, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, boat, coat, bloat, doat, float, gloat, goat, oat, overfloat, afloat, throat, moat. *Allowable rhymes*, bout, flout, &c., hot, cot, &c., but, cut, &c., boot, hoot, &c.

OTH.

Broth, cloth, froth, moth, troth, wroth, betroth. *Allowable rhymes*, both, loth, sloth, oath, growth, &c., forsooth, *the noun* mouth, *and the auxiliary* doth. See OOTH.

OU, see OO and OW.

OUBT, see OUT.

OUCH.

Ouch, couch, pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crouch, scaramouch. *Allowable rhymes*, much, such, &c., coach, roach, &c.

OUD.

Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, aloud, overshroud, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, crowd, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, *as*, he bowed, vowed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ow, *as*, owed, flowed, &c., blood, flood, bud, &c.

OUGH, see OFF, OW, and UFF.

OUGHT.

Bought, thought, ought, brought, forethought, fought, nought, sought, wrought, besought, bethought, methought, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aught, naught, caught, taught, &c., *sometimes* draught. *Allowable rhymes*, not, yacht, &c., note, vote &c., butt, hut, &c., hoot, root, &c.

OUL, see OLE and OWL.

OULD.

Mould. *Perfect rhymes*, fold, old, cold, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* owl, ol, *and* ole, *as*, bowled, tolled, cajoled, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* ull, *as*, gulled, pulled, &c.

OUNCE.

Bounce, flounce, frounce, renounce, pounce, ounce, trounce, announce, denounce, pronounce.

OUND.

Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, astound, confound, compound, expound, profound, rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround, &c., *and the preterits and participles of the verbs in* own, *as*, frowned, renowned, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* one, oan, *and* un, *as*, toned, moaned, sunned, &c., *consequently* fund, refund, &c., *and* wound (*a hurt*), *pron.* woond.

OUNG, see UNG.

OUNT.

Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, recount, remount, surmount, account, discount, miscount, paramount, tantamount. *Allowable rhymes*, want, font, don't, wont, &c.

OUP, see OOP.

OUR.

Hour, flour, sour, our, scour, deflour, devour, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, bower, cower, flower, lower, power, shower, tower, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bore, more, roar, pour, tour, moor, poor, &c., pure, sure, &c., sir, stir, bur, cur, &c.

OURGE, see URGE.

OURNE, see ORN and URN.

OURS.

Ours *rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* our *and* ower, *as*, hours, scours, deflours, bowers, showers, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* oor *and* ure, *as*, boors, moors, &c., cures, endures, &c.

OURS.

Yours *rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* ure, *as*, cures, endures, &c. *Allowable rhyme*, ours, *and its perfect rhymes and the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* oor, ore, *and* ur, *as*, boors, moors, &c., shores, pores, &c., burs, slurs, stirs, &c.

OURSE, see ORCE.

OURT, see ORT.

OURTH, see ORTH.

OUS, see US.

OUSE (pronounced *ouce*).

Douse, house, louse, grouse, mouse, chouse, souse, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the nouns* close, dose, jocose, &c., deuce, use, produce, &c., us, thus, &c., moose, *and the noun* noose.

OUSE (pron. *ouze*), see OWZE.

OUT.

Bout, lout, flout, stout, out, clout, pout, gout, grout, rout, scout, shout, snout, spout, stout, sprout, trout, about, devout, without, throughout. *Perfect rhymes*, doubt, redoubt, misdoubt, drought, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, note, vote, &c., boat, coat, &c., lute, suit, &c., got, not, &c., nut, shut, hoot, boot, &c.

OUTH.

Mouth, south. *When nouns they have the* th *sharp, or unvocal. The verbs* to mouth, to south, *which are pronounced with the* th *flat or vocal, may allowably rhyme with* booth, smooth, &c., *which see.*

OVE.

Wove, inwove, interwove, cove, alcove, clove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, drove. *Allowable rhymes*, dove, love, shove, glove, above, &c., move, behove, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, groove, prove, reprove, &c.

OW (rhyming with *thou*).

Now, bow, how, mow, cow, brow, plow, row, sow, vow, prow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, bough, slough (*mire*), &c., thou. *Allowable rhymes*, go, no, blow, sow, &c.

OW (rhyming with *go*).

Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, row, show, sow, strow, stow, slow, snow, tow, throw, trow, below, bestow, foreknow, outgrow, overgrow, overflow, overthrow, reflow, foreshow, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, go, no, toe, foe, owe, wo, oh, so, lo, though, hoe, ho, ago, forego, undergo, dough, roe, sloe, *and the verb* to sew (*with the needle*). *Allowable rhymes*, now, cow, vow, do, &c. *See the last article.*

OWL.

Cowl, growl, owl, fowl, howl, prowl, scowl, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, foul, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bowl, soul, goal, &c., dull, gull, &c.

OWN.

Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gown, adown, renown, embrown, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, noun. *Allowable rhymes*, tone, bone, moan, own, *and the participles* thrown, shown, blown, &c.

OWSE, see OUSE.

Blowse. *Perfect rhymes*, browse, house, mouse, rouse, spouse, carouse, souse, espouse, *the verbs* to house, mouse, &c., *and the plurals of nouns and third persons present tense of verbs in* ow, *as*, brows, allows, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, those, hose, to dose, &c.

OX.

Ox, box, fox, equinox, orthodox, heterodox, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* ock, *as*, locks, stocks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in* oke, oak, *and* uck, *as*, strokes, oaks, cloaks, sucks, &c.

OY.

Boy, buoy, coy, employ, cloy, joy, toy, alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, destroy, enjoy, employ, corduroy.

OZE, see OSE.

UB.

Cub, club, dub, chub, drub, grub, rub, snub, scrub, shrub, stub, tub, syllabub, Beelzebub. *Allowable rhymes*, cube, tube, &c., cob, rob, &c.

UBE.

Cube, tube. *Allowable rhymes*, club, cub, &c.

UCE.

Truce, spruce, deuce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, seduce, traduce, reduce, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, *the nouns* use, abuse, profuse, abstruse, disuse, excuse, misuse, obtuse, recluse, juice, sluice.

UCH, see UTCH.

UCK.

Buck, luck, muck, puck, pluck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck. *Allowable rhymes*, puke, duke, &c., look, took, &c.

UCT.

Duct, conduct, deduct, induct, construct, instruct, obstruct, aqueduct. *Perfect rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* uck, *as*, ducked, sucked, &c. *Allowa-*

ble rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uke *and* ook, *as*, puked, hooked, &c.

UD.

Bud, scud, stud, mud, cud, *rhyme perfectly with* blood *and* flood. *Allowable rhymes*, good, hood, &c., rood, food, &c., beatitude, latitude, &c.

UDE.

Rude, crude, prude, allude, conclude, delude, denude, elude, exclude, exude, include, preclude, prelude, intrude, obtrude, seclude, protrude, extrude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, interlude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, quietude, solicitude, solitude, vicissitude, aptitude, habitude, ingratitude, inaptitude, lassitude, plenitude, promptitude, servitude, similitude, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, lewd, feud, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ew, *as*, stewed, viewed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bud, cud, &c., good, hood, blood, flood, &c.

UDGE.

Budge, judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, prejudge.

UE, see EW.

UFF.

Buff, cuff, bluff, huff, gruff, luff, muff, puff, snuff, stuff, ruff, rebuff, counterbuff, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, rough, tough, enough, slough (*cast skin*), chough, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, loaf, oaf, &c.

UFT.

Tuft. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* uff, *as*, cuffed, stuffed, &c.

UG.

Lug, bug, dug, drug, hug, jug, plug, rug, slug, snug, mug, shrug, pug, tug. *Allowable rhymes*, vogue, rogue, &c.

UICE, see USE.

UIE, see IE.

UISE, see ISE and USE.

UKE.

Duke, puke, rebuke, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, cook, look, book, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, duck, buck, &c.

UL and ULL.

Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, trull, scull, skull, annul, disannul, Mogul. *Allowable rhymes*, fool, tool, &c., wool, bull, pull, full, bountiful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merciful, wonderful, worshipful, *and every word ending in* ful, *having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.*

ULE.

Mule, pule, yule, ridicule, reticule. *Allowable rhymes*, rule, overrule, cull, dull, wool, full, bountiful, &c. See the last article.

ULGE.

Bulge, indulge, divulge, promulge.

ULK.

Bulk, hulk, skulk.

ULSE.

Pulse, repulse, impulse, expulse, convulse.

ULT.

Result, adult, exult, consult, indult, occult, insult, penult, catapult, difficult, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, colt, bolt, &c.

UM.

Chum, drum, glum, grum, gum, hum, mum, rum, scum, plum, stum, sum, swum, thrum, opium, premium, odium, medium, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, crumb, thumb, dumb, succumb, come, become, overcome, burthensome, cumbersome, frolicsome, humorsome, quarrelsome, troublesome, martyrdom, christendom. *Allowable rhymes*, fume, plume, rheum, *and* room, doom, tomb, hecatomb.

UME.

Fume, plume, grume, spume, assume, consume, illume, perfume, resume, presume, deplume.

UMP.

Bump, clump, dump, pump, jump, lump, plump, rump, slump, stump, trump, thump.

UN.

Bun, dun, gun, nun, pun, run, sun, shun, tun, stun, spun, begun. *Perfect rhymes*, son, won, ton, done, one, none, undone. *Allowable rhymes*, on, gone, &c., tune, prune, &c. See ON.

UNCE.

Dunce. *Perfect rhyme*, once. *Allowable rhymes*, nonce, sconce.

UNCH.

Bunch, crunch, punch, hunch, lunch, munch.

UND.

Fund, obtund, refund, rotund, moribund, rubicund. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in* un, *as*, shunned, &c.

UNE.

June, tune, untune, jejune, prune, attune, commune, opportune, importune, triune, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, moon, soon, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bun, dun, &c.

UNG.

Bung, clung, dung, flung, hung, rung, strung, sung, sprung, slung, stung, swung, unsung, wrung, young. *Perfect rhymes* tongue, among. *Allowable rhymes*, song, long, &c.

UNGE.

Plunge, expunge, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, sponge.

UNK.

Drunk, junk, skunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spunk, punk, trunk, slunk. *Perfect rhyme*, monk.

UNT.

Brunt, blunt, hunt, runt, grunt, shunt, stunt. *Perfect rhymes*, front, wont (*to be accustomed*).

UP.

Cup, sup, up, pup. *Allowable rhymes*, cope, scope, *and* dupe, group, &c.

UPT.

Abrupt, corrupt, interrupt. *Perfect rhymes, the participles of verbs in* up, *as*, supped, &c.

UR.

Blur, cur, bur, fur, slur, spur, concur, demur, incur, recur. *Perfect rhyme*, purr. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, fir, sir, stir. *Allowable rhymes*, pore, oar, &c.

URB.

Curb, disturb. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, verb, herb, &c. *Allowable rhyme*, orb.

URCH.

Church, lurch. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, birch, perch, search. *Allowable rhyme*, porch.

URD.

Curd, surd, absurd. *Perfect rhymes*, bird, third, word, *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ur, *as*, spurred. *Allowable rhymes*, board, ford, cord, lord, &c., *and the preterits and participles of verbs in* ore, oar, *and* or, *as*, gored, oared, abhorred, &c., *also the preterits and participles of verbs in* ure, *as*, cured, immured, &c. See ORD.

URE.

Cure, pure, dure, lure, abjure, allure, demure, conjure, endure, manure, enure, insure, immature, immure, mature, obscure, procure, secure, adjure, calenture, coverture, epicure, investiture, forfeiture, furniture, miniature, nouriture, overture, portraiture, immature, premature, primogeniture, sinecure, temperature. *Allowable rhymes*, sure, assure, brochure, poor, moor, power, sour, &c., cur, bur, &c.

URF.

Turf, scurf, surf.

URGE.

Gurge, purge, urge, surge, scourge, spurge, demiurge. *Perfect rhymes*, verge, diverge, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, gorge, George, forge, &c.

URK.

Lurk, Turk. *Perfect rhyme*, work. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, irk, jerk, perk.

URL, see IRL.

Churl, curl, furl, hurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl. *Perfect or nearly perfect, rhymes*, girl, twirl, whirl, &c., pearl, &c.

URN.

Burn, churn, spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn, sojourn, adjourn.

URSE.

Nurse, curse, purse, accurse, disburse, imburse, reimburse. *Perfect rhyme*, worse. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, verse, disperse. *Allowable rhymes*, coarse, corse, force, horse, &c.

URST.

Burst, curst, durst, accurst, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, erst, thirst, worst, first.

URT.

Blurt, hurt, spurt. *Perfect rhyme*, wort. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, dirt, shirt, flirt, squirt, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, port, court, short, snort, &c.

US.

Us, thus, incubus, overplus, sarcophagus, syllabus, amorous, boisterous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerous, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hazardous, idolatrous, infamous, miraculous, mischievous, mountainous, mutinous, necessitous, numerous, ominous, perilous, poisonous, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, ruinous, scandalous, scrupulous, sedulous, traitorous, treacherous, tyrannous, venomous, vigorous, villainous, adventurous, adulterous, ambiguous, blasphemous, dolorous, fortuitous, sonorous, gluttonous, gratuitous, incredulous, lecherous, libidinous, magnanimous, obstreperous, odoriferous, ponderous, ravenous, rigorous, slanderous, solicitous, timorous, valorous, unanimous, calamitous. *Perfect rhymes*, buss, fuss, muss, truss, discuss, blunderbuss. *Allowable rhymes*, *the nouns* use, abuse, diffuse, excuse, *the verb* to loose, *and the nouns* goose, deuce, juice, truce, &c., close, dose, house, mouse, &c.

USE (with the *s* pure).

The nouns and adjectives use, ruse, abstruse, disuse, abuse, diffuse, excuse, profuse, occluse, recluse, obtuse. *Perfect rhymes*, *the verb* to loose, *the nouns* deuce, truce, goose, noose, moose. *Allowable rhymes*, us, thus, buss, &c.

USE (sounded *uze*).

Muse, *the verbs* to use, fuse, abuse, amuse, contuse, diffuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse. *Perfect rhymes*, bruise, *and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in* ew *and* ue, *as*, dews, imbues, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, buzz, does, &c.

USH.

Blush, brush, crush, gush, flush, plush, rush, hush, thrush. *Allowable rhymes*, bush, push.

USK.

Busk, tusk, dusk, husk, musk, rusk.

UST.

Bust, crust, dust, gust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adust, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, robust, unjust. *Perfect rhymes*, *the preterits and participles of verbs in* uss, *as*, trussed, discussed, &c.

UT.

But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jut, nut, shut, strut, englut, rut, scut, slut, smut, abut. *Perfect rhyme*, soot. *Allowable rhymes*, boot, &c., dispute, &c., boat, &c.

UTCH.

Clutch, hutch, crutch, Dutch. *Perfect rhymes*, much, such, touch, &c.

UTE.

Brute, jute, lute, flute, mute, acute, astute, commute, compute, confute, dispute, dilute, depute, impute, minute, parachute, pollute, refute, repute, salute, transmute, volute, absolute, attribute, constitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, irresolute, persecute, prosecute, prostitute, resolute, substitute. *Perfect rhymes*, fruit, recruit, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, boot, route, &c., boat, &c., note, &c., hut, &c.

UX.

Flux. *Perfect rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in* uck, *as*, ducks, trucks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, *the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in* ook, uke, oak, &c., *as*, cooks, pukes, oaks, &c.

Y, see IE.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A.

THE course pursued in the following Table has been to give first that mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, and to subjoin, as an alternative mode, any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage. The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation; but the few which follow — being short and easy to remember — may perhaps be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

RULES.

1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the cases specified below. See PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION, p. vii. *et seq.*

2. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as, *A-bĭsh′a-ī*, *Ĕd′re-ī*, *Thŏm′o-ī*.

3. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, *Hu′shai*, *Si′nai;* and sometimes in two; as, *Sham′ma-i*, *Bar-zil′la-i*. When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like *ai* in *aid;* as, *Hū′shāi*, *Sī′nāi*. Some speakers choose to give them the diphthongal sound *ăĭ*, or *ī;* but the practice, as Smart observes, is far from being common or established.

4. The vowels *ei*, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like *ei* in *seize;* as, *Cēi′lan*. When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the *i* is generally sounded like consonant *y*: as, *Sa-mē′ius* (sa-mē′yus).

5. The vowels *ia*, following an accented vowel, are pronounced in one syllable, the *i* taking the sound of consonant *y;* as, *Ban-na′ia* (ban-nā′yȧ) *I-sū′iah*, (ī-zū′yȧ), *Je-dē′iah* (je-dē′yȧ). In other cases, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the accent is on the *i:* as, *Sär′a-i′a*, *Bĕr′a-i′ah*.

6. The letter *g* has its hard sound before *e* and *i*, as in the English words *get*, *give;* as, *Gethsemane*, *Gilead*. *Bethphage*, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the *g* being sounded soft, like *j*, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing words derived from the Greek.

7. *Ch* is pronounced like *k;* as, *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*. *Cherub* (kē′rub), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels.

8. Gentile names ending in *-ite* (sing.) and *-ites* (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in *-itess*, are English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives; as, *Am′mon-īte*, *Is′ra-el-ītes*, *Ca′naan-īt′ess*. The same is true of gentile adjectives ending in *-itish;* as, *Mō′ab-īt′ish*, *Mĭd′i-an-īt′ish*. Gentiles in *-ene* and *-ine*, with their plurals, are also Anglicized both in spelling and pronunciation; except *Mág′da-lē′ne*, which is commonly thus pronounced, as a classical word, the Anglicized form — which does not occur in the Scriptures — being *Mag′da-len*.

A.

Ā′a-lar
Aâ′ron (âr′on)
Aâ′ron-ītes
Ăb′a-cŭc
A-băd′don
Ăb′a-dī′as
A-băg′thȧ
Ăb′a-nȧ
Ăb′a-rĭm
Ăb′a-rŏn
Ăb′bȧ
Ăb′dȧ
Ăb′de-el
Ăb′dī
Ab-dī′as
Ăb′di-el
Ăb′don
A-bĕd′-ne-gō′, *or* A-bĕd′ne-gō
Ā′bel
Ā′bel-bĕth-mā′a-chah
Ā′bel-mā′im
Ā′bel-me-hō′lah
Ā′bel-mĭz′ra-ĭm
Ā′bel-shĭt′tim
Ā′bez
Ā′bī
A-bī′ȧ
A-bī′ah
Ā′bĭ-ăl′bon
A-bī′a-săph
A-bī′a-thar
Ā′bib
A-bī′dȧ
A-bī′dah
Ăb′i-dăn
A-bī′el
Ā′bĭ-ĕz′rīte
Ăb′i-gāil
Ăb′i-hā′il
A-bī′hu
A-bī′hud
A-bī′jah
A-bī′jam
Ăb′i-lē′ne
A-bĭm′a-el
A-bĭm′e-lĕch
A-bĭn′a-dăb
Ăb′i-ner
A-bĭn′o-ăm
A-bī′ram
A-bī′ron
Ăb′i-sē′ī
Ăb′i-shăg
A-bĭsh′a-ī
A-bĭsh′a-lŏm
A-bĭsh′u-ȧ
Ăb′i-shur
Ăb′i-sŭm
Ăb′i-tăl
Ăb′i-tūb
A-bī′ud
Ăb′ner
Ā′bra-ham
Ā′bram
Ăb′sa-lom
Ăb′sa-lŏn
A-bū′bus
Ăc′a-tăn
Ăc′cad
Ăc′ca-rŏn
Ăc′cho
Ăc′cos
Ăc′coz
A-çĕl′da-mȧ
A-chā′iȧ (-yȧ)
A-chā′i-cŭs
Ā′chan
Ā′char
Ā′chăz
Ăch′bôr
Ā′chī-ăch′a-rŭs
A-chī′as
Ā′chim
Ā′chi-ôr
Ā′chish
Ăch′i-tŏb
Ăch′me-thȧ
Ā′chor
Ăch′sȧ
Ăch′sah
Ăch′shaph
Ăch′zib
Āç′i-phȧ (ăs′i-fȧ)
Āç′i-tho (ăs′i-tho)
A-cū′ȧ
Ā′cub
Ād′a-dah
Ā′dah
Ād′a-ī′ah
Ād′a-lī′ȧ
Ād′am
Ād′a-mah
Ād′a-mī
Ā′dar
Ād′a-sȧ
Ād′be-el
Ād′dan
Ād′dăr
Ād′dī
Ād′do
Ăd′don
Ăd′dus
Ā′der
Ăd′i-dȧ
Ā′di-el
Ā′din
Ăd′i-nȧ
Ăd′i-nō, *or* A-dī′no
Ăd′i-nus
Ăd′i-thā′im
Ā′dlai
Ād′la-ī
Ād′mah
Ād′ma-thȧ
Ād′nȧ
Ād′nah
A-dŏn′i-bē′zek
A-dŏn′i-căn
Ād′o-nī′jah
A-dŏn′i-kăm
Ād′o-nī′ram
A-dŏn′i-zē′dek
A-dō′rȧ
Ăd′o-rā′im
A-dō′ram
A-drăm′e-lĕch
A-drăm′me-lĕch
Ăd′ra-mŷt′ti-ŭm
Ād′ri-ȧ
Ā′dri-el
A-dū′el
A-dŭl′lam
A-dŭl′lam-īte
A-dŭm′mim
Ā′e-dī′as
Æ′ne-as (Gr. Αἰνέας)
Æ′nŏn
Āg′a-bȧ
Āg′a-bŭs
Ā′găg
Ā′gag-īte
Ā′gar
Āg′a-rēneş′
Āg′e-ē
Ag-gē′us
A-grĭp′pȧ
Ā′gur
Ā′hăb
A-hăr′ah
A-hār′hel
A-hăs′a-ī
A-hăs′ba-ī
A-hăs′u-ē′rus
A-hā′vȧ
Ā′hăz
Ā′ha-zī′ah
Äh′ban
Ā′her
Ā′hī

A-hī′ah
A-hī′am
A-hī′an
Ā′hī-ē′zer
A-hī′hud
A-hī′jah
A-hī′kam
A-hī′lud
A-hĭm′a-ăz
A-hī′man
A-hĭm′e-lĕch
A-hī′moth
A-hĭn′a-dăb
A-hĭn′o-ăm
A-hī′o
A-hī′rå
A-hī′ram
A-hī′ram-ītes
A-hĭs′a-măch
A-hĭsh′a-här
A-hī′shar
A-hĭth′o-phĕl
A-hī′tub
Äh′läb
Äh′läi
A-hō′ah
A-hō′hīte
A-hō′lah
A-hō′li-ăb
A-hŏl′i-bah
Ā′ho-lĭb′a-mah
A-hū′ma-ī
A-hū′zam
A-hŭz′zath
Ā′ī
A-ī′ah, *or* Ā′jah
A-ī′ath
A-ī′jå
Ăij′a-lŏn (ăj′a-lŏn)
Ăij′e-lĕth Shā′har (ăj′e-lĕth)
Ā′in
A-ī′rus
Ā′jah
Ăj′a-lŏn
Ā′kăn
Ăk′kub
Ăk′ra-bat-tī′ne
A-krăb′bim
Ăl′a-měth
A-lăm′me-lĕch
Ăl′a-mŏth
Ăl′çi-mŭs
Ăl′e-må
Ăl′e-měth, *or* A-lē′meth
Ăl′ex-ăn′der (ăl′egz-ăn′der)
Ăl′ex-ăn′dri-å (*classical pron.* ăl-ex-an-drī′å)
Ăl′ex-ăn′dri-anş
A-lī′ah
A-lī′an
Ăl′lom
Ăl′lon
Ăl′lon-bă′ch′uth
Al-mō′dăd
Ăl′mon
Ăl′mon-dĭb′la-thā′im
Ăl′na-thăn
Ā′lŏth
Ăl′phå
Al-phæ′us, *or* Al-phē′us
Ăl′ta-nē′us
Al-tăs′chith
Ā′lush
Ăl′vah
Ăl′van
Ā′măd
A-măd′a-thå
A-măd′a-thus
Ā′mal
Ăm′a-lek
Ăm′a-lek-īte
Ā′măm
Ā′man
Ăm′a-nå, *or* A-mā′nå
Ăm′a-rī′ah
Ăm′a-rī′as
Ăm′a-sà, *or* A-mā′sà
A-măs′a-ī
A-măsh′a-ī
Ăm′a-sī′ah
Ăm′a-thē′is
Ăm′a-thĭs
Ăm′a-zī′ah
A-mĕd′a-thå
Ā-mĕn′
Ā′mī
A-mĭn′a-dăb
A-mĭt′tāi
A-mĭz′a-băd
Ăm′mah
Am-mĕd′a-thå
Ăm′mī
Am-mĭd′i-oi
Ăm′mi-el
Am-mī′hud
Am-mĭn′a-dăb
Am-mĭn′a-dĭb
Ăm′mi-shăd′da-ī
Am-mĭz′a-băd
Ăm′mon
Ăm′mon-īte
Ăm′mon-īt′ess
Ăm′non
Ā′mok
Ā′mon
Ăm′o-rīte
Ā′mos
Ā′mŏz
Am-phĭp′o-lĭs
Ăm′pli-ås
Ăm′ram
Ăm′ram-ītes
Ăm′ra-phĕl
Ăm′zī
Ā′năb
Ăn′a-el
Ā′nah
Ăn′a-hā′rath
Ăn′a-ī′ah
Ā′năk
Ăn′a-kĭmş
Ăn′a-mĭm
A-năm′me-lĕch
Ā′nan
A-nā′nī
Ăn′a-nī′ah
Ăn′a-nī′as
A-năn′i-el
Ā′nath
Ăn′a-thŏth
Ăn′drew (ăn′drų)
Ăn′dro-nī′cus
Ārd
Ār′dăth
Ārd′ītes
Ār′don
A-rē′lī
A-rē′lītes
Ār′e-ŏp′a-ğīte
Ār′e-ŏp′a-gus
Ā′rēş
Ār′e-tăs (Gr. Ἀρέτας)
A-rē′us
Ār′gŏb
Ā′ri-a-rā′thēş
A-rĭd′a-ī
A-rĭd′a-thå
A-rī′eh
Ā′ri-el
Ār′i-ma-thæ′å
Ăr′i-ma-thē′å
Ā′ri-ŏch
A-rĭs′a-ī
Ăr′is-tär′chus
Ăr′is-to-bū′lus
Ärk′īte
Är′ma-ğĕd′don
Ar-mē′ni-å
Ar-mō′nī
Är′nå
Är′năn
Är′non
Ā′rŏd
Ăr′o-dī
Ā′rod-ītes
Ăr′o-er
Ăr′o-er-īte
Ā′rom
Är′păd
Är′phăd
Ar-phăx′ad
Är′sa-çēş
Är′sa-rĕth
Är′tax-ĕrx′ēş (är′tag-zĕrk′zēz)
Är′te-mas
Är′ų-bŏth
A-rų′mah
Är′văd
Är′vad-īte
Är′zå
Ā′så
Ăs/a-dī′as
Ăs/a-el
Ăs/a-hĕl
Ăs/a-hī′ah
Ăs/a-ī′ah
Ăs/a-nå
Ā′saph
A-săr′a-el
A-săr′e-el
Ăs/a-rē′lah
As-băz′a-rĕth
Ăs/ca-lŏn
A-sē′as
A-sĕb′e-bī′å
Ăs/e-bī′å
Ăs/e-năth
Ā′ser
A-sē′rer
Ā′shan
Ăsh′be-å
Ăsh′bel
Ăsh′bel-ītes
Ăsh′che-năz
Ăsh′dŏd
Ăsh′dod-ītes
Ăsh′doth-ītes
Ăsh′doth-pĭş′gah
Ăsh′er
Ăsh′er-ītes
Ăsh′i-må
Ăsh′ke-lŏn
Ăsh′ke-năz
Ăsh′nah
Ăsh′pe-năz
Ăsh′ri-el
Ăsh′ta-rŏth
Ăsh′te-mōh
Ăsh′te-rath-īte
Ăsh′te-rŏth Kär′na-ĭm
Ăsh′to-rĕth
Ăsh′ur
Ăsh′ur-ītes
Ăsh′văth
Ā′si-å (ā′shĭ-å)
Ăs/i-bī′as
Ā′si-el
Ăs/i-phå
Ăs/ke-lŏn
Ăs/ma-dāi (*Milton.*)
Ăs/ma-vĕth
Ăş′mo-dē′us
Ăş′mo-nē′anş (*Josephus*)
Ăs/nah
As-năp′par
A-sō′chis (*Josephus*)
Ā′som
Ăs/pa-thå
Ăs/phar
As-phăr′a-sŭs
Ăs/ri-el
Ăs/ri-el-ītes
Ăs/sa-bī′as
As-săl′i-mŏth
Ăs/sa-nī′as
Ăs/sa-rē′moth
Ăs/shur (äsh′ur)
As-shų′rim
Ăs/si-dē′anş
Ăs/sir
Ăs/sŏs
Ăs/su-ē′rus
Ăs/sur
Ăs-sўr′i-å
Ăs-sўr′i-an
Ăs/ta-rŏth
Ăs/tăth
As-tў′a-ğēş (är′tag-zĕrk′zēz)
A-sŭp′pim
A-sўn′chri-tus
Ā′tăd
Ăt/a-rah
A-tär′ga-tĭs
Ăt/a-rŏth
Ăt′a-rŏth-ā′dar
Ăt′a-rŏth-ăd′dar
Ā′ter
Ăt/e-re-zī′as
Ā′thăch
Ăth/a-ī′ah
Ăth/a-lī′ah
Ăth/a-rī′as
A-thē′ni-anş
Ăth/e-nō′bi-ŭs
Ăth/enş
Ăth/lāi
Ăt/i-phå
Ăt/rŏth
Ăt/tāi
Ăt/ta-lī′å
Ăt/ta-lŭs
At-thăr′a-tēş (ath-thär′a-teez)
Au′ğī-å
Au-gŭs′tus
Au-rā′nus
Au-tē′as
Ā′vå
Ăv′a-răn
Ăv′a-rŏn
Ā′ven
Ā′vim
Ā′vimş
Ā′vītes
Ā′vith
Ăz/a-el
Ăz/a-ē′lus
Ā′zah
Ā′zal
Ăz/a-lī′ah
Ăz/a-nī′ah
A-zā′phi-ŏn
Ăz/a-rå
A-zăr′a-el, *or* A-zā′ra-el
A-zăr′e-el, *or* A-zā′re-el
Ăz/a-rī′ah
Ăz/a-rī′as
Ā′zāz
A-zā′zel
Ăz/a-zī′ah
Az-băz′a-rĕth
Ăz/buk
A-zē′kah
Ā′zel
Ā′zem
Ăz/e-phū′rith
A-zē′tas
Ăz/găd
A-zī′å
A-zī′e-ī
Ā′zi-el
A-zī′zå
Ăz/ma-vĕth
Ăz/mon
Ăz/noth-tā′bor
Ā′zŏr
A-zō′tus
Ăz/ri-el
Ăz/ri-kăm
A-zū′bah
A′zur
Ăz/u-răn
Ăz/zah
Ăz/zan
Ăz/zur

B.

Bā′al
Bā′al-ah
Bā′al-ăth
Bā′al-ăth-bē′er
Bā′al-bē′rith
Bā′a-lē
Bā′al-găd
Bā′al-hā′mon
Bā′al-hā′nan
Bā′al-hā′zor
Bā′al-hĕr′mon
Bā′al-ī
Bā′al-ĭm
Bā′a-lĭs
Bā′al-mē′on
Bā′al-pē′or
Bā′al-pĕr′a-zĭm
Bā′al-shăl′i-shå
Bā′al-tā′mar
Bā′al-zē′bub
Bā′al-zē′phon
Bā′a-nå
Bā′a-nah
Bā′a-nī′as
Bā′a-rå
Bā′a-sē′iah (-yå)
Bā′a-shå
Bā′a-sī′ah
Bā′bel
Bā′bī
Bāb′y-lon
Bāb′y-lō′ni-anş
Bāb′y-lō′nish
Bā′cå
Bă′chi-dēş
Bă′chus
Ba-çē′nor
Bă′ch′rītes
Bā′go
Ba-gō′as
Bāg′o-ī
Ba-hā′rum-īte
Ba-hū′mus
Ba-hū′rim
Bā′jith
Bak-băk′kar
Băk′buk
Băk′buk-ī′ah
Bā′laam (bā′lam), *or* Bā′la-am
Bā′la-c
Băl′a-dăn
Bā′lah
Bā′lak
Băl′a-mō
Ba-lăs′a-mŭs
Bal-nū′us
Bal-thā′sar
Bā′mah
Bā′moth
Bā′moth-bā′al
Băn
Băn′a-ī′as
Bā′nī
Bā′nid
Ban-nā′iå
Băn′nus
Băn′u-as
Ba-răb′bas
Băr′a-chĕl
Băr′a-chī′ah
Băr′a-ehī′as
Bā′rak
Bar-hū′mīte
Ba-rī′ah
Bär′-jē′şus

Bär′-jō′nȧ
Bär′kŏs
Bär′na-bas
Ba-rō′dis
Bär′sa-bas
Bär′ta-cus
Bar-thŏl′o-mew
Bär′ti-mæ′us
Bär′ti-mē′us
Bā′ru-ch
Bar-zĕl′a-ī
Bar-zīl′la-ī
Bȧs′a-lŏth
Bȧs′-ca-mȧ
Bā′shan
Bā′shan-hā′voth-jā′ir
Bȧsh′e-măth
Bȧs′i-lis
Bȧs′lith
Bȧs′math
Bȧs′sȧ
Bȧs′ta-ī
Bȧth′-răb′bim
Bȧth′-shē′bȧ, *or* Bȧth′-she-bȧ
Bȧth′-shu̧′ȧ
Bȧth′zȧ-ch-a-rī′as
Bȧv′a-ī
Bȧz′lith
Bȧz′luth
Bē′a-lī′ah
Bē′a-lŏth
Bē′an
Bĕb′a-ī
Bē′-cher
Be-chō′rath
Bĕ-c′ti-lĕth
Bē′dȧd
Bĕd′a-ī′ah
Bē′dan
Be-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Bē′el-ī′a-dȧ
Be-ĕl′sa-rus
Bē′el-tĕth′mus
Be-ĕl′ze-bub
Bē′er
Be-ē′rȧ
Be-ē′rah
Bē′er-ē′lim
Be-ē′rī
Bē′er-la-hāi′-roi
Be-ē′roth
Be-ē′roth-ītes
Bē′er-shē′bȧ, *or* Be-ĕr′she-bȧ
Be-ĕsh′te-rah
Bē′he-mŏth
Bē′kah
Bĕl
Bē′lȧ
Bē′lah
Bē′la-ītes
Bĕl′e-mŭs
Bē′li-al
Bĕl′ma-ĭm
Bĕl′men
Bel-shăz′zar
Bĕl′te-shăz′zar
Bĕn
Be-nā′iah (-yȧ)
Bĕn′-ăm′mī
Bĕn′e-bē′rak
Bĕn′e-jā′a-kăn
Bĕn′-hā′dad
Bĕn′-hā′il
Bĕn′-hā′nan
Bĕn′i-nū
Bĕn′ja-mĭn
Bĕn′ja-mīte
Bē′no
Bĕn′-ō′nī
Ben-nū′ī, *or* Bĕn′nu-ī
Bĕn′-zō′heth
Bē′on
Bē′or
Bē′rȧ
Bĕr′a-chah
Bĕr′a-chī′ah
Bē′rah
Bĕr′a-ī′ah
Bē′re-ȧ (Gr. Βερέα), 1 *Macc.* ix. 4.
Be-rē′ȧ (Gr. Βεροῖα), 2 *Macc.* xiii. 4; *Acts* xvii. 10, 13, and xx. 4.
Bĕr′e-chī′ah
Bē′red
Bē′rī
Be-rī′ah
Be-rī′ites
Bē′rites
Bē′rith
Ber-nī′çe
Be-rō′dȧ-ch-băl′a-dăn
Be-rœ′ȧ
Bē′roth
Be-rō′thah
Bĕr′o-thai
Bē′roth-īte
Ber-rē′tho
Ber-zē′lus
Bē′sai
Bĕs′o-dē′iah (-yȧ)
Bē′sôr
Bē′tah
Bĕt′a-nē
Bē′ten
Bĕth′-ăb′a-rȧ
Bĕth′-ā′nath
Bĕth′-ā′noth
Bĕth′a-ny
Bĕth′-ăr′a-bah
Bĕth′-ā′ram
Bĕth′-ăr′bel
Bĕth′-ā′ven
Bĕth′-ăz′ma-vĕth
Bĕth′-bā′al-mē′on
Bĕth′-bā′rah
Bĕth′-bā′sī
Bĕth′-bĭr′e-ī
Bĕth′-eär
Bĕth′-dā′gon
Bĕth′-dĭb′la-thā′im
Bĕth′-ē′den
Bĕth′-ĕl′, *or* Bĕth′el
Bĕth′-ĕl-īte
Bĕth′-ē′mek
Bē′ther
Be-thĕs̱′dȧ
Bĕth′-ē′zel
Bĕth′-gā′der
Bĕth′-gā′mul
Bĕth′-hă-c′çe-rĕm
Bĕth′-hā′ran
Bĕth′-hŏg′lȧ
Bĕth′-hŏg′lah
Bĕth′-hō′ron
Bĕth′-jĕsh′i-mŏth
Bĕth′-jĕs′i-mŏth
Bĕth′-lĕb′a-ŏth
Bĕth′-lē′hem, *and* Bĕth′le-hem
Bĕth′-lē′hem Eph′-ra-tah
Bĕth′-lē′hem-īte
Bĕth′-lē′hem-ju′-dah
Beth-lō′mon
Bĕth′-mā′a-chah
Bĕth′-mär′ca-bŏth
Bĕth′-mē′on
Bĕth′-nĭm′rah
Beth-ō′ron
Bĕth′-pā′let
Bĕth′-păz′zez
Bĕth′-pē′or
Bĕth′pha-ĝē
Bĕth′-phē′let
Bĕth′-rā′phȧ
Bĕth′-rē′hob
Bĕth′-sā′i-dȧ
Bĕth′-sā′mos
Bĕth′san
Bĕth′shan
Bĕth′-shē′an
Bĕth′-shē′mesh
Bĕth′-shē′mīte
Bĕth′-shĭt′tah
Bĕth′-sū′rȧ
Bĕth′-tăp′pu-ah
Be-thū′el
Bē′thul
Bĕth′u-lī′ȧ, *or* Be-thū′li-ȧ
Bĕth′-zûr
Be-tō′li-ŭs
Bĕt′o-măs′them
Bĕt′o-mĕs′tham
Bĕt′o-nĭm
Beū′lah, *or* Be-ū′lah
Bē′zāi
Be-zăl′e-el
Bē′zek
Bē′zer
Bē′zeth
Bĭ′a-tăs
Bĭ′ch′rī
Bĭd′kar
Bĭg′thȧ
Bĭg′than
Bĭg′tha-nȧ
Bĭg′va-ī
Bĭl′dăd
Bĭl′e-ăm
Bĭl′gah
Bĭl′ga-ī
Bĭl′hȧ
Bĭl′hah
Bĭl′han
Bĭl′shan
Bĭm′hal
Bĭn′e-ȧ
Bin-nū′i, *or* Bĭn′nu-ī
Bĭr′shȧ
Bĭr′za-vĭth
Bĭsh′lam
Bĭ-th′ī′ah
Bĭth′ron
Bĭ-thȳn′i-ȧ
Biz-jŏth′jah
Bĭz′thȧ
Blăs′tus
Bō′a-nĕr′ĝēs̱
Bō′az
Bŏ-c′cas
Bŏ-ch′e-rų̄
Bō′-chim
Bō′hăn
Bō′oz
Bō′rith
Bŏs′-cath
Bō′sor
Bŏs̱′o-rȧ
Bŏs̱′rah
Bō′zez
Bŏz′kăth
Bŏz′rah
Bŭk′kī
Buk-kī′ah
Bŭl
Bū′nah
Bŭn′nī
Bŭz
Bū′zī
Bŭz′īte

C.

Căb′bon
Cā′bul
Căd′dis
Cā′dēs̱
Cā′dēs̱-băr′ne
Cā′desh
Căd′mi-el
Çæ′s̱ar
Çæs′a-rē′ȧ
Çæs′a-rē′ȧ Phĭ-lĭp′pī
Cā′ia-phas (-ya-fas)
Cāin
Cā-ī′nan (Καϊνᾶν)
Cā′lah
Căl′a-mŏl′a-lus
Căl′-cŏl
Cal-dē′ȧ
Cal-dē′anș
Cal-dees̱′
Cā′leb
Cā′leb-ĕph′ra-tah
Căl′i-tăs
Cal-lĭs′the-nēs̱
Căl′neh
Căl′no
Căl′phī
Căl′va-ry
Cā′mon
Cā′nȧ
Cā′naan (kā′nan, *or* kā′na-an)
Cā′naan-īte (-nan- *or* -na-an-)
Cā′naan-īt′ess (-nan- *or* -na-an-)
Cā′naan-īt′ish (-nan- *or* -na-an-)
Căn′da-çē
Căn′neh
Ca-pĕr′na-ŭm
Căph′ar-săl′a-mȧ
Ca-phĕn′a-thȧ
Ca-phī′rȧ
Căph′tho-rim
Caph′tôr
Căph′to-rim
Căph′to-rimș
Căp′pa-dō′ci-ȧ (-dō′shī-ȧ)
Căr′a-bā′s̱i-on
Căr′-cas
Căr′-cha-mis
Căr′-che-mish
Ca-rē′ah
Cā′ri-ȧ
Car-mā′ni-anș
Căr′me
Căr′mel
Căr′mel-īte
Căr′mel-īt′ess
Căr′mī
Căr′mītes
Căr′na-ĭm
Căr′ni-ŏn
Căr′pha-săl′a-mȧ
Căr′pus
Car-shē′nȧ
Ca-sīph′i-ȧ
Căs′leū
Căs′lu-him
Căs′phon
Căs′phôr
Căs′pis
Căs′tor
Ca-thū′ȧ
Çē′dron
Çēi′lan
Çĕl′o-sȳr′i-ȧ
Çĕn′-chre-ȧ
Çĕn′de-bē′us
Çē′phas
Çē′ras
Çē′s̱ar
Çēs̱′a-rē′ȧ
Çēs̱′a-rē′ȧ Phĭ-lĭp′pī
Çē′tăb
Chā′bris
Chā′di-ăs
Chæ′re-ăs
Chăl′-cŏl
Chal-dē′ȧ
Chal-dē′an
Chal-dees̱′
Chā′naan (kā′nan, *or* kā′na-an)
Chā′naan-īte (kā′nan-īt, *or* ka′na-an-īt)
Chăn′nu-nē′us
Chăr′a-ăth′a-lar
Chăr′a-cȧ
Chăr′a-shim
Chăr′a-sim
Chär′-che-mish
Chär′-cus
Chā′re-ȧ
Chär′mis
Chär′ran
Chăs′e-bȧ
Chē′bar
Chĕd′or-lā′o-mer
Chē′lal
Chĕl′ci-as (-shĭ-as)
Chĕl′li-anș
Chĕl′lūh
Chĕl′lus
Chē′lŏd
Chē′lub
Che-lū′bāi
Chĕm′a-rimș
Chē′mŏsh
Che-nā′a-nah
Chĕn′a-nī
Chĕn′a-nī′ah
Chē′phar-ha-ăm′-mo-nāi
Che-phī′rah
Chē′ran
Chē′re-as
Chĕr′eth-imș
Chĕr′eth′ītes
Chē′rith
Chē′rub (*a city*)
Chĕs′a-lŏn
Chē′sed
Chē′sil
Che-sūl′loth
Che-thī′im
Chet-tī′im
Chē′zib
Chī′don
Chĭl′e-ăb
Chĭ-lī′on
Chīl′măd
Chĭm′hăm
Chĭn′ne-rĕth
Chĭn′ne-rŏth
Chi′os
Chīs′leū
Chīs′lon
Chīs′loth-tā′bor
Chĭt′tim
Chī′un
Chlō′e
Chō′bȧ
Chŏb′a-ī
Cho-rā′shan
Cho-rā′zin
Chŏs′a-mē′us
Cho-zē′bȧ
CHRĪST
Chrīst′ian
Chŭb
Chŭn
Chū′shan-rĭsh′a-thā′im
Chū′sī
Chū′zȧ
Çĭ-li′ci-ȧ (sĭ-lĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ)
Çĭn′ne-rĕth
Çĭn′ne-rŏth
Çĭr′a-mȧ
Çĭs
Çī′sāi
Çĭt′imș
Clau′dȧ
Clau′di-ȧ
Clĕm′ent
Clō′o-pas
Clē′o-pā′trȧ
Clē′o-phas
Clō′e
Clō′pas
Cnī′dus (nī′dus)
Cœl′o-sȳr′i-ȧ (sĕl′-)
Cō′lȧ
Col-hō′zeh
Cō′li-us
Co-lŏs′se
Co-lŏs′si-anș (ko-lŏsh′ĭ-anz)
Cŏn′a-nī′ah
Co-nī′ah
Cŏn′o-nī′ah
Cō′os
Côr′be
Cō′re
Cŏr′inth
Co-rĭnth′i-anș
Co-rĭn′thus
Cor-nē′li-us
Cŏs
Cō′sam
Cou′thȧ (kow′thȧ)
Cŏz
Cŏz′bī
Crā′tēs̱
Crĕs′çenș
Crēte
Crē′tes
Crē′ti-anș (-shĭ-anz)
Crĭs′pus
Cŭsh
Cū′shan
Cū′shan-rĭsh′a-thā′im
Cū′shī
Cŭth
Cū′thah, *or* Cŭth′ah
Çȳ′a-mŏn
Çȳp′ri-anș
Çȳ′prus
Çȳr′a-mȧ
Çȳ-rē′ne
Çȳ-rē′ni-an
Çy-rē′ni-ŭs
Çȳ′rus

D.

Dăb′a-rēh
Dăb′ba-shĕth
Dăb′e-răth
Dā′bri-ȧ
Da-cō′bī
Dad-dē′us
Dā′gon
Dāi′săn
Dăl′a-ī′ah
Dăl′ma-nū′thȧ
Dal-mā′ti-ȧ (-mā′-shĭ-ȧ)
Dăl′phon
Dăm′a-ris
Dăm′a-sçēneș′
Da-măs′cus
Dăn
Dăn′i-el, *or* Dăn′iel (-yel)
Dăn′ītes
Dan-jā′an
Dăn′nah
Dăph′ne
Dā′rȧ
Där′dȧ
Da-rī′us
Där′kon
Dā′than
Dăth′e-mȧ
Dā′vid
Dē′bir
Dĕb′o-rȧ
Dĕb′o-rah
De-căp′o-lis

Dē′dan
Dĕd′a-nim
De-hā′vītes
Dē′kar
Dĕl′a-ī′ah
Dĕl′i-lah
Dē′lus
Dē′mas
De-mē′tri-ŭs
Dĕm′o-phŏn
Dĕr′be
Dĕs′sa-ū (Gr. Δεσσαού)
De-ū′el
Deū′ter-ŏn′o-my
Dī-ā′nă, *or* Dī-ăn′ă
Dĭb′la-ĭm
Dĭb′lath
Dĭb′la-thā′im
Dī′bon
Dī′bon Găd
Dĭb′rī
Dĭd′y-mŭs
Dĭk′lah
Dĭl′e-ăn
Dĭm′nah
Dī′mon
Di-mō′nah
Dī′nah
Dī′na-ītes
Dĭn′ha-bah, *or* Din-hā′bah
Dī′o-nȳ′si-us (dī′o-nĭzh′ĭ-us)
Dī′os-co-rĭn′thi-us
Dī-ŏt′re-phēs
Dī′shan
Dī′shŏn
Dĭz′a-hăb
Dō′cus
Dŏd′a-ī
Dŏd′a-nĭm
Dŏd′a-vah
Dō′do
Dō′eg
Dŏph′kah
Dôr
Dō′rā
Dō′ras
Do-rȳm′e-nēs
Do-sĭth′e-us
Dō′tha-im
Dō′than
Drȳ-sĭl′lā
Dū′mah
Dū′rā

E.

Ē′a-nēs
Ē′bal
Ē′bed
Ē′bed-mē′lech
Ĕb′en-ē′zer, *or* Ĕb′en-ē′zer
Ē′ber
E-bī′a-săph
E-brō′nah
E-cā′nus
Ec-băt′a-nă
Ec-băt′a-ne
Ec-clē′si-ăs′tēs
Ec-clē′si-ăs′ti-cus
Ĕd
Ē′dar
Ed-dī′as
Ē′den
Ē′der
Ē′dēs
Ĕd′nă
Ē′dom
Ē′dom-ītes
Ĕd′re-ī
Ĕg′lah
Ĕg′la-ĭm
Ĕg′lon
Ē′gȳpt
E-gȳp′tian
Ē′hī
Ē′hud
Ē′ker
Ĕk′re-bĕl
Ĕk′ron
Ĕk′ron-ītes
Ē′lă
Ĕl′a-dah
Ē′lah
Ē′lam
Ē′lam-ītes
Ĕl′a-sah
Ē′lath
Ĕl′-bĕth′-el
Ĕl′ci-ă (ĕl′shĭ-ă)
Ĕl′da-ah, *or* El-dā′ah
Ĕl′dăd
Ē′le-ăd
Ē′le-ā′leh
E-lē′a-să
E-lē′a-sah
Ē′le-ā′zar
Ē′le-a-zū′rus
Ĕl′-e-lō′he Ĭs′ra-el
Ē′leph
E-leū′the-rŭs
E-leū′za-ī
El-hā′nan
Ē′li
E-lī′ab
E-lī′a-dă
E-lī′a-dah
E-lī′a-dăs
E-lī′a-dun
E-lī′ah
E-lī′ah-bă
E-lī′a-kim
E-lī′a-lī
E-lī′am
E-lī′a-o-nī′as
E-lī′as
E-lī′a-săph
E-lī′a-shib
E-lī′a-sib
E-lī′a-sis
E-lī′a-thă
E-lī′a-thah
E-lī′dad
Ē′li-el
Ē′li-ē′na-ī
Ē′li-ē′zer
E-lī′ha-bă
Ĕl′i-ho-ē′na-ī
Ĕl′i-hō′reph
E-lī′hu
E-lī′jah
Ĕl′i-kă, *or* E-lī′kă
Ē′lim
E-lĭm′e-lech
Ĕl′i-o-ē′na-ī
Ē′li-ō′nas
Ĕl′i-phăl
E-lĭph′a-lăt
E-lĭph′a-lēh
E-lĭph′a-lĕt
Ĕl′i-phăz, *or* E-lī′phaz
E-lĭph′e-lēh
E-lĭph′e-lĕt
E-lĭs′a-bĕth
Ĕl′i-sæ′us
Ĕl′i-sē′us
E-lī′shă
E-lī′shah
E-lĭsh′a-mă
E-lĭsh′a-mah
E-lĭsh′a-phăt
E-lĭsh′e-bă
Ĕl′i-shu′ă
E-lĭs′i-mus
E-lī′u
E-lī′ud
E-lĭz′a-phăn
Ĕl′i-zē′us
E-lī′zur
Ĕl′ka-nah
Ĕl′kosh-īte
Ĕl′la-sar
El-mō′dam (Gr. Ἐλμωδάμ)
Ĕl′na-ăm
Ĕl′na-thăn
Ĕl′o-hĭm
E-lō′ī
Ē′lon
Ē′lon-bĕth′-hā′nan
Ē′lon-ītes
Ē′loth
Ĕl′pa-ăl
Ĕl′pa-lĕt
Ĕl′-pā′ran
Ĕl′te-kēh
Ĕl′te-kŏn
El-tō′lad, *or* Ĕl′to-lăd
Ē′lul
E-lū′za-ī
Ĕl′y-mā′is
Ĕl′y-măs
Ĕl′y-mē′anş
Ĕl′za-băd
Ĕl′za-phăn
Ē′mimş
Em-măn′u-el
Ĕm′ma-us
Ĕm′mer
Ĕm′môr
Ē′năm
Ē′nan
E-năs′i-bus
Ĕn′-dôr, *or* Én′dor
Ē′ne-as (*see* Æneas)
Ĕn′-ĕg′la-im, *or* Én′-eg-lā′im
Ĕn′e-mĕs′sar
E-nē′ni-us
En-găd′dī
Ĕn′-găn′nim
Ĕn′-gē′dī
Ĕn′-hăd′dah
Ĕn′-hăk′ko-re
Ĕn′-hā′zor
Ĕn′-mĭsh′pat
Ē′noch
Ē′non
Ē′nos
Ē′nosh
Ĕn′-rĭm′mon
Ĕn′-rō′gel
Ĕn′-shē′mesh
Ĕn′-tap-pu′ah
Ĕp′a-phrăs
E-păph′ro-dī′tus
E-pĕn′e-tus
Ē′phah
Ē′phāi
Ē′pher
Ē′phes-dăm′mim
E-phē′si-an (-fē-zhĭ-an)
Ĕph′e-sus
Ĕph′lal
Ĕph′pha-thă
Ē′phra-ĭm
Ē′phra-im-īte
Ē′phra-ĭn
Ĕph′ra-tah
Ĕph′rath
Ĕph′rath-īte
Ē′phron
Ĕp′i-cu-rē′anş, *or* Ĕp′i-cū′re-anş
E-pĭph′a-nēs
Ēr
E′ran
Ē′ran-ītes
E-răs′tus
Ē′rech
Ē′rī
Ē′rītes
E-şā′ias (e-zā′yas)
Ē′sar-hăd′don
Ē′saū
Ē′şāy
Ĕs′dra-ē′lom
Ĕs′dra-ē′lon
Ĕs′dras, *or* Ĕs′dras
Es-drē′lom
Es-drē′lon
Ĕs′e-bŏn
E-sē′bri-ăs
Ē′sek
Ĕsh′-bā′al
Ĕsh′ban
Ĕsh′-cŏl
Ē′she-ăn
Ē′shek
Ĕsh′ka-lon-ītes
Ĕsh′ta-ŏl
Ĕsh′ta-ul-ītes, *or* Ĕsh′tau-līte
Ĕsh′te-mō′ă, *or* Esh-tĕm′o-ă
Ĕsh′te-mōh
Ĕsh′ton
Ĕs′lī
E-sō′rā
Ĕs′ril
Ĕs′rom
Ĕst′ha-ŏl
Ĕs′ther (ĕs′ter)
Ē′tam
Ē′tham
Ē′than
Ĕth′a-nim
Ĕth′bā-al
Ē′ther
Ē′thi-ō′pi-ă
Ē′thi-ō′pi-an
Ĕth′mă
Ĕth′nan
Ĕth′nī
Eū-bū′lus
Eū-ēr′ge-tēs
Eū′me-nēs
Eū′na-tăn
Eū-nī′çe, *or* Eū′nīçe
Eū-ō′di-as
Eū′pa-tôr
Eū-phrā′tēs
Eū-pŏl′e-mŭs
Eū-rŏc′ly-don
Eŭ′ty-chŭs
Ēve
Ē′vī
Ē′vil-me-rō′dach
Ex′o-dus
Ē′zar
Ĕz′ba-ī
Ĕz′bŏn
Ĕz′e-chī′as
Ĕz′e-çī′as
Ĕz′e-kī′as
E-zē′ki-el
Ē′zel
Ē′zem
Ē′zer
Ĕz′e-rī′as
E-zī′as
Ē′zi-on-gā′ber
Ē′zi-on-gē′ber
Ĕz′nīte
Ĕz′rā
Ĕz′ra-hīte
Ĕz′rī
Ĕz′ron

F.

Fē′lix
Fĕs′tus
Fôr′tu-nā′tus

G.

Gā′al
Gā′ash
Gā′bā
Găb′a-el
Găb′a-thā
Găb′ba-ī
Găb′ba-thā
Găb′dēş
Gā′bri-as
Gā′bri-el
Găd
Găd′a-rā
Găd′a-rēneş′
Găd′dī
Găd′di-el
Gā′dī
Găd′īte
Gā′hăm
Gā′hăr
Gā′ius (gā′yus)
Găl′a-ăd
Gā′lăl
Ga-lā′ti-ă (-lā′-shĭ-ă)
Ga-lā′ti-anş
Găl′e-ēd
Găl′ga-lă
Găl′i-læ′an
Găl′i-lē′an
Găl′i-lee
Găl′lim
Găl′li-o
Găm′a-el
Ga-mā′li-el
Găm′ma-dimş
Gā′mul
Găr
Gā′reb
Găr′i-zim
Găr′mīte
Găsh′mu
Gā′tam
Găth
Găth′-hē′pher
Găth′-rĭm′mon
Gā′zā
Ga-zā′rā
Gā′zath-ītes
Gā′zer
Ga-zē′rā
Gā′zez
Găz′ītes, *or* Gā′zītes
Găz′zam
Gē′bā
Gē′bal
Gē′ber
Gē′bim
Gĕd′a-lī′ah
Gĕd′dur
Gĕd′e-on
Gē′der
Ge-dē′rah
Gĕd′e-rath-īte
Gĕd′e-rīte
Ge-dē′roth
Gĕd′e-roth-ā′im
Gē′dôr
Ge-hā′zī
Ge-hĕn′nă
Gĕl′i-lŏth
Ge-măl′lī
Gĕm′a-rī′ah
Ge-nĕs′a-rĕth
Gĕn′e-sis
Gen-nē′sar
Gen-nĕs′a-rĕt
Gen-nē′us
Gĕn′tīle
Ge-nū′bath
Gē′on
Gē′rā
Gē′rah
Gē′rar
Gĕr′ge-sēneş
Gĕr′ge-sītes
Gĕr′i-zim
Ger-rhē′ni-anş (-rē′-)
Gē′shom
Gē′shon
Gĕr′shon-īte
Gĕr′son
Gēr′zītes
Gē′sem
Gē′sham
Gē′shem
Gē′shur
Gĕsh′u-rī
Gĕsh′u-rītes
Gē′ther
Geth-sĕm′a-ne
Ge-ū′el
Gē′zer
Gĕz′rītes
Gī′ah
Gĭb′bar
Gĭb′be-thŏn
Gĭb′e-ă
Gĭb′e-ah
Gĭb′e-ăth
Gĭb′e-ath-īte
Gĭb′e-on
Gĭb′e-on-īte
Gĭb′līte
Gid-dăl′tī
Gĭd′del
Gĭd′e-on
Gĭd′e-ō′nī
Gī′dŏm
Gī′hŏn
Gĭl′a-lāi
Gil-bō′ă, *or* Gĭl-bo-ă
Gĭl′e-ad
Gĭl′e-ad-īte
Gĭl′găl
Gī′loh
Gī′lo-nīte
Gĭm′zo
Gī′nath
Gĭn′ne-thō
Gĭn′ne-thŏn
Gĭr′ga-shīte
Gĭr′ga-sīte
Gĭs′pă
Gĭt′tah-hē′pher
Gĭt′ta-ĭm
Gĭt′tīte
Gĭt′tith
Gī′zo-nīte
Gĭz′rītes
Gnī′dus (nī′dus)
Gō′ăth
Gŏb
Gŏg
Gō′lan
Gŏl′go-thă
Go-lī′ath
Gō′mer
Go-mŏr′rah
Go-mŏr′rhă
Gôr′ĝi-ăs
Gor-tȳ′nă
Gō′shen
Gŏth′o-lī′as
Go-thŏn′i-el
Gō′zan
Grā′bă
Grē′ci-ă (grē′shĭ-ă)
Grē′cian
Greeçe
Greek
Greek′ish
Gŭd′go-dah
Gū′nī
Gū′nītes
Gûr
Gûr′-bā′al

H.

Hā′a-hăsh′ta-rī
Ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Ha-bā′iah (-bā′yă)

Hăb′ak-kuk, *or* Ha-bak′kuk
Hăb′a-zi-nī′ah
Hăb′ba-cuc
Hā′bôr
Hăch′a-lī′ah
Hách′i-lah
Hăch′mo-nī
Hăch′mo-nīte
Hā′dăd
Hăd′ad-ē′zer
Hā′dad-rĭm′mon
Hā′dar
Hăd′ar-ē′zer
Hăd′a-shah, *or* Ha-dā′shah
Ha-dăs′sah
Ha-dăt′tah
Hā′did
Hăd′la-ī
Ha-dō′ram
Hā′drach
Hā′găb
Hăg′a-bā
Hăg′a-bah
Hā′gar
Hā′gar-ēneȝ′
Hā′gar-īte
Hā′ger-īte
Hăg′ga-ī
Hág′ge-rī
Hăg′gī
Hag-gī′ah
Hăg′gītes
Hăg′gĭth
Hā′gi-á
Hā′ī
Hăk′ka-tăn
Hăk′kŏz
Ha-kū′phá
Hā′lah
Hā′lăk
Hăl′hul
Hā′lī
Hăl′i-car-năs′sus
Hal-lō′esh
Hal-lō′hesh
Hăm
Hā′man
Hā′math
Hā′math-īte
Hā′math-zō′bah
Hăm′i-tăl
Hăm′mah-lē′koth
Hăm′math
Ham-mĕd′a-thá
Hăm′me-lĕch
Ham-mŏl′e-kĕth
Hăm′mon
Hăm′moth-dôr
Hăm′o-nah, *or* Ham-ō′nah
Hā′mon-gŏg
Hā′mor
Hā′moth
Ha-mū′el
Hā′mul
Hā′mul-ītes
Ha-mū′tal
Ha-năm′e-el
Hā′nan
Ha-năn′e-el
Ha-nā′nī, *or* Hăn′a-nī
Hăn′a-nī′ah
Hā′neȝ
Hăn′i-el
Hăn′nah
Hăn′na-thŏn
Hăn′ni-el
Hā′noch
Hā′noch-ītes
Hā′nun
Hăph′a-rā′im
Haph-rā′im
Hā′rá
Hăr′a-dah
Hā′ran
Hā′ra-rīte
Har-bō′nà
Har-bō′nah
Hā′reph
Hā′reth
Hăr′ha-ī′ah
Hăr′has
Hăr′hur
Hā′rim
Hā′riph
Hăr′ne-pher
Hā′rod
Hā′rod-īte
Hăr′o-ēh
Hā′ro-rīte
Ha-rō′shĕth
Hăr′shà
Hā′rum
Ha-rŭ′maph
Hăr′ŭ-phīte, *or* Ha-rŭ′phīte
Hā′ruz
Hăs′a-dī′ah
Hás′e-nū′ah
Hăsh′a-bī′ah
Ha-shăb′nah
Hăsh′ab-nī′ah
Hash-băd′a-nà
Hā′shem
Hash-mō′nah
Hā′shub
Ha-shŭ′bah
Hā′shum
Ha-shŭ′phà
Hăs′rah
Hăs′se-nā′ah
Hăs′shub
Ha-sū′phà
Hā′tăch
Hā′thăth
Hăt′i-phà, *or* Ha-tī′phà
Hăt′i-tà
Hat-tā′a-vah
Hăt′ti-cŏn
Hăt′til
Hăt′tush
Hau′ran
Hăv′i-lah
Hā′voth-jā′ir
Hăz′a-el
Ha-zā′iah (-zā′yà)
Hā′zar-ăd′dar
Hā′zar-ē′nan
Hā′zar-găd′dah
Hā′zar-hăt′ti-cŏn
Hā′zar-mā′veth
Hā′zar-shŭ′al
Hā′zar-sū′sah
Hā′zar-sū′sim
Hăz′a-zŏn-tā′mar
Hăz′e-lĕl-pō′nī
Ha-zē′rim
Ha-zē′roth
Hăz′e-zŏn-tā′mar
Hā′zi-el
Hā′zo
Hā′zôr
Hā′zôr Ha-dăt′tah
Hăz′u-bah
Hăz′zu-rĭm
Hē′ber
Hē′ber-ītes
Hē′brew (-brŭ)
Hē′brew-ess (-brŭ-)
Hē′bron
Hē′bron-ītes
Hĕg′a-ī
Hē′ge
Hē′lah
Hē′lam
Hĕl′bah
Hĕl′bon
Hel-chī′ah
Hel-chī′as
Hĕl′da-ī
Hē′leb
Hē′led
Hē′lek
Hē′lek-ītes
Hē′lem
Hē′leph
Hē′lez
Hē′lī
He-lī′as
Hē′li-o-dō′rus
Hĕl′ka-ī
Hĕl′kath [rĭm
Hĕl′kath-hăz′zu-
Hĕl-kī′as
Hē′lon
Hē′măm
Hē′man
Hē′math
Hĕm′dan
Hĕn
Hē′nà
Hĕn′a-dăd
Hē′noch
Hē′pher
Hē′pher-ītes
Hĕph′zī-bah, *or* Hĕph′zi-bah
Hĕr′cu-lēȝ
Hē′rēȝ
Hē′resh
Hĕr′mas
Hĕr′mēȝ
Her-mŏg′e-nēȝ
Hĕr′mon
Hĕr′mon-ītes
Hĕr′od
He-rō′di-anȝ
He-rō′di-as
He-rō′di-ŏn
Hē′sed
Hĕsh′bon
Hĕsh′mon
Hĕs′ron
Hĕs′ron-ītes
Hĕth
Hĕth′lon
Hĕz′e-kī
Hĕz′e-kī′ah
Hē′zi-ŏn
Hē′zir
Hĕz′ra-ī
Hĕz′ro
Hĕz′ron
Hĕz′ron-ītes
Hĭd′da-ī
Hĭd′de-kĕl
Hī′el
Hī′e-răp′o-lis
Hī-ĕr′e-el
Hī-ĕr′e-moth
Hī-ĕr′i-ē′lus
Hī-ĕr′mas
Hī′e-rŏn′y-mus
Hī′e-rŭ′sa-lĕm
Hig-gā′ion (-ga′yon)
Hī′len
Hil-kī′ah
Hĭl′lel
Hĭn′nom
Hī′rah
Hī′ram
Hir-cā′nus
Hĭt′tīte
Hī′vīte
Hiz-kī′ah
Hiz-kī′jah
Hō′bà
Hō′băb
Hō′bah
Ho-bā′iah (-bā′yà)
Hŏd
Hŏd′a-ī′ah
Hŏd′a-vī′ah
Hō′desh
Ho-dē′vah
Ho-dī′ah
Ho-dī′jah
Hŏg′lah
Hō′ham
Hŏl′o-fĕr′nēȝ
Hō′lon
Hō′mam
Hóph′nī
Hóph′rà
Hôr
Hō′ram
Hō′reb
Hō′rem
Hôr′-ha-gĭd′găd
Hō′rī
Hō′rimȝ
Hō′rīte
Hôr′mah
Hŏr′o-nā′im
Hŏr′o-nīte
Hō′sà
Hō′sah
Ho-sē′á
Hŏsh′a-ī′ah
Hŏsh′a-mà
Ho-shē′á
Hō′tham
Hō′than
Hō′thir
Hŭk′kok
Hū′kok
Hŭl
Hŭl′dah
Hŭm′tah
Hū′pham
Hū′pham-ītes
Hŭp′pah
Hŭp′pim
Hûr
Hū′rāi
Hū′ram
Hū′rī
Hū′shah
Hū′shāi
Hū′sham
Hū′shath-īte
Hū′shim
Hŭz
Hū′zoth
Hŭz′zab
Hȳ-dăs′pēȝ
Hȳ′me-næ′us
Hȳ′me-nē′us

I.

Ĭb′har
Ĭb′le-ăm
Ib-nē′iah (-nē′yà)
Ib-nī′jah
Ĭb′rī
Ĭb′zăn
Ĭch′a-bod
Ĭ-cō′ni-um
Ĭ-dā′lah
Ĭd′bash
Ĭd′do
Ĭd′u-el
Ĭd′u-mæ′à
Ĭd′u-mæ′anȝ
Ĭd′u-mē′à
Ĭd′u-mē′anȝ
Ĭ′gal
Ĭg′da-lī′ah
Ĭg′e-ăl
Ĭ′im
Ĭj′e-ăb′a-rim
Ĭ′jon
Ĭk′kesh
Ĭ′lāi
Il-lўr′i-cum
Ĭm′là
Ĭm′lah
Ĭm′mah
Im-măn′u-el
Ĭm′mer
Ĭm′nà
Ĭm′nah
Ĭm′rah
Ĭm′rī
Ĭn′dià (ĭnd′yà *or* ĭn′dĭ-à)
Ĭn′dian (ĭnd′yan *or* ĭn′dĭ-an)
Ĭph′e-dē′iah (-yà)
Ĭr
Ĭ′rà
Ĭ′răd
Ĭ′ram
Ĭ′rī
I-rī′jah
Ĭr′-nā′hăsh
Ĭ′ron
Ĭr′pe-el
Ĭr′-shē′mesh
Ĭ′rų
Ĭ′ȝaac (ī′zak)
Ĭ-ȝā′iah (ī-zā′yà)
Ĭs′cah
Is-căr′i-ot
Ĭs′da-el
Ĭsh′bah
Ĭsh′băk
Ĭsh′bi-bē′nob
Ĭsh′-bō′sheth
Ĭ′shī
I-shī′ah
I-shī′jah
Ĭsh′mà
Ĭsh′ma-el
Ĭsh′ma-el-īte
Ĭsh′ma-ī′ah
Ĭsh′me-el-īte
Ĭsh′me-rāi
Ĭ′shŏd
Ĭsh′păn
Ĭsh′tŏb
Ĭsh′u-ah
Ĭsh′u-āi
Ĭsh′u-ī
Ĭs′ma-chī′ah
Ĭs′ma-el
Ĭs′ma-ī′ah
Ĭs′pah
Ĭȝ′ra-el
Ĭȝ′ra-el-īte
Ĭs′ra-el-ĭt′ish
Ĭs′sa-char
Is-shī′ah
Ĭs′tal-cū′rus
Ĭs′u-ah
Ĭs′u-ī
Ĭ-tăl′ian
Ĭt′a-ly
Ĭth′a-ī
Ĭth′a-mär
Ĭth′i-el
Ĭth′mah
Ĭth′nan
Ĭth′rà
Ĭth′ran
Ĭth′re-ăm
Ĭth′rīte
Ĭt′tah-kā′zin
Ĭt′ta-ī
Ĭt′u-ræ′à
Ĭt′u-rē′à
Ĭ′vah
Ĭz′e-här
Ĭz′e-har-ītes
Ĭz′har
Ĭz′har-ītes
Ĭz′ra-hī′ah
Ĭz′ra-hīte
Ĭz′re-el
Ĭz′rī

J.

Jā′a-kăn
Ja-ăk′o-bah
Ja-ā′là
Ja-ā′lah
Ja-ā′lam
Jā′a-nāi, *or* Ja-ā′nāi
Ja-ăr′e-ŏr′e-ĝim
Jā′a-sąu
Ja-ā′si-el
Ja-ăz′a-nī′ah
Ja-ā′zer
Jā′a-zī′ah
Ja-ā′zi-el
Jā′bal
Jăb′bok
Jā′besh
Jā′besh-ĝīl′e-ad
Jā′bez
Jā′bin
Jăb′ne-el
Jăb′neh
Jā′chan
Jā′chin
Jā′chin-ītes
Jā′cob
Ja-cū′bus
Jā′dà
Ja-dā′u
Jad-dū′à
Jā′don
Jā′el
Jā′gur
Jäh
Ja-hăl′e-lĕl
Jā′hăth
Jā′hăz
Ja-hā′zà
Ja-hā′zah
Jā′ha-zī′ah
Ja-hā′zi-el
Jäh′da-ī
Jäh′di-el
Jäh′do
Jäh′le-el
Jäh′le-el-ītes
Jäh′ma-ī
Jäh′zah
Jäh′ze-el
Jäh′ze-el-ītes
Jäh′ze-rah
Jäh′zi-el
Jā′ir
Jā′i-rīte
Jā′i-rus (Gr. Ἰαΐρος), *Esther* xi. 2.
Ja-ī′rus (Gr. Ἰάειρος), *New Test.*
Jā′kan
Jā′keh
Jā′kim
Jā′lon
Jăm′brēȝ
Jăm′brī
Jā′mesȝ
Jā′min
Jā′min-ītes
Jăm′le-ch
Jam-nī′à
Jăm′nītes
Jăn′nà
Jăn′nēȝ
Ja-nō′ah
Ja-nō′hah
Jā′num
Jā′pheth
Ja-phī′à
Jăph′let
Jăph′le-tī, *or* Japh-lē′tī
Jā′pho
Jā′rah
Jā′reb
Jā′red
Jăr′e-sī′ah
Jär′hà
Jā′rib
Jăr′i-mŏth
Jär′muth
Ja-rō′ah
Jăs′a-el
Jā′shen
Jā′sher
Ja-shō′be-ăm
Jăsh′ub

Jăsh'u-bī-lē'hem
Jăsh'ub-ītes
Jā'si-el
Jā'son
Ja-sū'bus
Jā'tal
Jăth'ni-el
Jăt'tir
Jā'van
Jā'zar
Jā'zer
Jā'zi-el
Jā'ziz
Jē'a-rim
Je-ăt'e-rāi
Je-bĕr'e-chī'ah
Jē'bus
Je-bū'sī
Jĕb'u-sīte
Jĕc'a-mī'ah
Jĕch'o-lī'ah
Jĕch'o-nī'as
Jĕc'o-lī'ah
Jĕc'o-nī'ah
Jĕc'o-nī'as
Je-dā'iah (-yå)
Jĕd'du
Je-dē'iah (-yå)
Je-dē'us
Je-dī'a-el
Jĕd'i-dāh
Jĕd'i-dī'ah
Jē'di-el
Jĕd'u-thun
Je-ē'lī
Je-ē'lus
Je-ē'zer
Je-ē'zer-ītes
Jē'gar-sā'ha-dū'-tha
Je-hā'le-el
Jē'ha-lē'le-el
Je-hăl'e-lĕl
Jeh-dē'iah (-yå)
Je-hĕz'e-kĕl
Je-hī'ah
Je-hī'el
Je-hī'e-lī
Jē'hiz-kī'ah
Je-hō'a-dah
Jē'ho-ăd'dan
Je-hō'a-hăz
Je-hō'ash
Jē'ho-hā'nan, *or* Je-hō'ha-năn
Je-hoi'a-chin
Je-hoi'a-då
Je'hoi-a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hŏn'a-dăb
Je-hŏn'a-than
Je-hō'ram
Jē'ho-shăb'e-ăth
Je-hŏsh'a-phăt
Je-hŏsh'e-bå
Je-hŏsh'u-å
Je-hŏsh'u-ah
JE-HO'VAH
Je-hō'vah-jī'reh
Je-hō'vah-nĭs'sī
Je-hō'vah-shā'lom
Je-hō'vah-shăm'-mah
Je-hō'vah-tsĭd'ke-nū
Je-hŏz'a-băd
Je-hŏz'a-dăk
Jē'hu
Je-hŭb'bah
Jē'hu-căl
Jē'hud
Je-hū'dī
Jē'hu-dī'jah
Jē'hush
Je-ī'el
Je-kăb'ze-el
Jĕk'a-mē'am
Jĕk'a-mī'ah
Je-kū'thi-el
Je-mī'må, *or* Jĕm'i-må
Jĕm'na-ăn
Je-mū'el
Jĕph'tha-ē
Jĕph'thah
Je-phŭn'ne
Je-phŭn'neh
Jē'rah
Je-räh'me-el
Je-räh'me-el-ītes
Jĕr'e-chus
Jē'red
Jĕr'e-māi
Jĕr'e-mī'ah
Jĕr'e-mī'as
Jĕr'e-mŏth
Jĕr'e-my
Je-rī'ah
Jĕr'i-bāi
Jĕr'i-chō
Jē'ri-el
Je-rī'jah
Jĕr'i-mŏth
Jē'ri-ŏth
Jĕr'o-bō'am
Jĕr'o-hăm
Je-rŭb'ba-ăl
Je-rŭb'be-shĕth
Je-rŭb'e-shĕth
Jĕr'u-el
Je-rų'sa-lĕm
Je-rų'shå
Je-rų'shah
Je-sā'iah (-yå)
Je-shā'iah (-yå)
Jĕsh'a-nah
Je-shăr'e-lah
Je-shĕb'e-ăb
Jē'sher
Jĕsh'i-mŏn
Je-shĭsh'a-ī
Jĕsh'o-ha-ī'ah
Jĕsh'u-å
Jĕsh'u-ah
Jĕsh'u-run
Je-sī'ah
Je-sĭm'i-el
Jĕs'se
Jĕs'su-e
Jē'su
Jĕs'u-ī
Jĕs'u-ītes
Jĕs'u-run
JĒ'SUS
Jē'ther
Jē'theth
Jĕth'lah
Jē'thro
Jē'tur
Jē'u-ĕl, *or* Je-ū'el
Jē'ush
Jē'uz
Jew (jū, *or* jų)
Jew'ess (jū'- *or* jų'-)
Jew'ish (jū'- *or* jų'-)
Jew'ry (jū'- *or* jų'-)
Jĕz'a-nī'ah
Jĕz'e-bĕl
Je-zē'lus
Jē'zer
Jē'zer-ītes
Je-zī'ah
Jē'zi-el
Jez-lī'ah
Jĕz'o-ar
Jĕz'ra-hī'ah
Jĕz're-el
Jĕz're-el-īte
Jĕz're-el-īt'ess
Jīb'sam
Jĭd'lăph
Jĭm'nå
Jĭm'nah
Jĭm'nītes
Jĭph'tah
Jĭph'thah-ĕl
Jō'ăb
Jō'a-chăz
Jō'a-chim
Jō'a-çim
Jō'a-dā'nus
Jō'ah
Jō'a-hăz
Jō'a-kim
Jo-ā'nan
Jo-ăn'nå
Jo-ăn'nan
Jō'a-rib
Jō'ăsh
Jō'a-thăm
Jō'a-zăb'dus
Jōb
Jō'băb
Jŏ-ch'e-bĕd
Jō'då
Jō'ed
Jō'el
Jo-ē'lah
Jo-ē'zer
Jŏg'be-hăh
Jŏg'lī
Jō'hå
Jo-hā'nan
Jo-hăn'nēs
Jŏhn (jŏn)
Joi'a-då
Joi'a-kĭm
Joi'a-rĭb
Jŏk'de-ăm
Jō'kim
Jŏk'me-ăm
Jŏk'ne-ăm
Jŏk'shan
Jŏk'tan
Jŏk'the-el
Jō'nå
Jŏn'a-dăb
Jō'nah
Jō'nan
Jō'nas
Jŏn'a-than
Jŏn'a-thăs
Jō'nath-ē'lem-re-chō'kim
Jŏp'på
Jŏp'pe
Jō'rah
Jō'ra-ī
Jō'ram
Jôr'dan
Jŏr'i-băs
Jôr'i-bus
Jō'rim
Jôr'ko-ăm
Jŏs'a-băd
Jŏs'a-phat
Jŏs'a-phī'as
Jō'se
Jŏs'e-dĕc
Jŏs'e-dĕch
Jō'sęph
Jo-sē'phus
Jō'sēs
Jŏsh'a-băd
Jō'shah
Jŏsh'a-phăt
Jŏsh'a-vī'ah
Josh-bĕk'a-shäh
Jŏsh'u-å
Jo-sī'ah
Jo-sī'as
Jŏs'i-bī'ah
Jŏs'i-phī'ah
Jŏt'bah
Jŏt'bath
Jŏt'ba-thah
Jō'tham
Jŏz'a-băd
Jŏz'a-char
Jŏz'a-dăk
Jū'bal
Jū'cal
Jū'då
Ju-dæ'å
Jū'dah
Jū'da-ĭsm
Jū'das
Jūde
Ju-dē'å
Jū'dith
Jū'el
Jū'li-å
Jū'li-us
Jū'ni-å
Jū'pi-ter
Jū'shăb-hē'sed
Jŭs'tus
Jŭt'tah

K.

Kăb'ze-el
Kā'dęs
Kā'desh
Kā'desh-bär'ne-å
Kăd'mi-el
Kăd'mon-ītes
Kăl'la-ī
Kā'nah
Ka-rē'ah
Kär'ka-å
Kär'ker
Kär'na-im
Kär'tah
Kär'tan
Kăt'tath
Kē'dar
Kĕd'e-mah
Kĕd'e-mŏth
Kē'desh
Kē'desh Năph'ta-lī
Ke-hĕl'a-thah
Kei'lah
Ke-lā'iah
Kĕl'i-tå
Ke-mū'el
Kē'nan
Kē'năth
Kē'năz
Kĕn'ez-īte
Kĕn'īte
Kĕn'niz-zītes
Kĕr'en-hăp'pu-ch
Kē'ri-ŏth
Kē'ros
Ke-tū'rah
Ke-zī'å
Kē'ziz
Kĭb'roth-hat-tā'a-vah
Kĭb'za-ĭm
Kĭd'ron
Kī'nah
Kĭr
Kĭr'-hăr'a-sĕth
Kĭr'-här'e-sĕth
Kĭr'-hā'resh
Kir-hē'res
Kĭr'i-ăth
Kĭr'i-a-thā'im
Kĭr'i-ăth'i-ā'ri-us
Kĭr'i-ŏth
Kĭr'jath
Kĭr'jath-ā'im
Kĭr'jath-är'bå
Kĭr'jath-bā'al
Kĭr'jath-hū'zoth
Kĭr'jath-jē'a-rĭm
Kĭr'jath-săn'nah
Kĭr'jath-sē'pher
Kĭsh
Kĭsh'ī
Kĭsh'i-ŏn
Kī'shon
Kī'son
Kĭth'lish
Kĭt'ron
Kĭt'tim
Kō'a
Kō'hath
Kō'hath-ītes
Kŏl'a-ī'ah
Kō'rah
Kō'rah-īte
Kō'rath-ītes
Kō're
Kôr'hīte
Kŏz
Kush-ā'iah

L.

Lā'a-dah
Lā'a-dăn
Lā'ban
Lăb'a-nå
Lăç'e-de-mō'ni-ans
Lā'chish
La-cū'nus
Lā'dan
Lā'el
Lā'hăd
La-hāi'-roi
Läh'mam
Läh'mī
Lā'ish
Lā'kum
Lā'mech
La-ŏd'i-çē'å
La-ŏd'i-çē'ans
Lăp'i-dŏth
La-sē'å
Lā'shå
La-shā'ron
Lăs'the-nēs
Lăt'in
Lăz'a-rus
Lē'ah
Le-ăn'noth
Lĕb'a-nå
Lĕb'a-nah
Lĕb'a-non
Lĕb'a-ŏth
Leb-bæ'us
Leb-bē'us
Le-bō'nah
Lē'cah
Lē'ha-bim
Lē'hī
Lĕm'u-el
Lē'shem
Lĕt'tus
Le-tū'shim
Le-ŭm'mim
Lē'vī
Le-vī'a-than
Lē'vis
Lē'vīte
Le-vĭt'i-cal
Le-vĭt'i-cus
Lĭb'a-nus
Lĭb'er-tĭnes
Lĭb'nah
Lĭb'nī
Lĭb'nītes
Lĭb'y-å
Lĭb'y-ans
Lĭk'hī
Lī'nus
Lō'-ăm'mī, *or* Lo-ăm'mī
Lŏd
Lō'-dē'bar
Lō'is
Lō'-rų'ha-mah
Lŏt
Lō'tan
Lŏth'a-sū'bus
Lō'zon
Lū'bim
Lū'bims
Lū'cas
Lū'çi-fer
Lū'ci-ŭs (lū'shĭ-ŭs)
Lŭd
Lū'dim
Lū'hith
Lūke
Lŭz
Lŷ'c/a-ō'ni-a
Lŷ'ci-å (lĭsh'ĭ-å)
Lŷd'då
Lŷd'i-å
Lŷd'i-ans
Lŷ-sā'ni-as
Lŷ'si-as (lĭsh'ĭ-as)
Lŷ-sĭm'a-chŭs
Lŷs'trå

M.

Mā'a-cah
Mā'a-chah
Ma-ăch'a-thī
Ma-ăch'a-thīte
Ma-ăd'āi
Mā'a-dī'ah
Ma-ā'ī
Ma-ăl'eh-a-crăb'-bim
Mā'a-nī
Mā'a-răth
Mā'a-sē'iah (-yå)
Ma-ăs'i-āi
Mā'a-sī'as
Mā'ath
Mā'ăz
Mā'a-zī'ah
Măb'da-ī
Măc'a-lŏn
Măc'ca-bæ'us
Măc'ca-bees
Măc'ca-bē'us
Măç'e-dō'ni-å
Măç'e-dō'ni-an
Măch'ba-nāi
Măch'be-nah
Mā'chī
Mā'chir
Mā'chir-ītes
Măch'mas
Măch'na-dē'bāi
Mach-pē'lah
Mā'cron
Măd'a-ī
Ma-dī'a-bun
Ma-dī'ah
Mā'di-an
Mad-măn'nah
Măd'men
Mad-mē'nah
Mā'don
Ma-ē'lus
Măg'bish
Măg'da-lå
Măg'da-lē'ne
Măg'di-el
Mā'ged
Ma-gĭd'do
Mā'gŏg
Mā'gor-mĭs'sa-bib
Măg'pi-ăsh
Ma-hā'lah, *or* Mā'ha-lah
Ma-hā'la-lē'el
Mā'ha-lath
Ma-hā'le-el
Mā'ha-lī
Mā'ha-nā'im
Mā'ha-neh-dăn
Ma-hăr'a-ī
Mā'hath
Mā'ha-vīte
Ma-hā'zi-ŏth
Mā'her-shăl'al-hăsh'-băz
Mäh'lah
Mäh'lī
Mäh'lītes
Mäh'lon
Mā'hŏl
Ma-ăn'e-ăs

Mā′kăz
Mā′ked
Mak-hē′loth
Mak-hē′dah
Măk′tesh
Măl′a-chī
Măl′a-chȳ
Măl′cham
Mal-chī′ah
Măl′chi-el
Măl′chi-el-ītes
Mal-chī′jah
Mal-chī′ram
Măl′chi-shu̱a
Măl′chus
Ma-lē′le-el
Măl′los
Măl′lo-thī
Măl′luch
Ma-mā′ias (-yas)
Măm′mon
Mam-nī′ta-nāi′mus
Măm′re
Ma-mū′chus
Măn′a-ĕn
Măn′a-hăth
Ma-nā′heth-ītes
Măn′as-sē′as
Ma-năs′seh
Ma-năs′se̱
Ma-năs′sītes
Mā′neh
Mā′nī
Măn′li-ŭs
Ma-nō′ah
Mā′och
Mā′on
Mā′on-ītes
Mā′rà
Mā′rah
Măr′a-lah
Măr′a-năth′à, *or* Măr′a-nā′thà
Mär′cus
Măr′do-chē′us
Ma-rē′shà
Ma-rē′shah
Măr′i-sà
Măr′i-mŏth
Märk
Măr′moth
Mā′roth
Mär′se-nà
Mär̲′ Hĭll
Măr′thà
Mā′ry
Măs′a-lŏth
Măs′chil
Măsh
Mā′shal
Ma-sī′as
Măs′man
Măs′phà
Măs′re-kah
Măs′sà
Măs′sah
Mas-sī′as
Măth′a-nī′as
Ma-thū′sa-là
Mā′tred
Mā′trī
Măt′tan
Măt′ta-nah
Măt′ta-nī′ah
Măt′ta-thà
Măt′ta-thah
Măt′ta-thī′as
Măt′te-nā′ī
Măt′than
Măt′tha-nī′as
Măt′that
Mat-thē′las
Măt′thew (măth′-thu)
Mat-thī′as (măth-thī′as)
Măt′ti-thī′ah
Măz′i-tī′as
Măz′za-rŏth
Mē′ah
Me-ā′nī
Me-ā′rah
Me-bŭn′nāi
Mĕch′e-rath-īte
Mĕd′a-bà
Mē′dăd
Mē′dan
Mĕd′e-bà
Mēde
Mē′di-à
Mē′di-an
Me-ē′dà
Me-ḡĭd′do
Me-ḡĭd′don
Me-hĕt′a-beel
Me-hĕt′a-bĕl
Me-hī′dà
Mē′hir
Me-hō′lah
Me-hŏl′ath-īte
Me-hū′ja-el
Me-hū′man
Me-hū′nim
Me-hū′nim̧
Mē-jär′kon
Mĕk′o-nah
Mĕl′a-tī′ah
Mĕl′chī
Mel-chī′ah
Mel-chī′as
Mĕl′chi-el
Mel-chĭ̧′e-dĕc
Mel-chĭz′e-dĕk
Mĕl′chi-shu̱′à
Mē′le-à (Gr. Me-λεᾶς)
Mē′lech
Mĕl′i-cū
Mĕl′i-tà
Mĕl′zar
Mĕm′mi-ŭs
Mĕm′phis
Me-mū′can
Mĕn′a-hĕm
Mē′nan
Mē′ne
Mĕn′e-lā′us
Me-nĕs′theūs
Me-ŏn′e-nim
Me-ŏn′o-thāi
Mĕph′a-ăth
Me-phĭb′o-shĕth
Mē′răb
Mĕr′a-ī′ah
Me-rā′ioth (-yoth)
Mē′ran
Mĕr′a-rī, *or* Me-rā′rī
Mĕr′a-rītes
Mĕr′a-thā′im
Mer-cū′ri-ŭs
Mē′red
Mĕr′e-mŏth
Mē′rē̱s
Mĕr′i-bah
Mĕr′i-bah Kā′desh
Mĕr′ib-bā′al
Me-rō′dach-băl′a-dăn
Mē′rom
Me-rŏn′o-thīte
Mē′rŏz
Mē′ruth
Mē′sech
Mē′shà
Mē′shach
Mē′shech
Me-shĕl′e-mī′ah
Me-shĕz′a-beel
Me-shĕz′a-bĕl
Me-shĭl′le-mith
Me-shĭl′le-mŏth
Me-shō′băb
Me-shŭl′lam
Me-shŭl′le-mĕth
Mĕs′o-bā′ïte
Mĕs′o-po-tā′mi-à
MES-SĪ′AH
MES-SĪ′AS
Me-tē′rus
Mē′theg-ăm′mah
Mĕth′o-ăr
Me-thū′sa-el
Me-thū′se-lah
Me-ū′nim
Mĕz′a-hăb
Mī′a-min
Mĭb′har
Mĭb′sam
Mĭb′zar
Mī′cah
Mī-cā′iah (-yà)
Mī′chà
Mī′cha-el, *or* Mī′chael (-kel)
Mī′chah
Mī-chā′iah (-yà)
Mī′chal
Mī-chē′as
Mĭch′mas
Mĭch′mash
Mĭch′me-thah
Mĭch′rī
Mĭch′tam
Mĭd′din
Mĭd′i-an
Mĭd′i-an-īte
Mĭd′i-an-īt′ish
Mĭg′dal-ĕl
Mĭg′dal-găd
Mĭg′dol
Mĭg′ron
Mĭj′a-min
Mĭlk′loth
Mik-nē′iah (-yà)
Mĭl′a-lā′ī
Mĭl′cah
Mĭl′com
Mī-lē′tum
Mī-lē′tus
Mĭl′lo
Mi-nī′a-mĭn
Mĭn′nī
Mĭn′nith
Mĭph′kà
Mĭr′i-am
Mĭr′mà
Mĭs′a-el
Mĭs′găb
Mĭsh′a-el
Mī′shal
Mī′sham
Mī′she-al
Mĭsh′mà
Mish-măn′nah
Mĭsh′ra-ītes
Mĭs′par
Mĭs′pe-reth
Mĭs′re-phŏth-mā′-im
Mĭs′sa-bib
Mĭth′cah
Mĭth′nīte
Mĭth′re-dăth
Mĭth′ri-dā′tē̱s
Mĭt′y-lē′ne
Mī′zar
Mĭz′pah
Mĭz′par
Mĭz′peh
Mĭz′ra-im
Mĭz′zah
Mnā′son (nā′son)
Mō′ab
Mō′ab-īte
Mō′ab-īt′ess
Mō′ab-īt′ish
Mō′a-di′ah
Mŏch′mur
Mō′din
Mō′eth
Mŏl′a-dah
Mō′lech
Mō′lī
Mō′lid
Mō′lŏch
Mŏm′dis
Mō′o-sī′as
Mō′ras-thīte
Mōr′de-cāi
Mō′reh
Mŏr′esh-eth-găth
Mo-rī′ah
Mō′ri-an̲s (*Common Prayer*)
Mo-sē′rà
Mo-sē′roth
Mō′sē̱s
Mo-sŏl′lam
Mo-sŏl′la-mon
Mō′zà
Mō′zah
Mŭp′pim
Mū′shī
Mū′shītes
Muth-lăb′ben
Mŷn′dus
Mȳ′rà
Mȳ′si-à (mĭzh′ĭ-à)

N.

Nā′am
Nā′a-mah
Nā′a-man
Nā′a-ma-thīte
Nā′a-mītes
Nā′a-rah
Nā′a-rāi
Nā′a-răn
Nā′a-răth
Na-ăsh′on
Na-ăs′son
Nā′a-thus
Nā′bal
Năb′a-rī′as
Năb′a-thē′an̲s
Nā′bath-ītes
Nā′bŏth
Năb′u-cho-dŏn′o-sôr
Nā′chŏn
Nā′chôr
Nā′dăb
Na-dăb′a-thà
Năg′ge
Nā′ha-lăl
Na-hā′li-el
Na-hăl′lal
Nā′ha-lŏl
Nā′ham
Na-hăm′a-nī
Na-hăr′a-ī
Nā′ha-rā′im
Nā′ha-rī
Nā′hăsh
Nā′hăth
Näh′bī
Nā′hôr
Näh′shon
Nā′hum
Nā′i-dus
Nă′in (Ναΐν)
Nă′ioth (-yoth)
Na-nē′à
Na-ō′mī, *or* Nā′o-mī
Nā′phish
Năph′i-sī
Năph′ta-lī
Năph′thar
Năph′tu-him
Nar-çĭs′sus
Năs′bas
Nā′shon
Nā′sith
Nā′sôr
Nā′than
Na-thăn′a-el
Năth′a-nī′as
Nā′than-mē′lech
Nā′um
Nā′ve
Năz′a-rēne′
Năz′a-rĕth
Năz′a-rīte
Nē′ah
Ne-ăp′o-lis
Nē′a-rī′ah
Nĕb′a-ī
Ne-bā′ioth (-yoth)
Ne-bā′joth
Ne-băl′lat
Nē′băt
Nē′bo
Nĕb′u-chad-nĕz′zar
Nĕb′u-chad-rĕz′zar
Nĕb′u-shăs′ban
Nĕb′u-zär-ā′dan
Nē′cho
Ne-cō′dan
Nĕd′a-bī′ah
Nē′e-mī′as
Nē̱g′i-nŏth
Ne-hĕl′a-mīte
Nē′he-mī′ah
Nē′he-mī′as
Nē′hi-lŏth
Nē′hum
Ne-hŭsh′tà
Ne-hŭsh′tan
Ne-ī′el, *or* Nē′i-ĕl
Nē′keb
Ne-kō′dà
Ne-mū′el
Ne-mū′el-ītes
Nē′pheg
Nē′phī
Nē′phis
Nē′phish
Ne-phĭsh′e-sim
Nĕph′tha-lī
Nĕph′tha-lim
Neph′to-ah
Ne-phū′sim
Nĕp′tha-lī
Nĕp′tha-lim
Nĕr
Nē′reūs
Nēr′gal
Nēr′gal-sha-rē′zer
Nē′rī
Ne-rī′ah
Ne-rī′as
Nē′ro
Ne-thăn′e-el
Nĕth′a-nī′ah
Nĕth′i-nim̧
Ne-tō′phah
Ne-tŏph′a-thī
Ne-tŏph′a-thīte
Ne-zī′ah
Nē′zib
Nĭb′hăz
Nĭb′shăn
Nī-cā′nor
Nĭc′o-dē′mus
Nĭc′o-lā′i-tan̲s
Nĭc′o-las
Nī-cŏp′o-lis
Nī′ger
Nĭm′rah
Nĭm′rim
Nĭm′rŏd
Nĭm′shī
Nĭn′e-ve
Nĭn′e-veh
Nĭn′e-vītes
Nī′san
Nĭs′rŏch
Nō
Nō′a-dī′ah
Nō′ah
Nō′-ā′mon
Nŏb
Nō′bah
Nŏd
Nō′dăb
Nō′e
No-ē′bà
Nō′ga
Nō′gah
Nō′hah
Nŏm′a-dē̱s
Nŏn
Nŏph
Nō′phah
Nu-mē′ni-ŭs
Nŭn
Nŷm′phas

O.

Ō′ba-dī′ah, *or* Ŏb′a-dī′ah
Ō′bal
Ob-dī′à
Ō′bed
Ō′bed-ē′dom
Ō′beth
Ō′bil
Ō′both
Ō′chi-el
Ŏç′i-dē′lus
Ŏç′i-nà
Ŏc′ran
Ō′ded
O-dŏl′lam
Ŏd′o-när′kē̱s
Ŏg
Ō′hăd
Ō′hel
Ŏl′a-mus
Ŏl′i-vĕt
Ŏl′o-fĕr′nē̱s
O-lȳm′pas
Ŏm′a-ē′rus
Ō′mar
Ō′me-gà, *or* O-mē′gà
Ŏm′rī
Ŏn
Ō′nam
Ō′nan
O-nĕs′i-mus
Ŏn′e-sĭph′o-rus
O-nī′a-rē̱s
O-nī′as
Ō′no
Ō′nus
Ō′phel
Ō′phir
Ŏph′nī
Ŏph′rah
Ō′reb
Ō′ren
O-rī′on
Ôr′nan
Ôr′pah
Ôr′tho-sī′as
O-s̲ā′ias (o-zā′yas)
O-s̲ē′à
O-s̲ē′as
Ō′s̲ee
O-shē′à, *or* Ō′she-à

P.

Pā′a-rāi

Pā/dan
Pā/dan-ā/ram
Pā/don
Pā/gi-el
Pa/hath-mō/ab
Pā/ī
Pā/lal
Păl/es-tī/nȧ
Păl/es-tīne
Păl/lu
Păl/lu-ītes
Păl/tī
Păl/ti-el
Păl/tīte
Pam-phy̆l/i-ȧ
Păn/năg
Pā/phos
Păr/a-dīse
Pā/rah
Pā/ran
Pär/bar
Par-măsh/tȧ
Pär/me-năs
Pär/năeh
Pā/rŏsh
Par-shăn/da-thȧ
Pär/thi-anȝ
Păr/ų-ah
Par-vā/im, *or* Pär/va-im
Pā/saeh
Păs/-dăm/mim
Pa-sē/ah
Păsh/ur
Păt/a-rȧ
Pa-thē/us
Păth/ros
Path-rų/sim
Păt/mos
Păt/ro-băs
Pa-trō/elus
Pā/u
Pąul
Pąu/lus
Pĕd/a-hĕl
Pe-däh/zur, *or* Pĕd/ah-zûr
Pe-dā/iah (-yȧ)
Pē/kah
Pĕk/a-hī/ah
Pē/kŏd
Pĕl/a-ī/ah
Pĕl/a-lī/ah
Pĕl/a-tī/ah
Pē/leg
Pē/let
Pē/leth
Pē/leth-ītes
Pe-lī/as
Pĕl/o-nīte
Pe-nī/el
Pe-nĭn/nah
Pen-tăp/o-lis
Pe-nū/el
Pē/ôr
Pĕr/a-zim
Pē/resh
Pē/rez
Pē/rez-ŭz/zȧ
Pē/rez-ŭz/zah
Pĕr/gȧ
Pĕr/ga-mos
Pe-rī/dȧ
Pĕr/iz-zīte
Pĕr/me-năs
Per-sĕp/o-lis
Pēr/seŭs
Pēr/si-ȧ (pēr/shĭ-ȧ)
Pēr/si-an
Pēr/sis
Pe-rų/dȧ
Pē/ter
Pĕth/a-hī/ah
Pē/thôr
Pe-thū/el
Pe-ŭl/thāi
Phā/ath Mō/ab
Phăe/a-rĕth
Phāi/sur
Phal-dā/ius (-yus)
Pha-lē/as
Phā/lec
Phā/leg
Phăl/lu
Phăl/tī
Phăl/ti-el
Pha-nū/el
Phăr/a-çim
Phā/raōh (fā/ro- *or* fā/ra-o)
Phā/raōh-hŏph/ra (fā/ro- *or* fa/ra-o-)
Phā/raōh-nē/ehoh (fā/ro- *or* fā/ra-o-)
Phăr/a-thō/nī
Phā/rēs
Phā/rez
Pha-rī/rȧ
Phăr/i-see
Phā/rŏsh
Phär/par
Phär/zītes
Pha-sē/ah, *or* Phā/se-ah
Pha-sē/lis
Phăs/i-rŏn
Phăs/sa-rŏn
Phē/be
Phe-nī/çe
Phe-nĭ/ci-ȧ(-nĭsh/ĭ-)
Phĕr/e-sītes
Phĕr/e-zīte
Phī-bē/seth, *or* Phīb/e-sĕth
Phĭ/ehol
Phĭl/a-dĕl/phi-ȧ (*classical pron.* phĭl/a-del-phī/ȧ)
Phi-lär/ehēs
Phī-lē/mon
Phī-lē/tus
Phĭl/ip
Phĭ-lĭp/pī
Phĭ-lĭp/pi-anȝ
Phĭ-lĭs/ti-ȧ
Phĭ-lĭs/tim
Phĭ-lĭs/tĭne
Phĭl-lŏl/o-gus
Phĭl/o-mē/tor
Phĭn/e-as
Phĭn/e-ēs
Phĭn/e-has
Phī/son
Phlē/gon
Phō/ros
Phrў̆g/i-ȧ
Phrў̆g/i-an
Phŭd
Phū/rah
Phū/rim
Phŭt
Phū/vah
Phў̆-ğĕl/lus
Phȳ/son
Pī/-bē/seth, *or* Pīb/e-sĕth
Pī/-ha-hī/roth
Pī/late
Pĭl/dăsh
Pĭl/e-hȧ
Pī-lē/ser
Pil-nē/ser
Pĭl/tāi
Pī/non
Pī/rȧ
Pī/ram
Pĭr/a-thŏn
Pĭr/a-thon-īte
Pĭs/gah
Pī-sĭd/i-ȧ
Pī/son
Pĭs/pah
Pī/thom
Pī/thon
Plē/ia-dēs (-ya-deez)
Pŏ-eh/e-rĕth
Pŏn/ti-us Pī/late (pŏn/shĭ-us)
Pŏn/tus
Pŏr/a-thȧ
Pôr/ci-us (-shĭ-us)
Pŏs/i-dō/ni-us
Pŏt/i-phar
Po-tĭph/e-rah
Prĭs/cȧ
Pris-çĭl/lȧ
Prŏeh/o-rus
Ptŏl/e-mā/is (tŏl/-)
Ptŏl/e-mee (tŏl/-)
Ptŏl/e-mē/us (tŏl/-)
Pū/ȧ
Pū/ah
Pŭb/li-us
Pū/dens
Pū/hites
Pŭl
Pū/nites
Pū/non
Pûr
Pū/rim
Pŭt
Pu-tē/o-lī
Pū/ti-el

Q.

Quâr/tus
Quĭn/tus Mĕm/mi-ŭs

R.

Rā/a-mah
Rā/a-mī/ah
Ra-ăm/sēs
Răb/bah
Răb/bath
Răb/bī
Răb/bith
Rab-bō/nī
Răb/măg
Răb/sa-çēs
Răb/sa-ris
Răb/sha-kēh
Rā/eȧ
Rā/ehȧ
Rā/ehăb
Rā/ehăl
Rā/chel
Răd/da-ī
Rā/gąu
Rā/ğēs
Ra-gū/el
Rā/hăb
Rā/hăm
Rā/hel
Rā/kem
Răk/kath
Răk/kon
Răm
Rā/mȧ
Rā/mah
Rā/math
Rā/math-ā/im
Răm/a-thĕm
Rā/math-īte
Rā/math-lē/hī
Rā/math-mĭz/peh
Ra-mē/sēs
Ra-mī/ah
Rā/moth
Rā/moth-ğĭl/e-ad
Rā/phȧ
Rā/pha-el, *or* Rā/phael (-fel)
Răph/a-im
Rā/phon
Rā/phu
Răs/sēs, *prop.* Ras/-sis (Gr. 'Ρασσὶς)
Ra-thū/mus, *or* Răth/u-mus
Rā/zis
Rē/a-ī/ȧ
Rē/a-ī/ah
Rē/bą
Re-bĕe/eȧ
Re-bĕk/ah
Rē/ehăb
Rē/ehab-ītes
Rē/ehah
Rē/el-ā/iah (-yȧ)
Re-ĕl/i-us
Ree-sā/ias (-yas)
Rē/gem
Rē/gem-mē/lech
Rē/ha-bī/ah
Rē/hŏb
Rē/ho-bō/am
Re-hō/both
Rē/hu
Rē/hum
Rē/ī
Rē/kem
Rĕm/a-lī/ah
Rē/meth
Rĕm/mon
Rĕm/mon-mĕth/o-ăr
Rĕm/phan
Rē/pha-el
Rē/phah
Rĕph/a-ī/ah
Rĕph/a-im
Rĕph/a-imȝ
Rĕph/i-dim
Rē/sen
Rē/sheph
Rē/u
Reų/ben
Reų/ben-ītes
Re-ū/el, *or* Reų/el
Reų/mah
Rē/zeph
Re-zī/ȧ
Rē/zin
Rē/zon
Rhē/ği-um (rē/-)
Rhē/sȧ (rē/-)
Rhō/dȧ (rō/-)
Rhōdeȝ (rōdz)
Rhŏd/o-eŭs (rŏd/-)
Rhō/dus (rō/-)
Rī/bai
Rĭb/lah
Rĭm/mon
Rĭm/mon-pā/rez
Rĭn/nah
Rī/phăth
Rĭs/sah
Rĭth/mah
Rĭz/pah
Rŏb/o-ăm
Rŏd/a-nim
Ro-gē/lim
Rōh/gah
Rō/i-mus
Ro-măm/tĭ-ē/zer
Rō/man
Rōme (*formerly* Ręme)
Rŏsh
Rų/fus
Rų/ha-mah
Rų/mah
Rųth

S.

Sā/baeh-thā/nī
Săb/a-ŏth, *or* Sa-bā/oth
Sā/băt
Săb/a-tē/as
Săb/a-tē/us
Săb/a-tus
Săb/ban
Săb/ba-thē/us
Sab-bē/us
Săb/dī
Sa-bē/anȝ
Sā/bī
Sā/bi-ē
Săb/tȧ
Săb/tah
Săb/te-ehȧ
Săb/te-ehah
Sā/ear
Săd/a-mī/as
Sā/das
Sad-dē/us
Săd/duc
Săd/du-çeeȝ
Sā/dŏc
Sā/ha-dū/thȧ
Sā/lȧ
Sā/lah
Săl/a-mis
Săl/a-săd/a-ī
Sa-lā/thi-el
Săl/eah
Săl/ehah
Sā/lem
Sā/lim
Săl/la-ī
Săl/lu
Săl/lum
Sal-lū/mus
Săl/mȧ
Săl/mah
Săl/man-ā/sar
Săl/mon
Sal-mō/ne
Sā/lom
Sa-lō/me
Sā/lu
Sā/lum
Săm/a-el
Sa-mā/ias (-yas)
Sa-mā/ri-ȧ (*classical pronunciation* Săm/a-rī/ȧ)
Sa-măr/i-tan
Săm/a-tus
Sa-mē/ius (-yus)
Săm/gar-nē/bo
Sā/mī
Sā/mis
Săm/lah
Săm/mus
Sā/mos
Săm/o-thrā/ci-ȧ (-thrā/shī-ȧ)
Săm̆p/sa-mēȝ
Săm/son
Săm/u-el
Săn/a-băs/sar
Săn/a-băs/sa-rŭs
Săn/a-sib
San-băl/lat
San-săn/nah
Săph
Sā/phat
Săph/a-tī/as
Sā/pheth
Săph/ir
Sap-phī/rȧ (saf-fī/-)
Sā/rȧ
Săr/a-bī/as
Sā/rah
Sā/rāi
Săr/a-ī/ȧ
Săr/a-ī/ah
Sa-rā/ias (-yas)
Săr/a-mĕl
Sā/raph
Sar-ehĕd/o-nus
Sar-dē/us
Sär/dis
Sär/dītes
Sā/re-ȧ
Sa-rĕp/tȧ
Sär/gon
Sā/rid
Sā/ron
Sa-rō/thi-e
Sar-sē/ehim
Sā/ruch
Sā/tan
Săth/ra-bu-zā/nēȝ
Saųl
Săv/a-răn
Sā/vi-ăs
Sçē/vȧ (sē/vȧ)
Sçўth/i-an (sĭth/i-an)
Sçȳ-thŏp/o-lĭs (sī-)
Sçўth/o-pō/li-tanȝ (sĭth/-)
Sē/bȧ
Sē/băt
Sĕe/a-eah
Sĕch/e-nī/as
Sē/ehu
Se-eŭn/dus
Sĕd/e-çī/as
Sē/gub
Sē/ir
Sē/i-răth
Sē/lȧ
Sē/lah
Sē/la-hăm/mah-lē/-koth
Sē/led
Sĕl/e-mī/ȧ
Sĕl/e-mī/as
Se-leū/ci-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ, *classical pron.* Sĕl/eu-çī/ȧ)
Se-leū/eus
Sĕm
Sĕm/a-ehī/ah
Sĕm/a-ī/ah
Sĕm/e-ī
Se-mĕl/li-us
Sē/mis
Se-nā/ah, *or* Sĕn/a-ah
Sē/neh
Sē/nir
Sen-năch/e-rib, *or* Sĕn/na-ehē/rib
Se-nū/ah
Se-ō/rim
Sē/phar
Sĕph/a-răd
Sĕph/ar-vā/im
Sē/phar-vītes
Se-phē/lȧ
Sē/rah
Sĕr/a-ī/ah
Sē/red
Sĕr/ği-ŭs
Sē/ron
Sē/rug
Sē/sis
Sĕs/thel
Sĕth
Sē/thur
Shā/al-ăb/bin
Sha-ăl/bim
Sha-ăl/bo-nīte
Shā/aph
Shā/a-rā/im
Sha-ăsh/găz
Shab-bĕth/a-ī
Shăch/i-ȧ
Shăd/da-ī
Shā/drach
Shā/ge
Shā/ha-rā/im
Sha-hăz/i-mah
Sha-hăz/i-math
Shā/lem
Shā/lim
Shăl/i-shȧ
Shăl/le-ehĕth
Shăl/lum
Shăl/lun
Shăl/ma-ī
Shăl/man

Shăl′ma-nē′ṣer
Shā′mȧ
Shăm′a-rī′ah
Shā′med
Shā′mer
Shăm′gar
Shăm′huth
Shā′mir
Shăm′mȧ
Shăm′mah
Shăm′ma-ī
Shăm′moth
Shăm′mu-ȧ
Shăm′mu-ah
Shăm′she-rā′ī
Shā′pham
Shā′phan
Shā′phat
Shā′pher
Shăr′a-ī
Shăr′a-ĭm
Shā′rar
Sha-rē′zer
Shâr′on
Shâr′on-īte
Sha-rṵ′hen
Shăsh′a-ī
Shā′shăk
Shā′ul
Shā′ul-ītes
Shā′veh
Shā′veh Kĭr′i-a-thā′im
Shăv′shȧ
Shē′al
She-ăl′ti-el
Shē′a-rī′ah
Shē′ar-jā′shub
Shē′bȧ
Shē′bah
Shē′bam
Shĕb′a-nī′ah
Shĕb′a-rim
Shē′ber
Shĕb′nȧ
Shĕb′u-el
Shĕc′a-nī′ah
Shĕch′a-nī′ah
Shē′chem
Shē′chem-ītes
Shĕd′e-ur
Shē′ha-rī′ah
Shē′lah
Shē′lan-ītes
Shĕl′e-mī′ah
Shē′leph
Shē′lesh
Shĕl′o-mī
Shĕl′o-mith
Shĕl′o-mŏth
She-lū′mi-el
Shĕm
Shē′mȧ
She-mā′ah *or* Shĕm′a-ah
Shĕm′a-ī′ah
Shĕm′a-rī′ah
Shĕm′e-ber
Shē′mer
She-mī′dȧ
She-mī′dah
She-mī′da-ītes
Shĕm′i-nith
She-mĭr′a-mŏth
She-mū′el
Shĕn
She-nā′zar
Shē′nir
Shē′pham
Shĕph′a-thī′ah
Shĕph′a-tī′ah
Shē′phī
Shē′pho
She-phū′phan
Shē′rah
Shĕr′e-bī′ah
Shē′resh
She-rē′zer
Shē′shăch
Shē′shāi
Shē′shan
Shesh-băz′zar
Shĕth
Shē′thar
Shē′thar-bŏz′na-ī
Shē′vȧ
Shĭb′bo-lĕth
Shĭb′mah
Shī′eron
Shig-gā′ion (-yon)
Shi-gī′o-nŏth
Shī′hon
Shī′hôr
Shī′hôr-lĭb′nath
Shĭl′hī
Shĭl′him
Shĭl′lem
Shĭl′lem-ītes
Shī′lo
Shi-lō′ah
Shī′loh
Shi-lō′nī
Shī′lo-nīte, *or* Shi-lō′nīte
Shĭl′shah
Shĭm′e-ȧ
Shĭm′e-ah
Shĭm′e-ăm
Shĭm′e-ăth
Shĭm′e-ath-ītes
Shĭm′e-ī
Shĭm′e-on
Shĭm′hī
Shī′mī
Shĭm′ītes
Shĭm′mȧ
Shī′mon
Shĭm′rath
Shĭm′rī
Shĭm′rith
Shĭm′rom
Shĭm′ron
Shĭm′ron-ītes
Shĭm′ron-mē′ron
Shĭm′shāi
Shī′năb
Shī′nar
Shī′on
Shī′phī
Shĭph′mīte
Shĭph′rah
Shĭph′tan
Shī′shȧ
Shī′shăk
Shĭt′ra-ī
Shĭt′tim
Shī′zȧ
Shō′ȧ
Shō′ah
Shō′băb
Shō′băch
Shō′ba-ī
Shō′bal
Shō′bek
Shō′bī
Shō′cho
Shō′choh
Shō′co
Shō′hăm
Shō′mer
Shō′phăch
Shō′phan
Sho-shăn′nim
Sho-shăn′nim-ē′duth
Shṵ′ȧ
Shṵ′ah
Shṵ′al
Shṵ′ba-el
Shṵ′ham
Shṵ′ham-ītes
Shṵ′hīte
Shṵ′lam-īte
Shṵ′math-ītes
Shṵ′nam-mīte
Shṵ′nem
Shṵ′nī
Shṵ′nītes
Shṵ′pham
Shṵ′pham-ītes
Shŭp′pim
Shûr
Shṵ′shan
Shṵ′shan-ē′duth
Shṵ′thal-hītes
Shṵ′the-lah
Sī′ȧ
Sī′a-hȧ
Sī′bȧ
Sĭb′be-cāi
Sĭb′be-chāi
Sĭb′bo-lĕth
Sĭb′mah
Sĭb′ra-ĭm
Sī′chem
Sĭ′cy-on (sĭsh′i-on)
Sĭd′dim
Sī′de
Sī′don
Sī-do′ni-ans
Si-gī′o-nŏth
Sĭ′hon
Sī′hôr
Sī′las
Sĭl′lȧ
Sĭ-lō′ah, *or* Sĭl′o-ah
Sĭ-lō′am, *or* Sĭl′o-ăm
Sĭ-lō′e, *or* Sĭl′o-e
Sil-vā′nus
Sī′mal-cū′e
Sĭm′e-on
Sĭm′e-on-ītes
Sī′mon
Sĭm′rī
Sĭn
Sī′nȧ
Sī′nāi
Sī′nim
Sĭn′īte
Sī′on
Sĭ′ph/moth
Sĭp′pāi
Sī′rach
Sī′rah
Sĭr′i-on
Sĭ-săm′a-ī
Sĭs′e-rȧ
Sĭ-sĭn′nēṣ
Sĭt′nah
Sī′van
Smyr′nȧ (smĭr′nȧ)
Sō
Sō′cho
Sō′choh
Sō′coh
Sō′dī
Sŏd′om
Sŏd′o-mȧ
Sŏd′om-ītes
Sŏd′om-īt′ish
Sŏl′o-mon
Sŏp′a-ter
Sŏph′e-rĕth
Sŏph′o-nī′as
Sō′rek
So-sĭp′a-ter
Sŏs′the-nēṣ
Sŏs′tra-tŭs
Sō′ta-ī
Spāin
Spär′tȧ
Stā′chys
Stĕph′a-năs
Stē′phen (stē′vn)
Stō′ics
Sū′ah
Sū′bȧ
Sū′ba-ī
Sŭc′coth
Sŭc′coth-bē′noth
Sū′chath-ītes
Sŭd
Sū′di-ăs
Sŭk′ki-imṣ
Sûr
Sū′sȧ
Sū′san-chītes
Su-ṣăn′nȧ
Sū′sī
Sȳ′char
Sȳ′chem
Sȳ′chem-īte
Sȳ-ē′lŭs
Sȳ-ē′ne
Sȳn′ti-chē
Sȳr′a-cūse
Sȳr′i-ȧ
Sȳr′i-ȧ-mā′a-chah
Sȳr′i-ăc
Sȳr′i-an
Sȳr′i-on
Sȳ′ro-phe-nī′ci-an (-nĭsh′i-an)

T.

Tā′a-năch
Tā′a-nath-shī′lōh
Tăb′a-ōth
Tăb′ba-ōth
Tăb′bath
Tā′be-al
Tā′be-el
Ta-bĕl′li-us
Tăb′e-rah
Tăb′i-thȧ
Tā′bôr
Tăb′ri-mŏn
Tăch′mo-nīte
Tăd′môr
Tā′hăn
Tā′han-ītes
Ta-hăp′a-nēṣ
Tā′hăth
Täh′pan-hēṣ
Täh′pe-nēṣ
Täh′re-ȧ
Täh′tim-hŏd′shī
Tăl′i-thȧ cū′mī
Tăl′māi
Tăl′mon
Tăl′săs
Tā′mah
Tā′mar
Tăm′muz
Tā′năch
Tăn′hu-mĕth
Tā′nis
Tā′phath
Tăph′nēṣ
Tā′phon
Tăp′pu-ah
Tā′rah
Tăr′a-lah
Tā′re-ȧ
Tär′pel-ītes
Tär′shis
Tär′shish
Tär′sus
Tär′tăk
Tär′tan
Tăt′na-ī
Tē′bah
Tĕb′a-lī′ah
Tē′beth
Te-hăph′ne-hēṣ
Te-hĭn′nah
Tē′kel
Te-kō′ȧ
Te-kō′ah
Te-kō′īte
Tĕl′–ā′bib
Tē′lah
Tĕl′a-ĭm
Te-lăs′sar
Tē′lem
Tĕl′–ha-rē′shȧ
Tĕl′–här′sȧ
Tĕl′–mē′lȧ
Tĕl′–mē′lah
Tē′mȧ
Tē′man
Tĕm′a-nī
Tē′man-īte
Tĕm′e-nī
Tē′rah
Tĕr′a-phĭm
Tē′resh
Tĕr′ti-us (-shĭ-us)
Ter-tŭl′lus
Tē′tȧ
Thad-dæ′us
Thad-dē′us, *or* Thăd′de-ŭs
Thā′hăsh
Thā′mah
Thā′mar
Thăm′na-thȧ
Thā′rȧ
Thăr′rȧ
Thär′shish
Thär′sus
Thăs′sī
Thē′bez
The-cō′e
The-lā′sar
The-lĕr′sas
Thē′man
The-ŏc′a-nus
The-ŏd′o-tus
The-ŏph′i-lus
Thē′ras
Thĕr′me-lĕth
Thĕs′sa-lō′ni-ans
Thĕs′sa-lo-nī′cȧ
Theū′das
Thĭm′na-thah
Thĭs′be
Thŏm′as (tŏm′as)
Thŏm′o-ī
Thrā′ci-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ)
Thra-sē′as
Thŭm′mim
Thȳ′a-tī′rȧ
Tī-bē′ri-as
Tī-bē′ri-us
Tĭb′hath
Tĭb′nī
Tī′dal
Tĭg′lath-pĭ-lē′ṣer
Tī′gris
Tĭk′vah
Tĭk′vath
Til′gath-pil-nē′ṣer
Tī′lon
Tī-mæ′us
Tī-mē′us
Tĭm′nȧ
Tĭm′nah
Tĭm′nath
Tĭm′na-thah
Tĭm′nath-hē′rēṣ
Tĭm′nath-sē′rah
Tĭm′nīte
Tī′mon
Tī-mō′the-us
Tĭm′o-thy
Tĭph′sah
Tī′răs
Tī′răth-ītes
Tĭr′ha-kah
Tĭr′ha-nah
Tĭr′i-ȧ
Tĭr′sha-thȧ
Tĭr′zah
Tĭsh′bīte
Tī′tanṣ
Tī′tus
Tĭ′zīte
Tō′ah
Tŏb
Tŏb′–ăd′o-nī′jah
To-bī′ah
To-bī′as
Tō′bĭe
Tō′bi-el
To-bī′jah
Tō′bit
Tō′chen
To-gär′mah
Tō′hu
Tō′ī
Tō′lȧ
Tō′lăd
Tō′la-ītes
Tŏl′ba-nēṣ
Tō′phel
Tō′phet
Tō′pheth
Tō′u
Trăch′o-nī′tis
Trĭp′o-lis
Trō′ăs
Tro-gўl′li-ŭm
Trŏph′i-mus
Trў-phē′nȧ
Trў′phon
Trў-phō′sȧ
Tū′bal
Tū′bal-cāin
Tū′bi-ē′nī
Tў′ch/i-cus
Tў-răn′nus
Tўre
Tў′ri-anṣ
Tў′rus

U.

Ū′cal
Ū′el
Ū′la-ī
Ū′lam
Ŭl′lȧ
Ŭm′mah
Ŭn′nī
U-phär′sin
Ū′phăz
Ûr
Ûr′bane (*an old spelling of* Ûrban)
Ū′rī
U-rī′ah
U-rī′as
Ū′ri-el
U-rī′jah
Ū′rim
Ū′tȧ
Ū′tha-ī
Ū′thī
Ŭz
Ū′za-ī
Ū′zal
Ŭz′zȧ
Ŭz′zah
Ŭz′zen-shē′rah
Ŭz′zī
Uz-zī′ȧ
Uz-zī′ah
Uz-zī′el *or* Ŭz′zi-el
Uz-zī′el-ītes

V.

Va-jĕz′a-thȧ
Va-nī′ah
Văsh′nī
Văsh′tī
Vŏph′sī

X.

Xăn′thi-cŭs (zăn′-)

Z.

Zā′a-nā′im
Zā′a-năn

Zā′a-năn′nim
Zā′a-văn
Zā′băd
Zăb′a-dæ′aṇs
Zăb′a-dā′ias (-yas)
Zăb′a-dē′aṇs
Záb′bāi
Záb′bud
Záb-dē′us
Záb′dĭ
Zăb′di-el
Zā′bud
Zăb′u-lon
Zăc′ca-ī
Zac-chæ′us
Zac-chē′us
Zăe′chur
Zăc′cur
Zăch′a-rī′ah
Zăch′a-rī′as
Zăch′a-ry
Zā′cher
Zā′dok
Zā′ham
Zā′ir
Zā′lăph
Zăl′mon
Zal-mō′nah
Zal-mŭn′nà
Zăm′bis
Zăm′brī
Zā′moth
Zam-zŭm′mimṣ
Za-nō′ah
Záph′nath-pā′a-nē′ah
Zā′phon
Zā′rà
Zăr′a-çēṣ
Zā′rah
Zăr′a-ī′as
Zā′re-ah
Zā′re-ath-ītes
Zā′red
Zăr′e-phăth
Zăr′e-tăn
Zā′reth-shā′har
Zär′hītes
Zär′ta-nah
Zär′than
Zăth′o-ē
Za-thū′ī
Zăt′thu
Zăt′tu
Zā′van
Zā′zà
Zĕb′a-dī′ah
Zē′bah
Ze-bā′im
Zĕb′e-dee
Ze-bī′nà
Ze-boi′im
Ze-bō′im
Ze-bū′dah
Zē′bul
Zĕb′u-lon-ītes
Zĕb′u-lun
Zĕb′u-lun-īte
Zĕch′a-rī′ah
Zē′dăd
Zĕd′e-chī′as
Zĕd′e-kī′ah
Zeeb
Zē′lah
Zē′lek
Ze-lō′phe-hăd
Ze-lō′tēṣ
Zĕl′zah
Zĕm′a-rā′im
Zĕm′a-rīte
Ze-mī′rà
Zē′nan
Zē′nas
Zĕph′a-nī′ah
Zē′phath
Zĕph′a-thah
Zē′phī
Zē′pho
Zē′phon
Zĕph′on-ītes
Zĕr
Zā′rah
Zĕr′a-hī′ah
Zĕr′a-ī′ah
Zā′red
Zĕr′e-dà
Ze-rĕd′a-thah
Zĕr′e-răth
Zē′resh
Zē′reth
Zē′rī
Zē′rôr
Ze-rụ′ah
Ze-rŭb′ba-bĕl
Zĕr′u-ī′ah
Zē′tham
Zē′than
Zē′thar
Zī′à
Zī′bà
Zīb′e-on
Zīb′i-à
Zĭb′i-ah
Zĭch′rī
Zĭd′dim
Zid-kī′jah
Zī′don
Zī-dō′ni-aṇs
Zĭf
Zĭ′hà
Zĭk′lăg
Zĭl′lah
Zĭl′pah
Zĭl′thāi
Zĭm′mah
Zĭm′răn
Zĭm′rī
Zĭn
Zī′nà
Zī′on
Zī′or
Zĭph
Zĭ′phah
Zĭph′imṣ
Zĭph′i-on
Zĭph′ītes
Zĭ′phron
Zĭp′por
Zip-pō′rah
Zĭth′rī
Zĭz
Zī′zà
Zī′zah
Zō′an
Zō′ar
Zō′bà
Zō′bah
Zo-bē′bah
Zō′har
Zō′he-lĕth
Zō′heth
Zō′phah
Zō′phāi
Zō′phar
Zō′phim
Zō′rah
Zō′rath-ītes
Zō′re-ah
Zō′rītes
Zo-rŏb′a-bĕl
Zū′ar
Zŭph
Zûr
Zū′ri-ĕl
Zū′ri-shăd′da-ī
Zū′zimṣ

ā, ē, &c., *long;* ă, ĕ, &c., *short;* câre, fär, åsk, ạll, whạt; êre, vẹil, tẽrm; pïque, fîrm; sȯn, ôr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot; ûrn, rụde, pụll; çell, çhaise, ₵all, ₵cho; ġem, ḡet; aṣ; e͟xist; linger, link; this.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary has been prepared by a careful selection of the more important of the names embraced in the Vocabulary furnished by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College, for Webster's unabridged Dictionary, the edition of 1864; and the pronunciation as there given has been followed throughout. In the choice of names to be inserted, regard has been had both to liability to mispronunciation and to frequency of occurrence, and this Vocabulary is believed to be fully adequate for the ordinary wants of readers in English.

The authorities to which reference is made are divided into two groups. The first group consists of PASSOW, FREUND, KLOTZ, PAPE, and FACCIOLATI; the second, of SMITH, PAULY, CARR, LABBE, LIDDELL & SCOTT, BISCHOFF & MÖLLER, FORBIGER, SCHELLER, WALKER, MÜLLER, and FRIJLINK.

Words concerning whose pronunciation there can not be any question are printed without any reference. Such words, for instance, are *Terp-sich'o-re*, of which the Greek form (Τερψιχόρη) has omicron in the penult; *Tha-li'a*, which in Greek has the diphthong ει in the penult (Θάλεια); *The-mis'ta*, whose penult is long by position; and *The'mis*, a dissyllable.

Those words also stand without any reference whose pronunciation has the authority of any two of the names contained in the first group of authors given above, or the authority of any one of the first group together with one or more of the second group.

If, however, the authorities are divided, then, as a general thing, the two pronunciations are given, and the authority for each is indicated by initials annexed. But sometimes, when the authority for one pronunciation is sufficient according to the foregoing rule, and that for the other deficient, the latter authority only is indicated.

All the remaining words in the Vocabulary have the authority for their pronunciation annexed.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A* ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

EXCEPTION.—*E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cœ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. **1.** The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in εὺς, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicized forms of the classical names above them; and each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *Æ-aç'i-deş*, *Æ-ġe'ri-a*; and the hard sound of *c*, as in *A-ċhil'leş*; also when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *An'ċho-æ*.

The abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *Lid.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Liddell & Scott*, *Bischoff & Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*, *Walker*, *Müller*, and *Frijlink*. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.

A'ba, *and* A'bæ
Ab'a-lus, *C. Py. M.*
A-ban'teş, 6
A-ban'ti-a, 10
Ab'an-ti'a-deş, 6
A-ban'ti-as, 10
A-ban'tis
Ab'ar-ba're-a
Ab'a-ris
A'bas
Ab'a-sa, *C.*
Ab'a-si'tis
A-bas'sus
Ab'a-tos [*C.*
Ab'da-lon'i-mus, *S.*
Ab'da-lon'y-mus
Ab-de'ra
Ab'de-ri'teş, 6, *and* Ab'de-ri'ta
Ab-de'rus
Ab'do-lon'y-mus
A'be-a'tæ
A-bel'la
A'bi-a
A'bi-i
Ab'i-la
A-bis'a-reş, 6
Ab'no-ba
Ab'o-bri'ca
A-bœc'ri-tus
Ab'o-la'ni
A-bon'i-tei'ċhos
A-bor'ras [*W.*
Ab'ra-da'teş, 6, *C.*
A-broc'o-mas
Ab'ro-di-æ'tus
A'bron
A-bron'y-ċhus *C. S. W.*
A-bro'ta Ab'ro-ta *W. C. M. Fr.*
A-brot'o-num
A-bru'po-lis
Ab-syr'ti-deş, 6
Ab-syr'tus
Ab'u-li'teş, 6, *Py. S. W.*
A-by'dus
Ab'y-la
Ab'ys-si'ni, *L. W.*
Ac'a-cal'lis
Ac'a-ce'si-us, 10, *S. W.* [*W.*
A-ca'ci-us, 10, *S.*
Ac'a-de'mi-a
Ac'a-de'mus
Ac'a-lan'drus
Ac'a-mas
A-camp'sis
A-can'tha
A-can'thus
Ac'ar-na'ni-a
A-cas'tus
Ac'ci-a, 10
Ac'ci-us, 10
A'ce
A-cer'a-tus, *C. S.*
A-cer'ræ
A-ce'si-a, 10
Aç'e-si'neş, 6
A-ces'ta
A-ces'teş, 6
A-ċhæ'a
A-ċhæ'i
A-ċhæm'e-neş, 6
A-ċh'æ-men'i-deş, 6
A-ċhæ'us
A-ċha'i-a (a-ka'ya)
A-ċhar'næ
A-ċha'teş, 6
A-ċh'e-lo'i-deş, 6
A-ċh'e-lo'us
A-ċh'e-ron
A-ċh'e-ron'ti-a, 10
A-ċh'e-ru'si-a, 10
A-ċhil'las
A-ċh'il-le'a
A-ċh'il-le'is
A-ċhil'leş, 6
A-ċh'il-le'um
A-ċhil'le-us
A-ċhi'vi
A-ċh'la-dæ'us
Aç'i-ċho'ri-us
Aç'i-da'li-a
A-cil'i-a
A-cil'i-us
A'cis
Ac-mon'i-deş, 6
A-cœ'teş, 6
A-con'ti-us, 10
Ac'o-ris
Ac'o-rus, *C. W.*
A'cra
Ac'ra-gas
A-cra'tus
A'cri-æ, *S. W.*
A'cri-a'teş, 6
Ac'ri-doph'a-ġi
A-cris'i-o-ne'us
A-cris'i-o-ni'a-deş, 6
A-cris'i-us [6
A-cri'tas
Ac'ro-a'thon, *L. W.*
A-cro'a-thon, *K. C.*
Ac'ro-ce-rau'ni-um
Ac'ro-co-rin'thus
A'cron
A-crop'o-lis
A-crot'a-tus, *Py. L.*
Ac'ro-tho'on
Ac-tæ'a
Ac-tæ'on
Ac-tæ'us
Ac'ti-a, 10
Ac'ti-sa'neş, 6, *M. Fr.* Ac-tis'a-neş, *S.*
Ac'ti-um, 10
Ac'ti-us, 10
Ac-tor'i-deş, 6
Ac'to-ris
A-cu'le-o
A-cu'phis
A-cu'si-la'us
Ad'a-da, *M. B.*
A-dæ'us
Ad'a-man-tæ'a
Ad'a-mas
Ad'a-mas'tus
Ad'du-a
Ad-her'bal
A'di-at'o-rix
A'di-e'nus, *Py.*
Ad'i-man'tus
Ad-me'te
Ad-me'to
Ad-me'tus, *C.*
A-do'ni-a
A-do'nis
Ad'ra-myt-te'um, *or* Ad'ra-myt-ti'um
Ad'ra-myt'ti-um *W. C. M.*
Ad'ra-na, *the Oder.* A-dra'na, *B. M.*
Ad'ras-ti'a [*W.*
Ad'ras-ti'i Cam'pi
A-dras'tus
A'dri-an-op'o-lis
A'dri-a'nus
A'dri-at'i-cum
Ad'ri-me'tum
Ad'u-at'i-ci, *or* Ad'u-at'u-ci
A-du'la
A-du'lis
Ad'yr-maċh'i-dæ
Æ'a
Æ'a-ce'a
Æ-aç'i-deş, 6
Æ'a-cus
Æ-æ'a
Æ'an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-deş, 6, *W.* [*S.*
Æ'as
Æ-de'si-a, 10
Æ-di'leş, 6
A-e'don
A'e-do'nis
Æd'u-i
Æ-e'ta, Æ-e'tas, *or* Æ-e'teş, 6
Æ-e'ti-as, 10
Æ-ġæ'on
Æ-ġæ'um
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ-ga'teş, 6
Æ-ġe'le-on
Æ-ġe'ri-a
Æ-ġes'ta
Æ'ġe-us Æ'ġeus
Æ-ġi'a-le
Æ'ġi-a-le'a
Æ'ġi-a'le-us
Æ-ġi'a-lus
Æġ'i-li'a, *an island.*
Æ-ġil'i-a, *a demus in Attica*, *S.*
Æ-ġim'u-rus
Æ-ġi'na
Æg'i-ne'ta
Æġ'i-ne'teş, 6
Æ-ġi'o-ċhus
Æġ'i-pan
Æ-ġi'ra
Æ-ġis'thus
Æ'ġi-um
Æg'leş, 6
Æg-le'teş, 6
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ'gon
Æ'gos Pot'a-mi, *or* Pot'a-mos
Æ'gus
Æ-gu'sa
Æ-ġyp'ti-i, 10
Æ-ġyp'ti-um, 10
Æ-ġyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ'li-a'nus
Æ'li-us
A-el'lo
Æ-lu'rus
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm'i-li-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æ'mon, *or* Æ'mus
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-deş, 6
Æ-na'ri-a
Æ-ne'a, *or* Æ-ni'a
Æ-ne'a-dæ
Æ-ne'a-deş, 6
Æ-ne'as, *of Troy.*
Æ'ne-as, of *Corinth*, *Metapontus*, *&c.*
Æ-ne'is
Æ-nes'i-de'mus
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æn'o-bar'bus
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-æ
Æ-ol'i-deş, 6
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
Æ-o'ra
Æp'y-tus
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq'ui-me'li-um
A-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus, *a mountain*, *C.* A-er'o-pus
Æs'a-cus
Æ-sa'ġe-a
Æs'ċhi-neş, 6
Æs'ċhri-on, *W. S.*
Æs'ċhy-lus
Æs'cu-la'pi-us
Æ-so'pus (*Æ'sop*)
Æ-tha'li-a, *also* Æth'a-li'a, *or* Æth'a-le'a
Æ'thra
Æ-thu'sa
A-e'ti-on, 10
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
A-fra'ni-us
Af'ri-ca
Af'ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
Ag'a-me'deş, 6
Ag'a-mem'non
Ag'a-mem-non'i-deş, 6
Ag'a-mus
Ag'a-nip'pe
Ag'a-pe'nor
Ag'a-re'ni
Ag'a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cleş, 6, *Py. W.*
Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag'a-thar'ċhi-deş, 6
A-ga'thi-as, *and* Ag'a-thi'as
Ag'a-tho
Ag'a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cleş, 6
Ag'a-thon
Ag'a-thyr'si
A-ga've
Ag-des'tis
Ag'e-las'tus
Ag'e-la'us
A-ġen'di-cum
A-ġe'nor
Ag'e-san'der
A-ġe'si-as, 10, *Pw. W.*
A-ġes'i-la'us
Ag'e-sip'o-lis
Ag'e-sis'tra-ta, *L. S. W.*
Ag'i-dæ
A'ġis
Ag-la'i-a (ag-la'ya)
Ag'la-o-ni'ce
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us, *K. Py. S.* Ag'la-us, *C. L. M.*
Ag-nod'i-ce, *Pe. Sch. S. W.* Ag'no-di'ce, *K.*
Ag'no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-deş, 6
A-go'ni-us
Ag'o-ra
Ag'o-rac'ri-tus
Ag'o-ra'nis, *Py. W.*
Ag'o-ran'o-mi
A'gra
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'li-a, *S. W.*
A-grau'los
A'gri-a'neş, 6.
A-gric'o-la
A'gri-o'ni-a
A-grip'pa
Ag'rip-pi'na
A'gri-us
Ag'ro-las
A'gron
A-grot'e-ra
A-ġy'i-e-us (a-ji'ye-us)
A-ġy'ieus (a-ji'yụs)
A-ġyl'la
A-ġyr'i-um
A-ha'la
A-hen'o-bar'bus
A'i-do'ne-us A'i-do'neus, *or* A-id'o-neus
A'ius (a'yus) Locu'ti-us, 10
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
Al'a-la, *Pw.*
Al'al-com'e-næ
Al'a-ma'ni, *or* Al'a-man'ni
A-la'ni
Al'a-ri'cus (*Al'a-ric*)
A-las'tor
A-las'to-reş, 6
Al'a-zon, *W.* A-la'zon, *Pw. C.*
Al-ba'ni, *or* Al-ben'seş, 6
Al-ba'ni-a

Al-ba'nus
Al'bi-a
Al-bi'ci
Al'bi-ci, *K.*
Al'bi-gau'num
Al-bi'ni
Al'bi-on
Al'bi-us
Al'bu-la
Al-bu'ne-a
Al-cæ'us
Al-can'der
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al'ce
Al-ce'nor
Al-ces'te, *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ci-bi'a-deg, 6
Al-cid'a-mas
Al'ci-da-me'a
Al'ci-da'mus, *Pe.*
Al-ci'deg, 6
Al-cid'i-ce, *Py. S. W.*
Al-cim'a-chus
Al-cim'e-de
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-neg, 6
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-us
Al'ci-phron, *C. W.*
Al-cip'pe
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-me'na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al'cy-o'ne-us Al-cy'o-neus
A'le-a
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-le'i-us (a-le'yus) Cam'pus
Al'e-man'ni, *and* Al'e-ma'ni
A-le'sa
A-le'si-a, 10, *F. W.*
A-le'theg, 6, *Virg.* Al'eu-a'dæ, *W.*
A'lex
Al'ex-am'e-nus
Al'ex-an'der
Al'ex-an'dra
A-lex'an-dri'a (*Al'ex-an'dri-a*)
A-lex'an-dri'na
A-lex'an-drop'o-lis
Al'ex-a'nor
A-lex'as
Al'ex-ic'a-cus
Al'ex-i'nus
A-lex'i-on, *S. W.*
Al'ex-ip'pus
A-lex'is
A-lex'o
A-lex'on
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
A'li-ac'mon
A'li-ar'tus
A'li-e'nus
A-li'fæ
A'li-i
Al'i-læ'i
Al'i-men'tus
A-li'phæ
Al'i-phe'ra
Al'ir-ro'thi-us
Al'li-a
Al-lob'ro-geg, 6
Al-lot'ri-geg, 6, *For. W.*
Al-lu'ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
A-lo'a
A-lo'e-us A-lo'eus
Al'o-i'dæ
Al'o-i'deg, 6
Al'o-pe
A-lop'e-ce
A'los
Al-pe'nus
Al-phe'nor
Al-phe'nus
Al'phe-si-bœ'a
Al-phe'us
Al-pi'nus
Al'si-um, 10
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-neg, 6
Al-ti'num
A-lun'ti-um, 10
A'ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
Al'y-cæ'a
A-lyn'o-mus
Al'y-pe'tus
A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al'yx-oth'o-e, *L. W.*
Al'y-ze'a
A-mad'o-cus
Am'al-thæ'a
Am'al-the'um
A-man'ti-a, 10
Am'an-ti'ni, *or* Am'an-te'ni
A-ma'nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
Am'a-ryl'lis
Am'a-ryn'ce-us, 10 Am'a-ryn'ceus
Am'a-ryn-ci'deg, 6
Am'a-ryn'thus
A'mas
Am'a-se'a, *or* Am'a-si'a
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am'a-thus
A-max'i-tis, *L.*
Am'a-ze'neg, 6, *L. W.*
A-ma'zon (*Am'a-zon*)
A-maz'o-nes, 6 (*Am'a-zons*)
Am'a-zo'ni-a
Am'a-zo'ni-us
Am-bar'ri
Am'bar-va'leg Hos'ti-æ, 6
Am'bar-va'li-a
Am'be-nus, *C. W.*
Am'bi-a-ti'nus, *K. S.* Am'bi-at'i-nus, *Fac.*
Am'bi-ga'tus, *L. W.*
Am-bi'o-rix
Am'bla-da, *S. W.* Am-bla'da, *B.*
Am-bra'ci-a, 10
Am-bro'neg, 6
Am-bro'si-a, 10
Am-bro'si-us, 10 (*Ambrose*)
Am-brys'sus
Am'bu-ba'jæ
Am'e-leg, 6
Am'e-na'nus
A-me'ri-a
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
A-mi'da, *W.* Am'i-da, *Py. S. B.*
A-mil'car
Am'i-los, *Py. W.*
A-mis'i-a, 10, *and* -us, *the Ems.*
A-mis'um, *or* A-mis'us
Am'i-sus, *S. M.*
Am'i-ter'num
Am'mi-a'nus
Am-mo'ni-us
Am-næ'us
Am'ni-as, *S. W.*
Am-ni'sus
Am'o-me'tus
A'mor
Am'o-ræ'us
A-mor'geg, 6
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-los
Am'pe-lu'si-a, 10, *S. W.*
Am'phi-a-ra'us
Am'phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-teg, 6
Am-phic'ty-on, *Pw. Fr.*
Am'phic-ty'o-neg, 6 (*Am-phic'ty-ons*)
Am-phi-dro'mi-a *S. W.*
Am'phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus, *S. W.*
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'o-leg, 6
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros, *Pw. W.*
Am-phi'ro, *Pe.*
Am'phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am'phis-ti'des, 6
Am'phi-the-a'trum
Am'phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit'ry-o-ni'a-deg, 6
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
A-my'clæ Am'y-clæ, *C. L.*
A-my'clas, *K. W.*
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am'y-mo'ne
A-myn'tas
A-myn'ti-a'nus, 10
A-myn'tor
Am'y-ri'cus Cam'pus, *S.*
A-mys'tis
Am'y-tha'on
Am'y-tis, *S. W*
A-nab'a-sis
An'a-cæ'a
An'a-ceg *or* A-nac'teg, 6
An'a-char'sis
An'a-ci'um, *or* An'a-ce'um
A-na'cre-on
[The established *English* pronunciation is *A-nac're-on.*]
A-nac'to rum
An'a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'ni-a
An'a-i'tis
An'a-phe
An'a-phlys'tus
A-na'pis
A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
A'nas
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax
An'ax-ag'o-ras
An'ax-an'der
An'ax-an'dri-deg, 6
An'ax-ar'e-te
An'ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as, 10
An'ax-ib'i-a
An'ax-ic'ra-teg, 6
A-nax'i-da'mus
A-nax'i-la'us
An'ax-il'i-deg, 6, *S. W.*
A-nax'i-man'der
An'ax-im'e-neg, 6
An'ax-ip'o-lis
An'ax-ip'pus
A-nax'is
An-cæ'us
An-cal'i-teg, *K. For.* An'ca-li'teg, 6, *W.*
An-chem'o-lus
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la, *or* An-chi'a-le
An-chi'a-lus
An-chim'o-lus
An-chi'seg, 6
An-chis'i-a, 10, *S. W.*
An'-cho-æ
An'-cho-e
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An-co'na
An-cy'ræ
An-dab'a-tæ
An-da'ni-a, *L. S. W.*
An'de-ga'vi An-deg'a-vi, *or* An-dec'a-vi, *For.*
An-doç'i-deg, 6
An-dre'as
An'dri-a
An-dri'a-ca
An-dri'cus, *Fr. Fac.* An'dri-cus, *L. K.*
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An'dro-cle'a
An'dro-cleg, 6
An'dro-cli'deg, 6
An-dro'clus
An-drod'a-mas
An-dro'dus
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-næ
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'e-da
An'dro-ni'cus
An-droph'a-gi
An'dro-pom'pus
An-dros'the-neg, 6
An-dro'ti-on
An'e-lon'tis
An'e-mo
An'e-mo-li'a
An'e-mo'sa
An'e-mo'tis
An'e-res'teg, 6
A-ne'tor, *C.*
An-ge'li-on, *Py. W.*
An-gi'teg, 6
An-git'i-a, 10
An-git'u-la
An'gli-a, *L.* An-gli'a, *W.*
An-guit'i-a, 10
An'i-ce'tus
A-niç'i-a, 10, *S. W.*
A-niç'i-us, 10, *S. W.*
A-ni'gros
An'i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An-na'lis
An'ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An-niç'e-ris
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'dros
An-te'ius (-te'yus)
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An'te-ros
An'te-rus
An-the'a
An'the-as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-li'a
An'the-mis
An'the-mus
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
An'thes-pho'ri-a
An'thes-te'ri-a, *S. W.*
An'the-us
An-thi'a
An'thi-næ
An'thi-um, *Fac. W.*
An'thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti'a
An'ti-ci-no'lis
An'ti-cle'a
An'ti-cli'deg, 6
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-teg, 6
An-tic'y-ra
An'ti-do'rus
An-tig'e-neg, 6
An'ti-gen'i-deg, *or* An'ti-gen'i-das, *a musician, K. L. W.*
An'ti-ge-ni'das, *C.*
An-tig'o-ne
An'ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tin'o-e
An'ti-no-e'a
An'ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An'ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus (*An'ti-och*)
An-ti'o-pe
An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter [*W.*
An'ti-pa'tri-a, *Fr.* An'ti-pa-tri'a, *C.*
An-tip'a-tris, *L. C. W.*
An-tiph'a-neg, 6
An-tiph'a-teg, 6
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An'ti-phus
An-tip'o-deg, 6
An-tip'o-lis
An-tir'rhi-um
An-tis'sa
An-tis'the-neg, 6
An'ti-um, 10
An-to'ni-a
An'to-ni'nus
An-to'ni-op'o-lis
An'to-ni'o-po-li'tæ
An-to'ni-us
An-tor'i-deg, 6
A-nu'bis
Anx-a'num
Anx'ur
An'y-tus
A-ob'ri-ca, *Fac.*, *or* A-ob'ri-ga, *Fac.*
A-œ'de
A'on
A'o-neg, 6
A-o'ni-a
A'o-ris
A-or'nos, *or* A-or'nus
A-or'si
A-o'rus
A-os'pho-rus
A-o'us
A-pæ'sus
A-pa'ma, *or* A-pa'me, *L. W. M.*
Ap'a-ma, *or* Ap'a-me, *S.*
Ap'a-me'a, *or* Ap'a-mi'a
Ap'a-tu'ri-a
A-pel'la
A-pel'leg, 6
A-pel'li-con, *S. W.*
Ap'en-ni'nus (*Ap'en-nines*)
A'per
Ap'e-sas [*S.*
Aph'a-ce, *Py. L. C.*
A-pha're-us Aph'a-reus
A'phas
Aph'e-tæ
A-phri'ceg, 6
Aph'ro-dis'i-a, 10
Aph'ro-dis'i-as, 10
Aph'ro-dis'i-um, 10
Aph'ro-di'te, *or* Aph'ro-di'ta
Aph'ro-di-top'o-lis
A-phy'tis, *Pe. W.* Aph'y-tis, *Py. S. M.*
A'pi-a
Ap'i-ca'ta, *S. W.*
A-pic'i-us, 10
A-pid'a-nus
Ap'i-na, *or* Ap'i-næ
A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
A'pis
A-pol'li-na're, 6
A-pol'li-na'ris
A-pol'lo
Ap'ol-loc're-teg, 6
A-pol'lo-do'rus
Ap'ol-lo'ni-a
Ap'ol-lon'i-deg, 6
Ap'ol-lo'ni-us
A-po'ni-a'na
Ap'o-the-o'sis
Ap-pi'a-deg, 6
Ap'pi-a'nus (*Ap'pi-an*)
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
A'pri-eg, 6
A-pri'lis
Ap'te-ra
Ap'u-le'i-a (-le'ya)
Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)
A-pu'li-a
Aq'ui-le'i-a (-le'ya)
A-quil'i-us
Aq'ui-lo
Aq'ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-qui'num
Aq'ui-ta'ni-a
A-ra'bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
A-ra'ch'ne
Ar'a-cho'si-a, 10
Ar'a-cho'tæ, *or* Ar'a-cho'ti
Ar'a-cyn'thus
Ar'a-dus
A'ræ
A-ra'tus
Ar'ba-ceg, 6
Ar-be'la
Ar'be-la, *or* Ar'be-le, *in Sicily.*
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ca'di-us
Ar-ca'num

Ar-ce/o-phon
Ar-ces/i-la/us
Ar-chag/a-thus
Ar/che-la/us
Ar-chem/a-chus
Ar-chem/o-rus
Ar/chep-tol/e-mus
Ar-ches/tra-tus
Ar/chi-as
Ar/chi-da-mi/a
Ar/chi-da/mus
Ar/chi-de/mus
Ar/chi-gal/lus
Ar-chig/e-neş, 6
Ar-chil/o-chus
Ar/chi-me/deş, 6
Ar/chi-pel/a-gus
Ar-chip/pe
Ar-chip/pus
Ar-chi/tis
Ar-chon/teş, 6
Ar-chy/tas
Ar-cit/e-neng, Arc-ti/nus, *S.*
Arc-toph/y-lax
Arc-to/us
Arc-tu/rus
Ar/da-lus, *L. S.*
Ar/de-a
Ar/di-æ/i
Ar/do-ne
Ar/du-en/na
Ar/e-la/tum
Ar/e-mor/i-ca
A-re/ne
A-re/o-pa-ġi/tæ
A/re-op/a-gus
A/re-op/o-lis
Ar/es-tha/nas, *Py.*
A-res/tor
Ar/es-tor/i-deş, 6
Ar/e-ta
Ar/e-tæ/us
Ar/e-taph/i-la
Ar/e-tas
A-re/te
Ar/e-te
Ar/e-teş, 6
Ar/e-thu/sa
A/re-us
A/reus
Ar-ġæ/us
Ar/gan-tho/ni-us
Ar-ġen/num
Ar-ġi/a
Ar/ġi-lus, *Py.*
Ar/ġi-nu/sæ
Ar/ġi-phon/teş, 6
Ar/ġip-pæ/i
Ar-ġi/va
Ar-ġi/vi
Ar-gol/i-cus
Ar/go-lis
Ar/go-nau/tæ (*Ar/go-nauts*)
Ar-gu/ra
Ar/gu-ra, *Py.*
Ar-ġyn/nus
Ar/ġy-ra, *Py.*
Ar/ġy-re
Ar-ġyr/i-pa, *K. F. Fr. Fac. M.*
A/ria, *and* A-ri/a
A/ri-ad/ne
A/ri-æ/us
A/ri-am/neş, 6
A/ri-an/tas
A/ri-a-ra/theş, 6
A-riç/i-a, 10
Ar/i-ci/na
Ar/i-dæ/us
Ar/i-ġæ/um
Ar/ig-no/te
Ar/i-mas/pi
Ar/i-ma/zeş, 6, *S.*
A-rim/i-num
Ar/im-phæ/i
A-ri/o-bar-za/neş, 6, *Fr. Fac. S. L.*
A/ri-o-bar/za-neş, *K. Py.*
A/ri-o-mar/dus
A-ri/on
A/ri-o-vis/tus
A/ris
A-ris/ba
Ar/is-tæn/e-tus
Ar/is-tæ/um
Ar/is-tæ/us
Ar/is-tag/o-ras
Ar/is-tan/der
Ar/is-tar/che
Ar/is-tar/chus
A-ris/te-as
A-ris/te-ræ
Ar/is-ti/deş, 6
Ar/is-til/lus
Ar/is-tip/pus
A-ris/ti-us
A-ris/to
A-ris/to-bu/lus
A-ris/to-cleş, 6
A-ris/to-cli/deş, 6
Ar/is-toc/ra-teş, 6, *S.*
A-ris/to-de/mus
Ar/is-toġ/e-neş, 6
A-ris/to-ġi/ton
Ar/is-tom/a-che
Ar/is-tom/a-chus
Ar/is-tom/e-neş, 6
A-ris/ton
A-rist/o-nau/tæ
A-ris/to-ni/cus
A-ris/to-nus
Ar/is-toph/a-neş, 6
A-ris/to-phon
Ar/is-tot/e-leş, 6
Ar/is-tox/e-nus
A-ris/tus
A-ri/us, *or* A/ri-as, *a river, C.*
A-ri/us, *or* A/ri-us, *the heretic, Fr.*
Ar-me/ni-a
Ar/mi-lus/tri-um
Ar-min/i-us
Ar-mor/i-cæ
Ar-no/bi-us
A-rom/a-ta, *C. Py. S.*
Ar-pi/num
Ar/rha-bæ/us
Ar/ri-a/nus, *Py. S.*
Ar/sa-ceş, 6, *F. Fac. M. L. C. K.*
Ar-sa/ceş, *Py. S.*
Ar-saç/i-dæ
Ar/sa-mo-sa/ta, *Py. K. M. Fr.*
Ar/sa-mos/a-ta, *C.*
Ar-sa/ni-as
Ar/si-a, 10
Ar-sin/o-e
Ar/ta-ba/nus [*S.*
Ar/ta-ba-za/neş, 6,
Ar/ta-ba/zus, *Py. L. S.*
Ar/ta-bri, *or* Ar/ta-bri/tæ
Ar/ta-ce
Ar/ta-ce/ne
Ar/ta-co-a/na
Ar/ta-ġe/ras
Ar-ta-ġer/seş, 6
Ar-ta/nus, *L.*
Ar/ta-pher/neş, 6
Ar/ta-vas/deş, 6
Ar-tax/a, *or* Ar-tax/i-as, 10 *S. Py. L.*
Ar tax/a-ta
Ar/taẋ-erx/eş, 6
Ar/ta-yc/teş, 6
Ar/te-mi-do/rus
Ar/te-mis
Ar/te-mis/i-a, 10
Ar/te-mis/i-um, 10
Ar/te-mi/ta, *Py.*
Ar/te-mon
Ar-to/ri-us
A/runs
A-run/ti-us, 10
Ar-va/leş, 6
Ar-ver/ni
A/ry-an/deş, 6
Ar/yp-tæ/us
A-san/der
As-bys/tæ
As-cal/a-phus
As/ca-lon, *or* As/ca-lo
As-ca/ni-a
As-ca/ni-us
As-cle/pi-e/a, *or* As-cle/pi-i/a
As/cle-pi/a-deş, 6
As-cle/pi-o-do/rus
As-cle/pi-us
As/cle-ta/ri-o
As-co/ni-us
As/cu-lum
As/dru-bal
A-sel/li-o
A/si-a (a/shi-a)
A/si-at/i-cus, 10
As/i-na/ri-a
As/i-na/ri-us
As/i-ne, *Fr. K. Py. C. Pe.*
A-si/ne, *Fac.*
A-sin/i-us
A/si-us, 10
A-so/pi-a
As/o-pi/a-deş, 6
A-so/pis
A-so/pus
As-pam/i-threş, 6
As/pa-ra/ġi-um
As-pa/si-a, 10
As-pa/si-us, 10
As-pas/teş, 6
As/pa-thi/neş, 6, *W.* As-path/i-neş, *S.*
As-pen/dus
As/phal-ti/teş, 6
As/po-re/nus
As-syr/i-a
As/ta-cus
As/ta-ġe/ni
As/ta-pa
As/ta-pus
As-tar/te
As-te/ri-a
As-te/ri-on
As/te-ris
As-te/ri-us
As/te-ro/di-a
As-ter/o-pe, *or* As/te-ro-pe/a
As-træ/a
As-træ/us
As/tu-ra
As-tu/reş, 6, *C. S.*
As-ty/a-ġe
As-ty/a-ġeş, 6
As-ty/a-lus, *Py. W.*
As-ty/a-nax
As/ty-cra-te/a, *or* As/ty-cra-ti/a
As-tyd/a-mas, *Py. S. L.*
As/ty-da-mi/a
As/ty-lus, As-ty/lus, *Pe.*
As/ty-me-du/sa
As-tyn/o-me
As-tyn/o-us
As-ty/o-che, *or* As/ty-o-chi/a
As/ty-pa-læ/a
As-typh/i-lus
As/ty-ron
As/y-chis, *S. W.*
A-tab/u-lus
A-tab/y-rius
At/a-lan/ta
At/a-ran/teş, 6
At/ar-be/chis
A-tar/ga-tis
A-tar/ne-a, *Fac. W.* At/ar-ne/a, *K.*
A/tax
A/te
A-tel/la
Ath/a-ma/neş, 6
Ath/a-mas
Ath/a-na/si-us, 10
A-the/na
A-the/næ
Ath/e-næ/a
Ath/e-næ/um
Ath/e-næ/us
Ath/e-nag/o-ras
A-the/ne
A-the/ni-o, *or* A-the/ni-on
A-then/o-do/rus
Ath/e-sis
A/thos
A-tho/us
A-thym/bra
A/ti-a, 10
A-til/i-a
A-til/i-us
A-til/la
A-tin/i-a
At-lan/teş, 6
At-lan/ti-deş, 6
A-tos/sa
At/ra-ceş, 6
A/trax
At/re-ba/teş, 6, *L. C. W.* A-treb/a-teş, *F. K. For. Py. S. M.*
A/tre-us
A/treus
A-tri/dæ
At/ro-pos
At/ta-li/a, *or* At/ta-le/a
At/ta-lus
At-te/i-us (-te/yus)
At/ti-ca
At/ti-cus
At-til/i-us
At/u-rus
Au-fe/i-a (-fe/ya)
Au/fi-de/na
Au-fid/i-us
Au/fi-dus
Au/ga
Au-ġe/æ
Au/ġe-as
Au-ġi/as, *or* Au-ġe/as
Au/ġi-læ
Au/gu-reş, 6
Au/gus/ta
Au/gus-ta/leş, 6, *and* Au/gus-ta/li-a
Au/gus-ti/nus (*Au-gus/tine, Au-gus/tin*, and *Aus/tin*)
Au-gus/to-du/num
Au-gus/tu-lus
Au-gus/tus
Au-le/teş, 6
Au/lis
Au/lon
Au/lus
Au-re/li-a
Au-re/li-a/nus (*Au-re/li-an*)
Au-re/li-us
Au-re/o-lus
Au-ro/ra
Au/run/ci
Aus/ci
Au/ser
Au/son
Au-so/ni-a
Au-so/ni-us
Au/spi-ceş, 6
Au-to-ch/tho-neş, 6
Au-tol/o-leş, 6
Au-tol/y-cus
Au-tom/e-don
Au/to-me-du/sa
Au-tom/e-neş, 6
Au-tom/o-li
Au-ton/o-e
Au-ton/o-ma
Au-tu/ra
Aux-e/si-a, 10
Av/a-ri/cum, *C. L. W.* A-var/i-cum, *M. F. K. Py. For.*
Av/en-ti/nus
A-ver/nus, *or* A-ver/na
A/vi-e/nus
A-vi/tus
Ax/e-nus, *and* Ax-i/nus
Ax-i/o-chus
Ax-i/on, *C. L. W.* Ax/i-on, 10, *K. Py.*
Ax/i-o/the-a
Ax/i-us, 10
Ax/o-na
A/zan
A-zi/ris, *Pe. W.*
A-zo/tus

B.

Bab/i-lus, *S. W.*
Bab/y-lon
Bab/y-lo/ni-a
Bab/y-lo/ni-i
Ba-byr/sa
Bac-cha/nal (*Bac/cha-nal*)
Bac/cha-na/li-a
Bac-chan/teş, 6
Bac-chi/a-dæ
Bac-chi/um, *a temple; also, a place in Lesbos.*
Bac-chi/us, *a metrical foot; also, a man's name.*
Bac/chi-us, *a Roman gladiator.*
Bac-chyl/i-deş, 6, *C. Py. S. W.*
Ba-ce/nis,
Ba/cis
Bac/tri-a/na, *or* Bac/tri-a/num
Ba-cun/ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ba-cu/ri
Bad/u-hen/næ, *or* Bad/u-en/næ Lu/cus
Bæt/i-ca
Ba-go/as
Bag/ra-da, *and* Bag/ra-das
Bai/æ (ba/ye)
Ba/la
Bal/a-næ/a, *or* Bal/a-ne/a
Bal-bil/lus
Bal-bi/nus
Ba/le-a/reş, 6
Ba-le/tus
Ban/ti-a, 10
Bar/a-thrum
Bar/ba-ri
Bar-ba/ri-a
Bar-bos/the-neş, 6
Bar-cæ/i
Bar/ce
Bar-dyl/lis
Bar-gu/si-i, 10
Ba-ris/ses, 6
Ba/ri-um
Bas/i-le/a, *or* Bas/i-li/a, *name of a city (Basel), a goddess, and an island.*
Ba-sil/i-a (*Basel*), *S.*
Bas/i-li/dæ
Bas/i-li/deş, 6
Ba-sil/i-o-pot/a-mus
Bas/i-lis
Bas/i-li/us, *a river.* Ba-sil/i-us, *and* Bas/i-li/us (*St. Basil*)
Bas/i-li/us, *a Roman name, For.*
Bas/i-lus (*also St. Basil*)
Bas-sar/i-deş, 6
Bas-tar/næ, *and* Bas-ter/næ
Ba-ta/vi
Ba-ta/vi-a
Ba/thos
Ba-thyl/lus
Ba/ton
Bat/ra-cho/my-o-ma/chi-a.
Bat-ti/a-deş, 6
Bau/bo
Bau/cis
Beb/ry-ceş, *and* Be-bry/ces, 6
Be-bryç/i-a, 10
Bel/e-phan/teş, 6
Bel/e-sys
Bel/ġi-ca
Bel/ġi-um
Be-li/deş, 6, *sing.* (*male descendant of Belus*)
Be/lis, *pl.* Bel/i-deş (*female descendant of Belus*)
Bel/i-sa/na, *Fac.*
Bel/i-sa/ri-us, *S. W.*
Bel-ler/o-phon
Bel/le-rus
Bel-lo/na
Bel/lo-na/ri-i
Bel-lov/a-ci
Be/lon
Be/lus
Be-na/cus
Ben/e-ven/tum
Ber/e-cyn/ti-a, 10
Ber/e-ni/ce
Ber/o-e
Be-rœ/a
Be-ro/sus
Ber-rhœ/a
Ber/y-tus, see *Fac.* Be-ry/tus, *Fr. K. Pw. L.*
Be-sip/po
Bi-a/nor
Bi-bac/u-lus
Bi/blis
Bi-brac/te
Bib/u-lus
Bi-cor/ni-ġer
Bi-cor/nis
Bi-for/mis
Bi/frons
Bil/bi-lis
Bi-ma/ter
Bin/ġi-um
Bi/on
Bi-sal/tæ
Bi-sal/tis
Bi-san/the
Bis/to-nis Bis-to/nis, *Virg. Cir.* 165
Bi/thus
Bi-thyn/i-a
Bi/ton
Bi-tu/ri-ġeş, 6

Biz'y-a, 10
Blan-du'si-a, 10
Blem'my-eg, 6
Blu'ci-um, 10, *S. W.*
Bo-ad'i-ce'a
Bo-a'gri-us
Boc'cho-ris
Bo'di-on'ti-ci
Bo-du'ni, *S. W.*
Bo'e-dro'mi-a, *C. S.*
Bœ-o'ti-a, 10
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo'i-i
Bo'la
Bol'bi-ti'num
Bo-lis'sus
Bo'mi-en'seg, 6
Bo-mil'car
Bom'o-ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo'o-su'ra
Bo-o'teg, 6
Bo're-as
Bo're-as'mi, *or* Bo're-as'mus
Bo-rys'the-neg, 6
Bot'ti-æ'is
Bo'vi-a'num
Bo-vil'la, *and* Bo-vil'læ
Brach-ma'næ (*Brah'mans*)
Brach-ma'neg, 6
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran'no-du'num
Bras'i-das
Bras'i-de'a, *or* Bras'i-di'a
Brau'ro
Brau'ron
Breu'ni
Bri-a're-us
Bri'a-reus
Bri-gan'teg, 6
Brig'an-ti'nus
Bri-se'is
Bri-tan'ni (*Brit'ons*)
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit'o-mar'tis
Brit'o-neg, *or* Bri-to'neg, 6 (*Brit'ons*)
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a, 10
Bro'mi-us
Bruc'te-ri
Brun-du'si-um, 10
Bru'ti-i, 10, *or* Brut'ti-i
Bru'tus
Bry'geg, 6
Bu-bas'sus
Bu-bas'tis
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu'lis
Bu'nus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pra'si-um, 10
Bu'ra
Bu-ra'i-cus, *S. W.*
Bu-si'ris
Bu'teg, 6
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-thro'tus
Bu'to-a, *K.*
Bu-tor'i-deg, 6
Bu'tos
Bu'zy-geg, *K. Pw. C.*
Bu-zy'geg, *Fr. W.*
By'blis
By-za'ci-um, 10
By-zan'ti-um, 10
By'zas

C.

Ca-an'thus
Ca-bal'a-ca
Cab'al-li'nus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a, *Py. W.*
Ca'ca
Ca'cus
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Ca-du'ce-us, 10
Ca-dur'ci
Cæ'ci-as, 10
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil'i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæ-ci'na
Cæ-ci'nus
Cæc'u-bum
Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ'li-a
Cæ'li-us
Cæ'næ
Cæ-ni'deg, 6
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæ-nop'o-lis
Cæ're
Cæ'gar
Cæs'a-re'a
Cæ-sa'ri-o
Cæs'a-ro-du'num
Cæ'si-us, 10
Ca-i'cus
Ca'i-e'ta
Ca'i-us (ka'yus)
Cal'a-ber
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mos
Ca-la'nus, *K. Pw. L. M. C.*
Cal'a-nus, *S. Py,*
Cal'a-teg, 6, *K.*
Cal'au-re'a, *and* Cal'au-ri'a
Ca-lau'ri-a
Ca'le
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
Ca'leg, 6
Cal'e-ti
Ca-lid'i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-lig'u-la
Cal-la'i-ci
Cal'li-as, *Py. S. W.*
Cal'li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rum
Cal'li-cleg, 6
Cal'li-co-lo'na
Cal-lic'ra-teg, 6
Cal'li-crat'i-das
Cal-lid'i-us, *S. W.*
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal'li-o-pe'a
Cal'li-pa-ti'ra
Cal'li-phon
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'te
Cal'lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'the-neg, 6
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis'to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Ca'lor
Cal-pur'ni-us
Cal'u-sid'i-us, *S. W.*
Cal'y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
Cam'a-lo-du'num
Cam'a-ri'na, *or* Cam'a-ri'ne
Cam-bu'ni-i
Cam-by'seg, 6
Cam'e-ri'num
Cam'e-ri'nus
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'læ
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus, *and* Ca-mi'ra
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam-pas'pe
Ca'na
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'da-ce
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau'leg, 6
Ca'nens
Ca-neph'o-ri
Ca-nic'u-la'reg, 6
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-nin'e-fa'teg, 6
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca'ni-us, *S. W.*
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-bri
Can-ta'bri-a
Can'tha-rus
Can'ti-um, 10
Can'u-le'i-a (-le'ya)
Can'u-le'i-us (-le'yus)
Ca-nu'si-um, 10
Ca-pa'ne-us
Cap'a-neus
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'ni
Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha're-us
Ca-pha'reus
Cap'i-to
Cap'i-to-li'nus
Cap'i-to'li-um
Cap'pa-do'ci-a, 10
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap'ri-cor'nus (*Cap'ri-corn*)
Cap'ro-ti'na
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Car'a-cal'la
Car'a-ca'teg, 6
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Car'a-lis
Ca-ram'bis
Ca-ra'nus, *K. Pe. Pw. Py.*
Car'a-nus, *M. C. L. W.*
Ca-rau'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Car-che'don
Car'ci-nus
Car'di-a, *Py. S.*
Car-du'chi
Ca'reg, 6
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'næ
Ca-ri'nus
Car-me'lus (*Car'mel*)
Car-men'ta, *and* Car-men'tis
Car'men-ta'legs, 6
Car'men-ta'lis
Car'ne-a, *a goddess.*
Car-ne'a-deg, 6
Car-ne'i-a, *or* Car-ni'a, *or* Car-ne'a
Car-nu'teg, 6
Car'o-lus (*Charles*)
Car'pa-thus
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-se'o-li
Car-te'i-a (-te'ya)
Car-thæ'a [seg
Car-thag'i-ni-en'-
Car-tha'go (*Car'thage*)
Ca'rus
Car-vil'i-us, *S. W.*
Ca'ry-at'i-deg, 6, *pl.*
Ca-rys'tus
Cas-cel'li-us, *S. W.*
Cas'i-li'num
Ca'si-us, 10
Cas'pi-i
Cas'pi-um
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
Cas'san-dri'a
Cas'si-a, 10
Cas'si-o-do'rus, 10
Cas-si'o-pe, *or* Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10
Cas'si-ter'i-deg, 6
Cas'si-us, 10
Cas'si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas-ta'li-a, *or* Cas-ta'li-us Fons
Cas'tu-lo
Cat'a-be'ni
Cat'a-ce-cau'me-ne
Cat'a-du'pa
Cat'a-na
Cat'ar-rhac'teg, 6.
Ca-thæ'a
Cat'i-li'na (*Cat'i-line*)
Ca-til'lus, *or* Cat'i-lus
Ca'ti-us, 10
Ca'to
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu-ri'geg, 6
Cau'ca-sus
Cau-co'neg, 6
Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Cav'a-reg, 6
Ca-ys'ter, *or* Ca-ys'trus
Ce'a
Ce'ba
Ce'beg, 6
Ce-bre'ni-a, *Sch. W.*
Ce'brus
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
Ce'dre-a'tis
Ce'i
Cel'a-dus
Ce-læ'ne
Ce-læ'no
Ce-le'i-a (-le'ya)
Ce-len'na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-reg, 6
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
Ce'ma
Ce-næ'um
Cen'chre-æ
Cen-chre'is
Cen-chre'us, *or* Cen-chri'us
Cen'i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
Cen-so'reg, 6
Cen'so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'ri
Cen-tro'neg, 6
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-a
Cen-tu'ri-pa, *or* Cen-tu'ri-pæ
Ce'os
Ceph'a-læ
Ceph'a-las, *Pw. W.*
Ceph'a-le
Ce-phal'len
Ceph'al-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lo, *or* Ceph'a-lon
Ceph'a-læ'dis, *and* Ceph'a-læ'di-um, *S. W.*
Ceph'a-lus
Ce-phe'neg, 6
Ce'phe-us, Ce'pheus
Ce-phis'i-a, 10
Ce-phis'o-do'rus
Ce-phis'sus, *or* Ce-phis'sus
Cer'a-mi'cus
Cer'a-mus
Cer'a-sus
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i
Ce-rau'nus
Cer'ba-lus
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-so'rum Cer-cas'o-rum, *Fac.*
Cer-ci'na, *or* Cer-cin'na
Cer-co'peg, 6
Cer'cy-on
Cer-cy'ra
Ce're-a'li-a
Ce'reg, 6
Ce-ril'li
Ce-rin'thus
Cer're-ta'ni
Ces-tri'nus
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-us, 10, *For. S. W.*
Ce'to
Ce'us
Ce'yx
Cha'bri-as
Chæ're-as
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chær'o-ne'a
Cha-læ'um
Chal-cæ'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal'ce-do'ni-a
Chal'ci-den'seg, 6
Chal-cid'i-ce
Chal'ci-cœ'cus
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
Chal'y-beg, 6
Chal'y-bon, *Py. W.*
Chal'y-bo-ni'tis
Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'vi
Cha'o-neg, 6
Cha-o'ni-a
Cha'os
Char'a-dra, *For. W.*
Cha-ra'dra *Py. M. For.*
Cha'rax
Cha-rax'us
Cha'reg, 6
Char'i-cleg, 6, *T. W.*
Char'i-la'us, *and* Cha-ril'lus
Cha-ris'i-a, 10
Cha-ris'i-us, 10
Char'i-teg, 6
Char'i-ton, *Py. C. W.*
Char'mi-deg, 6
Char-mi'o-ne
Cha'ron
Cha-ron'das
Char'o-ne'um, *or* Char'o-ni'um
Cha'rops, *and* Char'o-peg, 6
Cha-ryb'dis
Chau'bi, *and* Chau'ci Cha-u'ci
Chel'i-do'ni-æ
Che-lo'ne
Chel'o-ni'tis
Chel'o-noph'a-gi
Che'ops
Cher'se-as
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'so-ne'sus, *or* Cher'ro-ne'sus
Che-rus'ci
Chi'lo
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
Chi-me'ri-um
Chi'os
Chi'ron
Chlo'e
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-as'peg, 6
Chœr'a-deg, 6
Chœr'i-lus
Cho-ras'mi-i
Cho-roe'bus
Chris-toph'o-rus (*Chris'to-pher*)
Chro'nos
Chry'sa
Chry-sa'or Chrys'a-or, *C.*
Chrys'a-o're-us
Chry'sas
Chry-se'is
Chra'seg, 6
Chry-sip'pus
Chry-soç'e-ras
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-as
Chry-sos'to-mus (*Chrys'os-tom*)
Chry-soth'e-mis
Chtho'ni-a, 14
Cib'a-læ
Cib'y-ra
Ciç'e-ro
Cic'o-neg, 6
Ci-lic'i-a, 10
Ci'lix
Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i
Cim-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lus
Ci'mon
Cin'ci-a, 10
Cin'cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us, 10
Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as, 10, *S. W.*
Cin-get'o-rix
Cin'gu-lum
Cinx'i-a, *Fac. W.*
Ci'nyps, *and* Cin'y-phus, *Sch. S.*

Cin'y-ras
Cir-cen'seş Lu'di
Cir-ce'i-i (-se'yi)
Cir'ci-us, 10
Ci'ris
Cis'al-pi'na
Cis-se'is
Cis'se-us
Cis'seus
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith'a-ris'ta
Cit'i-um, 10
Ci-vi'lis
Cla'de-us
Cla'nis
Cla'ni-us
Cla'rus, *or* Cla'ros
Clas-tid'i-um, *Sch. S.*
Clau'di-a
Clau'di-æ A'quæ
Clau'di-a'nus (*Clau'di-an*)
Clau'di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ
Cle-an'theş, 6
Cle'menş (*Clem'ent*)
Cle'o-bis
Cle-ob'u-li'na
Cle'o-bu'lus
Cle-œ'tas
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle'o-me'deş, 6
Cle'o-me'lus
Cle-om'e-neş, 6
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ
Cle'o-ni'ca
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle-op'a-tra, *Pw. K. M. Py. C. Fr.*
Cle'o-pa'tra, *F.* [This is the accepted English pronunciation.]
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle'o-phan'tus
Cle-os'tra-tus
Clep'sy-dra
Cli'max
Clin'i-as, *K. W.*
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Clis'the-neş, 6
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli'tor
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
Clo'a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cloe'li-a
Clu'a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us, 10
Clu'pe-a
Clu-si'ni
Clu'si-um, 10
Clu'si-us, 10
Clym'e-ne
Clym'e-ne'i-deş, 6
Clym'e-nus
Clyt'em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-e, 10
Cni'dus, 14
Cno'sus, 14
Co-as'træ, *and* Co-a'træ
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us (-se'yus)
Co'cleş, 6
Co-cy'tus
Co-da'ni
Co-da'nus
Cod'o-man'nus
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ'le
Cœl'e-syr'i-a, *and* Cœl'o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Co'hors
Co-len'da
Col-la'ti-a, 10
Col'la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'sus
Col'u-bra'ri-a
Col'u-mel'la [lis
Co-lum'næ Her'cu-
Co-lu'thus
Com'a-ge'ne
Co-ma'na
Co-mit'i-a, 10
Com'mo-dus
Com'pi-ta'li-a
Co'mum
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni
Con-cor'di-a
Con-da'te
Con'do-cha'teş, 6
Con-dru'si
Co-ni'a-ci, *Py. W.*
Con'im-bri'ca
Con'ni-das, *Py.*
Co'non
Con-sen'teş, 6
Con-sen'ti-a, 10
Con-stan'ti-a, 10
Con'stan-ti'a, *a city.*
Con'stan-ti'na
Con-stan'ti-nop'o-lis [*no'ple*) (*Con-stan'ti-*
Con'stan-ti'nus (*Con'stan-tine*)
Co'pæ
Cop'a-is, *Fac. C. L.*
Co-pa'is, *K. M. Fr.*
Co'pi-a
Co'ra
Cor'a-ce'si-um, 10, *Sch. W.*
Co-ral'li
Co'rax
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'cy-ra, *Avienus.*
Cor'du-ba
Cor-dy'la
Co're
Cor-fin'i-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co'ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Co'ri-ol'la
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor'ni-fic'i-us, 10
Cor'ni-ger
Co-roe'bus
Cor'o-ne'a, *or* Cor'o-ni'a
Co-ro'nis
Cor'si-ca
Cor-to'na
Cor-vi'nus
Cor'y-ban'teş, 6
Cor'y-bas
Cor'y-cus
Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-ne'teş, 9
Cor'y-pha'si-um, 10
Cor'y-thus
Co'sa
Co'sæ
Co-sa'num
Cos-su'ti-i, 10, *S. W.*
Co'teş, *or* Cot'teş, 6
Co'thon
Cot'i-so
Cot'ti-æ
Co'ty-a-i'on, Co'ty-a-i'um, *or* Co'ty-a-e'um
Co'ty-e'um
Co-tyl'i-us, *S. W.*
Co'tys
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cran'a-us
Cra'non
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus
Cra'teş, 6
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Crat'y-lus
Crem'e-ra
Crem'my-on
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-uş, 10
Cre'on
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cres-phon'teş, 6
Cre'ta
Cre'the-is, *daughter of Cretheus*
Cre-the'is, *mother of Homer*
Cre-u'sa
Creu'sis
Cri-mi'sus
Cris-pi'nus
Cri-the'is
Cri'to
Crit'o-bu'lus
Crit'o-la'us
Cri'u-me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-by'zi, *Py. Sch.*
Croc'o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
Crœ'sus
Crom'my-on
Cro'ni-a
Cro'phi
Cro-to'na
Cro'to-ni-a'tæ
Crus'tu-me'ri-a, *or* Crus'tu-me'ri-um
Crus'tu-mi'ni
Cte'si-as, 10, 14
Cte-sib'i-us, *S. W.*
Ctes'i-phon, 14
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-pi'do
Cu're, 6
Cu-re'teş, 6
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10
Cu'ri-o
Cu-ri'o-so-li'tæ
Cu'ri-um, *Sch. W.*
Cu'ri-us
Cur'ti-us, 10
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i
Cu'sus
Cu-til'i-a, *and* Cu-til'i-æ
Cy'a-ne
Cy-a'ne-æ
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-ax'a-reş, *Py. W.*
Cy-be'be
Cyb'e-la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'i-ra
Cyc'la-deş, 6
Cy-clo'peş, 6 (*Cy'clops*)
Cyd'i-as, *S. Sch.*
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'o-ne'a
Cy-do'ni-a
Cyd'ra-ra, *S. W.*
Cy-dra'ra, *Py.*
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl'le-ne'us
Cy'ma, *or* Cy'mæ
Cyn'æ-ġi'rus
Cyn'e-as
Cy-ne'teş, 6
Cyn'i-ci
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no
Cyn'o-ceph'a-læ
Cyn'o-ceph'a-li
Cyn'o-phon'tis
Cyn'o-sar'ġeş, 6
Cyn'os-se'ma
Cyn'o-su'ra (*Cyn'o-sure*)
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyp'a-ris'sa, *or* Cyp'a-ris'si-a, *S. W.*
Cyp'a-ris'sus
Cyp'ri-a'nus (*Cyp'ri-an*)
Cy'prus
Cyp-sel'i-deş, 6
Cyp'se-lus
Cyr'e-na'i-ca
Cyr'e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne [*C.*
Cy-res'cha-ta, *Py.*
Cy-ri'a-deş, 6, *S. W.*
Cy-ril'lus (*Cyr'il*)
Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cyr'si-lus
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth'e-re'a
Cy-tin'i-um, *S. W.*
Cy-to'rus
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

Da'æ, *or* Da'hæ
Da'ci-a
Dac'ty-li
Dæd'a-la
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
Dal-ma'ti-a, 10
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dam'a-ġe'tus
Dam'as-ce'ne
Da-mas'ci-us, *S. W.*
Da-mas'cus
Dam'a-sip'pus
Dam'ni-i
Dam'o-cleş, 6
Da'mon
Da'na
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-deş, 6
Dan'a-us
Da-nu'bi-us (*Dan'ube*)
Daph'ne
Daph'ne-pho'ri-a *S. W.*
Dar'a-ba, *Py. W.*
Dar'an-ta'si-a, 10
Dar-dan'i-deş, 6
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
Da'reş, 6
Da-re'us, *or* Da-ri'us
Da-ri'cus
Dat'a-meş, 6, *Py. S.*
Dat'a-pher'neş, 6
Da'tis
Da'tos, *or* Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus, *Py. S.*
Deç'e-le'a
De-ce'ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
De'ci-us, 10
De-cu'ri-o
De-i'a-ni'ra
De-id'a-mi'a
De-i'o-ceş, 6
De'i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'o-be
De-iph'o-bus
De'li-a
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del-phic'o-la
Del'phi-cus [*W.*
Del-phin'i-um *S. C.*
Dem'a-deş, 6 *Fac. W.*
De-ma'deş, 6, *Fr. K. Py. Pw.*
Dem'a-ra'tus
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
Dem'o-ce'deş, 6
De-mo'ch'a-reş, 6
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce
De-moph'o-on
De-mos'the-neş, 6
De-o'is
Der'ce-to, *or* Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'i-deş, 6
Der-to'na
Deu-ca'li-on
Dex-am'e-ne
Di'a
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-a-mas'ti-go'sis
Di-a'na (*Di'an*)
Di-a'ni-um
Di-a'si-a
Di-cæ'a
Dic-tam'num
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-tyn'na
Did'i-us
Di'do
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-ġen'ti-a
Di'i
Di-nar'chus
Din'dy-mus
Di-noc'ra-teş, 6
Di-nol'o-chus
Di-nom'a-che
Di-nom'a-chus
Di-nom'e-neş, 6
Di'non
Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus (*Di'o-cle'tian*)
Di'o-do'rus
Di-oğ'e-neş, 6
Di'o-me'de
Di'o-me'deş, 6 (*Di'o-med*)
Di'on
Di'o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di'o-nys'i-a, 10
Di'o-ny-si'a-deş, 6
Di'o-nys'i-as, 10
Di'o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di'o-nys'i-us, 10
Di'o-phan'tus
Di'os-cor'i-deş, 6 *Py. S.*
Di'os-cu'ri
Di-os'po-lis
Dip'o-lis
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dis-cor'di-a
Dith'y-ram'bus
Div'i-ti'a-cus
Div'o-du'rum
Do-do'na
Dod'o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-deş, 6
Dol'a-bel'la
Dol'i-che
Do'lon
Dol'o-peş, 6
Dom'i-du'cus
Do-mit'i-a, 10
Do-mit'i-a'nus, 10 (*Do-mi'tian*)
Do-na'tus
Do-nu'sa
Do'reş, 6
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'rus
Dor'y-læ'um
Do'son
Dra'co
Drep'a-na, *or* Drep'a-num
Dru-en'ti-a, 10, *S. W.*
Dru'i-dæ (*Dru'ids*)
Dru-sil'la
Dru'sus [*W.*
Dry'a-deş, 6, *Fac.* (*Dry'ads*)
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'o-peş, 6
Du'bis
Du'bris
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us
Du-li'ch'i-um
Dum'no-rix
Du'ri-us, *S. W.*
Du'ro-cor'to-rum
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy'ras

E.

E-a'nus
Eb'o-ra
Eb'o-ra'cum *Py. Fac. L. For. B. Sch.*
E-bu'dæ, *Py.*
Eb'u-ro'neş, 6
Eb'u-sus
E-bu'sus
Ec-bat'a-na, *S. W.*
E-chid'na
E-chin'a-deş, 6
E'ch'i-nus'sa
E-chi'on
E'ch'i-on'i-deş, 6
E'cho
E-des'sa, *or* E-de'sa
Ed'e-ta'ni
E'don
E-do'neş, 6, *Thracians.*
E-do'ni
E-ġe'ri-a

E-i'on, *Fac.*
E-læ'a
El'a-gab'u-lus [*W.*
El'a-phe-bo'li-a, *S.*
El'a-te'a
El'a-ver, *K. For.*
E-la'ver, *M. Fr. L. Py. B.*
E'le-a
E-lec'tra
E-lec'tri-deş, 6
E-lec'try-on
E-le'i
E-le'le-us
El'e-leus
El'e-phan'ti-ne, *C.*
El'e-phan-ti'ne, *Sch. K. Py. Fr. M.*
El'e-phan'tis
El'e-phan-toph'a-ĝi.
El'eu-sin'i-a
El'eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'the-ræ
El'eu-the'ri-a
E-leu'tho
E-lic'i-us, 10
E'lis
E-lis'sa
El-lo'pi-a
El'pi-ni'ce
El'y-ma'is
E-lys'i-um, 10
E-mer'i-ta
Em'e-sa
E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cleş, 6
En-cel'a-dus
En-dym'i-on
En'e-ti
E-nip'e-us
E-ni'peus
En'ni-us
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
E-ny'o
E'os
E-pam'i-non'das
E-pe'us
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph'i-al'teş, 6
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
Eph'y-ra
Ep'i-char'mus
Ep'ic-te'tus
Ep'i-cu-re'i (*Ep'i-cu-re'ans*)
Ep'i-cu'rus
Ep'i-dau'ri-a
Ep'i-dau'rus
Ep'i-do'tæ
E-pig'o-ni
Ep'i-men'i-deş, 6
Ep'i-me'the-us
Ep'i-me'theus
Ep'i-pha-ne'a
E-piph'a-neş, 6
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
Ep'o-red'o-rix
E-quir'i-a
Eq'ui-teş, 6
Er'a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er'a-tos'the-neş, 6
Er'e-bus
E-rech'the-us
E-rech'theus
Er'ech-thi'dæ
Er'e-sus, *or*
E-res'sus
E-re'tri-a
Er'ich-tho'ni-us
Er'i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-ne'i-us (-ne'yus)
E-rig'o-nus, *a man.*
Er'i-go'nus, *a river.*
Er'i-me'de
E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
Er'i-phy'le
E'ris
Er'i-sich'thon
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
Er'y-ci'na
Er'y-man'thus
Er'y-the'a, *or*
Er'y-thi'a
Er'y-thræ
E'ryx
Es-quil'i-æ
Es'qui-li'nus
Es-ti'æ-o'tis
Es'u-la, *Fac. W.*
E-te'o-cleş, 6
E-te'o-clus
E-te'si-æ, 10
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu-bu'li-deş, 6
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'deş, 6 [*W.*
Eu-do'ci-a, 10, *S.*
Eu-dox'us
Eu-er'ĝe-tæ
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ĝe'ni-us
Eu-mæ'us
Eu-me'lus
Eu'me-neş, 6
Eu'me-ni'a
Eu-men'i-deş, 6
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-na'pi-us, *S. W.*
Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'pa-tor
Eu'pa-to'ri-a
Eu'pha-eş, 6
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'teş, 6
Eu-phros'y-ne, *Lid. S.*
Eu'po-lis
Eu-rip'i-deş, 6
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu'ro-pæ'us
Eu-ro'tas
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu'ry-bi'a-deş, 6
Eu'ry-cle'a, *or*
Eu'ry-cli'a
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-rys'the-neş, 6
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'i-on, 10
Eu'ry-tus [*an.*
Eu-se'bi-a, *a wom-*
Eu'se-bi'a, *a city.*
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sta'thi-us, *S. W.*
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-thyc'ra-teş, 6
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
E-vad'ne
E-vag'o-ras
E-van'der
E-vem'e-rus
E-ve'nus
E-veph'e-nus

F.

Fa-ba'ri-a
Fa'bi-i
Fa-bric'i-us, 10
Fæs'u-læ
Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a, *Fac. W.*
Fau'ni
Fau'nus
Faus-ti'na
Faus'tu-lus
Fav'o-ri'nus
Fe'ci-a'leş, 6
Fe-liç'i-tas
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer'en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na, *or*
Fi-de'næ
Fi'deş, 6
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
Flo-ren'ti-a, 10 (*Flor'ence*)
Flo'ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Fon-te'i-us (-yus)
For'mi-æ
For'mi-a'num
For-tu'na
Fo'rum
Fre-ĝel'la
Fren-ta'ni
Fris'i-i, 10
Fron-ti'nus
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-ga'li-a
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fu'ri-æ (*Fu'ries*)
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fu'si-us, 10

G.

Ga'bi-i
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga-bi'nus
Ga'deş, 6
Gad'i-ta'nus
Ġæ-tu'li-a
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-tæ
Gal'a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a, 10
Ga-le'nus (*Ga'len*)
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal'i-læ'a (*Gal'i-lee*),
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-e'nus
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal'lo-græ'ci-a, 10
Ga-me'li-a
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan'y-me'deş, 6 (*Gan'y-mede*)
Gar'a-man'teş, 6
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar-ga'rus
Gau'ga-me'la
Gau'lus
Gau'rus [*W.*
Ġe-dro'si-a, 10, *S.*
Ġe'la
Ġe-li'a
Ġel'li-us
Ġe'lo *or* Ġe'lon
Ġe-lo'ni
Ġem'i-ni
Ġe-nau'ni
Ġe-ne'va, *W. L. Fr. K. Sch. M.*
Ġen'e-va, *For.*
Ġe'ni-us
Ġen'ti-us, 10
Ġen'u-a
Ġen'u-sus
Ġe-or'ĝi-ca (*Geor'gics*)
Ġer-go'vi-a
Ġer-ma'ni-a (*Ger'ma-ny*)
Ġer-man'i-cus
Ġer-ma'ni-i, *a Persian people, S.*
Ġe-ron'thræ
Ġe'ry-on, *and* Ġe-ry'o-neş, 6
Ġes'so-ri'a-cum
Ġe'ta
Ġe'tæ
Ġi-gan'teş, 6
Gla'di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di
Glaph'y-ra, *Py. C.*
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Gni'dus, 14
Gnos'si-a, 10, 14
Go-na'tas, *C. L. W.*
Gor'di-a'nus (*Gor'di-an*)
Gor'di-us
Gor'ĝi-as
Gor'go-neş, 6
Gor-gon'i-fer
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-go'pas
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-nus
Gor-go'pis
Gor-ty'na, *and* Gor-ty'ne
Go'thi (*Goths*)
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci-a, 10
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ti-æ, 10
Gra'ti-a'nus, 10
Gra'ti-us, 10
Gre-go'ri-us (*Greg'o-ry*)
Gu'al-te'ri-us (*Wal'ter*)
Gu'li-el'mus (*Wil'liam*)
Ġy'a-rus, *and* Ġy'a-ros
Ġy-lip'pus
Ġym-na'si-um, 10
Ġym-ne'si-æ, 10
Ġym-nos'o-phis'tæ
Ġy-næc'o-thœ'nas

H.

Ha'dri-a'nus (*Ha'dri-an*)
Ha'dri-at'i-cum
Hæ'mo-ni-a
Hæ'mus
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha'li-ac'mon
Ha'li-ar'tus
Hal'i-car-nas'sus
Hal'my-des'sus
Hal'on-ne'sus
Ha'lys
Ham'a-dry'a-deş, 6 (*Ham'a-dry-ads*)
Ha-mil'car
Han'ni-bal
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har'pa-gus, *Py. C. W.*
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-poc'ra-teş, 6
Har-py'i-æ (-ye) (*Har'pies*)
Ha-ru'deş, 6
Ha-rus'pex
Has'dru-bal
He'bè
He'brus
Hec'a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec'a-tom'po-lis
Hec'a-tom'py-los
Hec'u-ba
He-ĝe'mon, *and* Heĝ'e-mon
He-ĝe'si-as
Heĝ'e-sip'pus
Heĝ'e-sis'tra-tus
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-nus
He-li'a-deş, 6
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel'i-co-ni'a-deş, 6
He'li-o-do'rus
He'li-o-gab'a-lus, He-li'o-ga-ba'lus, *C. L.*
He'li-op'o-lis
He'li-os
Hel-le'neş, 6
Hel'les-pon'tus
Hel'lo-peş, 6
Hel-lo'tis
He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ, *and* He-lo'teş, 6 (*He'lots or Hel'ots*)
Hel-ve'ti-i, 10
Hel'vi-i
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-phæs'ti-a, 5, *a town.* [*tival.*
Heph'æs-ti'a, *a fes-*
Heph'æs-ti'a-deş, 6
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on, 10
Hep-tap'y-los
He'ra
Her'a-cle'a
He-ra'cle-o'teş, 6
Her'a-cle'um
Her'a-cli'dæ
Her'a-cli'deş, 6
Her'a-cli'tus
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
Her'cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-la-ne'um, *K.*
Her'cu-leş, 6
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cyn'i-a
Her-do'ni-us, *S. W.*
He-ren'ni-us
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-maph'ro-di'tus
Her'ma-the'na
Her'me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her'mi-as
Her-mi'o-ne
Her'mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
Her-mip'pus
Her-moc'ra-teş, 6
Her'mo-do'rus
Her-moĝ'e-neş, 6
Her'mo-la'us
Her-mop'o-lis
Her'mo-ti'mus
Her'mun-du'ri, *Pe. S.*
Her-mun'du-ri, *K. Fac. For. F.*
He'ro
He-ro'deş, 6 (*Her'od*)
He-ro'di-a'nus (*He-ro'di-an*)
He-rod'o-tus
He-ro'eş, 6
He'ron
Her'o-op'o-lis
He-roph'i-la
He-roph'i-lus
Her-sil'i-a
Her'u-li
He-si'o-dus (*He'si-od*)
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-deş, 6
Hes'pe-ris
Hes'pe-rus
He-sy'ch'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi'e-ra, *an island*
Hi'e-rap'o-lis
Hi-er'i-chus (*Jer'i-cho*)
Hi'e-ro
Hi-er'o-cleş, 6
Hi'e-ron'i-ca Lex
Hi'e-ron'y-mus (*Jer'ome*)
Hi'e ro-sol'y-ma (*Je-ru'sa-lem*)
Hi-la'ri-us (*Hil'a-ry*)
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-par'chus
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po-cen-tau'ri
Hip-poc'ra-teş, 6
Hip'po-cre'ne (*Hip'po-crene*)
Hip-pod'a-me
Hip'po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e-neş, 6
Hip'po-mol'ĝi
Hip-po'na
Hip-po'nax
Hip-pop'o-deş, 6
Hip'po-tas, *or* Hip'po-teş, 6
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-pu'ris
Hir-pi'ni
His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-ti'æ-o'tis

His/ti-æ'us
Ho-me/rus (*Ho'mer*)
Ho/nor
Hon/o-ri'nus
Hor/a-pol'lo
Ho-ra/ti-a, 10
Ho-ra/ti-us, 10 (*Hor'ace*)
Hor-ten/si-a, 10
Hor-ten/si-us, 10
Ho/rus
Hos-til/i-a
Hy/a-cin'thi-a
Hy/a-cin'thus
Hy/a-deş, 6
Hy-am/po-lis
Hy-an/tis
Hy/as
Hy/bla
Hy-dar/neş, 6
Hy-das/peş, 6
Hy/dra
Hyd/ra-o'teş, 6
Hy/drus
Hy-emp/sal
Hy-ğe/i-a (-je/ya)
Hy-ği/nus
Hy-lac/tor
Hy/las
Hym/e-næ'us
Hy-met/tus
Hy-pæ/pa
Hyp/a-nis
Hyp/a-ta
Hyp/er-bo're-i, *and* Hy-per/bo-re'i
Hyp/e-ri'deş, 6, *or* Hy-per/i-deş
Hyp/e-ri'on (*Hy-pe'ri-on*)
Hyp/erm-nes'tra
Hyp-sic/ra-teş, 6
Hyp-sip/y-le
Hyr-ca/ni-a
Hyr-ca/num Ma/re
Hy-ri/e-us Hyr/i-eus
Hyr/ta-cus
Hys-tas/peş, 6

I.

I-ac/chus
I-al/y-sus
I-am/be
I-am/bli-chus
I-am/i-dæ
I/a-pyğ'i-a
I-a/pyx
I-ar/bas
I-ar/chas
I-as/i-deş, 6
I/a-sis
I-a/si-us, 10
I/a-sus, *C. W.* I-a/sus, *K.*
I-ax/ar-teş, 6
I-be/ri
I-be/ri-a
I-be/rus
I/bis
Ib/y-cus
I-ca/ri-a
I-ca/ri-us
Ic/a-rus
Iç/e-los
I-ce/ni, *Fac. W.*
Ich-nu/sa
Ich/thy-oph'a-ği
I-cil/i-us
I-co/ni-um
Ic/u-lis'ma
I/da
I-dæ/a
Id/a-lis
I/das
I/dex
I-dis/ta-vi'sus, *or* I-dis/la-vi'sus
I-dom/e-neus
I-do/the-a
I-du/be-da
I-du/me, *and* Id/u-me'a
I-gu/vi-um
I-ler/da
Il/er-ğe'teş, 6; see *C. and For.* I-ler/ğe-teş, *K. Fac.*
Il/i-a
I-li/a-cus
I-li/a-deş, 6
Il/i-as
Il/i-on
I-li/o-ne, *or* I-li/o-na
I-lis/sus
Il/i-thy'i-a (-ya)
Il/i-um, *or* Il/i-on
Il/li-tur'ğis
Il-lyr/i-a
Il-lyr/i-cum
Il/ly-ris
I/lus
I-lyr/ğis
Im/a-us I-ma/us, *K.*
Im/ba-rus
Im-bras/i-deş, 6
Im/bra-sus
Im/bros
In/a-chi
I-na/chi-a
I-na-ch/i-dæ
In/a-chus
In/ci-ta'tus
In/di-a
In-diğ/e-tēş
In/di-ğe'teş, *a people*
I/no
I-no/a
I-no/pus
In/su-breş, 6
In/ta-pher'neş, 6
In/te-ram'na
In/u-us
I/o
I/o-la-i'a, *a festival*
I/o-las, *or* I/o-la'us
I-ol/chos
I/o-le
I/on
I-o/neş, 6
I-o/ni-a
I/o-pe
I/os
Iph/i-clus, *or* Iph/i-cleş, 6
I-phic/ra-teş, 6
Iph/i-ğe-ni'a
I-phin/o-e
I/phis
Iph/i-tus
I/ra
Ir/e-næ'us
I-re/ne
I/ris
I/rus
I-sæ/us
Is/a-ra
I-sau/ri-a
I-sau/ri-cus
Is-chom/a-chus
Is/i-do'rus
I/sis
Is-ma/rus, *and* Is/ma-ra
Is-me/ne
Is-me/ni-as
Is-men/i-deş, 6
Is-me/nus, *son of Apollo*
Is-me/nus, *a Chian*
I-soc/ra-teş, 6
Is-sed/o-neş, 6
Isth/mi-a
Is/ti-æ-o'tis
Is/tri-a
Is-trop/o-lis
I-ta/li-a (*It/a-ly*)
I-tal/i-ca
I-tal/i-cus
It/a-lus
Ith/a-ca
Ith/a-ce'si-æ, 10
Ith/o-mæ'a
I-tho/me
I-to/ne
I-to/nus
It/o-rum
It/u-ræ'a
I/tys
I-u/lus
Ix-i/on
Ix/i-on/i-deş, 6

J.

Ja-co/bus (*James*)
Ja/nus
Jap/e-tus
Ja/son
Jo-cas/ta
Jor-da/neş, 6
Jor/da-neş, *C.* (*Jor'dan*)
Jor-nan/deş, 6
Jo-se/phus
Jo/vi-a'nus (*Jo'vi-an*)
Ju/ba
Ju-dæ/a
Ju-gur/tha
Ju/li-a
Ju/li-a'nus (*Ju'li-an*)
Ju/li-i
Ju/li-om'a-gus
Ju/li-op'o-lis
Ju/li-us
Ju/ni-a
Ju/no
Ju/no-na'li-a
Ju-no/neş, 6
Ju-no/ni-a
Ju/no-niğ'e-na
Ju/pi-ter
Ju/ra
Jus-tin/i-a'nus (*Jus-tin'i-an*)
Jus-ti/nus (*Jus'tin*)
Ju-tur/na
Ju/ve-na'lis (*Ju've-nal*)
Ju-ven/tas
Ju-ver/na

L.

Lab-daç/i-deş, 6
Lab/da-cus
La/be-o
La-be/ri-us
La-bi/cum
La/bi-e/nus
Lab/y-rin'thus
La-cæ/na
Laç/e-dæ'mon
Laç/e-dæ-mo'ni-i, *or* Laç/e-dæm'o-neş (*Laç'e-de-mo'ni-ans.*)
La-ch/e-sis
La-cin/i-um
Lac/o-bri'ga
La-co/ni-a, *and* La-con/i-ca
Lac-tan/ti-us, 10
Laç/y-deş, 6, *F. K.* La-cy/deş, *Pe. Py. Lid.*
La/de
La/don
Læ/laps
Læ/li-a'nus
Læ/li-us
La-er/teş, 6
Læs-tryg/o-neş, 6
Læ-to/ri-a Lex
Læ-vi/nus
La/gus
La-i/a-deş, 6
La/is
La/i-us (-yus)
Lam/a-chus
Lam-bra/ni, *K. W.*
La/mi-a
La/mi-æ
Lam-pe/do, *C. L.*
Lam/pe-ti'a, *a city.*
Lam/pe-to
Lam-prid/i-us Æ/li-us
Lam/pro-cleş, 6
Lamp/sa-cus, *and* Lamp/sa-chum
La/mus
Lam/y-rus
Lan/ci-a, 10
Lan/go-bar'di
La-nu/vi-um
La-oc/o-on
La-od/a-mi'a
La-od/i-ce
La-od/i-ce'a
La-od/i-ce'ne
La-od/o-cus
La-om/e-don
La-om/e-don-ti'a-dæ
La/phri-a, *Fac. W.*
La-phys/ti-um, *S. W.*
Lap/i-thæ
La/ra, *or* La-ran/da
La-ren/ti-a, 10
La/reş, 6
La-ri/na
La-ris/sa
La-ris/sus Lar/i-sus, *For.*
La/ri-us
Lar/ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
La/sus
Lat/e-ra'nus (*Lat'er-an*)
La-te/ri-um
La/ti-a'lis, 10
La-ti/ni
La-ti/nus
La/ti-um, 10
Lat/o-bri'ği
La-to/mi-æ
La-to/na
La-top/o-lis
La-to/us
Lau-re/a-cum, *Py. W.*
Lau/ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren/teş, 6
Lau-ren/ti-a, 10
Lau/ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren/tum
Lau/ron
La/us
Lau/sus
La-ver/na
La-ver/ni-um
La-vin/i-a
La-vin/i-um, *or* La-vi/num
Le-an/der
Leb/a-de'a
Leb/e-dus, *or* Leb/e-dos
Le-chæ/um
Le/da
Le-dæ/a
Le/dus
Lel/e-ğeş, 6
Le/lex
Le-ma/nus
Lem/o-vi'ceş, 6 Le-mov/i-ceş, *For.*
Lem/u-reş, 6
Le-mu/ri-a
Le-næ/us
Len/tu-lus
Le/o
Le/o-co'ri-on
Le-on/i-das
Le/on-ti'ni
Le-on/ti-um, 10
Le-os/the-neş, 6
Le/o-ty-ch'i-deş, 6
Lep/i-da
Lep/i-dus
Le-pon/ti-i, 10
Lep/ti-neş, 6
Le-ri/na
Le/ro
Le/ros
Les/u-ra, *C.* Le-su/ra, *K. F. Fac.*
Le/the
Leu/ca
Leu/cas
Leu/ce
Leu/ci
Leu-cip/pus
Leu/con
Leu-cop/e-tra
Leu/co-phrys
Leu/cos
Leu-co/si-a, 10
Leu/co-syr'i-i
Leu-co/the-a
Leu-coth/o-e
Leu/cy-a'ni-as, 10, *Py. W.*
Lex-o/vi-i
Li-ba/ni-us, *S. W.*
Lib/a-nus (*Leb/a-non*)
Lib/en-ti'na
Li/ber
Lib/e-ra
Li-ber/tas
Li-be/thra
Li-beth/ri-deş, 6
Lib/i-ti'na
Li/bon
Lib/o-phœ-ni'ceş, 6
Li-bur/na
Lib/y-a
Lib/y-cum Ma/re
Li-bys/sa
Li-ch/a-deş, 6
Li/chas
Li-cin/i-a
Li-cin/i-us
Liç/i-nus
Li-ga/ri-us
Li/ğer
Lig/u-reş, 6
Li-gu/ri-a
Li-gus/ti-cum Ma/re
Lil/y-bæ'um
Lin/go-neş, 6
Lip/a-ra
Lip/a-ris
Li-quen/ti-a, 10
Li/ris
Li-ter/num
Lit/y-er'sas Lit/y-er'seş, 6
Liv/i-a
Liv/i-us (*Liv'y*)
Lix/us
Lo/cri
Lo-cus/ta
Lo-cu/ti-us, 10
Lol/li-a
Lol/li-a'nus
Lol/li-us
Lon-din/i-um, *S. Fac. Sch. For.* (*Lon'don*)
Lon-ğim/a-nus
Lon-ği/nus
Lon/go-bar'di (*Lom'bards*)
Lon/gu-la
Lo/tis, *or* Lo/tos
Lo-toph/a-ği
Lu/ca
Lu-ca/ni
Lu-ca/ni-a
Lu-ca/nus (*Lu'can*)
Lu-ca/ri-a
Luc-ce/i-us (-yus)
Lu/ce-reş, 6
Lu-ce/ri-a
Lu-ci-a/nus, 10 (*Lu'ci-an*)
Lu/ci-fer
Lu-cil/i-us
Lu-cil/la
Lu-ci/na
Lu-cre/ti-a, 10
Lu-cret/i-lis
Lu-cre/ti-us, 10
Luc-ta/ti-us, 10
Lu-cul/li Hor/ti
Lu-cul/lus
Lu/cu-mo
Lug-du/num (*Ly'ons*)
Lu/pa
Lu-per/cal
Lu/per-ca/li-a
Lu-per/ci
Lu-per/cus
Lu/pi-as, *or* Lu/pi-a
Lu/pus
Lu/si-ta'ni-a
Lu-so/neş, 6
Lu-ta/ti-us, 10
Lu-te/ti-a, 10
Ly-æ/us
Lyc/a-bas
Lyc/a-be'tus
Ly-cæ/a
Ly-cæ/us
Ly-cam/beş, 6
Ly-ca/on
Lyc/a-o'ni-a
Ly-cas/tus [*Fac*
Ly-ch/ni-dus, *K. F.*
Lyc/i a, 10
Lyç/i-das
Ly-cis/cus
Ly-ci/us, *and* Lyc/i-us, 10
Lyc/o-me'deş, 6
Ly/con
Lyc/o-phron
Ly-cop/o-lis
Lyc/o-re'a
Lyc/o-re'us, *or* Lyc/o-ri'us
Ly-co/ris
Ly-cor/mas
Ly-cor/tas
Lyc/o-su'ra
Lyc/ur-ği'deş, 6
Ly-cur/gus
Ly/cus
Lyd/i-a
Lyd/i-us
Ly/dus
Lyg/da-mis, *S. W.*
Lyg/da-mus
Lyg/o-des'ma
Lyn/ceus, *or* Lyn/ce-us
Lyr-nes/sus, *or* Lyr-ne/sus
Ly-san/der
Ly-san/dra
Lys/i-as, 10
Ly-sim/a-chi'a Lys/i-ma'chi-a

Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis

M.

Ma'çæ
Ma-ca're-us
Mac'a-reus
Ma-ca'ri-a
Maç'e-do
Ma-çed'o-neş, 6
(*Maç'e-do'ni-ans*)
Maç'e-do'ni-a
Maç'e-don'i-cus
Ma'cer
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Ma'cra
Ma'cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'neş, 6
Ma-dau'ra
Mad'e-tas
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di
Mæ'li-us
Mæn'a-deş, 6
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-deş, 6
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'vi-us
Mag-nen'ti-us, 10
Mag-ne'si-a, 10
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Ma-har'bal
Ma'i-a (ma'ya)
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Mal'e-ven'tum
Ma-mer'cus
Mam'er-ti'na
Mam'er-ti'ni
Ma-mil'i-a Lex
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Man-ci'nus
Man-de'la
Ma'neş, 6
Man'e-tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'li-a Lex
Man'li-us
Man-sue'tus
Man'ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar'a-thon
Mar-cel'la
Mar'cel-li'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a, 10
Mar'ci-a'na, 10 [10
Mar'ci-a-nop'o-lis,
Mar'ci-a'nus, 10
(*Mar'cian*)
Mar'ci-us, 10
Mar'co-man'ni
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'ği-a'na, *or*
Mar'ği-a'ne
Mar-ği'teş, 6
Ma'ri-a Lex
Ma-ri'a, *and*
Ma'ri-a (*Mary*)
Ma'ri-am'ne
Ma'ri-an-dy'ni
Ma'ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma'ri-us
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Ma'ron
Mar'o-ne'a, *and*
Mar'o-ni'a
Mar-pe'si-a, 10
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um, *or*
Mar-ru'bi-um
Mar'sa-ci
Mar'sy-as, 10
Mar'ti-a'lis, 10
(*Mar'tial*)
Ma-rul'lus
Mas'i-nis'sa
Mas-saġ'e-tæ
Mas'si-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-sy'li
Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma-tro'na
Mat'ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci
Ma-tu'ta
Mau'ri
Mau'ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
Mau-ru'si-i, 10
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a, 10
Max-en'ti-us, 10
Max'im-i-a'nus
(*Max-im'i-an*)
Max'i-mi'nus
(*Max'i-min*)
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
Me-de'a
Me'di-a
Me'di-o-la'num
Me'di-o-mat'ri-ci
Med'i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus
Me'don
Med'u-a'na
Me-du'a-na, *For.*
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Meg'a-by'zus
Meg'a-cleş, 6, *Py. S.*
Me-ğæ'ra
Meg'a-le
Meg'a-le'si-a, 10
Me-ga'li-a
Meg'a-lop'o-lis
Meg'a-ra
Meg'a-ris
Me-gas'the-neş, 6
Me-ğis'ta
Me-ğis'ti-as,
S. Py.
Me'la
Me-lam'pus
Mel'an-chæ'teş, 6
Mel'an-chæ'ni
Mel'a-nip'pe
Mel'a-nip'pi-deş, 6
Mel'a-nip'pus
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
Me'le-a'ğer
Me-le'a-ğer
Me'le-ag'ri-deş, 6
Me'leş, 6
Mel'e-siğ'e-neş, 6
Mel'i-bæ'a
Mel'i-bœ'us
Mel'i-cer'ta, *and*
Mel'i-cer'teş, 6
Mel'i-gu'nis
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta, *or* Mel'i-te
Mel'i-te'ne
Me'li-us
Me'los
Mel-pom'e-ne
Mem'mi-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem-phi'tis
Me'na
Me-nal'cas
Men'a-lip'pe
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Me'nas
Me-nec'ra-teş, 6
Men'e-de'mus
Men'e-la-i'a
Men'e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us
Me'neş, 6
Me-nes'the-us
Me-nes'theus
Me-nip'pus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'teş, 6
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Mer-cu'ri-us
(*Mer'cu-ry.*)
Me-ri'o-neş, 6
Merm'na-dæ, *S. W.*
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
Me'rops
Me'rus
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Mes'o-me'deş, 6
Mes'o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes'sa-li'nus
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-se'ne, *or*
Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
Met'a-bus
Met'a-pon'tum
Me-tau'rus
Me-tel'li
Me-tho'ne
Me-thym'na
Me-til'i-a Lex
Me-til'i-i
Me'tis
Me'ti-us, 10
Me-tœ'ci-a, 10
Me'ton
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cleş, 6
Met'ro-do'rus
Me-tu'lum
Me-va'ni-a
Me-zen'ti-uş, 10
Mi-cip'sa
Mi'das
Mid'e-a, *mother of*
Licymnius.
Mi-de'a, *mother of*
Antiochus.
Mi-le'si-i, 10
Mi-le'si-us, 10
Mi-le'tus [*K. S.*
Mil'i-chus: see *C.*
Mi'lo
Mil-ti'a-deş, 6
Mil'vi-us
Mi-mal'lo-neş, 6
Mi'mas
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us, 10
Mi-ner'va
Min'er-va'li-a
Min'i-o
Min-næ'i
Mi-no'is
Mi'nos
Min'o-tau'rus
Min-tur'næ
Mi-nu'ci-us, 10
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-e'i-deş, 6
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
Mi'thras
Mith'ri-da'teş, 6
Mith'ro-bar-za'neş,
6, *S. W.*
Mit'y-le'næ
Mit'y-le'ne
Mna-sal'cas, 14
Mna'son, 14
Mne'mon, 14
Mne-mos'y-ne, 14
Mne-sar'chus, 14
Mnes'the-us, 14
Mnes'theus
Mne'vis, 14
Mo-des'tus
Mœ'nus
Mœ-raġ'e-teş, 6
Mœ'ris
Mœ'si-a, 10
Mo-li'a
Mo'lo
Mol'o-is
Mo-lor'chus
Mo-los'si
Mo-los'si-a, 10, *or*
Mo-los'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mo'mus
Mo'na
Mo-næ'seş, 6
Mo-ne'ta
Mon'i-ma
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mon-ta'nus [*Py.*
Mon'y-chus, *C. S.*
Mop'si-um, 10
Mop-so'pi-a
Mop'su-es'ti-a, 10,
C. S.
Mor-ġen'ti-a, 10
Mor'i-ni
Mo-ri'ni, *For.*
Mor'phe-us
Mor'pheus
Mo'sa
Mos'chi-on, *C. W.*
Mo-sel'la
Mo'ŝeş
Mo-sy'chlus
Mos'y-nœ'ci
Mul'ci-ber
Mul'vi-us
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us, 10
Mu-ny'ch'i-a
Mu-ræ'na
Mur'ci-a, 10
Mur-gan'ti-a, 10
Mur'ti-a, 10
Mu'sa
Mu-sæ'us
Mu-sag'o-ræ
Mu'ta
Mu'ti-a, 10
Mu'ti-na
Mu'ti-neş, 6, *S.*
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us, 10
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-zu'ris
Myc'a-le
Myc'a-les'sos, *and*
Myc'a-le'sus
My-ce'næ
My-ce'nis
Myç'e-ri'nus, *and*
Myç'e-ri'na
My'con
Myc'o-nus, *and*
My-co'nus
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg'do-nus
Myg-do'nus
My-las'sa *and*
My-la'sa
My'le
My-lit'ta
My'o-ne'sus
My-o'ni-a, *W. S.*
My'ra
My-ri'na
My-ri'nus, *Fac.*
Myr'i-nus, *L. C.*
Myr-mid'o-neş, 6
My'ron
Myr-si'lus
Myr'ti-lus
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um, 10
S. W.
My-sçel'lus
Mys'i-a, 10
My'son
Myt'i-le'ne
My'us

N.

Nab'ar-za'neş, 6,
L. C. S.
Nab'a-thæ'a
Na'bis
Næ'ni-a
Næ'vi-us
Na-han'ar-va'li, *or*
Na'har-va'li
Fac. K. [*M.*
Na-har'va-li, *W.*
Na-i'a-deş, 6
Na'is
Na-is'sus
Nan'tu-a'teş, 6
Na-pæ'æ
Naph'i-lus, *Py.*
Nar'bo-nen'sis
Nar-cis'sus
Na-ris'ci
Nar'ni-a
Na-ryç'i-a, 10
Nas'a-mon
Nas'a-mo'neş, 6
Nas'ci-o, 10
Na-si'ca
Na'sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Na'sus
Nau'cra-teş, 6
Nau'cra-tis
Nau'lo-chus
Nau-sim'a-che
Nau-sim'a-chus
Na'va
Na'vi-us
Nax'os
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne-al'ceş, 6
Ne-an'theş, 6
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-bro'deş, 6
Ne-broph'o-nos
Ne-crop'o-lis
Nec-tan'a-bis [*F.*
Nec'ta-ne'bus, *K.*
Nec-tan'e-bus
Fac. S. Py.
Ne'le-us
Ne'leus
Ne-mæ'a, *and*
Ne'me-a, *games.*
Ne'me-a, *town and*
river.
Ne'me-si-a'nus, 10
Nem'e-sis
Nem'e-teş, 6, *and*
Ne-me'teş
Nem'o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne'o-bu'le
Ne'o-cæs-a-re'a
Ne'o-cleş, 6
Ne'o-me'ni-a
Ne'on
Ne'on-ti'chos
Ne'op-tol'e-mus
Ne'pe
Ne-pha'li-a
Neph'e-le
Neph'e-lis
Ne-pi'a
Ne'pos
Ne'po-ti-a'nus, 10
Nep'tu-na'li-a
Nep-tu'nus
(*Nep'tune*)
Ne-re'i-deş, 6
(*Ne're-ids*)
Ne-re'is, *or*
Ne're-is
Ne-re'tum
Ne're-us
Ne'reus
Ne'ro
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner'vi-i
Ne'sis
Nes'to-cleş, 6
Nes-to'ri-us
Ne'tum
Ni-çæ'a, *or* Ni-ce'a
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-ca'tor
Niç'e-pho'ri-um
Niç'e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
Ni-ce'tas, *or*
Ni-ce'teş, 6
Niç'e-te'ri-a
Niç'i-as, 10
Ni-cip'pus
Ni'co
Ni-co'ch'a-reş, 6
Ni-coc'ra-teş, 6
Ni-co'cre-on
Nic'o-da'mus
Ni-cod'a-mus,
Pw.
Nic'o-de'mus
Nic'o-do'rus
Nic'o-la'us
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic'o-me'deş, 6
Nic'o-me-di'a, *or*
Nic'o-me-de'a
(*Nic'o-me'di-a*)
Ni'con
Ni-coph'a-neş, 6
Nic'o-phon
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Ni'ger
Ni-ğid'i-us
Ni-gri'næ
Nil'e-us
Ni'leus
Ni'lus
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-pha'teş, 6
Nir'e-us
Ni'reus
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Nis'i-bis
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis

Nit'i-ob'ri-ges, 6, 10, *C.*
Nit'i-o-bri'ges, *K. F. Py.*
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
Ni-va'ri-a
Noc'ti-lu'ca
No'la
Nom'a-des, 6
Nom'en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-us
Non'a-cris, *C.*
No-na'cris, *W. K. P.*
No'ni-us
Nor-ba'nus
Nor'i-cum
Nor'ti-a, 10
No'tus
No-ve'si-um, 10
No'vi-o-du'num
No'vi-om'a-gum, *or* No'vi-om'a-gus
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes, 6 *K. F. Fac.*
Nu'ma
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a, 10
Nu-me'ni-us, *W. S.*
Nu'me-ri-a'nus
Nu-mi'cus
Nu'mi-da
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu'mi-tor
Nu'mi-to'ri-us
Nun'di-na
Nur'si-a, 10
Nyc-te'is
Nyc-te'li-a
Nyc-te'li-us
Nyc'te-us
Nyc'teus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-phæ'us
Nym-phid'i-us
Ny'sa
Ny-sæ'us
Nys'e-us
Ny'seus
Ny-si'a-des, 6

O.

O-ar'ses, 6
O'a-sis
O-a'sis, *Py.*
O-ax'es, 6
O-ax'us
O'ce-an'i-des, 6, *and* O'ce-a-nit'i-des
O-ce'a-nus
Oc'e-lum
O'cha
O'chus
O-cric'u-lum
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc'ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
Oc'to-ge'sa
O-cyp'e-te
O-cyr'o-e
Od'e-na'tus, *W. S.*
O-des'sus
O-de'um
O-do'a-cer, *C.*
Od'o-a'cer, *W. S. M.*
Od'ry-sæ
Od'ys-se'a (*Od'ys-sey*)
Od'ys-se'um
Œ'a-grus, *F. C. K. Py.*
Œ-a'grus *Lid. Pe. K.*
Œ'ax
Œ-ba'li-a
Œb'a-lus, 5
Œ-ba'res, 6, *Pw.*
Œ-cha'li-a
Œc'u-me'ni-us, 5, *W. S.*
Œd'i-pus, 5
Œ'ne
Œ'ne-us
Œ'neus
Œ-ni'des, 6
Œn'o-e, 5
Œ-nom'a-us, *Pw. F. S. Lid. Fac.*
Œn'o-ma'us, *K.*
Œ-no'na, *Py. C.*
Œ-no'nas
Œ-no'ne
Œ-no'pi-a
Œ-no'pi-on
Œ-no'tri
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-no'trus
Œ-nu'sa
Œ-o'nus
O-er'o-e
Œ'ta
Œt'y-lus
O-gul'ni-us
Og'y-ges, 6
O-gyg'i-a
O-il'e-us
O-i'leus
Ol'bi-a
Ol-cin'i-um, *For.*
O-le'a-ros, *or* O-le'a-rus
O'len
Ol'e-num
Ol'e-nus
Ol'i-si'po
O-lis'i-po, *For.*
Ol'i-sip'po
Ol'li-us
O-lym'pi-a
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym'pi-o-do'rus
O-lym'pi-us
O-lym'pus
O-lyn'thus
Om'o-le
Om'o-pha'gi-a
Om'pha-le
Om'pha-lus
On'ches-mi'tes, 6
On-ches'tus
On'e-sic'ri-tus
O-nes'i-mus
O-ni'um
On'o-mac'ri-tus
On'o-mar'chus
On'o-san'der
O-pa'li-a
O'phi-as
O'phi-o'ne-us
O-phi'o-neus
O'phis
O'phi-u'sa
Op'i-ci
O-pil'i-us
O-pi'ma Spo'li-a
O-pim'i-us
O'pis
Op'i-ter-gi'ni
Op'pi-a
Op-pi-a'nus (*Op'pi-an*)
Op'pi-us
Op-ta'tus, *S. W.*
Op'ti-mus
O'pus
Or-bil'i-us
Or-bo'na
Or'ca-des, 6
Or'chi-us
Or-chom'e-num
Or-chom'e-nus
Or'do-vi'ces, *C.*
Or-dov'i-ces, 6, *For. K.*
O-re'a-des, 6 (*O're-ads*)
O-res'tæ
O-res'tes, 6
Or'es-te'um
Or'es-ti'dæ
Or're-ta'ni
O're-um, *and* O're-us, *a city.*
Or'ga, *or* Or'gas
Or-get'o-rix, *S. Py.*
Or'gi-a
O-rib'a-sus
Or'i-cum, *or* Or'i-cus
O'ri-ens
O-rig'e-nes, 6 (*Or'i-gen*)
O-ri'on
Or'me-nus
Or'ne-a
Or-ni'thon
O-ro'des, 6
O-rœ'tes, 6
O-rom'e-don
O-ron'tes, 6
O-ro'pus
O-ro'si-us, 10
O-ros'pe-da
Or'phe-us, *or* Or'pheus
Or-sip'pus
Or'thi-a, *and* Or-thi'a
Or'thrus
Or-ty'gi-a
O'rus
Os'cho-pho'ri-a, *S. W.*
O-si'ris
O-sis'mi-i, *Sch. W.*
Os'ti-a
Os-to'ri-us, *S. W.*
O'tho
O-thry'a-des, 6
O'thrys
O'tus
O-vid'i-us (*Ov'id*)
Ox'us
Ox'y-ryn'chus
Oz'o-a
Oz'o-la
Oz'o-læ, *or* Oz'o-li

P.

Pa-ca'ti-a'nus, 10, *S. W.*
Pa-chy'nus, *and* Pa-chy'num
Pac'o-rus
Pa-co'rus, *an Egyptian king.*
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-a
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa'dus
Pa-du'sa
Pæ'an
Pæ'on
Pæ'o-nes, 6
Pæ-o'ni-a
Pæ-on'i-des, 6
Pæ'sos
Pæ'tus Cæ-cin'na
Pag'a-sæ, *or* Pag'a-sa
Pa'læ-ap'o-lis
Pa-læ'mon
Pa-læp'a-phos, 5
Pa-læph'ar-sa'lus, 5
Pa-læph'a-tus, 5
Pa-læp'o-lis, 5
Pa-læs'te, 5
Pal'æs-ti'na
Pal'æs-ti'ni
Pa-læt'y-rus, 5
Pal'a-me'des, 6
Pal'a-ti'nus,
Pa-la'ti-um, 10
Pa'les, 6
Pa-lib'o-thra
Pa-li'ci
Pa-lil'i-a
Pal'i-nu'rus
Pa'li-u'rus
Pal'la-des, 6
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal'lan-te'um
Pal-lan'ti-as, 10
Pal-lat'i-des, 6
Pal-le'ne
Pal-ma'ri-a
Pal-my'ra
Pa-mi'sus
Pam'i-sus, *For.*
Pam'me-nes, 6
Pam'phi-lus
Pam-phy'le, *Pe.*
Pam-phyl'i-a
Pan'a-ce'a
Pa-næ'ti-us, 10
Pan-ath'e-næ'a
Pan-chæ'a
Pan-cha'i-a (-ya)
Pan'da-rus
Pan'da-ta'ri-a
Pan-de'mus
Pan-di'a
Pan-di'on
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'si-a, 10
Pan'dro-sos
Pan-gæ'us
Pan'hel-le'nes, 6
Pa'ni-o'ni-um
Pan-no'ni-a
Pan'om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pe, *or* -pe'a
Pa-no'pe-us
Pan'o-peus
Pa-nop'o-lis
Pa-nop'tes, 6
Pa-nor'mus
Pan-ta'le-on
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on, *or* Pan-the'on
Pan-tho'i-des, 6
Pan'ti-ca-pæ'um
Pan-tic'a-pes, 6
Pa'phi-a, *or* Pa'phi-e
Paph'la-go'ni-a
Pa'phos
Pa'phus
Pa'pi-as
Pa-pin'i-a'nus (*Pa-pin'i-an*)
Pa-pir'i-us
Par'a-bys'ton
Par'a-di'sus
Pa-ræt'a-çæ, 5
Par'æ-to'ni-um
Pa'ren-ta'li-a
Pa'ris
Pa-ris'i-i, 10
Pa'ri-um
Par-men'i-des, 6
Par-me'ni-o, *C. S.*
Par-nas'sus
Par'o-pam'i-sus, *C. Py. K. Pw.*
Par'o-pa-mi'sus, *Fac. Pe.*
Pa-ro'pus
Par-rha'si-a, 10
Par-rha'si-us, 10
Par-the'ni-æ, *and* Par-the'ni-i
Par-the'ni-us
Par'the-non
Par'then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe
Par'thi-a [*Pw.*
Pa-rys'a-tis: see
Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron, *or* Pas'sa-ro
Pas'si-e'nus, 10
Pat'a-le, *or* Pat'a-la
Pat'a-ra
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pat'i-zi'thes, 6
Pa'træ
Pa-tric'i-us (*Pat'rick*)
Pat'ro-cles, 6
Pat'ro-clus
Pa-tro'us
Pa-tul'ci-us, 10
Pau-li'nus
Pau'lus
Pau-sa'ni-as
Pa-ven'ti-a, 10
Pa'vor
Pax'os
Ped'a-sus
Pe'do
Pe'dum
Pe-gas'i-des, 6
Peg'a-sis
Peg'a-sus
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gi-a
Pe-las'gi-o'tis
Pe-las'gus
Pe'le-us
Pe'leus
Pe-li'a-des, 6
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'des, 6
Pe-lig'ni
Pe'li-on
Pe-li'on, *son of Peleus.*
Pel-le'ne
Pel'o-pe'a, *or* Pel'o-pi'a
Pe-lop'i-das
Pel'o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe-lo'ri-a
Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um, 10
Pe-na'tes, 6
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe-ne'us
Pe-ni'nus
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen'the-si-le'a, 10
Pen'the-us
Pen'theus
Pen'thy-lus
Pep'a-re'thos
Pe-ræ'a
Per-co'pe
Per-co'te
Per-dic'cas
Pe-ren'na
Pe-ren'nis
Per'ga-mus
Pe'ri-an'der
Per'i-bœ'a
Per'i-cles, 6
Per'i-clym'e-nus
Pe-ri'e-ge'tes, 6
Pe-ril'la
Pe-ril'lus
Per'i-me'la
Pe-rin'thus
Per'i-pa-tet'i-ci (*Per'i-pa-tet'ics*)
Per-mes'sus
Pe'ro
Per'o-e
Per-pen'na
Per'pe-re'na
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per-sæ'us
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'se-us
Per'seus
Per'si-a, 10
Per'si-us, 10
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a, 10
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes'si-nus
Pet'e-li'ni
Pe'te-os
Pe-til'i-a
Pe-til'i-us
Pet'o-si'ris
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre'i-us (-yus)
Pe-tri'num
Pet'ro-co'ri-i
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Peu-ces'tes, 6
Peu-ce'ti-a, 10
Peu-ci'ni
Phæ'a
Phæ-a'ci-a, 10
Phæ'ax
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'drus
Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæ'ne-as
Pha'e-thon [6
Pha'e-ton-ti'a-des,
Phal'a-cri'na
Pha-lan'thus
Phal'a-ris
Pha-le'ron, *or* Pha-le'rum
Pha-le'rus, *one of the Lapithæ:* see *Pw.*
Phal'e-rus, *a companion of Jason, Fac. K.*
Phal'li-ca
Pha-lo're
Pha-næ'us [*W.*
Phan-ta'si-a, 10, *S.*
Pha'on
Pha'ræ
Pha'ris
Phar'ma-cu'sa
Phar'na-ba'zus *W. S.*
Phar-na'ce-a, 10, *or* Phar'na-ci'a, *Sch. Fac.*
Phar-na'ci-a, 10, *C. Sch.*
Phar'na-ces, 6
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'li-a
Phar-sa'lus, *or* Phar-sa'los
Pha-ru'si-i, 10
Pha-se'lis
Pha'si-a'na, 10
Pha'si-as, 10
Pha'sis
Phe'ge-us Phe'geus
Phe'mi-us
Phe-ne'us, *a man.*
Phe'ne-us, *and* Phe'ne-um, *a lake and a city*
Phe'ræ
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rec'ra-tes, 6
Pher'e-ti'ma
Phe'ron
Phid'i-as
Phi-dip'pi-des, 6
Phi-dit'i-a, 10
Phi'don
Phi'la

Phil'a-del-phi'a (*Phil'a-del'phi-a*)
Phil'a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-lam'mon
Phil'e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-li'nus
Phil'ip-pe'i
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-deş, 6
Phil'ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phi'lo
Phi-loċh'o-rus
Phil'o-cleş, 6
Phi-loc'ra-teş, 6
Phil'oc-te'teş, 6
Phil'o-cy'prus
Phil'o-de'mus
Phil'o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil'o-me'la
Phi-lon'i-deş, 6
Phi-lon'o-e
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil'o-pœ'men
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phil'y-ra
Phi-lyr'i-deş, 6
Phin'e-us
Phi'neus
Phin'ti-a, 10
Phin'ti-as, 10, *W. S.*
Phle'gon
Phle'gra, *F. W.*
Phle'ğy-æ
Phle'ğy-as
Phli-a'si-i, 10
Phli'us
Pho-be'tor
Pho'bos
Pho-çæ'a
Pho-den'seş, 6
Pho'ci-on, 10
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-deş, 6, *S. Py.*
Phœ'be
Phœb'i-das, *Py. S.*
Phœ-biğ'e-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ-ni'ce, *or* Phœ-nic'i-a, 10
Phœn'i-cu'sa, 5
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
Phol'o-e
Pho'lus
Phor'mi-o
Pho-ro'ne-us
Pho-ro'neus
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ti'nus
Phra-a'teş, 6
Phra-ha'teş, 6
Phra-or'teş, 6
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma, *W. Py.*
Phryğ'i-a
Phryğ'i-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-ċhus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
Phryx'us
Phthi'a, 14
Phthi-o'tis, 14
Phy'a
Phy'cus
Phyl'a-ce
Phy'le
Phyl'li-us
Phys'co-a
Pi-a'li-a, *W. S.*
Pi-çe'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a, 10
Piç'en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pic'to-neş, 6
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi'e-ri'a, *or* Pi'e-re'a, *a nymph.*
Pi-er'i-deş, 6
Pi'e-rus
Pi'e-tas
Pi-la'tus (*Pi'late*)
Pi-lum'nus
Pim-ple'a
Pi-na'ri-us
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus (*Pin'dar*)
Pin'da-sus, *Py. L.*
Pi-re'ne
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'teş, 6
Pi-sau'rus
Pis'e-us
Pi'seus
Pi-sid'i-a
Pis'is-trat'i-dæ
Pis'is-trat'i-deş, 6
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'so
Pi-so'neş, 6
Pi-thag'o-ras
Pith'e-cu'sa
Pi'tho
Pi-tho'le-on, *C. L.*
Pit'the-us
Pit'theus
Pit'u-la'ni, *Fac. W.*
Pit'y-us, *W. Pw.*
Pit'y-u'sæ
Pla-cen'ti-a, 10
Pla-cid'i-a, *W. S.*
Pla-na'si-a, 10
Plan-ci'na
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
Pla'to
Plau'ti-a Lex, 10
Plau'ti-a'nus, 10
Plau'tus
Ple'ia-deş (ple'ya-), *or* Ple-i'a-deş, 6
Ple-i'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Pleu-mox'i-i (plu-mok'shĭ-i)
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us (*Plin'y*)
Plis-tar'ċhus
Plis'the-neş, 6
Plis-ti'nus, *Pw. W.*
Plis-to'a-nax, *or* Plis-to'nax
Plot'i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plu-tar'ċhus (*Plu'tarch*)
Plu'to
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a, *W. S.*
Pod'a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ceş, 6
Po-dar'ğe
Pœ'as
Pœç'i-le, 5
Pœ'ni
Po'gon
Po'la
Pol'e-mon
Po'li-as
Po'li-or-ce'teş, 6
Po-lis'ma
Po-li'teş, 6
Pol-len'ti-a, 10
Pol'li-o
Po-lus'ca
Po'ly-æ'nus
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol'y-bo'teş, 6
Pol'y-bus
Pol'y-car'pus (*Pol'y-carp*)
Pol'y-cleş, 6
Pol'y-cle'tus
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol'y-dam'na
Pol'y-dec'teş, 6
Pol'y-do'ra
Pol'y-do'rus
Pol'yg-no'tus
Pol'y-hym'ni-a, *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly'i-dus
Pol'ym-nes'tor
Pol'ym-nes'tus
Pol'y-ni'ceş, 6
Pol'y-pe'mon
Pol'y-per'ċhon
Pol'y-phe'mus (*Pol'y-pheme*)
Po-lyx'o
Pol'y-ze'lus
Po-me'ti-a, *or* Po-me'ti-i, 10
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)
Pom'pe-i-a'nus (-pe-ya'nus)
Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi)
Pom'pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us (-yus) (*Pom'pey*)
Pom'pe-lon
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pomp-ti'na
Pon'ti-a, 10
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon'ti-us, 10
Po-pil'i-us
Pop-lic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a
Pop'u-lo'ni-a
Por'ci-a, 10
Por'ci-us, 10
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-sen'na, *or* Por'se-na
Por-tum'nus
Po'rus
Pos'i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos'i-do'ni-a
Pos'i-do'ni-us
Pos-thu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-deş, 6
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a-mus
Pot'i-dæ'a
Po-tit'i-i, 10
Pot'ni-æ
Præ-nes'te
Præ'tor
Prat'i-nas, *W. S.*
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax-it'e-leş, 6
Pre'li-us
Pri-am'i-deş, 6
Pri'a-mus (*Pri'am*)
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pris'ci-a'nus, 10 (*Pris'cian*)
Pri-ver'num
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proċh'y-ta
Pro-cil'lus
Pro'cleş, 6
Pro-cli'deş, 6
Proc'on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro-crus'teş, 6
Proc'u-le'i-us (-yus)
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on (-shĭ-on)
Prod'i-cus
Prœt'i-deş, 5, 6
Pro-me'the-us
Pro-me'theus
Pro-me'this, *and* Prom'e-thi'deş, 6
Pro-me'thus
Pro-nap'i-deş, 6, *S. Py.*
Pron'o-mus
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us, 10
Pro-pœt'i-deş, 5, 6
Pro-pon'tis
Pro-ser'pi-na (*Pros'er-pīne*)
Pro-tes'i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro'teus
Pro-toğ'e-neş, 6
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us, 10
Pru'sa
Pru'si-as, 10
Pryt'a-neş, 6
Pryt'a-ne'um
Psam'a-the, 14
Psam-met'i-chus, 14, *C. L.*
Psam'me-ti'ċhus, 14, *K.*
Psa'phis, 14
Pso'phis, 14
Psy'ċhe, 14
Psy'ċhrus, 14
Pte'le-um, 14
Pter'e-la'us, 14
Pte'ri-a, 14, *S. W.*
Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14
Ptol'e-ma-e'um, 14
Ptol'e-mæ'us, 14 (*Ptol'e-my*)
Ptol'e-ma'is, 14
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pul-ċhe'ri-a, *S. W.*
Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-e'nus, *S. W.*
Pu'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li
Py'a-nep'si-a, 10, *W. S.*
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-deş, 6
Py'læ
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py'las
Py'los
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr'e-næ'i
Pyr'e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Pyr-got'e-leş, 6
Py-ro'deş, 6
Pyr'rhi-a
Pyr'rhi-dæ, *Sch. W.*
Pyr-rhi'dæ, *Fac.*
Pyr'ri-ċha
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth'e-as
Pyth'e-us
Py'theus
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Pyth'o-cleş, 6
Py'thon
Pyth'o-nis'sa
Pyt'na

Q.

Qua'di
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons, *or* Quad'ri-ceps
Quæs-to'reş, 6
Quer-quet'u-la, *For.*
Qui-e'tus
Quinc'ti-us, 10
Quin'de-cim'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
Quin'quen-na'leş, 6
Quin'til-i-a'nus (*Quin-til'ian*)
Quin-til'i-us
Quin'ti-us, 10
Quir'i-na'li-a
Quir'i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'teş, 6

R.

Rabir'i-us
Ra-mi'seş, 6, *C. W.*
Rau'ra-ci
Ra-ven'na
Re-a'te
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-neş, 6
Re-ğil'la
Reğ'il-la'nus
Re-ğil'lus
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Re'mus
Rha-co'tis
Rhad'a-man'thus
Rhæ'ti, *or* Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a, 10
Rha'ros
Rhe'a
Rhed'o-neş, 6
Rhe'ği-um
Rhe'mi
Rhe'ne
Rhe'ni
Rhe'nus
Rhe'sus
Rhi-a'nus
Rhin'o-co-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi'um
Rho'de
Rhod'o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'ne, *or* Rox-a'ne
Rhox'o-la'ni
Rhu-te'ni, *and* Ru-the'ni, *C. W.*
Rhyn'da-cus
Rig'o-du'lum, *K.*
Ri-phæ'i
Ro-bi'go, *or* Ro-bi'gus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'ni
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'mus
Ros'ci-us, 10
Rox-a'na
Rox'o-la'ni
Ru'bi
Ru'bi-con, *and* Ru'bi-co
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru-fil'lus
Ru'fus
Ru'ği-i
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus'ti-cus, *S. Py.*
Ru-te'ni
Ru-til'i-us
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ

S.

Sa'ba
Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'te
Sab'a-ti'ni
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li
Sa-bel'lus
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin'i-a'nus
Sa-bi'nus
Sa'bis
Sab'o-ta
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na, *Fac. W.*
Sab'u-ra
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das, *S. W.*
Sa'çæ
Sa-ċra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sad'a-leş, 6, *C. W.*
Sa'dy-at'teş, 6
Sæt'a-bis, 5
Sag'a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-ğit'ta
Sa-gun'tum, *or* Sa-gun'tus
Sa'is
Sa'la
Sal'a-mi'na
Sal'a-mis
Sa-la'pi-a, *or* Sa-la'pi-æ
Sa-las'si
Sa-le'i-us (-le'yus)
Sa-le'ni
Sal'en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us Sal'ga-neus
Sa'li-a, *W. Fac.*
Sa'li-i
Sal'i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal-lus'ti-us, 10 (*Sal'lust*)
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us Sal-mo'neus
Sal-mo'nis
Sal'my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me

Sa/lon
Sa-lo/na, *or* Sa-lo/næ
Sal/o-ni/na
Sal/o-ni/nus
Sa-lo/ni-us, *S. W.*
Sal/vid-i-e/nus, *S. W.*
Sal/vi-us
Sa/ly-eg, 6, *C. Py.*
Sa-ma/ri-a, *F. S.* Sam/a-ri/a
Sa/me
Sa/mi-a
Sam-ni/tæ
Sam-ni/teg, 6 (*Sam/nites*)
Sam/ni-um
Sa-mo/ni-um, *S. Sch.*
Sa/mos
Sa-mos/a-ta
Sam/o-thra/ce, *or* Sam/o-thra/ci-a, 10
Sa/mus
San/cho-ni/a-thon San/cho-ni-a/-thon, *Sch.*
San/da-le/on
San/da-li-o/tis
San/dro-cot/tus
San-ga/ri-us
San/to-neg, 6
Sa/on
Sa-pæ/i, *or* Sa-phæ/i
Sap/i-re/ne
Sa/por
Sar/a-ce/ne
Sa-ran/geg, 6
Sa-ra/vus, *S.*; see *C.* Sar/a-vus, *Py. For.*
Sar/da-na-pa/lus
Sar/de-on
Sar-din/i-a
Sar/ma-tæ
Sar-ma/ti-a, 10
Sar-men/tus
Sar-ne/us
Sa/ron
Sa-ron/i-cus Si/nus
Sar-pe/don
Sar-ras/teg, 6
Sar/si-na
Sar-su/ra
Sa/son
Sa-tas/peg, 6
Sat/i-bar-za/neg, 6, *W. S.*
Sa-tic/u-la, *and* Sa-tic/u-lus
Sat/ra-pe/ni
Sat/ri-cum
Sat/u-ra
Sat/u-re/i-us (-yus), *S. W.*
Sat/ur-na/li-a
Sa-tur/ni-a
Sat/ur-ni/nus
Sa-tur/ni-us
Sa-tur/nus
Sat/y-ri
Sat/y-rus
Sav-e/ra
Sa/vo, *or* Sa-vo/na
Sa/vus
Sax/o-neg, 6
Sçæ/a
Sçæ/va
Sçæv/o-la
Sca-man/der
Sca-man/dri-a
Scan/di-na/vi-a
Scap-tes/u-la, *or* Scap-ten/su-la
Scap/ti-a, 10
Scap/u-la
Scar-phi/a
Scau/rus
Sced/a-sus, *W. Pw.*
Sçel/e-ra/tus
Sçe-ni/tæ
Sche/di-a, *S. W.*
Sche/di-us, *S. W.*
Sche/ri-a, *S. W.*
Schœ/ne-us Schœ/neus
Schœ/nus
Sçi/a-thos
Sçi/dros
Sçi-lu/rus
Sçi/nis
Sçi-o/ne
Sçi-pi/a-dæ
Sçip/i-o
Sçi/ra
Sçi/ras
Sçi/ron
Sçi/rus
Sco/lus
Sco/pas
Scor-dis/ci, *and* Scor-dis/çæ
Sco-ti/nus
Sco-tus/sa
Scri-bo/ni-a
Scri-bo/ni-a/nus
Scri-bo/ni-us
Sçyl/a-ce/um
Sçy/lax
Sçyl-læ/um
Sçyl/li-as, *L. W.*
Sçy/ras
Sçyr/i-as
Sçy/ros
Sçy/thæ
Sçy/theg, 6, *or* Sçy/tha
Sçyth/i-a
Sçy-thi/nus
Sçy/thon
Sçy-thop/o-lis
Sé-bas/te
Seb/as-te/a, *or* Seb/as-ti/a
Seb/e-da
Seb/en-ny/tus, *L. C.*
Se-be/tos: see *C.*
Sed/e-ta/ni
Se-du/ni
Se-du/si-i, 10
Se-ges/ta
Se-ges/teg, 6
Se-ge/ti-a, 10
Seg/o-bri/ga [*W.*
Se-gon/ti-a, 10, *S.*
Seg/on-ti/a-ci
Se-go/vi-a
Se/gu-si-a/ni, 10
Se-gu/si-o, 10, *S. W.*
Se-ja/nus
Se-lem/nus
Se-le/ne
Sel/eu-ci/a, *or* Sel/eu-ce/a (*Se-leu/ci-a*)
Se-leu/cis
Se-leu/cus
Se-lim/nus
Se-li/nus Sel/i-nus, *For.*
Sel-la/si-a, 10
Sel-le/is
Sel-le/tæ
Se-lym/bri-a
Sem/e-le
Sem/i-ger-ma/ni
Sem/i-gun/tus
Se-mir/a-mis
Sem/no-neg, 6, *also* Sem-no/neg, *Strabo*
Se-mo/neg, 6
Sem-pro/ni-a
Sem-pro/ni-us
Se-mu/ri-um, *Fac. W.*
Se/na
Se-na/tus
Sen/e-ca
Se/ni-a, *W. Sch.*
Sen/o-neg, 6, *and* Se-no/neg,
Sen-ti/num
Sep-tem/vi-ri
Sep-tim/i-us
Seq/ua-na
Seq/ua-ni
Se-ra/pi-o, *and* Se-ra/pi-on
Se-ra/pis
Ser-bo/nis
Se-re/na
Se/re-ni-a/nus, *S. W.*
Se-re/nus
Se/reg, 6
Ser-ges/tus
Ser/gi-a
Ser/gi-us
Se-ri/phus
Ser-ra/nus
Ser-to/ri-us
Ser-væ/us
Ser/vi-a/nus
Ser-vil/i-a
Ser/vil-i-a/nus
Ser-vil/i-us
Ser/vi-us
Se-sos/tris
Ses/ti-as, 10
Se-su/vi-i, *Sch. W.*
Set/a-bis
Se/thon
Se/ti-a, 10
Se-ve/ra
Se/ve-ri-a/nus
Se-ve/rus
Se/vo
Sex/ti-a, 10
Sex-til/i-a
Sex-til/i-us
Sex/ti-us, 10
Si-byl/la
Si-cam/bri
Si-cam/bri-a
Si-ca/ni, *and* Sic/a-ni
Si-ca/ni-a
Siç/e-lis, *or* Si-cel/i-deg, 6
Si-chæ/us
Si-cil/ia
Si-cin/i-us
Siç/i-nus
Sic/o-rus
Sic/u-li
Siç/y-on (sish/i-on)
Siç/y-o/ni-a (sish/i-)
Si/de
Si-de/ro
Sid/i-ci/num
Si/don
Si-do/ni-i
Sid/o-nis, *or* Si-do/nis
Si/ga
Si-ge/um
Sig/ni-a
Si-gy/ni, *or* Si-gyn/næ
Si/la
Si-la/na
Si-la/nus
Sil/a-rus
Si-le/ni
Si-le/nus
Sil/i-cen/se
Sil/i-us
Sil/pi-a
Si-lu/reg, 6 *K. Fac. Sch.*
Sil/u-reg, *Py. S. For.*
Sil-va/nus
Si-me/na
Si-me/thus, *S. W.*
Sim/i-lis
Sim/mi-as, *S. Sch.*
Si/mo
Sim/o-is
Si/mon
Si-mon/i-deg, 6
Sim-plic/i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Sim/u-lus
Si/mus
Sim/y-ra, *W. S.*
Sin/ga-ra
Si/nis
Sin/o-e
Si/non
Si-no/pe
Sin/o-rix
Sin-ti/ce
Sin/ti-i, 10
Sin/u-es/sa
Si-pon/tum
Sip/y-lus
Si-re/neg, 6 (*Si/rens*)
Si/ris
Sir/mi-o
Sir/mi-um
Si-sam/neg, 6
Sis/a-po
Sis-ci/a, 10
Si-sen/na
Sis/i-gam/bis, *or* Sis/y-gam/bis
Sis/y-phus
Si-tal/ceg, 6
Si/thon
Sit/i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Sit/o-neg, 6, *For. W.*
Sma-rag/dus
Sme/nus
Smi/lax
Smi/lis
Smin/the-us Smin/theus
Soc/ra-teg, 6
Sœ/mi-as, *S. W.*
Sog/di-a/na
Sog/di-a/nus
So-li/nus
So/lon
So-lo/ni-um
Sol/y-ma, *and* Sol/y-mæ
Sop/a-ter
So/phax
So-phe/ne
Soph/o-cleg, 6
Soph/o-nis/ba
So/pharon
Soph/ro-nis/cus
So-phro/ni-us, *C. S.*
So-phros/y-ne
Sop/o-lis
So/ra
So-rac/teg, 6, *and* So-rac/te
So-ra/nus
So/rex
So-rit/i-a, 10
So/si-a, 10
So-sib/i-us
So-sic/ra-teg, 6
So-sig/e-neg, 6
So/si-i, 10
Sos/i-lus
So-sip/a-ter
So-sis/tra-tus
So/si-us, 10
Sos/pi-ta
Sos/the-neg, 6
Sos/tra-tus
Sot/a-deg, 6
So/ter
So-te/ri-a
So/ti-a/teg, 6, 10
So/tion, 10, *S. W.*
So/us
So-zom/e-nus (*Soz/o-men*)
Spa/co
Spar/ta-cus
Spar-tæ/ni, *or* Spar/ti-a/tæ, 10
Spar/ti-a/nus, 10
Sper-chi/us
Sper/ma-toph/a-gi
Speu-sip/pus
Sphac-te/ri-a, *Sch. Py.*
Spho/dri-as, *L. W.*
Spi-tam/e-neg, 6
Spith/ri-da/teg, 6
Spo-le/tum
Spor/a-deg, 6
Spu-rin/na
Spu/ri-us
Sta-be/ri-us
Sta/bi-æ
Stab/u-lum, *C. For.*
Sta-gi/ra
Sta/i-us (sta/yus)
Staph/y-lus
Sta-san/der
Sta-sa/nor
Sta/se-as
Sta-sic/ra-teg, 6
Sta-sil/e-os
Sta-til/i-a
Sta-til/i-us
Stat/i-næ
Sta-ti/ra
Sta/ti-us, 10
Sta/tor
Stel-la/teg, 6
Stel/li-o
Ste-noc/ra-teg, 6
Sten/to-ris
Steph/a-nus
Ster/o-pe
Ster/o-peg, 6
Ster-tin/i-us
Ste-sag/o-ras
Ste-sich/o-rus
Stes/i-la/us, *Sw.*
Ste-sim/bro-tus
Sthen/e-le
Sthen/e-lus
Sthe/nis
Sthe/no
Stil/i-cho
Stim/i-con
Stiph/e-lus
Sto-bæ/us
Stœch/a-deg, 5, 6
Sto/i-ci (*Sto/ics*)
Stra/bo
Stra-tar/chus
Stra/to, *or* Stra/ton
Strat/o-cleg, 6
Strat/o-la
Strat/o-las
Strat/o-ni/ce
Strat/o-ni/cus
Stra-to/nis Tur/ris
Stroph/a-deg, 6
Stro/phi-us
Strym/o-do/rus
Stry/mon
Stu-be/ra, *K.*
Stym-pha/lis
Stym-pha/lus
Sty/ra
Su-a/da
Su/ar-do/neg, 6, *K. Fac. Sch.* Suar/do-neg, *For. Sy.*
Su-blic/i-us, 10
Sub/mon-to/ri-um
Su-bu/ra
Su-bur/ra
Su/cro
Su-es/sa
Sues/so-neg, 6, or Sues-so/neg
Sue-to/ni-us
Sue/vi
Sue/vi-us
Suf-fe/nus
Su/i-das, *L. C.*
Su-il/i-us, *W. S.*
Sui/o-neg, 6, *For. W.* Sui-o/neg, *K.*
Sul-pit/i-a, *or* Sul-pic/i-a, 10
Sul-pit/i-us, *or* Sul-pic/i-us, 10
Su/ni-um
Su/o-ve-tau-ril/i-a
Su/pe-rum Ma/re
Su/ra
Su-re/na
Su/ri-um
Sur-ren/tum
Su/rus
Su/sa
Su/sa-na, *W. L.*
Su-sa/ri-on, *W. S.*
Su/si-a/na, 10, *or* Su/sis
Su/tri-um
Sy-a/grus, *L. C.*
Syb/a-ris
Syb/a-ri/ta (*Syb/a-rite*)
Syb/o-ta
Syb/o-tas
Sy/e-dra
Sy/e-ne
Sy-en/ne-sis
Syl/e-a
Sy-le/um
Syl/e-us Sy/leus
Syl/o-son
Syl-va/nus
Syl/vi-us
Sy/ma, *or* Sy/me
Sym/bo-lum
Sym/ma-chus
Sym-pleg/a-deg, 6
Syn-cel/lus
Sy-ne/si-us, 10, *S. L.*
Sy-no/pe
Sy-phæ/um
Sy/phax
Syr/a-co/si-a, 10
Syr/a-cu/sæ (*Syr/a-cuse*)
Syr/i-a
Sy/rinx
Syr/o-phæ/nix
Sy/ros
Sy/rus
Sy/thas

T.

Ta-au/teg, 6
Tab/ra-ca
Ta-bu/da, *W. Sch.*
Ta-bur/nus
Tac/a-pe, *Fac. Sch. Py.*
Tac/a-tu/a
Tac/fa-ri/nas, *L. C.*
Ta-chomp/so
Ta/chos
Taç/i-ta
Taç/i-tus
Tæn/a-rus, 5
Ta/geg, 6
Ta-go/ni-us, *S. W.*
Ta/gus
Tal/a-us
Tal/e-tum
Tal-thyb/i-us
Tam/a-rus, *L. W.*
Tam/e-sis (*Thames*)
Ta/mos
Tan/a-gra, *C. L. Py.*
Ta-na/gra, *Sch. K. F.*
Tan/a-is

Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
Ta'nis
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us, 10
Ta'phi-æ, *L. C. S.*
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tar'ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li
Tar-che'ti-us, 10, *S. W.*
Tar'chon-dim'o-tus
Ta-ren'tum, *or* Ta-ren'tus
Tar-pe'i-a (-ya)
Tar-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us (*Tar'quin*)
Tar-quit'i-us, 10
Tar'ra-ci'na
Tau'ri
Tau'ri-ca
Tau'ri-ca Cher'so-ne'sus
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tau'ro-min'i-um
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la, *S. C. L.*
Tax'i-mag'u-lus
Ta-yğ'e-te *or* Ta'y-ğe'ta
Ta-yğ'e-tus, *or* Ta-yğ'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, *and* Te-a'te
Tec-mes'sa
Tec-tos'a-ğeş, 6, *or* Tec-tos'a-ğæ
Te'ğe-a
Teg'u-la
Te-ğy'ra, *Pw.*
Te'i-us (te'yus)
Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel'a-mo-ni'a-deş, 6
Tel-chin'i-us, *L. W.*
Te'le-a,
Te-leb'o-æ, *or*
Te-leb'o-eş, 6
Te-leb'o-as
Tel'e-bo'i-deş, 6
Tel'e-cleş, 6
Tel'e-cli'deş, 6
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel'e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a, 10
Te-les'i-cleş, 6, *S. W.*
Te'le-sil'la
Tel'e-si-ni'cus
Tel'e-si'nus
Tel'e-sip'pus
Te'le-thu'sa
Te-leu'ti-as, 10, *S. W.*
Tel-le'næ
Tel'li-as, *W. S.*
Tel-mes'sus, *or* Tel-mis'sus
Te'los
Tel-phu'sa
Te-ma'thi-a, *C. S.*
Tem'e-ni'teş, 6
Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem'e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa, *or* Tem'e-se
Ten-ch-te'ri
Te'ne-a
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-rus
Te'neş, 6
Ten'e-sis
Te-ne'um
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra
Te'os, *or* Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a, 10
Te'ren-ti-a'nus, 10
Te-ren'ti-us, 10 (*Ter'ence*)
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us
Te'reus
Ter-ğes'te, *and* Ter-ğes'tum
Te'ri-as
Ter'i-da'teş, 6, *S. W.*
Te-ri'na
Te-ri'o-li
Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-me'sus, *or* Ter'me-sus
Ter'mi-na'li-a
Ter'mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter'ra-ci'na [*W.*
Ter'ra-sid'i-us, *S.*
Ter'ti-a, 10
Ter'ti-us, 10
Ter'tul-li-a'nus (*Ter-tul'li-an*)
Te'thys
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teu-mes'sus
Teu'ta
Teu'to-bur'ği-um
Teu'to-neş, 6
Tha-be'na, *K.*
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me, *Sch. W., or*
Thal'a-mæ, *S. W. For. M.*
Tha-las'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Tha'lez, 6
Tha-les'tris
Tha-li'a
Thal'pi-us
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris, *S. C. L.*
Thap'sa-cus
Thar-ğe'li-a, *a festival, S. W.*
Thar'ğe-li'a, *an Ionian woman.*
Tha'si-us, 10
Tha'sos
Tha'sus
Thau'ma-ci
Thau-man'ti-as, 10 *and* Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
The'a
The-ağ'e-neş, 6
The-a'no
The-ar'i-das *S. W. M.*
The'bæ (*Thebes*)
Theb'a-is, *C. Fac.* The-ba'is, *K. F. M.*
The'be
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'to-cleş, 6
Them'i-stoğ'e-neş, 6
The'o-cleş, 6
The'o-clus
The'o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The'o-dec'teş, 6
The'o-do'ra
The'o-do-re'tus (*The-od'o-ret*)
The'o-do-ri'cus (*The-od'o-ric*)
The'o-do'rus (*The'o-dore*)
The'o-do'si-op'o-lis, 10
The'o-do'si-us, 10
The-od'o-ta
The'o-do'ti-on, 10, *Py. W.*
The-od'o-tus
The-og'nis
The'om-nes'tus
The'on
The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-neş, 6
The'o-pha'ni-a, *S. C.*
The-oph'i-lus
The'o-phras'tus
The'o-phy-lac'tus (*The-oph'y-lact*)
The-op'o-lis
The'o-pom'pus
The'o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The'ox-e'ni-a, *S. W.*
The'ox-e'ni-us, *S. W.*
The-ram'e-neş, 6
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-si'teş, 6
The-se'is
The'se-us The'seus
The-si'dæ
The-si'deş, 6
Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes-moth'e-tæ
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-deş, 6
Thes'pi-us
Thes-pro'ti-a, 10
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes'sa-li-o'tis
Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
The'tis
Thi'a
Thi'as
Thi-od'a-mas
Thir'mi-da, *Fac. M.*
This'o-a
Tho'as
Tho'on
Tho'rax
Tho'ri-a Lex
Tho'us
Thra'ce
Thra'ceş, 6
Thra'ci-a, 10 (*Thrace*)
Thra'cis
Thræ-ci'da
Thra'si-us, 10
Thra'so
Thras'y-bu'lus
Thras'y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras'y-me'deş, 6
Thras'y-me'nus
Thu-cyd'i-deş, 6
Thu-is'to
Thu'le
Thu'ri-i
Thu-ri'ni
Thus'ci-a, 10
Thy'a
Thy'a-deş, 6
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-ti'ra
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'teş, 6
Thym'bri-a, *C. S.*
Thym'e-le
Thy-mo'ch'a-reş, 6, *S. W.*
Thy-mœ'teş, 6
Thyr'i-deş, 6
Thyr-sağ'e-tæ
Thy'us
Tib'a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib'e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-be'sis
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
Ti-ci'nus, *a river.*
Tiç'i-nus, *a man, C.*
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tiğ'el-li'nus
Ti-ğel'li-us
Ti-gra'neş, 6
Ti-gran'o-cer'ta
Ti'greş, 6
Ti'gris
Tig'u-ri'ni
Til'a-tæ'i
Til'a-vemp'tus
Ti-mæ'a
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mağ'e-neş, 6
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'theş, 6
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-ma'si-on, 10, *S. W.*
Tim'a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
Ti-me'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim'o-cle'a
Tim'o-cles, 6
Ti-moc'ra-teş, 6
Ti-mo'cre-on
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti'phys
Ti-re'si-as, 10
Tir'i-da'teş, 6
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'drus
Tis'i-as, 10
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'-o-nus
Tis'sa-pher'neş, 6
Ti-tæ'a
Ti-ta'neş, 6
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-deş, 6
Ti-ta'nus, *a giant.* (*Ti'tan*)
Ti-ta'nus, *a river, K. M.*
Tit'a-nus, *a mountain, Pw. S.*
Tit'a-re'sus
Tith'e-nid'i-a, *S. W.*
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-thraus'teş, 6
Tit'i-a'na, 10
Tit'i-a'nus, 10
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us, 10
Ti-tor'mus
Ti-tu'ri-us
Ti'tus
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
Tmo'lus, 14
To-ga'ta
To-le'tum
To-lo'sa
To-lum'ni-us
To'lus
To'ne-a
To-pa'zus, *C. W.*
Tor-qua'tus
To'rus
To-ry'ne
Tox'e-us Tox'eus
Tox-ic'ra-te, *Pw. W.*
Trach'a-lus
Tra'chas
Tra-chin'i-æ
Trach'o-ni'tis
Tra'gus
Traj'a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus (*Tra'jan*)
Tras'i-me'nus
Tre-ba'ti-us, 10
Tre-bel'li-a'nus
Tre-bel'li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la
Tre'rus
Trev'e-ri, *or* Trev'i-ri
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Tri-bal'li
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
Tri-cas'seş, 6
Tric'as-ti'ni
Tri-cip'i-ti'nus
Tri-cor'y-thus, *C. M.*
Tri-cre'na
Tri-den'tum
Tri'e-ter'i-ca
Trif'o-li'nus
Tri-ğem'i-na
Tri-na'cri-a, *or* Trin'a-cris
Trin'o-ban'teş, 6
Tri-oc'a-la
Tri'o-pas, *or* Tri'ops
Tri-phyl'i-a
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Triq'ue-tra
Tris'me-ğis'tus
Trit'i-a, 10
Tri'ton
Tri-to'nis
Tri-ven'tum
Triv'i-æ An'trum
Triv'i-æ La'cus
Tri-vi'cum
Tro'a-deş, 6
Tro'as
Troch'o-is
Troe-ze'ne
Troğ'i-lus, *Sch. Wm.*
Trog-lod'y-tæ, Trog'lo-dy'tæ, *For.*
Trog-lod'y-teş, 6 Trog'lo-dy'teş, *For.*
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tro'i-lus
Tro'ja
Tro-ja'ni
Tro-pho'ni-us
Tros'su-lum, *For. Sch. S. Py.*
Tru'en-ti'ni
Tru-en'tum
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph'i-o-do'rus
Try'phon
Try-pho'sa
Tu'be-ro
Tu-is'to, *or* Tu-is'co
Tu-lin'ği
Tul'li-a
Tul'li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tu'nis, *or* Tu'neş, 6
Tur'de-ta'ni
Tu'ri-us
Tu'ro-neş, 6
Tur'pi-o
Tu-rul'li-us, *S. W.*
Tus-ca'ni-a, *S. W.*
Tus'cu-la'num
Tus'cu-lum
Tu'ti-a, 10
Tu'ti-cum
Ty'a-na
Ty'a-næ'us
Ty'a-ni'tis
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che
Ty'ch'i-us
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us Ty'deus
Ty'di-deş, 6
Ty'los
Ty-mo'lus
Tym'pa-ni'a
Tym-phæ'i
Tyn-dar'i-deş, 6
Tyn-da'ris
Tyn-da'rus [*W.*
Tyn'ni-chus, *Pw.*
Ty-pho'e-us Ty-pho'eus
Ty'phon
Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty-ran'nus
Ty'ras, *or* Ty'ra
Ty'reş, 6
Tyr'i-da'teş, 6: see Tiridates.
Ty'ro
Ty'ros
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr-tæ'us
Ty'rus
Tys'i-as, 10, *W. Fac.*

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
U'fens
U'fen-ti'na
Ul'pi-a'nus (*Ul'pi-an*)
U'lu-bræ

U-lys/seg, 6
Um/bri-a
Um-bric/i-us, 10
Un/de-cem/vi-ri
U-nel/li
Unx/i-a (uŋk/shĭ-a)
U/pis
U-ra/ni-a
U/ra-nop/o-lis
U/ra-nus
Ur-bic/u-a, *W. Fac.*
Ur/bi-cus,
Ur-bi/num
U/ti-ca
Ux-el/lo-du/num
Ux/i-i (uk/shĭ-i), *W. S. Sch.*

V.

Vac-çæ/i
Va-cu/na
Vad/i-mo/nis La/-cus
Va/ga
Vaġ/e-dru/sa
Va-ġe/ni, *C. W.*
Va/ha-lis
Va/lens
Va-len/ti-a, 10
Val/en-ti/ni
Val/en-tin/i-a/nus (*Val/en-tin/i-an*)
Va-le/ri-a
Va-le/ri-a/nus (*Va-le/ri-an*)
Va-le/ri-us
Val/e-rus, *W. C.*
Val/ġi-us
Van-da/li-i, *W. Sch.*
Van-ġi/o-neş, 6
Van/ni-us
Va-ra/neş, 6, *W. M. S.*
Var-dæ/i
Va/ri-us
Va/rus
Va-sa/teş, 6
Vas/co-neş, 6
Vas-co/neş, *Strabo.*
Vat/i-ca/nus
Vat/i-e/nus, 10
Vec/ti-us, 10
Vec-to/neş, 6, *C. Fac.*
Vec/to-neş, *K. F. For. S.*
Ve-ġe/ti-us, 10
Ve/i-a (ve/ya)
Ve/i-en/teş, 6
Ve/i-en/to
Ve/i-i (ve/yi)
Vej/o-vis
Ve-la/brum
Ve-la/ni-us, *S. W.*
Ve/li-a
Ve-li/na
Ve-li/nus
Vel/i-ter/na
Ve-li/træ
Vel-le/i-us Pa-ter/-cu-lus
Ve-na/trum
Ven/e-di
Ven/e-ti
Ve-ne/ti-a, 10 (*Ven/ice*)
Ve-nil/i-a
Ven-no/neş, 6 *M. C. L.*
Ven/no-neş : see *For. Py. S.*
Ven-tid/i-us
Ven/u-le/i-us (-yus)
Ve/nus
Ve-nu/si-a, 10
Ve-ra/gri, *W.* Ver/a-gri, *K.*
Ve-ra/ni-a, *S. W.*
Ve-ra/ni-us, *S. W.*
Ver-cel/læ
Ver/cin-ġet/o-rix
Ver/gas-i-lau/nus
Ver-ġel/lus
Ver-ġil/i-a
Ver-ġin/i-us
Ver-gob/re-tus
Ver/i-tas
Ver/o-man/du-i
Ve-ro/na
Ver/o-ni/ca, *L. W.*
Ver/ri-us
Ver-ti-cor/di-a
Ver/tum-na/li-a
Ver-tum/nus
Ver/u-la/nus
Ve/rus
Ves/e-ris, *K. W.*
Ve-se/vus
Ves-pa/si-a/nus, 10 (*Ves-pa/sian*)
Ves-ta/leş, 6
Ves-ta/li-a
Ves-til/i-us, *S. W.*
Ves-ti/ni
Ves-ti/nus
Ves/vi-us
Vet/e-ra
Vet/ti-us
Vet-to/neş, 6 : see Vectones.
Vet/u-lo/ni-a, *S. Sch.*
Ve-tu/ri-a
Ve-tu/ri-us
Ve/tus
Vi-a/drus, *Sch. W.*
Vi/a-drus, *M.*
Vi-bid/i-a, *S. W.*
Vi-bid/i-us, *S. W.*
Vib/i-us
Vi/bo
Vi-bul/li-us
Vi/ca Po/ta
Vi-cen/ti-a, 10
Vi-ce/ti-a, 10
Vic-to/ri-a
Vic-to/ri-us
Vi-en/na
Vil/li-a Lex, *S. Sch.*
Vil/li-us
Vim/i-na/lis
Vin-cen/ti-us, 10, *S. L.*
Vin/ci-us, 10 *Fac. W.*
Vin-del/i-ci
Vin-de/mi-a/tor
Vin-dic/i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Vin/do-nis/sa
Vi-nic/i-us, 10
Vin/i-us, *S. W.*
Vip-sa/ni-a, *S. Sch.*
Vir/bi-us
Vir-ġil/i-us (*Vir/gil*)
Vir-ġin/i-a
Vir-ġin/i-us
Vir/i-a/thus
Vir/i-pla/ca
Vi-sel/li-a
Vi-sel/lus
Vi-sig/o-thæ, *K.*
Vis/tu-la
Vi-tel/li-a
Vi-tel/li-us
Vit/i-a, 10, *S. W.*
Vi-tru/vi-us
Vit/u-la
Vo-co/ni-a Lex.
Voġ/e-sus Vo-ġe/sus, *For.*
Vol/a-ter/ra
Vo-loġ/e-seş, 6, *M.*
Vol-tin/i-a
Vo-lu/bi-lis, *K.*
Vo-lum/na
Vo-lum/ni-a
Vo-lum/ni-us
Vo-lum/nus
Vo-lu/pi-a
Vo-lup/tas
Vol/u-se/nus, *S. W.*
Vo-lu/si-a/nus, 10, *S. L. W.*
Vo-lu/si-us, 10
Vol/u-sus
Vo/lux
Vo-ma/nus
Vo-no/neş, 6
Vo-pis/cus
Vo-ra/nus, *L. C. W.*
Vo/ti-e/nus, 10
Vul-ca/nus (*Vul/can*)
Vul-ca/ti-us, 10 *S. Sch.*
Vul-tur/num
Vul-tur/nus

X.

Xan/thi-a, *or* Xan/thi-as
Xan/thi-ca
Xan-thip/pe
Xan-thip/pus
Xe-nag/o-ras
Xe-nar/chus
Xen/a-reş, 6, *S.*
Xen/e-tus
Xe-ni/a-deş, 6
Xe/ni-us, *C. S. W.*
Xen/o-cle/a
Xen/o-cleş, 6
Xe-noc/ra-teş, 6
Xe-nod/a-mus, *Sch. W.*
Xen/o-da/mus
Xe-nod/i-ce
Xe-nod/o-chus
Xe-noph/a-neş, 6
Xe-noph/i-lus
Xen/o-phon
Xer/o-lib/y-a *C. Sch.*
Xy/chus
Xyl/e-nop/o-lis

Z.

Zab/a-tus
Zab/o-lus
Za-cyn/thus
Za-greus
Za/greus
Za/grus
Zal/a-teş, 6
Za-leu/cus
Za/ma
Za-molx/is
Zar/bi-e/nus
Ze/la
Ze/no
Ze-no/bi-a
Zen/o-do/rus
Ze-nod/o-tus
Ze-noth/e-mis
Ze-phyr/i-um
Zeph/y-rus (*Zeph/yr*)
Ze-ryn/thus
Ze-theş, 6, *or* Ze/tus
Zeux/i-da/mus
Zeux-ip/pe
Zeux/is
Zi-li/a, *also* Zil/i-a, *Fac.*
Zi-pœ/teş, 6
Zo/i-lus
Zo-ip/pus
Zo/na
Zo/na-ras, *L. W. S. M.*
Zo-na/ras, *Py.*
Zo-pyr/i-on, *W. S.*
Zop/y-rus
Zor/o-as/treş, 6 (*Zo/ro-as/ter*)
Zos/i-mus
Zos-te/ri-a, *S. W.*
Zyġ/i-a
Zyġ/i-i : see *C.*
Zy-gop/o-lis

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

PROPER names of places are, for the most part, compound words. As the former or the latter part of the compound is often the same in different words, it has the appearance of a prefix or a suffix, and may be treated as such; as the prefixes *aber, ash, north, stone;* the terminations *bury, ham, ness, wich.* The following Index includes the principal prefixes, terminations, and formative syllables, especially those which are component parts of English names. Subjoined to the Index is a brief Alphabetical List of geographical names not included therein, giving their derivation and signification, so far as these could be ascertained. *A great many names are necessarily omitted,* their history and signification being altogether unknown. Many others are omitted, the etymology of which is either obscure or purely fanciful. Prominence has been given to the geography of America; and the principal Indian names of places, now in actual use, have been inserted, so far as it has been possible to arrive at their meaning with approximate correctness.

Valuable assistance has been derived, in the preparation of this Vocabulary, from Ingram's edition of the Saxon Chronicle (London, 1823), a Vocabulary of Geographical Etymology in Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations (Dublin, 1851), Charnock's Local Etymology (London, 1859), Foster's Manual of Geographical Pronunciation and Etymology (London, 1860), Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World (Philadelphia, 1855), Gibson's Etymological Geography (Edinburgh, 1840), Taylor's Words and Places (London, 1865), and from various other sources. Many of the translations of the Indian names here given have been furnished, and all of them examined, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D., and the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, whose high reputation and well-known accuracy in whatever relates to the Indian language, literature, and history, are a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of this portion of the Vocabulary. Information in regard to certain names of the same class has also been obtained from the Rev. Edward Ballard, Secretary of the Maine Historical Society.

I. EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

A.

A, Å (ō), **Aa** (ä), **Aach** (äĸ). [A.-S. *ea*, O. H. Ger. *aha*, Goth. *ahva*, Icel. *a;* related to Lat. *aqua*, Skr. *ap*, f., water.] Flowing water; as, Greta, Torneå, *Aach*en [Aix-la-Chapelle].

A (å). Island. See EY.

Aar, Ar (är). [Celt.] A watercourse; as, *Aar*, *Arve*, *Argens*.

Ab (äb), **Aub** (awb). [Per.] Water, a river; as, Do*ab* (two rivers; *i. e.*, the country between the Ganges and the Jumna), Punj*aub* (five rivers; *i. e.*, the country watered by five [great] rivers), *Ab*-i-kuren (river of Kûr, or Cyrus).

Ab (äb), **Abing** (äb′ing), **Ab'bot**. [A.-S.] An abbot; as, *Ab*ton (abbot's town), *Abing*don (abbot's hill), *Abbots*bury (abbot's town).

Abad (ä-bäd′). [Per.] A city, abode, or residence; as, Akbar*abad* (city of Akbar), Aurung*abad* (city of Aurungzebe), Fy*abad* (beautiful city).

Abbas (äb′bäs′). [Per.] Father; as, *Abbas*abad (paternal abode, or abode of Abbas).

Abbe (äb′bā′). [Fr.] Abbot; as, *Abbe*ville (abbot's town).

Aber (äb′er). [Celt.] An estuary or mouth of a river; as, *Aber*deen (a town at the "mouth" of the Dee), *Aber*gavenny (a town at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk). See INVER.

Abing. See AB. [place.

Ac, Ak, Aug, Ock, Oke, &c. [Ind.] Earth, land,

Ac, Ack (äk), or **Ock** (ŏk) [A.-S. See OAK in Dict.] An oak; as, *Ac*ton (oak-town), *Ack*worth (oak-farm), *Ock*ley (oak-meadow).

Acqua (äk′kwä). [It.] [Port. **Agoa** (ä′go-ä), Sp. **Agua** (ä′gwä), Fr. **Aigue, Aigues** (āg), **Aix** (āks), **Eaux** (ō), from Lat. *aqua.*] Water, waters; as, *Acqua*pendente (hanging water), *Agoa* Fria (cold water), *Agua* Dulce (sweet, or fresh, water), *Aigues* Mortes (dead, or stagnant, waters), *Aix*-la-Chapelle (waters of the chapel), Bord*eaux* (border of the waters).

Adel (ä′del). [Ger.] Noble; as, *Adels*berg (noble's hill), *Adels*dorf (village of the noble).

Adler (äd′lęr), **Arl**. [Ger.] Eagle; as, *Adlers*berg or *Arls*berg (eagle mountain).

Agoa, Agua, Aigues, Aix. See ACQUA.

Ak. See AC.

Al. See OLD.

Al, El. [Ar. & Sp.] The article *the;*—a prefix to many names; as, *Al*cantara (the bridge), *Al*cazar (the palace), *El*-Araish (the garden of pleasure).

Alb, Alp. [Celt., prob. related to Lat. *albus.*] A hill or mountain white with snow; as, *Alps*.

Albo (äl′bo), **Alba** (äl′bä). [Sp. & It., from Lat. *albus.*] White; as *Alba*nella, *Alba*no. [The Latin form appears also in the French names *Aubin*, *Aube*terre (white land),

Ald. See OLD. [&c.]

Aldea (äl-dē′ä). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Aldée** (äl′dā′)]. Village; as, *Aldea* del Cano (village of the dog), *Aldea* Velha (old village). [Allah).

Allah (äl′läh′). [Arab.] God; as, *Allah*abad (city of

Alp. See ALB.

Alt. See OLD.

Alta (äl-tä′), or **Altan** (äl-tän′). [Mongolian.] Gold; as, *Altai* [properly *Alta* yeen Oola] (the golden mountain), *Altan*nor (the golden lake).

Alto (äl′to), **Alta** (äl′tä). [It. & Sp., from Lat. *altus.*] High; as, *Alta*mura (high wall), *Alta* California (upper California).

Anti (ăn′tĭ). [Gr.] Opposite; as, *Anti*paros (opposite Paros), *Anti*taurus (opposite Taurus) *Anti*libanus (opposite Lebanon).

Ar. See AAR.
Ard. [Celt.] A height, promontory; as *Ard*fert (the hill of the grave), *Ard*glass (green height or hill).
Arde (ar/dẹh). [D.] Earth, land; as, Oude*narde* (old land, or district).
Arl. See ADLER.
Ash. [A.-S.] Ash; as, *Ash*field, *Ash*land, *Ash*ton.
At. See UT.
Ath. [Ir.] A ford; as, *Ath*boy (yellow ford), *Ath*league (ford of the stones), *Ath*lone (ford of St. Luanus.)
Aue (ow/ẹh). [Ger.] Field, meadow; as *Auer*bach (brook of the meadow).
Au. See OLD.
Aub. See AB; also ALBO.
Aug. See AC.
Au-gus'tă. [Lat., fem. of *Augustus*]. Noble, august; — joined to some Celtic and Germanic names; as, *Augs*burg (castle or city of Augustus), *Au*tun [Lat. Augusto-dunum] (town of Augustus).
Av'en, Av'on. [Celt. *afon.*] Water, a river; as, *Aven*burg (town on a stream), *Avon*dale, Strath*aven* (valley of
Ay. See EY. [the Avon).

B.

Bab. [Arab. & Chald.] A gate, court; as, *Bab*ylon (court of Belus), *Bab*elmandeb ("gate of tears," from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait).
Bach (bäk), or **Pach** (päk). [Ger.] [Eng. **Beck, Batch,** Fr. **Bec.**] Brook, rivulet; as, Auer*bach* (brook of the meadow), An*spach* (situated "at the stream"), Hol*beck* (brook in the hollow), Wood*batch* (wood brook), Caude*bec* (cold brook).
Bad (bät), **Baden** (bä/dẹn) (pl.). [Ger.] [Fr. **Bagn** (bäñ), **Bain, Bains** (bäN), It. **Bagno** (bän/yo), **Bagni** (bän/yee) (pl.), from Lat. *balneum.*] Bath, baths; as, Carls*bad* (Charles's bath), *Baden*hausen (bath-houses) *Bagn*oles, *Bains*-du-mont-d'or (baths of the golden mountain), *Bagni* di Lucca (baths of Lucca).
Bagn, Bagno, Bagni. See BAD.
Bahia. See BAY.
Bain, Bains. See BAD.
Bal, Ball, Bal'ly. [Celt.] An abode, a township, a village; as, *Bal*briggan (Brocan's, or Brecan's town), *Ball*inderry (town of the oak-wood), *Bally*clare (town of the plain). [of mountains).
Bar. [Skr.] Land, country, region; as Mala*bar* (country
Bas (bä), **Basses** (bäs). [Fr., from Gr. *βαθύς* (bă/thūs).] [It. **Basso** (bäs/so), O. Ger. **Bat** (bät).] Low; as, *Bas* Rhin (lower Rhine), *Basses* Alps (low Alps), Pays *Bas* (low country, i. e., Netherlands), Campo*basso* (low plain).
Basso, Bat. See BAS.
Batch. See BACH.
Bay. [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg. **Bahia** (bä-e/ä)]; as, Botany *Bay*, Tor*bay* (headland bay), *Bahia* Honda (deep bay), Boa *Bahia* [Bombay] (good harbor).
Bayou (bī/o͞o). [Fr.] Stream, creek; as, *Bayou* Pierre (Peter's creek), *Bayou* Sara.
Beau (bō), **Bel, Belle,** (bel). [Fr.] [It., Sp., & Pg. **Bello** (bĕl/lo), **Bella** (bĕl/lä), from Lat. *bellus, bella.*] Beautiful, fine; as, *Beau*lieu (beautiful place), *Bel*mont (beautiful mountain), *Belle*isle (beautiful island), Puerto *Bello* (fine harbor), Isola *Bella* (beautiful island).
Bec, Beck. See BACH.
Bel. [Ir.] The mouth of a ford, or entrance to a river; as, *Bel*fast (town by the sand-bank in the river [Lagan]).
Bel. See BEAU.
Bela (bā/lä), **Bielo** (be-ā/lo), **Biela** (be-ā/lä), **Bialy** (be-ä/lee *or* byä/lee). [Slav.] White; as *Bel*grade (white town or city), *Biela, Biel*opol (white city), *Bialy*stock (white outlet, or opening).
Beled (be-lĕd/). [Arab.] Country; as, *Beled*-el-Jereed (country of the date).
Bella, Belle, Bello. See BEAU.
Ben, Pen, Ven. [Celt.] A head, a hill or mountain, a promontory; as, *Ben*lomond (beacon mountain), *Ben*nevis (cloud-capped mountain), *Apen*nines, *Pen*nine Alps, *Pen*rith (head of the ford), Mor*ven* (great mountain).
Berg (bĕRg). [Ger.] A hill, mountain, a hill-fortress; as, Adels*berg* (noble's hill), Schwarzen*berg* (black mountain).
Berry. See BURG.
Beth. [Heb.] House; as, *Beth*any (house of dates), *Beth*el (house of God), *Beth*lehem (house of bread).
Bialy. See BELA.
Bianco (be-än/ko), **Bianca** (be-än/kä). [It.] [Fr. **Blanc** (blŏN), **Blanche** (blŏNsh), Sp. **Blanco** (blän/-ko.)] White; as, *Bianca* Villa (white town), Mont *Blanc* (white mountain), Mer *Blanche* (white sea), Cabo *Blanco* (white cape).
Biela, Bielo. See BELA.
Bischof (bish/of). [Ger.] Bishop; as *Bischof*sheim (residence of the bishop).
Blair (blâr). [Celt.] A plain clear of woods; as, *Blair*-atholl, Ard*blair* (the height in the plain).
Blanc, Blanche, Blanco. See BIANCO.
Ble. See POLIS.
Boden (bo/dẹn). [Ger.] Bottom, deep; as, *Boden*see [Lake of Constance] (deep sea), *Boden*stadt (deep town).
Bœuf (bu͝f). [Norman Fr. from Icel. *byr*, abode.] Village; as, Dau*bœuf* (dale village), El*bœuf.*
Bog. See POG.
Boli. See POLIS.
Bon (bŏN), **Bonne** (bon). [Fr.] [Sp. **Bueno** (bwā/no), **Buena** (bwa/nä), from Lat. *bonus, bona*]. Good, fine; as, *Bon* Secours ("good succor" bay), Terre*bonne* (good land), Cap *Bon*homme (Cape Goodman), *Buena* Vista (fine view), *Buenos* Ayres (good air).
Bone. See BURN.
Borg, Borgo, Borough (a town), **Borrow, Bourg.** See BURG.
Born, Bourn, Bourne. See BURN.
Borough (bŭr/o). [A.-S. *buruh.* See BOROUGH in Dict.] A hill, mountain; also, a fortified town; as, Marl*borough* (St. Maidulf's town).
Borrow, Bourg. See BURG.
Bridge (brij). [Eng.] [Ger. **Brück** (brük), **Brücke** (brü/kẹh); D. **Brugge** (brŭg/gẹh).] Bridge; as Cam*bridge* (bridge over the Cam), Tun*bridge* (town bridge), Inns*brück* or Innsprück (bridge over the Inn), *Brugge* [Bruges] (the bridge).
Bronn. See BURN. [*Brook*field.
Brook (bro͝ok). [Eng.] Brook, stream; as, West*brook*,
Brück, Brugge. See BRIDGE.
Brunn. See BURN. [*Brain*tree.
Bryn. [Celt.] A brow; hence, a ridge; as, *Bran*don,
Bud (bo͝od). [Ger.] Hut, building, dwelling; as, *Buda*, *Bud*weiss (white dwelling).
Buena, Bueno. See BON.
Burg. [A.-S. & Ger.] [Dan. & Sw. **Borg** (boRg), It. **Borgo** (boR/go), Fr. **Bourg** (booR), Scotch **Burgh** (the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns), Eng. **Borough** (a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber), **Borrow, Berry, Bury, Burrow.**] A castle or a fortified town; as, Augs*burg* (town of Augustus), Würz*burg* (herb-town), Stras*burg* or Stras*bourg* (street-town), Aal*borg* (eel-town), *Borgo*forte (strong castle), Cher*bourg* (Cæsar's town), Edin*burgh* (city of Edwin, king of Northumbria), Marl-*borough*, (St. Maidulf's town), Ward*borrow*, Port*berry* (harbor town), Queens*berry*, Canter*bury* (city of the men of Kent), Gains*borough* (town of the Ganii).
Burn, Born, Bourne, Bone. [A.-S. See BOURN in Dict.] [Ger. **Bronn, Brunn.**] A brook, well, fountain; as, Bannock*burn* (the Bannock stream), *Burn*-ham (brook-dwelling), Ty*burn* (the Ty brook), Sher*born* (clear brook), Willy*bourne* (brook of the willows), Mary-le-*bone* (St. Mary's at the brook), Heil*bronn* (fountain of health), Schön*brünn* (beautiful fountain).
Burrow, Bury. See BURG.
By. [A.-S., — particularly in towns in Scotland and the North of England.] [Dan. & Sw. **By** (bü), or **Bye.**] A dwelling, village, town; as Ash*by* (ash-town), Rug*by* (red-town), Fen*by* (fen-town), Der*by* (village of deer or of wild beasts), Kirk*by* (church-town).

C.

Cabo (kä/Bo). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Cap** (käp), It. **Capo** (kä/po).] A cape, headland; as, *Cabo* Frio (cold cape), *Cap* Bonhomme (Cape Goodman), *Capo* d'Istria (Cape of Istria).
Caer, Car. [Celt.] A camp; a fort, fortress, or fortified town; as, *Caer*marthen (Merlin's fort.)
Cæsar. See KAISER.
Cafir, Caffre, Kafir, Kaffre. [Arab.] Infidel; as, *Kafir*istan (land of the "infidels; *i. e.*, the inhabitants of Southern Africa).
Cap, Capo. See CABO.
Carrick. See CRAIG.
Car. See CAER.
Cassel, Castel. See CASTLE.
Cas'ter, Ces'ter, Ches'ter. [A.-S., from Lat. *castrum, castra.*] A camp, fortress; as, Lan*caster* (fortress on the

Lan or **Lune**), Col*chester* (fortress on the River Colne), Dor*chester* (city of the *Dur*-otriges, or dwellers by the water).

Castle. [Eng.] [Fr. **Château** (shä′tō′), **Châtel** (shä′tĕl′), It. **Castel** (käs-tĕl′), Ger. **Cassel** (käs′sęl), **Castel** (käs-tĕl′), from Lat. *castellum.*] A castle; as, New*castle*, *Castle*town, *Château*neuf, or Neuf*châtel* (new castle), *Castel*lamare (castle on the sea), Hesse *Cassel.*

Ceap. [A.-S., from *ceapian*, to buy, traffic.] Cattle, salable commodities, market-place; as, *Cheap*side, *Chep*stow (market town), *Chip*penham (market-town). See KOPING.

Cefn (kĕf′n). [Welsh.] A back, a ridge; as, *Cefn* Bryn, *Chevy* Chase, *Cheviot* Hills, Les *Cevennes.*

Cenn. [Gael.] A head; as, *Ken*more (great summit), *Kent*, *Kin*ross.

Cerro (sĕR′RO). [Sp.] Mountain peak; as, *Cerro* Gordo (a mountain guard or pass).

Cester. See CASTER.

Chateau, Chatel. See CASTLE.

Cheher, or **Shehr** (shĕHr′ *or* shā′hęr). [Turk. & Per.] House, town; as, Pondi*cher*ry (new town), Alas*hehr* (exalted town).

Chester. See CASTER.

Chow, Tchoo. [Chin.] A town of the second class; as, Hang-*chow*-foo.

Cidade, Citta, Ciudad. See CIVITA.

Civita (chee′ve-tä), **Citta** (chit-tä′). [It., from Lat. *civitas.*] [Pg. **Cidade** (se-dä′dă), Sp. **Ciudad** (the-oo-DÄD′ *or* se-oo-DÄD′).] A city; as, *Civita* Vecchia (old town), *Citta* Nuova (new town), *Cidade* do Recife (city of the reef), *Ciudad* Real (royal city).

Clar. [Ir.] Board, table, level; as, *Clare*, Bally*clare* (town of the plain).

Col, Cole. See CUL.

Comb. [A.-S. See COOMB in Dict.] [Welsh **Cwm** (koom).] A bowl-shaped valley; as, Wy*combe* (valley of the Wy), *Comp*ton, *Cwm*dee (black valley).

Coning, Conis, Cunning. See KING.

Costa (kos′tä). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Côte** (kōt).] Coast-region; as, *Costa* Rica (rich coast), *Côte* d'Or (gold coast).

Cot, Cote, Coates. [A.-S.] A mud-house, cot, cottage; as, *Cots*more, South*cote*, Han*coates.*

Côte. See COSTA.

Craig, Carrick. [Celt.] Rock, crag, rocky plain; as, Bally*craigy* (town on a rock), *Carrick*fergus (rock of Fergus).

Croce, Croix. See CRUZ.

Cruz (krooth *or* krooz). [Sp. & Pg.] [It. **Croce** (kro′chă) Fr. **Croix** (krwä), from Lat. *crux.*] Cross; as, Vera *Cruz* (true cross), Santa *Croce*, Sainte *Croix* (holy cross.)

Cron, Kron (krōn), **Krone** (kro′nęh). [Ger.] Crown; as, *Cron*stadt, or *Kron*stadt (crown city).

Cul, Col, Cole. [Celt.] Back, hinder part, corner; as, *Cul*ross (of Ross, the peninsula of Fife), *Cole*raine (corner or angle of the ferns).

D.

Daal, Dal. See DALE.

Dagh, Tagh. [Turk.] A mountain; as, *Dagh*estan (country of mountains), Belur*tagh* (cloud mountains), Mus*tagh* (ice mountains).

Dale, Dell. [Eng. See in Dict.] [Ger. **Thal** (täl), D. **Daal** (däl), Sw. **Dal** (däl).] Vale, valley; as, Annan*dale*, Dove*dale*, Arun*del* (del of the Arun), Franken*thal* (valley of the Franks), Bloemen*daal* (vale of flowers), *Dale*carlia (land of valleys).

Dam (däm). [D.] Dam, dike; as, Amster*dam*, (i. e., a town situated at the "dam" of the Amstel), Rotter*dam* (dam of the Rotte), Schie*dam* (dam of the Schie).

Dan, Dane, Den. [A.-S.] The Danes; as, *Dan*bury (town of the Danes), *Danes*field, *Den*ham (Dane's home).

De (dęh), **Du** (dü), **Des** (dā). [Fr.] [Sp. & It. **Del** (dĕl′), **Della** (dĕl′lä).] The, of the; as, *Des* Moines (of the mounds), Prairie *du* Chien (dog prairie), Tierra *del* Fuego (land of fire), Rio *del* Norte (river of the North).

Den. [A.-S.] A valley or ravine; as, Cam*den* (crooked vale), Cam*den* (crooked valley), *Den*bigh (dwelling in the vale). See DAN.

Der. [A.-S.] Wild deer, or wild beasts in general; as, *Der*ham (deer's home), *Der*by (deer's dwelling), *Deer*hurst (deer's wood). [Kil*dare* (oak forest).

Derry. [Ir.] [Cf. Gr. Δρύς, Druid.] An oak; as, *Derry*, **Dhu.** See DUB.

Dive (deev). [Malay.] Island; as, Mal*dives* (the thousand islands), Lacca*dives* (the ten thousand islands).

Doce. See DULCE.

Dol. [Celt.] A plain, field; as, *Dol*berry (town on the plain), *Dal*ry (king's field), *Dal*keith, *Toul*ouse.

Don. [Celt.] Deep, low; as, *Don*, *Don*au [Danube] (low plain or meadow).

Don. [A.-S.] See DUN.

Dorf. [Ger. See THORP.] Village; town; as, Alt*dorf*, (old town), Düssel*dorf* (village on the Düssel). [ridge).

Drum. [Erse *druim.*] Back, ridge; as, *Drom*ore (great

Dub, Dubh, Dhu. [Celt.] Black; as, *Dub*lin (black wool), *Dhu*isk (black water), *Dou*glas (black water).

Dulce (dool′thā *or* dool′sā). [Sp.] [Pg. **Doce** (do′sā), from Lat. *dulcis.*] Sweet; as, Agua *Dulce* (sweet water), Rio *Doce* (sweet river; *i. e.*, river of fresh water)

Dun, or **Don.** [Celt.] A hill, or fort on a hill; castle; as, *Dun*dee (hill-fort on the Tay), *Dun*keld (fort of the Celts), Snow*don* (snow hill), Abing*don* (abbey hill), Claren*don* (hill "clear" of trees), Yver*dun* (in Switzerland).

E.

Ea. See EY.

East, Est, Es. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Öst**, D. **Oost** (ōst).] East; as, *East*ham (east home), *East*on (east town), *Es*sex (East Saxons), *Ost*erreich [Austria] (the east kingdom), *Oost*burg (the east castle).

Eaux. [Fr.] See ACQUA.

Eich (IK). [Ger.] Oak; as, *Eich*stadt (oak town).

Eisen (ī′zęn). [Ger.] Iron; as, *Eisen*stadt (iron town), *Eisen*berg (iron mountain).

El. [Arab.] See AL.

Ennis. See ILE.

Entre (ŏNt′r). [Fr.] [Sp. & Pg. **Entre** (ĕn′trā), from Lat. *inter.*] Between; as, *Entre*-deux-mers (between the two seas), *Entre* Rios (between the rivers), *Entre* Douro e Minho (between the Douro and Minho), *Inter*lachen (between the lakes; *i. e.*, Thun and Brienz).

Erz (ĕrts). [Ger.] Ore; as *Erz*gebirge (ore mountains).

Es, Est. See EAST.

Ey, Ea, Ay, A. [A.-S. *ig, ea;* Norw. *oe.*] An island; as, Angles*ey* (isle of the Angles, or English), Chels*ea* (shingle isle), Jers*ey* (Cæsar's Island), Colons*ay* (St. Columba's isle), Staff*a* (isle of steps).

F.

Feld. See FIELD.

Fels (fĕlss). [Ger.] Rock; as, Drachen*fels* (dragon's rock), Weissen*fels* (white rocks).

Field. [Eng., lit., a forest clearing, or place where the trees have been *felled.*] [A.-S. & Ger. **Feld** (fĕlt), D. **Veld.**] A field, plain open country; as, Marsh*field*, Lich*field* (field of corpses), Lilien*feld* (field of lilies), Win*feld* (field of victory).

Field, Fjeld (fyĕld). [Dan. & Norw.] Mountain range; as, Dovre*field* (mountain range of Dovre, or Daavre, a village on the side of the mountains).

Fiord, or **Fjord.** See FRITH.

Firth. See FRITH.

Fleet. [A.-S.] An arm of the sea, a channel; as, Beam*fleet*, North*fleet*, South*fleet.*

Folk. [A.-S.] People; as, Nor*folk* (north people), Suf*folk* (south people).

Font (fŏN), **Fontaine** (fŏN′tăn′). [Fr.] [It. **Fontana** (fŏn-tä′nä), Sp. **Fuente** (fwen′tä), from Lat. *fons.*] Fountain; as *Font*couvert (covered fountain), *Fontaine*-bleau [Fontaine Belle Eau] (fountain of beautiful water), *Fontana* Fredda (cold spring), *Fuente* del Maestre (the master's fountain), *Fuente*rabia or *Fonta*rabia (rapid stream).

Fontaine, Fontana. See FONT.

Foo, Fou (foo). [Chin.] A large or important city; as, Chang-choo-*foo* (the great city of Chang Choo).

Ford. [A.-S. See in Dict.] [Ger. **Furt**, or **Furth** (foort).] A ford; as, Brad*ford* (broad ford), Dept*ford* (deep ford), Hart*ford* (hart ford), Here*ford* (army ford), Mil*ford*, Ox*ford*, Water*ford*, Frank*furt* (ford of the Franks). Compare FJORD.

Formoso (foR-mo′so), **Formosa** (foR-mo′sä). [Pg.] [Lat. *formosus.*] Beautiful; as, Rio *Formoso* (beautiful river), Island of *Formosa.*

Fort (foR), **Forte** (foRt). [Fr.] [It. **Forte** (foR′tā), Sp. **Fuerte** (fwĕR′tā), from Lat. *fortis.*] Strong, strong place, stronghold, fort; as, Roche*fort* (strong rock), Borgo *Forte* (strong town), Villa del *Fuerte* (town of the fort).

Fou. See FOO.
Frank. [Ger.] The Franks (a small German tribe); as, *Franken*thal (valley of the Franks), *Franc*onia, *France*.
Free. [Eng.] [Ger. **Frei, Frey** (frī).] Free; as *Free*port, *Free*town, *Frey*burg.
Fried (freet), **Friede** (free′dę), **Frieden** (free′dęn). [Ger.] Peace; as *Fried*land (land of rest), *Friede*burg town, or city, of peace).
Frith, or Firth. [Scotch, from Lat. *fretum*, a strait.] [Dan. & Norw. **Fiord**, or **Fjord**.] A strait or estuary, an arm of the sea; as, *Frith*, or *Firth* of Forth, Lym*fiord* (muddy inlet), Hval*fiord* (whale strait).
Fuente. See FONT.
Fuerte. See FORT.
Furt, Furth. See FORD.

G.

Gall. [Celt.] West, western; as, *Gaul*, Corn*wall*, *Gal*way (western way or direction).
Gate. [Eng. See in Dict.] A road or street, a passage among hills; as, Harrow*gate*, Reig*ate* (ridge gate; *i. e.*, passage through the ridge).
Gatt (gät). [D. — Compare GATE.] Hole, passage, strait; as, Catte*gat* (strait of the Catti), Horl*gatt* [Hurlgate] (whirlpool strait).
Garaw, Garw. See YAR.
Garth. [See in Dict.] A small inclosure; as, Apple*garth*, Hay*garth*, Win*garth*.
Gau (gow). [Ger.] District, country; as, Rhein*gau* (country of the Rhine), Aar*gau* (country of the Aar), Thur*gau* (district or canton of the Thur).
Gebel. See JEBEL.
Gebirge (gę̆h-bē̆ĕr/gę̆h). [Ger.] Mountains, mountain range; as, Riesen*gebirge* (giant mountains).
Ghaut, Ghauts. [Hindoo. Compare GATE and GATT.] A flight of steps, mountain pass; as, *Ghauts*, Bala*ghauts* (beyond or above the Ghauts).
Gibel. See JEBEL.
Glas, Glass. [Celt.] Green; as, Ard*glass* (green height, or hill), *Glas*gow (green wood).
Gorod (go-rod′), **Grad** (grăd). [Slav., allied to Eng. *garth*, and *garden*, q. v.] Town or city; as, Nov*gorod*, or Novi*grad* (new town), Bel*grade*, or Bol*grad* (white city).
Graf (gräf), **Gräf** (grāf). [Ger.] Count; as, *Gräf*enberg (count's mountain), *Grafen*hausen (count's houses, or town).
Graf, Grave. [A.-S.] Intrenchment, small inclosure, grove; as, *Graf*ton, *Grave*send.
Great. [Eng.] [Fr. **Grande** (grŏnd), **Grand** (grŏnd), It. & Sp. **Gran** (grän), **Grande** (grän′dā), from Lat. *grandis*.] Great; as, *Great* Falls, *Great* Slave Lake, *Grand* Bourg (great town), Rio *Grande* (great river).
Green. [Eng.] [Ger., Dan., & Norw. **Gron** (grön).] Green; as, *Green*field, *Grön*land (Greenland).
Gros (gro), **Grosse** (gros). [Fr.] [Ger. **Gross** (grōs), D. **Groote** (gro′tę̆h), It. & Pg. **Gros'so**.] Large, great, thick; as, *Gros* Bliderstoff (Great Bliderstoff), *Gross* Glogau (great Glogau), *Groote* Eylandt (great island), Monte *Grosso* (great hill).
Grub (groop), **Grube** (groo′bę̆h). [Ger.] Mine; as, Salz*grub* (salt mine).
Guad (gwăd, *or* wăd), **Guadi** (gwä′dee *or* wä′dee). [Sp., from Arab. *wad* (wäd), *wady* (wä′dee).] River; as, *Guad*alquivir [Arab. Wad-al-kebeer] (the great river), *Guad*alupe (river of the bay).

H.

Hafen. See HAVEN.
Hai, or Hay (hī). [Chin.] Sea, port; as, Whang-*hai* (yellow sea), Shang-*hai* (supreme port).
Ham. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Heim** (hīm).] Hamlet, home, town; as, *Ham*pton (home town), Oak*ham* (oak home), Notting*ham* (home with caves), Walt*ham* (home in the wood), Bischofs*heim* (bishop's home), Dront*heim* (home of the throne, or court).
Hamn. See HAVEN.
Hatche, Watche. [Ind.] River.
Haus (howss), **Hausen** (how′zęn). [Ger.] [Dan. & Norw. **Huus** (hoos).] House, dwelling; as, Schaff*hausen* (sheep-houses or folds), Aggers*huus* (farmer's house, in town).
Haven. [Eng.] [Ger. **Hafen** (hä′fęn), Sw. **Hamn**, (häm), Dan. **Havn** (hown).] Haven, harbor; as, Fair*haven*, New *Haven*, Friedrichs*hafen* (Frederick's haven), Christina*hamn* (Christina's port), Kjöben*havn* [Copenhagen] (commercial port).
Hay. See HAI.
Heilig (hī′lig), **Heiligen** (hī′le-g̃ęn). [Ger.] Holy; as, *Heiligen*stadt (holy town). See SAN, SANTA.
Heim. See HAM.
High. [Eng.] [Ger. **Hoch** (hoĸ), **Hohe** (ho′ę̆h), **Hohen** (ho′hęn), D. **Hoog** (hōH *or* hōg).] High; as, *High*gate, *High*bridge, *Hoch*berg (high mountain), *Hohen*linden (high lindens), *Hoog*eveen (high turf).
Hithe. [A.-S.] Landing-place, port, or haven; as, Rother*hithe* (haven of the red height), Lam*beth* [for Loam-*hithe*] (loamy, or clayey, port), Green*hithe* (haven by the green, or meadow).
Ho. [Chin.] River, canal; as, Hoang-*ho* (yellow river), Yu-*ho* (royal canal).
Hoch, Hohe. See HIGH.
Hof (hōf). [Ger.] Court; as, *Hof*heim (residence of the court).
Holm. [A.-S. & Norse.] Island, especially one in a lake or river; as, Born*holm* (island fountain), Flat*holm* (flat island), Stock*holm* (island formed by stocks or piles), *Holm*estrand (island coast).
Holt. [A.-S.] A wood, a copse; as, Alders*holt*, or Alders*hot*, Apple*holt*, Cherry*holt*, Troken*holt* (dry wood).
Hondo (on′do), **Honda** (on′dä). [Sp.] Deep; as, Rio *Hondo* (deep river), Bahia *Honda* (deep bay).
Hoog. See HIGH.
Hurst. [A.-S.] Thick wood or forest; as, Lynd*hurst*, (lime forest), Brad*hurst* (broad forest), Brock*hurst* (forest on the brook), Pens*hurst* (forest on a high hill).
Huus. See HAUS.

I.

Île, Isle (ēl). [Fr.] [Pg. **Ilha** (eel′yä), Sp. **Isla** (ees′lä), It. **Isola** (ę̆e′so-lä), Celt. **En'nis, Inch, In'nis**, from Lat. *insula*.] Island; as, *Île* de France (Isle of France), Belle*isle* (beautiful island), *Lisle* (the island), *Ilha* Grande (large island), *Isla* de Leon (island of Leon), *Isola* Madre (mother island), *Ennis*killen (the kirk-town on the island), *Inch*colm (island of St. Colm, or Columba), *Innis*tory (high island).
Ili (ee′lee). [Turk.] Country; as, Rum*ili*, or Roum*elia* country of the Romans).
Inch, Innis. See ÎLE.
Ing, Inge. [A.-S.] Meadow; as, Deep*ing*; also, and more commonly, sons of, or a family settlement; as, Dork*ing*, Hast*ings*, Ard*ington* (town of the Ard*ings*); also, in Germany, Tüb*ingen*, Gött*ingen*, &c.
Inter. See ENTRE.
Inver. [Ir.] Mouth of a river; as, *Inver*ary (mouth of the Ary), *Inver*ness (mouth of the Ness). Compare ABER, another form of the same word.
Isola, Isla. See ÎLE.
It. See UT.

J.

Jebel. [Arab.] Mountain; as, *Jebel* Zatout (mountain of apes), *Jebel*-al-Tarik [Gibraltar] (mountain of Tarik).
Jeni, Yeni (yĕn′ee′). [Turk.] New; as, *Jeni*ken (new market), *Yeni*shehr (new city).
Jung (yoong). [Ger.] Young; as, *Jung*frau (young woman, or maiden).

K.

Kafir, Kaffre. See CAFIR.
Kaiser (kī′zęr). [Ger., from Lat. *Cæsar*.] Cæsar, emperor; as, *Kaiser*stuhl (Cæsar's throne or seat), *Kaiser*stadt (imperial town).
Kara (kä′rä′). [Turk. & Tartar.] Black; as, *Kara*mania (country of "black men").
Kerk, Kerke, Kerque. See KIRCHE.
Ken, Kin. [Celt.] Cape, headland; as, *Ken*more (the great head), *Kin*naird (the head of the heights).
Kiang (ke-äng′). [Chin.] River; as, Yang-tse-*Kiang* (son-of-the-sea river), Ta-*kiang* (great river).
Kil, or Kill. [D.] Channel, creek; as, Schuyl*kill* (hidden creek).
Kil, or Kill. [Celt.; Lat. *cella*.] Cell, cloister, church; as, *Kil*kenny (church of Kenny, or St. Canice), *Kil*patrick (Patrick's church), *Kil*more (the great church), Icolm*kill* (cloister or cell of St. Columba).

Kin. See KEN.
King, or **Kin.** [Chin.] Capital, court; as Nan*king*, or Nan*kin* (southern capital), Pe*king* or Pe*kin* (northern capital).
King. [Eng.] [A.-S. **Coning, Conis, Cunning,** Ger. **König** (kö′nig).] King; as, *King*ston (king's town). *King*sbury, *Coning*sby, *Conis*borough, *Cunning*ham, *König*sberg (king's mountain), *König*grätz (king's town).
Kirche (kĕĕr/ɢh). [Ger.] [D. **Kerke** (kĕrk′ɢh), **Kerk** (kĕrk), Fr. **Kerque** (kĕrk), Scotch **Kirk.**] Church; as, Fünf*kirchen* (five churches), Dun*kerque* (church on the hill), *Kirk*by (church town), *Kirk*cudbright (St. Cuthbert's church).
Kirk. See KIRCHE.
Kjoping. See KÖPING.
Klein (klīn), or **Kleinen** (klī′nen). [Ger.] Little; as, *Kleinen*berg (little mountain).
König. See KING.
Koord, Kourd, Kurd. [Per.] Strong, fierce; as, *Koord*istan (land of the strong or fierce).
Kopf. [Ger.] Head; as, Schnee*kopf* (snow head, or summit).
Köping (chö′ping), or **Kjöping** (chö′ping). [Sw. Compare CHEAP.] Mart, place of trade, town; as, Ny*köping* (new town).
Kourd. See KOORD.
Kreis (krīs). [Ger.] Circle; as, Regierungs-*kreis* (government circle).
Kron, Krone. See CRON.
Kurd. See KOORD.

L.

Lac. [Fr., from Lat. *lacus.*] [It. & Sp. **Lago** (lä′go), Scotch **Loch** (lox), Ir. **Lough** (loh).] Lake; as, *Lac* des Bois (lake of the woods), *Lago* Maggiore (larger lake, with reference to that of Lugano, with which it is connected), *Loch* Doine (deep lake), *Lough* Bawn (white lake.)
Lago. See LAC.
Land. [Eng.] Land, country; as, Eng*land* (land of the Angles), Ice*land*, Nether*lands* (low countries).
Lange, Langen. See LONG.
Lauter (low′ter). [Ger.] Clear, pure; as, *Lauter*brunn (clear fountain).
Law, or Low. [A.-S. *hlaw.*] Mound, conical hill, rising ground; as, Broad*law*, Ward*law* (guard hill), Houns*low* (hounds' hill).
Ley, or Ly. [A.-S. *leah.*] An open place in a wood, a glade, pasture, lea; as, Alder*ley* (amid alders), Ock*ley* (amid oaks), Pais*ley* (moist pasture-ground).
Licht (liht), or **Lichten** (lih′tɛn). [Ger.] Light, clear; as, *Licht*enstein (clear stone), *Lichten*wald (open, clear forest).
Lieu (le-ŭh′). [Fr., from Lat. *locus.*] Place; as, Beau*lieu* (fine place).
Lin, Lyn. [Celt.] Deep pool; as, Dub*lin* (black pool), *Lin*lithgow (lake of the gray hound), *Lynn* Regis (king's pool).
Lis. [Celt.] An earthen fort; as, *Lis*more (great fort).
Llan (thlan). [W.] An inclosure, a church; as, *Llan*daff (church on the Taff).
Loch. See LAC.
Long. [Eng.] [Fr. **Long** (lôn), **Longue** (lông), Ger. **Lange** (läng′ɢh), **Langen** (läng′ɢn), It. **Lungo** (loon′go), **Lunga** (loon′gä).] Long; as, *Long*ford, *Long* Island, *Long*ueil (long eye), *Longue*ville (long town), *Langen*dorf (long village), Valle*lunga* (long valley).
Lough. See LAC.
Low. See LAW.
Lund (loond). [Dan. & Sw.] Grove or wood; as, Plumbe*lund*, Fredericks*lund*.
Lunga, Lungo. See LONG.
Ly. See LAY.
Lyn. See LIN.

M.

Magh (mäh). [Irish.] [W. **Maes** (mä′es).] A plain or field; as, Ar*magh* (on the plain), *Maes*bury (town on the plain).
Mare. See MERE.
Mark. [Eng. & Ger.] Limit, boundary; as, *Mark*dorf (frontier village), *Mark*enstein (boundary stone), *Mar*brook (boundary brook), *Mark*ston (boundary stone).
Mark. [Scand.] Field, territory; as, Fin*mark* (territory of the Finns), Den*mark* (territory of the Danes).
Markt (markt). [Ger.] Market; as, Neu-*markt* (Newmarket), *Markt*bach (market brook).
Meer. See MERE.
Mere. [A.-S.] [Fr. **Mer** (mêr), Ger. & D. **Meer** (mêr), It. **Mare** (mä′rā), from Lat. *mare.*] Sea, lake, pool; as, Winder*mere*, *Mer*ton (sea town), *Mer* Morte (Dead Sea), Harlemmer *Meer* (sea of Harlem), *Mare* Grande (great sea).
Mill. [Eng.] [Ger. **Mühl.**] Mill; as, *Mill*bury, *Mill*brook, *Mühl*hausen (mill village).
Minster. [A.-S., from Lat. *monasterium.*] [Ger. **Münster.**] A monastery; as, Ax*minster* (on the Axe), West*minster* (west from St. Paul's, London), *Münster*, *Münster*berg (minster mountain).
Mond. See MONTH.
Mont, Monte. See MOUNT.
Mor, More. [Celt.] Great; as, Glen*more* (big glen), *Mor*ven (great mountain).
Mount. [Eng.] [Fr. **Mont** (môn), It. **Monte** (mon′tā), Sp. **Monte** (mon′tä), **Mont,** from Lat. *mons.*] Hill, mount; as, Fair*mount*, *Mont* Blanc (white mountain), *Monte*negro (black mountain), *Mont*serrat (jagged mountain).
Mouth. [Eng.] [Ger. **Mund** (moont), D. **Mond** (mônt).] Mouth; as, Ex*mouth* (town at the mouth of the Exe), Ply*mouth* (town at the mouth of the Plym), Trave*munde* (mouth of the Trave), Roer*mond* (mouth of the Roer).
Mühl. See MILL.
Mull. [Celt.] A bare headland; as, the *Mull* of Cantyre, *Mull* of Galloway.
Mund. See MOUTH.
Münster. See MINSTER.

N.

Naes. See NASE.
Nant. [Celt.] Valley; as, *Nant*wich (valley dwelling), Pen*nant* (head of the valley), *Nant*es.
Näs. See NASE.
Nase, or Naze. [Eng., — a corruption of *Naes.*] [Norw. & Sw. **Naes,** or **Näs** (nās), Scotch **Ness,** Russ. **Nos,** from Lat. *nasus.*] Nose, cape, promontory; as, the *Naze*, *Nase*by, Dunge*ness* (headland of danger), Lindes*naes* (lime cape), Fife*ness* (promontory of Fife), Sheer*ness*, White*ness*, Vostochnii *Nos* (east cape).
Neder. See NETHER.
Negro (nā′gro), **Negra** (nā′grä). [It., Sp., & Pg.] [It. also **Nero** (nā′ro), **Nera** (nā′rä), Fr. **Noir** (nwär), **Noire** (nwär), from Lat. *niger.*] Black; as, Monte*negro* (black mountain), Rio *Negro*, or Rio*nero* (black river), *Negro*pont (black bridge), Acqua *Negra* (black water), Mer *Noire* (Black Sea).
Ness. See NASE.
Nether. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Nieder** (nē′dɛr), D. **Neder** (nā′dɛr).] Lower; as, *Nether*by (lower dwelling or village), *Nieder*hessen (lower Hesse), *Nieder*lande (*nether*lands, or low countries).
Neu. See NEW.
Nevado (nā-vä′do), **Nevada** (nā-vä′dä). [Sp.] White with snow; as, Sierra *Nevada* (snow-clad mountain chain).
New. [Eng.] [Ger. **Neu** (noi), D. **Nieuw** (nyü), **Nieu,** Fr. **Neuf** (nuf), **Neuve** (nuv), **Nouveau** (noo′vō′), **Nouvelle** (noo′vĕl′), It. **No'va, Nuovo** (noo-o′vo), **Nuova** (noo-ō′vä), Sp. **Nuevo** (nwā′vo), **Nueva** (nwā′vä), Russ. **Novoi,** or **Nowoi** (no-voi′), **No'vo, Novaia** (no-vī′ä), Slav. **Nove, Nowe** (nō′vä), Dan. & Sw. **Ny** (nü), from Lat. *novus.*] New; as, *New* England, *New* Zealand, *Neu*brunn (new fountain), *Nieuw*poort, or *Nieu*poort (Newport), *Neuf*château (Newcastle), Ville*neuve* (new town), *Nouveau* Mexique (New Mexico), *Nouvelle* Orleans (New Orleans) Castel *Nuovo* (Newcastle), *Nueva* Segovia (New Segovia), Villa *Nova* (new town), *Novaia* Zemlia [Nova Zembla] (new country), *Nove*miesto, or *Nowe*miesto (new town), *Ny*-borg (new town).
Nieder. See NETHER.
Nieu, Nieuw. See NEW.
Noir, Noire. See NEGRO.
Nord, Norte. See NORTH.
North. [Eng.] [A.-S., Fr., & Ger. **Nord,** (Fr. nor, Ger. nort), Sw. & Norw. **Norr** (nor), Sp. & Pg. **Norte.**] North; as, *North*ampton (North Hampton), *North*umberland (North Humber land), *Nor*folk (north folk, or people), *Nor*wich (north town), *Nord*heim (north home), *Norr*kjöping (northern mart), Rio del *Norte* (river of the north).

Nos. See NASE.
Nouveau, Nouvelle, Novaia, Nova, Nove, Novo, Novoi, Nowe, Nowoi, Nueva, Nuevo, Nuova, Nuovo, Ny. See NEW.

O.

Ö, or Öe (ö'e̤h). [Dan. & Norw.] Island; as, Far*öe* (sheep islands), Sand*öe* (sand islands).
O'ber. [Ger.] Upper; as, *Ober*hofen (upper palace or court).
Ock, Oke. See AC.
Old. [Eng.] [A.-S. **Al, Ald, A, Au, El,** Ger. **Alt** (ält), D. **Oude** (ow'de̤h), or **Ouden** (ow'de̤n).] Old; as, *Old*ham (old home), *Old*town, *Al*by, (old dwelling), *Au*burn (old brook), *El*ton (old town), *Alt*dorf (old village), *Ouden*ard (old earth, or land).
Oost. See EAST.
Ore. [Hind.] Town, village; as, Vell*ore*, Nell*ore*, Tanj*ore*.
Ort. [Ger.] Place, hamlet, village; as, Tiefen*ort* (deep place).
Öst. See EAST.
Oude, Ouden. See OLD.

P.

Pach. See BACH.
Para (pä'rä). [Braz.] A river; as, *Para*hiba, *Para*guay, *Para*na.
Panj. See PENJ.
Pas (pä). [Fr.] Strait, outlet; as, *Pas* à l'Outre (outer pass), *Pas* de Calais (straits of Calais).
Pat-am', or **Pat-nam'.** [Hind.] Fort or town; as, Seringa*patam*, or Seringa*patnam* (town of Sriringa, *i. e.*, Vishnu).
Pang. See BOG.
Pei (pā). [Chin.]. White; as, *Pei*-ho (white river.).
Pen. [Celt.] See BEN.
Peña (pĕn'yä). [Sp.] [Pg. **Penha** (pĕn'yä).] A rock; as, Cabo de *Peñas* (cape of rocks), *Penha*.
Penj, Panj, or **Punj.** [Per.] Five; as, *Penj*ab, or *Punj*aub (five rivers, *i. e.*, the country watered by them), *Penj*shehr (five castles, or towns).
Ple. See POLIS.
Pog, Paug, Bog. [Ind.] Pond, lake, fresh standing water.
Point. [Eng. & Fr.]. [It. & Sp. **Punta** (poon'tä), Pg. **Ponta** (pon'tä), from Lat. *punctum*.] Point, cape, headland; as, *Point* Judith, *Point* aux Trembles (trembling point), *Punta* di Piedra (stony point), *Ponta* Delgada (fine point).
Po'lis, Pol, Poli, or **Boli, Ple,** or **Ble.** [Gr. (πόλις), Russ., & Turk.] City; as, Nico*polis* (city of victory), Sevasto*pol* (city of Augustus), Tri*poli* or Trie*boli* [Tripolis] (three cities,— Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus having joined in establishing it), Greno*ble* [Lat. Gratianopolis] (city of Gratian).
Pont (põN). [W. & Fr.] [It. & Pg. **Ponte** (pon'tä), Sp. **Puente** (pwĕn'tä), from Lat. *pons*.] Bridge; as, Negro*pont* (black bridge), *Ponte*fract, or *Pom*fret (broken bridge), *Pont* l'Abbé (bridge of the abbot), *Ponte* di Legno (bridge of wood), *Puente* de Genil (bridge on the Genil.)
Ponta. See POINT.
Poor, Poo'ra, Pore. [Hind., from Skr. *pura*, related to Gr. πόλις.] Town, city; as, Cawn*poor* [Khanpoor] (city of a khan), Seram*pore* (city of prosperity).
Poo'tra, Pou'trà. [Skr.] Son; as, Brahma*pootra* (son of Brahma).
Port. [Eng.] [It. & Pg. **Por'to,** Sp. **Puerto** (pwĕR'to), from Lat. *portus*.] Haven or port; as, Bridge*port*, *Port*land, *Porto* Ercole [Lat. Herculis Portus] (port of Hercules), *Puerto* Rico (rich port).
Pres, Prest. [A.-S.] A priest; as, *Pres*ton and *Pres*burg (town of a priest), *Prest*wich (priest's dwelling).
Puebla (pwĕb'lä), or **Pueblo** (pwĕb'lo). [Sp.] Town or city; as, *Puebla* Nueva (new town), *Pueblo* Viejo (old town).
Puente. See PONT.
Puerto. See PORT.
Punj. See PENJ.
Punta. See POINT.
Putra. See POOTRA.

Q.

Quatre (kät'r). [Fr.] Four; as, *Quatre* Bras (four arms).
Quente (kĕn'tä). [Pg.] Hot; as, Agoa *Quente* (hot spring).

R.

Rajah, or **Raja** (rä'jä). [Skr.] King, royal; as, *Rajah*-putra (son of the king), *Rajah*gor (royal fortress), *Rajah*-poor (royal city).
Ras (räs). [Arab.] Head, headland, cape; as, *Ras*-el-Abiad (white cape), *Ras*-el-Tafal (chalk cape).
Real, Reale. See ROYAL.
Reich (rīK). [Ger.] Kingdom; as, Oester*reich* [Austria] (kingdom of the East [*i. e.*, of the Franks]).
Reich (rīK), or **Reichen** (rī'ke̤n). [Ger.] [Sp. & Pg. **Rico** (ree'ko), **Rica** (ree'kä).] Rich; as, *Reich*stadt (rich town), Costa *Rica* (rich coast), Porto *Rico* (rich port).
Rica, Rico. See REICH.
Ridge, Rig. [A.-S. *hrycg*. See RIDGE in Dict.] Ridge, back; as, *Rig*by (ridge village), *Rig*ton (ridge town), Hawker*idge*.
Riese (ree'zā), **Riesen** (ree'ze̤n). [Ger.] Giant, giants; as, *Riesen*gebirge (giant mountains).
Rio (ree'o). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Rivière** (rē've-ĉR').] River; as, *Rio* Colorado (colored river, from the deep red tinge of its waters), *Rio* Grande (great river), Trois *Rivières* (three rivers).
Roche (rosh). [Fr.] [It. & Lat. of the middle ages, **Roc'ca.**] Rock, fortress; as, *Roche*fort (strong fortress), *Rocca* Nova (new fortress).
Ross. [Celt.] A promontory, headland, or bluff; a height or summit; as, Kin*ross* (head of the promontory), Mel*rose* (naked promontory), *Rox*burgh [*Ross*burgh] (the castle on a promontory).
Rosso. [It.] [Ger. **Roth** (rōt), **Rothen** (rō'ten), Fr. **Roux** (roo), **Rouge** (roozh).] Red; as, Castel *Rosso*, or Château*roux* (red castle), *Rothen*thurm (red tower), Mer *Rouge* (Red Sea).
Roth, Rothen, Roux, Rouge. See ROSSO.
Royal. [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg. **Real** (rā-äl'), It. **Reale,** (rā-ä'lā), from Lat. *regalis*.] Royal; as, *Royal*ton, Port *Royal*, Villa *Real* (royal town), Mont*real*, or Monte *Reale*, (Mount Royal).
Ruh (roo), **Ruhe** (roo'e̤h). [Ger.] Rest; as, Carls*ruhe* (Charles's rest, or resting-place).

S.

Sable (sä'bl). [Fr.] Sand; as, Rivière au *Sable* (sandy river), Cape *Sable* (sandy cape).
Saint. [Eng.] [Fr. **Saint** (sĂN), **Sainte** (sĂNt), It. & Sp. **San** (sän), **Santa** (sän'tä), Ger. **Sanct** (sänkt), from Lat. *sanctus*.] Saint; as, *Saint* or *St.* Johns, *St.* Helena, *St.* Pierre (St. Peter), *San* Juan (St. John), *Sainte* Croix, or *Santa* Cruz (holy cross), *Sanct* Hubert (St. Hubert).
Salado, Salé, or **Salée.** See SALT.
Salt. [Eng.] [Sp. **Salado** (sä-lä'DO), Fr. **Salé** (sä'lā'), or **Salée** (sä'lā), Ger. **Salz** (sälts), from Lat. *sal*.] Salt; as, *Salt* River, *Salt* Lake, Rio *Salado* (salt river), Rivière *Salée* (salt river), *Salz*burg (salt castle), *Salz*grub (salt mine).
Salz. See SALT.
San, Sanct, Santa. See SAINT.
Sarai. See SERAI.
Saut, Sault (sō). [Fr.] Water-fall; as, *Sault* Ste. Marie (falls of St. Mary).
Scar. [Norse. See SCAR in the Dict.] A precipitous bank of earth, a cliff; as *Scar*borough, the *Skerries*.
Schloss (shlos). [Ger.] Castle; as, *Schloss*berg (castle hill.)
Schnee (shnā). [Ger.] Snow; as, *Schnee*berg (snow mountain).
Schon (shön). [Ger.] Beautiful; as, *Schön*brunn (beautiful spring, or fountain), *Schön*berg (beautiful mountain, or hill).
Schuylen (skoi'le̤n). [D.] To hide; as, *Schuyl*kill (hidden creek).
Schwarz, or **Schwartz** (shwarts). [Ger.] Black; as, *Schwarz*wald (black forest), *Schwarz*enberg (black mountain).

Scrob, Scrobb. [A.-S.] A shrub or bush; hence, *Shrop*shire, *Shrews*bury [*Scrobbes*byrig] (Shrubborough).
See (zā). [Ger.] [D. **Zee.**] Sea or lake; as, Thuner *See* [Lake of Thun], *Zee*land [Zealand] (sea land, *i. e.*, land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea).
Semlia (sĕm'le-ä). [Slav.] Land; as, Novaia *Semlia* or Zemlia [Nova Zembla] (New land).
Sepe, Sippi. [Ind.] River.
Serai (sẹr-ī'), or **Sarai** (sạr-ī'). [Turk. & Tartar.] A palace; as, Bosnia *Serai* (the Bosnian palace), Baktchise*rai* (palace of the gardens).
Serra. See SIERRA.
Sĕt. [A.-S. *seta.*] A settlement; as, Dor*set* (settlement of the *Dur*otriges, or dwellers by the water), Somer*set*.
Sex. [Eng.] [Ger. **Sachs** (säks).] Saxon; as, Sus*sex* (kingdom of the "South Saxons"), Es*sex* (East Saxons), *Sach*sen (Saxony).
Shaw. [A.-S. *sceaga.*] A shady place, a wood; as, Brad*shaw* (broad wood).
Shehr. See CHEHER.
Shire. [A.-S., from *sciran*, to shear, divide.] A county; as, Ches*hire* (for Chestershire), Lanca*shire* (for Lancastershire).
Shrew, Shrop. See SCROB.
Sieg (zeeg). [Ger.] Victory; as, *Sieg*berg, or *Sieg*esberg (mountain of victory).
Sierra (se-ĕr/rä). [Sp., from Lat. *serra*, a saw, on account of the resemblance of a chain of mountains to the teeth of a saw; by some, however, derived from the Ar. *sehrah*, an uncultivated tract.] [Pg. **Ser'ra.**] Mountain ridge or range; as, *Sierra* Blanca (white mountain ridge), *Sierra* Leone (the lion's range), *Sierra* Nevada (snowy mountain ridge).
Sippi. See SEPE.
Sk, Skoe. [Russ.] An adjective suffix denoting a town or village; as, Tobol*sk* (town on the Tobol), Loogan*skoe* (town on the Loogan).
Slav. [Russ.] A prefix or suffix denoting the habitation of Slaves, or Slavonians; as, *Slav*oota, Yaros*lav*.
South. [Eng., from A.-S. *suth*, *suther.*] [Ger. **Süd** (süt), D. **Zuyd** (zoit), or **Zuyder** (zoi'dẹr), Sp. **Sud** (soo͝d), or **Sur** (soo͝r), Pg. **Sul** (sool).] South; as, *South*ampton (South Hampton), *South*wark, *Suther*land, *Sud*bury, *Süd*-America (South America), *Zuyder* Zee ("South Sea," as contradistinguished from the North Sea), San Juan del *Sud* (San Juan of the South), Rio Grande de *Sul* (Rio Grande of the *South*).
Stad. See STADT.
Stadt (stät). [Ger.] [Dan. & Sw. **Stad** [städ], D. **Stad** (stät).] Town; as, Carl*stadt* [Charlestown], Christian*stad* (Christian's town), Frederik*stad* (Frederick-town).
Stan (stän). [Per.] Country; as, Hindo*stan* (country of the Hindoos), Koordi*stan* (country of the Khoords), Turki*stan* (country of the Turks).
Stan. See STONE.
Sted, Stead, or **Stede.** [A.-S.] A station, home, town; as, Hamp*stead* [*Ham*stead] (homestead), Hor*stead*, or Hors*ted* (Horsa's town). Cf. Ger. STADT.
Steen. See STONE.
Steth. [A.-S.] Bank of a river; as, Bicker*steth*, Tox*teth*.
Stein. See STONE.
Stock, Stoke, Stol, Stow. [A.-S. *stoc.*] A stockaded place, a place, seat, dwelling; as, Wood*stock* (woody place), Tavi*stock* (place on the Tavy), *Stock*bridge (dwelling by the bridge), Bishop*stoke*, Bris*tol* [Brig*stow*] (bridge place), Brad*stow* (the broad place), Chep*stow* (market place).
Stone. [Eng.] [A.-S. **Stan,** Ger. **Stein** (stīn), D. **Steen** (stān).] Stone; as, *Stone*ham, *Stan*ton or *Staun*ton (stony town), *Stein*bach (stony brook), Ehrenbreit*stein* (honor's broad stone), *Steen*kerke (stone church).
Stow. See STOCK.
Strasse. See STRAT.
Strat. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Strasse** (sträs/sgh), from Lat. *strata.*] Street, way, road; as, *Strat*ford (ford by the street), *Strat*ton (town on the public road), *Strass*bourg (town or castle on the highway.)
Strath. [Gael.] Long and broad valley; as, *Strath*more (great valley), *Strath*earn (valley of the Earn), *Strath*spey (valley of the Spey).
Strom (strōm) [Ger.] Stream, current; as, Mäl*ström* (mill stream; — so called from its whirling or eddying motion).
Sud, Sud, Sul, Sur. See SOUTH.
Sund (soont *or* soond). [Ger., Dan., & Sw.] Sound or strait; as, Stral*sund* (the town on the "sound" of Strale).

T.

Ta. [Chin.] Great; as, *Ta*-kiang (great river), *Ta*-shan (great mountain).
Tagh. See DAGH.
chang. [Chin.] Middle; as, *Tchang*-kooe (middle kingdom), the native name of China.
choo. See CHOW.
Terra. See TIERRA.
Thal. See DALE.
Thorpe, Throp, Trop. [A.-S.] A village; as, Al*thorpe* (old village), Edmunds*throp* (Edmund's village), Han*thorp* (village of the haven). Compare Ger. DORF.
Thurm. See TORRE.
Thwaite. [A.-S.] A forest clearing, a pasture; as, Burn*thwaite* (brook pasture), Bran*thwaite*.
Tier'ra (te-ĕr/rä). [Sp.] [It., Pg., & Lat. **Ter'ra.**] Earth or land; as, *Tierra*, or *Terra*, del Fuego (land of fire.)
Tod. [A.-S.] Fox; as, *Tod*burn (fox brook), *Tod*field (field of the fox).
Tŏft. [Dan.] [Norm. Fr. **Tot** (to).] A homestead, inclosure; as, Lowes*toft*, Yve*tot* (Ivo's inclosure), Plume*tot* (flower inclosure).
Ton. See TOWN.
Torre (tŏr/rā). [It., Sp., & Pg., from the Lat. *turris.*] [Ger. **Thurm** (to͝orm).] A tower; as, *Torres* Vedras (old towers], *Torres* Novas (new towers), Rothen*thurm* (red tower).
Town. [Eng.] [A.-S. **Ton.**] A town, village; as, Wa*tertown*, Charles*town*, Nor*ton* (north town), Bright*ton* (Brighthelm's town), Bos*ton* (Botolph's town), Sut*ton* (south town), Lang*ton* (long town). — See DUN.
Tre. [Celt.] A place, dwelling; as, *Tre*borough, *Tre*ton, *Tre*degar, *Tre*castle.
Tricht (trikt), or **Trecht** (trĕkt). [D., from Lat. *trajectus.*] A passage; as, Maes*tricht* [Lat. Mosæ Trajectus] (the passage of the Meuse), *Utrecht* [Lat. Ultra Trajectum] (beyond "the passage" of the Rhine).
Trois (trwä). [Fr.] Three; as, *Trois* Rivières (three rivers).
Trop. See THORPE.
Tuk, Tuck. [Ind.] A wide river or estuary where the water is *rough*.

U.

Unter (o͝on/ter). [Ger.] Under, lower, also, among; as, *Unter*walden (among the woods).
Ut, It, At. [Ind.] The locative inflection, signifying *at* or *in* a place.

V.

Val (väl), **Valle** (väl/lā). [It.] [Sp. **Valle** (väl/lā), **Val** (väl), O. Fr. **Vau** (vō), from Lat. *vallis.*] A valley; as, *Val* d'Arno (valley of the Arno), *Valle* Hermoso (beautiful valley), *Vau*cluse (closed valley).
Var (vär). [Hung.] Fortified place; as, Temes*var* (fortification on the Temes), Uj *Var* (new fort).
Vau. See VAL.
Vecchio (vĕk/ke-o), **Vecchia** (vĕk/ke-ä) [It.] [Pg. **Velho** (vĕl/yo), Sp. **Viejo** (ve-ā/ho) **Vieja** (ve-ā/ha), Fr. **Vieux** (ve-uh'), **Vieille** (ve-ĕl').] Old; as, Porto *Vecchio* (old port), Civita *Vecchia* (old city), Villa *Velha* (old town), Puerto *Viejo* (old port), *Vieux* Condé (old Condé).
Veld. See FIELD.
Velho. See VECCHIO.
Ven. See BEN.
Vero (vā/ro), **Vera** (vā/rä). [Sp., Pg., & It., from Lat. *verus.*] True; as, *Vera* Cruz (true cross).
Vieja, Viejo, Viulle, Vieux. See VECCHIO.
Villa. (It. & Pg. vĭl/lä, *or* veel/lä; Sp. veel/yä.) [It., Sp., & Pg.] [Fr. **Ville** (vēl), from Lat. *villa.*] A town; as, *Villa*nuova, *Villa* Nova, or *Ville*neuve (new town).

W.

Wad (wäd), or **Wady** (wä/dee). [Arab.] A valley, ravine, or river; as, *Wady* Moosa (valley of Moses), *Wad*-el-Keeber [Guadalquivir]. See GUAD.
Wald, Walt, Weald, Wold, Would. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Wald** (wält), or **Walde** (wäl/dgh).] Woodland; a wild, uncultivated land; as, *Wal*tham (woodland home),

*Wal*den, Cox*wold*, Kings*woulde*, Schwarz*wald* (black forest).
Wat. See WAD.
Watche. See HATCHE.
Weiler (wī'ler). [Ger.] An abode, a hamlet or village; as Baden*weiler* (village of baths).
Weiss (wīs), or **Weissen** (wī'sen). [Ger.] White; as, *Weiss*kirch (white church), *Weissen*burg (white fort, or town), *Weissen*fels (white rock).
West. [Eng. & Ger.] West; as, *West*ford, *West*field, *West*hofen (western court).
Wich, Wick. [A.-S., related to Lat. *vicus*.] A town; also, a small creek, a bay, or harbor, a reach or straight portion of a river between bends; as, Green*wich* (green reach), Nor*wich* (north village), Sand*wich* (town on the sand), War*wick* (garrison town), *Wool*wich (hill reach, from its being overhung by Shooter's hill), Sles*wic* [Schleswig], (village on the Schley).
Wold. See WALD.
Wood. [A.-S.] Wood; as, Nor*wood* (North wood), West*wood* (west wood).
Worth. [A.-S. & Ger.] A mansion, manor, town; as, Ald*worth* (old mansion), Tam*worth* (town on the Tame), Bos*worth* (St. Botolph's town), Kenil*worth* (mansion or manor on the canal or ditch), Königs*worth* (king's mansion or town).
Would. See WALD.

Y.

Yang. [Chin.] Male, strong; as, *Yang*-tse-kiang (male child, or son of the ocean).
Yar. [Celt. **Garw, Garaw**]. Rapid, rough, turbid; as *Yare*, *Yar*mouth, *Yar*row; also, *Garry*, *Gar*onne.
Yeni. See JENI.

Z.

Zee. See SEE.
Zemlia. See SEMLIA.
Zuyd, or Zuyder. See SOUTH.

II. A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

Aachen, Aar. See Part I.
Aberdeen. See ABER, Part I.
Abyssinia. From the *Hawash*, one of its chief rivers.
Accomac. [Ind.] Land on the other side, or beyond (the water).
Adirondack. [Ind.] The Iroquois name of the Algonquins, signifying "he eats bark."
Adrianople. Named after the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, its founder. See POLIS in Part I.
Adriatic. Sea of Adrian, or Hadrian.
Affghanistan. The country of the Affghans.
Agamenticus. [Ind.] On the other side of the river.
Agawam. [Ind.] Low land, marsh, or meadow; also, a place below, or down-stream, with reference to some place above, or up-stream.
Agiochook. [Ind.] Place of the spirit of the pines.
Agulhas. [Pg.] "Needles," from its pointed shape.
Aix-la-Chapelle. See ACQUA in Part I.
Akbarabad. See ABAD, Part I. [in Part I.
Albania. From its snowy mountain ranges. See ALB
Albany. Probably the same as *Albyn*, or *Albainn*, the Celtic name of Scotland, meaning "country of heights." Albany, N. Y., was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II., at the time it came into possession of the English, in 1664.
Albuquerque. Sp., from Lat. *alba*, white, *quercus*, oak.
Alcala. [Ar. *al kal'ah.*] The castle.
Alcantara. See AL in Part I.
Aleutian Islands. From Russ. *aleut*, a "bald rock."
Alessandria. Named after Pope Alexander.
Alexandria. Named after Alexander the Great.
Algarve. The west.
Algesiras, Algiers. [Arab. *Al Jezair.*] The island, the peninsula.
Alhambra. [Ar. kal'a-*al-hamra.*] The red castle.
Alleghany. [Ind.] River of the Alligewi.
Almaden. [Arab.] The mines.
Alps. See ALB in Part I.
Alsace, or Alsatia. The "other seat," or the abode of the German settlers west of the Rhine.
Altai. See ALTA in Part I.
Altamaha. [Ind.] The place of the village; where the village is.
Amazon. From *Amassona*, the Indian name, signifying "boat destroyer," in allusion to the great height and violence of the tide. It was named Amazon by Francisco d'Orellana, in 1580, from the companies of women in arms which he professed to have seen upon the banks. Probably the Indian name of the river may have suggested to him the fable of the Amazons.
America. Named after Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, landed upon the continent south of the equator, which Columbus had discovered in the preceding year. The name first occurs in a narrative published at St. Dié, in Lorraine, in 1507, and attributed to Vespucci, though it was issued without his consent or knowledge.
Amiens. Lat. *Ambianum*, from *ambientibus aquis*, because surrounded by water.
Ammonoosuc. [Ind.] Fish-story river.
Amoy. A corruption of Chinese *Heamun*, pronounced by the natives, *Ha-moy*. *Hea* is the name of a dynasty.
Anatolia. From Gr. ἀνατολή, the rising, the east; — applied usually to Asia Minor, or the Levant.
Ancona. From Gr. ἀγκών, elbow, angle, named from its position in an angle of the coast.
Andalusia. Probably a corruption of *Vandalusia*, i. e., country of the Vandals; some scholars, however, are of opinion that it is from an Arabic source, and means "region of the evening."
Andes. From Peruvian *anta*, signifying copper, or metal in general.
Androscoggin. From Ind. *amaskohegan*, "fish-spearing."
Annan. Peace of the south.
Annapolis. "Anne's city"; — named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.
Antigua. [Sp.] Old; ancient.
Antwerp. The town which sprang up "at the wharf."
Appalachicola. [Ind.] Town of the Appalachites.
Appledore. [*Apple* and Celt. *dwr*, water.] "Apple water." Appledore was once a maritime town.
Archangel. Named after Michael, the archangel.
Ardennes. The "great forest," on the frontiers of Belgium and France.
Argyll. [Gael.] Country of the Gael.
Arizona. Sand hills.
Arkansas. From *Kansas*, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow.
Arles. [Celt. *ar-laeth.*] The town "upon the marsh."
Armagh. [Celt.] The town "on the plain."
Armorica. [Celt.] The land "upon the sea."
Arras. A corruption of *Atrebatum Trajectus*, the passage of the Atrabates.
Aroostook. [Ind.] Good river.
Arve. See Part I.
Ascension. Named by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India, in 1503, probably from having been seen on Ascension day.
Ascutney. [Ind.] Fire mountain, from having been burned over.
Asia. According to Pott from the Sanskrit *ushas*, land of the dawn.

Assiniboin. [Ind.] Stone Sioux, a wandering band of the Sioux.
Astrakhan. The dominion or district of a khan; according to some, of a Tartar king, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name.
Asturia. [Basque *asta*, a rock, and *ura*, water.] From its mountains and estuaries.
Atchafalaya. [Ind.] Long river.
Athabasca. [Ind.] Swampy.
Athens. City of Minerva, from Gr. Ἀθήνη, Minerva, or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.
Atlantic. From Gr. Ατλαντικός πέλαγος, i. e., the "sea beyond Mount Atlas."
Atlas (Mts.). Said to have been derived from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders.
Attica. [Gr.] The promontory.
Augsburg. See AUGUSTA, Part I.
Aukland. Oakland.
Aurungabad. See ABAD, Part I.
Australia. From Lat. *australis*, southern.
Austria. Lat. form of the Ger. *Oesterreich*, "Eastern Empire," so called in contradistinction from the western dominions of Charlemagne.
Autun. A corruption of its Latin name, *Agustodunum* (town of Augustus).
Auverne. Probably from Celt. *arfearann*, the "high country."
Azores. Port. *açores*, pl. of *açor*, a hawk; so called from the great number of hawks found there.

B.

Bactria. [Per. *bakhtar.*] The east.
Badajoz. A corruption of the Latin name *Pax Augusta.*
Balaklava. Corruption of Ital. *bella chiave*, "beautiful quay." The town was founded by the Genoese.
Bâle. See BASEL, *infra.*
Balearic. From Gr. βάλλειν, to throw, because the inhabitants were noted slingers.
Balize. A corruption of *Waliz*, a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named *Wallace.*
Baltic. Sea of "belts" or "straits," from Celtic and Norse *balt* or *belt*, belt.
Baltimore. Named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1635.
Banda Oriental. [Sp.] East bank (of the Uruguay), or eastern frontier; — so called by the Buenos Ayreans, because this country separated them to the eastward from Brazil.
Bangor. [A.-S. or Gael.] "High choir." "Malgo Conan, not long after (A. D. 516), built a city, which, for the beauty of its situation, he called *Ban-côr*, i. e., the high or conspicuous choir."
Barbadoes. Said to have derived its name from the long beard-like streamers (Lat. *barba*, beard) of moss hanging from the branches of the trees.
Barbary. [Arab.] From the *Berbers*, an appellation by which the Arabs designated the people of this region before the Saracen conquest. The *e* seems to have been changed into *a* from a desire to establish a connection with the Greek word βάρβαροι, or barbarians.
Barcelona. A corruption of its Latin name *Barcino*, from Hamilcar *Barca* (the father of Hannibal), by whom it is said to have been refounded.
Basle, or **Bâle.** The queenly city, from Gr. βασίλεια.
Batavia. The good land.
Baton Rouge. "Red staff." It is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish color) of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane; whence the place has since been called Baton Rouge.
Bavaria. [Lat.] Anciently *Boiaria;* i. e., the country of the *Boii.*
Behring's Strait. Named by Captain Cook after *Vitus Behring*, by whom it was discovered in 1728.
Bergen. Probably from Dan. *bierg* (Ger. *berg*), a mountain, it being surrounded on the land side by high mountains.
Bermudas. Named after Juan *Bermudez*, who discovered them in 1527.
Berne. From Ger. *bären*, pl. of *bär*, a bear, which animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, and on its fountains, public buildings, &c.
Berwick. Estuary town. See ABER and WICK in Part I.
Birmingham. [A.-S.] Home of the Bermarings or descendants of Bermar.
Bohemia. [Lat.] Anciently *Boiohemum* (*Boi-heim*), the home of the *Boii.*
Bokhara. "Treasury of Sciences."
Bolivia. Named after General Simon *Bolivar.*
Bombay. See BAY, in Part I.
Boothia Felix. Named in honor of Sir *Felix Booth.*
Borneo. From the Sanskrit *Bhurni*, or *Bhoorni*, land, the name of its principal city, applied by Europeans to the whole island.
Bosphorus. From Gr. βοῦς, and πόρος, ox-ford or cow-ford; or from βοῦς, and φέρειν, to bear, because, according to the legend, Io, changed into a cow, was borne over this strait.
Boston. Originally St. *Botolph's town.*
Botany Bay. So named from the great variety of new plants found there by Captain Cook in 1770.
Brabant. [Anciently *Brâch-bant.*] Plowed land, from O. H. Ger. *prâcha*, plowing, and *bant*, a district.
Brazil. From the Portuguese name of the red dye-wood exported from the country.
Bridgewater. A corruption of *Burgh Walter*, the castle of Walter of Douay, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.
Bristol.
Bruges. See STOCK, in Part I.
Brunn. Derived from its native name, *Bron*, i. e., ford.
Bucharest. "City of enjoyment."
Buckingham. Home of the Bucings, or descendants of Buc.
Buda. See BUD, Part I.
Bulgaria. [Lat.] Country of the *Volgarians*, or Huns.
Burgos. Probably from the same root as Ger. *burg*, a tower, or castle.

C.

Cadiz. From Lat. *Gades*, a corruption of Phen. *Gadir*, signifying "shut in," "inclosed."
Cairo. [Arab. *El Kahireh.*] The victorious.
Calcutta. The *ghaut* or landing-place of *Kali*, the goddess of time.
Calicut. Of the same origin as CALCUTTA.
California. A name given by Cortés, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the discoverer. He probably took it from the old Spanish romance of "*Esplandian*," by Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo, which was first published in 1510. In this work, the name is given to an imaginary island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise," abounding in great treasures of gold. The root of the word is perhaps the Sp. *califa*, caliph, from the Arabic *khalifah*, successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed, the caliphs being the acknowledged successors of Mohammed. In some old geographies, California is laid down as an island.
Cambray, or **Cambrai.** [Lat. *Camaracum.*] Derived by some from the number of caverns (in O. Gaul *cambres*), where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety.
Camden. See DEN in Part I.
Canada. [Ind.] A collection of huts; a village; a town.
Canandaigua. [Ind.] A town set off or separated (from the rest of the tribe).
Canterbury. [A.-S.] The burgh of the men of the headland.
Canton. [Chin.] *Kwang-tung*, "large-east" city; properly, the name of the *province* of Canton, but applied by Europeans to the town itself.
Cape Breton. Discovered by mariners from *Brittany*, or *Bretagne.*
Cape Colonna. From the white *columns* of a ruined temple which served as a landmark to the Genoese and Venetian seamen.
Cape Horn. So called by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, *Hoorn* (hōrn), in the Netherlands.
Cape of Good Hope. [Pg. *Cabo de Boa Esperança.*] Named by John II., King of Portugal, who regarded it as the goal of the circumnavigation of the African continent
Cape Verde. The green cape.

Capri Formerly *Capreæ* [Lat. *capra*, a goat], from having been famous for its wild goats.
Carisbrooke. [Anciently *Wiht-gara-byrig*.] The burg of the men of Wight. [chard.
Carmel. [Heb.] Vine of God; otherwise, a garden, or-
Carnarvon. [Gael. *Cær-yn-ar-Fon*.] The stronghold opposite to Mona (or Anglesea).
Carpathians. From the Slavonic *gora*, a mountain, or *chabat*, a mountain range.
Carpentaria. From Carpenter, a Dutch captain who discovered it in 1606.
Carthage. [Phen.] The new town.
Carthagena. A corruption of *Carthago Nova*, or New
Casco. [Ind.] "Crane." [Carthage.
Cassel. A corruption of its Lat. name *Castellum*, a castle.
Castile. From Lat. *Castellum*, a fort or castle; named from the numerous forts erected for its defense against the Moors.
Catskill Mts. [D. *Katzkill*.] So called from the panthers or lynxes that formerly infested them.
Cattaraugus. [Ind.] Bad-smelling shore.
Cayuga. [Ind.] Long lake.
Carolina. Originally named after Charles IX., of France. The name fell into disuse, and was afterward revived in the time of Charles II. of England.
Caroline Islands. Named by Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, after Charles V.
Caucasus. Said to be a corruption of a Scythian word, meaning "white mountain."
Ceylon. From Pg. *selen*, or *Ceilao*, a corruption of *Sinhaladwipa*, i. e., the island of the lions.
Chaleurs. [Fr.] Bay of *heats*, so called an account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery.
Champlain. Named from a French naval officer, Samuel *Champlain*, who discovered it in 1609.
Charleston (S. C.). Named after Charles I., of England.
Chatauqua. [Ind.] Corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying "foggy place."
Chattahoochee. [Ind.] Figured, or painted, stone.
Chemung. [Ind.] Big-horn; — from a fossil tusk found in the river.
Chesapeake. [Ind.] Great waters.
Chesuncook. [Ind.] Great goose lake.
Chicago. French form of an Indian word signifying a skunk; also, a wild onion, from its strong and disagreeable odor.
Chichester. [Anciently *Cissanceaster*.] The fortress of Cissa, who, according to the old chronicle, succeeded in taking the old Roman city, and made it the capital of his kingdom of the South Saxons.
Chicopee. [Ind.] Cedar-tree; *otherwise*, birch-bark
Chili. [Peruv.] Land of snow. [place.
Chimborazo. [Sp.] A chimney.
China. Probably from the dynasty of Thsin, in the third century before Christ, when the first knowledge of the country was conveyed to the West.
Christiana. Named after Christian IV., of Denmark, by whom it was rebuilt.
Chuquisaca. [Ind.] From *Choque Saca*, i. e., bridge of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco, the town of the Incas.
Cincinnati. Named by Gen. St. Clair after the society of the Cincinnati.
Clyde. [Gael. *clith*.] The "strong" river.
Coblentz. From Lat. *Confluentes*, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle.
Cocheco. [Ind.] Very rapid or violent; — applied to falls or rapids on various streams.
Cochituate. [Ind.] Land on or near falls, or rapid
Cohasset. [Ind.] Place of pines. [streams.
Cologne. From Lat. *Colonia*, a colony, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here.
Colorado. [Sp.] Red or colored.
Columbia. Named after Christopher Columbus.
Connecticut. [Ind. *Qunni-tuk-ut*.] The country "upon the long river."
Constance. Named after its founder, Constantius, father of Constantine the Great.
Constantinople. City of Constantine. See POLIS,
Contoocook. [Ind.] Crow river. [in Part I.
Coos. [Ind.] A place of pines.
Cordilleras. [Sp. *cordillera*.] A chain or ridge of mountains.
Cordova (Anciently *Cortuba*). Either from *cateba*, an olive press, or from *Kartha Baal*, the city of Baal.
Corea. From the Japanese name *Ko-rai* (ko-rī′).
Cork. [Ir.] A moor, a marsh.
Cornwall. Kingdom of the *Welsh* of the *Horn*.
Coromandel. Country of the *Chola*, an ancient dynasty of India. The Hind. *mandal*, *mandul*, signifies a circle, district, country.
Corpus Christi. [Lat.] Body of Christ.
Corrientes. [Sp.] A current. There is a strong current off the capes of this name.
Corsica. [Phen.] "The "wooded" island.
Costa Rica. See COSTA in Part I.
Cracow. Named after *Krak*, Prince of Poland, by whom it was founded about the year 700.
Crimea. From Gr. Κιμμερικόν, the ancient name of a small town on the peninsula.
Croatia. Country of the *Croats*, anciently called *Chrobates*, a tribe from Bohemia, who settled here in the year 640.
Cronstadt. See CRON in Part I.
Crown Point. Said to have been so named because "scalping parties" were sent out from this place by the French and Indians.
Culross. See CUL in Part I.
Cumberland. Land of the Cymry.
Cyclades. From Gr. κύκλος, a circle, so called from the position in which they lie.

D.

Dacotah. [Ind.] Leagued, allied; — the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes.
Dahlonega. [Ind.] Place of gold.
Dalecarlia. See DALE in Part I.
Damariscotta. [Ind.] Alewife place.
Dantzic. "Danish town;" settled by the Danes.
Danube. See DON, Part I.
Dardanelles. From the castles called the Dardanelles on its banks at the S. W. entrance, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam.
Deccan. [Skr.] The South. It forms the southern part of the peninsula of Hindostan.
Delaware. Named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth.
Delft. A canal. It is situated on the canal between Rotterdam and the Hague.
Denmark. See MARK in Part I.
Deptford. The deep fiord or reach.
Derby. See BY in Part I.
Detroit. [Fr.] Named from the river or "strait" [Fr. *détroit*], on which it is built.
Devizes. [Low Lat. *Divisæ*.] The point where the road from London to Bath passed into the Celtic district.
Devon. The land of the *Damnonii*, a Celtic tribe.
Dhawalagiri. [Skr.] The white mountain.
Dieppe. From the root of the Eng. *deep*, a name transferred to the town from the river which flows by it.
Dijon. A corruption of its Lat. name *Dibio* or *Divio*.
Dominica. [Sp. *Dominica*, Sunday], named from the day of its discovery by Columbus in 1498.
Dorchester. See CASTER in Part I.
Douro. [Celt.] Water.
Dover. [Celt.] Water.
Dovrefield. See FIELD, FJELD in Part I.
Drontheim. See HAM in Part I.
Dublin. See DUB in Part I.
Dumbarton. [Celt.] Fort of the Britons.
Dumfries. From Gael. *dun*, a fortified hill, and *freas*, shrubs or brushwood.
Dundee. See DUN in Part I.
Dungeness. [Norse.] Danger point. See NASE in Part I.
Durham. A corruption of *Dunholm*, town on an island in a river. See DUN and HOLM in Part I.

E.

Ecuador. [Sp.] Equator, so named from its position under the line.
Edinburgh. See BURG in Part I.
Ekaterinenburg. *Town* founded by the Empress *Catherine*.
El Paso del Norte. [Sp.] The North Pass.
England. [A.-S. *Enga-land*.] Land of the Engles, or Angles.

Erie. [Ind.] Wild cat; — the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois.
Espiritu Santo. [Sp.] Holy Spirit.
Esquimaux. [Ind.] Eaters of raw flesh.
Essex. See SEX in Part I.
Ethiopia. Lat. *Æthiopia*, Αἰθιοπία, from Gr. *αἴθειν*, to burn, *ὤψ*, the face, in allusion to the color of its inhabitants.
Etna. A corruption of the Phenician *attuna*, a furnace.
Eton. [A.-S.] Island town.
Europe. Gr. Εὐρώπη, from *εὐρύς*, broad, and the root *ὀπ*, to see, in allusion to the broad face of the earth. Some, however, refer it to a Semitic root, and think that it means the "land of the setting sun."
Exeter. [Formerly *Excester.*] Camp on the Exe.

F.

Falaise. [Fr.] Named from the *falaises*, or rocks, upon which it is built.
Faroe. See OE in Part I.
Fayal. [From Port. *faya* (Lat. *fagus*).] A beech-tree.
Ferrara. A corruption of *Forum Allienis.*
Fichtelgebirge. [Ger.] Pine mountains.
Fife. The forest.
Finisterre. French, from Lat. *finis terræ*, land's end.
Florence. [It. *Firenze*, *Fiorenza*, Lat. *Florentia*]. The "flowery" city, from It. *fiore*, a flower.
Florida. Named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish, Pascua *Florida.*
Fond-du-lac. [Fr.] Foot or end of the lake.
Fontainebleau. See FONT in Part I.
France. Called after the *Franks*, a small German tribe who colonized, in an imperfect manner, a portion of central France.
Frankfort. See FRANK in Part I.
Frederick City (Maryland), **Fredericksburg** (Virginia). Named in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II.
Fréjus. A corruption of *Forum Julii.*
Friesland. Land of the *Frisii.*
Frobisher Strait. Named after its discoverer, Sir Martin *Frobisher* (1576).

G.

Galapagos. [Sp.] Islands of "land turtles."
Gallipoli. Anciently *Callipoli*, from Gr. *κάλος*, beautiful, and *πόλις*, city. See POLIS, Part I.
Ganges. [Hind. *Gunga* or *Ganga.*] So called as flowing through *Gang*, the earth, to heaven.
Garonne. See YAR, Part I.
Geneva. Probably from the Celtic *cefn afon*, the head of the river.
Germany. According to Leo from the Gaelic *gairmean*, one who cries out, either alluding to the fierce war-cry of the Teutonic hordes, or expressing the wonder with which the Celts of Gaul listened to the unintelligible clash of the harsh German gutturals.
Georgia (in Asiatic Russia). Probably named after one of its later sovereigns.
Georgia (U. S.). Named in honor of George II. of England, who granted a charter establishing the colony, June 9, 1732.
Geysers. [Icel.] The "boilers."
Gibraltar. [Arab. *Jebel al Tarik.*] Mountain of *Tarik*, a Moorish general, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place.
Glasgow. See GLAS in Part I.
Gothland, or **Gottland.** "Good land," or perhaps, "land of the Goths."
Gottenburg. Named by Charles IX., Duke of Gothland, in honor of the duchy. See BURG, Part I.
Gracios a Dios. [Sp.] Thanks to God.
Gratz. [Slav. *gradez.*] A fortress.
Greece. Lat. *Græcia*, from Gr. Γραικοί, one of the names applied to the people of Hellas.
Greenwich. See WICH in Part I.
Grenoble. See POLIS in Part I.
Guadalquiver, Guadalupe. See GUAD in Part I.
Guienne. A corruption of Lat. *Aquitania* [O. Fr. *Aquitaine*], the ancient name of the province.

H.

Hague. From Dutch *'S Gravenhaag*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250.
Halifax (Nova Scotia). Named in honor of Lord Halifax.
Halle. From the Celtic *hal*, salt. It stands on the river Saale (salt river).
Hampshire. [From *Hantune*, *Hantone* (now *Southampton*)]. Named from its situation on the river *Ant* or *Anton* (the Southampton Water).
Hampstead. See STEAD in Part I.
Harz. From O. S. *harz*, a forest, wood.
Havre, Le. [Fr.] Harbor, port, from O. Ger. *heffen* haven, or from Celt. *aber.*
Havre de Grace. [Fr.] Harbor of grace, or safety.
Hayti. [Ind.] High land; mountainous country.
Heilbronn. See BURN in Part I.
Heligoland. Holy island land.
Henlopen. From a Dutch expression, meaning "to run in."
Hereford. See FORD in Part I.
Himalaya. [Skr.] Abode of snow.
Holland. [D. *ollant.*] Marshy ground; a fen.
Hoboken. [Ind.] The "smoke-pipe," name of a place where the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council, and smoked the pipe of peace while they formed a league of amity.
Hong Kong. [Chin.] Red harbor.
Housatonic. [Ind.] Stream beyond the mountains.
Hudson River, Hudson's Bay. Named after Henry *Hudson*, who ascended the river in 1607, and discovered the bay in 1610.
Hungary. The land peopled by the Huns.
Huron. [From Fr. *hure*, a head of hair.] A name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

I.

Icolmkill. See KILL in Part I.
Illinois. From Ind. *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, "tribe of men."
India. The land of the river.
Indiana. From the word *Indian.*
Indus. Probably a corruption of *Sindus* or *Sinde*, its native name, derived, perhaps, from *Sindhu*, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India.
Innsbrück. See BRIDGE in Part I.
Interlachen. See ENTRE in Part I.
Invervary, Inverness. See INVER in Part I.
Iowa. The French form of an Indian word, signifying, the "drowsy" or "the sleepy ones;" a Sioux name of the Pahoja, or "Gray-snow" tribe.
Irawaddy. [Originally *Erivati.*] The great river.
Ireland. [Gael.] The western isle.
Isis. [Celt.] Water.
Isle of Man. [Lat. *Mona*, *Monapia.* In Tacitus, Mona is Anglesey.] A "rocky island," from Brit. *mon*, or W. *maen*, a stone.
Islington. [A.-S.] Town of the Islings.
Ispahan. Per. *sipáhán*, pl. of *sipáh*, a soldier.
Itasca. A name formed by Schoolcraft for a lake at the supposed source of the Mississippi, from *ia*, to be, and *totosh*, the female breast, with a locative inflection.
Iviça. From Lat. *Ebusus*, its ancient name, meaning "pine island."

J.

Jamaica. [Ind. *Cay-ma-ca*, or *Kay-ma-ca.*] Said to mean "a country abounding in springs."
Java. The island of nutmegs (*jayah*).
Jersey. See EY in Part I.
Jerusalem. [Heb.] House or habitation of peace.
Joliba. River of the Joli, or red men.
Joppa. [Heb.] Fine or beautiful.
Jordan. [Heb.] "The flowing."
Juan Fernandez. Named after its discoverer.
Jungfrau. See JUNG in Part I.
Jutland. [Dan.] Land of the Jutes.

K.

Kalamazoo. [Ind.] A term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like otters.
Kansas. [Ind.] Smoky water; also said to signify "good potato."
Katahdin. [Ind.] The highest place.
Kearsarge. [Ind.] The high place.
Kenilworth. See WORTH, in Part I.
Kennebec. [Ind.] Long lake; — a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river.
Kennebunk. [Ind.] Long-water place.
Kenosha. [Ind.] Pike river.
Kensington. [A.-S.] Home of the Kensings.
Kentucky. [Ind.] At the head of a river.
Khelat. A hill-castle, a fortress.
Kiel. [Dan. *keol.*] A ship.
Kilkenny. See KILL in Part I.
Klagenfurt. A corruption of the Latin name *Claudii Forum.*
Kronstadt. See CRON in Part I.
Kurile Islands. Supposed to be derived from the Japanese *Kooroo Mitsi*, i. e., the road of sea-weeds.

L.

Labrador. [Sp.] Named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador*, "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Green-
Laccadives. See DIVE in Part I. [land.
Ladrones. [Sp.] Islands of the "robbers," so named, at the time of their discovery by Magellan, from the thievish propensity of the inhabitants.
Lambeth. See HITHE in Part I.
La Plata. [Sp.] See RIO DE LA PLATA.
Lancaster. See CASTER, in Part I.
Lebanon. [Heb. *laban*, white.] The White Mountain.
Leghorn. A corruption of It. *Livorno*, from Lat. *Liburni* (*Portus*).
Leicester. [Lat. *Legionis castra.*] Camp of the legion.
Leipsic. "Linden town," from the lime trees (Slav. *lipa*), growing about it.
Lena. "A sluggard;" slow, sluggish stream.
Leon. [Lat. *legio.*] From its being the station of the seventh legion in the time of the Romans.
Levant. "Land of the sunrise"; — a name given by the Genoese and Venetians to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.
Lewes. [Norse.] Wharf; landing-place; fort.
Leyden. A corruption of *Lugdunum*, its Latin name, which comes from the Celtic roots *llwch*, a lake, morass, or hollow, and *dun*, a fortress.
Liberia. [Lat.] Free; free state.
Lichfield. See FIELD in Part I.
Lima. A corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name, *Rimac.*
Lincoln. [Celt. *linn* and Lat. *colonia.*] Colony by the deep pool.
Lisbon. A corruption of *Olisipo*, which contains the Phenician word *hippo*, the "walled" town. It was also anciently called *Ulysipo*, from a tradition that Ulysses laid the foundation of the city.
Little Rock. Named from an igneous slate rock in the river, which, at low water, is about 25 feet above the surface, and at high water is almost hidden from view.
Livonia. From its inhabitants, the *Liven*, a Finnish tribe.
Llangollen. [W.] St. Collen's church.
Loch Leven. Smooth lake (from Celt. *llevn*).
Loire. From its Latin name, *Liger.*
Lombardy. Country of the Longobardi, commonly translated "long beards," but derived by Vossius from *longis bardis*, i. e., long battle-axes.
London. [Celt.] City of ships.
Londonderry. Originally Derry; resettled by the London guilds. See DERRY in Part I.
Lorraine. From *Lotharingia* [i. e., *Lotharii regnum*], the kingdom of Lotharius.
Los Angeles. [Sp.] "The angels," (originally *Pueblo de los Angeles,*) "city of the angels;" so named from its beautiful environs and its delightful climate.
Louisiana. Named after *Louis* XIV., of France.
Luxembourg. From the old chateau of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, was acquired by Siegfried, Count of Ardenues, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxembourg.
Luxor. [Egypt.] "The palaces" [*el-kusr*]; so called from its magnificent temple, now in ruins.
Lyons. [Lat. *Lugdunum.*] See LEYDEN, *supra.*

M.

Macao. A seaport.
Mackinaw. An abbreviation of *Michilimackinac.* See *infra.*
Madeira. [From Port. *madeira* (Lat. *materia*)]. Timber, wood; — from having been originally covered with forests.
Madras. Formerly *Madras Pattan*, from Arab. *madrasa*, a university, and Skr. *patiana*, a town, "university town."
Maelström. See STROM in Part I.
Maestricht. See TRICHT in Part I.
Magdeburg. Town on the plain. See BURG and MAGH in Part I.
Magellan (Straits of). Named after their Portuguese discoverer, *Magalhaens* or *Magellan.*
Mahratta. [Hind.] Outcasts.
Maine (an ancient province of France). Probably from the Celtic *man*, a district.
Maine (one of the United States). The *main* land, as distinguished from the islands.
Majorca. From Lat. *major*, greater [Balearis Major].
Malaga. [Phenician *malaca.*] Salt.
Maldives. See DIVE in Part I.
Malta. A contraction of its ancient name, *Melita*, which means "a place of refuge."
Manhattan. [Ind. *munnoh-atan.*] The town on the island.
Manitoulin. [Ind.] Spirit islands.
Margarita. From the pearls [Lat. *margarita*, a pearl] which Columbus obtained from the inhabitants.
Marlborough. See BOROUGH in Part I.
Marmora. From Lat. *marmor*, marble [pl. *marmŏra*], the name of a small island famous for its marble quarries, toward the western extremity of the sea.
Marquesas. Named in honor of the *Marquis* Mendoza de Cañete, who equipped the expedition which led to the discovery.
Marston. See MARK in Part I. [Charles I.
Maryland. Named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of
Massachusetts. [Ind.] "About the great hills," *i. e.*, the Blue Hills of Milton.
Mauritius. Named by the Dutch after *Maurice*, Prince
Medina. [Arab.] THE city. [of Orange.
Mediterranean. From Lat. *medius* and *terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land, or the midland sea.
Medway. [A.-S. *Medwaege*]. Middle water, the river which runs through the middle of the kingdom of Kent.
Memphremagog. [Ind.] Lake of abundance.
Melrose. See ROSS in Part I.
Menan. [Ind.] Island.
Merida. From its Latin name, Augusta *Emerita.*
Merrimac. [Ind.] Swift water.
Mexico. [Aztec.] The place of *Mexitli*, the Aztec god of
Michigan. [Ind.] A weir for fish. [war.
Michilimackinac. [Ind.] Great turtle place.
Milwaukie. [Ind]. Rich land.
Minnehaha. [Ind.] Laughing water; curling water; a waterfall.
Minnesota. [Ind.] Cloudy water, whitish water.
Mississippi. [Ind.] Great and long river.
Missouri. [Ind.] Muddy.
Minorca. From Lat. *minor*, less [Balearis Minor].
Mohawk. Men-eaters. *R. Williams.* Literally, it signifies, eaters of live food, — a name given by the New England or eastern Indians to the Iroquois.
Monadnock. [Ind.] The spirit's place.
Monongahela. [Ind.] Falling-in bank river.
Montauk. [Ind.] A manito-tree.
Mont Blanc. See MONT in Part I.
Montreal. [Fr.] Royal Mountain, so named by the French explorer, James Cartier, in 1534–35.
Montserrat. See MONT in Part I.
Moravia. From the *March* or *Morava* [*ava* is the O. H. Ger. *aha*, a river], a bordering river.
Morea. [Gr.] A mulberry leaf, from its shape; or a transposition of *Romea*, its ancient name.
Munich. From Ger. *Mönchen*, or *München*, monks. [Lat. *monachus*, Ger. *mönche.*] The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands.

Munster. See MINSTER in Part I.
Murcia. District of the "march," or boundary. This province was for many years the debatable ground between the Moors and the Christians.
Muskeego. [Ind.] Place of cranberries.
Muskingum. [Ind.] Moose-eye river.

N.

Nahant. [Ind.] At the point.
Nantes. [Celt.] A valley.
Naples. [It. *Napoli*]. From its ancient Greek name, *Neapolis*, "new city."
Nase. See in Part I.
Nashua. [Ind.] Between [the rivers].
Natal. Named by Vasco de Gama, because he discovered it upon Christmas day (day of the Nativity).
Naugatuck. [Ind.] Fork of the rivers, point between two rivers.
Nebraska. [Ind.] Water valley; shallow river.
Negropont. See NEGRO in Part I.
Nepissing. [Ind.] At the small lake. [sin).
Neshotah. [Ind.] Twins (the "Two Rivers," Wiscon-
Netherlands. See NETHER in Part I.
Neufchâtel. See CASTLE in Part I.
Neversink. [Ind.] High land between waters.
Newfoundland. Named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497; — first applied to all the territory discovered by him, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied.
New Hampshire. Named by Captain John Mason (who had obtained a grant of this region) after his native county of Hampshire in England.
New Jersey. Named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey.
New York. Named after the Duke of York, afterward James II.
Niagara. [Ind.] Neck of water, — connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.
Niger. From Lat. *niger*, black.
Nimes, or **Nismes.** [Lat. *Nemausus*]. From the Celtic *nemet*, a sacred grove.
Niphon. [Japanese.] Fountain or source of light.
Norfolk. See FOLK in Part I.
Normandy. The part of France occupied by the *Normans*, or Northmen.
Norridgewock. [Ind.] Place of deer.
North River (*i. e.*, the Hudson at New York). So called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the *South* River.
Norwalk. [Ind.] The middle land (a tract between two rivers).
Norwich. See WICH in Part I.
Nottingham. See HAM in Part I.
Nova Scotia. [Lat.] New Scotland. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, a *Scotchman*, obtained from James I., a grant of the country.
Nova Zembla. See NEW, Part I.
Novgorod. See GOROD in Part I.
Nykoping. See KOPING in Part I.

O.

Ocmulgee. [Ind.] The rivers; the water-courses.
Oconee. [Ind.] Water-course; small river.
Ohio. [Ind.] Beautiful.
Oneida. [Ind.] People of the beacon stone.
Onondaga. [Ind.] Place of the hills.
Ontario. [Ind.] From *Onontaé*, "a village on a mountain," the chief seat of the Onondagas.
Oporto. [Pg. *o porto.*] The harbor.
Oregon. Named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, *i. e.*, River of the West. According to others, derived from Sp. *oregano*, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.
Orinoco. [Ind.] Coiling snake.
Orkneys. [Gael.] The "isles of whales."
Orleans. Named after the Emperor *Aurelian*, or *Aurelianus*, by whom it was embellished.
Osage. [Ind.] The strong.
Ossipee. [Ind.] Stony river.
Ostend. [D. *oost*, east, *einde*, end.] The "east end" of the kingdom.
Ottawa. [Ind.] Traders.
Ouse. [Celt.] Water.
Owasco. [Ind.] A bridge.

P.

Pacific Ocean. So called by Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521, enjoying continuous fair weather and favorable winds for three months and twenty days.
Paisley. See EY in Part I.
Palermo. Corruption of Gr. Πάνορμος (Panormus), always fit for landing in, the name of a city that occupied its site.
Palestine. [Heb.] The land of "strangers," the ancient *Philistia*, or *Palæstina*, named from the Palestines or Philistines.
Pampeluna, or **Pamplona.** Corruption of *Pompeiopolis*, i. e., the city of Pompey, its reputed founder.
Panama. [Ind.] From the "mud-fish" in which the bay abounds.
Papua. "Frizzled," from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives.
Parana. [Braz.] The river.
Paris. [Lat. *Lutetia Parisiorum.*] Named from its inhabitants, the *Parisii.*
Pascagoula. Nation of bread.
Passaic. [Ind.] Valley.
Passamaquoddy. [Ind.] Great place for pollock.
Passumsic. [Ind.] Much clear river.
Patagonia. So called by Magellan, from Sp. *patagon*, a large, clumsy foot, a name given by him to the inhabitants, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet.
Pawcatuck. [Ind.] Clear river.
Pawtucket. [Ind.] At the falls.
Pawtuxet. [Ind.] At the little falls.
Peiho. See PEI in Part I.
Pembroke. [Celt. *Pen-bro.*] The head of the land.
Pemigewasset. [Ind.] Crooked place of pines.
Pennine Alps. See BEN in Part I.
Pennsylvania. Penn's woods [Lat. *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.
Penobscot. At the rock; rock land; applied originally to a place near Castine, — near to the river.
Penzance. [Celt.] Saint's headland.
Perekop. A Slavonic name signifying a "cut," applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the place.
Perigord. A corruption of its Latin name *Petricordium*, from its ancient inhabitants, the *Petricorii.*
Pernambuco. The mouth of hell.
Persia. Probably derived from the name of one of its provinces, *Pars* or *Fars.*
Philadelphia. [Gr.] City of brotherly love.
Philippine Islands. Named after *Philip* II., of Spain.
Piacenza. [Lat. *Placentia*]. From Lat. *placere*, to please; named from its delightful situation.
Piedmont. From It. *piè di monte*, "foot of the mountain," so called from its situation.
Piscataqua. [Ind.] Great deer river.
Pittsburgh. Named after William Pitt, Lord Chatham. See BURG in Part I.
Plymouth. See MOUTH in Part I.
Poitiers. City of the *Pictones* or *Pictavi.*
Poland. From the Ger. *Polen* or *Pohlen*, the men of the plains [Slav. *polia*, a plain]. In Old English, written *Polayn.*
Polynesia. [Gr.] "Many islands."
Pomerania. [Slav.]. Upon or by the sea.
Pondicherry. See CHEHER in Part I.
Porto Rico. See PORT, Part I.
Potomac. [Ind.] Place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire.
Poughkeepsie. [Ind.] Shallow inlet; safe harbor for small boats.
Prairie du Chien. See DE in Part I.
Presque Isle. [Fr.] "Peninsula."
Prussia. Formerly *Borussia*, i. e., country of the *Borussi.* According to others, the country of the *Po Rusi* [Slav. *po*, by], i. e., the men near the Rusi, or Russians, or perhaps near the Russe, a branch of the Niemen.
Pruth. From Slav. *prud*, river.
Punjaub. See PENJ in Part I.

Q.

Quebec. An Algonquin term meaning "take care of the

rock." Some, however, say the name was borrowed from Brittany.
Quinnebaug. [Ind.] Long pond.
Quinnepiac. [Ind.] The surrounding country.
Quinsigamond. [Ind.] Fishing-place for pickerel.

R.

Raleigh. Named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh*, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.
Rapidan, or Rapid Ann. Said to have been named in honor of Queen *Anne.*
Rappahannock. [Ind.] A river of quick-rising waters.
Red Sea. Sea of Edom (the ancient Idumæa), a word which means red.
Reggio. From Lat. *Rhegium*, said to be from Gr. *ῥήγνυμι*, to break, because Sicily was here severed from the main land by the force of the sea.
Reikjavik. [Icel.] "Steam-town," named from the hot springs near it.
Rheims. Capital of the *Remi*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Cæsar. [id."
Rhine. From the Celtic root *rhe* or *rhin*, meaning "rap-
Rhode Island. "Red island" (Dutch *rood*, red), from its reddish appearance.
Rhodes. Commonly derived from Gr. *ῥόδον*, a rose.
Riesengebirge. See RIESE in Part I.
Rhone. [From the Celtic roots *rhe* and *don.*] Rapid river, or water.
Rio de La Plata. [Sp.] River of silver; —named by Diego Garcias in 1527, from the silver brought him by the natives.
Rio de Janeiro. [Sp.] Situated on an arm of the sea named Janeiro, probably from its discovery by Alfonso de Sousa on the feast day of St. Januarius (Jan. 1).
Rio del Norte. See NORTH in Part I. [pum.
Roanoke. [Ind.] Equivalent to *peag*, sea-shell or wam-
Romney. [Gael. *ruimne.*] A marsh.
Roermond. See MOUTH in Part I.
Rotherhithe. See HITHE in Part I.
Rotterdam. See DAM, Part I.
Rome. Commonly derived from Gr. *ῥώμη*, strength.
Rouen. A corruption of its ancient name, *Rotomagus*, or *Rothomum.*
Roumelia [Roumili]. A Turkish corruption of *Romania*, i. e., country of the Romans.
Roxburgh. See ROSS in Part I.
Rugby. See BY in Part I.
Runnimede. [A.-S.] "Meadow of the Runes," it being the ancient Anglo-Saxon field of council.
Rutland. "Red land," from the color of its soil.

S.

Sagadahoc. [Ind.] Ending-place, *i. e.*, mouth of the Kennebec.
Sahara. [Arab.] A desert.
Salem. See JERUSALEM.
Salzburg. See SALT in Part I.
Samarcand. A corruption of *Alexandria.*
Samos. "Lofty"; of Phenician origin.
Sandusky. [Ind.] Cold spring.
Sandwich Islands. Named by Captain Cook in honor of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty. See WICH in Part I.
San Domingo. [Sp.] Holy Sabbath.
San Francisco. [Sp.] St. Francis.
San Jose. [Sp.] St. Joseph.
San Paulo. [Sp.] St. Paul.
San Salvador. [Sp.] Holy Savior.
Santa Barbara. [Sp.] St. Barbara.
Santa Cruz. [Sp.] Holy Cross.
Santa Fe. [Sp.] Holy Faith.
Santarem. Named from St. Irene, a holy virgin.
Santiago. [Sp.] For Sant Iago, or St. James [Lat. *Jacobus*].
Santiago de Compostella. A corruption of the Lat. phrase *Sancto Jacobo Apostolo.*
Saragossa. Corruption of its Latin name, *Cæsarea Augusta.*
Saranac. [Ind.] River that flows under rock.
Saratoga. [Ind.] Place of the miraculous waters in a rock.
Saskatchewan. [Ind.] Swift current.
Saxony. Country of the Saxons [*Sakai-suna*, "sons of the Sakai." *Sharon Turner.*]
Scanderoon. A corruption of the ancient name, *Alexandria.*
Schenectady. [Ind.] River valley beyond or through the pine-trees.
Schiedam. See DAM in Part I.
Schleswig. From its situation on the little river *Schley*, and the A.-S. *wig*, a bay.
Schoharie. [Ind.] So named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.
Schönbrunn. See SCHÖN in Part I.
Schoodic. [Ind.] Burnt lands, from large fires about
Schuylkill. See SCHUYLEN in Part I. [1675.
Schwarzwald. See SCHWARZ in Part I.
Scio. From *scino*, mastic, one of its principal products.
Scotland. Land of the *Scoti*, or Scots, an Irish sept which conquered and colonized a portion of Argyll.
Scutari. From Per. *uskudár*, envoy, messenger, courier. Scutari was formerly, as now, a post station for Asiatic couriers.
Sebago. [Ind.] Place or region of river-lake.
Seneca. A corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch *sinnibar*, vermilion.
Senegambia. Named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.
Sevastopol. See POLIS in Part I.
Seville. A corruption of its Latin name, *Hispalis*, from a Phenician word meaning "a plain."
Shang-hai. See HAI in Part I.
Sheffield. Named from its situation at the junction of the River *Sheaf* and the Don.
Shetucket. [Ind.] The land between the rivers.
Shrewsbury, Shropshire. See SCROB in Part I.
Siberia. Supposed to be derived from the ancient town *Sibir* (the residence of the Tartar prince Kutsheen Khan), the remains of which are still standing.
Sierra Leone, Sierra Nevada. See SIERRA in Part I.
Singapore. City of the lion.
Sinde, Scinde. [From *Sindhoo*, or *Sindhu.*] A collection of waters.
Skagerrack. The crooked strait of Skagen (from Goth. *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory), a cape that forms the northern extremity of Jutland and Denmark.
Skowhegan. [Ind.] Spearing.
Sleswick. See SCHLESWIG, *supra.*
Snowdon. See DUN in Part I.
Society Islands. Named by Capt. Cook in honor of the Royal Society, at whose suggestion he was selected to conduct an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean, for astronomical and geographical purposes.
Soudan. More correctly *Beled Es-Soodan*, "the land of the blacks."
Southampton, Southwark. See SOUTH in Part I.
Spa. Flem. *espa*, a fountain.
Spain. [Phen.] An abundance of martens.
Spires. Named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet *Speier-bach*, by which it is watered.
Spitzbergen. From Ger. *spitze*, a point or peak, and *bergen*, mountains. On the coasts of this group of islands are mountain-chains, bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. [tion.
Sporades. From Gr. *σποράδες*, scattered, from their posi-
Staffa. See EY in Part I.
Stanton. See STONE in Part I.
St. Étienne. [Fr.] St. Stephen.
St. Kitts. Properly St. *Christopher's*, from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.
Stockbridge. See STOCK in Part I.
Stockholm. See HOLM in Part I.
St. Petersburg. [*i. e.*, Peter's town or castle.] Named after its founder, Peter the Great.
Strasburg. See STRAT in Part I.
Stratford. See STRAT in Part I.
Stutgard. [Ger.] The "stallion inclosure," from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war.
Styria. [Ger. *Steyermark*], from *Steyer*, its chief town and river. [*Suevi.*
Suabia. From the name of its ancient inhabitants, the
Sudbury. See SOUTH in Part I.
Sunderland. [A.-S. *sundrian*, to separate.] Land separated from other land.
Superior (Lake). The upper lake.
Sussex. See SEX in Part I.
Sutton. See TOWN in Part I. [*ones.*
Sweden. [Lat. *Suedia.*] Country of the *Suevi*, or *Sui-*
Switzerland. From *Schwyz*, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria, — since applied to the whole country.

Syria. Probably from *Tzur*, or *Tyre* (a "rock"), its chief city.

T.

Tagus. [Phen.] River of fish.
Tallahasse. [Ind.] Old town.
Tallahatchee. [Ind.] River of the rock.
Tallapoosa. [Ind.] Swift water.
Tamworth. See WORTH in Part I.
Tappan [Sea]. [Ind.] Cold stream.
Tasmania. Named from its discoverer, Abel Janssen *Tasman*, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century.
Taunton. [Anciently *Thonodunum.*] "Town on the Tone."
Taurus. From the root of the Celt. *tor*, a projecting rock.
Temesvar. See VAR in Part I.
Tennessee. [Ind.] River of the Big Bend.
Terceira. [Pg.] "Third," it being the third in length of the Azores Islands.
Terre Haute. [Fr.] High land.
Thames. [Lat. *Tamesis.*] The broad Isis.
Thrace. [Gr. τραχύς.] The rugged country.
Thurgau. See GAU in Part I.
Tierra del Fuego. [Sp.] Land of fire, discovered by Magellan in 1520, and so named on account of the great fires which he saw along the coast, and which he supposed to be the eruption of volcanoes.
Tioga. [Ind.] Swift current.
Tippecanoe. [Ind]. A kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River.
Titicut. [Ind.] A contraction of an Indian word, meaning, "on the great river."
Tobolsk. See SK in Part I.
Toledo. [Lat. *Toledum.*] Named by its Jewish founders from Heb. *toledoth*, generations, families, races.
Toplitz. From Slavonic *topol*, the poplar.
Torneå. See Å in Part I.
Torbay. See BAY in Part I.
Toronto. [Ind.] An Iroquois term denoting oak-trees rising from the lake.
Torres Vedras. See TORRE in Part I.
Tortugas. [Sp.] The "tortoises," either from their shape, or from the tortoises found on the coast.
Toulon. Corrupted from *Telonium*, or *Telo Martius*, named after *Telo Martius*, a tribune who colonized it.
Transylvania. [From Lat. *trans*, across, beyond, and *sylva*, a wood.] So called by the Hungarians as being *beyond* their *woody* frontier.
Travemunde. See MOUTH in Part I.
Trebizond. [A corruption of τραπεσοῦς, Trapezus, from Gr. τραπεζιον.] Said to have been so named because built in the shape of a trapezium.
Trent. [Brit.] Winding river.
Trent [Tyrol]. Contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige.
Trieste. Corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste.*
Trinidad. [Sp.] Trinity;—so called by Columbus, because, having discerned three mountain-peaks rising from the waters and appearing to be three separate islands, he discovered on nearer approach that they formed one united land—a fact which he recognized as a mysterious emblem of the Trinity.
Tripoli. See POLIS in Part I.
Trujillo, or **Truxillo.** A corruption of its ancient name *Turris Julia.*
Troyes. The chief town of the *Trecasses*, or *Tricasses*, a Celtic nation, from whom it took the name of *Tricassæ*, afterward *Trecæ*, from the oblique cases of which the modern name has been derived.
Tübingen. See ING in Part I.
Tunbridge. See TUN in Part I.
Tunis. From its ancient name *Tunetum*, or *Tunes.*
Turin. [Lat. *Taurinum*, *Augusta Taurinorum.*] Named from its inhabitants, the *Taurini.*
Turkestan. See STAN in Part I.
Tuscaloosa. [Ind.] Black; black-warrior.
Tuscany. [Lat. *Tuscia.*] Country of the *Etrusci*, or Etruscans.
Tyre. See SYRIA, *supra.*

U.

Ukraine. [Slav.] A frontier.
Umbagog. [Ind.] Clear lake; shallow.
Unterwalden. See UNTER in Part I.
Ural. [Tartarian.] A belt, or girdle.
Usk. [Celt.] Water; a current.
Utica. The ancient.
Utrecht. See TRICHT, Part I.

V.

Valencia. [From Lat. *Valentia.*] Strong; powerful.
Valetta. Named after John Parisot de la *Valette*, Grand Master of the Knights of St. John.
Valparaiso. [Sp.] Paradise valley.
Vancouver's Island. Named after *Vancouver*, who visited the island in 1792.
Van Diemen's Land. Named by its discoverer, *Tasman*, after the daughter of the then Dutch governor of Batavia.
Vaucluse. See VAL in Part I.
Vaud. [Lat. *vallis*, a valley.] Named from the *Waldenses*, or *Valdenses*, the "inhabitants of the valleys."
Venezuela. [Sp.] Little Venice, so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found built on piles in Lake Maracaybo.
Venice. [Lat. *Venetiæ.*] From the province *Venetia*, the territory of the ancient *Veneti*, of which these islands formed a dependency.
Vera Cruz. See VERO in Part I.
Vermont. [From Fr. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain.] Green mountains.
Vesuvius. [Oscan.] Emitter of smoke and sparks.
Virginia. Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "*Virgin* Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.

W.

Wabash. [Ind.] A cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.
Wachusett. [Ind.] The mountain.
Wales. [Teut.] Land of foreigners.
Wallachia. Country of the *Wallachs*, *Wolochi*, or *Wloki. Wallach* is equivalent to the native name *Rômani.*
Waltham. See WALD in Part I.
Warwick. See WICH in Part I.
Washington. Named after George *Washington*, first President of the United States.
Washita. [Ind.] Male deer.
Waterford. [Norse.] Frith of rams, or wethers.
Weser. [Anciently *Wisaraha.*] Western river.
Westford. See WEST in Part I.
West Indies. So called from the supposition of Columbus that he had discovered a new passage to the shores of *India.*
Westminster. See MINSTER in Part I.
Westmoreland. [A.-S.] West moor-land.
Westphalia. The western field, or plain.
Wetumpka. [Ind.] Waterfall; tumbling-water.
Whang-hai. See HAI in Part I.
Wheeling. [Ind. *weel-ink.*] Place of a head.
Wight. [Lat. *Vectis*, A.-S. *Wiht*, *Wiht-land.*] The land or island of the *Wyts*, *Jutes*, or *Goths.*
Windermere. [A.-S.] Clear-water lake.
Windsor. [Anciently *Windlesora.*] The winding shore.
Winona. [Ind.] First-born daughter.
Winnepeg. [Ind.] Turbid water.
Winnipisiogee. [Ind.] Land of the beautiful lake.
Winooski. [Ind.] Beautiful stone river.
Wiscasset. [Ind.] Place of yellow pine.
Wisconsin. Wild rushing channel.
Wolga. [Sarmatian.] The great river.
Woodstock. See STOCK in Part I.
Woolwich. See WOOL in Part I.
Worcester. [A corruption of A.-S. *Hwic-wara-ceaster.*] The castle of the inhabitants of the country of the Huic-
Wycombe. See COMB in Part I. [cii.
Wye. [W. *gwy*, or *wy.*] Water.

Y.

Yang-tse-kiang. See YANG in Part I.
Yellow Sea. From the muddy lemon-yellow color of its

water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea.

Yare, Yarmouth, Yarrow. See YAR in Part I.

Yucatan. [From the Ind. *juca tan*, "What do you say?"] A name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to inquiries concerning the name of the country.

Yverdun. A corruption of its Latin name, *Ebrodunum*. See DUN in Part I.

Yvetot. See TOFT in Part I.

Z.

Zanguebar. [Arab. *Ber-ez-Zing*, land of the Zing.] The ancient Arabic name of the East African negro.

Zante. A corruption of its ancient name, *Zacynthus*.

Zanzebar. A corruption or modification of *Zanguebar*.

Züriçh. A corruption of Lat. *Turicum*, or *Thuricum*, from *Thuricus* (son of Theodoric), who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila.

Zuyder Zee. See SOUTH in Part I.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

By J. THOMAS, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL PRONUNCIATION IN LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE system adopted in the following Vocabularies — now generally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one for the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names — is, to pronounce all names *as nearly as possible* as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as *Paris*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Milan*, *Munich*, &c.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey with any great degree of precision the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but much is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as is within the reach of even the mere English scholar, since this would enable him more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong.

In the preparation of these Vocabularies, the aim has been to give them practical utility rather than great fullness or extent; accordingly, those English and American names (such as *Franklin*, *Johnson*, *Thomson*, &c.) of which the pronunciation could scarcely be mistaken, have generally been omitted, and the space thus gained has been filled with the more difficult names of other countries.

In giving the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, point of all, is to mark the *accent* correctly. In fulfilling this task, information has been sought from every accessible source, and especially from educated natives, not only of the different countries, but of different parts of the same country. With respect to the pronunciations contained in the following Vocabularies, it is believed that they will be found to be as minutely exact as they could with propriety be given in a work designed chiefly for the use of the mere English scholar. Particular care has been taken with what may be termed the four great languages of Continental Europe (viz., the French, German, Italian, and Spanish), not merely to mark the accent correctly, but to represent, as far as possible, every important peculiarity of sound. It is, however, scarcely necessary to observe, that no system of notation, based upon the sounds of the English tongue, can represent exactly the pronunciation of words in other languages.

With regard to English proper names, the difficulty is not in *representing*, but in *ascertaining*, the true pronunciation. All those causes which operate in other languages to produce irregularity in accent or anomalies in the sounds of letters, would seem to prevail in a pre-eminent degree in regard to English proper names. Add to this that the same name is in many instances pronounced differently by different families, so that it becomes necessary not only to ascertain the pronunciation generally adopted by the best speakers, but also to attempt the far more difficult task of searching out the peculiar preferences, not to say caprices, of families, and even of individuals.

The greatest pains have been taken by the author of the following Vocabularies to render them as complete and correct as possible. The candid and intelligent critic will, of course, make due allowance for such deficiencies as are inherent in their character and necessarily limited extent. Those who may feel a particular interest in such subjects are referred to the Introduction of Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, in which the principles in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names are much more fully developed and explained.

The author can not conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance which he has received from Mr. William A. Wheeler, who has for a number of years studied the subject of orthoëpy, in its various branches, with great diligence and success.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

VOWELS.

1. In the languages of Continental Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or *father*, often approximating that in *fat*. In Hungarian it is sometimes like *o* in *not*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French it is often silent. In Swedish, *e*, when long, has a sound resembling that of short *i*, but more prolonged. Thus, *Carlén* might be pronounced *kar-lĭĭn'*. When short, it is like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* usually sounds as in *marine;* that is, like long *e* in English. It is sometimes like our short *i*, as in *pin*. It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, and Spanish, has the full, clear sound of *ee* in *see;* it should there-

fore not be allowed to fall into ĭ, as it is apt to do in English or Anglicized words.

4. *O* has for the most part nearly the same sound as in English. Sometimes it is long, as in *no*, but often it has a sound intermediate between that of our *o* in *no* and that in *not*. (See Observation VI. on p. 914.) In Russian, *o*, when not accented, is very short, almost like *a* in *father*, or intermediate between this and that in *fat*. In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, it is sounded like our *oo*.

5. *U* in most languages is pronounced like the English *oo*. In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable) it may be said to combine the sounds of our *oo* and long *e*. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, *without moving his lips*, to utter the sound of *ee*, that of the French *u* will be produced.

6. *Y* is usually like *i*, that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, it sounds like the French *u* or German *ü*. In Polish it resembles our short *i*, as in *pin*. In Dutch it is like our long *i*. It may be observed, that, according to the modern Dutch orthography, *ij* is substituted for *y*. Thus, the old spelling *Overyssel* is replaced by *Overijssel*, *Bilderdyk* by *Bilderdijk*, &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

7. *Aa* in Danish usually sounds nearly like our *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. *Å* (*å*) in Swedish sounds like long *o* in English.

8. *Ae*, or *ä*, is usually pronounced like *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *met*. In Dutch and Flemish *ae* sounds like *a* in *far*. In the modern Dutch orthography, *ae* is replaced by *aa*. Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem*, is now *Haarlem*, *Maes* is changed into *Maas*, &c.

9. *Ai* and *ay* are usually *proper* diphthongs, being compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to our long *i*. In French, and in Modern Greek, they are pronounced nearly like *ay* in the English word *day*; that is to say, like the long *a* in *fate*.

10. *Au* has generally the sound of *ow* in *now*. In French *au* and *eau* have the sound of long *o*.

11. *Ei* and *ey* are generally *proper* diphthongs, uniting the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day* when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long *i*; in French, nearly like our *e* in *met*, or *a* in *fate*.

12. *Eu* in French and Dutch has a sound nearly similar to *u* in the English word *fur*, but somewhat more prolonged. This sound is intermediate between that of the English short *u* and that of the German *ö*. (See 14.) In German *eu* and *äu* have the sound of *oi* in English.

13. *Ie* at the end of a word is always pronounced in French like *e* in the English word *me*. In German it is frequently so pronounced. In the middle of a word, *ie*, both in Dutch and German, always sounds like our long *e*.

14. *Oe*, or *ö*, occurs in several European languages. In Danish, however, instead of two dots being placed over the *o*, a mark is drawn obliquely through it (*ø*). The sound is unlike any thing we have in English, but is nearest to that of *u* in *fur*, or *e* in *her*. If, while the lips are retained in the position proper for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *e* in *met* (or *a* in *fate*), he will produce the sound of *ö*. [☞ This sound, as well as that of the French *u*, should, if possible, be learned from an oral instructor.] In Dutch, *oe* sounds like our *oo*.

15. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wä; moi*, is pronounced *mwä; roi*, *rwä*; &c. *Oi* in the termination of certain adjectives, was formerly used instead of *ai*, and was pronounced like this diphthong. Now, however, *oi* in such words is almost universally replaced by *ai*. Thus, instead of *François*, *Françoise* (French), the forms *Français* and *Française* are now used.

16. *Ou* in French and in Modern Greek sounds like our *oo*; in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ow* in the English word *now*, or like *ou* in *house*. In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long *o*.

17. *Ue* or *ü*, has the sound of the French *u*. (See 5.)

☞ Respecting the *double vowels*, see Observation V. p. 914.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

18. *B* at the end of a word in German is pronounced like *p*. Between two vowels in Spanish its sound is somewhat similar to *v*, with which it is often interchanged; as, *Cordoba*, *Cordova*, &c. This sound of *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact.

19. *C* before *e* and *i* in Italian is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Spanish it sounds like the Spanish *z* or like our *th* in *thin*. In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word.

20. *D* at the end of a word in German and Dutch is pronounced like *t*. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

21. In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian it sounds like our *j*, or soft *g*. In Dutch it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Gu* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard.

22. *H* in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

23. *J* in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish it is equivalent to *x*, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*.

24. Often at the end of a syllable, in French and Portuguese, *m* and *n* are said to have a nasal sound; but, more correctly speaking, dropping their own proper character, they impart nasality to the preceding vowels, which are then sounded through the nose. For example, *ban* in French approximates in sound that indicated by *bŏng* in English. *Alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese is pronounced almost *ä-lĕng′*. In pronouncing the nasal vowels in these languages, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng*. In French, *o* before *n* nasal has nearly the sound of our *o* in *note*, but is somewhat shorter. That is to say, if the English word *no* be pronounced quickly, with the vowel rendered nasal, the sound produced will correspond almost exactly to that of the French *non*. *N* in Italian before *g* usually preserves its clear sound; hence *Marengo* is pronounced almost *mä-renn′go*; in all or nearly all the other languages, *n* in such cases approximates the sound of the English *n* in *link*.

25. *Ñ* in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of *n* and *y* consonant. *Miño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike — *meen′yo*.

26. *Qu* before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k*. In most other languages it is essentially the same as in English.

27. *R* in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word

or syllable. In pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is made to approach very near to the roots of the upper teeth.

28. *S* in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having the sound of our *z*, or one very near it. In German it is usually pronounced soft at the beginning of a word. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh*, or the German *sch*.

29. *T* in several European tongues has a sound somewhat more *dental* than in English. This is especially observable in Spanish, in which language it is pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

30. *W* in German and some other languages is nearly similar to our *v*. It may be described as a *v* uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth.

31. *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*. (See 23.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*.

32. *Z* in German and Swedish has the sound of *ts*; in Italian, *z* usually sounds like *dz*, *zz* like *ts*. In Spanish it is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*.

Combined Consonants.

33. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill*. In Italian, it is pronounced like *k*; in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

34. *Cs* in Hungarian sounds like *ch* in the English word *church*.

35. *Cz* in Polish sounds like our *ch*; in Hungarian, like *ts*.

36. *Dy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of our *j*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in *soldier*, *verdure*, &c. (See 44.)

37. *Gh* in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*.

38. *Gl* in Italian, when followed by *i*, has the same sound as *lh* in Portuguese, or *ll* in Spanish. Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, the *i* following *gl* is silent. (See 41.)

39. *Gn* in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*. (See 25.)

40. *Gy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant. *Magyar* is pronounced mŏd′yŏr′. (See 36.)

41. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, combine the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. For example, *velho* is pronounced vel′yo; *villa*, veel′yä; *llano*, lyä′no. *Ly* in Hungarian has also the sound of *ll* in Spanish. *Ll* in French, when preceded by *i*, was formerly, in certain words, sounded like the Spanish *ll*; but according to the modern popular pronunciation, all sound of the *l* in such words is dropped. *Aurillac*, formerly ō′rēl′yäk′, is now generally sounded ō′re′yäk′; *Bouillon*, formerly bool′yŏN′, is now boo′yŏN′, &c. It may be observed, however, that public speakers, and others who aim to be very correct in their pronunciation, still frequently retain the sound of the *l*.

42. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 25 and 39.) *Ny* in Hungarian has the same sound.

43. *Sc* in Italian, before *e* and *i*, sounds like the English *sh*.

44. *Sz* in Hungarian is sounded like sharp *s*, or *ss*; but *zs* is like our *zh*. In Polish, *sz* sounds like our *sh*.

45. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English, and in Dutch, before all the vowels, its sound is similar, but harsher and more guttural.

46. *Th* in all the modern languages of Continental Europe except Greek (in which the character *θ* has the same sound as our *th*), is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme*.

47. *Ts* in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like our *ch* in *church*.

48. *Ty* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y*: it approaches in sound our *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* takes place in the English words *creature*, *righteous*, *virtue*.

Accent.

49. By *accent* is usually meant, in English, that particular impulse or stress of the voice which, in pronunciation, is placed upon certain syllables of a word; for example, on the last syllable in *confer* and *retain*, on the second in *America*, and on the first and last in *evermore*. Many words in English (like the one last cited) have two accents; but one is always predominant, and is termed the *primary* accent; the other is called the *secondary* accent.

Something analogous to English accentuation is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son′ders-hau′sen*, *Zoll′ve-rein′*.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any general rules, that would be of much practical utility, for placing the accent on foreign words or names. Among what may be termed the principal European languages (viz., English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not a multitude of exceptions. Those of most general application are perhaps the following: In Spanish and Portuguese, words ending in a vowel usually have the accent on the penultima; those ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable: yet even to these there are numerous exceptions; e. g., *Alcalá*, *Córdova*, *Andújar*, *Cádiz*, &c.

50. In Spanish, the difference between accented and unaccented syllables, though sufficiently obvious to a native, is sometimes scarcely perceptible to a foreigner.

51. In Hungarian, there is no accent, according to our use of this word; but the syllables are distinguished from each other by *quantity*, being, like the Latin, divided into long and short. But as quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names in the following Vocabularies, the accent is placed according to quantity whenever this could be satisfactorily ascertained.

52. The French language also has no accent, in the sense in which we employ the term. The *marks* called *accents* that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; e. g., in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Accordingly, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names: at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been thus given — oR′lā′ŏN′.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. *I*, in French and some other languages, often has a sound that is sometimes said to be between our *ee* and short *i*. It is, however, properly the pure sound of *e* as in *me* or *ee* as in *see*, pronounced short. This sound is represented by ē.

II. It may be observed that ā, as in the English word *day*, when uttered fully and distinctly, is a true diphthong, consisting of a sound nearly like that of *e* in *there* or *met* (but less open), prefixed to (or combined with) that of short *i*. In pronouncing foreign names, ā (used to represent long *e* in German, Italian, &c.) should never have this diphthongal sound; in other words, the terminal element, resembling short *i*, should be carefully excluded.

III. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, except where a full accent falls upon the vowel, we have usually preferred to use ä, e (or ē), and ö, rather than ā, ē, ō, as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much.

IV. *E* (not marked with an accent) in French is usually silent; and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

V. A double letter, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind. This remark applies to nearly all the double vowels in foreign languages (except *aa* in Danish and Norwegian, already explained under the diphthongs, see 7, p. 912); *ee* and *oo* in Dutch and German, *ii* and *uu* in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. *Ss*, except in Hungarian, has the sound of sharp *s*, as in our words *so*, *house*, &c. (See 28.)

VI. It will be observed that in the following Vocabularies, *o* followed by a single consonant in the pronunciation of foreign names is usually without any diacritical mark (e. g., *Heilbronn*, hīl-bron′, *Pignerol*, pēn′ye-rol′). In such cases the English scholar will, of course, pronounce it like short *o*, as in *folly*, this being perhaps the nearest English approximation to the true sound; yet, properly speaking, the sound approaches that of *o* in *nor*, and is, in fact, intermediate between *o* in *not* and *o* in *note*. This at least is true of the French, German, and Italian. The reader should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to give the *o* a flat sound, as is too often done, so that *not* is pronounced almost as if it were written *nät*. This, in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VII. In respelling for pronunciation, marks on the vowels have generally been dispensed with, when the sounds of the letters could not easily be mistaken. Thus, for example, chaR′pee gives the pronunciation of the Italian name *Ciarpi* no less perfectly, and more simply, than chäR′pē; for the same reason far-sis-tän′, as the pronunciation of *Farsistan*, is preferable to fär-sīs-tän′. In all cases, however, where it was thought that the omission of the diacritical sign might give rise to doubt or error, such sign has been added, inasmuch as practical utility has been deemed to be far more important than the mere show of consistency.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

EMPLOYED IN THE VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Ar.	Arabic.	*Port.*	Portuguese.
Dan.	Danish.	*pron.*	pronunciation.
Flem.	Flemish.	*Russ.*	Russian.
Fr.	French.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
Ger.	German.	*Sw.*	Swedish.
Hung.	Hungarian.	*Syn.*	Synonym, or synonymous with.
Norw.	Norwegian.		
		Turk.	Turkish.

ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, marked with this sign [̣] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grăt′tạn might be pronounced grăt′tŭn or grăt′t'n; Hĕl′lẹr, hĕl′lur or hĕl′l'r, &c.

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ǟ is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 14*); it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü is like the French *u* (see 5 *), which it is employed in pronunciation to represent; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12*); it should be pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*. (See 18.*)

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*. (See 20.*)

G and K, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 33.*)

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

L̃ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (See 41.*)

M and N, small capitals, are used to represent the nasal sound in French, being similar in sound to *ng*. (See 24.*)

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25 and 42.*)

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger. (See 27.*)

ṡ is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

w̆ has a sound similar to our *v*. (See 30.*) The ˘ over the w is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

c̆ĕ indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou*, wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like long *o*, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

ss is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s* where a single *s* would be liable to be pronounced like *z*; e. g., *Mons*, mōNss, not mōNs.

ş sounds like *z*.

th is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

* These figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given above.

‘ is sometimes used to denote the *breathing* in French names in which the *h* is said to be aspirated. It is less strongly pronounced than *h* in English.

☞ The primary or principal accent in any name having two accents is marked thus (′); the secondary or subordinate accent thus (/); as Pas/sa-ma-quod′dy.

☞ The sounds of the marked letters are explained in the Vocabulary at the bottom of each page.

OBSERVATIONS

NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND BY THOSE WHO MAKE USE OF THE TWO FOLLOWING VOCABULARIES.

1. Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; e. g., *ch* is to be sounded as in *chill*, *g* as in *get*, &c. *From not attending to this simple and obvious rule, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes.*

2. In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow *ä* to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel — an error to which American and English speakers are very prone; it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat*. It has already been observed, however, that *a* before *n* nasal in French is broad, almost like *o* in *not*.

3. In pronouncing French words containing *on* nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give *o* its short sound, since this is not only incorrect, but is liable to confound the word with others entirely different in spelling and signification. By this faulty pronunciation, *bon* (good) is sounded like *ban* (ban or exile); *bon* should be pronounced bŏN — almost bōng. For the same reasons, *eu*, in names not Anglicized, should have its distinct sound, like our *u* in *fur*, and not be confounded with the French *ou* or *u*. There is no sufficient reason why the French names *Dreux* (drUh) and *Droux* (droo), *Leure* (lUR) and *Lure* (lUR), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words *grum* and *groom*, *cur* and *cure*.

4. In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to *pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure.*

5. When *h* (not small capital) occurs at the *end* of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not generally to be sounded. It is often used, for example, after U (representing the sound of the French *eu*), that the learner may not give this vowel the sound of *u* in *cube* or *rule*, as otherwise he would be apt to do.

It may be remarked, however, that, in a very few instances, *h*, at the end of Persian or Arabic names, is distinctly pronounced in those languages, and has therefore been repeated in the pronunciation; e. g., *Nadir shah*, nä/dir shäh.

6. It is to be observed that the number of syllables in the names of the two following Vocabularies is to be determined by the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together; thus dnyĕs/tẹr, the Russian pronunciation of *Dniester*, must be pronounced, not dni-ĕs/ter, but dnyĕs/-tẹr, the *ny* being employed to indicate the sound of the Spanish *ñ*, that is, the sound of *ni* in *minion*.

7. The abbreviation *Syn.* (Synonym, or synonymous with) indicates that the name to which it is affixed is either simply another spelling of the name referred to, or that it designates the same person or place.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Aa (ä)
Aachen (ä/ĸẹn). *Syn.* Aix-la-Chapelle
Aalborg (ôl/boRG)
Aar (äR), *or* Aren (ä/rẹn)
Aargau (äR/gow)
Aath (ät). *Syn.* Ath.
Abakan (ä-bä-kän/)
Abakansk (ä-bä-känsk/)
Abancay (ä-bän-kī)
Abano (ä-bä/no) [e-a)
Abascia, *or* Abassia (a-bȧsh/
Abbeville (Fr.) (äb/vēl/)
Ăb/be-vīlle (S. C.)
Abenheim (ä/bẹn-hīm/)
Ăb/er-brŏth/ẹck, *or* Är/-brōath
Ăb/er-deen/
Abergavenny (ăb/ẹr-gā/nĭ)
Ăb/ẹr-ĭst/with (*th* as in *thin*)
Abo (ä/bo) Sw. Åbo, ō/boo)
Abomey (ab/o-mā/)
Abookeer, Aboukir, *or* Abukir (ä-boo-keer/)
Abootizh, Aboutige, *or* Aboutij (ä-boo-tĭzh/)
Abrantes (ä-brän/tĕs)
Abrolhos (ä-brōl/yŏs)
Abruzzo Citra (ä-broot/so chee/tra)
Ab-se/cọm
Ab/ys-sĭn/ĭ-ạ
Acapulco (ä-kä-pool/ko)
Ac/co-mac/
Ach-een/, *or* Atch-een/
Achmim, *or* Akhmym (äĸ-meem/) [mooneyn.
Achmouneyn. See Osh-
Acqui, *or* Aqui (ä/kwee)
Acquia (ạ-kwī/ạ)
Acre (ä/kr *or* ā/kẹr)
Aculco (ä-kool/kō)
Adalia (ä-dä/le-ä), *or* Satalia (sä-tä/le-ä)
Adana (ä/dä-nä)
Adel (ä-del/) [ä/dẹn)
Aden (ā/dẹn; *Arab. pron.*
Adige (ä/de-je; *It. pron.* ä/-de-jā, Ger. Etsch, etch)
Ad/ĭ-ron/dack
Adlerberg (ä/dlẹr-bĕRG/), *or* Arlberg (aRl/bĕRG)
Adour (ä/dooR/)
Adowah (ä/do-wä), *or* Adova (ä/do-vä)
Adramiti (ä/drä-mee/tee)
Adria (ä/dre-ä)
Adrianople (ad/rĭ-ạn-o/pl)
Ad/rĭ-at/ic
Ægean (Sea) (e-jee/ạn)
Æröe (ā/rō *or* ā/rö/)
Afghanistan (ăf-gän/is-tän/)
Afioom, Afioum, *or* Afium (ä-fe-oom/)
Afragola (ä-frä-go/lä)
Agde (ägd)
Agen (ä/zhăN/)
☞ This is an exception to a general rule: the regular pronunciation would be ä/zhŏN/.
Ag/in-cōurt (*or* ä/zhăN/-kooR/)
Agnone (än-yo/nā)
Agosta (ä-gos/tä)
Agra (ä/grä)
Agua Neuva (ä/gwä nwā/vä)
Aguas Calientes (ä/gwäs käle-ĕn/tēs)
Aguilar (ä-ge-laR/)
Agulhas (ä-gool/yäs)
Ah/med-nug/gur
Aichstadt. *See* Eichstädt.
Aiguillon (ĕg/e/yŏN/)
Ain (ĂN)
Aintab (īn-täb/)
Aisne (ān *or* ĕn)
Aix (āks)
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä/-pel/) (Ger. Aachen, ä/ĸẹn)
Ajaccio (ä-yät/cho), *or* A-jazzo (ä-yät/so)
Akerman (ä/kẹr-män/)
Akhissar (äk/his-saR/)
Akhmym, *or* Achmim (äĸ-meem/)
Akshehr, Akchehr, *or* Akscheher (äk-shĕh/r/, *or* äk-shē/hẹr)
Al/ạ-bä/mạ, *or* Al/ạ-bä/mạ
Alachua (al-atch/u-ạ)
Alais (ä/lā/)
Alamo (ä/lä-mo)
Alamos (ä/lä-mōs)
Aland (ä/lạnd) (Sw. Åland, ō/lănd)
A-lap/ạ-hạ/
Alashehr, *or* Alaschehr (ä/-lä shĕh/r/ *or* ä-lä-shä/hẹr)
Alba (äl/bä)
Albacete (äl-bä-thā/tā)
Al-bā/nĭ-ạ
Albano (äl-bä/no)
Albans, St. (sẹnt awl/bŭnz)
Albany (awl/bạ-nỹ)
Al/be-marle (Eng.)
Al/be-marle/ (U. S.)
Albuquerque (äl-boo-kĕR/kā *or* al/boo-kẹrk)
Al/by, *or* Albi (*Fr. pron.* äl/be/)
Alcala (äl-kä-lä/)
Alcala de Henares (äl-kä-lä/ dā ā-nä/rĕs)
Alcamo (äl/kä-mo)
Alcañiz (äl-kän-yeeth/)
Alcantara (äl-kän/tä-rä)
Alckmaar. *See* Alkmaar.
Alcoy (äl-ko/e)
Al/dẹr-ney
Alem Tejo, *or* Alen-Tejo (ä-leN-tā/zho)
Alençon (a-len/sọn; *Fr. pron.* ä/lŏN/sôn/)
A-lep/po, *or* Haleb (hä/lĕb)
Aleria (ä-lā-ree/ä)
Alessandria (äl-ĕs-sän/dre-ä)
Aleutian (ạ-lu/shĭ-ạn), *or* Aleutan (ạ-lu/tạn)
Al/ex-an-drĕt/ta. *Syn.* Scanderoon.
Al/ex-an/drĭ-ạ
Algarve (äl-gaR/vä), *or* Al-Al-ge/rĭ-ạ [gar/bĭ-ạ
Algeziras (al-jẹ-zee/rạs)
Al-gi-ēr/
Al-go/ạ (*usually pron. by the English* al/go-ạ)
Alhama (ä-lä/mȧ or äl-hä/mä) [kän/tä)
Al-ĭ-cănt/, *or* Alicante (ä-le-Alicata (ä-le-kä/tä)
Alkmaar, *or* Alkmaer (alk-maR/)
Allahabad (äl/läh-hạ-bäd/)
Alle (äl/lẹh)
Al/le-ghā/ny
Allier (äl/le-ā/)
Al/lo-ạ
Almaden (äl-mä-dĕn/)
Almeida (äl-mā/e-dä)
Almeria (äl-mā ree/ä)
Almuñecar (äl-moon-yä-kaR/)
Alnwick, *or* Alnewick (an/-nik)
Alsace (äl/säss/)
Altai (äl-tī/)
Altamaha (awl/tạ-mạ-haw/)
Altamira (äl-tä-mee/rä)
Altamura (äl-tä-moo/rä)
Altena (äl/tạ-nä)
Al/tẹn-burg (*Ger. pron.* äl/-tẹn-bo͝oRG/)
Al/tọn
Altona (äl/tọ-nä)
Altorf (äl/toRf), *or* Altdorf
Altzey, *or* Alzey (ält/sī)
Alvarado (äl-vä-ra/do)
Amager (ä/mä-gẹr)
Amalfi (ä-mäl/fee)
Am/ạ-zọn (Sp. Marañon, mä-rän-yōn/; *called also* Orellana, o-rĕl-yä/nä)
Am/ạ-zo/nĭ-ạ [bĕRG)
Am/bẹrg (*Ger. pron.* äm/-
Ambert (ŏN/bĕR/)
Amboise (ŏNb/wäz/, *almost* Am-boy/ [ŏNb/wīz/)
Am-boy/na
Ameland (ä/mẹ-länt)
A-mĕr/ĭ-cạ
Amersfort, *or* Amersfoort (ä/-mẹrs-fōrt)
Amhara (äm-hä/rạ)
Amherst (am/ẹrst)
Amiens (am/ĭ-ẹnz; *Fr. pron.* ä-me/ŏN/)
Amite (ạ-meet/)
Amlwch (am/look)
Am/mọ-noo/suck
Amoo, *or* Amou (ä-moo/)
Amoor, *or* Amour (ä-moor/)
Am/ọs-kĕag/
A-moy/
Ampezzo (äm-pĕt/so)
Ampudia (äm-poo/DE-ä)
Amritsir (äm-rit/sịr), *or* Umrit/sir
Am/stẹr-dam/
Amu. *See* Amoo.
Amur. *See* Amoor.
An-ạ-deer/, *or* Anadir
Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk/)
A-năm/, *or* An/näm/
An/ạ-to/lĭ-ạ. *Syn.* Natolia.
An-co/nä
Andalusia (an/dạ-lu/shĭ-ạ; *Sp. pron.* än-dä-loo-thee/ä)
An/dạ-man/
Andelys, Les (lāz-ŏNd/le/)
Andernach (än/dẹr-näĸ/)
Andes (an/dēz)
Andorra (än-doR/nä)
An/do-vẹr
Andro (ăn/dro), *or* An/dros
An/dros-cog/gin
Andujar, *or* Anduhar (än-doo/haR)
An/e-gā/dạ
An/ge-lī/nạ
Angermannland (äng/ẹr-män-länd/) (Sw. Ångermland, ong/ẹrm-land)
Angers (an/jẹrz); *formerly written* Angiers (*Fr. pron.* ŏN/zhā/).
Anglesey, *or* Anglesea (ang/-An-go/lạ [gl-se)
An-go/rạ, *or* An-goo/rạ
Angostura (än-gos-too/rä)
Angoulême (ŏN/goo/lăm/)
Angra (äng/grä)
Anguilla (ang-gil/lạ) (Sp. Anguila, än-gee/lä)
An/gus
Anhalt (än/hält)
Anholt (än/hŏlt)
An/jọu (*Fr. pron.* ŏN/zhoo/)
Anjouan. *See* Anzouan.
An-ko/bẹr
An/na-bẹrg (*Ger. pron.* än/-nä-bĕRG/)
Annagh (an-nä/)
An-nap/o-lis
Ănn A-run/del
Annecy (än/se/)
Annobon (än/no-bōn/)
Anspach (äns/päĸ)
Antequera (än-tā-kā/rä)
Antibes (ŏN/teeb/)
An/tĭ-cos/tĭ
An-tiē/tạm
Antigua (an-te/gạ)
Antilles (än-teel/ *or* ŏN/teel/)
An/tĭ-och (Turk. Antakia, än-tä/kee/ä)
Antioquia (än-te-o-kee/ä)
Antisana (än-te/sä-nä)
Ant/wẹrp (Dutch Antwerpen, änt/wĕrp-ẹn)
Anzin (ŏN/zăN/)

Anzooan, *or* Anzuan (an-zoo-an′) *written also* Anjouan.
Aosta (ä-os′tä)
Apache (ä-pä′chä)
Ap′ɐn-nīnɐ̰
Ap′pa̱-lach′ee
Ap′pa̱-lā′chĭ-a̱n
Ap′pa̱-lach′ĭ-co′la̱
Appenzell (äp-pent-sel′)
Ap′po-mat′tox
Apure (ä-poo′rā)
Apurimac (ä-poo-re-mäk′)
Aquila (ä′kwe-lä)
Aquin (ä′kăn′)
Aquino (ä-kwe′no)
Arabia (a-rā′bĭ-a̱)
Arad (ŏr′ŏd′)
Ăr′a̱-gɒn (*Sp. pron.* ä-rä-gōn′)
Araguay (ä-rä-gwī′)
Ăr′a̱l
Aranjuez (ä-rän-ʜweth′)
Ăr′a̱-rat
Ăr′a̱s, *or* A-rax′ɐ̰
Araure (ä-rou′rā)
Arbe (ar′bā) [thock.
Ar′brōath. *Syn.* Aberbro-
Arch-ān′ɡel (*Russ. pron.* aʀk-ängʻ′ĕl)
Arcola (aʀ-ko′lä)
Arcole (aʀ-ko′lā)
Ar-cot′
Ardèche (aʀ′dĕsh′)
Ar-dɒn, *or* Ardennes (aʀ′-den′)
Arensberg (ä′rɒns-bĕʀɢ′). *Syn.* Arnsberg.
Arequipa (ä-rā-kee′pä)
Arezzo (ä-ret′so)
Argentan (aʀ′zhŏɴ′tŏɴ′)
Argenteuil′ (aʀ′zhŏɴ′tuĭ′)
Ar′ɡen-tīne Re-pub′lic (Sp. Republica Argentina, rā-poob′le-kä aʀ-ʜĕn-tee′nä). *Syn.* La Plata.
Argentière (aʀ′zhŏɴ′te-êʀ′)
Argostoli (aʀ-gos′to-lee)
Argyle, *or* Argyll (ar-ɡīl′)
Argyro Castro (aʀ′ɡe-ro käs′-tro
Arica (ä-re′kä)
Ariége (ä′re-ăzh′)
Ăr′i-zo′na.
Arjonilla (äʀ-ʜo-neel′yä)
Ar-kan′sas (*formerly pronounced, and sometimes written* Ar′kan-saw)
Ar-kee′ko; *written also* Arkiko.
Ark′lōw
Arl′bɐrg (*Ger. pron.* aʀl′-bĕʀɢ). *Syn.* Adelerberg.
Arles (arlz; *Fr. pron.* aʀl)
Armagh (ar-mä′)
Armagnac (aʀ′män′yäk′)
Ar-me′nĭ-a̱
Armentières (aʀ′mŏɴ′te-êʀ′) [hīm)
Arn′hem, *or* Arnheim (aʀn′-
Arns′bɐrg (*Ger. pron.* aʀns′-
Arnstadt (aʀn′stät) [bĕʀɢ)
A-roos′tōok
Arpino (aʀ-pee′no)
Ăr′ra-can′, *or* Aracan
Ar-rap′a̱-hōe. *Syn.* Arapahoe.
Ăr′ɾa̱s (*Fr. pron.* är′räs′)
Arroe; *more correctly*, Æröe.
Artois (aʀ′twä′)
Ăr′un-del (Eng.)
A-run′dɐl (U. S.)
As̱′a̱ph
Aschaffenburg (a̱-shaf′fen-burg; *Ger. pron.* ä-shäf′-fen-bōōʀɢ′)
Aschersleben (äsh-ɐrs-lā′-bɒn)
Ascoli (äs′ko-lee)
As-cut′ney
A-shan′tee, or Äsh′an-tee′
Ash′ta̱-bu′la̱
Ash′ue-lot (ash′we-lŏt)
Asia (ā′shĭ-a̱, *often improperly pronounced* ā′zhĭ-a̱)
As-sam′
Assaye (äs-sī′ *or* as-sā′)
As-sin′ni-boin′
Assisi (as-see′see)
As-sump′tion (Sp. Asuncion, ä-soon-the-ōn′)
Asswan, Assouan, *or* Assuan (äs-wän′)
Asterabad (äs′tɐ̰ʀ-a̱-bäd′)
Asti (äs′tee)
Astorga (äs-toʀ′gä)
As-to′rĭ-a̱
As-tra-can′, *or* Astrakhan (*Russ. pron.* äs-trä-kän′)
Asturias (äs-too′re-äs)
Atacama (ä-tä-kä′mä)
Atchafalaya (atch-af-a̱-lī′a̱)
Atch-een′, *or* Acheen.
At-fe′
Ath, *or* Aath (ät) [ca
Ath′a̱-pes′cōw, *or* Ath′a̱-bas′-
Ath′ɐ̰s
Ath-lone′
Ath′ɒl, *or* Ā′thɒl
Athy (a̱-thī′)
Atina (ä-tee′nä)
At′las
Atooi. *See* Atuai.
Atri (ä′tree)
Attigni (ät′tēn′ye′)
At-tock′, *or* Attock Benares (at-tok′ bĕn-ä′rez)
Atuai (ä-too-ī′). *Syn.* Atauai.
Aube (ōb)
Aubenas (ōb′nä′ *or* ōb′näs′)
Aubusson (ō-büs′sŏɴ′)
Auch (ōsh)
Auchinlech (af′flek)
Aude (ōd)
Audenarde (ō′dɒn-aʀd′). *Syn.* Oudenarde.
Auerbach (ow′ɐr-bäʀ′)
Augs̱′burg (*Ger. pron.* owɢs′bōōʀɢ)
Augustine, St. (sɒnt aw′gus-teen′)
Aurich (ow′riʜ) [yäk′)
Aurillac (ō′re′yäk′ *or* ō′rēl′-
Aurungabad (ō-rung′ga̱-bäd′)
Aus′tɐr-litz (-lits; *Ger. pron.* ows′tɐr-lits)
Aus′tral-ā′si-a (-ā′shĭ-a)
Aus-trā′lĭ-a̱
Aus′trĭ-a̱ (Ger. Oestreich, öst′rīʜ)
Au-ta̱u′ga̱
Autun (ō′tŭn′) [vêʀ̃′)
Auvergne (ō-vĕrn′ *or* ō′-
Aux Cayes (ō kā)
Auxerre (ō′sêʀ′)
Auxonne (ōks′ŏn′) *or* Aussone (ōs′sŏn′)
Ava (ä′vä)
Avallon (ä′väl′lŏɴ′)
Aveiro (ä-vā′e-ro)
Avella (ä-vel′lä)
Avellino (ä-vel-lee′no)
Avenches (ä′vŏɴsh′)
Averno (ä-vĕʀ′no)
Aversa (ä-vĕʀ′sä)
Avesnes (ä′vān′)
Aveyron (ä′vä′rŏɴ′)
Avezzano (ä-vĕt-sä′no)
Avignon (ä′vēn′yŏɴ′)
Avila (ä′ve-lä)
Avlona (äv-lo′nä)
Avon (ā′vɒn)
Avoyelles (av′oi-elz′)
Avranches (ä′vrŏɴsh′)
A-wa̱ts′ka̱, *or* A-vätch′ka̱
Axoom, Axoum, *or* Axum (äk-soom′)
Ayamonte (ī′a̱-mon′tā)
Ayasoolook (ī′a̱-soo-look′); *written also* Ayasalouk *and* Ajasaluk.
Aylesbury (ālz′bɐr-ў)
Ayr (âr)
Ayrshire (âr′shir)
Azerbaïjan (äz-ɐr-bī-jän′)
Az′of, Azoph, *or* Azov
Azores (a̱-zōrz′ *or* a-zō′rez) (Port. Açores, ä-sō′rĕs)

B.

Baalbec (bäl′bĕk′)
Ba′bel-man′del, *or, more correctly*, Bab′el-man′deb
Bacchiglione (bäk-kēl-yo′nä)
Bacharach (bäʜ′ä-räʜ′)
Badajos (bad-a̱-hōs′) (Sp. Badajoz, bä-Dä-hōth′)
Badakhshan. See Budukhshan.
Baden (bä′dɒn *or* bad′ɒn)
Badenweiler (bä-dɒn-wī′lɐr)
Baeza, *or* Baeça (bä-ā′thä)
Bagdad (bäg-dăd′ *or* bag′-dad); *written also* Bagdat.
Bagnarea (bän-yä-rā′ä)
Bagnères de Bigorre (bän′-yêʀ′ dɒh be/goʀ′)
Bagnols (bän′yol′)
Ba̱-hā′ma̱s̱
Bahia (bä-e′ä)
Bahrein (bä-rān′)
Bahr-el-Abiad (bäh′r-el-ä′/-be-äd′) [rek′)
Bahr-el-Azrek (bäh′r-el-äz′-
Baïkal (bī′kăl′)
Bain (băn)
Baireuth (bī′rụth; *Ger. pron.* bī′roit)
Bairout. *See* Beyroot.
Baja (Italy and Moldavia) (bä′yä)
Baja (Hungary) (bŏh′yŏh′)
Bal′a̱-ghauts′
Bal′ä-klä′vä
Balaruc (bä′lä′rük′)
Balaton, *more correctly* Bálatony (bä′law-toñ)
Bal′bec, *or* Bal′bec′
Bâle (bäl). *Syn.* Basel.
Bal′e-ăr′ic (Islands)
Bal-fur-ōsh′, *or* Bal-froosh′
Balize (bä-leez′)
Balkan (bäl-kän′)
Balkh (bälk); *written also* Bulkh.
Ballina (bal′e-nä′)
Ballinasloe (bal′lĭ-na̱-slō′)
Ba̱ll′stɒn Spa (spä *or* spaw)
Bal′ly-shan′nɒn
Bal-mŏr′a̱l
Ba̱l′tic
Ba̱l′tĭ-mōre (*or* bawl′tĭ-mɒr)
Ba̱l′ting-glăss′
Balzac (bäl′zäk)
Bam′bɐrg (*Ger. pron.* bäm′-bĕʀɢ)
Bam-book′; *written also* Bambouk *and* Bambuk.
Ban̰c′a̱
Banff (bamf); *sometimes written* Bamff.
Bangalore (bang′ga-lōr′)
Bang′kok′
Bangor (Eng.) (bang′ɡɐr)
Ban′gôr (U. S.)
Ban′nock-burn′
Ban′tam′
Bapaume (bä′pōm′)
Bar′a̱-co′a̱
Barataria (bä-rä-tä′re-ä)
Barbados, *or* Barbadoes (bar-bā′dɒz)
Bar′ba̱-ry
Barbour (bar′bɐr)
Barbuda (bar-boo′da̱)
Bar-ce-lo′na̱ (*or* bar-thă-lo′nä)
Barége (bä′răzh′)
Bareilly (bä-rā′le)
Bari (bä′re)
Barita (bä-ree′ta) *or* Barrita
Bar-le-duc (baʀ′lɐh-dük′)
Barnaul (baʀ-nowl′)
Bar′ne-gat′
Baroach (bä-rōtch′)
Baroda (bä-ro′da̱)
Bar′re (*in two syllables*)
Barréges, *or* Barége (bä′-răzh′)
Basel (bä′zɐl) (Fr. Bâle, *or* Basle, bâl)
Basque (bask) [sora.
Basrah (bäs′rä). *Syn.* Bas-
Bassano (bäs-sä′no)
Basse-terre (bäss′têʀ′)
Bassora (bäs′so-rä), *or* Bas′-
Bastia (bäs-tee′ä) [rah
Ba̱-tā′vĭ-a̱
Baton Rouge (bat′un roozh)
Battaglia, *or* La Battaglia (lä bät-täl′yä)
Bautzen (bowt′sɒn)
Ba̱-vā′rĭ-a̱ (Ger. Baiern, bī′-ɐrn) [zeed′)
Bayazeed, *or* Bayazid (bī′a̱-
Bayeux (bä′yuh′)
Bayonne (bä′yon′)
Bayou (bī′oo)
Bayreuth. *See* Baireuth.
Béarn (bā′aʀ′)
Beaucoup (bo-koop′)
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō′furt)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bū′furt)
Beau′ley (bo′le)
Beaumaris (bo-mā′ris)
Beaune (bōn)
Beauvais (bo′vā′)
Beccles (bek′klz)
Bedouin, *or* Beduin (bed′oo-in), *or* Bed′o-ween.
Béfort (bā′foʀ′). *Syn.* Befort.
Behring's (beer′-ingz) (Strait)
Beira (bā′e-rä). *Syn.* Beyra.
Beirout, *or* Beirout. *See* Beyroot.
Beith (beeth)
Beja (bā′zhä)
Be′ja-poor′
Bel′ed-el-Jer-eed′; *written also* Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
Belem (bĕl′ɐng)
Bel-fast′ (Ireland)
Bel′fast (Maine)
Belfort (bĕl′foʀ′), *or* Béfort (bā′foʀ′)
Belgium (bel′jĭ-um)
Bel′grade′ (Turk. Bil-gräd′)
Bellefontaine (France) Bel′-fŏɴ′tăn′)
Bellefontaine (U. S.) (bĕl-fŏn′tĕn)
Belle Isle, *or* Bellisle (bel-īl′)
Belloochistan (bel-loo′chis-tăn′)
Belvidere (bel′ve-deer′)
Belvoir (bee′vɐr)
Benares (ben-ä′rĕs)
Ben-coo′le̱n
Bengal (ben-gawl′)
Benguela (ben-gā′lä)
Benin (ben-een′)
Ben-Lo′mɒnd
Ben-Ne′vis
Be-nowm′
Bensheim (bens′hīm)

Bentheim (bent'hīm)
Bentivoglio (ben-te-vōl'yo)
Berar (bā-rar')
Berat (ber-ät')
Beresina, *or* Berezina (bĕr-ę-zee'nä) [Berezow.
Ber-ez-off'; *written also*
Bergamo (bĕʀ'gä-mo)
Bęrg'en (*or* bĕʀ'gęn) (Europe)
Bĕrg'ęn (U. S.)
☞ Bergen, in Western New York, is almost universally pronounced bĕr'-jęn.
Bergen-op-zoom (bĕʀg'ęn-op-zōm')
Bergerac (bĕʀ-zhęh-räk')
Bergues (bĕʀg) [shir)
Bĕrk'shire (*formerly* bark'-
Bĕr'lin (*Ger. pron.* bĕʀ-leen')
Ber-mu'daș, *or* Ber-moo'-thes
Bĕrn, *or* Bĕrne (*Fr. and Ger. pron.* bĕrn *or* bêrn)
Bernadotte (bęr'na-dot')
Bertie (ber-tee')
Berwick (Eng.) (bĕr'rik)
Bĕr'wick (U. S.)
Berwickshire (bĕr'rik-shir)
Besançon (b'z-ŏn'sŏn')
Bes-sa-rā'bĭ-a (*or* bes-ä-rä'-
Beth-ab'a-ra [be-ä)
Bev'el-and (*Dutch pron.* bā'vę-länt)
Bev'ęr-ęn
Bewdley (būd'le)
Bexar (*Sp. pron.* bä-haʀ'; *often pron. by the Texans*, bęh-har' *or* bar)
Beyra, *or* Beira (bā'e-rä)
Beyroot, Berut, *or* Bairout (bā'root; *Turk. pron.* bī'-
Bhat'gong' [root)
Bhoo-tän'. *Syn.* Bootan.
Bhurt'poor', *or* Bhurt'pore'
Bialystok (be-äl'is-tok)
Bidassoa (be-däs-so'ä)
Bielefeld (bee'leh-fĕlt')
Bilbao (bil-bä'o; *often written and pronounced in Eng.*, Bil'bo-a)
Biled-ul-Gerid (bil'ęd-ŏŏl-jer-eed'). *Syn.* Beled-el-Jereed.
Bil'ler-ic-a
Bing'ęn
Binghamton (bing'um-tun)
Bio-bio (bee'o-bee'o)
Birket-el-Keroon, *or* Keroun (bĕr'ket-el-ker-oon')
Bĭr'ma. *Syn.* Burma.
Birmingham (bĭr'ming-um)
Bis'cay (Sp. Biscaya, bis-kä'-yä)
Bissagos (bis-sä'gōss)
Bistineau (bis'te-nō')
Blanc, Mont (mŏn blŏn), *or* Mount Blanc.
Blaŋk'ęn-burg (*Ger. pron.* blänk'ęn-bŏŏʀg')
Bled'sōe [bĕʀg)
Bleĭ'bęrg (*Ger. pron.* blī'-
Blenheim (blen'im) (Ger. Blindheim, blint'hīm)
Blois (bloi, *preferably* blwä)
Bo'bęr
Bocage (bo'käzh')
Boden See (bo'dęn sā'). *Syn.* Lake Constance.
Boglio (bŏl'yo)
Bogota (bo-go-tä'). *Syn.* Santa Fe de Bogota.
Bo-he'mĭ-a (Ger. Böhmen, *or* Boehmen, bö'męn)
Bois-le-Duc (bwä'-lęh-dük')
Boj-a-dōr' (*Port. pron.* bozh-ä-dōʀ')
Bokhara (bo-kä'rä), *or* Bu-cha'rĭ-a
Bol'bec' [ve-ä)
Bo-liv'ĭ-a (*Sp. pron.* bo-lee'-
Bologna (bo-lōn'yä)
Bolsena (bol-sā'nä)
Bol'so-vęr (*local pron.* bou'-zer)
Bolzano (bol-zä'no) *Syn.* Botzen.
Bomarsund (bō'mar-soond')
Bom-bāy'
Bo-nâir' (Sp. Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā)
Bo'na-ven-tu'ra. *Syn.* Buena Ventura.
Bo'na Vis'ta, *or* Bo'a Vis'ta
Bo-ness'
Bonifaccio (bo-ne-fä'cho)
Bonita (bo-nee'tä)
Boom (bōm)
Bootan (boo-tän'), *or* Bhoo-tan. [päl.
Bo-paul'; *written also* Bho-
Borcette (boʀ'sĕt')
Bordeaux (boʀ'dō'), *or* Bourdeaux (booʀ'dō')
Borgne (born)
Bor'ne-o [nou
Bor-noo'; *written also* Bor-
Borodino (bor o-dee'no; *Russ. pron.* bor-o-de-no')
Bosh'u-an'aș
Bosna-Serai (bos-nä-ser-ī'). *Syn.* Serajevo.
Bos'nĭ-a (*called* Bos'nä *by the Turks*)
Bos'po-rus; *less correctly written* Bosphorus.
Bos'rah, *or* Boz'rah. *Syn.* Bassora.
Botetourt (bot'e-turt)
Both'nĭ-a
Botzen (bot'sęn)
Bouches du Rhône (boosh dü rōn). [yŏn')
Bouillon (boo'yŏn' *or* bool'-
Boulogne (boo-lōn'; *Fr. pron.* boo'lon')
Bourbon (boor'bun; *Fr. pron.* booʀ'bŏn')
Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr'bun)
Bourbon Vendée (booʀ'bŏn' vŏn'dā')
Bourbonnes-les-Bains (booʀ-bŏn'-lā-băn')
Bourdeaux. *See* Bordeaux.
Bourg (booʀ)
Bourges (bœʀzh)
Bourgogne (booʀ'goñ'). *Syn* Burgundy.
Boussa (boo'sa). *Syn.* Boosa.
Bowdoin (bo'dęn)
Bozzolo (bot'so-lo) [bant')
Brabant (brä'bant *or* brä-
Braga (brä'gä)
Bra-gan'za
Brah'ma-poot'ra, *or* Bŭr'-ram-poo'tęr
Bran'dęn-burg (*Ger. pron.* brän'dęn-bŏŏʀg')
Braunsberg (browns'bĕʀg)
Bra-zil' (*Port. pron.* brä-zeel')
Bra-zo'rĭ-a
Brazos (brä'zos *or* brä'sŏss)
Brazza (brät'sä)
Brĕad-al'bane
Breathitt (breth'it)
Brechin (breĸ'in)
Brec'ęn
Breda (brā-dä')
Bregentz (breg'ents)
Breisach (brī'zäĸ) (Fr. Brisach, bre'zäk')
Brem'ęn (*or* brā'męn) (Europe)
Bre'męn (U. S.)
Brescia (bresh'e-a *or* bresh'ä)
Breslau (brĕs'law *or* brĕs'lou)
Bretagne (brę-täñ'). *Syn.* Brittany.
Breton (brit'ŭn) (Cape).
Briançon (bre'ŏn-sŏn')
Bridlington; *pronounced, and usually written*, Bur'ling-
Brieg (breeg) [tęn.
Brienne (bre'ĕn')
Brienz (bre'ĕnts')
Brieux, *or* Brieuc (bre'ŭh')
Brighthelmstone; *pron., and now generally written*, Brighton (brī'tęn).
Brindisi (brin'de-see)
Brioude (bre'ood')
Brisach (bre'zäk'). *Syn.* Breisach.
Britain (brit'un *or* brit'n)
Brit'ta-ny (Fr. Bretagne, brę-täñ')
Brixham (briks'um)
Broek (brŏŏk)
Brom'bęrg (*Ger. pron.* brom'bĕrg)
Brŏm'ley
Bromwich (brŭm'ij)
Bron'do-lo
Brŏŏk'līne
Brŏŏk'lyn
Brough (brŭf)
Brück (brük, *almost* brick)
Bruchsal (brŏŏk'säl)
Brų'ges (*Fr. pron.* brüzh)
Brühl (brül)
Brünn (brŭn *or* brün)
Bruns'wick (Ger. Braunschweig, brown'shwīg)
Brus'sels (Fr. Bruxelles, brü'sel')
Brzesc, *or* Brzesc Litewski (bzhĕsts le-tev'ske)
Buchanan (bŭk-an'an)
Bu-chā'rĭ-a. *Syn.* Bokhara.
Bu'eho-rest', *or* Bucharest
Buckinghamshire (buk'ing-um-shir)
Bu'da (*Hung. pron.* boo'-dŏh'; Ger. O'fen)
Budukhshan (bŭd-ŭk-shän'); *written also* Badakhshan.
Budweis (bood'wīss)
Buen Ayre (bwĕn ī'rā). *Syn.* Bonair.
Buenaventura (bwā'nä-ven-too'rä)
Buena Vista (bwā'nä vis'tä)
Buenos Ayres (bo'nus ā'riz; *Sp. pron.* bwā'noss ī'rĕs)
Bug (boog)
Builth (bilth)
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā'rĭ-a)
Bŭlkh. *Syn.* Balkh.
Buncombe (bunk'um)
Bun'del-cund'
Bun'der Ab-as/see (*or* Abassi). *Syn.* Gombroon.
Buntzlau (bŏŏnts'lou)
Burd'wân
Burg (*Ger. pron.* bŏŏʀg)
Burgk (bŏŏʀk)
Burgos (booʀ'gōss)
Bur'gun-dy (Fr. Bourgogne, booʀ'goñ')
Bur'ling-tęn. *Syn.* Bridlington.
Bŭr'ram-poo'tęr. *Syn.* Brahmapootra.
Bursa (boor'sä *or* brų'sa)
Burscheid (bŏŏʀ'shīt; Fr. Borcette, boʀ'set')
Bury (bĕr'rў)
Bushire (boo-sheer'). *Syn.* Abooshehr.
But'tęr-mere
Byzantium (bĭ-zan'shĭ-um)

C.

Ca-bar'ras
Cab'ęll
Ca-bool' (*called by the natives* Kä'bŭl); *written also* Caboul, Cabul, *and* Caubul.
Cabrera (kä-brā'rä)
Cabulistan (kä-bool'is-tän'). *Syn.* Afghanistan.
Caceres (kä'thā-rĕs)
Cachao (kätch'ä-o'). *Syn.* Ketcho [Caxias.
Cachias (kä-shee'äs). *Syn.*
Cachoeira (kä-sho-ā'e-rä). *Syn.* Caxoeira.
Cā'diz (*Sp. pron.* kä'ᴅĕth)
Caen (kŏn)
Caermarthen (kęr-mar'thęn)
Caernarvon (kęr-nar'vọn)
Caf-frā'rĭ-a
Cagliari (kāl'yä-re)
Ca-haw'ba [kâr)
Cahir, *or* Caher (kah'hęr *or*
Ca-ho'kĭ-a
Cahoos, *or* Cahoes (ka-hōz'). *Syn.* Cohoes.
Cahors (kä'oʀ') [cos.
Caicos (kī'kŏs). *Syn.* Cay-
Caidareta (kī-dä-rā'tä)
Cairngorm (kârn-gorm')
Caī'ro (Egypt); *called by the Arabs* El Kahira (el käh'-he-ra)
Cāi'ro (U. S.)
Ca-lā'brĭ-a (*or* kä-lä'bre-ä)
Calahorra (kä-lä-oʀ'nä)
Calais (kăl'iss; *Fr. pron.* kä'lā')
Calatayud (kä-lä-tä-yooᴅ')
Calatrava (kä-lä-trä'vä.
Calcasieu (käl'ka-shų *or* kŭl'ka-shų)
Căl-cut'ta
Caldas da Rainha (käl'däs dä rä-een'yä)
Cal'der
Cal'e-do'nĭ-a
Cal'ĭ-cut
Cal'ĭ-for'nĭ-a
Callao (käl-lâ'o *or* käl-yä'o)
Cal'la-poo'ya
Calne (kän)
Caltagirone (käl-ta-je-ro'nā)
Calvados (käl'vä'dos')
Camanche (kä-män'chā)
Cam-bay'
Cam-bo'dĭ-a *or* Cam-boge'
Cam'bray, *or* Cambrai (*Fr. pron.* kăm'brā')
Cam'brĭ-a
Cambridge (kām'brij)
Caminha (kä-meen'yä)
Campagna (käm-pän'yä)
Campbelltown (kam'bl-town)
Campeachy (kam-pee'che; *Mex. pron.* käm-pā'chā)
Campo Basso (käm'po bäs'-so)
Can'a-da [re)
Canajoharie (kan'a-jo-hăr'-
Canandaigua (kan'an-dā'-
Can'a-nore' [gwa)
Can'a-ra
Canaries (ka-nā'reez) (Sp. Canarias, kä-nä're-äs)
Can'a-sau'ga
Can'a-sto'ta
Ca-nav'er-al
Can-da-har', *or* Kandahar
Can'dĭ-a, *or* Crete
Cannes (kän)
Can'is-te'o
Cannouchee (kan-noo'che)
Ca-non'ĭ-cut
Cantal (kŏn'tăl')
Canterbury (kan'tęr-bęr-e)

Can-tīre′, Cantyre, *or* Kin-
Can′ton (China) [tyre
Can′ton (U. S.)
Cape Breton (kāp brit′t'n *or* brit′ŭn)
Cape Girardeau (je-rar-do′)
Cape Haitien (ha′te-en) (Fr. Cape Haïtien, kap ä′ē′te-
Cape Pal′mas [ăn′)
Cape Verd Islands
Capitanata (kä-pe-tä-nä′tä)
Capo d'Istria (kä′po dis′-tre-ä)
Capri (kä′pree)
Cap′u-a (*It. pron.* kä′poo-ä)
Caqueta (kä-kā′tä)
Ca-rac′as, *or* Caraccas (*Sp. pron.* kä-rä′käs)
Caraman (kär′ä-män′)
Caramania (kăr′a-mā′ne-a)
Carcassonne (kaR′käs′son′)
Cardenas (kaR′dā′näs)
Cardiff, *or* Caerdiff (kar′dif)
Cardiganshire (kar′dĭ-gan-shĭr)
Cardona (kar-do′nä)
Cariaco (kä-re-ä′ko)
Căr′ib-be′an Sea
Car′ib-bee Islands
Ca-rin′thĭ-a
Carlisle (kar-līl′)
Carlowitz, *or* Karlowitz (kar′-lo-vits)
Carls′bad, *or* Karlsbad (*Ger. pron.* kaRls′bät)
Carlscrona (karls-kroo′na), *or* Carlscroon
Carlsruhe, *or* Karlsruhe (karls′roo)
Carmagnola (kar-män-yo′lä)
Car-nat′ic
Car′nĭ-o′la (German Krain, krīn)
Carolina (kăr′o-lī′na)
Carpathian (kar-pā′thĭ-an)
Car′pen-tā′rĭ-a
Carpentras (kaR′pŏN′träs′)
Carrara (kär-RÄ′rä)
Car′rick on Suir (shŭr)
Car′rick-fer′gus
Carshalton (kās-haw′tŏn)
Cartagena (kar′ta-je′na; *Sp. pron.* kaR-tä-HÄ′nä)
Cartago (kaR-tä′go)
Car′ter-et
Casal Maggiore (kä-säl′ mädjo′rā)
Casale (kä-sä′lā)
Cas′bin, *or* Kaz′bin (*Pers. pron.* käs-been′, *whence the name is sometimes written* Casbeen)
Caserta, *or* Caserta Nuova (kä-sĕR′tä noo-o′vä)
Cash-gar′. *Syn.* Kashgar.
Cashmere, *or* Kashmire (kash-meer′)
Cas′pĭ-an
Cas′sel
Cassiquiari (kä-se-ke-ä′ree)
Castelnaudary (käs′tĕl′nō′-dä′re′)
Castel Vetrano (käs-tel′vā-trä′no)
Castiglione (käs-tēl-yo′nā)
Castile (kas-teel′) (Sp. Castilia, käs-teel′yä)
Castine (kas-teen′)
Castlebar (kas-sel-bar′)
Castres (käst′r)
Castro Giovanni (käs′tro jo-vän′ne)
Catabamba (kä-tä-bäm′bä)
Catahoula, *or* Cat′a-hoo′la
Cat′a-lo′nĭ-a (Sp. Cataluña, kä-tä-loon′yä)
Catania (kä-tä′ne-ä)
Catanzaro (kä-tän-zä′ro)
Cateau Cambrésis (kä′tō′ koN′brā′ze′)
Cat′e-gat, *or* Kattegat
Catmando, Katmandou, *or* Khatmandu (kat-man′doo)
Catorce (kä-toR′sā)
Cat′ta-rau′gus
Cattaro (kät-tä′ro) [bool.
Caubul (kaw-bool′). *Syn.* Ca-Cau′ca-sus
Caunes, Les (lā kōn)
Cava (kä′vä)
Cavan (Ireland) (kav′an)
Cavan (France) (kä′vŏN′)
Cavery, *or* Cauvery (kaw′-Cawn-pōre′ [ver-e)
Cax′a-mar′ca (*Sp. pron.* käh-HÄ-maR′kä) [as)
Caxias, *or* Cachias (kä-shee′-Caxoeira, *or* Cachoeira (kä-sho-ā′e-rä)
Cayenne (kī-en′)
Cayes (kā). *Syn.* Aux Cayes.
Cayuga (kā-yoo′ga)
Caz′en-o′vĭ-a
Ceara. *See* Ciara.
Cebu (se-boo′). *Syn.* Zebu.
Cecil (sis′il)
Cefalu (chĕf-ä-loo′)
Celebes (sel′e-biz)
Celle, *or* Zelle (tsel′lĕh)
Cen′is (*or* se′ne′)
Ceph′a-lo′nĭ-a (*It. pron.* chĕf′-ä-lon′e-ä; *Modern Greek*, kef-ä-lo-nee′ä)
Ce-ram′ (*Port. pron.* ser-rown′)
Cerigo (chĕr′e-go)
Cervera (sĕR-vā′rä)
Cervia (chĕR′ve-ä)
Cesena (chā-sā′nä)
Ceuta (sū′tä; *Sp. pron.* thā′-oo-tä)
Cévennes (sā′ven′)
Ceylon (see′lon *or* sĭ-lōn′)
Chagres (chä′grĕs)
Chaleur (shä-loor′)
Chalons sur Marne (shä′-lŏN′-sŭR-maRn)
Chalons-sur-Saône (shä′-lŏN′-sŭR-sōn)
Chambéry (shŏN′bā′ree′)
Châmouny (shä′moo-ne′)
Champagne (shŏN′päñ′)
Champaigne (sham-pān′)
Cham-plain′
Chandeleur (shan-de-loor′)
Chan′der-na-gōre′
Chang-haï. *Syn.* Shang-haï (*improperly written* Shanghae).
Chantilly (shăN-til′lee; *Fr. pron.* shŏN′tē′ye′ *or* shŏN′te′ye′)
Chapala (chä-pä′lä)
Chapultepec (chä-pool-tä-pek′)
Charcas (chaR′käs)
Charente (shä′rŏNt′)
Charente Inférieur (shä′-rŏNt′ ăN′fā′re-uR′)
Chăr′ĭ-ton
Charkow (kaR-kof′). *Syn.* Kharkof.
Charlevoix (shar′le-voi′)
Chartres (shaRt′r)
Chatauque. *See* Chautauqua. [ŏN′)
Châteaubriant (shä′to′bre-
Chateaugay (shat′ō-gay′)
Châteaudun (shä′to′dun′)
Château-Gonthier (shä′to′-gŏN′te-ä′)
Châteauroux (shä′tō′roo′)
Chatellerault (shä′tel′rō′)
Chat′ham
Chat′ta-hoo′che
Chat′ta-noo′ga
Chat-too′ga
Chaudière (shō′de-êR′)
Chaumont (France) (shō′-mŏN′)
Chaumont (N. Y.) (sho′mo′)
Chautauqua (sha-taw′kwa); *formerly written* Chautauque.
Chazy (shä-ze′)
Chebucto (she-buk′to)
Chelmsford (chemz′furd)
Cheltenham (chelt′num)
Chemnitz (kem′nits)
Chemung (she-mŭng′)
Chenango (she-nang′go)
Chepstow (chep′sto)
Cher (shêR)
Che-raw′
Chĕrburg (sher′burg *or* shĕR′booR′)
Cher′o-kee′
Cherso (kĕR′so)
Chertsey (ches′se)
Ches′a-peake
Che-sun′cook
Chetimaches (chet′tĭ-match′-iz *or* shet′mash′)
Cheviot (chiv′e-ut)
Cheyenne (she-en′)
Chiapa (che-ä′pä)
Chiari (ke-ä′re)
Chiavari (ke-ä′vä-re)
Chiavenna (ke-ä-ven′nä)
Chicago (she-kaw′go)
Chichester (chitch′es-ter)
Chick′a-hom′ĭ-ny
Chick′a-mau′ga
Chick′a-pee′
Chick′a-saws
Chicot (shee′ko)
Chiem See (keem sā) [en′)
Chienne, *or* Cheyenne (she-
Chieti (ke-ā′te)
Chihuahua (che-wä′wä)
Chili (chil′le) (Spanish Chile, chee′lā)
Chil′lĭ-coth′e
Chillon (she′yŏN′ *or* shil′-lon) (Switzerland)
Chiloe (che-lo-ā′, *almost* chil-way′)
Chimborazo (chim′bo-rä′zo; *Sp. pron.* cheem-bo-rä′-
Chi′na [tho)
Chinchilla (chin-cheel′yä)
Chin In′dĭ-a
Chios (kī′os)
Chippenham (chip′num)
Chippewa (chip′pe-wā)
Chip′pe-way
Chiquitos (che-kee′tōs)
Chiriqui (che-re-kee′)
Chiswick (chiz′ik)
Chit′a-gong
Choc′taw
Cholula (cho-loo′lä)
Chowan (chō-wan′)
Chris′tĭ-an′a
Christiania (kris-te-ä′ne-ä)
Christiansand (kris′te-än-sänd′)
Christianstadt (kris′te-an-stat) (Sw. Christianstad, kris′te-an-städ′)
Chrudim (kroo′dim)
Chudleigh (chŭd′lee)
Chum′bul
Chup′räh
Chuquisaca (choo-ke-sä′kä)
Chur (kooR). *Syn.* Coire.
Ciara (se-ä′ra); *written also* Ceara *and* Seara.
Cienfuegos (se-ĕn′fwā′gōs)
Cimaron (se-mä-rōn′)
Cinaloa (sin-ä-lo′ä)
Cincinnati (sin′sin-nah′tĭ)
☞ Often improperly pronounced as if written Cincinnatah, or Cincinnatŭh.
Cinque Ports (sink pōrts)
Cin′tra (*or* seen′trä)
Cir-car′ (Northern)
Circassia (sĕr-kash′ĭ-a)
Cī′ren-cĕs′ter (*commonly pron.* sis′e-tĕr *or* sis′is-tĕr)
Cittadella (chit-tä-del′lä)
Ciudad Real (Spain) (the-oo-DÄD′ rä-äl′)
Ciudad Real (Mexico) (se-oo-däd′ rā-äl′)
Ciudad Rodrigo (the-oo-DÄD′ roD-ree′go)
Civita Vecchia (chee′ve-tä vĕk′ke-ä)
Clac-man′nan
Clagenfurth, *or* Klagenfurth (klä′gen-foort′)
Clamecy (kläm′se′)
Clausthal, *or* Klausthal (klows′täl)
Clermont (Fr.) (klĕR′mŏN′)
Clermont (U. S.) (klĕr-mont′)
Clermont Ferrand (klĕR′-mŏN′ fā′rŏN′)
Cleves (kleevz) (Ger. Kleve, klā′veh; Fr. Clèves, klāv, *almost* klĕv)
Clitheroe (klith′er-ō)
Clogher (klŏh′ĕr)
Cloghnakilty (klŏn′na-kil′-te), *or* Clon′a-kil′ty
Clon-mell′
Co′a-ho′ma
Coahuila. *See* Cohahuila.
Coango (ko-ang′go)
Coblentz (kob′lents) (Ger. Coblenz, ko′blents; Fr. Coblence, ko′blŏNss′)
Cobu (ko-boo′)
Co′burg (*Ger. pron.* ko′-bŏoRG) [bä)
Cochabamba (ko-chä-bäm′-
Cochin (ko-cheen′)
Co′chin Chi′na
Codogno (ko-dŏn′yo)
Co-do′rus
Coeslin. *See* Cöslin.
Coevorden (koo′vor-den)
Coeymans (kwee′mans)
Cognac (kōn-yäk′)
Cohahuila, *or* Coahuila (ko-ä-wee′lä)
Cohoes, *or* Cahoos (ko-hōz′)
Coim-ba-toor′, *or* Coim-ba-tōr′
Co-im′bra (*or* ko-eem′brä)
Coire (kwär) (Ger. Chur, kooR)
Cōl′ches-ter
Coleraine (kōl-rān′)
Colima (ko-lee′mä)
Colne (kōln)
Colnebrook (kōn′brŏok)
Cologne (ko-lōn′; *Fr. pron.* ko′lon′) (Ger. Köln)
Colombia (ko-lom′be-ä)
Co-lom′bo, *or* Co-lum′bo
Col′on-sa, *or* Col′on-say′
Colorado (kol′o-räh′do)
Co-lum′bĭ-a
Co-mac′
Co-man′che (*Sp. pron.* ko-män′chā), *or* Ca-man′che
Comayagua (ko-mī-ä′gwä)
Com′ba-hee′
Comines (ko′meen′), *or* Commines (kom′meen′)
Com′o-rin
Co′morn, *or* Komorn
Com′o-ro
Compiègne (kŏM′pe-äñ′)
Com′po-stel′la (Sp. Compostela, kom-po-stā′lä)
Concan (kong′kŭn)
Conception (kon-sep′shun)

(Sp. Concepcion, kon-thep-the-ōn′)
Con′chas (*ch* as in *child*)
Concord (koŋk′urd)
Con-cor′dĭ-a
Condé (kon′de *or* kôɴ′dā′)
Conecocheague (kon′e-ko-cheeg′)
Conecuh (ko-nee′ka)
Conemaugh (kon′e-maw)
Con′es-to′ga
Co-ne′sus
Congaree (kong′ga-ree′)
Congo (kong′go)
Connaught (kon′nawt)
Connecticut (kon-net′ĭ-kut)
Con′stance (Ger. Constanz, kon′stänts) [nä)
Constantina (kon-stăn-tē′-
Con-stan′tĭ-no′ple
Contreras (kon-trā′ras)
Cooch Bahar (bä-har′)
Coo-mas′sie
Coos (ko-os′)
Coo′saw-hatch′ie
Co′pen-hā′gen (Danish Kjöbenhavn, kyö-bɛn-hown′)
Co′pĭ-a-po′
Coquimbo (ko-keem′bo)
Corbach (kor′bäĸ)
Corbeau (kor-bō′)
Corbeil (kor′bāl′ *or* kor′-bā′y′) [Corfu.
Corcyra (kor-sī′ra). *Syn.*
Cor-dil′ler-as (*Sp. pron.* kor-dēl-yā′räs)
Cor′do-va, *or* Cordoba
Co-re′a
Corfu (kor-foo′ *or* kor′fu; *Modern Greek pron.* kor-Cŏr′inth [fee′)
Cor′o-man′del
Corpus Chris′ti (kor′pus kris′te)
Corrèze (kor′rāz′)
Corrientes (kor-re-ĕn′tĕs)
Cor′sĭ-ca (Fr. Corse, kors)
Corte (kor′tā)
Cortona (kor-to′nä)
Co-run′na (Sp. Coruña, koroon′yä)
Cosenza (ko-sen′zä)
Co-shoc′ton
Cöslin, Coeslin, *or* Köslin (kös-leen′)
Cosne (kōn)
Cosseir (kos-sâr′)
Cos-sim′ba-zar′
Costa Rica (kos′tä ree′kä)
Côte d'Or (kōt dor)
Côtes du Nord (kōt dü nor)
Cotignola (ko-tēn-yo′lä)
Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks′e; *Sp. pron.* ko-to-päh′he)
Cottbus, *or* Kottbus (kott′-boos)
Courland (koor′land). *Syn.* Kurland.
Courtray, *or* Courtrai (koor′trā′) (Flem. Kortryk, kort′rīk)
Coutances (koo′tôɴss′)
Coventry (kuv′en-tre)
Cŏv′ing-ton
Cowes (kowz)
Cracow (krā′ko) (Polish Kraków, krä′koof)
Crécy (kres′se; *Fr. pron.* krā′se′); *often written* Cressy *by the English.*
Crefeld (krā′fĕlt)
Crema (krā′mä)
Cremnitz (krem′nits). *Syn.* Kremnitz.
Cre-mo′nä (*It. pron.* krā-mo′nä)
Cres′sy. *See* Crécy.
Crete. *Syn.* Candia.
Creuse (kruz)
Creutznach (kroits′näĸ.) *Syn.* Kreutznach.
Crĭ-me′a (Russ. Krim.)
Croatia (kro-ā′shī-a)
Croix, St. (kroi). *Syn.* Santa Cruz.
Crom′ar-ty
Cronstadt (krōn′stät)
Csaba (chŏb′ŏh′)
Csongrád (chon-grăd′)
Cu′bā (*Sp. pron.* koo′bä)
Cuban (koo-bän′). *Syn.* Kooban.
Cud′da-lore′
Cuenca (kwen′kä); *formerly written and pron.* Cuença (kwĕn′sä).
Culhuacan (kool-wä-kän′). *Syn.* Palenque.
Culiacan (koo-le-ä-kän′)
Cul-lo′den
Culm (kōolm)
Cul′pep-per
Cul-rōss′ (*or* koo′rŏs)
Cumana (koo-mä-nä′)
Cumania, *or* Kumania (kumā′ne-a) (Hung. Kun-ság, koon-shāg′)
Curaçoa (ku′ra-sō′)
Curaray (koo-rä-rī′)
Curische-Haff (koo′rish-eh-haff′). *Syn.* Kurische-Haff.
Cŭr′ri-tuck′
Curzola (koord-zo′lä)
Cüstrin, *or* Kŋstrin (kŭs-treen′)
Cut-tack′ [fen)
Cux-hā′ven (*or* kŏoks-hä′-
Cuyaba (koo-yä′bä)
Cuyahoga (kī′a-ho′ga)
Cuzco (koos′kō)
Cyc′la-dēs
Cythera (sĭ-thee′ra). *Syn.* Cerigo.
Czaslau (chäs′lou)
Czernigow (cher′ne-gof).
Czernowitz (cher′no-vits); *more correctly* Czernowice, chĕr′no-vĕt′seh).
Czirknicz, *or* Zirknitz (tseĕrk′nits)

D.

Daghestan (dä′gĕs-tän′)
Dahl (däl)
Dahomey (dah′ho-mā′)
Da-ko′tah. *Syn.* Sioux.
Dalecarlia (dä-le-kar′le-ä)
Dalhousie (dal-hoo′zĭ)
Dalkeith (dăl-keeth′)
Dalles (dălz)
Dalmatia (dal-mā′shĭ-a)
Dalton (dawl′ton)
Dam′a-ris-cot′ta
Dambea. *See* Dembea.
Dam′ĭ-et′ta (Arab. Damiat, dä-me-āt′)
Dan′ne-mo′rä
Dant′zic (dant′sik) (Ger. Danzig, dänt′sig) [now.)
Dan′ube (Ger. Donau, dō′-
Dardanelles (dar′da-nĕlz′)
Dar′foor′; *written also* Darfur *and* Darfour.
Darien (Ga.) (dā′re-en)
Darien, Isthmus of (dä-reĕn′)
Darmstadt (darm′stät)
Dartmouth (dart′muth)
Dar′war′
Dauphiné (dō′fe′nā′). *Syn.* Dauphiny.
Daviess (dā′vis)
Debreczin, *or* Debretzin (dā-bret′sin)
De-cā′tur
Dec′can, *or* Dek′kan
Del′a-go′a
Delaware (del′a-war)
Delft (*every letter should be pronounced*)
Delgada (del-gä′dä)
Delhi, *or* Dehli (Hindostan) (del′lee)
Delhi (U. S.) (del′hī)
Del′vĭ-no
Dem′be-a (*or* dem-bee′a).
Demerara (dem′er-ä′ra)
Denbighshire (den′be-shir)
Den′der-ah
Dendermonde (den′der-mōn′deh), *or* Dendermond (den′der-mōnt′)
Dennis, St. (sent den′is *or* den′ee) (Fr. Saint Denis, sāɴ d'nee)
Depeyster (de-pīs′ter)
Deptford (det′furd)
Der-bend′
Dĕr′by (*or* dar′bĭ)
☞ The latter pronunciation was formerly universal.
Derbyshire (dĕr′be-shir)
Derne (dĕr′ne *or* dĕr′neh)
Derr (dĕr)
De Ruyter (de rī′ter)
Desaguadero (dĕs-ä′gwä-dā′-
Des′e-ä′dä [ro)
Des′er-et′
De-shā′
Des Moines (de moin)
Despoblado (dĕs-po-blä′do)
De So′to
Des′sau (*Ger. pron.* des′sow)
Det′mold (*Ger. pron.* det′-
De-troit′ [molt)
Dettingen (dĕt′ting-en)
Deutz (doits)
Deux-ponts (duh′pôɴ′) (Ger. Zweibrücken, tswī-brük′-
Deva (dā′vä) [ken)
Dev′en-ter, *or* Dewenter (dā′-ven-ter)
Devises (de-vi′ziz)
Devonshire (dev′on-shir) [re)
Dhawalaghiri (dä-wol′a-gĕr′-
Di-ar′bekr, *or* Diarbekir (dee-ar′be-keer′)
Dié, *or* Diez, Saint (sāɴ de-ā′)
Diepholz (deep′hōlts)
Dieppe (dyep *or* de-ep′)
Diest (deest)
Digne (deeñ)
Dijon (de′zhôɴ′)
Dil′ling-en
Dinan (de′nôɴ′)
Dinant (de′nôɴ′ *or* de-nant′)
Din-wid′die
Dixmude (dix′müd′) (Flem. Dixmuyden, dix-moi′den)
Dizier, Saint (sāɴ-de′ze-ā′)
Djid′da. *Syn.* Jidda.
Djoliba (jol′e-ba). *Syn.* Joliba.
Dnieper (nee′per; *Russ. pron.* dnyĕp′er)
Dniester (nees′ter; *Russ. pron.* dnyĕs′ter)
Doab, *or* Dooab (doo′ăb′)
Do′fra-fī-ĕld′. *Syn.* Dovre-Dôle (dōl) [field.
Dolgelly (dol-geth′le)
Domingo (do-ming′go)
Dominica (dom′e-nee′ka; Fr. Dominique, dom-e-neek′)
Donaghadee (don′a-ha-dee′)
Done′as-ter
Donegal (don-e-gawl′)
Dongola (dong′go-la)
Dor′ches-ter
Dor-dogne (dor′dōn′; *Fr. pron.* dor′doñ′)
Dordrecht (dort′rĕkt), *or* Dort
Dornoch (dor′noĸ)
Dorpat (dor′pät), *or* Dörpt
Dorsetshire (dor′set-shir)
Douai, *or* Douay (doo′ā′); *sometimes written* Doway.
Doubs (doobz *or* doo)
Douglas (dug′les)
Douro (doo′ro) (Sp. Duero, dwā′ro)
Do′ver
Do′vre-fĭeld′ (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dō′vre-fyeld′)
Dowlatabad (dow′la-ta-bäd′)
Down-pat′rick
Draguignan (drä′gēn′yôɴ′)
Drave (drāv) (Ger. Drau, drow; Slavonian Drava, drä′vä)
Drenthe (dren′teh)
Dreux (druh) [no)
Drin (dreen), *or* Drino (dree′-
Drogheda (drŏh′he-da)
Drohobicz (dro′ho-bitch), *or* Dro′ho-vitsch′
Droitwich (droit′itch)
Dro′more, *or* Dro-more′
Drontheim (dront′im) (Norwegian Trondjem, trōnd′-
Druses (droo′zez) [yem)
Duanesburg (du-ānz′burg)
Dub′lin
Dubno (doob′no)
Du-bois′
Dubuque (du-bo͞ok′)
Duero (doo-ā′ro *or* dwā′ro). *Syn.* Douro.
Du′is-burg (*or* doo′is-bo͞org′)
Duiveland (doi′ve-länt)
Dulce, Rio (ree′o dool′sā *or* dool′thā)
Dulcigno (dool-cheen′yo)
Dulwich (dul′ij)
Dumbartonshire (dum-bar′ton-shir)
Dum-blane′
Dumfries (dum-freess′)
Dun-bar′
Dundalk (dun-dawk′)
Dun-dass′
Dun-dee′
Dunfermline (dum-fer′lin)
Dun-gan′non
Dun-gar′von
Dungeness (dun-je-ness′)
Dunkeld (dun-kel′)
Dun′kirk (Fr. Dunkerque, duɴ′kĕrk′)
Dun-sin′nane
Dunwich (dun′itch)
Du′plin
Duquesne (du-kān′)
Durance (du′rŏɴss′)
Durango (doo-räng′go)
Durazzo (doo-rät′so), *or* Duras (doo-räs′)
Durham (dŭr′ŭm)
Durlach (do͞or′läĸ)
Dus′sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf, düs′sel-dorf′)
Duval (du-vôl′)
Duyveland (doi′ve-länt)
Dwī′na
Dyle, *or* Dyl (dīl)

E.

Earn, Loch (loĸ ĕrn)
Ebora. *See* Evora.
E′bro (*Sp. pron.* ā′bro)
Eccloo (ek-klō′)

Echelles, Les (lāz ā'shĕl')
Ecija (ā'the-hä)
Eckmühl (ek-mül')
Ecuador ek-wä-dôr')
Ed'foo'; *written also* Edfou *and* Edfu.
E-dī'na
Edinburgh (ed'in-bur-ruh); *written also, but less properly* Edinboro' *and* Edinborough.
Ed'is-to
Eg'ri-pō. *Syn.* Negropont.
Egypt (e'jipt)
Ehrenbreitstein (ā'ren-brīt-stīn) [stet)
Eichstädt, *or* Aichstädt (īĸ'-
Eilenburg (ī'len-bo͝org')
Eimbeck (īm'bĕk)
Eimeo (ī'me-o)
Eisenach (ī'zen-äĸ)
Eisenstadt (ī'zen-stät')
Eisleben (īs'lā-bĕn)
Ekatarinburg (ā-kä'tä-reen-boorg')
Ekatarinoslaf, *or* Ekatarinoslav (ā-kä'tä-reen'o-slăf'). *See* Yekatarinoslav.
Elatma (ā-lät'mä), *or* Yelatma (yā-lat'mä)
Elbe (elb; *Ger. pron.* el'bĕh)
El'ber-feld (*Ger. pron.* el'bĕr-felt')
Elbeuf (el'bu͝f')
El-boorz', *or* El-brooz'; *written also* Elburz *and* Elbrouz.
Elche (el'chā)
El'e-phan'ta
El'gin-shire
Elizabetgrad (ā-liz'ä-bet-grädʹ), *or* Yelisavetgrad
El-mī'ra
El Paso del Norte (el pä'so del noʀ'tā)
El'sĭ-norе', *or* Elsineur (el'-se-nūr') (Dan. Hel-sing-ö'er)
Embden (em'den)
Em'brun (*or* ŏN'bruN')
Em'e-sa. *Syn.* Homs.
Emmerich (em'mĕr-ĭĸ), *or* Emrich (em'rĭĸ)
Ems (ĕms)
Enghien (ŏN'gĕ-ŏN')
England (ing'gland)
Engoor, *or* Engour (en-goor') *and* Enguri (en-goo'ree). *Syn.* Angora.
Enikale (en-e-kä'lā). *Syn.* Yenicale.
Eniseĭ. *See* Yeniseĭ.
Enkhuizen (enk-hoi'zen)
En'nis-cor'thy
En'nis-kil'len
Entre Douro e Minho (en'trā doo'ro ā meen'yo)
Entre Rios (en'trā ree'ōs)
Eperies (ā-pĕr'e-ĕs; *Hung. pron.* ā-pĕr'e-ĕsh)
Epernay (ā'pĕr'nā')
Erbach (ĕr'bäĸ)
Erfurt (ĕr'fo͝ort)
Er'gree Kas'tree. *Syn.* Argyro Kastro.
Ericht (ĕr'ĭĸt)
Erie (ē'ree)
E'rin. *Syn.* Ireland.
Erivan (ĕr-e-vän')
Erlangen (ĕr'läng-en)
Erlau (ĕr'lou) (Hung. Eg'er)
Erne, Lough (lŏĸ ern)
Erz-room'; *written also* Ardsroom, Erzeroum, *and* Erzrum.
Erzgebirge (ĕrts'gā-bĕ'er'gā)
Escurial (ĕs-koo-re-ăl')
Eski Shehr (ĕs'kee shāh'r)
Esneh (es'nĕh'), *or* Esne (ĕs'nā')
Esquimaux (ĕs'ke-mō)
Essequibo (ĕs-sā-kē'bo)
Es Sioot, *or* Es Siout (es see-oot'). *Syn.* Sioot.
Este (es'tā)
Es-tho'nĭ-a
Estremadura (es-trā-ma-doo'rä)
Estremôz (ĕs-trā-mōz')
Eszek (ĕs'sek)
Etampes (ā'tôNp')
Étienne, Saint (sănt et'e-en')
Et'na, *or* Æt'na
Et'o-wah
Etsch (etch.) *Syn.* Adige.
Eu (uh) [nā'ō')
Eupen (oi'pen) (Fr. Néau,
Euphrates (yu-frā'tēz) (Turk. Frät)
Eure (yoor *or* uR)
Europe (u'rup)
Eutin (oi-teen') [Sea.
Euxine (yuks'in). *Syn.* Black
Evesham (eevz'hum *or* eevz'-um)
Ev'o-rä; *written also* Ebora.
Evreux (ĕv'ruh')
Eylau (ī'lou)

F.

Faenza (fä-en'zä')
Faeröe (fä'ro *or* fä'rö). *Syn.* Färoe.
Fahlun (fä'loon)
Faïoom, *or* Faioum (fī-oom')
Falaise (fä'lāz')
Falkirk (fawl'kirk)
Falkland (fawk'land)
Falmouth (făl'muth)
Falster (făl'ster *or* fäl'ster)
Falun, *or* Fahlun (fä'loon)
Fano (fä'no)
Faro (fä'ro)
Färoe (fā'ro *or* fä'rö-e)
Farsistan (far-sis-tän')
Fauquier (faw-keer')
Fav'ersh-am [fī-äl')
Fayal (fī-awl'; *Port. pron.*
Fayette (fā-et')
Fayetteville (fā'et-vil)
Fayoum (fī-oom'). *Syn.* Faïoom.
Fee'jee. *Syn.* Fiji.
Feliciana (fe-lis'se-ăn'a)
Feodosia (fă-o-do'se-a). *Syn.* Kaffa.
Fermanagh (fer-man'a)
Fer-moy'
Fĕr'ney (*or* fĕr'nā')
Ferrara (făR-rä'rä)
Fer'ro (Sp. Hierro, yĕR'Ro)
Ferrol (fĕR-rōl')
Fev'ersh-am
Fezzan (fĕz'zän')
Fichtelgebirge (fiĸ'tel-ga-bĕ'eR'geh) [so-le
Fiesole (fyes'o-lā), *or* Fes'-
Figeac (fe'zhäk')
Figueras (fe-gā'räs)
Fiji (*pronounced, and often written*, Fee'jee)
Finisterre, Cape (fin-is-tĕr') (Sp. Finistierra, fee-nis-te-ĕR'rä)
Fin'land
Fisme (feem)
Fiume (fyoo'mā)
Flan'ders (Fr. Flandre, flōNd'r)
Flens'burg, *or* Flens'borg
Flor'ence (It. Firenze, feren'zā, *or* Fiorenza, fe-o-ren'zä)
Flo'rĕs
Flor'ĭ-da
Flush'ing (Dutch Vlis'sing-
Föhr (för), *or* Föhrde (föR'-
Foggia (fod'jä) [deh)
Foglia (fōl'yä)
Foix (fwä)
Foligno (fo-leen'yo)
Fondi (fon'dee)
Fontainebleau (fôN'tăn'blō')
Fontarabia (fon-ta-rā'be-a) (Sp. Fuenterabia, fwen-tā-rä-bee'ä)
Fontenay (fôNt'nā')
Fon-te-noy' (*Fr. pron.* fôNt'nwä')
Fontevrault (fon'te-vro'; *Fr. pron.* fôNt'vrō')
Forli (foR-lee')
Formentera (for-men-tā'rä)
For-mo'sa
For-sy'th
For'ta-ven-tu'ra
Fossano (fos-sä'no)
Fotheringay (foth'er-ing-gā')
Fougères (foo'zhĕR')
Foulah (foo'lä). *Syn.* Foolah.
Fourche (foorsh). See La Fourche.
Fowey (foy), *sometimes written* Fawey.
Foyers; *often written, and always pron.*, Fy'ers.
France (frânss; *Fr. pron.* frôNss)
Franche Comté (frôNsh kôN'tā')
Fran-co'nĭ-a
Franeker (frän'ek-er)
Frankenstein (fräNk'en-stīn')
Frankenthal (fräNk'en-tăl')
Frank'fort (Ger. Frankfurt, fräNk'fo͝oRt)
Frascati (fräs-kä'tee)
Frauenburg (frow'en-bo͝orG')
Fraustadt (frow'stät)
Freiberg (frī'bĕRG)
Freiburg (frī'burg *or* frī'-bo͝orG)
Freising (frī'zing), *or* Freisingen (frī'zing-en)
Freistadt (frī'stät)
Fréjus (frā'zhüs')
Freyburg. *See* Freiburg.
Freystadt. *See* Freistadt.
Friburg (fre'booR'). *Syn.* Freyburg. [länt)
Friesland (*Ger. pron.* freet'-Friesland, Vriesland, *or* Friesia (free'zhĭ-a)
Frio (free'o)
Frische Haff (frish'eh häf), or Frische See (frish'eh sā)
Friuli (free-oo'lee; *It. pron.* free'oo-lee)
Frob'ish-er's Strait
Frod'sham
Frontera (fron-tā'rä)
Frontignac (fron'tĭ-nak *or* frôN'tēn'yäk')
Fuertaventura (fwĕR'tä-ven-too'rä)
Fulda (fo͝ol'dä)
Ful'ton (fo͝ol'ton)
Funchal (foon-shäl')
Fü'nen (Dan. Fyen, fü'en)
Fünfkirchen (fünf-kĕ'eR'-ken)
Furnes (fürn) [bäd')
Furruckabad (fu͝r'ruk-a-
Furth (fürt)
Fyers. *See* Foyers.
Fyne, Loch (loĸ fīn) [oom.
Fyum (fī-oom'). *Syn.* Faï-
Fyzabad (fī'zä-bäd')

G.

Gács (gätch)
Gadamis (gä-dä'mis). *Syn.* Ghadamis.
Gaeta (gä-ā'tä)
Gaillac (gă'yäk' *or* gäl'yäk')
Gaillon (gă'yôN' *or* gäl'yôN')
Gairloch (gâr'loĸ)
Galapagos (gal'a-pā'gus; *Sp. pron.* gä-lä'pä-gōs)
Gal'a-shiels'
Galatz (gä'läts)
Ga-le'na
Galicia (ga-lish'ĭ-a)
Gallapagos. *See* Galapagos.
Gal-lip'o-lĭ
Gal'lĭ-po-lis' (Ohio)
Gal'lo-way
Galluzzo (gäl-loot'so)
Gal'ves-ton
Galway (gawl'wā)
Gam'bĭ-a
Gand (gôN). *Syn.* Ghent.
Gan'gĕs (Hindoo, Gunga)
Gap (gäp)
Gard (gaR)
Garda (gaR'dä)
Gardiner (gard'ner)
Gardon (gaR'dôN')
Garfagnana (gar-fän-yä'nä)
Garigliano (gä-rēl-yä'nä)
Garonne (gä-ron')
Gas'co-nade'
Gas'co-ny (Fr. Gascogne, gäs'koñ')
Gaspe (gäs'pā')
Ge-au'ga
Geel (*Dutch pron.* hāl)
Gefle (yev'lä)
Gelders, *or* Guelders (gel'-derz) (Dutch Geldern, Hel'dern). *Syn.* Gel'der-land
Gen'e-see' [land.
Gen'e-se'o
Ge-ne'va (Ger. Genf, gĕnf; Fr. Genève, zhen-āv')
Genil (hä-neel'); *written also* Xenil. [vä)
Gen'o-a (It. Genova, jen'o-Geôr'gĭ-a
Gera (gā'rä)
Ger'ma-ny (Ger. Deutschland, doitch'länt)
Gerona (hä'ro-nä)
Gers (zhĕR)
Gex (zheks)
Geysers (gī'sers)
Ghadamis (gä-dä'mis)
Ghauts (gawts)
Gheel. *Syn.* Geel.
Ghee'zeh; *written also* Gizeh *and* Jizeh.
Ghent (gent) (Fr. Gand, gôN)
Ghool-ghool'a
Gī-bral'tar (*Sp. pron.* he-brăl'taR')
Giessen (gees'sen)
Gignac (zheen'yäk')
Gihon (je-hon' *or* je-hoon'). *Syn.* Oxus.
Gijon (he-hōn'). *Syn.* Xixon.
Gijona (he-ho'nä). *Syn.* Xixona.
Gila (he'lä)
Gilolo (ne lo'lo)
Girjeh (jĕ'er'jeh); *written also* Djirdjeh *by the French.*
Girjenti (jeR-jen'te)
Gironde (je-rond'; *Fr. pron.* zhĕ'rôNd')
Gizeh (jee'zeh *or* gee'zeh)
Gla-mor'gan-shire (-shĭr)
Glăr'us (Fr. Glaris, glä'rēss')
Glas'gōw
Glatz (gläts)
Glauchau (glou'kow)

Glen-elg'
Glogau (glo'gow); *sometimes written* Glogaw.
Gloucester (glos'tẹr)
Glückstadt (glük'stät)
Gmünd (gmünt), *or* Gmünden (gmün'dẹn)
Gmund (gmo͝ont)
Gnesen (gnā'zẹn) (Polish Gniesno)
Godavery (go-dä'vẹr-e)
Goes (ho͝os)
Gojam (go-jäm')
Gol-con'da
Gōld'bẹrg (*or* golt'bĕRG)
Gol'now (gol'nov)
Gom-broon', *or* Bun'der Ab-as'see (Abassi)
Gomera (go-mā'rä)
Gonaïves, Les (lā go'nä'e͝v' *or* gō-nīv')
Gon'dar
Goochland (gootch'land)
Goold'sha; *written also* Guldscha *and* Gouldja.
Goom'ty
Goree (go'rā') [lits)
Görlitz (gör'lits, *almost* gŭr'-
Görtz (görts, *almost* gŭrts) (It. Gorizia, go-rid'ze-ä)
Gotha (go'tä)
Gothenburg (got'ẹn-burg), *or* Got'ten-burg (Sw. Götheborg, yö'tä-bo͝RG)
Goth'land (Sw. Götaland, yö'tä-länd)
Göttingen, *or* Goettingen (get'ting-ẹn *or* got'ting-ẹn; *Ger. pron.* göt'ting-ẹn)
Gott'land, *or* Goth'land [dạ)
Gou'dạ (*Dutch. pron.* HOW'-
Goyaz (go-yäz'). *Syn.* Villa Gozzo (got'so) [Boa.
Gracias a Dios (grä'se-äs ä de-o͝s')
Graciosa (grä-se-o'sä)
Graetz (grets). *Syn.* Grätz.
Grafenhausen (grä'fẹn-how'-zẹn)
Grammont (gräm'mŏN')
Gram'pi-ạn
Gran (grän) (Hung. Esztergom, es'tĕR-gom)
Granada (grạ-nä'dä; *Sp. pron.* grä-nä'Dä)
Granadilla (grä-nä-Deel'yä)
Granger (grān'jẹr)
Grănt'ham
Gran'ville (U. S.)
Granville (Fr.) (grŏN'vēl')
Grasse (gräss)
Gratiot (grash'ĭ-ot)
Grätz, *or* Graetz (grets)
Graubündten (grou'bünt-ẹn). *Syn.* Grisons.
Graudentz (grou'dĕnts)
Graus (grouss)
Gravelines (gräv'lēn')
Gravesend (grāvz'end')
Great Britain (brit'un *or* brit'n)
Grebenstein (grā'bẹn-stīn')
Greenwich (grĭn'ĭj)
Greifswalde (grīfs'wäl'dẹh); *formerly written* Gripeswold.
Grenada (grẹ-nā'dạ)

☞ *Grenada*, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada*, which is sometimes written with an *e* in the first syllable.

Grenoble (grẹn-ob'l *or* grẹh-nō'b'l)
Greve (grā'vä)
Griesheim (grees'hīm)
Grindelwald (grin'dẹl-wält')
Grisons (gre'zōN') (Ger. Graubündten, grou'bünt-ẹn)
Gron'ing-ẹn (*Dutch pron.* HRO'ning-HẹN)
Gross-Glogau (grōs-glo'gou)
Gross-Wardein (grōs-wär'-
Gro'tọn (Eng.) [dīn)
Grô'tọn (U. S.)
Grünberg (grün'bĕRG), *or* Grü'nẹ-berg
Guadalajara, *or* Guadalaxara (gwä-dä-lä-HÄ'rä)
Guadaloupe (gaw'dạ-loop' *or* gä'dä-loop')
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loo'pā *or* gaw'dạ-loop')
Guadalquivir (gaw'dạl-kwiv'ẹr; *Sp. pron.* gwä-Däl-ke-veeR')
Guadiana (gaw'de-à'nạ *or* gwä-De-ä'nä)
Guanahani (gwä-nä-hä'nee)
Guanaxuato, *or* Guanajuato (gwä-nä-HWÄ'to)
Guancavelica (gwäng-kä-vä-lee'kä)
Guarda (gwaR'dä)
Guardafui (gwar'dạ-fwee *or* gar'dạ-fwe')
Guastalla (gwäs-täl'lä)
Guatemala (gaw'te-mà'lạ *or* gwä-tĕ-mä'lä)
Guaxaca (gwä-HÄ'kä, *almost* wä-hä'kä). *Syn.* Oaxaca.
Guayama (gwī-ä'mä)
Guayaquil (gwī-ä-keel')
Guaymas (gwī'mäs)
Guayra (gwī'rä). *See* La Guayra.
Guazacualco (gwä-sä-kwäl'-ko); *also written* Huasacu-
Guben (goo'bẹn) [alco.
Guelderland (ge͡l'dẹr-land). *Syn.* Gelderland.
Guelders (ge͡l'dẹrz). *Syn.* Gelders.
Guéret (gā'rā')
Guernsey (ge͡rn'ze)
Guiana (ge͡-ä'nạ), *or* Guyana
Guicowar (gwik'o-wạr)
Guienne (ge͡'ĕn')
Guildford (ge͡il'fọrd)
Guilford (ge͡il'fọrd)
Guinea (gĭn'e)
Guingamp (găN'gŏN')
Guipuzcoa (ge͡-poos'ko-ạ; *Sp. pron.* ge-pooth'ko-ä)
Guise (gweez)
Gujerat. *See* Guzerat.
Gumbinnen (go͝om-bin'nẹn)
Gund-wä'nạ [bo͝RG)
Güntz'burg (*or* günts'-
Gur'wạl'
Güstrow (güs'trov)
Guyana (ge͡-ä'nä). *Syn.* Guiana.
Guyandott (ge͡ī-an-dot', *familiarly called* ge͡ī-an')
Guzerat (gooz-ẹr-ät'), *or* Gujerat (gooj-er-ät')
Gwalior (gwä'lĭ-or)
Gyula (dyoo'lo͝h, *almost* joo'-lo͝h). *Syn.* Karlsburg.

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, *or* Harlem (har'lẹm)
Haarlemmer Meer (har'lem-mẹr-mār *or* mêr)
Habana. *See* Havana.
Habersham (hab'ẹr-sham)
Hadjar (hä'jar). *Syn.* Hajar.
Hadleigh (had'lĭ)
Had-ra-maut'
Haerlem. *See* Haarlem.
Hague (haig), The. (Fr. La Haye, lä hä, *almost* lä ä)
Hagueneau (äg'nō')
Haïnan (hī-nan')
Hainault (ä'nō') (Flemish Henegouwen, hen-e-HOU'-wẹn)
Haiti (hä'tĭ). *Syn.* Hayti.
Hajar, *or* Hadjar (hä'jar). *Syn.* Lahsa. [je-poor')
Hajypoor, *or* Hadjypoor (hä-
Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä'dee)
Halberstadt (häl'bẹr-stät')
Haleb (hä'lĕb). *Syn.* A-
Hāleẹ-ō'wẹn [leppo.
Hal'ĭ-fax
Hall (häl)
Halle (häl'lẹh)
Hallowell (ho͝'o-wel)
Hamadan (hä-mä-dän')
Ham'burg (*Ger. pron.* häm'-boorG)
Hameln (hä'mẹln)
Hamp'shire
Hanau (hä'now)
Hang-tcheoo, *or* Hang-tcheou (hang'cheoo')
Han'o-ver (Ger. han-no'ver)
Harfleur (haR-flu͝R')
Har'lem
Har'tle-pool (har'tl-)
Hartz, *or* Harz (harts)
Harwich (hăr'rij)
Hasselt (häs'selt)
Hastings (hāst'ings)
Hat'tẹr-as
Hausza (how'sä). *Syn.* Houssa.
Ha-van'ạ, *or* Havanna (Sp. Habana, *or* Havana, ä-vä'nä); *sometimes called* "The Ha-van'na."
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'er-il)
Haverhill (Mass.) (hā'vẹr-il)
Havre de Grace (hav'ẹr de grāss; *Fr. pron.* ä'v'r dẹh grāss)
Hawaii (hä-wī'ee)
Hayti, *or* Haiti (hā'tĭ; *Fr. pron.* ä'e'te')
Hazebrouck (äz'brook')
Hebrides (heb'rĭ-dēz)
Hechingen (hĕK'ing-ẹn)
Hec'la
Hedjaz (hej-äz'); *also written* Hedsjaz.
Heidelberg (hī'dẹl-bĕRG')
Heilbronn (hīl-bron')
Hẹ-le'na (St.)
Hel'go-land, *or* Hel'ĭ-go-land
Hel'ẹs-pŏnt
Helmstedt (helm'stĕt)
Hel'mŭnd'
Hel'sing-fors'
Hel-vel'lyn
Helvoetsluys (hel'vo͝ot-slois')
Hen-lo'pẹn
Hen-rī'ko
Herat (hẹr-ät')
Hérault (hā'rō' *or* ä'rō')
Hẽr'cu-la'ne-um
Hẽr'e-ford
Hẽr'kĭ-mẹr
Hermanstadt (hĕR'män-stät') [bät')
Her'mus, *or* Sarabat (sä-rä-
Herrnhut (hĕRn'hoot)
Hersfeld (hĕRs'fĕlt)
Hertford (Eng.) (har'furd)
Hertford (U. S.) (hẽrt'furd)
Hesse Cas'sẹl (Ger. Hessen Cassel, hes'sẹn käs'sẹl)
Hesse Darmstadt (hess daRm'stät) (Ger. Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sẹn daRm'-stät)
Hesse Hom'burg, (Ger. Hessen Hom'burg, hes'sẹn hom'bo͝RG)
Heytesbury (hāts'bẹr-e)
Highlands (hī'landz); *commonly pronounced* hee'-landz *by the Scotch.*
High'tower. *Syn.* Etowah.
Hildburghausen (hilt'-bo͝RG-how'zẹn)
Hildesheim (hil'dẹs-hīm)
Hil'lah; *written also* Hellah.
Himmaleh (him-mä'lạ), *or* Him-ạ-lā'yạ (*Sanskrit pron.* hĭ-mā'lạ-yạ)
Hin'doo Koosh; *written also* Hindoo Kusch, *or* Kush.
Hin-dẹ-stan', *or* In-do-stan'; *written also* Hindustan, *and* Hindoostan,
His-pan-ĭ-o'lạ. *Syn.* Hayti.
H'las'sạ. *Syn.* Lassa.
Ho-ang'ho (*pronounced almost* whang'ho')
Ho'bar-tọn, *or* Hob'ar-tọn
Ho'bô-kẹn [hīm)
Hochheim (hō'hīm *or* hōK'-
Hodeida (ho-dā'dä *or* ho-dī'dä)
Hofwyl (hof'wil), *or* Hof-weil (ho͝f'wīl)
Hohenlinden (ho'ẹn-lĭn'dẹn)
Ho'hẹn-lo'he [lẹrn)
Hohenzollern (ho'ẹn-tsol'-
Hol'land (*Dutch. pron.* hol'-
Holmes (hōmz) [länt)
Holstein (hol'stīn)
Holston (hōl'stọn)
Hol'y-hĕad [bo͝RG)
Hom'burg (*Ger. pron.* hom'-
Homs (hōms), *or* Hums. *Syn.* Emesa.
Honan (ho'nän')
Hon'dạ (*Sp. pron.* ōn'dä)
Honduras (hon-doo'rạs)
Honfleur (hŏN'flu͝R' *or* ŏN'-
Hŏn'ĭ-tọn [flu͝R')
Honolulu (ho-no-loo'loo)
Hoog'ly; *written also* Hooghly *and* Hugly.
Hot'tẹn-tots
Houghton (ho'tọn)
Houng'lōw
Housatonic (hoo'sạ-ton'ik)
Houssa (how'sä; *written also* Haussa *and* Haousa.
Houston (hyoos'tun)
Huaheine *or* Huahine (hoo-ä-hee'nā)
Huasacualco (hwä-sä-kwäl'-ko). *Syn.* Guazacualco.
Hué (hoo-ā')
Huelva (wĕl'vä)
Huerta (wĕR'tä)
Huesca (wes'kä)
Hungary (hung'gạ-rĭ) (Hung. Magyar Ország, mŏd-yŏR oR-sāg)
Hurd'wạr'
Hu'rọn
Huy (hoi)
Hveen (hvān)
Hyapura. *See* Japura.
Hyderabad (hī'dẹr-ạ-bäd') *or* Hydrabad.
Hythe (hīth)

I.

Iaroslav (yä-ro-släv'). *Syn.* Yaroslav.
Ibarra (e-bär'Rä)
Ice'land; *called* Island (ees'-land) *by the natives.*
Icolmkill (ik'om-kil'). *Syn.* Ĭ'dạ-ho [Iona

Id/rĭ-ą
Iekatarinburg. *See* Ekaterinburg. [Iglaw.
Iglau (ig/lou); *written also* Igualada (e-gwä-lä/dä)
Ile de France (eel dę frŏnss)
Ilfracombe (il/frą-koom)
Ilha Grande (eel/yä grän/dă)
Ili (ē/lee). *Syn.* Gooldsha.
Ille (eel)
Illimani (eel-yä-mä/nee)
Illinois (il-lĭ-noiz/ *or* -noi/)
Il-lyr/ĭ-ą
Il/min-stęr
Ilz (ilts)
Imola (e/mo-le)
In/dĭ-ą
In/dĭ-an/ą (*or* in-dĭ-ą/ną)
In/dĭ-an-ap/o-lis
Indies (in/diz)
Ind-oor/, *or* In-dore/
In-dos-tan/. *Syn.* Hindostan.
Indre (ăNd'r)
In/dus *or* Sindh (sĭnd)
Ingolstadt (ing/ol-stät *or* ing/gol-stät/)
Inkerman (iŋk-ęr-män/)
Innspruck (inss/prŏok) *or* Innsbruck.
Interlachen (in'tęr-läĸ/ęn)
In/vęr-ā/ry thing)
Inverkeithing (in/vęr-kee/-
Inverlochy (in/vęr-lŏĸ/ĭ)
In-vęr-ness/
In'vęr-ų/ry
Iona (e-o/ną) *or* Icolmkill (ik/om-kil/')
Ionia (ī-o/nĭ-ą)
I/o-wą
Ips/wich [mee)
Irak Adjemi (e/räk/ äj/ĕh-
Irak Arabi (e/räk/ är'a-bee/)
Iredell (īr/del)
Ire/land. *Syn.* E/rin.
Ir-kootsk/; *written also* Irkutsk *and* Irkoutsk.
Iroquois (ĭr-o-kwoy/)
Ir/ra-wąd/dy; *written also*, Irrawadi.
Ir-tysh/, *or* Irtish (*Russ. pron.* ĕęr-tish/)
Irvine (ĭr/vin)
Ischia (is/ke-ä)
Iseo (e-šā/o)
Iser, *or* Isar (ee/zęr)
Isère (ė/zêR')
Iserlohn (ee/zęr-lōn')
I/sis [andretta.
Is-ken-der-oon/. *Syn.* Alex-
Isla (ī/lą), *or* Islay (ī/lā)
Islamabad (is-läm/ą-bäd')
Isle of Wight (īl ǫv wīt)
Iŝ/ling-tǫn
Ismail (is-mä-eel/) [han
Ispahan (is-pą-hän/), *or* Isfa-
Issoire (is/swâR')
Issoudun (ē/soo/duN')
Is/trĭ-ą
It/ą-ly (It. Italia, e-tä/le-ä)
Itapicuru (e-tä-pe-koo-roo/)
It/ą-wąm/ba
Ith/ą-cą. *Syn.* Theaki.
Itri (ee/tree *or* it/ree)
I-u/ką
Iviça, Iviza (e-vee/sä), *or* Ibi-
Ivrea (e-vrā/ä) [za
Ivry (ĭv/rĭ *or* ēv/rē')

J.

Jaca (ĸa/kä)
Jacquemel, *or* Jacmel (zhäk/-
Jaen (ĸä-en/) [mel')
Jaf/fą (*or* yäf/fä)
Jaf/na-pa-tam/
Jago, St. *See* Santiago.
Jagua (ĸä/gwä). *Syn.* Xagua.
Jakutsk. *See* Yakootsk.
Jalapa (ĸä-lä/pä). *Syn.* Xalapa.
Jalisco, *or* Xalisco (ĸä-lees/-ko *or* ĸä-lis/ko)
Jamaica (ją-mā/ką)
Janina (yä/ne-nä). *Syn.* Ya-
Ją-pan/ [nina.
Japura (ĸä-poo/ra)
Jaquemel (zhäk/mel')
Jarnac (zhaR/näk')
Jaroslaw. *See* Yaroslav.
Jassy (yäs/se) (Ger. Jasch, yäsh)
Jászberény (yäss/bă-rāñ')
Jauer (yow/ęr)
Jauru (zhou-roo/)
Java (jä/vą *or* jà/vą)
Jean d'Angély, Saint (săN zhŏN/zhā/lē')
Jedburg (jed/bŭr-ręh)
Jeddo (yed/do). *Syn.* Yeddo.
Jehoon. *See* Oxus.
Jen/ą (*Ger. pron.* yä/nä)
Jeres (ĸä-rās/'). *Syn.* Xeres.
Jersey (jĕr/zĭ)
Je-ruˌsą-lem; *called* El Käds *or* El Kods, *by the Arabs.*
Jesi (yā/see. [Yesso.
Jesso, *or* Iesso (yes/so). *Syn.*
Jey/poor, *or* Jyepoor (jī-poor/)
Jid/dą, *or* Djidda [xona.
Jijona (ĸe-ĸo/nä). *Syn.* Xi-
Joannina. *See* Janina.
Jo Daviess (jo dā/vis)
Jo-han/ną. *Syn.* Anzooan.
Jol/ĭ-bą, *or* Djoliba
Jonkjöpin, *or* Jonköping (yon/chö-ping, *almost* yon/chep-ing)
Jor/dan
Jorullo, *or* Xorullo (ĸo-rool/-yo; *often pron.* ĸo-roo/yo)
Joux (zhoo)
Ju/an Fęr-nan/dĕz (*Sp. pron.* ĸoo-än/ fĕR-nän/-deth)
Ju/an, Saint (Sp. San Juan, sân ĸoo-än/ *or* sän ĸwän)
Jug/gęr-naut/, *or* Juggernauth
Jujuy (ĸoo-ĸwee/)
Juliers (zhü/le-ā/) (Ger. Jülich, yü/liĸ)
Jum/ną
Jungfrau (yŏong/frow)
Ju/nĭ-at/ą
Ju/ra (*Fr. pron.* zhü/rä')
Jut/land (Dan. Jylland, yų/land)

K.

Kaarta (kär/tä) [Cairo.
Kahira (kä/he-rä). *Syn.*
Kairwan (kâr-wän/)
Kaisarieh (kī-zar-e/ęh)
Kal/ä-mą-zoo/
Kaiisz, *or* Kalisch (kä/lish)
Kal/mar. *Syn.* Calmar.
Kalooga (kä-loo/gä), *written also* Kaluga *and* Kalouga.
Kalusz (kä/loosh)
Kamieniec (käm/yen/yets/), *sometimes written* Kaminietz. [schat/ką
Kamt-chat/ką, *or* Kamt-
Kanawha (ką-naw/wą)
Kan/dą-kar/. *Syn.* Candahar.
Kankakee (kan-kaw/kee)
Kan/sas: *formerly often written* Kanzas.
Kara (kä/rä)
Kara-hissar (kä/rä/his-sar/)
Karamania. *See* Caramania.
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, *or* Karasou (kä/rä/soo/)
Karls/burg (*Ger. pron.* kaRls/bo͝oRg)
Kasan, *or* Kazan (kä-zän/)
Kaschau (käsh/ow) (Hung. Kassa, kŏsh/shŏh)
Kash-gar/, *or* Cashgar
Ką-tah/din
Kat-man/doo, *or* Katmandhu. *Syn.* Catamandoo.
Kā/trĭne, *or* Kat/rĭne
Kat/te-gat. *Syn.* Cattegat.
Keczkemét (kech/kem/āt')
Kehl (kāl)
Keighly (keeth/le)
Kelat (kę-lät'), *or* Kelath
Kenawha, *or* Kenhawa (kę-naw/wą). *Syn.* Kanawha.
Kenéh, *or* Qené (ken'ęh/)
Ken/ne-beck'
Ken/ne-bunk'
Ken-tuck/y
Ke'o-kuk/
Kerguelen (kĕrg/ę-lęn) Land (*Fr. pron.* kêR/gę-lŏN')
Kerman (kęr-män/). *Syn.* Kirman.
Keszthely (kest/heĭ')
Ketch/o; *sometimes written* Cachao *and* Kesho.
Kharkof (ĸar-kof'); *written also* Charkow, Kharkow, *and* Kharkov.
Khartoom, Khartum, *or* Khartoum (ĸar-toom/)
Kherson, *or* Cherson (kĕr-sōn/)
Khiva, *or* Kheeva (ĸee/vä)
Khoozistan, *or* Khuzistan (ĸoo-zis-tän/)
Khorassan (ĸo/räs-sän')
Kiakhta (ke-äĸ/tä)
Kiang-Ku (ke-ang/kew') *Syn.* Yang-tse-kiang.
Kick/ą-poo'
Kid/dęr-min'stęr [Kĭ-ev'
Kief, *or* Kiew (ke-ef'), *or*
Kiel (keel)
Kil-ken/ny
Kil-lar/ney
Kil-mar/nǫck
Kil-more/
Kincardine (king-kar/din)
Kingkitao (king-ke-tä/o)
Kin-ross/
Kin-sale/
Kin-tyre/. *Syn.* Cantyre.
Kiousiou, *or* Kioosioo (ke-Ki/o-wāy' [oo/se-oo/)
Kircaldy (kĭr-kawl/dў *or* kĭr-kaw/dў)
Kirkudbright (kĭr-koo/bree)
Kirk-wäll/ [man
Kirman (kĕęr-män/), *or* Ker-
Kis/kĭ-min/ę-tas
Kist/ną. *Syn.* Krishna.
Kit/ta-tin/ny
Kiusiu (ke-oo/se-oo/). *Syn.* Kioosioo.
Kiutaja. *See* Kutaïyeh.
Kiz/il Ir/mak (*Turk. pron.* kiz/il ĕęr-mäk/)
Klagenfurth (klä/gęn-fooRt/). *Syn.* Clagenfurth.
Klamet (klä/met). *Syn.* Tlamet.
Klattau (klät/tou)
Klau/sęn-burg (*Ger. pron.* klow/zęn-bo͝oRg', Hung. Kolozsvar, ko-lozh/vär')
Knisteneaux (nis/te-nō)
Koenigsberg. *See* Königs-
Kolin (ko-leen/) [berg.
Koloszvár. *See* Klausenburg.
Kolyvan (ko-le-vän/). *Syn.* Revel.
Ko/morn. *Syn.* Comorn.
Kongsberg (kongs/bĕRg)
Konieh, *or* Konia (ko/ne-ą)
Königingrätz (kö/nig-ingrets/), *or* Königgrätz (kö/-nig-grĕts)
Königsberg (ko/nigz-bęrg), *or* Koenigsberg (ken/igz-bęrg; *Ger. pron.* kö/nigs-bĕRg') [(koo-bän/)
Kooban, Kouban, *or* Kuban
Koondooz, Koundouz, *or* Kunduz (koon-dooz/)
Koordistan, Kurdistan, *or* Curdistan (koor-dis-tän/)
Koorile, Kourile, *or* Kursile (koor/sil)
Koorsk, Koursk, *or* Kursk (koorsk)
Korassan (ko-räs-sän/). *Syn.* Khorassan. [resh/)
Körös (kö/rösh'; *almost* ker/-
Kosciusko (kos/sĭ-us/ko)
Köslin (kös-leen/). *Syn.* Coes-
Kos-tro/mą [lin.
Kouban. *See* Kooban.
Koursk. *See* Koorsk.
Koutaich. *See* Koutaïyeh.
Kowno (kov/no)
Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoïarsk, *or* Krasnojarsk (kräs/no-yarsk/)
Krem/nitz (krem/nits) (Hung. Körmöcz Bánya, kör/mŏts bän/yŏh)
Kreuznach (kroits/näĸ)
Krish/ną, *or* Kist/na
Kurdistan. *See* Koordistan.
Kurile. *See* Koorile.
Kurische, *or* Curische-Haff (koo/rish-ęh-häf)
Kurland. *See* Courland.
Kursk. *See* Koorsk.
Kutaïyeh (ku-tä-yä), Koutaieh, *or* Kutaja (koo-tī/ą)

L.

Laaland (law/land), *or* Lol/-land
La Baca; *pronounced, and often written*, La Vac/ca.
Lab/ra-dōr'
Lac/ca-dive
Lack/ą-wąn/na
Lack/ą-wax/en
Ladakh (lä/dăĸ')
Lad/o-gą [nĕs)
La-drone/ (*Sp. pron.* läd-ro/-
La Fayette (laf-ā-et/)
La Fourche (lą foorsh)
La Grange (lą grānj) [mo)
Lago di Como (lä/go dē ko/-
Lago Maggiore (lä/go mädjo/rā)
La Guayra (lä gwī/rä)
Laguna (lä-goo/nä)
Laguna del Madre (lä-goo/-nä del mäd/rā)
La Haye. *See* Hague.
Lahn (län)
Lahore (lä-hōr/)
Lahsa, *or* Lachsa (läH/sä). *Syn.* Hajar. [bach.
Laibach (lī/bäĸ). *Syn.* Lay-
Laland. *See* Laaland.
La Mancha (lä män/chä)
La Marche (lä märsh)
Lambayeque (läm-bī-ā/kā)
Lamego (lä-mā/go)
Lam/męr-muir (-moor)
Lanai (lä/nī) *or* Ranai (rä/nī)
Lan/ark-shire. *Syn.* Clydesdale.
Lancashire (laŋk/ą-shir)
Lanc/as-tęr

Lan'cer-o'ta, *or* Lanzarote (*Sp. pron.* län-thä-ro'tä)
Lanciano (län-chä'no)
Lan-daff'; *more properly* Llandaff.
Landau (län'dow); *written also* Landaw.
Landes (lŏnd)
Lands'berg (*Ger. pron.* länts'bĕrg)
Landscrona (ländz'kroo-nä)
Landshut (landz'hoot; *Ger. pron.* länts'hoot)
Langeac (lŏn'zhäk')
Langeland (läng'e-länd). *or* Lang'land
Langensalza (läng'en-sälts'ä)
Langholm (lang'um)
Langres (lŏng'r)
Languedoc (lŏn'gĕh-dok')
Lanzarote. *See* Lancerota.
Lā-od'i-cē'a. *See* Latakia.
Laon (lä'ŏn')
Laos (lä'ŏs)
La Paz. *See* Paz. [Plata.
La Plata (lä plä'tä). *See*
La Puebla, *or* La Puebla de los Angeles (lä pwĕb'lä dā lŏs äng'hĕl-ĕs)
Laredo (Spain) (lä-rā'do)
Laredo (Texas) (la-rā'do)
Lar-is'sa
Laristan (lär-is-tän')
Lar'ni-ca
La Salle (lå sal)
Las Palmas (läs päl'mäs). *Syn.* Palmas.
Las'sa, *or* H'lassa (h'läs'sä)
Latakia (lā'ta-kee'a), *or* Ladikia (lä'de-kee'a)
Lat'ta-koo'
Lauban (lou'bän)
Lau'der-dale
Lauenburg (lou'en-burg *or* lou'en-bŏorg')
Launceston (länss'tŏn)
Lausanne (lō'zän')
Lauterbrunnen (lou'ter-brŏon'nen), *or* Lauterbrunn (lou'ter-brŏon')
La-vac'ca. *Syn.* La Baca.
Laval (lå'väl')
Lavoro (lä-vo'ro)
Laybach, *or* Laibach (lī'bäk) (Illyrian Lublana, loo-
Lĕam'ing-ton [blä'nä)
Leb'a-non
Lecce (let'chā)
Lech (lek)
Lectoure (lek'toor')
Leouwarden (lē'war-den)
Leg-horn' (*or* leg'horn) (It. Livorno, le-vor'no)
Legnago (lĕn-yä'go)
Legnano (lĕn-yä'no)
Leh, *or* Lei (lā)
Lehigh (lee'hī)
Leicester (les'ter) [den.
Leiden (lī'den). *Syn.* Ley-
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lee'ton)
Leiningen (lī'ning-en)
Leinster (lin'ster *or* leen'ster)
Leipsic (līp'sik) (Ger. Leipzig, līp'tsig)
Leiria, *or* Leyria (lä-ree'ä)
Leith (leeth)
Leitmeritz (līt'mer-its), *or* Leutmeritz (loit'mer-its)
Leitrim (lee'trim)
Leixlip (lāks'lip)
Le Mans (leh mŏn)
Lem'berg (*Ger. pron.* lem'bĕrg) (Pol. Lwow, lwof)
Le'na (*Russ. pron.* lā-nä)
Len'a-wee [nä'pā)
Lenni-Lennappé (len'ne len'-
Lenoir (le-nōr')
Lentini (len-tee'nee)
Leogane (lā-o-gän')
Lĕom'in-ster (U. S.)
Leominster (Eng.) (lem'ster)
Le'on (*Sp. pron.* lā-ōn')
Le-păn'to (*or* lā'pän-to)
Le Puy (leh pwee). *See* Puy. [chee)
Lerici (lā're-chee *or* lĕr'e-
Lerida (lĕr'e-dā)
Lerwick (lĕr'ik)
Les Andelys (lā zŏnd'le'). *See* Andelys.
Les Gonaïves (lā go'nīv'). *See* Gonaïves.
Lesina (les'e-nä)
Les Martigues (lā mar'tēg')
Lestwithiel. *See* Lostwithiel.
Le Sueur (soor; *Fr. pron.* leh swur)
Leucadia (lu-kā'de-a) *Syn.* Santa Maura. [bĕrg')
Leuchtenberg (loik'ten-
Leutmeritz (loit'mer-its). *Syn.* Leitmeritz.
Leutschau (loit'shou) (Hung. Löcse, lö'chä')
Le-vant'
Lev'en, Loch
Lewes (lu'ess)
Lew'ish-am
Leyden, *or* Leiden (lī'den *or* lā'den) [Ning-Po.
Liampo (le-am'po'). *Syn.*
Libadia (liv-ä-dee'ä). *Syn.* Livadia.
Li-be'ri-a
Libourne (le'boorn')
Lich'field
Lichtenau (lik'ten-ow')
Lichtenfels (lik'ten-fels')
Lichtenstein (lik'ten-stīn'), *or* Liechtenstein (leek'ten-stīn')
Liege (lecj; *Fr. pron.* le-ăzh') (Dutch Luyk *or* Luik, loik; Ger. Lüttich, lüt'tik)
Liegnitz (leeg'nits)
Lier (leer) (Fr. Lierre, le-ĕr')
Liimfiord (leem-fe-ord'). *Syn.* Lymfiord.
Lille, *or* Lisle (leel)
Lima (Peru) (lee'mä)
Lima (U. S.) (lī'ma)
Lim'burg (Fr. Limbourg, lăn'boor')
Lĭm'er-ick
Limoges (le'mozh')
Limousin (le'moo'zăn') *or* Limosin
Linares (le-nä'rĕs)
Lincoln (link'un)
Linköping, *or* Linkjöping (lin'chö'ping)
Lin-lith'gōw
Lintz, *or* Linz (lints)
Lipari (lip'a-re *or* lee'pä-ree)
Lippe (lip'peh)
Lippe-Detmold (-det'molt)
Lippe-Schauenburg (-shou'en-bŏorg' *or* -shou'en-burg) [lĕs-bo'a)
Lis'bon (Port. Lis-bo'a *or*
Lisle (leel). *Syn.* Lille.
Lis'sa (Pol. Leszno, lesh'no)
Lith'u-ā'ni-a
Litiz (Pa.) (lit'its)
Livadia, *or* Libadia (liv-ä-
Liv'er-pool [dee'a)
Lĭ-vo'ni-a (Ger. Liefland, leef'länt) [Leghorn.
Livorno (le-vor'no). *Syn.*
Ljusne (lyoos'nä) [daff
Llandaff (lan-daf'), *or* Lan-
Llanelly (lä-neth'lĭ)
Llangollen (lan-goth'len)
Llanidloes (lan'id-less)
Llanos (lyä'nōs)
Llanrwst (lan'roost)
Llerena (lyä-rā'nä)
Loango (lo-ang'go)
Lochaber (lok-ā'ber)
Loch Lomond. *See* Lomond.
Lodève (lo'dăv')
Lodi (Italy) (lo'dee)
Lodi (U. S.) (lo'dī)
Lof-fo'den, *or* Lo-fo'den
Loggia (lod'jä)
Logroño (lo-grōn'yo)
Loir (lwär)
Loire (lwär)
Loiret (lwä'rā')
Lol'land. *Syn.* Laaland.
Lom'bar-dy (It. Lombardia, lom-bar-dee')
Lomond, Loch (lok lō'mund)
London (lun'dun *or* lun'd'n)
Londonderry (lun'dun-der'ri) [sō'ne-ā')
Lons-le-Saulnier (lŏn-leh-
Loo Choo (*ch* as in *child*)
Look'noo'ee'. *Syn.* Sa'gon.
Lo-rain' (Ohio)
Lo-ret'to (It. *and* Sp. Loreto, lo-rā'to) [ŏn')
Lorient, *or* L'Orient (lo're-
Lorraine (lor'rān')
Los Angeles. *See* La Puebla de los Angeles. *Often incorrectly written* Los Angelos.
Lostwithiel (lost-with'el), *or* Lestwithiel
Lot (*t* pronounced)
Lothian (lo'thi-an)
Lou'don (*ou* as in *shout*)
Loughborough (luf'bŭr-uh)
Lough Erne (lŏh ĕrn)
Lough Neagh (lŏh nā)
Loughrea (lŏh'rā')
Louis, St. (sent loo'is *or* loo'e; *Fr. pron.* săn loo'e')
Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-äd')
Louisiana (loo'e-ze-a'na)
Louisville (loo'is-vil; *formerly pron.* loo'i-vil.)
Louth (rhyming with the verb *to mouth*)
Louvian (loo-vān'; *Fr. pron.* loo'văn')
Louviers (loo've-ā'); *formerly* Loviers (lo've-ā').
Lōw'ell
Lowndes (lowndz)
Lozère (lo'zĕr')
Lü'beck
Lucayos (loo-kī'ōs). *Syn.* Bahamas.
Luc'ca (*It. pron.* look'kä)
Lu-ce'na (*or* loo-thā'nä)
Lucera (loo-chā'rä)
Lucerne (loo-sĕrn'; *French pron.* lü'sĕrn') (German Luzern, *or* Lucern, loot-sĕrn')
Lucia, St. (loo-see'a, *often called* loo-see')
Lŭck'now'
Luçon. *See* Luzon.
Lu'da-mar'
Ludwigsburg (lood'wigs-burg *or* lood'wĭgs-bŏorg')
Ludwigslust (lood'wĭgs-lŏost')
Lugano (loo-gä'no)
Lugo (loo'go)
Lulea (loo'le-ō)
Lüneburg (lu'neh-burg, *or* lü'neh-bŏorg')
Lu'nen-burg [nā'vēl')
Luneville (lu'ne-vil *or* lü'-
Lupata (lu-pä'tä)
Lusatia (lu-sā'shĭ-a) (Ger. Lausitz, lou'zits; Fr. Lusace, lü'zās')
Lutzen (lŏot'sen)
Lux'em-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüks'ŏn'boor')
Luxeuil (lüks'ul')
Lux'or, *or* Lŭx'or
Luzern. See Lucerne.
Luzerne (U. S.) (lu-zĕrn')
Luzon (loo-zōn'), *or* Luçon (*Sp. pron.* loo'thōn')
Lŷ-cŏm'ing
Lyme-Regis (līm-ree'jis)
Lym'fĭ-ord', *or* Liimfiord (leem-fe-ord')
Lynn-Regis (lĭn-ree'jis)
Lyonnais, *or* Lyonais (le'-on'nā')
Lŷ'ons (Fr. Lyon, le'ŏn')

M.

Maas (mäs). *Syn.* Meuse.
Maasluys (mä'slois), *or* Maaslandsluys (mäs'länt-slois')
Maastricht (mäs'trikt, *or* mäs'trikt). *Syn.* Maestricht. [kow')
Macao (mä-kä'o *or* ma-
Ma-cas'sar
Macerata (mä-chā-rä'tä)
Machias (ma-chī'as)
Mack'i-naw; *formerly* Michilimackinac (mish'il-i-mak'in-aw)
MacLean (mak-lān')
Macomb (ma-koom')
Mâcon (France) (mä'kŏn')
Macon (U. S.) (mā'kun)
Macoupin (ma-koo'pin)
Macquarrie (mak-kwŏr're)
Mad'a-gas'car
Madeira (ma-dee'ra; *Port. pron.* mä-dā'e-rä)
Mad-ras'
Mad-rid' (*Sp. pron.* mä-dreed', *almost* math-reeth')
Mad'rid (U. S.)
Madura (mä-dū'rä)
Mælar (mā'lar), *or* Mælaren (mā'lar-en)
Maelstrom (mäl'strum *or* māl'strum)
Maese. *See* Meuse.
Maestricht, *or* Maastricht (mäs'trikt)
Mag'a-dox'o, *or* Magadoxa (*Port. pron.* mä-gä-do'sho) *or* mä-gä-do'shä)
Mag-da-le'na (*Sp. pron.* mäg-dä-lā'nä)
Mag'de-burg (*Ger. pron.* mäg'deh-bŏorg')
Magellan (ma-jel'lan; *Sp. pron.* mä-hĕl-yän') (Port. Magalhaens, mä-gäl-yä'-ĕns) [gēr-ō'ch)
Mageröe (mag'er-ō *or* mä'-
Maggiore (mäd-jo'rā)
Magindinao (mä-hin-denä'o). *Syn.* Mindinao.
Mahanuddy (mah'ha-nud'-de)
Mahon (mä-hōn' *or* mä-ōn')
Mah-rat'ta
Maida (mī'dä)
Main, *or* Mayn (mīn)
Maine (France) (mān; *Fr. pron. almost* mĕn)
Maine (U. S.) (mān)
Ma-jor'ca (Sp. Mallorca, mäl-yor'kä)
Mal'a-bar'
Ma-lac'ca
Mal'a-ga (*or* mä'lä-gä)
Malaisia (ma-lā'shĭ-a)
Mälar. *See* Mælar.

Malay (mą-lā′)
Mą-lā′yą
Mąl′dęn
Maldives (mal′dīvz)
Malines (mä-leen′). *Syn.* Mechlin.
Malmaison (mäl′mā′zŏN′)
Malmesbury (mämz′bęr-ĭ)
Mal′mö (*or* mäl′mö)
Malmöhus (mäl′mö-hoos)
Malo, St. (mä′lo′)
Malplaquet (mäl′plä′kā′)
Mälstrom. – *See* Maelstrom.
Malta (mawl′tą; *It. pron.* mäl′tä)
Malvern (maw′vęrn)
Malwah (mawl′wä)
Manaar (mä-när′)
Mancha, La (lä män′chä)
Manche (mŏnsh)
Man′chęs-tęr [chooria.
Manchooria. *See* Mant-
Man-diŋ′go [do′ne-ä)
Man′fre-do′nĭ-ą (*or* män-frä-
Man-hat′tąn [(män′hĭm)
Manheim, *or* Mannheim
Mą-nil′la (Sp. Manila, mä-nee′lä) [wok′)
Manitouwoc (man′e-too-
Mans, Le (lęh mŏN)
Mantchooria, Mandshooria, *or* Mandchouria (man-choo′re-ą)
Man′tu-ą (It. Mantova, män′-to-vä)
Manzanillo (*pronounced* män-sä-neel′yo *by the Mexicans*, and män-thä-neel′yo *by the Spaniards*)
Maracaybo, *or* Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī′bo)
Maranham (măr′a-nam′), *or* Maranhao′ (*Port. pron.* mä-rän-yä′ŏN)
Marañon (mä-rän-yōn′). *Syn.* Amazon.
Marbella (maR-bĕl′yä)
Mar′ble-hĕad′ [bŏoRG)
Mar′burg (*Ger. pron.* maR′-
Marche, La (lä maRsh)
Mardin; *pronounced, and sometimes written*, Mar-deen′.
Margarita (mar-gą-ree′tą)
Mariana (mä-re-ä′nä)
Mariel (mä′re-el′)
Mā′rĭ-ęn-bęrg (*Ger. pron.* mä-ree′ęn-bĕRG′)
Mā′rĭ-ęn-burg (*Ger. pron.* mä-ree′ęn-bŏoRG′)
Mā′rĭ-ęn-węr′dęr (*Ger. pron.* mä-ree′ęn-wĕR′dęr)
Marienzell (mä-ree′ęn-tsĕl′)
Marigliano (mä-rēl-yä′no)
Marin (mä-reen′)
Marion (mā′re-un) [sä)
Maritza, *or* Marizza (mä-rit′-
Marlborough (mawl′brŭh)
Mar′mo-rą, *or* Mar′mą-rą
Marne (maRn)
Ma-roc′co. *Syn.* Morocco.
Marosch (mä′rosh) (Hung. Maros, mŏr′osh′)
Maros Vásárhely (mŏr′osh′ vä-shär-hel′) (Ger. Neumarkt, noi′maRkt)
Marquesas (mar-kā′säs)
Marquette (mar-ket′)
Marsala (maR-sä′lä)
Marseilles (mar-sālz′) (Fr. Marseille, maR-sāĭ′)
Mar′tą-ban′ [tēg′)
Martigues, Les (lā maR′-
Martinique (mar′tĭ-neek′) (Sp. Martinico, maR-te-nee′ko)
Mar′wąr′. *Syn.* Joodpoor.
Mā′ry-lą̇nd
Mā′ry-lę-bōne (*commonly pronounced* măr′ę-bun)
Masafuera (mäs-ä-fwä′rä)
Mascarenhas (mäs-kä-rĕn′-yäs) [Muscat.
Mąs-kat′, *or* Mąs-cāte′. *Syn.*
Mȧs-ke′gon, *or* Mas-ke′go
Mas′są-chu′setts
Mas′sĭl-lon (U. S.)
Masua, *or* Massouah (mäs′-soo-ä); *written also* Massowah. [tam′)
Masulipatam (mas-soo′lę-pą-
Mat′ą-gor′dą
Mat′ą-mo′rŏs, *or* Matamoras
Mą-tan′zas (*or* mä-tän′thäs)
Mȧt′ą-pan′
Mat′ą-ree′yęh; *often written* Mataria, *or* Mataryeh.
Matsmay, *or* Matsmaï (mäts-mī′) [chŭnk′)
Mauch-Chunk (mawk-
Mauchline (moK′lin)
Maui (mou′ee); *sometimes written* Mowee.
Mąu-mee′
Maurepas (mo′re-pä′)
Mauritius (maw-rish′ĭ-us)
Mayence. *See* Mentz.
Mayenne (mä′yen′ *or* mī′-en′)
Mayn (mīn)
Māy-nooth′ (*or* mā′nooth)
Mayo (Ireland) (mā′o)
Mayo (Mexico) (mī′o)
Mazanderan (mä-zän-dęr-än′), *or* Mazanderoon (mä-zän-dęr-oon′)
Maz′ąt-lan′ (*or* mä-sät-län′)
Meaco (me-ä′ko). *Syn.* Miaco.
Meaux (mō)
Mechlin (mek′lin), *or* Mechelen (meK′ęl-ęn) (Fr. Malines, mä′lēN′)
Meck′len-burg (*Ger. pron.* mek′lęn-bŏoRG′)
Mecklenburg Schwerin (shwā-reen′)
Meck′len-burg Strel′itz (*or* strā′lits) [ną)
Medina (Arabia) (me-dee′-
Medina (U. S.) (me-dī′ną)
Medina Sidonia (mā-dee′nä se-do′ne-ä)
Med′ĭ-ter-rā′ne-ąn
Mehallet-el-kebeer, *or* -el-kebir (meh-häl′let-el-kęh-beeR′)
Meïdam (mā′e-däm′)
Meigs (mĕgz)
Meïnam, *or* Menam (mā′e-näm′ *or* mā-nam′)
Meinder (mān′der). *Syn.* Mæander.
Meiningen (mī′ning-ęn), *or* Meinungen (mī′nŏŏng-ęn)
Meissen (mī′sęn)
Mejerdah, *or* Medjerdah (męh-jer′dą)
Mek′ĭ-nez, Mek′ĭ-nes, *or* Mek′nas; *also written* Mequinez.
Mekran (mek-rän′)
Melazzo. *See* Milazzo.
Melbourne (mel′burn)
Me′los. *Syn.* Milo.
Mel-roṣe′
Mel′ton Mowbray (mō′brĭ)
Me-lun′ (*Fr. pron.* m′luN)
Mem′ęl (*or* mā′męl)
Memmingen (mĕm′ming-ęn)
Mem′phre-mā′gog
Menai (mĕn′ī *or* men′ā) (Strait)
Me-nan′
Mendaña (men-dän′yä). *See* Marquesas.
Mende (mŏnd)
Mendocino (mĕn-do-see′no)
Men-do′zą (*Sp. pron.* men-do′thą)
Mentz (ments), *or* Mainz (mīnts) (Fr. Mayence, mä′yŏNss′)
Menzaleh (men′zä′lęh)
Mequinez. *See* Mekinez.
Merdin (męr-deen′). *Syn.* Mardeen.
Merguï, *or* Merghi (mer-gēe′)
Mer′ĭ-dą (*or* mĕr′e-dä)
Merimachi. *See* Miramichi.
Mer′ĭ-on′eth
Mermentau (mer′men-tō′)
Mer′o-e
Mer′rĭ-mack
Mer′sę-burg (*Ger. pron.* mĕR′seh-bŏoRG′)
Mersey (mĕr′zĭ)
Merthyr Tydvil, *or* Tydfil (mĕr′thęr tid′vil)
Męsh′ed′, *or* Mush′ed′; *written also* Mesched *and* Meschid.
Mesolongi. *See* Missolonghi.
Messina (męs-see′nä)
Mesurado (mā-soo-rä′do)
Metelin (met-e-leen′), *or* Myt′e-le′ne
Metz (mĕts; *Fr. pron.* mās)
Meurthe (muRt)
Meuse (mūz; *Fr. pron.* muz) (Dutch Maese, *or* Maas, mās) [ko)
Mex′ĭ-co (*Sp. pron.* mĕh′-he-
Mézières (mā′ze-ėR′)
Miaco (me-ä′ko), *or* Kee′o
Miami (mī-ä′mĭ)
Michigan (mish′ĭ-g'n, *or* mish′ĭ-gan; *formerly pronounced* mĭsh′ĭ-găn′)
Michilimackinac (mish′il-e-mak′in-aw). *Syn.* Mackinaw.
Michoacan (me′cho-ä-kän′)
Miconi (mik′o-nee). *Syn.* Myconos.
Milan (mĭl′ąn *or* mĭ-lăn′) (It. Milano, me-lä′no)
☞ The usage of the best poets, as well as of the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.
Milazzo (me-lät′so), *or* Melazzo (mā-lät′so)
Mil-wą̇u′kee, *or* Milwaukie.
Minas-Geraes (mee′näs-zhä-
Mincio (min′cho) [rä′ēs)
Mindanao (min-dä-nä′o), *or* Magindinao (mä-hĕn-de-nä′o)
Minho (Portugal) (meen′yo)
Min′ne-so′tą
Miño (Spain) (meen′yo)
Mĭ-nor′cą, *or* Men-or′cą
Miramachi (mĭr′ą-mą-shee′)
Mirandola (me-răn′do-lä)
Mirepoix (mĭr′ęh-pwä′ *or* mēėR′pwä′)
Miskolcz (mish-kōlts′)
Mis-sis′que
Mis′sis-sip′pĭ
Missolonghi (mis′so-long′gē)
Missouri (mis-soo′rĭ)
Mittau (mit′tou)
Mobile (mo-beel′)
Mocha (mo′ką; *Arab. pron.* mo′kä′)
Mod′e-na (*or* mod′ā-nä)
Modica (mod′e-kä)
Mog′ą-dore′; *called* Swee′rą *by the Moors.*
Mo-gul′
Mohacs (mo′hätch′)
Mo′hawk
Mo-he′gan
Mo-hee′lef; *written also* Mohilew *and* Moghilev.
Moissac (mwäs′säk′)
Moldau (mol′dow)
Mol-fet′tä
Mol-dā′vĭ-ą
Molise (mo-lee′sä) [rotai.
Molokai (mo-lo-kī′), *or* Mo-
Mo-luc′cąs
Mombas (mŏm-bäs′), *or* Mombaza (mom-bä′zä)
Mom-pox′ (*Sp. pron.* mom-poH′)
Monaco (mo-nä′ko)
Mo-nad′nock
Monaghan (mon′ą-han)
Monastir; *pronounced, and sometimes written* Mon-as-teer′.
Mondego (mon-dā′go)
Mondoñedo (mon-dōn-yā′-
Mon-go′lĭ-ą [po)
Mo-non′gą-he′lą
Mo-non-gā′lĭ-ą
Monopoli (mo-nop′o-lee)
Monreale (mon-rä-ä′lä). *See* Montreale.
Mon-ro′vĭ-ą
Mons (mŏNss) (Flem. Bergen, bĕR′hen) [nä)
Montagnana (mon-tän-yä′-
Montalban (mont-äl-bän′)
Mon-tā′ną
Montargis (mŏN′taR′zhē′)
Montauban (mŏN′tō′bŏN′)
Mont Blanc (mŏN blŏN), *or* Mount Blanc.
Montbrison (mŏN′bre′zŏN′)
Montcalm (mont-käm)
Mont Cenis (mŏN sęh-nē′, *or* sęh-nēss′)
Mont-de-Marsan (mŏN′dęh-maR′sŏN′)
Mon-tēith′ [maR′)
Montélimart (mŏN′tā′le′-
Montenegro (mon-tā-nā′gro)
Monterey (mon-tā-rā′)
Mon′te-vid′e-o (*or* mon-tā-vee′dā-o) [er-e)
Montgomery (mont-gum′-
Monticello (Italy) (mon-te-chĕl′lo)
Monticello (U. S.) (mon-te-chel′lo *or* mon-te-sel′lo)
Montilla (mon-teel′yä)
Montmartre (mŏN′maRtr′)
Montmorency, *or* Montmorenci (mont′mo-ren′sĭ; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′mo′rŏN′se′)
Mont-pe′lĭ-ęr
Mont-pel′lĭ-er (*Fr. pron.* mŏN′pĕl′le-ā′)
Montreal (mont′re-awl′; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′rā′äl′)
Montreale (mont-rā-ä′lā); *more properly* Monreale.
Montrose (mon-trōz′)
Mont′sęr-rat′ [tän′)
Mooltan, *or* Moultan (mool-
Moorshedabad (moor′shed-ą-bäd′)
Moorzook, Mourzouk, *or* Murzuk (moor-zook′)
Mo-rā′vĭ-ą (Ger. Mähren, mā′rę̇n)
Moray; *pronounced, and often written*, Mŭr′ray.
Morbihan (moR′be′ŏN′)
Mo-re′ą. *Syn.* Peloponnesus.
Morena, Sierra (se-eR′rä mo-rā′nä)
Morlaix (moR′lā′)
Mo-roc′co, *or* Marocco (Arab. Maraksh, mä-räksh′)
Morotai (mo-ro-tī′). *Syn.* Molokai.

Mortagne (mor/täñ′)
Mortara (-mor-tä/rä)
Mos/cōw (Russ. Moskwa, mosk-wä′)
Moselle (mo-zel′) (Ger. Mosel, mo′zęl)
Mosquito (mǫs-kee/to)
Mo/sul, *or* Moo/sul
Moulins (moo/lăn′)
Moultan (mool tän′). *Syn.* Mooltan.
Moultrie (moo/trĭ)
Mourzouk. *See* Moorzook.
Mow/ee. *Syn.* Maui.
Moy/a-men/sing
Mozambique (mo-zam-beek′)
Muggia (mood/jä)
Muhlenburg (mu/lęn-burg)
Mühlhausen (mül/how′zęn) (Fr. Muhlhouse, mül/ooz′)
Mühlheim (mül/hīm)
Mulde (mo͝ol/dęh)
Munich (mū/nik) (German München, mün/hęn)
Munster (Ireland)
Münster (Ger.) (mün/stęr *or* mün/stęr)
Mur, *or* Muhr (moor)
Murcia (mur/shĭ-ą; *Spanish pron.* moor/the-ä)
Mursuk. *See* Moorzook.
Murviedro (moor-ve-ā/dro)
Mus-cat′
Muscatine (mus/ką-teen′)
Mus-co/gee
Mus/cǫ-vy
Muskingum (mus-king/gum)
Myc/o-nos. *Syn.* Miconi, *or* Myconi (mik/o-nee).
Mysore (mī-sōr′)
Myt/ī-le/ne. *Syn.* Metelin.

N.

Naas (nās)
Nabajo; *pronounced, and sometimes written*, Nav/-ą-hōe, *or* Nabajoa (nä-vä-hō/ä)
Nacogdoches (nak/o-dō′chiz)
Nagy Enyed (nŏdj/yęh, *almost* nŏdj, en/yed′)
Nagy Károly (nŏdj kä/rol′)
Nagy Szombath (nŏdj som′-bot′). *Syn.* Tyrnau.
Nagy Várad (nŏdj vä/rŏd′)
Nąhânt′
Namaquas (nä-mä/kwäz)
Namur (nä/mur; *Fr. pron.* nä/mür′)
Nan/cy (*Fr. pron.* nŏn/se′)
Nangasaki (näng-gą-sä/ke)
Nan-kin′, *or* Nan-king′
Nantes (nants; *Fr. pron.* nŏnt)
Nan-tuck/ęt
Nantwich (nant/ich)
Naples (nā/plz) (It. Napoli, nä/po-le)
Narbonne (nar/bon′)
Narmada (nar-mä/dą). *Syn.* Nerbuddah.
Nar/o-vą, *or* Nar/vą
Nar/ra-gan/sett
Nąse/bў
Nash/u-ą
Nas/säu (*Ger. pron.* näs/sou)
Natal (nä-täl′)
Natch/ī-toch′es (*sometimes pronounced* nak/ę-tush′)
Na-to/lĭ-ą, *or* An/ą-to/lĭ-ą, *or* Anadoli (ä-nä-do/le)
Nąu/ga-tuck
Naum/burg (*Ger. pron.* nowm′bo͝org)
Nau/voo′
Nav/ą-hōe (Indians); *written also* Nabajo.
Navarin (nä-vä-reen′), *or* Navarino (nav-ą-ree/no).
Navarre (nąvar′) (Sp. Navarra, nä-vär/rä)
Naviglio Grande (nä-veel/yo grän/dä)
Naxia (nax-ee/ä), *or* Nax/os
Neagh, Lough (lŏh nā)
Néau (nā/ō′). *Syn.* Eupen.
Ne-bras/ka
Neck/ar, *or* Neck/er
Nedjd (nej′d), *or* Nedj/ed
Neel/gher′ry, *or* Neilgherry (neel/gĕr′ree)
Neg/ą-pą-tam′
Neg-ro-pont′, *or* Eg/rĭ-po
Neisse (nīs/sęh)
Nejin. *See* Nezheen.
Nemours (nęh-moor′)
Nenagh (nā/ną)
Ne-o/sho
Neots, St. (sent neets′)
Ne-paul′, *or* Nepâl
Ner-bud/dah, *or* Narmada (nar-mä/dą)
Ner-tchinsk′
Neschin (nesh-cen′). *See* Nezheen.
Ne-sham/ĭ-ny
Neth/er-lands (Dutch Nederland, nā′dęr-länt′)
Nethou (nęh-too′)
Neū/burg (*Ger. pron.* noi′-bo͝org)
Neufchatel, *or* Neuchâtel (nush/ä/tel′) (Ger. Neuenburg, noi′ęn bo͝org′)
Neuilly-sur-Seine (nuh/yĕ′-sün/sān′)
Neumarkt (noi/markt)
Neurode (noi/ro/dęh)
Neu-Ruppin (noi-ro͝op-peen′)
Neusatz (noi/säts) (Hung. Ujvidék, oo/e-ve/dāk′)
Neuse (nūs)
Neū/sōhl (*or* noi/sōl)
Neustadt (nu/stat *or* noi/-stät) [wēet)
Neu-Wied (nu/weed *or* noi/-
Ne/vą (*Russ. pron.* nā/vä)
Nevada (nä-vä/dä)
Nevado (nä-vä/do)
Nevers (nęh-vêr′)
Ne/vis, Ben
New/ark [käs-sl)
Newcastle (Delaware) (nu/-
Newcastle (Eng.) (nu-käs/sl)
Newfoundland (nu′fund-land′) [dä)
New Granada (nu grä-nä′-
New Guinea (-gin/e). *Syn.* Papua.
New Jersey (-jĕr/zў)
New Le/on (Sp. Nuevo Leon, nwā/vo lā-ōn′)
New/mar-kęt
New Or/le-ąns; *often, but less correctly, called* New Or-lēąns′. [bury.
New Sā/rum. *Syn.* Salis-
New San-tan/der (Sp. Nuevo Santander, nwā/vo sän-tän-dâr′)
New Zealand (-zee/land)
Nezh-een′; *written also*, Nejin *and* Neschin.
Nez Percé (nā pĕr/sā′; *commonly pron.* nā pĕr′se)
Ngami (′n-gü/mee)
Niagara (nī-ag/ą-rą; *sometimes pron.* nī-ag/ą-ra)
Nicaragua (nik/ą-rä/gwä)
Nice (nees) (It. Nizza, nēt′-sä *or* nit/sä)
Nic/o-bar′
Nic/o-las, St. (Fr. Saint Nicolas, sĕn ne/ko/lä′)
Nicopoli (ne-kop/o-lee)
Nicosia (ne-ko/se-ä)
Niederwesel (nee′dęr-wą/-zęl). *Syn.* Wesel.
Niemen (nee/męn; *Pol. pron.* nyĕm/ęn)
Nieuport (nu/port)
Nièvre (ne-âv′r′)
Niger (nī/jęr), *or* Quŏr/rą
Nijni. *See* Nizhnee.
Nikolaïef, *or* Nikolaiew (ne-ko-lī/ĕf)
Nik/ǫls-burg (*Ger. pron.* ne′kols-bo͝org′)
Nīle (Arab. Bahr Nil, bär′r neel) (maur′
Nimar (nee-mąr′), *or* Ne-
Nimes, *or* Nismes (neem)
Nimeguen (ne-mā/gęn) (Dutch Nijmegen, *or* Nymegen, nī-mā/gęn, *or* Nimwegen, nim-wā/gęn; Fr. Nimègue, ne/mā̆g′)
Nĭ-phon′, *or* Nĭ-pon′
Nip/is-sing′
Nish/ą-poor′; *written also* Nishapour. [rod
Nizh/nee (*or* Nijni) Nov/go′-
Nocera (no-chā/rä) [gen.
Noerdlingen. *See* Nörd-lin-
Nordhausen (nort how/zęn)
Nördlingen, *or* Noerdlingen (nört/ling-ęn, *almost* nûrt/ling-ęn)
Norfolk (nor/fǫk)
Nor/man-dy
Nor/ridge-wock
Norrköping (nor/chö-ping)
Nor/way (Norw. Norge, nor/-gĕh *or* nor/gā)
Norwich (Eng.) (nor/rij)
Norwich (U. S.) (nor/rich *or* nor/wich)
Novaia (no-vī/ä)
Novara (no-vä/rä)
Nova Scotia (no/vą sko/shĭ-ą)
No/vą Zem/bla [rod′
Nov/go-rod′, *or* No/vo-go-
Novi (no/vee)
Noyon (nŏh/yŏn′)
Nu/bĭ-ą
Nueces (nwā/sĕs)
Nueva Helvetia (nwā/vä hĕl-vā/te-ä). *Syn.* New Helvetia.
Nuevitas (nwā-vee/täs)
Nuevo Leon (nwā/vo lā-ōn′). *Syn.* New Leon.
Nuevo Santander (nwā/vo sän-tän-dêr′). *Syn.* New Santander.
Nukahiva (noo/ką-hee/vą)
Nun; *pronounced, and often written*, Noon.
Nu/rem-bęrg (Ger. Nürnberg, nų̈rn/bĕrg)
Nuslau (nŏs/lou)
Nyanza (ne-än/zą)
Nyköping, *or* Nykjöping (nü′-chö/ping, *almost* nee/chŭp-ing)
Nyon (ne/ŏn′)

O.

Oahu (wäh/hoo)
Oaxaca, *or* Oajaca (wä-hä′-kä), *written also* Guaxaca.
O/bęr-lin
Obi, *or* Oby (ō/be), *or* Ob
Ocaña (o-kän′yä)
Oc′co-quąn′
Oceana (o/she-ą′ną)
Oceania (o/she-ā′nĭ-ą)
Oceanica (o/she-ăn′ĭ-ką)
Ochotsk. *See* Okhotsk.
Ock/lo-ko′nee
Oc-mul/gee; *formerly written* Oakmulgee.
O-co/nee
O/cręa-coke
Odense (ō′dęn-sęh)
O-des/sa
Oeland (ö′land)
Oels (öls)
Oerebro (ö′re-broo)
Oesel (ö′sęl)
Oestreich (öst/rīk). *Syn.* Austria.
Oettingen (öt/ting-ęn)
O/fęn. *Syn.* Buda.
Offenbach (of′fęn-bak′)
Ogeechee (o-gee/chee)
Oglethorpe (ō′gl-thorp)
Oglio (ōl/yo)
O-hī/o
Oise (oiz; *Fr. pron.* wäz, *almost* wiz)
Ojibbeway. *See* Chippeway.
Okhotsk (o-kotsk′; *Russ. pron. almost* o-hotsk′)
Oktibbeha (ok-tib/be-haw)
Ol/dęn-burg (*Ger. pron.* ol′-dęn-bo͝org′)
Oléron (o/lā/rŏn′),
Ol-ĭ-ven/zą, *or* Olivença (*Sp. pron.* o-le-ven/thä)
Olmütz (ol/müts), *or* Oll/-mütz
O-lo-nets′, *or* Olonetz
Omaha (ō′mą-haw′)
Oman (ō-män′)
O/męr, St. (Fr. Saint Omer, sănt o/mêr′)
Om-pom/po-noo′suc
O-ne/gą (*Russ. pron.* o-nā/gä)
Oneglia (o-nĕl/yä)
Oneida (o-nī/dą)
Onondaga (on/un-daw′gą)
Ontario (on-tā/rĭ-o)
Oojein, *or* Oujein (oo-jān′)
Oo/ną-las/ką, *or* Oo/ną-lash′-ką
Oor/fą; *written also* Urfa, Ourfa, *and* Orfa.
Oorghenj, Ourghendj, *or* Urgendj (oor-genj′), *sometimes written* Urghens *and* Urgants. *Syn.* Khiva.
Ooroomeea, *or* Urumiya (oo-roo-mee/ą), *written also* Urmiah *and* Ourmiah.
Oos/tąn-aw′lą
Oosterhout (ōs′tęr-howt′)
Oostioog Veleekee, Ustiug Veliki, *or* Oustioug Veliki (oos-te-oog′ vā-lee/kee)
Oozbek, Ouzbek, *or* Uz-beck (ooz′bek′)
Oozbekistan (ooz-bek-is-tän′). *Syn.* Bokhara.
Op/e-lou′sąs
O-pōr′to
Oppenheim (op′pęn-hīm′)
Oran (o-rän′)
Or/ange (*Fr. pron.* o′rŏnzh′)
Orcades (or/ką-dēz). *Syn.* Orkneys.
Orebro. *See* Oerebro.
Or/e-gǫn
O-rel′, *or* Or-lof′
Orellana (o-rĕl-yä/nä). *Syn.* Amazon.
O′ręn-boorg′, *or* Oren-burg
Orihuela (o′re-wā/lä)
O/rĭ-no′ko
O-ris/ka-ny
Orizabâ (o-re-sä/bä)
Orkneys (ork/nēz)
Orléannais, *or* Orléannois (or/lā/ä/nā′) [ŏn′).
Or/le-ąns (*Fr. pron.* or/lā/-

Or'mus, *or* Ormuz (Pers. Hormooz)
Orontes (o-ron'tēz), *called by the Arabs* El Aasy (el ä'se')
Ortegal (*or* ᴏʀ-tā-gäl')
Orthez, *or* Orthès (ᴏʀ'tā')
Orvieto (ᴏʀ-ve-ā'to)
O'sāge' (*Fr. pron.* ō'zäzh')
Osceola (os'se-o'lą)
Oshmooneyn, *or* Achmouneyn (osh-moo-nān')
Os'ną-brück'; *often called, by the English,* Os'na-
Os'sĭ-pee [burg.
Ossuna (os-soo'nä)
Ost-end'
Os'tī-aks'
Os'we-gatch'ĭe
Os-we'go
Oş'weş-trў (*or* oz'eş-trĭ)
Otaheite (o-tä-hee'te). *See* Tahiti.
Otchakof, *or* Oczakow (otch'-ą-kof')
O-tran'to (*It. pron.* o'trän-to)
Ottajano (ot-tä-yä'no) *or* Ottojano (ot-to-yä'no); *written also* Ottaiano.
Ot'tą-wą (*or* ot'tą-wā)
Otterbach (ot'tęr-bäĸ')
Ot'to-man Empire. *Syn.* Turkey.
Ouche (oosh)
Oude (owd; *sometimes improperly pronounced* ood).
Oudenarde (ow'dęn-ar'dęh) (Fr. Audenarde, ō'dęh-
Oundle (ŭn'dl) [naʀd')
Oural. *See* Ural.
Ouralsk, *or* Uralsk (oo-rälsk')
Ourfa. *See* Oorfa.
Ourmiah, *or* Urmiah (oor-mee'ą). *Syn.* Ooroomeea.
Ouse (ooz)
Ouzbek. *See* Oozbek.
Overijssel, *or* Overyssel (o-vęr-īs'sęl)
O'vĭd (N. Y.)
Oviedo (o-ve-ā'ᴅo)
Owego (o-wee'go)
O-why'hee. *See* Hawaii.
Ox'us; *called also the* Amoo, *or* Amu (ä'moo'), *and* Gihon (je-hon'), *or* Je-hoon'.
Oy'ą-pock', *or* Oyapoc
O-zark'

P.

Pachuco (pä-choo'ko)
Pa-dang' [vä)
Pad'u-ą (It. Padova, pä'do-
Paglia (päl'yä)
Paishawur. *See* Peshawer.
Paisley (pāz'lĭ)
Pal'ą-wąn'
Pal'ęm-bang'
Palencia (pą-len'shĭ-ä; *Sp. pron.* pä-len'the-ä)
Palenque (pä-leŋk'ā), *or* Culhuacan (kool-wä-kän')
Pą-lĕr'mo (*It. pron.* pä-lĕʀ'-
Pal'es-tīne [mo)
Palestrina (pä-les-tree'nä)
Pal'lam-cot-tą
Pal'lĭ-sęr
Palmas, *or* Las Palmas (läs päl'mäs)
Pal-mȳ'rą
Palo Alto (pä'lo äl'to)
Pam'li-co
Pamplona (päm-plo'nä), *or* Pampeluna (päm-pä-loo'-nä)
Pa-muŋ'key, *or* Pa-muŋ'ky
Panama (păn'ą-mä')
Paoli (U. S.) (pā-o'lee)
Papua (pap'oo-ą *or* pä'poo-ä). *Syn.* New Guinea.
Para (pä-rä')
Paraguay (pä-rä-gwā' *or* pä-rä-gwī') [ee-bä)
Parahyba, *or* Paraiba (pä-rä-
Pąr'ą-măr'ĭ-bo
Parana (pä-rä-nä')
Parana-Iba, *or* Paranahiba (pä-rä-nä-ee'bä)
Parima (pä-rē'mä)
Parina (pä-re-nä')
Paris (păr'is; *Fr. pron.* pä'ʀe')
Păr'o-pam'ĭ-san' (Mts.)
Pascagoula (pas'ką-goo'lą)
Pasco, *or* Cerro Pasco (sᴇʀ'-ʀo päs'ko) [lä')
Pas-de-Calais (pä-dęh-kä'-
Paso del Norte (pä'so del nᴏʀ'tā)
Pas-sā'ic
Pas'są-mą-quod'dy
Passau (päs'sou)
Pat'ą-go'nĭ-ą
Pa-tāy' [träs'so)
Pą-tras', *or* Patrasso (pą-
Pau (pō)
Pavia (pä-vee'ä)
Paw'ca-tuck
Paw'tuck-et
Pax'os, *or* Pax'o
Pays Bas (pā'e bä)
Pays de Vaud (pā'e dęh vō). *Syn.* Vaud.
Paz, La (lä päz; *Sp. pron.* lä päth)
Pe-chee-lee (pā-chee-lee')
Pe'dee'
Peebles (pee'blz)
Pegnitz (pĕg'nits)
Pegu, *or* Pegou (pe-goo'), *or* Bagoo
Pei-ho (pā'hō')
Peïpus (pā'e-poos), *or* Tchood'sko-e
Pe'kin', *or* Pe'king'
Pe-lew'
Pembina (pĕm'be-na)
Pembroke (pem'brook)
Pemigewasset (pem'ĭ-ję-wos'-set)
Peñafiel (pän-yä-fe-el' *or* pän-yä-fe-āl')
Peñalva (pän-yäl'vä)
Pe-nang'
Penne (pĕn)
Penn'sўl-vā'nĭ-ą
Pe-nob'scot
Pen'rith (*or* pe'rith)
Pen-rўn'
Pen'są-co'la
Penzance (pĕn-zanss')
Pe-o'rĭ-ą
Perdido (per-dee'do)
Pergola (pĕʀ'go-lä)
Perigord (pĕr'ē'gᴏʀ')
Périgueux (pā'rē'guh')
Pernambuco (pĕʀ-näm-boo'-
Pernau (pĕʀ'now) [ko)
Perote (pā-ro'tā)
Perpignan (pĕʀ'pēn'yŏɴ')
Pęr-quim'ąnş
Persia (per'shĭ-ą, *not* per'-zhĭ-ą), *called by the natives* Iran (ee-rän'). [roo')
Peru (pe-roo'; *Sp. pron.* pā-
Perugia (pā-roo'jä)
Peschiera (pĕs-ke-ā'rä)
Pescina (pā-shee'nä)
Peshawer, Peichaouer, Peschauer (pā-shou'er); *written also* Paishawur *and* Peishore. [pesht)
Pesth (pest; *Hung. pron.* Pe-tchee-lee'
Pet-cho'rą, *or* Petschora
Pe'terş-burg, Saint (Russ. Sanktpeterburg, säŋkt-pā'ter'booʀg)
Peterwardein (pe'tęr-wąr'-dīn; *Ger. pron.* pā'tęr-wär'dīn) [vodsk')
Petrozavodsk (pā-tro-zä-
Pézenas (pāz'nä')
Phil'ą-del'phĭ-ą
Phil'ip-pine
Piacenza (pe-ä-chen'zä)
Piave (pe-ä'vä)
Pic'ar-dy (Fr La Picardie, lä pe'kär'dē')
Pichincha (pe-chin'chä *or* pe-cheen'chä)
Pictou (pik-too')
Piedmont (peed'mont) (It. Piemonte, pe-ā-mon'tā)
Pieds Noirs (pe-ā' nwäʀ). *Syn.* Blackfeet.
Pierre, Saint (sęnt peer; *Fr. pron.* sĭɴ pe-ĕʀ')
Pignerol (pēn'yę-rol'). *See* Pinerolo.
Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mī'o)
Pilica (pe-leet'sä *or* pe-lit'sä)
Pillau (pil'lou)
Pinerolo (pe-nā-ro'lo) (Fr. Pignerol, pēn-yę-rol')
Piombino (pē-om-be'no)
Pirmasens, *or* Pirmasenz (pĕʀ'mä-sĕnts)
Pisa (pee'să)
Pis-cat'ą-qua
Pis-cat'ą-quis
Pistoja (pis-to'yä)
Piteå (pit'e-ō)
Pitt'syl-vā'nĭ-ą
Placentia (plą-sen'shĭ-ą)
Plaquemine (plak'mēn')
Plasencia (plä-sen'she-ą; *Sp. pron.* plä-sen'the-ä)
Plata, La (lä plä'tä); *called also the* Argentine (ar'jen-tīn) Republic.
Plata, Rio de la (re'o dā lä plä'tä)
Platte (plat)
Platten See (plät'tęn sā), *or* Lake Bálatony (bä'lŏh'-
Plauen (plow'ęn) [toñ')
Pleisse (plī'sęh)
Plin-lĭm'mon
Plock (plotsk)
Plombières (plŏɴ'be-ĕʀ')
Plymouth (plim'uth)
Po'co-moke
Podlachia (pod-lä'ke-ä)
Po-dō'lĭ-ą
Poictiers. *See* Poitiers.
Poictou. *See* Poitou.
Point Coupée (koo-pee')
Poitiers, *or* Poictiers (poiteerz'; *Fr. pron.* pwä'te-ā', *almost* pwī'te-ā')
Poitou, *or* Poictou (poi'too; *Fr. pron.* pwä'too', *almost* pwī'too')
Po'land; *called by the Poles* Polska (pōl'skä)
Polock (po-lotsk'), *written also* Polotzk)
Poltava (pol-tä'va), *written also* Pultowa.
Polynesia (pol'ĭ-nee'shĭ-ą)
Pom'e-rā'nĭ-ą (Ger. Pom'-męrn)
Pompeii (pom-pā'yee)
Pondicherry (pon'de-shĕr'-ree) (Fr. Pondichérry, pōɴ'de'shā're')
Ponta Del-gada (pon'tä dĕl-gä-dä)
Pont'char-trāin'
Pontefract (pom'fret)
Pon'to-toc'
Pontremoli (pon-trĕm'o-lee)
Popayan (po-pī-än' *or* po-pä-yän')
Po-per-ing'ęn (Fr. Poperingue, pop'ęr-ăɴ'g', — the *g* to be distinctly sounded)
Po-po-cat'ą-pĕtl'
Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prĭnss; *Fr. pron.* poʀt-ō-prăɴss)
Pōrt Mahon (mä-hōn')
Pōr'to Bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Bello, pweʀ'to bĕl'yo)
Pōr'to Ca-bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pweʀ'to kä-bĕl'yo)
Porto Praya (pōr'to prī'ä)
Pōr'to Prin'cĭ-pe. *See* Puerto Principe.
Porto Rico (pōr-to ree'ko) (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwĕʀ'-to ree'ko)
Portsmouth (pōrts'muth)
Pōrt'u-gal (*Port. pron.* poʀ-too-gäl')
Posen (po'zęn)
Potenza (po-ten'zä)
Po-to'mąc
Potosi (po-to-see' *or* po-to'-
Pot'ta-wąt'o-mĭeş [see)
Poughkeepsie (po-kip'sĭ)
Po-yang'
Pozzuoli (pot-soo-o'lee)
Prague (prāg) (Ger. Prag, präg)
Prairie du Chien (prā'rĭ dų sheen; *Fr. pron.* prā're' dü she-ăɴ')
Prenzlow (prents'lo)
Pres'burg, *or* Press'burg (*Ger. pron.* press'booʀg)
Presque Isle (presk eel)
Prestbury (prez'bĕr-rў)
Pres'ton-pănş'
Prev'e-sa (*or* prā'vä-sä)
Principato Citra (prin-che-pä'to chee'trä)
Principato Ultra (prin-che-pä'to ool'trä)
Prip'ets (Polish Prypec, prip'ĕts)
Privas (pre'väs')
Provence (pro'vŏnss')
Prussia (prŭsh'ŷ-ą *or* proo'-shĭ-ä)
Pruth (*Ger. pron.* proot)
Prypec, *or* Prypetz. *See* Pripets.
Przemysl (pzhem'is'l)
Pskof, *or* Pskow (pskof), *written also* Pskov.
Puebla (pwĕb'lä)
Pueblo (pwĕb'lo) *or* El Pueblo de los Angeles (ĕl pwĕb'-lo dā lōs äng'ʜĕl-ĕs)
Puente Nacional (pwĕn'tā nä-se-o-näl') [lo.
Puerto Bello. *See* Porto Bel-
Puerto Principe (pwĕʀ'to prin'se-pā *or* preen'the-pā) *or* Pōr'to Prin'cĭ-pe
Puerto Rico. *See* Porto Rico.
Puncahs (puŋk'ąz), *or* Ponkas. [jaub'
Punjab (pun-jäb'), *or* Pun-
Puntas Arenas (poon'täs ä-rā'näs)
Puy de Dôme (pwē dęh dōm)
Puy, Le (lęh pwe)
Pwllheli (*almost* poothlhā'le)
Pyrenees (pĭr'ę-nēz)
Pyrmont (pēʀ'mont)

Q.

Qaherah (khä'he-rä). *Syn.* Cairo.

Qené. *See* Keneh.
Qoceyr (kos-sêr′). *Syn.* Cos-seir.
Quatre Bras (kät′r brä)
Que-bec′ (Fr. Québec, kā′-bek′)
Qued′lin-burg (*Ger. pron.* kwĕd′lin-bo͝oRG′)
Quen′tin, Saint (*Fr. pron.* săN kŏN′tăN′)
Queretaro (kā-rā′tä-ro)
Quiberon (ke′brôN′)
Quilimane (ke-le-mä′nā), *written also* Quilimancy.
Quillota (kēl-yo′tä)
Quiloa (kee′lo-ä)
Quim′per (kăN′pêR′) *or* Quimper Corentin (ko′-răN′tăN′)
Quin′e-baug′
Quito (kee′to)
Quŏr′rą. *Syn.* Niger.

R.

Raab (räb) (Hung. Győr, dy͡ŏR)
Racine (ras-seen′)
Ragusa (rä-goo′sä), *or* Raugia (rä′oo-jä *or* rou′jä)
Rahway (raw′wā)
Rajpoot (räj-poot′)
Rajpootana (räj-poo-tä′nä), *or* Rajasthan (rä-ją-stän′)
Raleigh (raw′lĭ)
Rambouillet (rŏN′boo′yā′ *or* rŏN′bool′yā′)
Ramillies (ram′e-lēz; *Fr. pron.* RÄ′mēl′ye′ *or* RÄ′-me′ye′)
Ranai (rä-nī′). *Syn.* Lanai.
Rangoon (rang-goon′)
Rap′id-an′, *or* Rap′id Ann
Rapides (rap-eed′)
Rap′pą-han′nock [un)
Raritan, *or* Rariton (răr′it-
Rath-keāle′
Rat′is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, rā′gĕns-bo͝oRG′)
Rą-ven′ną (*or* rä-ven′nä)
Ravensburg (rä′vęns-bo͝oRG′)
Ravenstein (rä′vęn-stīn′)
Reading (rĕd′ing)
Regensburg. *See* Ratisbon.
Reggio (rĕd′jo)
Re-ho′both
Reichenberg (rī′KẹN-bĕRG′)
Reichstadt (rīK′stät)
Reigate (rī′get)
Reĭ′kĭ-ą-vĭk
Reims, *or* Rheims (reemz; *Fr. pron.* răNz)
Renaix (rẹh-nā′ *or* rẹh-nāks′) (Flem. Ron′sę)
Rends′borg, *or* Rendsburg
Rensselaer (ren′sę-lęr)
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′-kä dä lä päl′mä)
Reus (rā′oos)
Reuss (rụs; *Ger. pron.* Roiss)
Reutlingen (roit′ling-ęn)
Rev′ęl (Russ. Kolyvan, ko′-le-văn′)
Revilla (rā-veel′yä)
Rheatown (rē′town)
Rheims. *See* Reims.
Rheinthal (rīn′tāl)
Rhine (rīn) (Ger. Rhein; Dutch Rhyn, *both pronounced as the English*
Rhodes (rōdz) [Rhine)
Rhodez, *or* Rodez (ro′dā′)
Rhône (rōn)
Riazan (re-ä-zän′)
Richelieu (rē′shẹ-loo′ *or* rēsh′le-uh′)
Rideau (rē′dō′)
Riegel (ree′gęl)
Riesengebirge (ree′zęn-gą-bēRG′ẹh)
Rieti (re-ā′tee)
Rīʹga (*or* ree′gą)
Rimini (ree′me-ne *or* rim′-)
Rio Bravo (ree′o brä′vo). *See* Rio del Norte.
Rio del Norte (rī′o del nort; *Sp. pron.* ree′o dĕl noR′-tā); *called also the* Rī′o Grănde (*Sp. pron.* ree′o grän′dä) *and* Rio Bravo (ree′o brä′vo).
☞ The pronunciation of these names, which may be said in one sense to belong now to the United States, should be Anglicized, for the same reason that the pronunciation of Wisconsin (originally Ouisconsin) and Texas (*Sp. pron.* tä′HäS) is Anglicized; namely, because the great majority of those who have occasion to use them speak the English language.
Rio Frio (ree′o free′o)
Rio Janeiro (rī′o ją-nee′ro *or* ree′o ją-nā′ro) (Port. Rio de Janeiro, ree′o dā zhä-nā′e-ro); *often called simply*
Riom (re′ŏN′) [Rī′o
Rive de Gier (reev dẹh zhe-ā′)
Rives (reevz)
Rivoli (riv′o-le *or* ree′vo-le)
Ro′ą-noke′
Rochefort (rotch′fo͝rt *or* rosh′foR′)
Rochelle, *or* La Rochelle (lä RO′shel′) [dez
Rodez (ro′dä′). *Syn.* Rho-
Roer (roor). *Syn.* Ruhr.
Roermonde (roor-mŏn′dẹh) (Fr Ruremonde, RÜR′-mŏNd′)
Romagna (ro-män′yä)
Romagnese (ro-män-yā′sā)
Romania (ro-mā′ne-ą *or* ro-mā-nee′ä)
Romans (ro′mŏN′)
Rome (rōm, *formerly* rō͝om) (It. Roma, ro′mä)
Ron′cę-val′leş (Sp. Roncesvalles, ron-thĕs-väl′yĕs; Fr. Roncevaux, rôNss′vō′ *or* rôN′sẹh-vō′)
Roo-me′lĭ-ą, *or* Rumelia
Room–Elee, Roum–Ili, *or* Rum–Ili (room′e-lee′). *Syn.* Roomelia.
Roos-tchook′; *written also* Rustschuk *and* Routchouk. [eed′)
Ro-ṣet′tą (Arab. Er–Rash-
Rossano (ros-sä′no)
Rothenburg (ro′ten-burg *or* ro′tęn-bo͝oRG′)
Rotherham (roth′ęr-um)
Roth′ęr-hithe (*vulg.* red′rif)
Rothesay (roth′sā)
Rot′ter-dam′
Roubaix (roo′bā′)
Rouen (roo′ęn; *Fr. pron.* rwŏN)
Rougemont (roozh′mŏN′)
Roumelia. *See* Roomolia.
Roum–Ili. *See* Room–Elee.
Roussillon (roo′sēl′yŏN′ *or* RO͝O′se′yŏN′)
Routchouk (root′shook′). *Syn.* Roostchook.
Roveredo (ro-vā-rā′do) (Ger. Rovereith, RO′vęr-īt′)
Rovigno (ro-veen′yo)
Rovigo (ro-vee′go)
Rōw-an′
Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks′-bŭr-rẹh)
Rudolstadt (roo′dol-stät′)
Rügen (rü′gẹn)
Rumelia. *See* Roomelia.
Rum–Ili. *See* Room–Elee.
Ruppin (rŏ͝op-peen′)
Ruremonde. *See* Roermonde.
Russia (rŭsh′ĭ-ą *or* roo′shĭ-ą)
Rustchuk, *or* Rusezuk. *See* Roostchook.
Rŭth′er-glen′ (*or* rŭg′len)
Ryswick (rĭz′wik) (*Dutch pron.* rīs′wĭk)

S.

Saale (sä′lẹh) [saR)
Saar (saR *or* säR; Fr. Sarre,
Saarbrück (säR′brük), *or* Saar-brụck-ęn
Saardam (säR′däm′) *Syn.* Zaandam.
Saarlouis (säR loo′is)
Sabine (są-been′)
Sac (sawk) [ony
Sachsen (säk′sęn). *See* Sax-
Sachsen–Altenburg. *See* Saxe–Altenburg.
Sachsenhausen (säk′sęn-how′zęn)
Sachsenheim (säk′sęn-hīm′)
Sack′ą-too′; *written also* Sackatou *and* Sakatu
Saco (saw′ko)
Sag′a-da-hoc′
Sag-hal′ĭ-en, *or* Sakhalien
Sag′ĭ-naw
Saguenay (sag′ẹh-nā′) [rä)
Sahara (są-hä′rą *or* sah′hä-
Saïda (sī′dä), *or* Sī′don
Saïgon (sī′gon′), *or* Saïgong (sī′gong′); *called also* Look′noo′ee′
St. Bernard (sęnt bĕr′nard)
Saint Denis. *See* Denis, Saint.
Saintes (săNt)
Saint Germain. *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* Saint.
Saintonge (săN′tŏNzh′)
Sakhalien. *See* Saghalien.
Saladillo (sä-lä-deel′yo)
Salado (sä-lä′Do)
Sal-ą-manc′ą (*or* sä-lä-mäng′kä)
Są-lĕr′no (*It. pron.* sä-lĕR′no)
Salford (sawl′furd *or* saw′-furd)
Salina (U. S.) (są-lī′ną)
Salina (Sp. America) (sä-lee′-
Saline (są-leen′) [nä)
Salisbury (sawlz′bęr-ĭ), *or* New Sā′rum
Salm (sälm)
Salona (sä-lo′nä)
Salonica (sal-o-nee′ką), *or* Selaniki (sel-ą-nee′kē)
Sā′lop. *Syn.* Shrop′shire.
Saltillo (säl-teel′yo; *vulg. pron.* säl-tee′yo)
Saluzzo (sä-loot′so)
Salvador (säl-vä-dōR′)
Salvador, Saint (Brazil). *See* Bahai.
Salvador, Saint (Central America). *See* San Salvador.
Sal′win′, *or* Sal′wen′; *called also* Than–Lyeng *or* Than–Lweng.
Saltz′burg (sawlts′burg), *or* Salzburg (*Ger. pron.* sälts′-bo͝oRG)
Salzwedel (sälts′wā′dęl)
Samana (sä-mä-nä′)
Sam′ąr-cand′
Samisat (sä-me-sät′)
Samoa (sä-mo′ä)
Samogitia (sam′o-jish′ĭ-ą)
Sa′mos; *called* Soosam (soo-säm′) *by the Turks.*
Samothraki (sä′mo-thrä′ke), *or* Sam′o-thrāce′
Samsoon, Samsun, *or* Samsoun (säm-soon′)
Sam–Tiago (sowN-te-ä′go), *or* San Thiago (sän-te-ä′go); *written also* St. Jago.
Sam′oy-ede′, *or* Sam′oy-ed′
Sanaa, *or* Sana (sä′nä′)
San An-to′nĭ-o
San An-to′nĭ-o de Bexar (dā bā-har′). *See* Bexar.
San Augustine (aw′gus-teen′) [lo-mā′)
San Bartolomé (sän bar-to-
San Blas (sän bläs)
San Buenaventura (sän bwā′-nä-vĕn-too′rä)
San Diego (sän de-ā′go)
Sand′wich (*or* sand′wij)
San Felipe (san fā-lee′pā); *familiarly called* San Phil′-ip. [do)
San Fernando (sän fĕR-nän′-
San Fran-cis′co (*or* sän frän-sees′ko)
San Joaquin (sän HO-ä-keen′)
San José del Parral (sän HO-sā′ dĕl pär-räl′); *also called simply* Parral
San Ju′an (*Sp. pron.* sän HOO-än′ *or* hwän)
San Juan de la Frontera (dā lä fron-tā′rä)
San Juan de Ulua, *or* Uloa, (sän ju′ąn, *or* sän hwän, dā oo-loo′ä, *or* oo-lo′ä)
San Luis (Texas) (san loo′is)
San Luis de Potosi (sän loo′-is, *Sp. pron.* loo-ees′, dā po-to-see′)
San Marino (sän mä-ree′no)
San Patricio (pą-tris′se-o)
Sanquhar (sank′ąr)
San, *or* Sam Salvad or (Brazil). *See* Bahia. [dōR′)
San Salvador (sän säl-vä-
San-do-mier′, *or* Sandomir
Sangamon (sang′gą-mon)
Santa Barbara (sän′tä baR′-bä-rä)
Santa Cruz (san′tą kroos; *Sp. pron.* sän′tä-krooth), *or* St. Croix (sęnt kroi)
San′tä Fe (*Sp. pron.* sän′tä fā) [go-tä′)
Santa Fe de Bogota (dā bo-
Santa Maria (sän′tä mä-ree′ä)
Santa Marta (sän′tä mär′tä)
San′tą Mau′rą (*or* sän′tä mow′rä)
San-tan′der (*Sp. pron.* sän-tän-dĕR′) [lee′ä)
Santa Rosalia (sän′tä ro-sä-
Santarem (sän-tä-rĕn′, *almost* sän-tä-reng′)
San′tee′
San Thiago. *See* Sam Tiago.
Santiago de Compostela (sän-te-ä′go dā kom-pos-tā′lä). *Syn.* Compostela.
Santiago de Cuba (sän-te-ä′-go de ku′bą, *or* dā koo′bä)
Santillana (sän-tēl-yä′nä)
Santorini (sän-to-ree′nee), *or* Santorin (sän-to-reen′)
Santos (sän′tōs)
Saône (sōn)
Sarabat (sä-rä-bät′). *Syn.* Hermus.

Sar/a-gos'sa (Sp. Zaragoza, thä-rä-gō'thä)
Sär/a-nac'
Saratof, *or* Saratow (sar'a-
Sar/a-to'ga [tof')
Sar-a-wan'
Sar-din'i-a (It. Sardegna, sar-dĕn'yä *or* sar-dän'yä)
Saree, *or* Sari (sä'rē')
Sarmiento (sar-me-ĕn'to)
Sáros (Hungary) (shä'rosh'); *written also* Sarosch.
Saros (Greece) (sä'ros)
Sarre (sar). *Syn.* Saar.
Sarthe (sart)
Sarum (sā'rŭm)
Sas-katch'a-wan'
Sassari (säs'sä-ree)
Satalieh (sä-tä-lee'a). *Syn.*
Sault (sō) [Adalia.
Sault de Sainte Marie (*Fr. pron.* sō dĕh sănt mä're', *but now usually called* soo sent mā'rĭ.)
Sauterne, *or* Sauternes (sō'-
Sava (sä'vä) [tĕrn')
Sa-van'nah
Save (Ger. Sau, sou; Hung. Száva, sä'vŏh')
Savigliano (sä-vēl-yä'no)
Savignano (sä-vēn-yä'no)
Savigny (sä-vēn'yē')
Sav'oy (*or* sa-voi') (It. Savoia, sä-vo'yä; Fr. Savoie, sä'vwä')
Saxe Altenburg (saks al'ten-burg) (Ger. Sachsen Altenburg, säk'sen al'ten-bŏorg)
Saxe Co'burg (Ger. Sachsen Coburg, säk'sen ko'bŏorg)
Saxe Lauenburg (saks lou'-en-burg *or* lou'en-bŏorg')
Saxe Meiningen (saks mī'-ning-en)
Saxe Weimar (saks wī'mar) (Ger. Sachsen Weimar, säk'sen wī'mar) [sen)
Sax'o-ny (Ger. Sachsen, säk'-
Scan'der-oon', *or* Is-kan'der-oon'. *Syn.* Alexandretta.
Scan'di-nā'vi-a
Scania. *See* Skane.
Scarborough (skar'b'rŭh *or* skar'bur-rŭh)
Scar'pan-to
Scarperia (skar-pā-ree'ä)
Sceaux (sō)
Schaffhausen (shäf-how'zen)
Schat-el-Arab. *See* Shatt-el Arab.
Schaumburg Lippe (showm'-bŏorg lip'peh). *Syn.* Lippe Schauenburg.
Scheldt (skelt) (Dutch Schelde, skel'deh; Ger. Schelde, shel'deh; Fr. Escaut, es/kō')
Schelestadt (shĕl'ĕs'tät'; *Ger. pron.* shel'es-tät')
Schemnitz (shem'nits; Hung. Selmecz Bánya, shĕl'mĕts' bän'yŏh')
Schenectady (skē-nek'ta-dy)
Schiedam (skee'däm')
Schiraz (she'räz'). *Syn.* Sheeraz. [Shirvan.
Schirvan, *or* Schirwan. *See*
Schleswig. *See* Sleswick.
Schnait (schnīt)
Schoa. *See* Shoa.
Schoharie (sko-hăr'ree)
Schönbrunn, *or* Schoenbrunn (shön'brŏon)
Schoodic (skoo'dik) [tain.
Schooley's (skoo'lĭz) Moun'-
Schouwen (skow'wen *or* skow'wen)
Schroon (skroon)
Schumla. *See* Shoomla.
Schuyler (skī'ler)
Schuyl'kill (skool'kil)
Schwarzburg (shwarts'burg *or* shwarts'bŏorg)
Schwarzwald (shwarts'wält)
Schweidnitz (shwīt'nits)
Schweinfurt (shwīn'fŏort)
Schwerin (shwā-reen')
Scigliano (shēl-yä'no)
Scilly (sil'lī)
Scinde (sĭnd). *Syn.* Sinde.
Scio (sī'o *or* shee'o)
Scioto (sī-o'to)
Scituate (sit'u-āt)
Scla-vo'nī-a. *Syn.* Slavonia.
Scot'land
Scutari (skoo'tä-ree) (near Constantinople); *called* Is-koo-dar' *by the Turks.*
Scutari (Albania); *called by the Turks* Is-kan-der-ee'-yeh
Seara (sä-ä'rä). *Syn.* Ciara.
Se-bā'go
Sebastian, Saint (sent sebast'yun) (Sp. San Sebastian, sän se-bäs-te-än')
Sebastopol. *See* Sevastopol.
Secchia (sek'ke-ä) [bäd')
Secunderabad (se-kŭn'der-ä-
Seevas, *or* Sivas (sē'väs')
Seewah, *or* Siwah (see'wä)
Segorbe (sā-gor'bā)
Se-go'vī-a (*Sp. pron.* sā-go'-
Seine (sān) [ve-ä)
Sem'i-nole
Sempach (sem'päk)
Sen'e-ca
Senegal (sen'e-gawl')
Sen'e-gam'bi-a
Sennaar (sen'när')
Serajevo (sā-rä-yā'vo). *Syn.* Bosna-Seraï.
Ser'am-pore', *or* Ser'am-poor'
Ser-ang'. *Syn.* Ceram.
Serchio (sĕr'ke-o)
Seringapatam (ser-ing'ga-pa-tam')
Seringham (ser-ing'gum)
Servan, Saint (săn sĕr'vŏn')
Sĕr'vī-a
Sesia (sā'se-ä) [ledge.
Setledge, *or* Setlej. *See* Sut-
Settia (set-tee'ä)
Setubal (sā-too'bäl), *or* Setuval (sā-too'väl), *or* St. Ubes (ūbz)
Sev'as-to'pol (*or* se-vas'to-pol); *less correctly*, Sebastopol (*in Russian* Севастóполь, sā-väs-to'pol).

☞ It should be observed that в in Russian corresponds to our *v*, being *never*, in any case, pronounced like the English *b*; therefore *Sebastopol* is an incorrect spelling. With regard to the pronunciation of this name, it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians every where, *invariably* speak it with the accent as above given. In England, Sevas'-topol is the common pronunciation, but Sevasto'-pol is not unfrequently heard among persons of the highest education.

Sev'ern
Sevier (se-veer')
Seville (sev'il *or* se-vil') (Sp. Sevilla, sā-veel'yä)
Sèvre (sĕv'r *or* săv'r)
Seychelles (sā'shel')
Shahabad (shäh'ha-bäd')
Shamo (shä'mo')
Shang-Haï, *or* Chang-Haï (shang'hī'); *sometimes written* Shang-Hae.
Shâr'on
Shatt-el-Arab, Schat-ul-Arab, *or* Chat-el-Arab (shät-el-ä'räb)
Shawangunk (shong'gum)
She-boy'gan; *formerly written* Cheboygan.
Sheeraz, *or* Shiraz (she'räz' *or* shee'raz)
Sheer-ness'
Shen'an-do'ah
Shī'a-was'see
Shirâz. *See* Sheeraz.
Shirvan, Schirwan, *or* Chirvan (shĕr'vän' *or* sheer'-vän')
Shoa, Schoa, *or* Xoa (sho'ä); *written also* Shwa.
Shoomla, Schumla, *or* Choumla (shoom'lä)
Shoos'ter, *or* Shu'ster; *written also*, Schuster *and* Chouster.
Sho-sho'nees [bĕr-ĭ)
Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shrŭz'-
Shrewsbury (England) (shrŭz'ber-ĭ *or* shrōz'ber-ĭ)
Shrop'shire, *or* County of Sa'lop.
Shumla. *See* Shoomla.
Shuster. *See* Shooster.
Siam (sī-am' *or* se'am')
Siara, *or* Seara (se-ä'rä). *Syn.* Ciara.
Sī-be'rĭ-a
Sic'i-ly
Sidmouth (sid'mŭth)
Sĭ-en'na (It. Siena, se-ā'nä)
Sierra (se-er'rä) [dä)
Sierra Gorda (se-er'rä gor'-
Sĭ-er'ra Le-o'ne (*Sp. pron.* se-ĕr'rä lā-o'nä)
Sierra Madre (se-er'rä mäd'-rä) [rä'nä)
Sierra Morena (se-er'rä mo-
Sierra Nevada (se-er'rä nä-
Sig-mar-ing'en [vä'dä)
Siguenza (se-gwĕn'thä)
Sikokf (sē'kokf'), *or* Sikoke (sē'kōk'). *Syn.* Sitkokf.
Silesia (sĭ-lee'shĭ-a) (Ger. Schlesien, shlā'ze-en)
Sĭ-lis'trĭ-a
Simbirsk, *or* Sim-beersk'
Simmenthal (sim'men-tăl')
Sim-pher-o'pol, *or* Simferopol
Sim'plon (*Fr. pron.* săn'plōn')
Sinde, *or* Scinde (sĭnd)
Sindhia, *or* Sindia (sin'de-a)
Singapore (sing'ga-pōr'), *or* Singapoor)
Sinigaglia (se-ne-gäl'yä)
Sinoob, Sinoub, Sinob, *or* Sinub (se'noob')
Sin-o'pe (Turk. Sinoob, *or* Sinoub, se-noob')
Sioot, Siout, or Siut (se'oot'); *written also* Es-Sioot.
Sioux (*usually pronounced* soo; *Fr. pron.* se-oo')
Sis-to'va; *called also* Shtäb.
Sit'kokf', *or* Sikokf (sē'kokf')
Sivas. *See* Seevas.
Siwah. *See* Seewah.
Skag'ger Rack
Skâne (skō'nä); *often written* Schonen (*Dutch pron.* sko'nen; *Ger.* sho'nen) *and* Scania (skä'ne-ä).
Skaneateles (skan'e-at'les); *written also* Skeneateles.
Skib'ber-een'
Skye (skī)
Sla-vo'nĭ-a, *or* Scla-vo'nĭ-a
Sles'wick (Dan. Sles'vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'wĭg)
Sluys (slois)
Smo-lensk', *or* Smo-len'sko
Smyrna (smĭr'na); *called* Izmeer' *by the Turks.*
Snōw'den
So-co'trä, *or* Soc'o-trä
Sofala (so-fä'lä *or* so'fä-lä)
Soissons (swäs'sŏn', *almost* swī'sŏn')
Soleure (so'lur') (Ger. Solothurn, so'lo-toorn')
Solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rä)
Solferino (sol-fä-ree'no)
Somauli (so-maw'lee)
Sŏm'er-set
Somme (som) [how'zen)
Sondershausen (son'derz-
So-no'rä [soo'dan')
Soodan, Soudan, *or* Sudan
Soo'loo'
Sooltaneeyeh, *or* Sultanieh (sool-tä-nee'a) [ra-bī'a)
Soorabaya, *or* Surabaya (soo-
Soormool, Sourmoul, *or* Surmul (soor'mool')
Sootcheoo, *or* Soutcheou (soo-chee-oo')
Sophia (so-fee'a), *or* Triaditza (tre-a-dit'sa)
Soprony (sho'proñ'). *Syn.* Oedenburg.
Sorata (so-rä'ta)
Sor-ren'to
Soudan. *See* Soodan.
Sourabaya. *See* Soorabaya.
Sourmoul. *See* Soormool.
Sousam, *or* Soosam. *See* Samos. [tun)
Southampton (suth-hamp'-
Soutcheou. *See* Sootcheoo.
Southwark (London) (suth'-erk)
Southwark (Philadelphia) (sowth'wurk)
Spa (spaw; *Fr. and Flem. pron.* spä)
Spalatro (spä-lä'tro)
Spandau (spän'dow)
Spey (spä)
Speyer; *pronounced, and often written*, Spire.
Spitz-berg'en [gen)
Splügen (sploo'gen *or* splü'-
Spoleto (spo-lā'to)
Spor'a-des
Stab, *or* Staab (stäb)
Stabroek (stä'brook). *Syn.* Georgetown.
Stamboul (stäm-bool'). *Syn.* Constantinople.
Stargard (star'gart)
Staten Island (stat'tn ī'land)
Staubbach (stoub'bäk)
Staunton (Va.) (stăn'tun)
Staunton (Eng.) (stän'tun *or* stăn'tun)
Stavanger (stä-väng'ger)
Steinach (stī'năk)
Steinau (stī'now)
Stettin (stet-teen') [häf)
Stettiner Haff (stet-teen'er
Steuben (stu'ben *or* stu-ben')

☞ This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the first syllable.

Steubenville (stu'bẹn-vil)
Steyer (stīr)
Steyning (stā'ning)
Stigliano (stēl-yä'nō)
Stock'holm
Stonehenge (stōn'hĕnj)
Stōn'ing-tọn
Strą-băne'
Stralsund (sträl'soond)
Stranraer (stran-rawr')
Strasbourg (straz'burg; *Fr. pron.* sträz-boor') (*Ger.* Strassburg, sträs'bo͝org)
Strasburg (Germany) (sträs'bo͝org)
Strasburg (U. S.) (stras'bûrg)
Stromboli (strom'bo-lee)
Stuhlweissenburg (stool-wī'sẹn-bo͝org')
Stutt'gart, *or* Stutgard (*Ger. pron.* sto͝ot'gart)
Styria (stĭr'ĭ-ą)
Suabia, *or* Swabia (swā'bĭ-ą)
Sudan. *See* Soodan.
Su'der-mā'nĭ-ą (*or* su-der-mä'ne-ą); *called also* Su'der-mann-land'.
Su-det'ic (Mountains)
Suez (soo'ez; *Arab. pron.* soo-ez' *or* soo-āz')
Suffolk (suf'fọk)
Suir (shu̇r) [adore.
Suira (swee'rä). *Syn.* Mog-
Sumatra (soo-mä'trä)
Sum-baw'wą
Sunbury (sun'bẹr-e)
Sŭn'dą
Sun'dẹr-land
Surat (soo-rat')
Surinam (soo-rĭ-nam')
Surmul. *See* Soormool.
Susam (soo'säm'). *Syn.* Sa-
Sus'que-han'ną [mos.
Sutledge (sut'lej)
Su-wą'nee
Sveaborg (svā'ä-borg')
Swā'bĭ-ą. *Syn.* Suabia.
Swansea (swon'se)
Swartwout (swart'wowt)
Swe'dẹn (Sw. Swerige, swĕr'-e-gĕh) [dore.
Swee'ra, *or* Suira. *See* Moga-
Switz'ẹr-land (swits'-) (Ger. Schweitz, shwīts; Fr. La Suisse, la swiss *or* swees)
Sỹr'ą-cuse (It. Siricusa, se-re-
Sỹr'ĭ-ą [koo'sä)
Szegedin (sĕg'ed'ĭn' *or* sĕg'-ed'in')

T.

Tabareeyeh, *or* Tabaria (tab'-ą-ree'ą)
Tabasco (tä-bäs'ko)
Tabreez, *or* Tabriz (tä-breez'); *sometimes called* Tąu'ris.
Tacazze (tä-kät'sä); *sometimes written* Takatze *and* Takatz.
Ta-co'ny
Taf'ĭ-let', *or* Taf'ĭ-lelt'
Tag'ąn-rog', *or* Tag'ąn-rok'
Tagliamento (täl-yä-mĕn'to)
Taglio Novissimo (täl'yo no-vis'se-mo)
Tä'gus (Sp. Tajo, tä'ho; Port. Tejo, tā'zho)
Tahiti (tä-hee'te); *formerly written* Otaheite.
Taĭwąn (tī-wŏn'). *Syn.* Formosa. [Kiang.
Ta-Kiang. *Syn.* Yangtse-
Talavera de la Reyna (tä-lä-vā'rä dā lä rā'e-nä)
Talcahuana (täl-kä-wä'nä)
Tah'le quah
Taliaferro (tol'ĭ-vẹr)
Tal'lą-has'see
Tal'lą-hatch'ie
Tal'lą-poo'są
Tamaqua (tą-maw'kwą)
Tamaulipas (tä-mou-lee'pās)
Tambof, Tambov, *or* Tambow (täm-bof')
Tampico (täm-pee'ko); *called also* Pueblo Nuevo (pwĕb'-lo nwā'vo) [voo')
Tananarivoo (tä-nä-nä-re-
Tanasserim. *See* Tenasserim.
Tangier (tan-jeer')
Tan-jore'
Taormina (tä-or-mee'nä)
Taos (tä'ōs, *almost* towss)
Tapajos. *See* Topayos.
Tap'pą-han'nọck
Tap'tee' [hal'ĭ-en
Tarakai (tar'ą-kī'), *or* Sag-
Taranto (tä'rän-to)
Tarascon (tä'räs'kŏn')
Tarazona (tä-rä-tho'nä)
Tarbes (tarb)
Tarifa (tä-ree'fä)
Tarragona (tär-rä-go'nä)
Tar'soos'; *written also* Tarsous *and* Tarsus.
Tashkend (täsh'kend')
Taş-mā'nĭ-ą
Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'tọn)
Taunton (Mass.) (tän'tọn)
Tąu'rĭ-dą. *Syn.* Krim.
Tauris. *See* Tabreez.
Tauste (tous'tä)
Tav'is-tọck
Tchad (chad)
Tchany, Tchani (chä'nee)
Tchernigov, Tchernigof, *or* Czernigow (chĕr-ne-go'f')
Teche (tĕsh)
Teflis. *See* Tiflis.
Tehran, *or* Teheran (tẹh-h'rän'); *written also* Tehraun.
Tehuacan (tä-wä-kän')
Tehuantepec (tä-wän-tä-pek') [tän'muth)
Teignmouth (tin'muth *or*
Tejuco (tăz-hoo'ko)
Temes (tem'esh'); *written also* Temesch.
Temesvár (tem-esh-văr'); *written also* Temeschwar.
Tẹn-as'sẹr-im
Teneriffe (ten'er-if') (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nā-ree'fā)
Ten'nes-see'
Ten'tẹr-dẹn
Tepic (tā-peek' *or* tĕp-ik')
Tepozcolula (tā-pos-ko-loo'lä)
Terceira (tĕr-sa'e-rä)
Termini (tĕr'me-nee)
Tẹr-nāte' (*or* ter-nä'tā)
Ter'ra del Fu-e'go, *or* Tierra del Fuego (te-ĕr'rä dĕl fwā'go)
Terra di Lavoro (tĕr'rä dē lä-vo'ro)
Terra di Otranto (tĕr'rä de o-trän'to *or* o'trän-to)
Terracina (tĕr-rä-chee'nä)
Terre-Bonne (têr'bon'; *often pronounced* tar-bōn)
Terre-Haute (tĕr'rẹh-hōt'; *Fr. pron.* têr'hōt' *or* tĕr-rẹh-hōt')
Teschen (tesh'ẹn)
Tessin (tĕs'săn'). *See* Ticino.
Tetuan, *or* Tetouan (tĕt'oo-ăn') [ber.
Tevere (tā'vā-rā). *Syn.* Ti-
Teverone (tā-vā-ro'nā)
Teviot (tiv'e-ot)
Thale (tä'lẹh)
Thame (tām)
Thames (tĕmz)
Than'ẹt
Theaki, *or* Thiaki (the-ä'kee.) *Syn.* Ithaca.
Thebes (theebz); *called* Thebai (the'vā) *by the modern Greeks.*
Theiss (tīs) (Hung. Tisza, tee'sọh') [nica.
Thes'są-lo-ni'cą. *See* Salo-
Thes'są-ly, *or* Thes-sā'lĭ-ą
Theys (tā)
Thibadeauville (tib'ą-do'vil)
Thibet, *or* Tibet (tib'et *or* tĭ-bet'); *written also* Tibbet.
Thielt (teelt)
Thiers (te-ẽr') [-veel')
Thionville (te'ŏn'vil' *or*
Tholen, *or* Tolen (to'lẹn)
Thomar (to-mar')
Thomaston (tom'as-tŭn)
Thorn (Prussia) (torn)
Three Riv'ers, *or* Trois Rivières (trwä re've-ẽr')
Thun (toon)
Thuner-See (toon'ẹr-sā)
Thurgau (toor'gow), *or* Thur-go'vĭ-ą (Fr. Thurgovie, tür'go've')
Thuringia (thu-rin'jĭ-a) (Ger. Thüringen, tü'ring-ẹn)
Tī'bẹr (It. Tevere, tā'vā-rā)
Tibet, *or* Tibbet. *See* Thibet.
Ticino (te-chee'no) (Fr. Tessin, tęs'săn')
Tī-con'dẹr-o'gą
Tidor, *or* Tidore (te-dōr')
Tien-tsin (te-en'tseen)
Tiflis (tif-lees'); *written also* Tigré (tē'gru') [Teflis.
Tī'gris
Tim-buc'too, *or* Tom-booc'to
Timor Laut (te-mōr'lout)
Timpanogos (tim-pä-no'gōs), Lake; *called now the* Great Salt Lake.
Tī-o'gą [gą)
Tioughnioga (te-ŏH'ne-aw'-
Tippecanoe (tip'pe-ką-noo')
Tipperary (tip-pẹr-ā'rĭ)
Tir-ee'; *also written* Tirree, Tiry, *and* Tyree.
Tirlemont (tẽRl'mŏn'; Flem. Thienen *or* Tienen, tee'-nẹn)
Tishamingo (tish'ą-ming'go)
Titicaca (tit-e-kä'kä)
Titterie (tit'tẹr-ee')
Tivoli (tiv'o-le *or* tee'vo-lee)
Tlalpan (tläl-pän')
Tlamet, *or* Tlamath (tläm'-et); *called also* Klam'et.
Tlascala (tläs-kä'lä)
Tlemsan (tlĕm'sän')
Tobago (to-bā'go)
To-bol'
To-bolsk'
Tocat (to-kät') [gen.
Toenningen. *See* Tönnin-
Toeplitz. *See* Töplitz.
Tokantins (to-kän-teens')
To-kāy' (*Hung. pron.* to-koi')
To-le'do (*Sp. pron.* to-lā'ᴅo)
Tolentino (to-lĕn-tee'no)
To-lo'są
Toluca (to-loo'kä)
Tom-big'bee, or Tom-beck'be
Ton'e-wąn'dą, *or* Tonewanta
Tongataboo, *or* Tongatabu (tong'ą-tä'boo) [keen')
Tonkin, *or* Tonquin (ton-
Tön'ning-ẹn
Tonquin. *See* Tonkin.
Too'la; *written also* Toula *and* Tula.
Toorkistan. *or* Turkistan (toor'kis-tän')
Toorkomans, *or* Túrkomans (toor'ko-manz')
Topayos (to-pī'ōs); *written also* Tapaos (tä-pä'zhōs *or* tä-pä'hōs)
To-pe'ką
Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp'lits), *or* Teplitz (tep'lits)
Topsham (tops'ąm)
Tor-bāy'
Torgau (tor'gou)
Tornea; *pronounced, and sometimes written,* Tor'-
To-ron'to [ne-o.
Torres Vedras (tŏr'rĕs vā'-drās)
Tortuga (tor-too'gą)
Toul (tool)
Toula. *See* Toola..
Toulon (too'lŏn')
Toulouse, *or* Thoulouse (too'looz')
Touraine (too'rān')
Tournay (toor'nā'; Flem. Doornik, dōr'nik)
Tours (toor)
Towcester (tows'tẹr)
Traf'ąl-gar', *or* Trą-făl'gąr
Trą-lee'
Trā-more'
Trąn'que-bar'
Transtevere (träns-tā'vä-rä)
Tran'syl-vā'nĭ-ą (Hung. Erdély Orszaág, ĕr'dāl' or'săg')
Trapani (trä'pä-nee)
Tras os Montes (träs ōs
Trav'an-core' [mon'tēs)
Treb'ĭ-zond'; *called* Tą-rä'-be-soon' *by the Turks.*
Tred'e-gär [me-tee)
Tremiti (trem'e-tee *or* trä'-
Tre-mont'
Trent (Ger. Trient, tre-ent')
Treves (treevz) (Fr. Trèves, trāv; Ger. Trier, treer)
Treviglio (trā-veel'yo)
Treviso (trā-vee'so)
Trezzo (trĕt'so)
Triaditza (tre-ä-dit'sä)
Tricala (tree'kä-lä)
Trichinopoli, *or* Trichinopoly (tritch'in-op'o-le)
Triest, *or* Trieste (tre-ĕst' *or* tre-ĕs'tā)
Trincomalee (trin̨k'o-mą-lee')
Trin'ĭ-dad'
Trip'o-lĭ; *called by the natives* Ta-rä'bloos.
Tripolitza, *or* Tripolizza (trepo-lit'sä)
Trois Rivières (trwä re've-ẽr'). *Syn.* Three Rivers.
Trond, *or* Tron, Saint (săn trŏn)
Trondhjem, *or* Trondjem.
Trosachs (trō'saks)
Troyes (trwä)
Truxillo, *or* Trujillo (troo-Tu'am [neel'yo)
Tübingen (tü'bing-ẹn)
Tucuman (too-koo-män')
Tudela (too-dā'lä)
Tula (too'lä). *Syn.* Toola.
Tule (too'le *or* too'lā)
Tunguragua (toong-goo-rä'-gwä)
Tunguses (toong-goo'sẹz)
Tu'nis; *called by the natives* Too'nis.
Tuolumne (twol'um-ne)
Tu'pe-lo
Turcoing (tür'kwăn')
Tur'co-mā'nĭ-ą [mans.
Turcomans. *See* Toorko-
Tu'rin (*or* tu-rĭn'; *Fr. pron.* tü'răn'; It. Torino, to-ree'-no)

Turkey (tur′kȳ), *or* Ot′toman Empire.
Turkistan. *See* Toorkistan.
Turnhout (turn′howt)
Tus′ca-loo′sa
Tus′ca-ny (It. Toscana, tos-kä′nä)
Tuscarawas (tus′ka-raw′was)
Tus′ca-ro′ra
Tuxtla (tookst′lä)
Tuy (twee)
Tver, *or* Twer (tvĕr *or* tvêr)
Tynemouth (tīn′mŭth)
Tyre (tīr)
Tyree, *or* Tyry. *See* Tiree.
Tyrnau (tĕr′now) (Hung. Nagy Szombath, nŏd-yȩh, *or* nŏj, som′bot′)
Tȳr′ȩl (*Ger. pron.* te-rōl′)
Tȳ-rone′ (tī-rōn′)
Tyrrel (tĭr′ȩl)

U.

Ubeda (oo-bā′dä)
Ubes, Saint. *See* Setubal.
Ucayale (oo-kī-ä′lä), *or* Ucayali (oo-kī-ä′lee)
Udine (oo′de-nä)
Udvarhely (ood′vär/hĕl′)
Uist (wist)
Uitenhage (yoo′ten-hāg; *Dutch. pron.* oi′ten-ha′gen)
Ukraine (yoo′krān *or* oo-krān′) (Polish Ukraina, oo-krä-ee′nä)
Ulea (oo-lā′ä)
Uleå (oo′le-ō)
Uleaborg (oo′le-ō-borg′)
Ulm (*Ger. pron.* ŏolm)
Ulster (Ireland) (ŭl′ster)
Ulster (Germany) (ŏŏl′ster)
Um-bā′gog
Umeå (oo′me-ō)
Um′mer-a-poo′ra; *written also* Amarapoura.
Umpqua (ump′kwaw)
Underwalden. *See* Unterwalden.
Un′strut (*or* ŏŏn′strŏŏt)
Unterwalden (ŏŏn′ter-wäl′den), *or* Un′der-wal′den
Upernavik (oo-pĕr′na-vik)
Up′sal, *or* Upsala (up-sä′lä)
U′ral, *or* Oural (oo-räl′)
Uralsk (oo-rälsk′)
Ur-ban′na
Urbino (oor-bee′no)
Urfa. *See* Oorfa. [re)
Uri (yoo′rī) (*Ger. pron.* oo′-
Urmiah. *See* Ooroomea.
Uruguay (u′roo-gwā′ *or* oo-roo-gwī′)
Urumiah, *or* Urumiya. *See* Ooroomea.
Usbekistan, *or* Oozbekistan. *Syn.* Bokhara.
Ushant (ŭsh′ant) (Fr. Ouessant, wĕs′sŏn′)
Ustiug. *See* Oostioog.
U′ta-was. *Syn.* Ottawa.
U′tī-ca
Utah, *or* Youta (yoo′tä, *less properly* yoo′taw)
Utrecht (u′trĕkt) *Dutch pron.* ü′trĕkt)
Utrera (oo-trā′rä)
Uttoxeter (ŭks′e-ter)
Uzbeck. *See* Oozbek.
Uzbeckistan. *See* Bokhara.
Uzès (ü′zĕs′ *or* ü′zās′)

V.

Vaigatz (vī-gäts′)
Valais (vä′lā′) (Ger. Wallis, wäl′lis) [yäs)
Val-de-Peñas (väl-dā-pän′-
Valdivia (väl-dee′ve-ä)
Valence (vä′lŏnss′)
Valencia (va-len′shĭ-a; *Sp. pron.* vä-len′the-ä)
Valenciennes (vä′lŏn′se-en′)
Valentia (vä-len′shĭ-ä)
Val′la-do-lid′ (*Sp. pron.* väl-yä-ᴅo-leeᴅ′)
Valois (väl′wä′)
Valombrosa (vä-lom-bro′sä)
Valparaiso (väl-pä-rī′so)
Valtellina (väl-tĕl-lee′nä), *or* Valtelline (väl-tĕl-leen′)
Vancouver (van-koo′ver)
Van-dā′lĭ-a
Van Diemen's (van dee′-
Vannes (vän) [menz)
Varennes (vä′ren′)
Varinas (vä-ree′näs), *or* Barinas (bä-ree′näs)
Varna, *or* Warna (vaʀ′nä)
Vásárhely (vä′shärʀ/hel′)
Vaucluse (vō′klüz′)
Vaud (vō), *or* Pays-de-Vaud (pā′e-dȩh-vō′) (Ger. Waadt, wät)
Veglia (vĕl′yä *or* väl′yä)
Velez-Malaga (vā′lĕth-mä′lä-gä)
Velino (vā-lee′no)
Velletri (vĕl-lā′tree)
Venaissin (vȩh-nĕs′săn′)
Venango (ve-nang′go)
Vendée, La (lä vŏn′dā′)
Vendôme (vŏn′dōm′)
Venezuela (ven′e-zwee′la; *Sp. pron.* vĕn-eth-wā′la)
Venetia (ve-ne′shĭ-a)
Venice (ven′iss) (It. Venezia, vĕn-ed′ze-ä)
Venloo (vĕn-lō′)
Ventimiglia (vĕn-te-meel′yä) (Fr. Ventimille, vŏn′te-mēl′ *or* vŏn′te/me′y′)
Vera Cruz (vā′rä kroos)
Vercelli (vĕʀ-chel′le)
Verde (vĕrd)
Verdun (vĕʀ/ᴅuɴ′)
Vergennes (vĕr-jenz′)
Vermelho (vĕʀ-mĕl′yo)
Vermejo (vĕʀ-mā′ʜo)
Ver-mont′
Verona (vā-ro′nä)
Versailles (ver-sālz′; *Fr. pron.* vĕʀ/sā′ *or* vĕʀ-sāy′)
Verviers (vĕʀ/ve-ā′)
Vesoul (vȩh-zool′)
Ve-sȩ/vĭ-us (It. Vesuvio, vā-
Ve-vay′ [soo′ve-o)
Viana (ve-ä′nä)
Viatka (ve-ät′kä)
Viborg (vee′borg); *also written* Wiborg.
Vicenza (ve-sen′za *or* ve-chen′zä) [*also* Vique
Vich (veek *or* vik); *written* Vicq (veek)
Vienna (ve-en′na) (Ger. Wien, wȩn, *almost* veen)
Vienna (U. S.) (vī-en′na)
Vienne (ve-en′)
Vigevano (ve-jĕv′ä-no)
Vigo (vee′go)
Villa (*in Sp.* veel′yä; *in Port.* veel′lä *or* vil′lä)
Vil′la-Bo′a
Villach (vĭl′läkʀ′)
Villa del Fuerte (veel′yä dĕl fwĕʀ/tā)
Villafranca. *See* Villefranche.
Villa Real (veel′yä rā-äl′)
Villa Rica (Sp. America) (veel′yä ree/kä)
Villa Rica (Brazil) (vil′lä, *or* veel′lä, ree/kä)
Villefranche (vēl′frŏɴsh′) (It. Villafranca, vil-lä-frän′kä)
Vincennes (vin′sĕnz′; *Fr. pron.* vănʀ′sĕn′)
Vique. *See* Vich.
Virginia (ver-jin′ĭ-a)
Vistula (vist′yu-la) (Ger. Weichsel, wīk′sȩl)
Vitebsk (ve-tebsk′), *or* Vitepsk. *Syn.* Witebsk.
Viterbo (ve-tĕʀ′bo) [re-ä)
Vitoria, *or* Vittoria (ve-to′-
Viviers (ve/ve-ā′) [tam′)
Vizagapatam (ve-zä′ga-pa-
Vladimir (vlä-dee/mir); *written also* Wladimir.
Vol′ga, *or* Wolga
Vol-hyn′ĭ-a (Polish Wolynsk, vo-leensk′)
Vorarlberg (fōr-aʀl′bĕʀg)
Vo-ro-nĕzh′; *written also* Voronej (*or* Voroneje), Voronetz, Woronetz, *and* Woronesch.
Vosges (vōzh)

W.

Waadt. *See* Vaud.
Waal (wäl)
Waal, *or* Wahal (wäl)
Wabash (waw′bash)
Waday (wä′dī) [gräm)
Wagram (wä′gram *or* wä/-
Walahmutte (wa-là′mut). *Syn.* Willamette.
Walcheren (wäl′kĕr-en)
Waldeck (wol′dek *or* wäl/-
Wal-den′sĕs [dĕk)
Waldoborough (wawl′do-bŭr′rŭh)
Waldstädter See (wält/stĕt-ter zā). *See* Lucerne, Lake
Wāles [of.
Wallachia (wol-lā′kĭ-a) (Turk. If-läk′)
Wallis. *See* Valais.
Waltham (Eng.) (wŏl′tam)
Waltham (Mass.) (wŏl′thăm)
Wandsworth (wŏnz′wurth)
Warasdin (wä′ras-deen′)
Wardein (wär/dīn), *or* Waradein (wä′rä-dīn)
Warna. *See* Varna.
War′saw (Pol. Warszawa, vaʀ-shä′vä *or* wär-shä′vä)
Warwick (Eng.) (wor′rik)
Warwick (U. S.) (wor′wik *or* wor′rik)
Washington (wŏsh′ing-tun)
Washita, *or* Ouachita (wŏsh′-
Wa-ter-ee′ [ĭ-taw′)
Wa′ter-loo′ (*Dutch pron.* wä′ter-lō′)
Watervliet (wa′ter-vleet′)
Wednesbury (wĕnz′ber-ĭ)
Wednesfield (wenz′feeld)
Wehr (wêr *or* wêr)
Weichselburg, *or* Weixelburg (wĭk′sȩl-bŏŏʀg′)
Weimar (wī′mar)
Weinheim (wīn′hīm)
Weissenburg (wī′sȩn-bŏŏʀg′ *or* -burg)
Wemyss (weemz)
Wener (wā′ner), *or* Wenner (wen′ner) [dȩh)
Wernigerode (wĕʀ′ne-ga-ro′-
Wertheim (wĕʀt′hīm)
Wesel (wā′zȩl)
We′ser (*Ger. pron.* wā′zer)
West Indies (in′dēz)
Westmeath (west′meeth′)
West′more-land
☞ Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, usually has the accent on the penultimate.
West-phā′lĭ-a (Ger. Westphalen, west-fä′lȩn)
Wexio (wek′she-o)
Weymouth (wā′muth)
Wiborg. *See* Viborg.
Wid′in, *or* Vidin.
Wied, *or* Wied-Neu-Wied (weet-noi-weet). *Syn.* Neu-Wied.
Wieliczka (we-litch′ka *or* vyĕl-itch′kä)
Wien (ween.) *Syn.* Vienna.
Wiesbaden (wees-bä′dȩn). *Syn.* Wisbaden.
Wildenstein (wil′dȩn-stīn)
Wilkesbarre (wĭlks′băr-rĭ)
Willamette (wil-là′met); *written also* Wallahmutte.
Wil′na, *or* Vilna
Windsor (win′zor)
Win′ne-bā′go
Win′nĭ-peg
Winnipiseogee (win′ne-pis-sok′kĭ) [berg.
Wirtemberg. *See* Würtem-
Wisbaden (wĭs-bä′dȩn), *or* Wiesbaden (wees-bä′dȩn)
Wis-căs′set
Wis-con′sin, *or* Wiskonsin; *formerly written* Ouiscon-
Wismar (wĭs′mar) [sin.
Wissembourg (vis′sȩɴ/booʀ′)
Witepsk (ve-tĕpsk′), *or* Vitebsk.
Witgenstein (wĭt′gen-stīn′)
Wit′ten-berg (*Ger. pron.* wit′tȩn-bĕʀg′)
Wiveliscombe (wils′kum)
Woburn (woo′burn)
Wolfenbüttel (wol′fen-büt′-tel, *almost* wol′fen-bit/tel)
Wolga. *See* Volga.
Wolverhampton (wŏŏl′ver-hamp′tun) [wŏŏl′ij)
Woolwich (wŏŏl′itch *or*
Worcester (wŏŏs′ter)
Wotton-under-Edge (woo′-ten-und′rij) [wôrms)
Worms (wûrmz; *Ger. pron.*
Wrexham (reks′um)
Würtemberg (wûr′tem-berg; *Ger. pron.* wür′tȩm-bĕʀg′); *written also* Wirtemberg.
Würtzburg (wûrts′burg; *Ger. pron.* würts′bŏŏʀg)
Wy′an-dot′
Wycombe (wik′um)
Wye (Wales) (wī)
Wye (Netherlands). *See* Y.
Wy-o′ming
☞ The correctness of this pronunciation is often called in question, because the poet Campbell pronounces the name Wy′oming, with the accent on the first syllable. This accentuation is readily explained by the fact that Campbell was never in the United States, and having no opportunity of ascertaining the correct pronunciation of the name, he naturally placed the accent according to the general tendency of our language, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable.
Wythe (wĭth, *th* being sounded as in *thin*)

X.

Xagua (hä/gwä)
Xalapa, *or* Jalapa (ha-lä/pä)
Xalisco, *or* Jalisco (hä-lees/-ko *or* hä-lis/ko)
Xauxa, *or* Jauja (how/hä)
Xenia (zee/nĭ-a) [nil.
Xenil (hä-neel/). *Syn.* Ge-
Xeres (*Sp. pron.* hä-rĕs/; *Port. pron.* shă-rĕs/ *or* shĕr-ĕs/)
Xeres, *or* Jeres, de la Frontera (hä-rĕs/ dä lä frontä/rä)
Xicoco (ze-ko/ko). *Syn.* Sikokf.
Ximo (zee/mo)
Xingu, *or* Chingu (shĕn-goo/)
Xixon, *or* Gijon (he-hōn/)
Xixona (he-ho/nä). *Syn.* Jijona.
Xoa (sho/ä). *Syn.* Shoa.
Xochimilco, *or* Jochimilco (ho-che-meel/ko)
Xorullo (ho-rool/yo). *Syn.* Jorullo.

Y.

Y (ī); *sometimes improperly pronounced and written, in English,* Wye.
Yaïk, *or* Jaïk, (yä/ik)
Yakootsk (yä-kootsk/); *written also* Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, *and* Jakutsk.
Yallobusha, *or* Yalabusha (yal/lo-boo/shą)
Yang-tcheoo, *or* -tcheou (yang/che-oo/)
Yang-tse-kiang (yang/tse-ke-ang/; *called also,* Kiang-Ku (ke-ang/kyoo)
Yanina, *or* Janina (yä/ne-nä)
Yar/kŭnd/; *also written* Yarkand.
Yaroslav, *or* Jaroslaw (yä-ro-slävˊ); *written also* Yaroslaf, Yaroslavl, *and* Jaro-Ya-zoo/ [slavl.
Yeddo, *or* Jeddo (yed/do)
Yekatarinoslav (yă-kä-tä-ree-no-slävˊ), *or* Yekatarinoslaf. *Syn.* Ekatarinoslaf.
Yekaterinenburg (yă-kä-tä-re/nęn-bo͝orG)
Yekaterinograd (yă-kä-tä-re/no-gräd/)
Yelatma (yă-lat/mä). *Syn.* Elatma.
Yelizavetgrad (yă-le-sä-vet-gräd/). *Syn.* Elizabetgrad.
Yem/en [kä/lă)
Yenikale, *or* Jenicale (yen/e-
Yeniseï (yen/e-sä/e *or* yen-e-sä/), *or* Enisei (en/e-sā/e)
Yeovil (yo/vil)
Yerba Buena (yĕr/bä bwā/nä)
Yesso, *or* Jesso (yes/so); *also written* Ieso.
Yetholm (yĕth/um)
Yezd (yĕzd)
Yonne (yon)
Youghal (yawl *or* yoH/ą̂l)
Youghiogheny (yŏh/hǫ̂-gā/-nĭ)
Ypres (ee/p'r) (Flemish Ypern, ī/pęrn)
Yp/sĭ-lăn/tĭ.
Yssel, *or* Ijssel (īs/sęl)
Yu/cą̂-tăn/ (*or* yoo/kä-tän/)
Yupura (yoo-poo/rä). *Syn.* Japura.
Yverdun (e/vĕR/duN/)
Yvetot (ēv/to/)

Z.

Zaandam (zän/dăm/); *written also* Saardam.
Zacatecas (zäk-ą̂-tā/kąs *or* sä-kä-tā/käs)
Zacynthus (zą̂-sin/thus). *Syn.* Zante. [ram.
Zagrab (zä-gräb/). *Syn.* Ag-
Zahara. *See* Sahara.
Zaïre, *or* Zahir (zä-eer/). *Syn.* Congo.
Zam-beze/ (*or* zam-bā/zę)
Zą̂-mo/ra (*or* thä-mo/rä)
Zanesville (zānz/vil)
Zanguebar (zang/gă-bar/)
Zan/te. *Syn.* Zacynthus.
Zan/zĭ-bar/
Zara (zä/rä)
Zaragoza. *See* Saragossa.
Zealand (zee/land) (Dan. Sjæland, sel/länd)
Zealand (Dutch Zeeland, zā/-länd)
Zebu, *or* Cebu (see-boo/; *Sp. pron.* thă-boo/)
Zegedin. *See* Szegedin.
Zeila (zā/lä)
Zeitoun (zā/toon/)
Zeitz (tsīts)
Zelle (tsĕl/lęh). *Syn.* Celle.
Zerbst (tsĕʀpst)
Zhit-o-meer/; *written also* Jitomir, *and* Schitomir.
Zirknitz (tsĕ̊ʀk/nits). *Syn.* Czirknicz.
Zittau (tsit/tou)
Zollverein (tsol/fę̂r-īn/)
Zug (zoog *or* tsooG)
Züllichau (tsül/le-kow/)
Zülpich (tsül/piK)
Zürich (zu/rik; *Ger. pron.* tsü/riK)
Zuyder, *or* Zuider, Zee (zī/-dęr zee *or* zoo/dęr-zee; *Dutch pron.* zoi/der zā)
Zvor/nik (Turk. Iz/vor/-neek/)
Zweibrücken, *or* Zweybrücken (tsẅī-brük/kęn). *Syn.* Deux-Ponts.
Zwickau (tsẅik/kow)
Zytomir. *See* Zhitomeer.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Abancourt (ä/bŏN/kooR′)
Abati (ä-bä/tee), *or* Abatti (ä-bät/tee)
Abbasides (ăb-bă-toot/chee)
Abbeville (ăb/vēl′)
Abdalla (ăb-dăl/lah), *or* Abdullah (ab-dŭl/lah)
Abd-el-Kader (ăbd-el-kä/-dẹr); *written also* Ab-dul-Kadir. [lik)
Abd-el-Malik (äb/del-mä/-
Abdul Mejid, *or* Abdoul Medjid (äb′dool/mẹ-jeed′)
Ăb/e-lard, *or* Ab/ai-lard (*Fr. pron.* ä/bä/laR′)
A-ben/ce-rāge (*Sp. pron.* ä-bĕn/thä-rä′nä)
Abercromby (ăb′er-krŭm/-bĭ); *sometimes written* Abercrombie.
Abernethy (ăb/er-nē-thĭ; *Scotch pron.* ab-er-neth/ĭ)
Abinger (ăb/in-jer)
Ablancourt (äb/lŏN/kooR′)
Abou-Bekr, *or* Aboo-Bekr. *See* Abu-Bekr.
Abranches (ä-brän/shĕs)
Abu-Bekr, *or* Abou-Bekr (ä′boo-bĕkr′)
Abul-Feda, *or* Aboulfeda (ä′bool/fĕ-dä′) [sooR′)
Abu-Mansur (ä/boo-män-
Accum (ăk/kŭm *or* äk/koom)
Achard (ä/shaR′) [lee)
Achilli (ä-keel/lee *or* ä-kĭl/-
Achmet. *See* Ahmed.
Ackermann (äk/ker-män)
Acuña (ä-koon/yä)
Acunha (ä-koon/yä). *See* Adair (a-dâr′) [Cunha.
Adalbert (ä/däl/bĕR′)
Adanson (ä/dọN/sŏN′)
Ad/el-ard, *or* Ath/el-ard
Adelung (ä/deh-loong)
Adrain (a-drān′)
Adrets, Des (dā zä/drā′)
Agassiz (ăg/a-see *or* a-gas/siz; *Fr. pron.* ä/gäs/se′)
Aguesseau. *See* D'Agues-
Aguilar (ä-ge-laR′) [seau.
Ahmed (äH/mẹd), *or* Achmet (äK/mẹt)
Ailly (äl-ye′ *or* ăh/ye′)
Ainsworth (ānz/wọrth)
Akbar (ăk/bẹr; *Hindoo pron.* ŭk/bur)
Akenside (ā/kẹn-sīd)
Akerblad (ä/ker-blăd)
Aladdin (a-lăd/din) (Arab. Ala-ed-Din (ä′lä/ẹd-dēn′)
Alard (ä/laR′)
Alaric (ăl/a-rĭk) (Lat. A-lar/-
Alava (ä/lä-vä) [i-cus)
Albacini (äl-bä-chee/nee)
Alberoni (äl-bā-ro/nee)
Albertucci (äl-bĕr-toot/chee)
Alboin (ăl/boin)
Alboni (äl-bo/nee)
Albuquerque (ăl/bu-kẹrk; *Port. pron.* äl-boo-kĕRk′ *or* äl-boo-kĕR/kā)
Alcedo (äl-sā/Do)
Alciati (äl-chä/tee)
Alcuin (ăl/kwin) (Lat. Alcui/nus *and* Al-bi/nus)
Aldegrever (äl′deh-grā/vẹr), *or* Aldegraef (äl/deh-grĕf)
Aldini (äl-dee/nee)
Aldrich (awl/drĭtch *or* awl-drĭj); *written also* Aldridge.
Aldrovandi (äl-dro-vän/dee)
Aldus (ăl/dŭs) (It. Aldo, äl/-do) [leh-mŏN′)
Aleman (Fr.) (äl/mŏN′ *or* ä/-
Alembert (ä/lŏN/bĕR′), *or* d'Alembert (dä/lŏN/bĕR′)
Alençon (ä-lĕn/sọn; *Fr. pron.* ä/lŏN/sŏN′)
Alfieri (äl-fe-ā/ree)
Alford (awl/fọrd)
Algarotti (äl-gä-rŏt/tee)
Ali (ä/lee)
Alighieri (ä-le-ge-ā/ree)
Alison (ăl/ĭ-sọn) [lĕn)
Allen, Alan, *or* Alleyn (ăl/-
Allori (äl-lo/ree)
Allston (awl/stọn)
Almack (ăl/mak)
Al-Mansur, *or* -Mansour (äl-män-soor′)
Almeida (äl-mā/e-dä *or* al-mā/dạ)
Almonte (äl-mon/tā)
Alp-Arslan (ălp-aR-slän′)
Alsop (awl/sọp)
Alston (awl/stọn)
Alströmer (äl/strö-mẹr)
Altdorfer (ält/doR-fẹr)
Alton (Eng.) (awl/tọn)
Alvarado (äl-vä-rä/Do)
Alvarez (Port.) (äl/vä-rĕs)
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl/vä-rĕth)
Alvaro (äl/vä-ro)
Amadeo (ä-mä-dā/o)
Am/a-de′ŭs. *Syn.* Amadeo.
Amalaric (ạm-ăl/a-rĭk)
Amalric (a-măl/rĭk *or* ä/mäl/-
Amaral (ä-mä-räl′) [rĕk′)
Amari (ä-mä/ree)
Amato (ä-mä/to)
Amberger (äm/bĕRG-er)
Amboise (ŏN/bwäz′)
Ambrogio (äm-bro/jo)
Ameilhon (ä/mä/lŏN′)
Amelot (äm/lo′)
Amerigo (ä-mä-ree/go *or* ä-mĕr/e-go). *See* Vespucci.
Amiot, *or* Amyot (ä/me-o′)
Ampère (ŏN/pêR′)
Am/u-rath, *or* Amurat (ä-moo-rät′)
Ancillon (Fr.) (ŏN/sē/yŏN′)
Andral (ŏN/dräl′)
André (Eng.) (ăn/drū *or* ăn/drĭ)
Andrieux (ŏN/dre/uh′)
A-neū/rin
Angelo (än/jă-lo)
Angelucci (än-jă-loot/chee)
Angoulême (ŏN/goo/lĕm′ *or* ŏN/goo/lām′)
Annesley (ănz/lĭ)
Anquetil-Duperron (ŏN/keh-tēl/dü/pĕR/rōN′) [stẹr)
An/strụ-thẹr (*popularly* an/-
Antomarchi (än-to-maR/kee)
Antonelli (än-to-nel/lee)
Anvari (Pers.) (än/vä-ree), *or* Anwari (än/wä-ree)
Appendini (äp-pĕn-dee/nee)
Ăr/a-go (*Fr. pron.* ä/rä/go′)
Aram (ā/rạm)
Ar/bo-gast (Frank)
Arborio (aR-bo/re-o)
Arbuckle (ar/bŭk-l)
Ar/bŭth-not (*pronounced in Scotland* ar-bŭth/nọt)
Archenholz (aR/kẹn-holts)
Arçon (aR/sŏN′)
Ăr/e-tĭne
Argensola (ar-HĕN-so/lä)
Argenson (aR/zhŏN/sŏN′)
Ariosto (ăr/ĭ-os′to *or* ä-rĭ-os/to)
Arlincourt (aR-lăN/kooR′)
Arminius (ar-mĭn/ĭ-ŭs)
Arnaud (aR/nō′)
Arnauld (aR/nō′)
Arnault (aR/nō′)
Arndt (aRnt)
Arnould (aR/noo′)
Arouet (ä/roo-ā′). *Syn.* Voltaire.
Arriaza (ăR-Re-ä/thä)
Arteveld (aR-ta-vĕlt′), *or* Artevelde (aR-ta-vĕl/deh); *sometimes Anglicized* Artevelde (art-veld′)
Artigas (aR-tee/gäs)
Artois (aR/twä′)
Ăr/un-del
Ascham (ăs/kam)
Ashburnham (ăsh/burn-am)
Ăsh/bur-tọn, *or* Ash′bur/-
Ăs/kew (-kū) [tọn
Assheton (ăsh/tun)
Atahualpa (ä-tä-hwäl/pä)
Ăth/el-stan
Attiret (ăt/te/rā′)
Auber (ō/bêr′)
Aubigné (ō/bēn/yā′)
Aubrey (Eng.) (aw/brĭ)
Aubusson (ō/büs/sŏN′)
Auchmuty (ä/mu-tў)
Audebert (ōd/bêr′ *or* ō/deh-bêr′)
Audouin (ō/dŏŏ-ăN′)
Audran (ō/drŏN′)
Au/du-bŏn (*Fr. pron.* ō/dü/-bŏN′)
Auerbach (ow/er-bäK)
Aufenberg (ow/fẹn-bẹrG)
Augereau (ōzh/rō′ *or* ō/zheh-rō′)
Augusti (ow-goos/tee)
Augustin (Fr.) (ō/güs/tăN′)
Augustin (Sp.) (ow/goos-tēn′). *Syn.* Agustin.
Augustine (Saint) (sent aw′-gus-tĭn)
Aurungzebe (ō′rŭng-zāb′ *or* aw′rŭng-zeeb′)
Auvigny (ō/vēn/ye′)
Avellaneda (ä-vĕl-yä-nā/Dä)
Avenzoar (äv-en-zō′ar) (Ar. Ibn Zohr, ĭb′n zō/hr)
Averroes (a-vĕr/ro-ēs *or* äver-er-rō/ēs)
Avicenna (äv/e-sĕn′na) (Ar. Ibn Sina, ĭb′n sē/nä)
Avila (ä/ve-lä)
Ayala (ä-yä/lä)
Ayeshah (ā/e-sha) (*Arab. pron. nearly* ä/e-shä)
Aylesbury (ālz/bẹr-ĭ)
Ayscough (ăs/kū)
Ayton, Aytoun, (ā/tun)
Azara (ä-thä/rä)
Azeglio (äd-zăl/yo)
Azzo (ät/so)

B.

Baader (bä/dẹr)
Baba, Ali (ä/lee bä/bä)
Babeuf (bä/bu/f′)
Baccio (bät/cho)
Bacciochi (bät-cho/kee)
Bach (bäK)
Bache (bātch)
Bagehot (bāj/ut)
Baggesen (bäg/ge-sĕn)
Baglione (bäl-yo/nā)
Baglivi (bäl-yee/vee)
Bagnoli (bän-yo/lee)
Bagration (ba-grā/shŭn *or* bä-grä-te-ŏn′)
Bahadur, *or* Bahadar, Shah (ba-hä/dŏor, *or* ba-hä/dŭr, Baillie (bā/lee) [shäh)
Bailly (Fr.) (bā/le *or* bă/ye′)
Bajazet (băj/a-zĕt). *Syn.* Bayazid.
Balboa (bäl-bo/ä) [nee)
Baldacchini (bäl-däk-kee/-
Baldini (bäl-dee/nee)
Balducci (bäl-doot/chee)
Baldung (bäl/dŏong)
Baléchou (bä/lā/shoo′)
Balfour (băl/fur; *in Scot.* bal-fŏor′)
Balguy (băl/gĭ)
Baliente (bä-le-ĕn/tā)
Ballou (băl-loo′)
Balzac (bäl/zäk′)
Barante (bä/rŏNt′)
Baratier (bä/rä/te-ā′, *almost* bä/rät/yā′)
Barbarossa (bar/ba-ros′sa)
Barbauld (Eng.) (bar/bawld *or* bar-bō′)
Barberini (baR-bā-ree/nee)
Barbès (bär/bā′)
Barbeyrac (baR/bā/räk′)
Barbier (baR/be-ā′; *almost* baRb/yā′)
Barbour (bar/bur)

Barère (bä/rêR′)
Baretti (bä-ret/tee)
Bargagli (baR-gäl/yee)
Barham (băr/ạm)
Baring (Eng.) (bâr/ing)
Baring (Ger.) (bä/ring)
Barmecide (bar/mĕ-sīd′)
Barnave (baR/näv′)
Barneveldt (bar/nẹh-vĕlt′)
Baroccio (bä-ro/cho)
Barras (bä/rä′)
Barrère (bä/rêR′). *See* Barrère.
Barrot (bä/ro′) [Ba-
Barth (baRt)
Barthélemy (baR/tāl/me′ *or* baR/tā/lẹh-me′)
Barthès, *or* Barthez (baR/tā′)
Bartholin (baR/to-lin) *or* Bartholinus (bar-to-lee/nŏs)
Bartoli (baR/to-lee)
Bartolini (baR-to-lee/nee)
Bartolozzi (baR-to-lot/see)
Bartsch (Ger.) (baRtsh)
Basnage (bä/näzh′) [bâR′)
Bassompierre (bäs/sôN/pe-
Bathori (bä/to-ree)
Băth/ŭrst [yä/nee)
Batthyani, *or* Bathyani (bät-
Batteux (bät/tuh′)
Bauer (bow/ẹr)
Bauhin (bō/ăN′)
Baume (bōm)
Baumgarten (bowm/gäR-tẹn)
Baumgärtner (bowm/gâRt/-
Baur (bowr) [nẹr)
Bayard (bā/ạrd *or* bī/ạrd; *Fr. pron.* bā/yâR′)
Bayazid (bä-yä-zeed′ *or* bī-ä-zeed′). *Syn.* Bajazet.
Bayer (Sp.) (bä-yâR′)
Beatoun (be/tun)
Beatrice (bē/ạ-treess; *It. pron.* bā-ä-tree/chā)
Beattie (bee/tĭ; *Scotch pron.* bā/tĭ) [chạm)
Beauchamp (Eng.) (bee/-
Beauchamp (Fr.) (bō/shôN′)
Beauclerc (bō/klêrk)
Beaufort (Eng.) (bō/fọrt)
Beaufort (Fr.) (bō/foR′)
Beauharnais (bō/âR/nā′)
Beaumarchais (bō/mär/shā′)
Beaumont (Eng.) (bō/mŏnt; *formerly* bū/mont)
Beaumont (Fr.) (bō/môN′)
Beauregard (Am.) (bō/rẹh-gard′)
Beauregard (Fr.) (bōR/gâR′)
Beausobre (bō/so′br)
Beauvais (bō/vā′)
Beccafumi (bĕk/kä-foo/mee)
Beccaria (bĕk-kä-ree/ä)
Bed/dōeş
Bede (beed)
Bedell (Amer.) (be-dĕl′)
Bedell (Eng.) (bee/dẹl *or* be-dĕl′)
Bedmar (bĕd-mär′)
Beek (bāk)
Beethoven (bā/tō-vẹn)
Beham (bā/ăm)
Behmon. *See* Böhme.
Behn (bĕn)
Behnes (bānz)
Behring (beer/ing; *Danish pron.* bā/ring)
Belidor (bĕl-e-DōR′)
Belknap (bĕl/năp)
Bellamy (Eng.) (bĕl/lạ-mĭ)
Bellarmin (bĕl-lar/mĭn) (It. Bellarmino, bĕl-laR-mee/-
Bel/len-dẹn [no)
Bellini (bĕl-lee/nee)
Bellot (bĕl-lo′)
Belon (blôN)
Bel/shạm)
Belzoni (bĕl-zo/nee)
Ben/bōw
Benedetti (bā-nā-dĕt/tee)
Bengel (Ger.) (bĕng/ġẹl *or* bĕng/ḡẹl)
Benger (bĕng/ḡẹr)
Beniowski, *or* Benyowski (bā-ne-ov/skee)
Benserade (bĕn/sẹh-räd′)
Bentham (bĕn/tạm *or* bĕn/-thạm)
Bentivoglio (bĕn-te-vōl/yo)
Benvenuti (bĕn-vā-noo/tee)
Béranger (bā/rôN/zhā′)
Berengario (bā-rĕn-gä/re-o) (Lat. Bĕr/en-gā-rī/us′; Eng. Bĕr/en-ġer)
Bĕr/ġs-fọrd
Bergamo (bĕR/gä-mo)
Berghaus (bĕRg/howss)
Bĕrke/ley (*formerly* bark/lў)
Berkenhout (bĕr/kẹn-howt)
Berlichingen (bĕR/lik-ing-
Berlioz (bĕR/le-o′) [ẹn)
Bernadotte (bĕr-nạ-dot′ *or* bĕR/nä/dot′) [när′)
Bĕr/nard (*Fr. pron.* bĕR/-
Bernard (Ger.) (bĕR/närt)
Bernier (bĕR/ne-ā′)
Bernouilli (bẹr-nool/yee *or* bĕR/nool/ye′)
Berryer (bĕR/e-ā′)
Berthier (bĕR/te-ā′)
Berthollet (bĕR/tol/lā′)
Berzelius (bĕr-zee/lĭ-us; *Sw. pron.* bĕR-zĭĭ/le-us)
Bescherelle (bĕsh/rĕll′)
Bessières (bĕs/se-êR′)
Beth/ạm
Bethune (bẹh-thoon′)
Bettini (bĕt-tee/nee)
Bewick (bū/ik)
Bē/za (Fr. Bèze, bĕz *or* bāz)
Bezout (bĕh-zoo′)
Bianchi (be-än/kee)
Bianchini (be-än-kee/nee)
Biard (be/aR′)
Bichat (be/shä′)
Biel (beel)
Biela (be-ā/lä)
Bilderdijk, *or* Bilderdyk (bĭl′-dẹr-dīk′)
Billaud-Varennes (be/yō′-vä/rĕnn′)
Billaut (be/yō′ *or* bêl/yō′)
Biot (be/o′ *or* be/ot′)
Bizzari (bĕt-sä/ree)
Bligh (blī)
Bliz/ạrd
Bloch (bloK)
Bloemaert (bloo/mȧrt)
Bloemen (bloo/mọn)
Blomfield (blŭm/feeld)
Blondel (blôN/dĕl′)
Blount (blŭnt)
Blücher (bloo/kẹr; *Ger. pron.* blü/KẹR)
Blumenbach (bloo/mọn-bäK)
Boag (bōg)
Bobadilla (bo-Ba-Deel/yä)
Boccaccio (bok-kät/cho) (*in French and old English* Boccace, bok/käss′)
Boccalini (bok-kä-lee/nee)
Boccanera (bok-kä-nā/rä)
Boccherini (bok-kā-ree/nee)
Bochart (bo/shäR′)
Böckh (bök)
Bode (bo/dẹh)
Bodin (bo/dăN′)
Boeckhout (bōok/howt)
Boerhaave (bōr/hȧv; *Dutch pron.* booR/hä/vẹh)
Bogdanovitch (bog-dä-no/-vitch)
Bohemond (bō/he-mŏnd)
Böhme (bö/mẹh), *or* Böhm (böm)
Boieldieu (bwäl/de-uh′)
Boileau (boi/lo; *Fr. pron.* bwä/lō′)
Bois-Guilbert (bwä ḡēl/bêR′)
Bois Robert (bwä ro/bêR′)
Boissieu (bwä/se-uh′)
Boissy (bwä/se′) [do)
Bojardo, *or* Boiardo (bo-yäR/-
Boleyn (bo͝ol/in)
Bolingbroke (bŏl/ing-bro͝ok, *formerly* bo͝ol/ing-bro͝ok).
Bolivar (bo-lee/vär; *erroneously pron.* bol/ĭ-var′)
Bonaparte (bo/nạ-pärt; *It. pron.* bo-nä-pär/tā.) *Syn.* Buonaparte.
Bonet (bo/nā′)
Bonfadio (bon-fä/de-o)
Bonheur (bo/nuR′)
Bonnard (bon/naR′)
Bonnet (bon/nā′)
Bonomi (bo-no/mee)
Bononcini (bo-non-chee/nee)
Bonpland (bôN/plôN′)
Bordone (boR-do/nā)
Borghese (boR-gā/ṣā)
Borghini (boR-ḡee/nee)
Borgia (bor/jạ *or* boR/jä)
Borlase (bor/lāz)
Borromeo (boR-Ro-mā/o)
Borromini (boR-Ro-mee/nee)
Bos-caw/ẹn, *or* Bos/cạ-wẹn
Boscovich (bos/ko-vik); *written also* Boscowich.
Bosquet (bos/kā′)
Bossuet (bos/sü-ā′, *almost* bos/swā′) [lus)
Bossu (bo/sü) (Lat. Bos/su-
Bossut (bo/sü′)
Bos/well
Both/well
Bottari (bot-tä/ree)
Böttiger (böt/te-ḡẹr)
Botzaris. *See* Bozzaris.
Bouchardon (boo/shaR/dôN′)
Boucher (Eng.) (bow/chẹr)
Boucher (Fr.) (boo/shā′)
Boudinot (boo/de-not)
Bouflers (boo/flêR′)
Bougainville (boo/găN/vĕl′)
Bouguer (boo/gā′)
Bouillet (boo/yā′) [yā′)
Boulainvilliers (boo/lăN/vē′-
Boulanger (boo/lăN/zhā′)
Bourbon (boor/bọn; *Fr. pron.* booR/bôN′)
Bourcicault (boor/se/kō′) *or* Boucicault (boo/se/kō′)
Bourdaloue (booR/dä/loo′)
Bourdon (booR/dôN′)
Bourgeois (booR/zhwä′)
Bourges (booRzh)
Bourgoing (booR/gwăN′)
Bourne (bōrn)
Bournonville (booR/nôN/vēl′)
Bourrienne (boo/re-ĕn′)
Bousquet (boos/kā′)
Bouterwek (boo/tẹr-wĕk)
Bouvier (Am.) (boo-veer′)
Bouvier (Fr.) (boo/ve-ā′)
Bowditch (bou/ditch)
Bowdoin (bō/dn)
Bowles (bōlz)
Bowring (bour/ing)
Boy/dĕll
Boyer (bwä/yā′)
Bozzaris, *or* Botzaris (bot/sä-ris; *popularly called* boz-zăr/is)
Braccio (brä/cho)
Brad/war-dine; *written also* Bradwardin.
Brahe (brā *or* brä; *Danish pron.* brä/ĕh)
Brā/mah
Bramante d'Urbino (brä-män/tā dooR-bee/no)
Brandt (bränt)
Brantome (brọN/tōm′)
Bredow (brā/do)
Bremer (bree/mẹr; *Sw. pron.* brā/mẹr)
Bretschneider (brĕt/shnī-dẹr)
Breyn (brīn)
Brisson (bre/sôN′)
Brissot (bre/so′)
Brockhaus (brŏk/howss)
Broderip (brōd/rip)
Brodie (bro/dĭ)
Broeck (brōok)
Broglie (brōl/yă)

☞ This name, when French, is pronounced brog/le′.

Brọme (brōom)
Brŏm/ley (brŭm/lĭ)
Brongniart (brôN/ne-ärt′)
Bronté (bron/te)
Brotier (bro/te-ā′)
Brough (brŭf) [broo′m)
Brougham (broo/ạm *or*
Broughton (brow/tọn)
Broussais (broo/sā′)
Brown Séquard (-sā/kaR′)
Brucker (brŏok/ẹr)
Brueys, *or* Brueis (brü/ā′)
Brumoy (*or* brü/mwä′)
Brunck (brŏoṇk)
Bru/nĕl′
Brunelleschi (broo-nĕl-lĕs/-
Brunet (brü/nā′) [kee)
Bruyn (broin)
Buch (bo͝oK)
Buchan (bŭk/ạn)
Buchanan (bŭk-an/ạn; *often mispronounced* bū-kan/ạn)
Buffon (bŭf/fọn *or* büf/fôN′)
Buhle (boo/lẹh)
Bulgarin (bo͝ol-gä/rin)
Buller (bo͝ol/ẹr)
Bulliard (bül/yaR′)
Bullinger (bo͝ol/ing-ẹr *or* bo͝ol/ing-ḡẹr)
Bülow (bü/lo)
Bulwer (bo͝ol/wẹr)
Bunsen (bo͝on/sẹn)
Buonaparte (boo-o/nä-pär′-tā). *Syn.* Bonaparte.
Buonarotti (boo-o/nä-rot/tee)
Burckhardt (bûrk/hart; *Ger. pron.* bo͝oRk/härt)
Bûr-dett/
Bürger (büR/ḡẹr) [leigh.
Burghley (bûr/lĭ) *Syn.* Bur-
Burgoyne (bur-goin′)
Burlamaqui (büR/lä/mä/ke′)
Burleigh (bûr/lĭ). *Syn.* Burghley.
Burnouf (büR/noof′)
Büsching (bü/shing)
Bussy d'Amboise (bü/se′ dôN/bwäz′) [tā)
Bustamente (boos-tä-mĕn′-
Bynkershoek (bīn/kers-
Bysshe (bish) [ho͝ok′)

C.

Caballero (kä-bäl-yā/ro)
Cabanis (kä/bä/nĕss′)
Cabet (kä/bā′)
Căb/ot (It. Caboto, kä-bo/to)
Cabrera (kä-brā/rä)
Caccia (kät/chä)
Cạ-do/gạn
Cadoudal (kä/doo/däl′)
Căd-wạl/la-dẹr
Cædmon (kăd/mọn)
Cagliari (käl/yä-ree)
Cagliostro (käl-yos/tro)
Cagnoli (kän-yo/lee)
Caillet (käh/yā′)
Cairns (kârnz)
Caius (keez)
Cal/ạ-my

Calderon (käl-dā-rōn′)
Calhoun (kăl-hoon′)
Calidasa (kä-le-dä′sä)
Calignon (kä′lēn′yōn′)
Calkoen Van Beek (käl-koon′ kȩll′cȩtt [vän bāk)
Callet (käl′lā′)
Căl′met (*Fr. pron.* käl′mā′)
Calvert (Eng.) (kăl′vȩrt)
Calvert (Amer.) (kŏl′vȩrt)
Cambacérès (kŏn′bä′sā′rĕs′)
Cambronne (kŏn′bron′)
Cam′ȩr-on
Cą-mo′ĕns (*or* kăm′o-ĕns; *Port. pron.* kä-mo′ĕns)
Campan (kŏn′pŏn′)
Campbell (kăm′ȩl)
☞ Some families of this name call themselves kăm′bȩl. [nee)
Camuccini (kä-moot-chee′-
Camus (kä′müss′)
Camusat (kä′mü′zä′)
Cancellieri (kän-chĕl′le-ā′ree)
Canonica (kä-non′e-kä)
Canova (kä-no′vä)
Canrobert (kŏn′ro′bĕr′)
Cantemir, *or* Kantemir (kăn′-tęh-meer *or* kän′tĕ-meer′)
Canute (ką-nūt′); *sometimes improperly pronounced* kan′yūt. *Syn.* Knut.
Capefigue (käp′fĕg′ *or* käp′-
Căp′el [ĭig′)
Cā′pet (*Fr. pron.* kä′pā′)
Capo d'Istria (kä′po dis′tre-ä), *or* Capodistrias (kä-po-dis′tre-äs)
Caracci (kä-rät′chee), *or* Carracci (kär-ät′chee)
Caradoc (kä-rä′dok) (Lat. Carac′ta-cus)
Caraglio (kä-räl′yo)
Caravaggio (kä rä-väd′jo)
Car′dan (Lat. Car-da′nus; It. Cardano, kar-dä′no)
Cardenas (kar-dā-näs)
Carême (kä′rām′, *almost* kä′rĕm′)
Carew (*generally* ka-roo′)
Carlén (kär-lān′, *almost* kar-lĭĭn′)
Carlisle (kar-līl′)
Carlyle (kar-līl′ *or* kar-līl′)
Carmagnola (kar män-yo′-lä)
Carmichael (kar-mī′kȩl *or* kar′mī-kȩl)
Carnot (kar-no′)
Carondelet (kä′rŏnd′lā′)
Carpaccio (kar-pät′cho)
Carpentier (kar-pŏn′te-ā′)
Carradori (kär-rä-do′ree)
Carrucci (kär-root′chee)
Carteret (kar′tęr-et)
Carvajal (kar-vä-häl′)
Casanova (kä′sä-no′vä)
Casaubon (ką-saw′bon)
Casimir (kăs′e-meer)
Casini (kä-see′nee)
Cassini (käs-see′nee)
Castaglione (käs-täl-yo′nā), *or* Castiglione (käs-tēl-yo′-
Castagno (käs-tän′yo) [nā)
Castaños (käs-tän′yōs)
Castelnau (käs′tĕl′nō′)
Castiglione (käs-tēl-yo′nā)
Castlereagh (kăs′sl-rā′)
Castrén (käs-trān′ *or* käs-trĭĭn′)
Castruccio (käs-troot′cho)
Catalani (kä-tä-lä′nee)
Cauchy (kō′she′)
Caulaincourt (kō′lăn′koor′)
Cavaignac (kä′vĕn′yäk′)
Cavalieri (kä-vä-le-ā′ree)
Căv′ęn-dish; *sometimes pron. and written* Cän′dish.
Cavour (kä′voor′)
Caylus (kā′lüss′)
Cazalès (kä′zä′lĕss′)
Cean-Bermudez (thä-än′bĕr-moo′dĕth)
Cecchi (chĕk′kee)
Cecil (sĕs′il *or* sis′il)
Cellini (chĕl-lee′nee)
Cenci (chĕn′chee)
Centlivre (sęnt-lee′vęr *or* sent-liv′ęr)
Cervantes Saavedra (sĕr-văn′tĕz sä-vĕd′ra)
Cesari (chä′sä-ree)
Cesarotti (chä-sä-rŏt′tee)
Cesi (chä′see)
Chabert (shä′bĕr′)
Chalmers (chăl′męrz; *Scot. pron.* chaw′męrz)
Chalons (shä′lŏn′)
Chambaud (shŏn′bō′)
Chambray, *or* Chambrai (shŏn′brā′)
Chamier (shä-meer′)
Chamisso (shä′me′so′)
Champagny (shŏn′pän′ye′)
Champollion (sham-pol′le-ȩn, *or* shŏn′pol′le-ŏn′)
Changarnier (shŏn′gär′ne-ā′)
Chantrey (chăn′trĭ)
Chap′pel-ōw
Chappe (shäp)
Chaptal (shäp′täl′)
Chardon (shar′dŏn′)
Charlemagne (shar′le-mān′; *Fr. pron.* shar′mäñ′)
Charlevoix (shar′lĕh-vwä′ *or* shar′vwä′)
Charlier (shar′le-ā)
Charpentier (shar′pŏn′te-ā′)
Chartier (shar′te-ā′)
Chasles (shäl)
Chassel (shä′sĕl′)
Chastel (chä′tĕl′); *written also* Châtel.
Chastelain (shät′lăn′)
Chastelet (shät′lā′) [ŏn′)
Châteaubriand (shä′tō′bre′-
Chatham (chăt′am)
Chaudet (shō′dā′)
Chaulnes (shōn)
Chauncey (chän′sĭ *or* chawn′sĭ)
Chauvin (shō′văn′)
Cha̤′worth
Chemnitz (kĕm′nits)
Chénier (shā′ne-ā′)
Cherubini (kā-roo-bee′nee)
Chĕ̤′ȩl-dȩn
Chevalier (shęh-vä′le-ā′)
Cheverus (shĕv′ę-rŭs; *Fr. pron.* shęh-vrüss′)
Chevreul (shę-vrūl′)
Cheyne (chān *or* chīn)
Chiari (ke-ä′ree)
Childebert (chĭl′de-bęrt; *Fr. pron.* shĕl′dęh-bĕr′)
Chĭl′dęr-ic (Fr. Childéric, shĕl′dā′rĕk′)
Chĭl′pęr-ic (Fr. Chilpéric, shĕl′pā′rĕk′)
Chisholm (chiz′ȩm)
Chlopicki (klo-pĭt′skee)
Choiseul (shwä′zŭl′)
Choisy (shwä′ze′)
Cholmondely (chŭm′lĭ)
Christine (Fr.) (krĕs′teen′)
Christine (Sw.) (kris-tee′nęh *or* krĭs-teen′)
Christophe (krĕs-tof′)
Ciampelli (chäm-pel′lee)
Ciampi (chäm′pee)
Ciarpi (char′pee)
Cienfuegos (se-ĕn′fwā′gōs)
Cignaroli (chēn-yä-ro′lee)
Cigoli (chee′go-lee). *Syn.* Civoli.
Cimabue (che-mä-boo′ā)
Cimarosa (che-mä-ro′sä)
Cinq Mars (sănk′ marss′)
Cipriani (che-pre-ä′nee)
Claude (*Fr. pron.* klōd)
Clausel (klō′zĕl′)
Claverhouse (klav′ęr-ŭs *or* klav′ęrs)
Clavigero, *or* Clavijero (klä-ve-hā′ro)
Clavijo (klä-vē′ho)
Clerfayt (klĕr′fā′)
Clermont-Tonnerre (klĕr′-mŏn′ton′nĕr′)
Clootz, *or* Cloots (klōts)
Clotaire (klo′tĕr′) [tĕld′)
Clo-tĭl′da, *or* Clotilde (klo′-
Clough (klŭf)
Clō′vis
Clowes (klouz)
Cochin (ko′shăn′)
Cochrane (kok′ran)
Cockburn (ko′burn)
Codazzi (ko-dät′see)
Coehoorn (koo′hōrn)
Cœur de Lion (kur de lī′ȩn; *Fr. pron.* kur dę lē′ŏn′)
Coke (kōōk *or* kōk)
Colbert (kol′bĕr′)
Colburn (kōl′burn)
Cōl′dȩn
Cōl′by
Co-len′so
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj)
Coligny, *or* Coligni (ko′lēn′-ye′, *or* kol′ēn′ye′)
Colin (ko′lăn′)
Collin (kol′lăn′) [bwä′)
Collot d'Herbois (kol′lo′dĕr′-
Cōl′mȩn
Colquhoun (ko-hoon′)
Colquitt (kol′kwit)
Cōl′tȩn
Combe (koom)
Com′mon-fort′
Comstock (kŭm′stok)
Condé (kŏn′dā; *Fr. pron.* kŏn′dā′)
Condillac (kon′dee′yäk′ *or* kŏn′dēl′yäk′)
Condorcet (kŏn′dor′sā′)
Confucius (kon-fū′shĭ-ŭs) (Chinese Kong-Fu-Tse′, kong-fōōt-sā′)
Congleton (kŏng′gl-tȩn)
Congreve (kŏng′grēv)
Con′rad-in (*or* kou′rā-deen′)
Constant de Rebecque (kon′-stŏn′ dęh ręh-bĕk′ *or* ręh-bāk′)
Contarini (kon-tā-ree′nee)
Contreras (kon-trā′räs)
Conybeare (kŭn′ĭ-bēr)
Copernicus (ko-pĕr′nĭ-kŭs) (*originally* Copernic, *or* Kopernic, ko-pĕr′nik)
Coquerel (kok′rel′)
Corday (kor′dā′)
Cordova (kor′do-vä)
Coriolano (ko-re-o-lä′no)
Corneille (kor′nāl′; *French pron.* kor′nāĭ′ *or* kor′-nāy″)
Cornwallis (korn-wŏl′lis)
Correggio (kor-rĕd′jo). *Syn.* Allegre.
Cortereal (kor-tā-rā-äl′)
Cor′tęz (Sp. Cortés, kor-tĕs′)
Cortese (kor-tā′sā)
Coryat (kŏr′ĭ-at)
Cottin (kot′tăn′)
Coulomb (koo′lōn′)
Coupé (koo′pā′)
Courier (koo′re-ā′)
Courtenay (kurt′nā)
Courtois (koor′twä′)
Cousin (koo′zăn′)
Coustou (koos′too′)
Couthon (koo′tŏn′)
Coutts (koots)
Covilhao, *or* Covilham (ko-vēl-yown′)
Cowley (kow′lĭ); *formerly pronounced, and sometimes written*, Coo′ley.
Cowper (kow′pęr *or* koo′-
Coysevox (kwäz′vo′) [per)
Crăd′ȩck
Cranach, *or* Kranach (kran′-ak *or* krä′näk)
Crăsh′aw [krä′yā′)
Crayer (krī′yęr; *Fr. pron.* Crébillon (krā′bē′yŏn′)
Creuz (kroits)
Creuzer (kroit′sęr)
Crèvecœur (krāv′kur′)
Crichton (krī′tȩn)
Croeser (kroo′zęr)
Cromwell (krŭm′wel *or* krŏm′wel)
Cruikshank (krōōk′shăngk)
Csokonai (cho′ko-nī′)
Cujas (kü′zhäs′) (Lat. Cujacius, ku-jā′shĭ-ŭs)
Cul′pĕp-pęr
Cunard (ku-närd′)
Cunha, da (dä koon′ya)
Cuvier (kü′ve-ā′ *or* kū′ve-ęr)
Cuyp, *or* Kuyp (koip)
Czartoryski (chär-to-ris′kee)
Czerny (tsĕr′ne *or* tserñ)

D.

Dacier (dä′se-ā′)
Da Cunha. *See* Cunha, da.
Dagobert (dăg′o-bŭrt *or* dä′-go′bĕr′)
Daguerre (dä′gĕr′)
D'Aguesseau, *or* Daguesseau (dä′gĕs′sō′).
Dahl (dāl)
Dahlgren (däl′grĕn)
Dahlingen (dä′ling-ȩn)
Dăl-gar′no
Dalhousie (dăl-hoo′zĭ)
Dalrymple (dăl′rim-pl)
Dalton (dawl′tȩn)
Dalzell (dā-ĕl′)
Damiens (dä′me-ăn′); *Anglicized* Dā′mī-ȩns.
Dampier (dăm′peer)
Dancourt (dŏn′koor′)
Dandolo (dän′do-lo)
Danican (dä′ne-kŏn′). *Syn.* Philidor.
Dannecker (dän′nĕk-kęr)
Dantan (dŏn′tŏn′)
Dante (dăn′te; *It. pron.* dän′tā) (*originally* Durante (doo-rän′tā)
Danton (dăn′tȩn *or* dŏn′-tŏn′)
D'Anville (dŏn′vēl′)
D'Arblay (dar′blā)
Dare, or D'Arc. *See* Joan of
Daub (dowp) [Arc.
Daubenton (dō′bŏn′tŏn′)
Daubeny (dōb′nĭ *or* dawb′nĭ)
Daubigné (dō′bēn′yā′)
Daubigny (dō′bēn′ye′)
Daun (down)
Dăv′ęn-ant
Dăv′ęn-pōrt
David (Fr.) (dä′vēd′)
David (Ger.) (dä′vĭt)
Daviess (dā′vis)
Davila (dä′ve-lä)
Davout, *or* Davoust (dä′voo′)
De Candolle (dęh kŏn′dol′)
De-cā′tur
De Foe, *or* Defoe (de-fō′)
De la Beche (dęh lä bāsh)
De la Croix, *or* Delacroix (dęh lä′krwä′)

Delambre (dẹh-lŏN/b'r)
Dĕl/ạ-no
Delaroche (d'lä/rosh')
Delatour (d'lä/tooR')
Delaval (d'lä/väl')
Delaunay (d'lō-nā')
Delisle (dẹh-leel/); *often Anglicized* de-līl').
Delolme (dẹh-lolm' *or* d'lolm)
Delorme (dẹh-loRm *or* d'loRm)
Dembowski (dĕm-bov/skee)
Demidov (dĕm/e-dov'), *or* Dĕm-ĭ-dof'.
Demoivre (dẹh-mwä/v'r)
Demoustier (dẹh-moos/te-ā')
Denham (dĕn/ạm)
Denina (dā-nee/nä)
Denis (dẹh-ne/)
Denon (dẹh-nŏN')
Deparcieux (dā/paR/se-uh')
Derby (dĕr/bĭ *or* dar/bĭ)
Derham (dĕr/ạm) [tẹr)
De Ruyter (dẹ rī/tẹr *or* roi/-
Derzhavin (dĕR-zhä/vin); *written also* Derzavin *and* Derschawin.
Desaguliers, *or* Des-Aguliers (dā/zä/gü/le-ā')
Desaix (dĕh-sā') (de Veygoux, dẹh vā/goo')
Descartes (dā/kaRt')
Deschamps (dā/shŏN')
Deshoulières (dā/zoo/le-êR')
Desmoulins (dā/moo/lăN')
Despréaux (dā/prā/ō')
Dessaix (dā/sā')
Dessalines (dā/sä/lēn' *or* dĕs/-sä-lēn')
D'Estaing. *See* Estaing.
De Thou (dẹh too') (Lat. Thu-ā/nŭs)
Devereux (dĕv/ẹr-oo)
Dewees (dẹ-weez')
D'Ewes (dūz)
De Wette (dẹh wĕt/tẹh)
Diderot (dēd/ro' *or* dē/dẹh-ro')
Didot (de/do') [bitch)
Diebitch, *or* Diebitsch (dee/-
Dieffenbach (dee/fẹn-bäK')
Dietrich (dee/triK)
Diez (deets)
Diodati (de-o-dä/tee)
Disraeli (diz-rā/ẹl-ee)
Dobrowski (do-brov/skee)
Döderlein, *or* Doederlein (dö'dẹr-līn')
Dodoens (do-doons')
Dolgorouki, *or* Dolgoruki (dol/go-roo/kee)
Dolomieu (do/lo/me-uh')
Domat, *or* Daumat (dō/mä')
Domenichino (do-mā-ne-kee/no)
Dominici (do-me-nee/chee)
Donizetti (don/e-zet'tee *or* do-nid-zet/tee)
Don/o-van
Douce (Eng.) (dowss)
Douce (Fr.) (dooss)
Douglas (dug/lass)
Douw; *pronounced, and sometimes written*, Dow.
Dreux (druh)
Drouyn de Lhuys (droo/ăN' dẹh lwee)
Dubois (dü/bwä')
Du Cachet (du/kä-shā *or* dü kä/shā')
Ducange (du-kănj'; *French pron.* dü/kŏNzh')
Du Châtel (dü shä/tĕl')
Duchesne (dü/shān')
Duclos (dü/klo')
Dudevant (dü/dẹh-vŏN' *or* düd/vŏN')
Dufrénoy (dü/frā/nwä')
Dufresnoy (dü/frā/nwä')
Du Guesclin (dü gā/klăN')
Duhamel (dü hä/mĕl' *or* dü ä/mĕl')
Dumas (dụ/mä')
Dumesnil (dü/mā/ne')
Dumont (dü/mŏN')
Dumoulin (dü/moo/lăN')
Dumouriez (dü/moo/re-ā')
Dun-bar'
Duncan (duṇk/ạn)
Dundas (dŭn-dăss')
Dunglison (dŭng/glĭ-sọn)
Dupérier (dü/pā/re-ā')
Duperré (dü/pā/rā')
Duperron (dü/pā/rŏN')
Dupin (dü/păN')
Duplessis (dü/plā/se')
Duponceau (du-pŏn/sō; *Fr. pron.* dü/pŏN/sō')
Dupont (Am.) (du-pŏnt')
Dupont (Fr.) (dü/pŏN')
Dupré (dü/prā')
Dupuis (dü/pwe')
Dupuy (dü/pwe')
Dupuytren (dü/pwe/trŏN')
Duquesne (dü/kān')
Durand (Am.) (du-rănd')
Durand (Fr.) (dü/rŏN')
Durante (doo-rän/tä)
Dürer (dū/rẹr *or* dü/rẹr)
Durham (dŭr/ạm)
Dutens (dü/tŏN')
Duval (dü/väl')
Duvernoy (dü/vĕR/nwä')
Duyckinck (dī/kiṇk)
Dyche (dīch *or* dĭtch)

E.

Eadmer (ĕd/mẹr); *written also* Edmer.
Earlom (ẽr/lọm)
Ebeling (ā/bẹl-ing)
Eberhard (ĕb/ẹr-hard *or* ā/bẹr-hart)
Eberle (ĕb/ẹr-le)
Eccles (ĕk/ẹlz)
Echard (Eng.) (ĕtch/ạrd). *Syn.* Eachard.
Eckhard (ĕk/haRt)
Eeckhout (āk/howt)
Egerton (ĕj/ẹr-tọn)
Eg/in-hard, *or* Einhard (āṇ/-hard)
Ehrenberg (ā/rẹn-bĕRG')
Eichendorf (ī/kẹn-dorf')
Elgin (ĕl/gin)
Ellesmere (ĕlz/meer)
Elmes (ĕlmz)
Elphinstone (ĕl/fin-stọn)
Elsheimer (ĕlss/hī-mẹr)
Elzevir (ĕl/zẹh-vir) (Dutch Elzevier *or* Elsevier, ĕl/-zẹh-veer')
Encke (ĕṇk/hẹh)
Engel (ĕng/ẹl)
Enghien (ŏN/ge-ăN')
Eon, Beaumont d' (bō/mŏN' dā/ŏN')
Epes (eps)
Epinay (ā/pe/nā')
Erasmus (e-ráz/mŭs)
Ercilla (ẽR-theel/yä)
Eric (ĕr/ik)
Ericsson (ĕr/iK-sọn)
Ersch (ĕRsh)
Erskine (ẽrs/kin)
Espartero (es-päR-tā/ro)
Espinasse (e/pe/näss')
Esprémesnil (ā/prĕ/mā/ne')
Espronceda (ĕs-pron-thā/dä)
Estaing (ĕs/tăN'), *or* d'Estaing (dĕs/tăN')
Estampes. *See* Etampes.
Este (ĕs/te *or* ĕs/tā)
Esterhazy, *or* Eszterházy (ĕs/tẹr-hā/ze)
Estienne (ā/te-ĕnn')
Etampes (ā/tŏNp')
Ethelbald (ĕth/ẹl-bạld)
Ethelbert (ĕth/ẹl-bẽrt)
Ethelred (ĕth/ẹl-rĕd)
Ethelwolf (ĕth/ẹl-wo͝olf)
Etienne (ā/te-ĕnn')
Euler (yoo/lẹr; *Ger. pron.* oi/lẹr)
Everdingen (ĕv/ẹr-ding-ẹn *or* ā/vẹr-ding-en)
Ewart (yoo/art)
Ewing (yoo/ing)
Eyck (īk)
Eyre (âr)

F.

Fabbroni. *See* Fabroni.
Fabre (fäbr)
Fabretti (fä-bret/tee)
Fabriano (fä-bre-ä/no)
Fabrizio (fä-brē/se-o) (Lat. Fabricius)
Fabroni (fä-bro/nee)
Fabrot (fä/bro')
Fabyan, *or* Fabian (fā/bi-ạn)
Facciolati (fät-cho-lä/tee), *or* Facciolato (fät-cho-lä/to)
Fahrenheit (fär/ẹn-hīt; *Ger. pron.* fä'rẹn-hīt')
Fairbairn (fâr/barn)
Falckenstein (fälk'kẹn-stīn')
Falconer (fawk/nẹr *or* faw/-kẹn-ẹr)
Falconet (fäl/ko/nā')
Falieri (fä-le-ā/ree)
Falkland (fawk/land)
Faneuil (făn/il)
Faraday (făr/ạ-dā)
Farcy (faR/se') [sō'zä)
Faria-y-Souza (fä-ree/ä-e-
Farnese (far-neez'; *It. pron.* far-nā/sā) [kär)
Farquhar (far/kwar *or* far/-
Fatima (fä/te-mä *or* făt/e-
Faucher (fō/shā') [mạ)
Faust (fowst *or* fawst)
Favre (fävr)
Federici (fā-dā-ree/chee)
Fēdor. *See* Feodor.
Feith (fīt)
Feliciano (fā-le-chä/no)
Fénelon (fĕn/ẹh-lọn; *Fr. pron.* fān/lŏN' *or* fā/nẹh-lŏN') [fyo/dor)
Feodor (fā-o/dōr, *almost*
Ferdousi, *or* Ferdusi. *See* Firdousi.
Fermat (fĕR/mä')
Ferrara (fĕR-RÄ/rä)
Ferreira (fĕR-RÄ/e-rä)
Fesch (fĕsh *or* fâsh)
Feti (fā/tee)
Feuerbach (foi'ẹr-bäK')
Fichte (fiK/tẹh)
Ficino (fe-chee/no)
Fieschi (fe-ĕs/kee) [lā)
Fiesole (fe-ĕs/o-lā *or* fe-ā/so-
Filippi (fe-lēp/pee) [gawl')
Fingal (fĭng/gal *or* fing-
Fiorillo (fe-o-rēl/lo)
Firdousi, *or* Firdausi (fir-dow/see); *less correctly*, Firdusi.
Firmin (Fr.) (fĕR/măN')
Fischer (fish/ẹr)
Fitz-roy'
Fléchier (flā/she-ā')
Fleury (fluh/re *or* fluh/re')
Florez (flo/rĕth)
Flotow (flo/to)
Flügel, *or* Fluegel (flü/gẹl)
Foix (fwä)
Folard (fo/laR')
Fonblanque (fŏn-blăṇk')
Fonseca (fon-sā/kä)
Fontaine (fŏn-tān'; *French pron.* fŏN/tên')
Fontanelle (fŏN/tä/nel')
Fontanes (fŏN/tän')
Fontenay (fŏNt/nā')
Fontenelle (fŏn-tẹh-nel'; *Fr. pron.* fŏNt/nel')
Forbes (Eng.) (fôrbz)
Forbes (Scot.) (fôr/bẹz)
Forbin (foR/băn')
Forcellini (for-chĕl-lee/nee)
Fordyce (for-dīs')
Förster, *or* Foerster (fŏR/stẹr)
Forsyth (fọr-sīth')
Fortescue (fôr/tẹs-ku)
Fortoul (foR/tool')
Fosbroke (fos/bro͝ok)
Foscari (fos/kä-ree)
Foschini (fos-kee/nee)
Foscolo (fos/ko-lo)
Fossati (fos-sä/tee)
Fothergill (fŏth/er-gil)
Foucault (foo/kō')
Fouché (foo/shā')
Foucher (foo/shā')
Foulis (fow/lis; *Scot. pron.* fowlz)
Foulques (fo͝ok)
Fouqué (foo/kā'). *See* La Motte-Fouqué.
Fouquier-Tinville (fuo/ke-ā'-tăN/vĕl')
Fourcroy (fooR/krwä')
Fourier (foo/re-ẹr; *Fr. pron.* foo/re-ā')
Fournier (fooR/ne-ā')
Fracastoro (frä-käs-to/ro)
Francesca (frän-chĕs/kä)
Francia (It.) (frän/cha)
Francia (South American) (frän/se-ä)
François (frŏN/swä')
Franzén (fränt-sān'; *almost* fränt'sĭin')
Fraunhofer (frown/ho-fẹr)
Freiligrath (frī/le-grät')
Freinsheim (frīns/hīm)
Frelinghuysen (free/ling-hī'-zẹn)
Frémont, *or* Fremont (Am.) (fre-mŏnt')
Frémont (Fr.) (frā/mŏN')
Fréron (frā/rŏN')
Fresnel (frā/nĕl')
Freund (froint)
Frey (frī)
Freytag (frī/täG)
Fries (freess)
Frisch (frish)
Frisi (free/see)
Frŏb/ish-er
Froila (fro/ĭ-lä)
Froissart (frois'särt'; *Fr. pron.* frwä/säR')
Froude (frood)
Fuentes (fwĕn/tĕs)
Fulton (fo͝ol/tọn)
Fuseli (fu/se-lī) (Ger. Swiss Fuessli, füss/lee)

G.

Gaertner. *See* Gärtner.
Gagern (gä/gẽrn)
Gagnier (găn/ye-ā')
Gail (gāl *or* gāĕ)
Gaillard (gäh/yäR')
Gainsborough (gānz/b'rọ)
Galiani (gä-lee-ä/nee)
Galien (gä/le-ăN')
Galignani (gä-lēn-yä/nee)
Galileo (gäl/ĭ-lee/o; *It. pron.* gä-le-lā/o)

Gall (gawl ; *Ger. pron.* gäl)
Galland (gäl/lŏN′)
Găl/la-tin
Găl/lau-det′
Gallegos (gäl-yā/gōs)
Galluzzi (gäl-loot/see)
Galt (gawlt)
Galvani (gäl-vä/nee)
Garção, *or* Garçam (gaʀ-sowN′)
Garcia (Sp.) (gaʀ-thee/ä)
Garcia (Port.) (gaʀ-see/ä)
Garcias (gaʀ-thee/äs)
Garcilasso (*or* Garcilaso) de la Vega (gaʀ-thē-läs/so, *or* gar-se-lăs/so, dā lä vā/gä)
Gardanne (gaʀ/dänn′)
Gardiner (gard/nẹr)
Garibaldi (găr-ĭ-băl/dĭ *or* gä-re-bäl/dee)
Gascoygne, *or* Gascoigne (găs-koin′) [pä/răN′)
Gasparin (găs/pạ-rin *or* gäs/-
Gasse (gäs/sẹh)
Gassendi (găs-sĕn/dee)
Găt/ạ-kẹr
Gatteaux (gät/tō′)
Gau (gō *or* gow)
Gaubil (gō/bēl′)
Gaultier (Ger.) (gowl/teer)
Gaultier (Fr.) (gō/te-ā′)
Gauss (gowss)
Gauthier (gō/te-ā′)
Gautier (gō/te-ā′)
Gavarni (gä/vaʀ/ne′)
Gavazzi (gä-vät/see)
Găv/ẹs-tọn
Gay-Lussac (gā/lüs/säk′)
Ged
Ged/dẹs [zhāf)
Geefs (Hāfs *or* gāfs ; *Fr. pron.*
Geiger (Ger.) (gī/gẹr)
Geijer (Sw.) (yī/yẹr)
Gelée (zh'lā)
Gell (jel)
Gellert (gĕl/lẹrt)
Genet (jẹh-net′ *or* zh'nā)
Gengis Khan, *or* Jengis Khan (jĕng/gis kän *or* kän)
Genlis (zhŏN/le′)
Genovesi (jā-no-vā/zee)
Genseric (jen/sẹr-ik)
Gensonné (zhŏN/son/nā′)
Geoffroy (Eng.) (jĕf/frĭ)
Geoffroy, *and* Geoffroi (zhof/-frwä′) [rän/do)
Gerando (zhẹh-rŏN/do′ *or* jä-
Gerard (Eng.) (jĕr/ard)
Gérard (Fr.) (zhā/rȧʀ′)
Gerbier (zhĕʀ/be-ā′)
Gerry (gĕr/rĭ)
Gerson (Fr.) (zhĕʀ/sŏN′)
Gerson (Ger.) (gẹ̄ʀ/son)
Gervais (zhĕʀ/vā′)
Gervaise (zhĕʀ/văz′)
Gesenius (gẹ-see/nĭ-ŭs ; *Ger. pron.* gā-zā/ne-ŏs)
Gesner (gĕs/nẹr)
Gessler (gĕss/lẹr)
Ghiberti (gẹe-bāʀ/tee)
Ghirlandajo (gẹ̄r-län-dä/yo) ; *written also* Ghirlandaio.
Gĭb/bọn
Gibbs (gĭb/sọn [ford)
Gifford (gĭf/fọrd *and* jif/-
Gignoux (zhēn/yoo′)
Gilbert (Eng.) (gĭl/bẹrt)
Gilchrist (gĭl/krĭst)
Gil-rĭl/lạn
Gilles (zhēl)
Gillespie (gil-lĕs/pĭ)
Gillot (zhe/yo′)
Gil/mạn
Gil/mọre
Gĭll/rāy
Gĭl/pin
Ginguené (zhăN/gạh-nā′)
Gioberti (jo-bāʀ/tee)
Giocondo (jo-kon/do)
Gioja (jo/yä *or* jo/ĭ-ä)
Giordano (joʀ-dä/no)
Giorgione (joʀ-jo/nā)
Giotto (jŏt/to)
Giovanni (jo-vän/nee)
Giovio (jo/ve-o)
Girard (Am.) (jẹ-rard′)
Girard (Fr.) (zhe/rȧʀ′)
Girardin (zhe/raʀ/dăN′)
Giraud (zhe/rō′)
Girodet Trioson (zhe/ro/dā′ tre/o/zŏN′)
Gĭs/bọrne [mä/no)
Giulio Romano (joo/le-o ro-
Glauber (glaw/bẹr *or* glou/-
Gleig (gleg) [bẹr)
Gleim (glīm)
Glendower (glen/dou-ẹr)
Glover (glŭv/ẹr)
Gluck (glŏŏk)
Glück (glük, *almost* glĭk)
Gmelin (gmā/lin)
Gneisenau (gnī′zẹh-now′)
Gobelin (gob/ẹh-lin ; *French pron.* gob/lăN′)
Go-dol/phin
Godunov, Godounov, *or* Godunow (go-doo-nof′)
Goes (Dutch) (Hoos)
Goethe. *See* Göthe.
Goldoni (gol-do/nee)
Goldschmidt (golt/shmit)
Gōld/smith (*formerly* goold/-smith)
Golitzin (go-lēt/sĭn)
Gomes (go/mĕs)
Gomez (go/mĕth)
Gonçalo. *See* Gonzalo.
Gondola (gon/do-lä)
Gonzaga (gon-zä/gä)
Gonzalo (gon-thä/lo). *Syn.* Gonsalvo. [thä/lĕth)
Gonzalez (gon-zä/lĕs *or* gon-
Görgei, *or* Gorgey (gör/gā ; *Ger. pron.* gör/gī)
Gorges (gor/jez)
Gortchakov, *or* Gortschakow (gor/chä-kof) ; *written also* Gortchakoff.
Gosselin (goss/lăN′)
Göthe, *or* Goethe (gö/tẹh)
Gough (gof)
Goujon (goo/zhŏN′) [laʀ′)
Goulard (goo/lard′ *or* goo/-
Gould (goold)
Gourgaud (gooʀ/gō′)
Gournay (gooʀ/nā′)
Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (goo/vẹ-ŏN′săN-sĒʀ)
Gower (gow/er *and* gōr)
Goyen (gwī/ẹn)
Gozzi (gŏt/see)
Gozzoli (gŏt/so-lee)
Graaf (gräf)
Græme (grām)
Grammont (gräm/mŏN′)
Grandpré (grŏN/prā′)
Granger (Eng.) (grān/jẹr)
Granger (Fr.) (grŏN/zhā′)
Grăt/tạn
Grau (grou)
Graun (groun)
Gravelot (gräv/lo′)
Gravina (grä-vee/nä) [dẹh)
Gravesande (grä/vẹh-zän′-
Graziani (grät-se-ä/nee)
Greaves (greevz)
Greenough (green/o)
Gresh/ạm
Gresset (grĕs/sā′)
Grétry (grā/tre′)
Gretsch (grĕtch)
Greville, *or* Grevile (grev/il)
Griesbach (grees/bäk)
Grimaldi (gre-mäl/dee)
Grisi (gree/see)
Grocyn (gro/sin)
Gronov (gro/nŏv), *or* Gro-
Groot (grōt) [no/vĭ-ŭs
Grosvenor (gro/vẹn-ẹr)
Grotius (gro/shĭ-ŭs)
Grouchy (groo/she′)
Gruter (groo/tẹr)
Guarini (gwä-ree/nee)
Guatimozin (gwä-te-mo/zin)
Gudin (gü/dăN′) [gwel/fo)
Guelph (gwelf) (It. Guelfo,
Guercino (gwĕʀ-chee/no)
Guericke (gẹ̄r/ik-kạ *or* gā/-rik-kẹh)
Guérin (gā/răN′)
Gueroult (gẹ̄/roo *or* groo)
Guglielmi (gool-yĕl/mee)
Guicciardini (gwĕt-chär-dee/nee)
Guidi (gwee/dee)
Guido Reni (gwee/do rā/nee)
Guignes (gẹ̄n)
Guignon (gẹ̄n/yŏN′)
Guiot (gẹ/o′)
Guiscard (gẹ̄s/kaʀ′)
Guise (gẹ̄z)
Guizot (gẹ̄we/zo′ or gẹ/zo′)
Gunst (gŏŏnst)
Günther (gün/tẹr)
Gutenberg (goo/tẹn-bẹʀg′ *or* goo/tẹn-bĕʀg)
Guthrie (gŭth/rĭ)
Guyon (gī/ọn *or* ge/ŏN′)
Guyot (gẹ/o′) [moʀ/vō′)
Guyton Morveau (gẹ/tŏN′-
Guzman (gooth-män′)

H.

Haas (häs)
Hachette ('ä/shĕt′)
Hafiz (hä/fiz)
Hagedorn (hä/gẹh-dorn)
Hagenbach (hä/gẹn-bäk′)
Haghe (häg)
Hahn (hän)
Hahnemann (hä/nẹh-män)
Häk/lụyt ; *written also* Hackluyt.
Haldeman (hŏl/de-mạn)
Häl/ket (*Scot. pron.* hăk/et)
Hallé ('äl/lā′)
Hạ-lō/rạn
Hammer Purgstall (häm/-mer-pŏŏʀg/ständ) [dẹl)
Hăn/dẹl (Ger. Händel, hĕn/-
Hanneman (hän/nẹh-män)
Haps/bŭrg (Ger. Hapsburg, häps/bŏŏʀg)
Harcourt (Fr.) ('äʀ/kooʀ′)
Harcourt (Eng.) (haʀ/kurt)
Hardicanute (haʀ/de-kạ-nūt′)
Hardinge (härʹding)
Hardouin ('äʀ/dwăN′)
Haroun-al-Raschid (hä-roon′äl-răsh/id) ; *more correctly*, Harun- (*or* Haroun-) er-Rashid (hä/-roon′eʀ-Rä-sheed′)
Hartsoeker (hart′soo/kẹr)
Hase (hä/zẹh)
Hasse (häs/sẹh)
Haupt (howpt)
Hauser (how/zẹr)
Hautefeuille ('ōt/fuĭ′)
Haüy (hä/we′)
Havelock (hăv/ẹh-lŏk)
Haydn (hā/dn ; *Ger. pron.* hī/dn)
Haynau (hī/now)
Hearne (hẽrn)
Hĕb/ẹr-dẹn
Heckewelder (hĕk/wĕl-der *or* hĕk/kẹh-wĕl/dẹr)
Heeren (hā/rẹn)
Hegel (hā/gẹl)
Heimbach (hīm/bäk)
Heine (hī/nẹh)
Heinroth (hīn/rōt)
Heinse (hīn/sẹh)
Heinsius (hīn/se-ŭs)
Heintzelman (hīnt/sẹl-mạn)
Heister (hīs/tẹr)
Helvetius (hĕl-vee/shĭ-ŭs ; *Fr. pron.* ĕl/vā/se-üss′)
Hĕm/ạng [hois′)
Hemsterhuys (hĕm′ster-
Hénault ('ā/nō′)
Hengist (hĕng/gĭst)
Hengsténberg (hĕng′stĕn-beʀg′)
Henke (hĕnk/ẹh)
Henkel (hĕnk/ẹl)
Hennequin ('ĕnn/kăN′)
Hĕn/nị-kẹr
Henriques (ĕn-ree/kĕs) [lo′)
Herbelot (ĕʀb/lo′ *or* ĕʀ/bẹh-
Herder (hĕr/dẹr *or* hĕʀ/dẹr)
Hĕr/ị-ọt
Herrera (ĕʀ-rā/rä)
Herschel (hẽr/shẹl)
Herzog (hĕʀt/zōg)
Heumann (hoi/män)
Hewes (hūz)
Heylin (hā/lin)
Heyne (hī/nẹh)
Heyse (hī/zẹh)
Heywood (hā/wo͝od)
Hoche (hosh)
Hoefer (*Ger. pron.* ho/fẹr ; Fr. 'o/fĕr′)
Hoek, *or* Hoeck (ho͝ok)
Hogarth (ho/garth)
Holbach (Ger.) (hol/bäk)
Holbein (hol/bīn)
Holinshed, *or* Hollynshed (hŏl/inz-hĕd)
Holmes (hōmz)
Hōme (*often pronounced* hūm *in Scotland*)
Hooft (hōft)
Hoogeven (ho/gā-vẹn)
Hottinger (hot/ting-ẹr)
Houbigant (oo/be/gŏN′)
Houbraken (how′brä/kẹn)
Houdon ('oo/dŏN′)
Houghton (ho/tọn)
Houston (*popularly pronounced* hū/stọn)
Hoveden (hōv/den)
Hovey (hŭv/ĭ)
How/ard
Howe (how)
How/ell
Howes (howz)
Howitt (how/it)
Hozier ('o/ze-ā′)
Huber (hoo/bẹr)
Hubert ('ü/bẽr′)
Hübner (hüb/nẹr)
Huc (hük)
Huerta, La (lä wẽʀ/tä)
Hufeland (hoo/fẹh-länt)
Huger (Am.) (ū-jee′)
Hughes (hūz)
Humbert ('ŭn/bẽr′)
Humboldt (hŭm/bōlt ; *Ger. pron.* ho͝om/bolt)
Hummel (ho͝om/mẹl)
Hus/kĭs-sọn
Huss, *or* Hus (hŭss ; *Ger. pron.* ho͝oss)
Hutten (ho͝ot/tẹn) [gẹnz)
Huyghens (hī/gẹnz *or* hoi/-
Huysum (hoi/sŭm)
Hyder Ali (hī/dẹr ä/lee)

I.

Ibrahim (ib-brä/heem) (Pasha)

Ideler (ee/dęh-lęr)
Ihre (ee/rę̣h)
Inchbald (ĭnch/bą̣ld) [ugal]
Inez (ee/nĕz) (queen of Port-
In/ğe-lō̤w
Ingemann (ĭng/ğ̣ęh-män)
Ingenhousz (ĭng/ę̣n-hows/)
Ingres (ăn/ğ̣'r)
In-gŭl/phŭs
Ireton (īr/tǫn) [Yriarte.
Iriarte (e-re-ar/tä). *Syn.*
Isabey (e/zä/bā/)
Israeli. *See* Disraeli.
Iturbide (e-toor/be-dä)
Ivan (Russ.) (e-vän/)

J.

Jacobi (yä-ko/bee)
Jacquard (zhäk/kär/)
Jahn (yän)
Jamieson (jăm/e-sǫn *or* jā/-mĭ-sǫn) [sheed/)
Jamshĭd, *or* Djamschid (jăm-
Janin (zhä/năn/)
Jansen (jăn/sęn; *Dutch pron.* yän/sen; *Fr.* zhŏn/-sŏn/) (Lat. Jan-se/nĭ-ŭs)
Jasmin (zhäs/măn/), *or* Jansmin (zhŏns/măn/)
Jayadeva (jä-yä-dā/vă *or* jī/-ą̣-dā/vă)
Jean Paul (zhŏn powl *or* jeen pawl). *Syn.* Richter.
Jellachich (yĕl/lä-kĭĸ)
Joanes (ho-ä/nēs). *Syn.* Juanes.
Jōan of Arc (Fr. Jeanne d'Arc, zhän dark/)
Joinville (join/vil *or* zhwăn/-vēl/)
Jomini (zho/me/ne/)
Josika (yō/she/kŏh/)
Josquin (zhos/kăn/)
Joubert (zhoo/bĕr/)
Jouffroy (zhoof/frwä/)
Jourdain (zhoor/dăn/)
Jourdan (zhoor/dŏn/)
Jouvenet (zhoov/nä/)
Jowett (jō/et) [rĕth)
Juarez (hoo-ä/rĕs *or* hwä/-
Jullien (zül/le-ăn/; *almost* zhül/yăn/)
Jungmann (yo͝ong/män)
Junot (zhü/no/)
Jussieu (jŭs/sū/; *Fr. pron.* zhü/se-uh/)

K.

Kaas (käs)
Kall (käl)
Kämpfer (kĕmp/fęr)
Kant (känt *or* känt)
Kantemir (kän/tę̣-meer). *Syn.* Cantemir.
Karamzin (kä-räm-zeen/ *or* kä-räm-zin/); *less correctly*, Karamsin.
Kästner (kĕst/nęr)
Katona (kŏt/o-nŏh/)
Kauffmann (kowf/män)
Kaunitz (kow/nits)
Kavanagh (kav/ą̣-nä/ *or* kav/ą̣-năh/)
Kearney (kar/nĭ)
Keble (kēb/l)
Keightly (kīt/lee)
Keiser (kī/zęr)
Kerguélen (kĕr/gă/lŏn/)
Kerner (kĕr/nęr *or* kĕr/nęr)
Kircher (kĭr/kęr *or* kir/kęr)
Kisfaludy (kish/fŏ-loo/dĭ, *almost* kish-fŏ-loodj/)
Klaproth (kläp/rōt)
Kleber (klā/ber), *or* Kléber (klā/bĕr/)
Klenze (klent/sęh)
Kneller (nel/lęr; *Ger. pron.* knęl/lęr)
Knolles (nōlz); *written also* Knollys (nōlz)
Knowles (nōlz)
Knut (knoot). *Syn.* Canute.
Kobell (ko/bĕl)
Koch (koĸ)
Kohlrausch (kōl/rowsh)
Kolbe (kol/bę̣h) [le-kęr)
Kölliker, *or* Koelliker (kŏl/-
Körner, *or* Koerner (kŏr/nęr)
Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-ŭs/ko) (Pol. Kosciuszko, kŏsh/-yoosh/ko)
Kossuth (kosh/shoot/)
Kotzebue (kot/sęh-bū; *Ger. pron.* kot/sęh-boo)
Krasicki (krä-sit/skee)
Kraus (krowss)
Krause (krow/zę̣h)
Kreutzer (kroit/ser)
Krüdener (krü/dę̣h-nęr)
Krummacher (kro͝om/mäĸ-ęr)
Kügelgen (kü/gę̣l-gĕn)
Kuhn (koon)
Kühnöl, *or* Kuehnoel (kü/-nöl *or* kü/nĕl)
Kurtz, *or* Kurz (ko͝orts)
Kutusof, *or* Koutouzof (koo-too/zof)
Kuyp (koip). *Syn.* Cuyp.

L.

Labbe (läb)
Lablache (lä/bläsh/)
Laborde (lä/boRd/)
Labouchère (lä/boo/shĕR/)
Laboulay (lä/boo/lā/)
La Bourdonnaie (lä boor/-don/nā/)
La Bruyère (lä brü/yĕR/)
Lacépède (lä/sā/pĕd/)
Lachmann (läĸ/män)
La Condamine (lä kŏn/dä/-
Lacroix (lä/krwä/) [mēn/)
Ladislas (lăd/is-las); *written also* Lad/is-la/us.
Laennec (lăn/nek/)
La Fayette, *or* Lafayette (lä/-fă-ĕt/)
Laffitte (läf/fĭt/ *or* lä/fēt/)
La Fontaine (lä fŏn/tān/; *Fr. pron.* lä/fŏn/tĕn/)
Lagny (län/ye/)
La Harpe, *or* Laharpe (läharp *or* lä arp)
La Hire (lä hēr *or* lä 'ĕr)
La Huerta (lä wĕr/tä)
Laing (läng)
Lally-Tollendal (läl/lee/ tol/-lŏn/däl/)
La Mármora (lä mar/mo-rä)
Lamarque (lä/mark/)
Lamartine (lä/mar/tēn/)
Lamballe (lŏn/bäl/)
La Mennais, *or* Lamennais (lä/mā/nā/)
Lami (lä/mee)
Lamoricière (lä/mo/re/se-ĕr/)
Lamothe (lä/mot/)
La Motte-Fouqué (lä mot-foo/kā/)
Lamouroux (lä/moo/roo/)
Lanfranc (lŏn/frŏn/)
Lannes (lăn *or* län)
Lantier (lŏn/te-ā/)
La Pérouse (lä pā/rooz/)
Laplace (lä/pläss/)
La Roche-jaquelein, *or* La Roche-jacquelin (lä rosh/ zhäk/lăn/)
Larrey (lăr/ree *or* läR/rā/)
Las Casas (läs kä/säs)
Las Cases (läs käz)
Lā/thąm
Latour (lä/toor/)
Latreille (lä/trāl/ *or* lä/trāy/)
Latrobe (la-trōb/)
Laudon (lou/dǫn); *written also* Loudon. [tĕr/)
Lavater (lä-vä/ter *or* lä/vä/-
Lavoisier (lä/vwä/ze-ā/)
Layard (lā/ard)
Lebeuf (lę̣h/bu͝f/)
Leblanc (lę̣h-blŏn/)
Leblond (lę̣h-blŏn/)
Le Brun, *or* Lebrun (lę̣h-brŭn/) [klĕr/)
Le Clerc, *or* Leclerc (lę̣h-
Lecomte (lę̣h kŏnt/)
Leconte (lę̣h-kŏnt/)
Ledru-Rollin (lę̣h-drü/rol/-lăn/) [făvr/)
Lefebvre (lę̣h-fĕvr/ *or* lę̣h-
Legaré (Am.) (lę̣h-gree/)
Legendre (lę̣h-zhŏnd'r/ *or* lĕh-jĕn/dęr)
Léger (lā/zhā/)
Legraud (lę̣h-grŏn/) [nĭts)
Leibnitz, *or* Leibniz (līb/-
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lā/tǫn)
Lemaistre (lę̣h-mĕtr/)
Lemoine (lę̣h-mwän/ *or* lę̣-moin/)
Le Monnier, *or* Lemonnier (lę̣h-mon/ne-ā/)
Lempriere (lĕm/prĭ-er *or* lĕm-preer/)
Lenclos, *or* L'Enclos (lŏn/-klo/) [fŏn/)
Lenfant, *or* L'Enfant (lŏn/-
Lenoir (lę̣h-nwär/)
Leoni (lā-o/nee)
Leroux (lę̣h-roo/) [säzh/)
Le Sage, *or* Lesage (lę̣h-Lespinasse, *or* L'Espinasse (lĕs/pe/näss/)
L'Estrange (lĕs-trānj/)
Le Sueur (lę̣h swur)
L'Estoile (lā/twäl/)
Leuwenhoek (loo/ę̣n-hŏ͝ok; *Dutch pron.* lö/wę̣n-hŏ͝ok)
Lē/vęr
Leverrier (lę̣h-vĕr/rĭ-ęr *or* lę̣h-vā/re-ā/)
Lévisac (lā/ve-zäk/)
Lewes (lu/is)
L'Hôpital, *or* L'Hospital (lō/pe/tăl/)
Liberi (le/bā-ree)
Lichtenberg (lĭĸ/tę̣n-bĕrg)
Lichtenstein (lĭĸ/tę̣n-stīn)
Lichtwehr (lĭĸt/wār)
Liddell (lĭd/dęl)
Lieber (lee/bęr) [lee/bĭg)
Liebig (lee/big; *Ger. pron.*
Limborch (lim/borĸ); *written also* Limborg.
Linacre (lin/ą̣-kęr)
Lingard (ling/gard)
Linné (lin-nā/, *almost* lĭn-nĭ̄/) (Lat. Linnæus, lin-nee/ŭs)
Linnell (lin/nęl)
Lip/pĭn-cott
Liszt (lĭst)
Llorente (lo-ren/tā)
Lloyd (loid)
Loir (lwär)
Lokman (lok/män/)
Lola Montes (lo/lä mon/tĕs)
Lombardi (lom-bar/dee)
Loménie (lo/mā/ne/)
Lomonosof, Lomonosov, *or* Lomonossow (lom-ä-no/-sof)
Longhi (lŏn/ğee), *or* Lunghi (loon/ğee)
Longueville (lŏnğ/vēl/) [gä)
Lope de Vega (lo/pā dā vā/-
Lopez (lo/pĕs *or* lo/pĕth)
Lothaire (lo-thĕr/ *or* lo-tĕr/)
Loudon (lou/dǫn)
Lough (lŭf) [loo/e/)
Louis (loo/is; *Fr. pron.*
Louverture (loo/vĕr/tür/) *Syn.* Toussaint.
Louvois (loo/vwä/)
Lower (lou/ęr)
Lowth (louth)
Loyola (loi-o/la *or* lo-yo/lä)
Lubin (Fr.) (lü/băn/)
Lücke (lük/kę̣h)
Luini (loo-ee/nee)
Lulli, *or* Lully (lü/ye/)
Lusignan (lü/zē̤n/yŏn/)
Lützow (lüt/so)
Luxembourg (lüx/ŏn/boor/)
Lÿf/ǫrd

M.

Maas, *or* Maes (mäs)
Mabillon (mä/be/yŏn/)
Mably (mä/ble/)
Mabuse (mä/büz/)
Macaulay (mą̣-kaw/lĭ)
Mąc/bĕth/
Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vel/-lee). *Syn.* Machiavel.
MacCulloch (mą̣-kŭl/lŭh)
MacGillivray (mą̣k-ğĭl/li-vrā)
Machiavel (măk/ĭ-ą̣-vĕl) It. Macchiavelli, q. v.
MacIlvaine (măk/il-vān/)
Mackay (mą̣-kā/ *and* mą̣-kī/)
Mack/in-tŏsh
Mack/lin
Mac-lą̣u/rin
Maclean (mąk-lān/)
Macleod (mą̣-klowd/)
Maclin (mą̣-klĭn/)
Maclise (mą̣-klcez/)
Macomb (mą̣-kŏmb/)
Macready (mą̣-kree/dĭ)
Mad/oc
Mad/ǫx
Madoz (mä-dōth/)
Maffei (mäf-fā/ee)
Magellan (mą̣-jel/lą̣n; *Sp. pron.* mä-hĕl-yän/; *Port.* Magalhaens, mä-gäl-yä/-ĕns)
Magendie (mä/zhŏn/dee/)
Maggi (mäd/jee)
Maginn (mą̣-ğin/) [kee)
Magliabechi (mäl-yä-bā/-
Mahmud, *or* Mahmoud (mäh/mood/)
Mahomet (mą̣-hom/et, mā/-ho-met, *or* mä/ho-met). *See* Mohammed. [hōn/)
Mahon (mą̣-hoon/ *or* mą̣-
Mai (mä/e, *almost* mī)
Maikof, Maikov, *or* Maikow (mī/kof) [yar/)
Maillard (mä/yar/ *or* mä/-
Maimonides (mī-mon/ę̣-dēz), *or* Maimun (mī-moon/)
Maintenon (măNt/nŏN/ *or* mān/tę̣-nŏn)
Mainwaring (man/ner-ing)
Maistre (mĕtr *or* mĕt'r)
Malagrida (mä-lä-gree/dä)
Malcolm (măl/kǫm)
Malebranche (mäl/ę̣-brânch/ *or* mäl/brŏnsh/)
Malesherbes (mäl/zĕrb/)
Malibran (mä/le/brŏn; *Anglicized* măl/ĭ-brăn).
Malone (mą̣-lōn/)
Malpighi (mäl-pee/ğee)

Malte Brun (mawlt brŭn′ *or* mält′ę-brŭn′)
Măl′thŭs
Mamun, *or* Mamoun (mä′-moon′) [päk′)
Manco Capac (män′ko kä-
Manfredi (män-frā′dee)
Mangles (măng′glz)
Manrique (män-ree′kā)
Mansur, *or* Mansour (mąn-soor′). *Syn.* Al Mansur.
Mantell (măn′tl)
Manu (Hindoo law-giver) (mŭn′o͝o). *Syn.* Menu.
Manutius (mą-nu′shę-ŭs) (It. Manuzio, mä-noot′-se-o)
Manzoni (män-zo′nee)
Marat (mä′rä′)
Marcel (maʀ′sel′)
Marcello (maʀ-chel′lo)
Marchesi (maʀ-kā′see)
Maréchal (mä′rā′shäl′) [nā)
Margaritone (maʀ-gä-re-to′-
Marie – Antoinette (mä′re′ ŏn′twä′net′)
Marie Louise (mä′re′ loo′ēz′)
Marion (Am.) (măr′e-ǫn)
Marivaux (mä′re′vō′)
Marlborough (mawl′b'ro)
Marlowe (maʀ′lō); *sometimes written* Marlow.
Marmier (maʀ′me-ā′)
Marmont (maʀ′mŏn′)
Marmontel (maʀ′mŏn′tel′ *or* maʀ′mŏn′tel′)
Marochetti (mä-ro-ket′tee)
Maroncelli (mä-ron-chel′lee)
Marrast (mä′rä′)
Marryatt (măr′rĭ-at)
Marsigli (maʀ-sēl′yee)
Martel (maʀ′tel′)
Martineau (Eng.) (maʀ′tĭ-nō)
Martinez (maʀ-tee′nĕth *or* maʀ-tee′nĕz)
Martini (maʀ-tee′nee)
Masaccio (mä-sät′cho)
Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-el′lo)
Mascheroni (mäs-kā-ro′nee)
Masères (mą-zêr′)
Măsh′ąm
Maskelyne (măs′kę-līn)
Măs′są-soit′
Masséna (mäs-sā′nä; *Fr. pron.* mä′sā′nä′)
Massillon (măs′sĭl-lŏn *or* mäs′se′yŏn′)
Massinger (măs′sĭn-jęr)
Mather (măth′ęr)
Matsys (mät′sĭs) [tee′ä)
Matthiæ, *or* Mathiä (mät-
Matthisson (mät′tĭs-sŏn)
Maturin (măt′yoo-rin)
Mā′ty
Maunder (mawn′dęr)
Maupertuis (mō′pĕʀ′twe′)
Maurepas (mōʀ′pä′)
Maurolico (mou-ro-lee′ko)
Maury (Am.) (maw′rĭ *and* mŭr′rĭ)
Maury (Fr.) (mō′re′)
Mavrocordato (mäv-ro-koʀ-dä′to)
Mazarin (măz′a-reen′; *Fr. pron.* mä′zä′răn′) (It. Mazarino, mäd-zä-ree′no)
Mazzini (mät-see′nee *or* mä-zee′nee)
Mazzolini (mät-so-lee′nee)
Meagher (mā′ęr)
Medici (med′e-chee) [e-sis)
Médicis (mā′de′sēss′ *or* med′-
Medina-Sidonia (mā-Dee′na-se-Do′ne-ä)
Mehemet Ali (mā-hĕm′et ä′-lee); *better* Mohammed Ali,
Meigs (mĕgz) [q. v.
Meinecke (mī′nęk-kę)
Melanchthon (mę-lăŋk′-thǫn); *less correctly* Melancthon.
Melendez Valdes, *or* Väldez (mā-lĕn′deth väl-dĕs′)
Ménage (mā′näzh′)
Mendelssohn (men′dęl-sōn)
Mendoza (men-do′zą; *Sp. pron.* mĕn-do′thä)
Menshikof, Menchikof, *or* Menschikow (men′she-kof)
Menu (mŭn′o͝o). *See* Manu.
Menzel (ment′sęl)
Mercier (mĕʀ′se-ā′)
Merian (mā′re-ăn) [męr)
Mesmer (mĕz′męr *or* mĕs′-
Metastasio (met′ą-stä′se-o *or* mā-tä-stä′se-o)
Metternich (met′tęr-nĭk *or* met′tęr-nik)
Mets (Fr.) (mās)
Metz (Ger.) (mets)
Meyer (mī′ęr)
Meyerbeer (mī′ęr-bāʀ′)
Meyrick (mĕr′ĭk)
Mézeray, *or* Mézerai (māz′rā′)
Mezzofanti (mĕd′so-făn′tee)
Mī′ăll
Miaulis (me-ow′lis)
Michaelis (me-kä-ā′lis)
Michailovitch (me-kī′lo-vĭtch); *written also* Michailowitz.
Michaud (me′shō′)
Michelet (mēsh′lā′)
Mickiewicz (mĕtsk-yā′vĭtch)
Miel (me-ĕl′)
Migliara (mēl-yä′rä)
Mignard (mēn′yaʀ′)
Mignet (mēn′yā′)
Mignot (mēn′yo′)
Mil′lĭn-gęn
Milne (Scot.) (mil)
Milne (Eng.) (mĭln)
Milnes (mĭlz)
Miloradovitch (me-lo-rä′do-vĭtch); *written also* Miloradowitz.
Minié (me′ne-ā′)
Minzoni (min-zo′nee)
Mirabaud (me′rä′bō′)
Mirabeau (mĭr′ą-bo′ *or* me′-rä′bō′)
Mirandola (me-rän′do-lä)
Mittermayer (mĭt′tęr-mī′ęr)
Mocenigo (mo-chā-nee′go)
Mo-hăm′męd (*Arab. pron.* mo-häm′męd). *Often, but less correctly, written* Mahomet.
Möhler, *or* Moehler (mö′lęr)
Moine (mwän)
Moir (moi′ęr)
Molé (mo′lā′)
Moleschott (mo′lęs-ĸott)
Mōlęs′wŏrth
Molière (mo′le-ĉʀ′)
Molina (mo-lee′nä)
Molinos (mo-lee′nōs)
Möl′lęr
Molyneux (mol′ĭ-nooks′)
Moncreiff (mon-kreef′)
Mongault (mŏn′gō′)
Monnoyer (mon′nwä′yā′)
Monroe (mǫn-ro′)
Monstrelet (mŏNs′trę-lā′)
Montague (mŏn′tą-gū)
Montaigne (mŏn′tān′; *Fr. pron.* mŏn′tañ′)
Montalembert (mŏN′tä′lŏN′-bêʀ′)
Montcalm (mŏnt-käm′; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′käm′)
Montecuccoli (mon′tä-ko͝ok′-ko-lee); *written also* Montecuculi.
Montespan (mŏn′tĕs-păn′; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′tĕs′pŏN′)
Montesquieu (mŏn′tęs-kā′; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′tĕs′kę-uh′)
Montfaucon (mŏN′fō′kŏN′)
Montgolfier (mŏN′gol′fe-ā′ *or* mŏnt-gol′fĭ-ęr)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mǫnt-gŭm′ęr-ĭ)
Montholon (mŏN′to′lŏN′)
Montigny (mŏN′tēn′ye′)
Montmorency (mŏnt′mǫ-rĕn′sĭ; *Fr. pron.* mŏN′-mō′rŏN′se′)
Montpensier (mŏN′pŏN′se-ā′)
Montrose (mǫnt-rōz′)
Montucci (mon-too′chee)
Montucla (mŏN′tü′klä′)
Moore (Eng.) (mōr)
Morales (mo-rä′lĕs)
Moratin (mo-rä-teen′)
Moray (mŭr′rĭ)
Morcelli (moʀ-che′lee)
Moreau (mo′rō′)
Morel (mo′rel′)
Morell (mo-rĕll′)
Morelli (mo-rel′lee)
Morghen (moʀ′gĕn)
Morillo (mo-reel′yo)
Morin (mo′răN′)
Morny (moʀ′ne *or* moʀ′ne′)
Morosini (mo-ro-see′nee)
Morozzo (mo-rŏt′so)
Morrell (Am.) (mŏr′rĕl)
Mortemart (moʀt′maʀ′)
Môr′tǫn
Mōs′by
Moscheles (mosh′ęh-lĕs)
Mosheim (mōs′hīm)
Mosquera (mos-kā′rä)
Motteux (mot-too′)
Moultrie (moo′trĭ)
Mounier (moo′ne-ā′)
Mōw′ątt [mot′sart)
Mozart (mo-zart′; *Ger. pron.*
Mudie (mū′dĭ; *Scot. pron.* moo′dĭ)
Muhlenberg (mu′lęn-bęrg)
Mŭl′cąs-tęr [lęr)
Müller (mül′lęr, *almost* mĭl′-
Muller (Eng.) (mŭl′lęr)
Mulready (mŭl′red-ĭ)
Münchhausen (mŭn-chaw′-sęn; *Ger. pron.* münĸ-how′zęn).
Muñoz (moon-yōth′)
Münster (mŭn′stęr *or* mün′-stęr, *almost* mĭn′stęr)
Murat (mü′rä′ *or* mu-rät′)
Muratori (moo-rä-to′ree)
Muravief, *or* Muraviev (moo-rä-veef′ *or* moo-rä-ve-ef′
Murillo (moo-reel′yo *or* mū-rĭl′lo)
Muziano (moot-se-ä′no)
Mylne (miln)
Mytens (mī′tęns)

N.

Nadir Shah (nä′dir shäh)
Nana Sahib (nä′nä sä′hib)
Nanteuil (nŏN′tŭĺ *or* nŏN′-
Napier (nā′pe-ęr) [tuy′′)
Narvaez (naʀ-vä′ęth)
Navarrete (nä-väʀ-rā′tā)
Ne-ăn′dęr (*Ger. pron.* nā-än′dęr)
Nĕck′ęr (*Fr. pron.* nĕk′kêʀ′)
Neer (nāʀ)
Nemours (nęh-mooʀ′)
Neri (nā′ree)
Nesselrode (nes′sęl-ro′dęh)
Neubeck (noi′bĕk)
Neukirch (noi′kĭʀk)
Neukomm (noi′kom)
Neumann (noi′män)
Ney (nā)
Nicéron (ne′sā′rŏN′) [lī′)
Nicolai (ne-ko-lä′e *or* ne-ko-
Nicolay (ne-ko-lā′e)
Nicole (ne′kōl′ *or* ne′kol′)
Niebuhr (nee′boor)
Niemcewicz(nę-em′tsā′vĭtch)
Niepce (ne-ĕps′)
Nieuwland (ne-ö′länt, *almost* nyö′länt)
Nithard (ne′taʀ′)
Noailles (no′äl′ *or* no′ăy′′)
Nodier (no′de-ā′)
Nöhden, *or* Noehden (nö′dęn)
Nogaret (no′gä′rā′)
Nollet (no′lā′)
Noodt (nōt)
Nos′tra-dā′mŭs (Fr. Notre-dame, notr′dăm′)
Novalis (no-vä′lĭs). *Syn.* Hardenberg.
Novelli (no-vel′lee)

O.

Oberlin (o′bęr-lin; *Fr. pron.* o′bĕʀ′lăN′)
O'Callaghan (o-kăl′la-han)
Œcolampadius (ēk′o-lăm-pā′dĭ-us)
Ofterdingen (of′tęr-ding′ęn)
Ogilby (o′g'l-bĭ)
Ogilvie (ō′g'l-vĭ)
Oglethorp (o′g'l-thorp)
Öhlenschläger, *or* Oehlen-schläger (ö′lęn-shlā′gęr)
Öhlmüller, *or* Oehlmüller (öl′-mül-lęr; *almost* öl′mĭl-lęr)
Ojeda (o-ʜā′pä)
Olaus (o-lā′us), *or* Olaf (o′läf)
Old′mĭx-ǫn
Oldys (ōl′dis *or* ōldz)
Olearius (o′le-ā′re-ŭs), *or* Oehlschläger (öl′shlā-gęr)
Olivares (o-le-vä′rĕs)
Olivet (o′le′vā′ *or* ol′e-vĕt)
Olivier (o′le′ve-ā′) [stęd)
Olmstead (um′sted *or* ŏm′-
Olshausen (ols′how′zęn)
O'Meara (o-mee′rą; *Irish pron.* o-mā′rą)
Onkelos (oǫk′ę-lŏs)
Opitz (o′pits)
Orbigny (oʀ′bēn′yee′)
Orellana (o-rel-yä′nä)
Orfila (oʀ-fee′lä *or* oʀ′fe′lä′)
Orsay (or-sā′)
Orsini (oʀ-see′nee)
Orsted, *or* Oorsted (öʀ′stĕd)
Ortega (oʀ-tā′gä)
Os′bal-dis′tǫne
O'Shaughnessy (o-shaw′ne-
Ossian (ŏsh′ąn) [sĭ)
Ossoli (os′so-lee)
Ossuña (os-soon′yä)
Ostade (os-tä′dęh)
Osterwald (os′tęr-wält′)
Oudenaerde (ow′dęn-ar′dęh *or* oo′dęn-aʀd′)
Oudinot (oo′de′no′)
Oughtred (ŏt′rĕd)
Ousely (ooz′lĭ)
Overweg (o′vęr-wāg)
Oxenstiern (oks′ęn-stērn′) (Sw. Oxenstierna, oks′ęn-ste-ʀn′nä)
Ozanam (o′zä′nŏN′)
Ozell (o-zel′)

P.

Pacheco (Sp.) (pä-chā′ko)
Pacheco (Port.) (pä-shā′ko)
Pacio (pä′cho) (Lat. Pa′cius)
Paesiello (pä-ä-se-el′lo), *or*

Paisiello (pä-e-še-el/lo, *almost* pī-ze-el/lo)
Paez (pä/ĕth)
Pagani (pä-gä/nee)
Paganini (pä-gä-nee/nee)
Pagès (pä/zhä′)
Paget (păj/ĕt)
Paixhans (pāks/hanz *or* pĕks/ŏn′) [ski)
Palacky (pä-läk/ĭ *or* pä-lät/-
Palafox (păl/a-foks′; *Sp. pron.* pä-lä-fŏh′)
Palestrina (pä-lĕs-tree/nä)
Pal/grave [no)
Pallavicino (päl-lä-ve-chee/-
Palmblad (pälm/bläd)
Palmerston (päm/er-ston)
Panciroli (pän-che-ro/lee)
Panizzi (pä-nĭt/see)
Păn/mure (*Scotch pron.* păn-mūr′)
Paoli (pä/o-lee *or* pow/lee)
Papin (păp/ĭn; *Fr. pron.* pä/păN′)
Papineau (pä/pe/nō′)
Păr/a-çĕl/sŭs
Pardoe (par/do)
Paré (pä/rā′ *or* pär/re)
Paredes (pä-rā/dĕs)
Pareja (pä-rā/hä)
Parmigiano (par-me-jä/no), *or* **Parmegiano** (par-mā-jä/no). *Syn.* Mazzola (mät/-so-lä)
Par/nell [päs/käl′)
Pascal (păs/kal; *Fr. pron.* **Paskevitch**, *or* **Paskewitsch** (päs-kā/vĭtch)
Pasquier (päs/ke-ā′)
Passeri (päs/sā-ree)
Passeroni (päs-sā-ro/nee)
Passignano (päs-sēn-yä/no)
Passow (päs/sō)
Paulus (pow/lus)
Pauw (pow)
Pēarce and **Pēarce**
Pēar/son *and* **Pēar/son**
Pecquet (pĕk/kā′)
Peirese (pā/rĕsk′)
Pélissier (pā/lis/se-ā′)
Pellerin (pĕl/răN′)
Pellico (pel/le-ko)
Pepin (pĕp/in *or* pip/in; *Fr. pron.* pęh-păN′)
Pepusch (pē/pŏosh)
Pepys (pēps)
Pereira (pe-ree/ra; *Port. pron.* pā-rā/e-rā)
Pergolesi (pĉR-go-lā/śee)
Péron (pā/rŏN′)
Perrault (pā/rō′)
Perrot (pā/ro′)
Persigny (pĕr-sēn/ye *or* pĕR/-sēn/ye′)
Peruzzi (pā-root/see)
Pesce (pā/shā)
Pestalozzi (pĕs-tä-lōt/see)
Pétion (pā/se-ŏN′), *or* **Petion** (pęh-se-ŏN′)
Petit (p'tę *or* ptē)
Petitot (p'tē/to′)
Petrarch (pee/trärk) (It. Petrarca, pā-traR/kä)
Peyton (pā/ton)
Pfeffel (Ger.) (pfĕf/fęl)
Pfeiffer (Eng.) (fī/fęr)
Pfeiffer (Ger.) (pfīf/fęr)
Phaer (fēr)
Pharamond (făr/a-mônd *or* fā/rā/mōN′) [nican.
Philidor (fil/e-dōr). *Syn.* Da-
Piazzi (pe-ät/see)
Picard (pe/kaR′)
Piccini (pĕt-chee/nee); *written also*, Piccinni. [nee)
Piccolomini (pĭk-ko-lom/e-
Pichegru (pēsh/grü′)
Picot (pe/ko′)
Pierce (peerss *or* pērss)
Pigalle (pe/gäl′)
Piles (peel)
Pillon (pe/yŏN′)
Pilpai, *or* **Pilpay** (pĭl/pī *or* pĭl/pā) (Per. Bidpai, bĭd/-pä-ee)
Pinel (pe/nel′)
Pinelli (pe-nel/lee)
Pintelli (pēn-tel/lee) [ke-o)
Pinturicchio (pen-too-rēk/-
Piozzi (pe-ot/see *or* pe-ŏz/zĭ)
Piper (Swedish) (pee/pęr; *in Eng.* pī/per)
Piranesi (pe-rä-nā/śee)
Piron (pe/rŏN′)
Pisano (pe-šä/no)
Pizarro (pe-zär/ro; *Sp pron.* pe-thär/ro)
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj/e-net)
Plantin (plŏN/tăN′)
Platina (plä-tee/nä)
Platof, *or* **Platow** (plä/tof)
Pleyel (plī/ęl); *or* **Pleyl** (plīl)
Ploucquet (ploo/kā′)
Plow/den
Po/ca-hŏn′tas
Po/cŏcke
Poilly (pwă/ye′ *or* pwī/ye′)
Poin-sĕtt′
Poisson (pwä/sŏN′)
Poitevin (pwät/văN′)
Polignac (po/lēn/yäk′)
Pölitz, *or* **Poelitz** (pö/lits)
Poliziano (po-lēt-se-ä/no)
Polk (pōlk *or* pōk)
Pombal (pôm-bäl′)
Pompadour (pŏm/pa-dōoR′ *or* pŏM/pä/dōoR′)
Pompei (pom-pā/ee)
Ponce de Leon (pōn/thā dā lā-ōn′) [ske)
Poniatowski (po-ne-ä-tov/-
Ponsonby (pŏn/son-bĭ)
Pontchartrain (pŏN/shaR/-trăN′) [dan)
Pontoppidan (pon-top/pĭ-
Pontormo (pon-toR/mo)
Ponz (pŏnth)
Popham (pop/am)
Poquelin (pok/lăN′). *Syn.* Molière.
Portalis (poR/tä/lēss′)
Porteus (pōr/te-ŭs)
Postlethwayt (pŏs-sl-thwāt)
Potemkin (po-tem/kĭn; *Russ. pron.* pŏt-yŏm/kin)
Poujoulat (poo/zhoo/lä′)
Poussin (poo/săN′)
Powell (pou/ęl)
Pow/hat-tăn′
Pownall (pou/nal)
Pozzo (pŏt/so)
Pradier (prä/de-ā′)
Pradt (prät *or* prâ)
Praed (prād)
Preble (prĕb/l)
Preissler (prīs/lęr)
Prevost (prę-vo′), *or* **Prévost** (prā/vo′)
Prichard (prĭtch/ard) [ŭx)
Prideaux (prĭd/o *and* prĭd/-
Priessnitz (preess/nĭts)
Primaticcio (pre-mä-tēt/cho)
Prony (pro/nee′)
Proudhon (proo/dŏN′)
Prud'hon (prü/dŏN′)
Prutz (prŏots)
Psalmanazar (săl/ma-nā′zar)
Pŭf/fen-dorf (Ger. **Pufendorf**, poo/fen-dorf)
Puget (pü/zhā′)
Pughe (pū)
Pugin (pū/jin)
Pulaski (pū-lăs/kee; *Pol. pron.* poo-läs/kee)
Pulci (pool/chee)
Pulleyn (pŏol/lin)
Pulszky (pool/skĭ)
Pulteney (pŭlt/nĭ); *often pronounced and sometimes written*, **Poult/ney**.
Purkinje (pŏoR/kin-yęh, *or* pŏor/kiñ)
Pusey (pū/zĭ)

Q.

Quadrio (kwä/dre-o)
Quaglio (kwäl/yo)
Quarles (kwärlz)
Quatremère (kät'r/mêR′)
Querard (kęh-raR′)
Quesada (kā-sä/dä)
Quesnay (kā/nā′)
Quesnel (kā-nel′)
Quevedo (kā-vā/do)
Quinault (ke/nō′)
Quincy (kwĭn/sĭ *or* kwĭn/zĭ)
Quinet (ke/nā′)
Quintana (kēn-tä/nä)

R.

Rabaut (rä/bō′) [lā′)
Rabelais (rä/bęh-lā′ *or* räb/-
Rachel (Fr.) (rā/shel′)
Racine (rä/sēn′ *or* răs-seen′)
Radetzky (rä-dĕts/kee)
Raeburn (rā/bęrn)
Raffaelle (räf-fā-el/lā). *Syn.* Raphael.
Raffaelli (räf-fā-el/lee)
Răg/lan [Ralegh.
Raleigh (raw/lĭ); *written also*
Ramazzini (rä-mät-see/nee)
Rambouillet (rŏN/boo/yā′)
Ramiro (rä-mee/ro)
Ramsay (răm/zĭ)
Ranke (răngk/ęh)
Ranzani (răn-zä/nee)
Raoul Rochette (rä/ool′ ro/-shet′)
Raphael (rā/fā-ęl *or* răf/fā-ęl)
Rapin (răp/ĭn *or* rä/păN)

☞ This name is commonly Anglicized and pronounced răp/ĭn when Paul de Rapin, the historian, is spoken of.

Raspail (räs/pāl′)
Rauch (rouK)
Raumer (rou/męr)
Ravaillac (rä/vāl/yäk′ *or* rä/văh/yäk′)
Rā/veng-crŏft
Raynal (rā/näl′)
Raynouard (rā/nŏo-aR′)
Réaumur (rā/ō/mūR′ *or* rō/-mur)
Récamier (rā/kä/me-ā′)
Redi (rā/dee) [tā/nus)
Regiomontanus (re/je-o-mon-
Regnard (rān/yaR′)
Regnault (rān/yō′)
Reicha (rī/kä)
Reichardt (rī/kaRt)
Reichenbach (rī/kęn-bäK′)
Reichstadt (rīK/stâtt)
Reimarus (rī-mä/rus)
Reinaud (rā/nō′)
Reinecke (rī/nĕk-kęh)
Reinhard (rīn/haRt)
Reinhold (rīn/holt)
Rembrandt (rem/brănt; *Dutch pron.* rĕm/bränt)
Remusat (rę-mü/zä′)
Renan (rę-nŏN′)
Renée (rę-nā′) (It. Renata, rā-nä/tä)
Ren/nell
Renouard (rę-noo/aR′)
Retz (rets *or* rās)
Retzsch (retsh)
Reuchlin (roiK/lĭn)
Rey (rā)
Reynaud (rā/nō′)
Reynolds (rĕn/oldz)
Ribault (re/bō′)
Ribera (re-bā/rä)
Ricardo (re-kar/do)
Ricasoli (re-kä/šo-lee)
Ricci (rēt/chee)
Riccio (rēt/cho)
Riccioli (rēt-cho/lee)
Richelieu (rēsh/ęh-loo; *Fr. pron.* rēsh/le-uh′) [Paul.
Richter (rĭK/tęr). *Syn.* Jean
Riedinger (ree/ding-ęr)
Riemer (ree/męr)
Rienzi (re-en/zee), *or* **Rienzo** (re-en/zo)
Rigaud (re/gō′)
Rincon (rēn-kōn′)
Rives (Amer.) (reevz)
Rizi (ree/thee)
Rizzio (rēt/se-o *or* rĭt/se-o)
Robespierre (ro/bęs-peer′ *or* rob/ęs-pe-ĉR′)
Rochambeau (ro/shŏN/bō′)
Rochefoucauld (rōsh/foo-kō′ *or* rosh/foo/kō′)
Roget (ro/zhā *or* ro/zhā′)
Rohan (ro/ŏn′)
Röhr, *or* **Roehr** (rör)
Rollin (rŏl/lĭn; *Fr. pron.* rol/lăN′)
Romagnosi (ro-män-yo/śee)
Romaine (ro-mān′)
Romanof, *or* **Romanow** (ro-mä/nof)
Romanzof, **Romanzov**, *or* **Romanzow** (ro-män/zof)
Rombouts (rŏN/boo′; *Flem. pron.* rom/bowts)
Romilly (Eng.) (rom/il-ĭ)
Rondelet (rŏNd/lā′)
Ronge (rong/ęh)
Ronsard (rŏN/saR′)
Roos (rōs)
Rosecrans (rōz/krănts)
Roselli (ro-šel/lee)
Rosellini (ro-šel-lee/nee)
Rosenkrantz (ro/zęn-kränts)
Rosenmüller (ro/zęn-mül/lęr, *almost* ro/zęn-mŭl/lęr)
Rossini (ros-see/nee)
Rostopshin, *or* **Rostopschin** (ros-top-shēn′)
Rothermel (rŏth/ęr-mĕl)
Rothschild (rōs/chīld; *Ger. pron.* rōt/shĭlt)
Rottenhammer (rot/tęn-häm/męr)
Roubillac (roo/bēl/yäk′ *or* roo/be/yäk′); *written also* Roubilliac, Roubiliac.
Rousseau (roo/sō′)
Routledge (rŭt/lij)
Rōw/an
Rowe (ro)
Rowley (rou/lĭ) [laR′)
Royer-Collard (rwä/yā′-kol/-
Ruault (rü/ō′)
Rubini (roo-bee/nee)
Rückert (rük/kęrt, *almost* rĭk/kęrt)
Rüdiger (rü/dĭg-ęr)
Ruffini (roof-fee/nee)
Ruhl (rool)
Ruhnken (roon/kęn)
Rustam, *or* **Roustem** (rōos/-
Rutgers (rut/gęrs) [tŭm)
Rutherford (rŭth/ęr-ford)
Ruysbroek (rois/brŏŏk)
Ruysch (roisK); *written also* **Ruisch**. [dāl)
Ruysdael, *or* **Ruisdael** (rois/-
Rysbrack (rīs/bräk)

S.

Saa de Miranda (sȧ̈ dā me-rän′dä)
Saadi. *See* Sadi.
Saavedra. *See* Cervantes.
Sabatier (sä′bä′te-ā′)
Sabine (sā′bīn)
Sacchetti (säk-ket′tee)
Sacchi (säk′kee)
Sacheverell (sa.chev′er-el)
Sacy (sä′se′)
Saint-Arnaud (săn′tar.nō′)
Saint-Cyr (săn′sēr′) [mŏn′)
Saint-Evremond (săn′tăv′r′-
Saint-Hilaire (săn′te′lêr′)
Saintine (săn′tēn′) [jen)
Saint-John (sānt′-jŏn *or* sin′-
Saint-Just (săn′zhüst′)
Saint Leger (sil′lin-jer)
Saint-Martin (săn′mar.tăn′)
Saint-Pierre (sānt-peer *or* săn′pe-êr′)
Saint-Simon (sānt-sī′mon *or* săn′se′mōn′)
Saladin (säl′a.dīn) (Arab. Salah-ed-Din (sä-läh′ed-deen′)
Saldanha (säl-dän′yä)
Sales (sä′lēs)
Salieri (sä-le-ā′ree)
Salmasius (săl-mā′zhĭ-ŭs). *Syn.* Saumaise.
Salvandy (säl′vŏn′de′)
Salverte (säl′vĕrt′)
Salviati (säl-ve-ä′tee)
Săm′o-set
Sanadon (sä′nä′dōn′)
Sanchez (sän′chĕth)
Sand (sănd, *or* sŏn)
Sandoval (sän-do-väl′)
Săn′dys (*or* săndz)
Sanmicheli (sän-me-kā′lee)
Sannazaro (sän-näd-zä′ro)
Sanson (sŏn′sŏn′)
Sansovino (sän-so-vee/no)
Santander (sän-tän-dār′)
Sartiges (sar′tēzh′)
Saumaise (sō′mêz′). *Syn.* Salmasius.
Saumarez (saw′ma.rĕz′); *written also* Sausmarez.
Saunderson (sän′der-son)
Saurin (saw′rĭn; *Fr. pron.* sō′răn′)
Saussure (sō′sūr′ *or* so′sür′)
Sauvages (sō′väzh′)
Savary (sä′vä′re′)
Savigny (sä′vēn′ye′)
Savile, *or* Saville (sav′il)
Savonarola (sä-vo-nä-ro′lä)
Scaliger (skal′ĭ-jer)
Scamozzi (skä-mōt′see)
Scarron (skä′rōn′)
Schaaf (shăf)
Schadow (shä′do)
Schalken (shäl′ken)
Schamyl (shä′mĭl). *Syn.* Shamyl. [shā′lĕh)
Scheele (sheel; *Sw. pron.*
Scheffer (shef′fer; *Dutch pron.* skĕf′fer; *Fr.* shĕf′-
Scheller (shel′ler) [fêr′)
Schelling (shel′lĭng)
Schenck (skenk)
Scherz (shĕrts)
Schiavone (ske-ä-vō′nä)
Schiavonetti (ske-ä-vo-nĕt′-
Schidone (ske-do′nä) [tee)
Schiller (shĭl′ler)
Schimmelpennink (shĭm′-mel-pĕn′nĭnk)
Schinkel (shĭnk′el)
Schlegel (shlā′gel *or* shlā′gel)
Schleiermacher (shlī′er-mäk′er)
Schlosser (shlos′ser)
Schlözer (shlöt′ser)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schneider (shnī′der)
Schnorr (shnor)
Schöll, *or* Schoell (shöl)
Scholz (sholts)
Schomberg (shom′bĕrg; *Ger. pron.* shom′bĕrg)
Schomburgk (shom′bo͝ork)
Schön, *or* Schoen (shön)
Schönbein (shön′bīn)
Schönlein (shön′līn)
Schooten (sko′ten)
Schopenhauer (sho′pen-how′-
Schott (shott) [er)
Schouw (skow)
Schreiber (shrī′ber)
Schrevelius (skre-vee/lĭ-ŭs)
Schröder, *or* Schroeder (shrö′der)
Schubert (shoo′bert)
Schultens (skŭl′tens)
Schultz (sho͝olts)
Schulze (sho͝olt′seh)
Schumacher (shoo′mäk-er)
Schumann (shoo′män)
Schuyler (skī′ler)
Schwarz (shwärts)
Schwarzenberg (shwärt′sen-bĕrg; *Ger. pron.* swärt′-sen-bĕrg)
Scinà (she′nä)
Scioppius (shĭ-op-pĭ-ŭs) (Ger. Schopp, shopp)
Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ)
Scougal (skoo′gal)
Scribe (skrēb)
Scudéri, *or* Scudéry (Fr.) (skü′dā′re′)
Sebastiani (sā-bäs-te-ä′nee)
Segneri (sān′yā-ree)
Segni (sān′yee)
Séguier (sā′ge′ā′)
Ségur (sā′gür′)
Sepulveda (sā-pool′vā-dä)
Sergel (sĕr′gĕl) [vā′do)
Ser-ve′tus (Sp. Servedo, sĕr-
Sevier (se-veer′) [vēn′yā′)
Sévigné (sā-veen′yā *or* sā′-
Seward (sū′ard)
Seyffarth (sīf′färt)
Seymour (see/mer)
Sforza (sfort/sä) [sande.
'Sgravesande. *See* Grave-
Shah Jehan, *or* Jahan (shäh ja-hän′)
Shakes/peare; *written also* Shakspeare and Shakspere.
Shakovsky (shä-kov′skĭ)
Shamul (shä-mool′); *written also*, Shamoul.
Shamyl (shä′mĭl). *Syn.* Schamyl.
Sheil (sheel)
Sherard (shĕr′ard)
Sherif-ed-Din, Cherif-ed-Dyn, *or* Sherif-ed-Din (shĕ-reef′ed-deen′)
Shishkof, *or* Schischkow (shĭsh-kof′)
Sicard (se′kar′)
Sickingen (sĭk′kĭng-en)
Sidmouth (sĭd′mŭth)
Siebold (šee/bolt) [yā′)
Sieyes (se-ĕs′, se-ā′, *or* se-ā′-
Sigel (see/gel)
Sigismund (sĭj′is-mŭnd)
Sigourney (sĭg′or-nĭ)
Silvestre (sēl′vĕstr′)
Sismondi (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ; *It. pron.* sēs-mōn′dee)
Sjöberg (shö′bĕrg)
Sjögren (shö′grĕn)
Skrzynecki (skzhe-net/skee)
Sleidan (slī′dän) (Lat. Slei-
Slidell (slī-del′) [dā′nŭs)
Snellaert (snĕl′lärt)
Sneyd (sneed)
Snorri Sturluson (snor′ree stoor′lo͞o-son)
Soane (sōn)
Sobieski (so-be-ĕs′kee)
Socinus (so-sī′nŭs) (It. Sozzini, sōt-see/nee)
Solander (so-lăn′der)
Solger (sol′ger *or* sol′ger)
Soliman (sŏl′ĭ-män *or* so-lĭ-măn′). *Syn.* Suleyman.
Solis (so-lees′)
Somers (sŭm′erz)
Sömmering (sŏm′mer-ĭng)
Sontag (sŏn′tăg *or* son′tag)
Sotheby (sŭth′e-bĭ)
Soule (sōl)
Soulé (soo-lā′ *or* soo/lā′)
Soulouque (soo/lo͞ok′)
Soult (soolt)
Southard (sŭth′ard)
Southern (sŭth′ern)
Southey (sowth′ĭ)
Souvestre (soo′vĕstr′)
Souza (sō′zä)
Sowerby (sou′er-bĭ)
Soyer (soi′er *or* swä′yā)
Spaendonk (spän′do͝nk)
Spagnoletto (spän-yo-let/to). *Syn.* Ribera.
Spalding (spawl′dĭng)
Spallanzani (späl-län-zä′nee)
Spanheim (spän′hīm)
Spiegel (spee′gel)
Spinola (spee/no-lä)
Spinoza (spe-no′zä)
Spurtzheim (spoorts/hīm *or* spûrz/im)
Squarcione (skwär-cho′nā)
Squier (skwīr)
Staël (stäl *or* stawl)
Stahl (stäl)
Stanhope (stăn′op)
Stanislaus (stăn-is-lā′ŭs *or* stän-is-lä′us)
Stapel (stä′pel)
Staudlin (stoid′lĭn)
Staunton (stän′tŏn)
Stayner (stī′ner)
Steenwyk, *or* Steenwijk) (stān′wĭk)
Stefano (stĕf′ä-no)
Stein (stīn)
Stephani (stā-fä′nee)
Steuben (Am.) (stū′ben)
Steuben (Ger.) (stoi′ben)
Stieglitz (steeg′lĭts)
Stiglmaier, *or* Stiglmayer (stig′l/mī-er)
Stöckhardt, *or* Stoeckhardt (stök′hart)
Stoqueler (stŏk′we-ler)
Storace (sto-rä′chā *or* stŏr′-
Storrs (stōrz) [ass)
Stowell (stō′el)
Strahan *and* Strachan (strawn)
Straparola (strä-pä-ro/lä), *or* Străp′a-rōle
Stratico (strä′te-ko)
Strauss (strouss)
Strigel (stree′gel)
Stroganof, *or* Stroganow (stro-gä-nof′)
Strozzi (strŏt′see)
Struensee (stroo′en-zā′)
Struve (stroo′veh)
Sturm (stŏrm)
Stuyvesant (stī′ve-sant)
Suchet (sü′shā′)
Sue (sū; *Fr. pron.* sü)
Suleyman (soo-lā-măn′). *Syn.* Soliman. [ye′)
Sully (sŭl′lĭ; *Fr. pron.* sü′-
Surajah Dowlah (sŭr-ä′jah-dow′lah)
Suwarrow (soo-ŏr′ro); *written also* Souvaroff *and* Suvarov, *more prop.* Souvoroff *and* Suvorov, *or* Suworow (*Russ. pron.* soo-vo′rof)
Swanevelt (swä′neh-vĕlt′)
Swē′den-borg′ (*Sw. pron.* swā′den-borg); *written also* Svedenborg.
Sweynheim (swīn′hīm)
Sydenham (sid′en-am)

T.

Tagliacozzi (täl-yä-ko͞t′see) *Syn.* Taliacotius.
Taglioni (täl-yo′nee)
Talbot (tawl′bot)
Talfourd (tawl′ford)
Taliacotius (tăl′ĭ-a.ko′she-us). *See* Tagliacozzi.
Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-ver, *and sometimes* tĕl′fer)
Tallart, *or* Tallard (täl′lar′)
Talleyrand (tăl′lĭ-rănd; *Fr. pron.* täl′lā′rŏn′)
Tallien (tä′le-ăn′)
Tallmadge (tăl′mĭj)
Tamerlane (tăm′er-lān *or* tăm′er-lān′)
Taney (taw′nĭ)
Tartaglia (tar-täl′yä)
Taschereau (täsh′rō′)
Tăs′so (*It. pron.* täs′so.)
Tassoni (täs-so′nee)
Tatham (tā′tam)
Tauchnitz (tou͝k′nĭts)
Tauler (tou′ler)
Tavernier (tăv′ĕr′ne-ā′)
Tebaldeo (tā-bäl-dā′o), *or* Tibaldeo (te-bäl-dā′o)
Te-cŭm′seh
Tegnèr (tĕng-nêr′)
Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth)
Telemann (tā′leh-män)
Temanza (tā-män′zä)
Tenerani (tā-nā-rä′nee)
Teniers (tĕn′yerz; *Fr. pron.* teh-ne-ā′ *or* ten-yā′)
Tĕn′ter-den
Terrasson (tĕr′rä′sŏn′)
Texerá (tā-shā′rä)
Thaarup (to′rup)
Thackeray (thak′e-rĭ)
Thalberg (tăl′bĕrg)
Thénard (tā′nar′)
Theobald (thee/o-bawld *or* tĭb′bald)
Thesiger (thĕs′ĭ-jer)
Thévenot (tăv′no′)
Thibaudeau (te′bō′dō′)
Thibaut (Fr.) (te′bō′)
Thielen (tee/len)
Thierry (te-ĕr′rĭ *or* te-ā′ree′)
Thiers (te-êr′)
Thion (tee/ŏn′)
Tholuck (to/lo͝ok)
Thom (tom)
Thoresby (thōrz′bĭ)
Thorild (to′rĭld)
Thorkelin (tor′keh-lĭn)
Thorlaksson (tor′läks-son)
Thorwaldsen (tor′wäld-sen or tor′väld-sen)
Thouars (too′ar′)
Thouret (too′rā′)
Thouvenel (toov′nel′)
Thulden (tŭl′den)
Thümmel (tüm′mel; *almost* tim′mel)
Ticozzi (te-ko͝t′see)
Tieck (teek)
Tiedemann (tee′deh-män)
Tighe (tī)
Tilghman (til′man)
Tillemont (tēy′/mŏn′) [ye′)
Tilly (tĭl′le; *Fr. pron.* te′-
Timur, *or* Timour (tee′-moor′). *Called by the Per-*

sians Timur-Lăng *or* Lĕng (i. e., "*Timur the Lame*,") *whence* Tamerlane.
Tintoretto (tēn-to-ret/to)
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp/po sä/hĭb; *almost* sä/ib)
Tiraboschi (te-rä-bos/kee)
Tischbein (tish/bīn)
Tischendorf (tish/ĕn-dorf)
Tissot (te/so′)
Titian (tish/ăn) (It. Tiziano, tēt-se-ä/no)
Tocqueville (tŏk/vĭl; *French pron.* tok/vēl′)
Todleben (tōt/lä-bĕn)
Tolomei (to-lo-mā/ee)
Tommaseo (tom-mä-sā/o)
Tommasi (tom-mä/see)
Tordenskiold (tor/dĕn-ske-
Toreño (to-rān/yo) [ōld)
Torquato (tor-kwä/to).
Torquemada (tor-kä-mä/dä)
Torricelli (tor-rĭ-sel/lĭ *or* tor-re-chel/lee)
Toucey (tou/sĭ)
Toup (towp)
Tour (toor)
Tournefort (toorn/for)
Tourneur (toor/nur′)
Tourrette (too/ret′)
Toussaint L'Ouverture (too/-săn′ loo/vĕr/tür′)
Townshend (townz/ĕnd)
Trăd/ĕs-cănt
Treiver (trī/vĕr)
Trevisani (trā-ve-sä/nee)
Trĕv/ĕr
Tribolo (tree/bo-lo)
Tricoupi (tre-koo/pee) *or* Trikupis (tre-koo/pis)
Triewald (tree/väld)
Tristan (Fr.) (trēs/tŏn′)
Trithen (tree/tĕn)
Tronchin (trŏn/shăn′)
Troughton (trou/tŏn)
Trowbridge (tro/brĭj)
Tschirnhausen (tshĭrn/how/-
Tschudi (tshoo/dee) [zĕn)
Tulloch (tŭl/lŏk)
Turenne (tū/rĕnn′; *French pron.* tü/rĕnn′)
Turgot (toor/go′ *or* tür/go′)
Turpin (tûr/pĭn *or* tür/păn′)
Tutilo (too/te-lo)
Tyndale (tĭn/dal)
Tyrwhitt (tĕr/ĭt *or* tēr/wit)
Tzschirner (tshĭr/nĕr)

U.

Uberti (oo-bĕr/tee)
Uccello (oot-chel/lo)
Uffenbach (ŏŏf/fĕn-bäk′)
Uggione (ood-jo/nā)
Ughelli (oo-gel/lee)
Ugolino (oo-go-lee/no)
Uhland (oo/länt *or* yoo/land)
Ulfilas, *or* Ulphilas (ŭl/fĭ-las)
Ulloa (ool-yo/ä)
Ulrici (ŏŏl-reet/see)
Unger (ŏŏng/ĕr)
Upham (ŭp/ăm)
Urfé (ür/fā′)
Urquhart (ûrk/art) [kee/sä)
Urquiza (oor-kee/thä *or* oor-
Usteri (ŏŏs-tā/ree)
Uwins (yoo/ĭnz)

V.

Vacherot (väsh/ro′)
Vahl (väl)
Vaillant (văh/yŏn′)
Valckenaer (välk/kĕn-ăr)
Valdes (väl-dĕs/)
Val-lan/di-gham (-dĭ-găm)
Valle (väl/lā)
Vallière (väl/le-ĕr′)
Valmiki (väl/mĭ-kī)
Valois (väl/wä′) [ä/kĕn)
Van Achen, *or* Aachen (văn
Van Buren (văn bū/rĕn)
Vanbrugh (văn/broo)
Vancouver (văn-koo/vĕr)
Van Dale (văn-dä/lĕh)
Vander Heyden (văn-dĕr hī-dĕn) [mō/lĕn)
Vander Meulen (văn-dĕr
Vandermonde (văn-dĕr-mŏn/dĕh)
Vander Weyde (văn/dĕr wī/-dĕh *or* vī/dĕh)
Vandyke (văn-dīk/) (Dutch Vandyck, *or* Vandjik, văn-dīk/)
Van Hoeck (văn hŏŏk)
Vanni (văn/nee)
Vannucci (văn-noot/chee). *Syn.* Perugino.
Van Oost (văn ōst)
Van Rensselaer (văn ren/sĕl-ăr)
Van-sĭt/tart. *Syn.* Bexley.
Vansomer (văn-sō/mĕr)
Vanuzzi (vä-noot/see). *See* Vannucci. [rō′)
Vapereau (văp/ĕr-ō′ *or* văp/-
Varchi (var/kee)
Vargas (var/gäs)
Varignon (vä/rēn/yŏn′)
Varnhagen (färn/hä-gĕn)
Vasari (vä-sä/ree)
Vattel (văt-tel′ *or* vät/tel′)
Vauban (vō/bŏn′)
Vaucher (vō/shăr′)
Vaugelas (vōzh/lä′)
Vaughan (vaw'n *or* vaw/ăn)
Vauquelin (vōk/lăn′)
Vauvilliers (vō/vee/yā′)
Vaux (Eng. & Am.) (vawks)
Vecchi (vĕk/kee)
Vecchio (vĕk/ke-o)
Vega (vā/gä)
Veit (fīt) [läs/kĕth)
Velasquez (vā-läs/kĕz *or* vā-
Velpeau (vĕl/pō′)
Veneziano (vā-net/se-ä/no)
Venusti (vā-noos/tee)
Vergennes (vĕr/zhenn′)
Vergniaud, *or* Vergniaux (vĕrn/yō-ō′)
Vermigli (vĕr-meel/yee)
Vernet (vĕr/nă′)
Verplanck (vĕr-plănk′)
Verrocchio (vâr-rok/ke-o)
Vĕr-ste/găn
Vertot (vĕr/to′)
Vĕr/ŋ-lam
Vespucci (vĕs-poot/chee)
Vettori (vĕt-to/ree)
Viardot (ve/ar/do′)
Vicente (ve-sen/tā)
Vico (vee/ko)
Vicq d'Azyr (vĕk dä/zĕr′)
Vida (vee/dä)
Vidaurri (ve-dowr/ree)
Vidocq (ve/dok′)
Vignola (vēn/yo-lä)
Vignoles (vēn/yol′)
Vigny (vēn/ye′)
Vī/gorş
Villars (vĭl/lar*z* *or* ve/yar′)
Villegas (vēl-yā/gäs) [ăn′)
Villehardouin (vēl/ar/doo-
Villemain (vēl/măn′)
Villeneuve (vēl/nuv′)
Villers (ve/yā′)
Villiers (vĭl/yerz)
Vinci (vĭn/chee *or* vēn/chee)
Vinet (ve/nā′)
Virey (ve/rā′)
Vischer (Dutch) (vĭs/kĕr)
Vischer (Ger.) (fĭsh/ĕr)
Visconti (vis-kon/tee′ *or* vēs-
Vives (vee/vés) [kōn/tee)
Viviani (ve-ve-ä/nee)
Vladimir, (vlăd/ĕ-mēr)
Voet (voot)
Vogel (fo/ĝĝl or fōg/ĕl)
Vogt (fōgt)
Voisin, *or* Voysin (vwä/zăn′)
Volney (vŏl/nĭ; *Fr. pron.* vol/nā′)
Voltaire (vŏl-têr′ *or* vol/tēr′). *Syn.* Arouet.
Vortigern (vor/te-ĝĕrn)
Voss (Dutch) (voss) (Lat. Vossius, vŏsh/ĭ-ŭs)
Voss (Ger.) (foss)
Vouet (voo/ā′)
Voyer (vwä/yă′)
Vries (vreess)

W.

Waagen (ẅâg/ĕn)
Wachter (ẅăk/tĕr) [tĕr)
Wächter, *or* Waechter (ẅĕk/-
Wahab (wä-hăb/), *and* Wahabite (wä-hä/bīt), *or* Wa-
Wahl (ẅäl) [hä/bee
Walch (ẅälk)
Waldemar (wŏl/de-mar *or* ẅäl/dĕh-mär) [lū/skee)
Walewski (vä-lev/skee *or* wä-
Wallenstein (wŏl/lĕn-stīn; *Ger. pron.* ẅäl/lĕn-stīn′)
Wallich (ẅäl/lĭk)
Walmesley (wŏmz/lĭ)
Walsingham (wŏl/sĭng-ăm)
Walther (ẅäl/tĕr)
Wanley (wŏnlĕy)
War/bur-tŏn
Wargentin (ẅär/ĝen-teen)
Warham (wŏr/ăm′)
Washington (wŏsh/ing-tŏn)
Watelet (vät/lā′)
Watteau (vät/tō′)
Waugh (waw)
Weber (wā/bĕr *or* ẅā/bĕr)
Weeninx (wā/nĭnks)
Weidler (ẅī/dlĕr)
Weigel (wīg/ĕl)
Weinbrenner (wīn/brĕn-ĕr)
Weishaupt (ẅīs/howpt)
Weiss (Eng.)
Weisse (vī/sĕh)
Wellesley (wĕlz/lĭ)
Wemys (weemz *or* wĭmz)
Wenzel (ẅĕnt/sel) (Latin Wen/cĕs-lā/ŭs) [nĕr)
Werner (wĕr/nĕr *or* ẅĕr/-
Wĕst/ma-cott
Weyer (ẅī/ĕr)
Whalley (hwŏl/lĭ)
Wharton (hwôr/tŏn)
Whewell (hū/ĕl)
Whishaw (hwish/aw)
Whitefield (hwĭt/feeld)
Wieland (wee/land; *German pron.* ẅee/länt)
Wieselgren (ẅee/zĕl-grĕn)
Wildenow (wĭl/dĕh-nō)
Willaert (wil/lärt)
Willoughby (wĭl/lo-bĭ)
Willughby (wil/lo-bĭ)
Winckelmann (wĭnk/ĕl-măn)
Windham (wĭnd/ăm)
Windischgrätz (ẅĭn/dĭsh-grĕts)
Winkelried (ẅĭnk/ĕl-reet)
Wirth (ẅĕrt)
Wittgenstein (ẅit/ĝen-stīn)
Witzleben (ẅĭts/lā-bĕn)
Wladimir. *See* Vladimir.
Wöhler, *or* Woehler (ẅö/lĕr)
Wohlgemuth (ẅōl/gă-moot)
Wolcott (wŏl/kŏt *or* wŏŏl/kŏt)
Wolff (Eng.) (wŏŏlf)
Wollaston (wŏŏl/as-tŏn)
Wollstonecraft (wŏŏl/stŏn-
Wolsey (wŏŏl/zĭ) [kräft)
Worcester (wŏŏs/tĕr)
Wordsworth (wûrdz/wûrth)
Woronicz (vo-ro/nĭtch)
Worsaae, *or* Vorsaae (vor/-saw)
Wouverman (wow/vĕr-măn)
Wrangel (vräng/ĕl)
Wraxall (răks/ăl *or* răks/ăl)
Wrottesley (rŏts/lĭ)
Wycherley (wĭtch/ĕr-lĭ)
Wyck (vĭk)
Wycliffe (wĭk/lĭf); *also* Wyclif, Wiclif, *and* Wickliffe.
Wylie (wī/lĭ)
Wyndham (wĭnd/ăm)
Wyntoun (wĭn/tŏn *or* wĭn/-toyn)
Wythe (wĭth; *th* as in *thin*)

X.

Xavier (zăv/ĭ-ĕr; *Sp. pron.* hä-ve-är/)
Ximenes (zĭ-mee/nēz; *Sp. pron.* he-mā/nĕs)
Xylander (ze-län/dĕr)

Y.

Yăl/dĕn
Yonge (yŭng)
Youatt (yoo/at)
Youmans (yoo/manz)
Ypsilanti (ĭp-se-lăn/tee)
Yriarte (e-re-ar/tă). *Syn.* Iriarte.
Ysabeau (e/zä/bō′)

Z.

Zach (tsäk) [ä-ree/ä)
Zachariä, *or* Zachariae (tsäk-
Zahn (tsän)
Zaluski (zä-loos/kee)
Zamora (thä-mo/rä)
Zampieri (dzäm-pe-ā/ree)
Zanchi (dzän/kee)
Zarate (thä-rä/tä)
Zarlino (dzar-lee/no)
Zeisberger (zīs/bûrg-ĕr; *Ger. pron.* tsīs/bĕrg-ĕr)
Zelotti (dzä-lŏt/tee)
Zelter (tsĕl/tĕr)
Zeuss (tsoiss)
Ziegler (tseeg/lĕr)
Zĭm/mĕr-männ (*Ger. pron.* tsĭm/mer-män)
Zinzendorf (tsĭnt/sĕn-dorf)
Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol/le-ko/-
Zŏl/lĭ-kof/fĕr (Am.) [fĕr)
Zorrilla (thor-reel/yä)
Zouch (zooch)
Zoust (zoost *or* zowst)
Zschokke (tshŏk/kĕh)
Zuccarelli (dzook-kä-rel/lee)
Zuccaro (dzook/kä-ro), *or* Zucchero (dzook/kä-ro)
Zucchi (dzook/kee)
Zumala-Carregui (thoo-mä/-lä-kär-rā/gee)
Zumpt (tsŏŏmpt) [Ercilla.
Zuñiga (thoon-yee/gä). *See*
Zunz (tsŏŏnts)
Zwin/gli (*Ger. pron.* tsẅĭng/-lee) (Lat. Zwĭn/glĭ-ŭs *or* Zuin/gli-us); *written also* Zwingle (zwĭng/gl)
Zwirner (tsẅĭrn/ĕr)

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICK-NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (âr'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Ăb'dī-el. [Heb.] The servant of God.
Ā'bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
A-bī'a-thar. [Heb.] Father of plenty.
A-bī'el. [Heb.] Father of strength.
Ā'bĭ-ē'zer. [Heb.] Father of help.
A-bī'jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
Ăb'ner. [Heb.] Father of light.
Ā'bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. — *Dim.* Abe (āb.)
Ā'bram. [Heb.] Father of elevation. — *Dim.* Abe.
Ăb'sa-lom. [Heb.] Father of peace.
Ăd'am. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth. — *Dim.* Ade (ād), *Scot.* Ed'ie.
Ā'dĭ-el. [Heb.] The ornament of God.
Ā'din, **A-dī'no.** [Heb.] Tender; delicate; soft.
A-dŏlph', **Ą-dŏl'phus.** [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero. — *Dim.* Dol'phus.
Ăd'o-nī'ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
Ăl'an. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*.
Ăl-a-rĭc. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; *or*, noble ruler.
Ăl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Ăl'bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; the ancient name of England.
Ăl'ex-ăn'der. [Gr.] A defender of men. — *Dim.* Al'eck, El'lick, Săn'der, Săn'dy, Saw'nie. — *Fem.* Al'ex-ăn'drą, Al'ex-an-dri'nà. [selor. — *Dim.* Alf.
Ăl'fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counsel
Ăl'ger-non. [Fr.] With whiskers.
Ăl'lan, **Ăl'len.** The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
Ăl'mon. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lŏn'zo. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
Ăl'phe-us (*properly* Al-phe'us). [Heb.] Exchange.
Ăl-phŏn'so. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Ăl'vah, **Ăl'van.** [Heb.] Iniquity.
Ăl'vin, **Ăl'win.** [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.
Ăm'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
Ăm'a-sâ. [Heb.] A burden.
Ăm'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Ăm'mī. [Heb.] My people.
Ā'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, burden.
Ăn'drew (ăn'drų). [Gr.] Strong; manly. — *Dim.* An'dy.
Ăn'dro-nī'cus. [Gr.] A conqueror of men.
Ăn'selm, **Ăn'sel.** [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Ăn'tho-ny (-to-), **Ăn'to-ny.** [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy. — *Dim.* To'ny. — *Fem.* An-to'ni-à.
Ą-pŏl'los. [Gr.] Of Apollo.
Ar'che-lā'us. [Gr.] Ruler of the people.
Ar'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince. — *Dim.* Ar'chy.
Ā'ri-el. [Heb.] Lion of God; valiant for God.
Ar'is-tär'chus. [Gr.] A good prince.
Ar'nold. [O. H. Ger.] Strong as an eagle.
Ar'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Minerva.
Ar'thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Ā'sà. [Heb.] Healer; physician.
Ăs'a-hĕl. [Heb.] Made of God.
Ā'şaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Ăs'a-rē'lah. [Heb.] Upright to God.
Ăsh'bel. [Heb.] Fire of Bel.
Ăsh'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
Ăsh'ur. [Heb.] Black; blackness.
Ăth'a-nā'sĭ-us (-zhĭ-us). [Gr.] Immortal.
Ăth'el-stan. [A.-S.] Noble stone.
Ą'brey. [O. H. Ger.] Ruler of spirits.
Ą-gŭs'tin, **Ą-gŭs'tĭne,** **Ąus'tin.** [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Ą-gŭs'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. — *Dim.* Gus, Gŭs'tus. — *Fem.* Au-gŭs'tà.
Ą-rē'li-us. [Lat.] Golden.
Āz'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Bald'win. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.
Băp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; purifier.
Băr'a-chī'as. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah has blessed.
Bär'dolph, **Bär'dulph.** [O. H. Ger.] A distinguished helper.
Bär'na-bas, **Bär'na-by.** Son of consolation.
Bar-thŏl'o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son. — *Dim.* Bat.
Bar-zĭl'lāi. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Bāş'il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Bĕn'e-dĭct. [Lat.] Blessed. — *Dim.* Bĕn'net. — *Fem.* Bĕn'e-dĭc'tà.
Bĕn'ja-mĭn. [Heb.] Son of the right hand. — *Dim.* Ben, Bĕn'ny.
Ben-ō'nī. [Heb.] Son of grief or trouble.
Be-rī'ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bĕr'nard, **Bär'nard.** [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.
Bĕr'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Be-thū'el. [Heb.] Man of God.
Be-zăl'e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Bŏn'i-fāçe. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brī'an. [Celt.] Strong.
Brų'no. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C.

Cad-wal'la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Çæ'şar. [Lat.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation.
Cā'leb. [Heb.] A dog.
Căl'vin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil (sē'sil, sĭs'il, *or* sēs'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Çē'phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. — *Dim.* Chär'lie, *or* Chär'ley. — *Fem.* Car'o-line, Chär'lotte.
Chrĭst'ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. — *Dim.* Chrĭs'tie. — *Fem.* Chrĭs'ti-ā'nà.
Chrĭs'to-pher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ. — *Dim.* Kĕs'ter, Kit, Chris.
Clăr'ençe. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Clą̆u'di-us, **Clą̆ude.** [Lat.] Lame.
Clĕm'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.

Cŏn'rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Cŏn'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful. — *Fem.* Con-stan'-ti-a (-shĭ-a).
Cŏn'stan-tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cor-nē'li-us (*or* kor-neel'yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*) — *Fem.* Cor-ne'li-a (*or* -neel'ya.)
Crĭs'pin, **Crĭs'pus,** **Crĭs'pi-an.** [Lat.] Having curly hair.
Cŭth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Çÿp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Çÿr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cÿ'rus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dăn. [Heb.] A judge.
Dăn'i-el (*or* dăn'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge. — *Dim.* Dan.
Da-rī'us. [Per.] Preserver. [Vī'da.
Dā'vid. [Heb.] Beloved. — *Dim.* Dā'vy, Dave. — *Fem.*
De-mē'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
Dĕn'is, **Dĕn'nis.** [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]
Dĕr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC. See THEODORIC.
Dĕx'ter. [Lat.] The right hand; fortunate.
Dī'o-nÿs'i-us (dī'o-nĭzh'ĭ-us) [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Dŏn'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dŭn'can (dŭnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Ĕb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
Ĕb'en-ē'zer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Ĕd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Ĕd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed.")
Ĕd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy, Ned, Nĕd'dy, Tĕd'dy.
Ĕd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy.
Ĕg'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Ĕl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Ĕl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Ĕ'le-ā'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Ē'lī. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-lī'ab. [Heb.] God is his father.
E-lī'a-kĭm. [Heb.] Whom God sets up.
E-lī'as. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH, q. v.
E-lī'hu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
E-lī'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
E-lī'pha-let. [Heb.] God of salvation.
E-lī'shā. [Heb.] God my salvation.
E-lī'zur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
Ĕl'lis. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
Ĕl'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Ĕl'nā-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em-măn'u-el. [Heb.] God with us.
Ĕm'e-ry, **Ĕm'me-ry,** **Ĕm'o-ry.** [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
E-nē'as. [Gr.] Praised; commended.
Ē'noch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Ē'nos. [Heb.] Man.
Ē'phra-ĭm. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
E-răs'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
E-răs'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable.
Ē'ric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
Ēr'nest, **Er-nĕs'tus.** [Ger.] Earnest. — *Fem.* Er'nest-ine.
Ē'sau. [Heb.] Covered with hair.
Ē'than. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eū'gene, or **Eū-gēne'.** [Gr.] Well-born; noble. — *Fem.* Eu-ge'ni-a.
Eū-sē'bi-us. [Gr.] Pious; godly.
Eūs'taçe. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Ēv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. See JOHN.
Ēv'er-ard. [O. H. Ger.] Strong as a wild boar.
E-zē'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength of God. — *Dim.* Zēke.
Ĕz'rà. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fē'lix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous. — *Fem.* Fe-lī'ci-à (fe-lĭsh'ĭ-à).
Fēr'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fer-năn'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.
Fēs'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frăn'çis. [Fr.] Free. — *Dim.* Frănk. — *Fem.* Frăn'çeş, Făn'ny.
Frănk. [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frănk'lin. [Mod.]
Frĕd'er-ic, **Frĕd'er-ick.** [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; *or* peaceful ruler. — *Dim.* Fred, Frĕd'dy. — *Fem.* Frĕd'er-ï-cà, *or* Frĕd'er-ï-kà.

G.

Gā'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God. — *Dim.* Gab.
Gā'ius (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.
Ga-mā'li-el. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Găr'ret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Ger'man, **Ger'maine.** [Lat.] German.
Geŏf'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Geôrge. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. — *Dim.* Geôr'gie. — *Fem.* Geôr'gi-ăn'à, Geôr-gï'nà.
Gĕr'ald, **Gĕr'ard.** [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.
Gēr'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gid'e-on. [Heb.] A destroyer. [Gĭl.
Gĭl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous. — *Dim.*
Gīleş. [Gr.] A kid.
Gĭv'en. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gŏd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
Gŏd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Gŏd'win. [A.-S.] Good in war.
Grĕg'o-ry. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Grĭf'fith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gus-tā'vus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hăn'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Hăr'old. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Hē'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Hĕn'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house. — *Dim.* Hăl, Hăr'ry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hĕn. — *Fem.* Hăr'ri-et, Hĕn-ri-ĕt'tà.
Hēr'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
Hēr'eu-lēş. [Gr.] Lordly fame.
Hēr'man. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hĕz'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hĭl'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry. — *Fem.* Hĭ-lā'ri-à.
Hĭl'lel. [Heb.] Praise.
Hī'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hō'mer. [Gr.] A pledge; security.
Hŏr'açe. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shĭ-o). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
Ho-şē'à. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hū'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hūgh (hū), **Hū'go.** [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Hŭmph'rey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home. — *Dim.* Humph.

I.

Ĭch'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ig-nā'tĭ-us (ig-nā'shĭ-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im-măn'u-el. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
In'crēase. [Eng.] Increase of faith.
In'gram. [Teut.] Raven.
In'i-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ī'rà. [Heb.] Watchful.
Ī'şaac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter. — *Dim.* Īk, Īke.
Ī-şā'iah (ī-zā'yà). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Iş'ra-el [Heb.] A soldier of God.
Ĭth'i-el. [Heb.] God is with me.
Ĭv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russ. form.]
Ī'vo-ry. [Eng.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter. — *Dim.* Jake. See JAMES.
Jā'ī-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
Jāmeş. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. — *Dim.* Jēameş, Jĕm, Jĭm, Jĕm'my, Jĭm'my. — *Fem.* Jăq'ue-lĭne, Jāmeş'ÿnà.
Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.

Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.
Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.
Jăs'per. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple.
Jĕd'e-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jĕf'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Jĕr'e-mī'ah, Jĕr'e-mī'as, Jĕr'e-my. [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.
Jĕr'ome (in Eng.), **Je-rōme'** (in Amer.). Holy name.
Jĕs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.
Jō'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
Jŏhn (jŏn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. — *Dim.* — Jŏhn'ny, Jack, Jock. — *Fem.* Jane, Ja-nĕt', Jō'an, Jo-ăn'nȧ.
Jō'nah, Jō'nas. [Heb.] A dove.
Jŏn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Jō'şeph. [Heb.] He shall add. — *Dim.* Jōe. — *Fem.* Jo-sē'phȧ, Jō'se-phĭne.
Jŏsh'u-ȧ. [Heb.] God of salvation. — *Dim.* Jŏsh.
Jo-sī'ah, Jo-sī'as. [Heb.] Given of the Lord.
Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.
Jū'lĭ-an. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. *Dim.* Jule. — *Fem.* Jū'li-ā'nȧ. [Jū'li-et.
Jū'li-ŭs. [Gr.] Soft-haired. — *Dim.* Jule. — *Fem.* Jū'li-ȧ,
Jŭs'tin. [Lat.] Just.
Jŭs'tus. [Lat.] Just.

K.

Kĕn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kĕn'neth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White. [sessions.
Lăm'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed pos-
Lăn'çe-lot. [It.] A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior; *or*, a servant.
Ląu'rençe, Law'rençe. [Lat.] Crowned with laurel. — *Dim.* Lăr'ry (Law'rie, Ląu'rĭe, *Scot.*, Lăr'ry, *Ir.*) — *Fem.* Ląu'rȧ, Lau-rĭn'dȧ.
Lăz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will help.
Le-ăn'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Leb-bē'us. [Heb.] Praise.
Lĕm'u-el. [Heb.] Created by God.
Lĕon'ard (lĕn'ard). [Ger.] Strong *or* brave as a lion.
Le-ŏn'ĭ-das. [Gr.] Lion-like. [people.
Lē'o-pōld (*formerly* lĕp'old). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the
Lē'vī. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.
Lew'is (lōō'is). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior. — *Dim.* Lọu. — *Fem.* Lọu-ī'şȧ, Lọu-ĭşe'.
Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llew-ĕl'lyn (lu-ĕl'lin). [Celt.] Lightning.
Lo-ăm'mī. [Heb.] Not my people.
Lō'do-wic. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LUDOVIC, or LEWIS. [Sp. forms.]
Lo-rĕn'zo. [Lat.] The same as LAURENCE. [It. &
Lŏt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.
Lọu'is. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lū'bĭn. [A.-S.] Beloved friend.
Lū'cĭ-an (lū'shĭ-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius. [*Fem.* Lū'ci-ȧ, Lū'çy.
Lū'cĭ-ŭs (lū'shĭ-ŭs). [Lat.] born at break of day. —
Lū'do-vic. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]
Lūke. [Lat.] Light.
Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.
Lỹ-cûr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

M.

Mā'doc. [W.] Good; beneficent.
Măl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Ma-năs'seh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Mar-çĕl'lus. [Lat.] Dim. of MARCUS.
Mär'cĭ-ŭs (mär'shĭ-ŭs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.
Mär'cus, Märk. [Lat.] A hammer; *otherwise*, a male *or*, sprung from Mars. — *Fem.* Mär'ci-ȧ (-shĭ'ȧ).
Mär'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Mär'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Măt'thew (măth'yụ). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Mat.
Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as). [Heb.] Gift of the Lord; — the same as MATTHEW.
Mąu'rĭçe. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Măx'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-an. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Mĕr'e-dĭth. [Celt.] Sea-protector.
Mī'cah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord? [Mīke.
Mī'cha-el (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God? — *Dim.*
Mīles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Môr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.
Mō'şĕş. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. — *Dim.* Mōşe.

N.

Nā'a-man. [Heb.] Pleasantness.
Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Na-pō'le-on. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.
Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Na-thăn'a-el, Na-thăn'ĭ-el. [Heb.] The gift of God.
Nēal, Nēil. [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; *otherwise* [Celt.], chief.
Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.
Nĭch'o-las, Nĭe'o-las. [Gr.] Victory of the people. — *Dim.* Nĭck.
Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*] Christmas; born on Christmas day.
Nôr'man. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Ō'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Oc-tā'vĭ-ŭs, Oc-tā'vŭs. [Lat.] The eighth-born. — *Fem.* Oc-tā'vi-ȧ.
Ŏl'ĭ-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.
O-rĕs'tēş. [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Or-lăn'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
Ŏş'ear. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Ŏş'mond, Ŏş'mund. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Ŏş'wald, Ŏş'wold. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.
O-zī'as. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.

P.

Păt'rĭck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician. — *Dim.* Păt, Păddy.
Pąul, Pąu'lus. [Lat.] Little. — *Fem.* Pąu'lȧ. [lī'nȧ.
Pąu-lī'nus. [Lat.] The same as PAUL. — *Fem.* Pąu-
Pē'leg. [Heb.] Division.
Pĕr'e-grĭne. [Lat.] A stranger.
Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock. — *Dim.* Pete, Pē'ter-kin.
Phī-lăn'der. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Phĭl'ip. [Gr.] A lover of horses. — *Dim.* Phĭl, Pĭp. — *Fem.* Phĭ-lĭp'pȧ.
Phĭn'e-as, Phĭn'e-has. [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Plĭn'y. [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*)
Pŏl'y-eärp. [Gr.] Much fruit.
Pre-şĕrv'ed. [Eng.] Redeemed.
Ptŏl'e-my (tol'e-mỹ). [Gr.] Mighty in war.

Q.

Quĭn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Răl'ph (*in Eng. often pronounced* rāf.) [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS.
Răn'dal. [A.-S.] House-wolf.
Răph'a-el. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Rāy'mond, Rāy'mund. [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.
Rĕĝ'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.
Reụ'ben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reụ'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Rĕỵn'old. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.
Rĭch'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful. — *Dim.* Dĭck, Dĭck'en, Dĭck'on (*d* and *r* being etymologically convertible).
Rŏb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame. — *Dim.* Bŏb, Dŏb, Dŏb'bin, Rŏb, Rŏb'in, Pŏp.

Rŏd'er-ĭc, Rŏd'er-ĭck. [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.
Rō'dŏlph, Ro-dŏl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, *or* hero.
Rŏg'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear. — *Dim.* Hŏdge, Hŏdg'kin (*h* and *r* being etymologically convertible).
Rō'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
Rōw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Rụ'dolph, Rụ-dŏl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOLPHUS.
Rụ'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.
Rụ'pert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ROBERT.

S.

Săl'mon. [Heb.] Shady.
Săm'son, Sămp'son. [Heb.] Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy and felicity.
Săm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. — *Dim.* Săm, Săm'my.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Sē'bà. [Heb.] Eminent.
Se-băs'tian (-băst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Se-rē'no, Se-rē'nus. [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.
Sĕth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Shā'drăch. [Heb.] Rejoicing in the way.
Sĭg'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Sī'las. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.
Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] Living in a wood. — *Fem.* Syl'vi-å.
Sil-vĕs'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic. — *Dim.* Vĕs'ter, Vest.
Sĭm'e-on, Sī'mon. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. — *Dim.* Sĭm.
Sŏl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable. — *Dim.* Sŏl.
Stē'phen (stē'vn). [Gr.] A crown. — *Dim.* Stēve.
Swĭth'in. [A. S.] Strong friend.
Sỹl'van, Syl-vā'nus. The same as SILVANUS.
Syl-vĕs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thăd'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.
Thē'o-bald (*formerly* tĭb'ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Thē'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
The-ŏd'o-rĭc. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
The-ŏph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Thē'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thŏm'as (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin. — *Dim.* Tom, Tŏm'my. — *Fem.* Thŏm'a-zĭne (tŏm'-).
Tĭm'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing God. — *Dim.* Tĭm.
Tī'tus. [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
To-bī'ah, To-bī'as. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord. — *Dim.* Tō'by.
Trĭs'tam, Trĭs'tram. [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
Tỹb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lỹs'sēs. [Gr.] A hater.
Ûr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
U-rī'ah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
Ū'ri-an. [Dan.] A husbandman.
Ū'ri-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Văl'en-tīne. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Vĭc'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror. — *Fem.* Vic-tō'ri-å.
Vĭn'çent. [Lat.] Conquering.
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wạl'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host. — *Dim.* Wạt, Wạlt.
Wĭll'iam. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; defense; protector. — *Dim.* Will, Willy, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Bĭl'ly; — *Fem.* Wil'hel-mi'nà.
Wĭn'frĕd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zăb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zac-chē'us. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zăch'a-rī'ah, Zăch'a-ry. [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord.
Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.
Zĕb'a-dī'ah, Zĕb'e-dee. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Ze-bī'nà. [Heb.] Bought.
Zĕch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.
Zĕd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze-lō'tēs. [Gr.] A zealot.
Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zĕph'a-nī'ah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ăb'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gel). [Heb.] My father's joy. — *Dim.* Ăb'by.
Ăch'sà. [Heb.] Anklet.
Ā'dà. [O. H. Ger.] The same as EDITH.
Ăd-a-līne. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.
Ăd'e-là. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.
Ăd'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.
A-dē'li-å. [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.
Ăd'e-lī'nà, Ăd'e-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess. — *Dim.* Ăd'dy.
Ăg'a-thà. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Ăg'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Al-bĕr'tà. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.
Ăl'e-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.
Ăl'ex-an'drà, Ăl'ex-an-drī'nà. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.
Ăl'içe, A-lĭç'i-å (-lĭsh'ĭ-). [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE. — *Dim.* Ăl'lỹ, or Ăl'lĭe, Ĕl'sĭe.
Al-mī'rà. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Al-thē'å. [Gr.] A healer.
Ăm'a-bĕl. [Lat.] Lovable.
A-măn'dà. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.
A-mē'li-å (*or* a-meel'yà). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic. — See EMELINE.
Ā'my. [Lat.] Beloved.
An-ġĕl'i-eà, Ăn'ge-lī'nà. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Ann, Ăn'nà, Anne. [Heb.] Grace; — the same as HANNAH. — *Dim.* An'nie, Năn'ny, Năn'çy, Năn, Nĭ'nà.
An-nĕtte'. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
An'toi-nĕtte'. [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Nĕt'ty.
An-tō'ni-å, Ăn'to-nī'nà. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Ăr'a-bĕl'là. [Lat.] A fair altar; *otherwise*, an Arabian woman. — *Dim.* Bĕl'la, Bel.
Ā'ri-ăn'à. [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.
Au-gŭs'tà. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.
Au-rē'li-å (*or* aw-reel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.
Au-rō'rà. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.
Ā-zū'bah. [Heb.] Deserted.

B.

Bär'ba-rà. [Gr.] Foreign; strange. — *Dim.* Băb.
Bē'a-trĭçe, Bē'a-trĭx. [Lat.] Making happy.
Be-lĭn'dà. (*Uncertain.*)

Bĕn'e-dĭct'å. [Lat.] Feminine of BENEDICTUS.
Bĕr'thå. [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful. — *Dim.* Bĕr'ty.
Bĕt'sey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.
Blånçh, Blånche. [Teut.] White.
Bō'nå. [Lat.] Good.
Brĭdġ'et. [Celt.] Strength — *Dim.* Bĭd'dy.

C.

Ca-mĭl'lå. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.
Căr'o-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of *Charles.* [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Căr'rĭe, Căd'dĭe.
Cas-săn'drå. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.
Căth'a-rī'nå, Căth'a-rīne, Căth'er-īne. [Gr.] Pure. — *Dim.* Cā'sy, Kāte, Kăt'rĭne, Kit, Kĭt'ty.
Çe-çĭl'i-å, Çĕç'i-ly. [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL. — *Dim.* Sĭs'ley, Sis, Cis.
Çe-lĕs'tĭne. [Lat.] Heavenly.
Çē'li-å (*or* seel'yå). [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]
Chăr'i-tў. [Eng.]
Çhär'lotte. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.
Chlō'e. [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.
Chrĭs'ti-ăn'å, Chris-tī'nå. [Gr.] Feminine of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for *Christian.* — *Dim.* Chrĭs'sĭe, Xina (zee'nä).
Çĭç'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA.
Clăr'å. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious. — *Dim.* Clâre.
Clăr'ĭçe, Cla-rĭs'så. [Lat.] A variation of CLARA. — *Dim.* Clâre.
Clâu'di-å. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Clĕm'en-tī'nå, Clĕm'en-tĭne. [Lat.] Mild; gentle.
Cŏn'stançe. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Cō'rå. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.
Cor-dē'li-å (*or* -deel'ya). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Co-rĭn'nå. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cor-nē'li-å (*or* -neel'yå). [Lat.] Fem. of CORNELIUS.
Çўn'thi-å. [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

D.

Dĕb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee. — *Dim.* Dĕb'by, Deb.
Dē'li-å (*or* deel'yå). [Gr.] Of Delos.
Dī-ăn'ā. [Lat.] Goddess. — *Dim.* Di, Dīe.
Dī-ăn'thå. [Gr.] Flower of Jove; a pink.
Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dō'rå. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.
Dôr'cas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Do-rĭn'då. [Gr.] The same as DOROTHEA.
Dŏr'o-thē'å, Dŏr'o-thy. [Gr.] The gift of God. — *Dim.* Dŏl, Dŏl'ly (*l* and *r* being etymologically convertible.)
Drụ-sĭl'lå. (*Uncertain.*)

E.

Ē'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; *otherwise*, rich gift.
Ĕd'nå. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Ĕl'e-a-nor, Ĕl'i-nor. [Gr.] Light; — the same as HELEN. — *Dim.* El'lå, Nĕll, Nō'rå.
E-lĭṣ'a-bĕth, E-lĭz'a-bĕth, E-lī'zå. [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God. — *Dim.* Bess, Bĕs'sey, Bet'sey, Bĕt'ty, Lĭz'zy, Lĭb'by, Lī'ṣå.
Ĕl'lå. [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.
Ĕl'len. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR.
El-vī'rå. [Lat.] White.
Ĕm'e-lĭne, Ĕm'me-lĭne. [O. H. Ger.] Energetic; industrious.
Ĕm'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] The same as EMELINE.
Ĕm'må. [O. H. Ger.] The same as EMELINE. — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mĭe.
Ĕr'nes-tĭne. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.
Ĕs'ther (ĕs'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune.
Ĕth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; — the same as ADELA.
Ĕth'e-lĭnd, Ĕth'e-lĭn'då. [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eū-dō'rå. [Gr.] Good gift.
Eū-ġē'ni-å. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.
Eu-ġē'nĭe. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]
Eū-lā'li-å. [Gr.] Fair speech.
Eū'nĭçe. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Eū-phē'mi-å. [Gr.] Of good report. — *Dim.* Ef'fĭe.
Ē'va. [Heb.] Life.
E-văn'ġe-lĭne. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Ēve. [Heb.] The same as EVA.
Ĕv'e-lī'nå, Ĕv'e-lĭne. [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA. [It. form.]

F.

Fāith. [Eng.]
Făn'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.
Faus-tī'nå. [Lat.] Lucky.
Fē-lĭc'i-å (fe-lĭsh'ĭ-å.) [Lat.] Happiness.
Fī-dē'li-å (*or* -deel'yå). [Lat.] Faithful.
Flō'rå. [Lat.] Flowers.
Flŏr'ençe. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.
Frăn'çeṣ. [Ger.] Feminine of FRANCIS. — *Dim.* Făn'ny, Frănk.
Frĕd'er-ī'cå. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK. — *Dim.* Frĕd'dĭe.

G.

Ġeôr'ġi-ăn'å, Ġeôr-ġĭ'nå. [Gr.] Feminine of GEORGE.
Ġĕr'al-dĭne. Feminine of GERALD.
Ġĕr'trụde. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden. — *Dim.* Ġĕr'tie, Trụ'dy.
Grāçe, Grā'ti-å (grā'shĭ-å). [Lat.] Grace, favor.
Grĭ-sĕl'då. [Teut.] Stone-heroine. — *Dim.* Grĭs'sel.

H.

Hăn'nah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Hăr'ri-et, Hăr'ri-ot. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine diminutive of HENRY. [Eng. form.] — *Dim.* Hăt'ty.
Hĕl'en, Hĕl'e-nå. [Gr.] Light. — *Dim.* Nĕll, Nĕl'ly.
Hĕn'ri-ĕt'tå. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Et'tå, Hĕt'ty.
Hĕph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hĕs'ter, Hĕs'ther (hĕs'ter). [Per.] The same as ESTHER.
Hĭ-lā'ri-å. [Lat.] Feminine of HILARY.
Ho-nō'rå, Ho-nō'ri-å. [Lat.] Honorable.
Hōpe. [Eng.]
Hor-tĕn'si-å (hor-tĕn'shĭ-å). [Lat.] A lady gardener.
Hŭl'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

Ī'då. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
Ī'nez. [Gr.] The sames as AGNES. [Pg. form.]
Ī-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.
Iṣ'a-bĕl, Iṣ'a-bĕl'lå. [Heb.] The same as ELIZABETH. — *Dim.* Bĕl, Bĕl'lå.

J.

Jameṣ-ī'nå. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES.
Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; — same as JOANNA.
Ja-nĕt' (*in Scot. & U. S.*; Jăn'et *in Eng.*). [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.
Jăq'ue-lĭne. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]
Jeān, Jēanne, Jēan-nĕtte'. [Heb.] The same as JANE or JOAN. [Fr. forms.]
Je-mī'må. [Heb.] A dove.
Je-rụ'shå. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jōan', Jo-ăn'nå, Jo-hăn'nå. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN.
Jo-sē'phå, Jō'ṣeph-ĭne. [Heb.] Feminine of JOSEPH. — *Dim.* Jō'zy, Phē'ny.
Joyçe. [Lat.] Sportive.
Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised. — *Dim.* Jū'dy.
Jūl'i-å (*or* jūl'yå). [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Jū'li-ăn'å. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Jū'li-ĕt. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]
Jus-tī'nå. [Lat.] Feminine of JUSTIN.

K.

Kăth'a-rĭne, Kăth'er-ĭne. [Gr.] The same as CATHARINE.
Ke-tū'rah. [Heb.] Incense.
Ke-zī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lạu'rȧ. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lạu-rĭn'dȧ. [Lat.] A variation of LAURA.
Lȧ-vĭn'i-ȧ. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Lē/o-nō'rȧ. [Gr.] The same as ELEANOR.
Le-tĭ'ti-ȧ (le-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [Lat.] Happiness.
Lĕt'tĭçe. A corruption of LETITIA.
Lĭl'i-an, **Lĭl'ly.** [Lat.] Lily.
Lō'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lo-rĭn'dȧ. A variation of LAURINDA.
Lọu-ï'ṣȧ, **Lọu-ïse'.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of LOUIS. — *Dim.* Lọu'ïe.
Lū'ci-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ). [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]
Lu-çĭn'dȧ. [Lat.] The same as LUCY.
Lū'erēçe, **Lu-erē'ti-ȧ** (lu-krē/shĭ-ȧ). [Lat.] Gain; *otherwise*, light.
Lū'çy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lȳd'i-ȧ. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Mā'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Măd'e-līne. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Măg'da-lēne (*properly* măg'da-lē'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. — *Dim.* Mạud, Mạud'lin, Mạun.
Mar-çĕl'lȧ. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.
Mär'ci-ȧ (-shĭ-). Feminine of MARCIUS.
Mär'ga-ret. [Gr.] A pearl. — *Dim.* Gritty, Măg, Mădge, Mag'gy, Mar'ġie, Mär'ġer-y, Mĕg, Mĕg'gy, Mē'tȧ, Pĕg, Pĕg'gy (*m* and *p* being cognate letters).
Ma-rī'ȧ. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Mā'ri-ănne'. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Măr'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.
Mär'thȧ. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy. — *Dim.* Măt, Măt'ty, Păt, Păt'ty.
Mā'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea. — *Dim.* Mŏll, Mŏl'ly, Pol, Pŏl'ly, Māy.
Ma-thĭl'dȧ (-tĭl'), **Ma-tĭl'dȧ.** [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine. — *Dim.* Măt, Măt'ty, Mạud, Păt'ty (*m* and *p* being convertible).
Mạud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or MAGDALENE.
Māy. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.
Me-hĕt'a-bel, **Me-hĭt'a-ble.** [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Mĕl'i-çent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.
Me-lĭs'sȧ. [Gr.] A bee.
Mĕr'çy. [Eng.]
Mĭl'dred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.
Mī-răn'dȧ. [Lat.] Admirable.
Mĭr'i-am. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
Mȳ'rȧ. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Năn'çy. A familiar form of ANNE. — *Dim.* Năn, Nănçe, Nĭ'na.
Nō'rȧ. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oc-tā'vi-ȧ. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. — *Dim.* Tā'vy, Tāve.
Ŏl'ĭve, **O-lĭv'i-ȧ.** [Lat.] An Olive.
O-phē'li-ȧ (*or* o-fee'lyȧ) [Gr.] Serpent.
O-lȳm'pi-ȧ. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

Pā'tiençe (pā'shenss). [Eng.]
Pạu'lȧ. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL.
Pạu-lī'nȧ, **Pạu-līne'.** [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Pē-nĕl'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.
Pēr'sis. [Gr.] A Persian woman.
Phē'be. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE.
Phĭ-lĭp'pȧ. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.
Phĭl'lis. [Gr.] The same as PHYLLIS.
Phœ'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant. — *Dim.* Phēbe.
Phȳl'lis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Pŏl'ly. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY.
Pris-çĭl'lȧ. [Lat.] Somewhat old.
Prụ'dençe. [Eng.]

R.

Rā'chel. [Heb.] A ewe.
Re-bĕe'cȧ, **Re-bĕk'ah.** [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty. — *Dim.* Bĕcky.
Rhō'dȧ (rō'dȧ). [Gr.] A rose.
Rō'ṣȧ. [Lat.] A rose.
Rŏṣ'a-bĕl, **Rŏṣ'a-bĕl-lȧ.** [Lat.] A fair rose.
Ro-ṣā'li-ȧ, **Rŏṣ'a-liē.** [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rŏṣ'a-lind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rŏs'a-mond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, i. e. famous protection.
Rox-ăn'ȧ. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Rụth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bī'nȧ. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Sa-brī'nȧ. [Lat.] The River Severn.
Sa-lōme' (*properly* sa-lō'me). [Heb.] Peaceful.
Săl'vȧ. [Lat.] Safe.
Sā'rȧ, **Sā'rah.** [Heb.] A princess. — *Dim.* Săl, Săl'ly.
Se-lī'nȧ. [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.
Se-rē'nȧ. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.
Sīb'yl, **Sĭ-bȳl'lȧ.** [Gr.] A prophetess.
So-phī'ȧ. [Gr.] Wisdom. — *Dim.* Sō'phy.
So-phrō'ni-ȧ. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stĕl'lȧ. [Lat.] A star.
Stĕph'a-nȧ. [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.
Sū'ṣan, **Su-ṣăn'nȧ,** **Su-ṣăn'nah.** [Heb.] A lily. — *Dim.* Sūe, Sūke, Sū'ky, Sū'zy.

T.

Tăb'i-thȧ. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Tĕm'per-ançe. [Eng.]
Thē'o-dō'rȧ. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE. — *Dim.* Dō'rȧ.
Thē'o-dō'ṣi-ȧ (thē'o-dō'zhĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] The gift of God.
The-rē'sȧ. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. — *Dim.* Tĕr'ry, Trā'çy.
Thŏm'a-sȧ (tŏm'-), **Thŏm'a-ṣine.** [Heb.] Feminine of THOMAS. — *Dim.* Tam'zine.
Trȳ-phē'nȧ. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.
Trȳ-phō'ṣȧ. [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

U.

Ŭl'ri-cȧ. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
U-rā'ni-ȧ. [Gr.] Heavenly; — the name of one of the Muses.
Ûr'su-lȧ. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

Va-lē'ri-ȧ. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Vic-tō'ri-ȧ. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.
Vī'dȧ. [Erse.] FEMININE of DAVID.
Vī'o-lȧ. [Lat.] A violet.
Vir-ġĭn'i-ȧ. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wĭl'hel-mï'nȧ. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of *William*. — *Dim.* Wĭl'mett, Wĭl'mot, Mï'nȧ, Mi-nĕl'lȧ.
Wĭn'i-frĕd. [Teut.] A lover of peace.

Z.

Ze-nō'bi-ȧ. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

QUOTATIONS,

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

À bas. [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground; — *bon chat, bon rat*, to a good cat a good rat; set a thief to catch a thief; — *bon marché*, cheap; at a bargain; — *bras ouverts*, with open arms; — *chaque saint sa chandelle*, to each saint his candle; — *cheval*, on horseback; — *compte*, on account; — *coup sur*, with certainty; surely; — *couvert*, under cover; — *discrétion*, at discretion; — *fin de*, to the end that; — *gauche*, to the left; — *grands frais*, at great expense; — *l'abandon*, at random; — *la bonne heure*, in good time; very well; excellent; — *l'abri*, under shelter; — *la campagne*, in the country; — *la Française*, after the French mode; — *la Grecque*, after the Greek fashion; — *l'Américaine*, after the American fashion; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion; — *la Parisienne*, after the Parisian fashion; — *l'envi*, emulously; — *levant*, to the east; — *l'extrêmité*, at the point of death; without resource; — *l'improviste*, unawares; on a sudden; — *l'Italienne*, in the Italian mode; — *l'outrance*, to the utmost; — *ma puissance*, to my power; — *merveille*, to a wonder; — *moitié*, by halves; — *peindre*, worth painting; — *perte de vue*, out of sight; — *pied*, on foot; — *plomb*, perpendicularly; — *propos*, to the point; — *propos de bottes*, apropos to boots; without reason; — *propos de rien*, apropos to nothing; not pertinently; — *tort et à travers*, at cross-purposes; — *toute force*, with all one's force; — *tout outrance*, to the utmost.

A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to foot; — *cruce salus*, salvation from the cross; — *dato*, from date; — *Deo et rege*, from God and the king; — *die*, from that day on; — *fortiori*, with stronger reason; — *maximis ad minima*, from the greatest to the least; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *parte ante*, from the part gone before; past; — *posse ad esse*, from possibility to reality; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *teneris annis*, from tender years; — *verbis ad verbera*, from words to blows; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

A prima vista. [It.] At first sight.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *hoc et ab hâc*, from this and that; confusedly; — *inconvenienti*, from the inconvenience; — *incunabilis*, from the cradle; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *origine*, from the origin or beginning; — *ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples; from beginning to end; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole; — *urbe conditâ*, from the founding of the city (Rome).

Absence d'esprit. [Fr.] Absence of mind.

Absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.

Absit invidiâ. [L.] Let there be no ill will.

Absque ullâ conditione. [L.] Unconditionally.

Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

Accedas ad curiam. [L.] You may come into court; — a writ at common law, in English practice.

Accessit. [L.] He came near; — applied to a testimonial for one second in merit

Acerrima proximorum odia. [Lat.] The hatred of the nearest relatives is most intense.

Acerta errando. [Sp.] He blunders into the right.

Actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.

Ad arbitrium. [L.] At pleasure; — *astra*, to the stars, or to an exalted state; — *astra per aspera*, to the stars through difficulties; — *Calendas Græcas*, at the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends; — *captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble; — *eundem* (sc. *gradum*), to the same degree; — *extremum*, to the extreme; — *finem*, to the end; — *gustum*, to one's taste; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *inquirendum*, for inquiry; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *internecionem*, to destruction; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *modum*, after the manner of; — *nauseam*, to disgust; — *patres*, to his fathers; that is, dead; — *referendum*, to be further considered; — *rem*, to the point; — *unguem*, to the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *valorem*, according to the value.

Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Ægrescit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.

Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable [mind.

Æquanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.

Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.

Ære perennius. [L.] More lasting than brass; enduring [ever.

Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his age; of her age.

Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair; — *d'honneur*, an affair of honor; — *du cœur*, an affair of the heart.

Affirmatim. [L.] In the affirmative.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another method must be tried.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. [L.] Lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — [motto of Oregon.

Allégresse. [Fr.] Sprightliness.

Allez vous en. [Fr.] Away with you.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Al piu. [It.] At most.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self; — *idem*, another precisely [similar.

Amantium iræ. [L.] Lovers' quarrels.

Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.

Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court; — *humani generis*, a friend of the human race; — *Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas*, Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend; — *usque ad aras*, a friend even to the altar.

Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.

Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [Fr.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Ancien régime. [Fr.] Ancient order of things.

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.
Animal implume bipes. [L.] A biped animal without feathers; that is, man.
Animis opibusque parati. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources.
Animo et fide. [L.] By or with courage and faith; — *non astutiâ*, by courage, not by craft.
Animus furandi. [L.] The intention of stealing.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] Year of wonders.
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *lucem*, before light; — *meridiem*, before noon.
Antiquâ homo virtute et fide. [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.
Appetitus rationi pareat. [L.] Let appetite yield to reason.
Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.
Arcana cœlestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets; — *imperii*, state secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Words that burn.
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest; — *ad hominem*, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed; — *ad ignorantiam*, an argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts; — *ad invidiam*, an appeal to low passions or reasoning; — *ad verecundiam*, an argument to modesty; — *baculinum*, club law; appeal to force.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears.
Arrière pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, but life is short.
Astra castra, Numen lumen. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.
At spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not broken.
Au bon droit. [Fr.] To the just right; — *bout de son Latin*, at the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge; — *contraire*, on the contrary; — *désespoir*, in despair; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *pis aller*, at the worst; — *reste*, as for the rest; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Aura popularis. [L.] The gale of popular favor.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean; neither wealth nor poverty.
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. [L.] The man is either mad, or else he is making verses.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
Aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
Avant propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.

B.

Banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.
Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit; — *yeux*, Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
Bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
Bellum internecinum. [L.] A war of extermination; — *lethale*, a deadly war.
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.
Bête noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
Bienséance. [Fr.] Civility; decorum.
Billet d'amour, / *Billet doux.* [Fr.] A love-letter.
Bis dat qui citò dat. [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
Bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice boys.
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriâ. [L.] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory.
Bizarre. [F.] Odd; fantastic.
Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
Bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend; — *gré mal gré*, willing or unwilling; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.
Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
Bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.
Bouleversement. [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.
Boutez en avant. [Fr.] Push forward.
Brachium seculare aut civile. [L.] The secular or civil power.
Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; extemporaneously.
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. [L.] In endeavoring to be concise, I become obscure.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacoëthes. [L.] An evil habit; — *loquendi*, a rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.
Cæca est invidia. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campus Martius. [L.] A place of military exercise.
Candida Pax. [L.] White-robed Peace.
Capias ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer; — a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
Capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] You may take to satisfy; — a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
Capitulum. [L.] Head; section.
Captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] A currying favor.
Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; — *et colligere*, to collect together.
Cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] Virtue the safest defense.
Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war; — *conscientiæ*, a case of conscience; — *fœderis*, the end of the league.
Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] A condition which is indispensable.
Caveat actor. [L.] Let the doer beware; — *emptor*, let the buyer beware.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown.
Cede Deo. [L.] Submit to Providence.
Ce monde est plein de fous. [Fr.] The world is full of fools.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] It is only the first step which is difficult.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causâ, cessat effectus. [L.] The effect ceases with the cause.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite a different thing.
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées. [Fr.] Elysian Fields.
Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; — *bras*, a military cocked hat.
Chapelle ardente. [Fr.] Candles set round a coffin.
Chasse cousin. [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
Chef de cuisine. [Fr.] Head cook.
Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Che sarà, sarà. [It.] Whatever will be, will be.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
Chi tace confessa. [It.] Silence is confession.
Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; former.
Circuitus verborum. [L.] A circumlocution.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — motto of Minnesota when a territory.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] More bright from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Cœlebs, quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
Cœna Domini. [L.] The Lord's Supper.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A traveling companion.
Componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report.
Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant harmony.
Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.

Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Conseil d'état. [Fr.] A council of state.
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage; — *et prudentiâ*, by counsel and prudence.
Constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum. [L.] Copiousness of words; hence, fluency of speech.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; — *non judice*, before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps de garde. [Fr.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself; — *diplomatique*, a diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance, or foundation of the offense.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
Coup d'essai. [Fr.] A first essay; attempt; — *d'état*, a stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de maître*, a master-stroke; — *de pied*, a kick; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.
Courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
Coûte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
Credat Judæus Apella! [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it.
Crede quod habes, et habes. [Lat.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
Credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going; — *sub pondere virtus*, virtue increases under a weight or burden.
Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury; — *læsæ majestatis*, high treason.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *mathematicorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially, but erroneously*, of what use?
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morality; — *rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls.

D.

D'accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
Dames de la halle. [Fr.] Market women.
Damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
Damnum absque injuriâ. [L.] A loss without an injury.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke.
Data fata secutus. [L.] Following revealed destiny.
Date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; a simple servant, not a conjurer.
De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on; — *die in diem*, from day to day; — *facto*, from the fact; really; — *gustibus non est disputandum*, there is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *nihilo nihil fit*, of nothing nothing is made; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.
De bonne grâce, [Fr.] Willingly; — *mal en pis*, from bad to worse; — *trop*, too much, or too many; not wanted.
Deceptio visûs. [L.] An illusion of the sight.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Though ten times repeated, it will please.
Decipimur specie recti. [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.
Dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
Déjeûner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A meat breakfast.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
Demi-jour. [Fr.] Partial light.
Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God; — *duce*, God being my leader; — *favente*, with God's favor; — *gratias*, thanks to God; — *juvante*, with God's help; — *non fortunâ*, from God, not fortune; — *volente*, God willing.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Desiderata curiosa. [L.] Things to be desired and that are curious.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.
Désorienté. [Fr.] Having lost one's bearings; confused.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
Dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day; — *infaustus*, an unlucky day; — *iræ*, day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.
Di grado in grado. [It.] By degrees.
Dii majorum gentium. [L.] The [twelve] superior gods; — *penates*, household gods.
Diis aliter visum. [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.
Di salto. [It.] By steps or leaps.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Dolce. [It.] Soft, — used in music; — *far niente*, sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Doli capax. [L.] Capable of mischief; — *incapax*, incapable of mischief or criminal intention.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Domus et placens uxor. [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations; — *et avant*, right and forward; — *et loyal*, upright and loyal.
Ducit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of country guides.
Du fort au faible. [Fr.] From the strong to the weak.
Dulce "Domum!" [L.] Sweet "home!" or "Homeward;" — from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — *tacent, clamant*, while they are silent, they cry out; — *vivimus, vivamus*, while we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure; — *vitâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns; — *signum*, behold the sign.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary; — *pluribus unum*, one out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States; — *re natâ*, according to the exigency; — *vestigio*, instantly.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
Égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
Égarement. [Fr.] Bewilderment; confusion.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Eheu, fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas, the fleeting years glide by.
Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.
Éloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
Empressement. [Fr.] Ardor; zeal.
En ami. [Fr.] As a friend; — *arrière*, in the rear; — *avant!* forward!; — *badinant*, in jest; — *déshabillé*, in undress; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *fin*, at last; finally; — *flûte*, armed with guns on the upper deck only; — *foule*, in a crowd; — *grand*, of full size; — *grande tenue*, in full dress; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *plein jour*, in broad day; — *règle*, in order; according to rules; — *revanche*, in return; — *route*, on the way; — *suite*, in company; — *suivant la vérité*, in following the truth; — *érité*, in truth; verily.
Enfans de familles. [Fr.] Children of the family; — *perdus*, lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child; — *trouvé*, a foundling.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Ens rationis. [L.] A creature of reason.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.

Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Half drunk; — *nous*, between ourselves; — *sol*, a suite of apartments between the basement and second story.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin.
Errare est humanum. [L.] To err is human.
Esperance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Espièglerie [Fr.] Sportive tricks.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body; — *des lois*, spirit of the laws; — *follet*, a ghost; a specter; — *fort*, a freethinker.
Esse, quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka). [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly; — *abundantiâ*, out of the abundance; — *æquo et bono*, agreeably to what is good and right; — *animo*, heartily; — *auctoritate mihi commissâ*, by the authority intrusted to me; — *beneplacito*, at pleasure; — *capite*, from the head; — *cathedrâ*, from the bench; with high authority; — *concesso*, from what has been conceded; — *curiâ*, out of court; — *delicto*, from the crime; — *dono*, by the gift; — *merâ gratiâ*, through mere favor; — *more*, according to custom; — *necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; — *nihilo nihil fit*, from, or out of, nothing, nothing comes; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculem*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done; — *professo*, professedly; — *tempore*, without premeditation; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; — *vi termini*, by the meaning or force of the expression.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of [New York.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Exigeant. [Fr.] Exacting. [Washington's motto.
Exitus acta probat. [L.] The event justifies the deed; —
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment. [perience.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had ex-
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The architect of his own fortune; a self-made man. [chief.
Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted
Facilis est descensus. [L.] Descent [to Avernus, or hell] is easy. [verses.
Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation inspires the
Façon de parler. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To put on an air of superiority; — *mon devoir*, to do my duty; — *sans dire*, to do without saying.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Falsi crimen. [L.] Forgery.
Fama clamosa. [L.] Current scandal; — *semper vivat*, may his fame endure forever.
Fare, fac. [L.] Say, do. [an enemy.
Fas est ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught by
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Felo de se. [L.] A suicide.
Femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid; — *de charge*, a housekeeper.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival. [bonfire.
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; — *lux*, let there be light.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not arms.
Fides et justitia. [L.] Fidelity and justice; — *Punica*, punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; *i. e.*, a true friend; — *et audax*, faithful and bold.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — *terræ*, one of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute; — *d'honneur*, a maid of honor; a court lady.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not to be broken
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune aids the brave.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Franco. [It.] Post free.
Front à front. [Fr.] Face to face. [ances.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appear-
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having performed his duty; hence, out of office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Fury provides arms; — *loquendi*, a rage of speaking; — *poeticus*, poetical fire; — *scribendi*, a rage for writing.

G.

Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
Gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police; — *de conditio*, people of rank; — *d'église*, churchmen; — *de guerre*, military men; — *de lettres*, literary people; — *de même famille*, birds of a feather; — *de peu*, meaner sort of people.
Gens togata. [L.] Civilians.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
Glebæ ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father; — *virtutis umbra*, glory the shadow of virtue.
Γνωθί σεαυτον (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.]
Grâce a Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God. [Latin poetry.
Gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] Aid in writing Greek or
Grande parure. [Fr.] Full dress.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.

H.

Hac lege. [L.] With this law.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these hereafter.
Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the unfortunate.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals; — *passibus æquis*, not with equal steps.
Haut et bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good; — *gout*, high flavor; fine or elegant taste. [worm.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides. [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
Hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *finis fandi*, here was an end to the discourse; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno* in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.
Hominis est errare. [L.] It is common for man to err.
Homme de bien. [Fr.] A good man; — *de cour*, a courtier; — *de fortune*, a fortunate man; — *des lettres*, a man of letters; a literary man; — *d'épée*, a soldier; — *des affaires*, a business agent; — *des esprit*, a man of wit; — *d'état*, a statesman.
Homo alieni. [L.] A man under the control of another; — *multarum literarum*, a man of great learning; — *sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*, I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time. [thinks.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder to relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight; — *de la loi*, in the condition of an outlaw; — *d'œuvre*, out of course; out of order; — *de saison*, out of season.

Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy of the human race.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [Fr.] It was not he that invented gunpowder.
Imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *ambiguo*, in doubt; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; in the last struggle; — *capite*, in the head; in chief; — *cœlo quies*, rest in heaven; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiâ*, in the court; — *dubiis*, in matters of doubt; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formâ pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientiæ*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *medias res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nomine*, in the name of; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *præsenti*, at the present time; — *propriâ personâ*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *rerum naturâ*, in the nature of things; — *sæculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *te, Domine, speravi*, in thee, Lord, have I put my trust; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous, I cannot bear it.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Infinito. [L.] Perpetually.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.
Instar omnium. [L.] Like all.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *arma silent leges*, in the midst of arms the laws are silent; — *nos*, between ourselves; — *pocula*, at one's cups; — *se*, among themselves.
Intra parietes. [L.] Within walls.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is brief madness.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Jamais arrière. [Fr.] Never behind.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what; — *suis prêt*, I am ready.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws [civil and canonical law].
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.
Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone; — *nous faire*, let us act for ourselves.
Langage des halles. [Fr.] Language of the market-places; billingsgate.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen; — *linguæ*, a slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi et l'état*, king and state; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate; — *tout ensemble*, all together.
Lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal embassador.
Légèreté. [Fr.] Lightness; levity.
L'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of letters.
Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.] Business makes men; — *extrêmes se touchent*, extremes meet; — *larmes aux yeux*, tears in one's eyes.
Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.
Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place; — *non scripta*, the common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation; — *terræ*, law of the land.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Liaisons dangereuses. [Fr.] Dangerous alliances or connections.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case not yet decided.
Lit de justice. [Fr.] The king's throne in the parliament of Paris; also, the sitting of this parliament in the king's presence.
Lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loci communes. [L.] Common places.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *a non lucendo*, from its not being light.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great desert; — *est veritas, et prevalebit*, truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
Magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
Magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat; — *de santé*, private hospital; — *de ville*, the town-house.
Maître de hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Malâ fide. [L.] With bad faith.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed; — *de dents*, toothache; — *de mer*, seasickness; — *de tête*, headache.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself; — *prohibitum*, an evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
Materiam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in trifling things.

Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will go most safely.
Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν, (mega biblion, mega kakon). [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves matter; — *sana in corpore sano*, a sound mind in a sound body; — *sibi conscia recti*, a mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo voto. [L.] By my desire.
Merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; genuine Attic wit.
Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.
Mise en scène. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
Miserabile vulgus. [L.] A wretched crew.
Miseris succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to help the wretched.
Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors; — *suo*, in his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune; — *exeat*, let him not depart; — *plus ultra*, nothing further; — *quid detrimenti respublica capiat*, that the republic receives no injury; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers; — *prece nec pretio*, neither by entreaty nor by bribe; — *scire fas est omnia*, it is not permitted to know all things.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland; — *repentè fuit turpissimus*, no man ever became a villain at once.
Nihil debet. [L.] He owes nothing; — *quod tetigit non ornavit*, he touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *conscire sibi*, to be conscious of no fault; — *desperandum*, never despair; — *dicit*, he makes no answer.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *constat*, it does not appear; — *ens*, nonentity; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *est vivere sed valere vita*, not merely to live is life, but to have good health; — *libet*, it does not please me; — *liquet*, it is not clear; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnia possumus omnes*, we can not, all of us, do all things; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *quis, sed quid*, not who, but what; not the person, but the deed; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion; — *sum qualis eram*, I am not what I was.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I don't remember.
Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let it be kept for nine years.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not bound to swear to the dogmas of any master. — *filius*, the son of nobody.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ. [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
Odi profanum. [L.] I loathe the profane.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas. [L.] O too happy husbandmen, if they only knew their own blessings.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
Οἱ πολλοί (Hoi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Omen faustum. [L.] A favorable omen.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Opprobrium medicorum. [L.] The reproach of physicians.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice; — *tenus*, as far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure; — *sine dignitate*, ease without dignity.
Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.

P.

Pacta conventa. [L.] The conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
Pars adversa. [L.] The adverse party; — *pro toto*, part for the whole.
Particulier. [Fr.] A private gentleman.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
Parturiunt montes. [L.] The mountains are in labor.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers, — the Roman senators.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By ancestral virtue.
Pax in bello. [L.] Peace in war.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Per ambages. [L.] By circuitous ways; indirectly or figuratively; — *angusta ad augusta*, through difficulties to grandeur; — *annum*, by the year; — *aspera ad astra*, through trials to glory; — *capita*, by the head; — *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *diem*, by the day; — *fas et nefas*, through right and wrong; — *interim*, in the mean time; — *pares*, by one's peers; — *saltum*, by a leap or jump; — *se*, by itself considered; — *viam*, by the way of.
Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu-à-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
Pied à terre. [Fr.] A temporary lodging.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.

Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
Populus vult decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.
Posse videor. [L.] I seem to be able.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they seem to be able.
Poste restante. [Fr.] To remain until called for.
Post mortem. [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.
Potage au gras. [Fr.] Meat-soup.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass away the time; —*prendre congé*, to take leave.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *confesso*, as if conceded; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *patriâ*, for our country; *ratâ*, in proportion; — *rege, lege, et grege*, for the king, the law, and the people; — *re natâ*, for a special emergency; — *tanto*, for so much; — *tempore*, for the time.
Probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, O ye profane!
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands.
Pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quære. [L.] Query; inquiry.
Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as from the beginning; — *rex, talis grex*, like king, like people.
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.
Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.
Quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?; — *nunc?* what now? a newsmonger; — *pro quo*, one thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh? — *times?* what do you fear?
Qui docet, discit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui tam? [L.] Who as well?
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert!; — *bene notandum*, which must be especially noticed; — *erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; — *erat faciendum*, which was to be done; — *vide*, which see.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of which I was a great or important part.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
Réchauffé. [Fr.] Warmed over, as food; hence stale; old, insipid.
Rectus in curiâ. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]
Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty; — *gestæ*, exploits.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] What hinders one from speaking the truth even while laughing?
Ride, si sapis. [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Risum teneatis, amice? [L.] Can you, my friend, forbear laughing?
Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
Ruat cœlum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.
Salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe; — *pudore*, without offense to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *changer*, without changing; — *doute*, without doubt; — *façon*, without trouble; — *pareil*, without equal; — *peine*, without difficulty; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach; — *tache*, without spot.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
Satis, superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough; — *verborum*, enough of words.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.
Savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.
Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Scribimus indocti doctique. [L.] Learned and unlearned, we all write.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature; — *ordinem*, in order.
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and together; — *pro semper*, once for all.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready; — *vivit in armis*, he ever lives in arms.
Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
Sensu bono. [L.] In a good sense; — *malo*, in a bad sense.
Serus in cœlum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
Servus servorum Dei. [L.] A servant of the servants of God.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent amidst arms.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *dubio*, without doubt; — *invidiâ*, without envy; — *morâ*, without delay; — *odio*, without hatred; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.
Si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If it is allowable to compare small things with great.
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue, the only nobility.
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert, and call it peace.
Solvuntur tabulæ. [L.] The bills are dismissed, — used in legal language.
Soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.
Sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's own accord.
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stava bene, ma, per star meglior, sto qui. [It.] I was well, but wishing to be better, I am here [in the grave]; let well enough alone.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand.
Stylo inverso. [L.] With an inverted stylus.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *pœnâ*, under a penalty; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately; — *silentio*, in silence; — *specie*, under the appearance of; — *voce*, under the voice.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood. [right.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind; — *juris*, in one's own
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good; — *jus, summa injuria*, the rigor of the law is the rigor of oppression.
Sunt lachrimæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for misery.
Suo Marte. By his own strength.
Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without a stain.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life. [and genius.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] Having equally courage
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
Tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).
Tel maitre, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things; — *fugit*, time flies; — *ludendi*, the time for play.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being; — *firma*, solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country. [from heaven.
Tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato. [L.] A third Cato has dropped
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Tintamarre. [Fr.] A confused noise; racket; din.
Toga virilis. [L.] The gown of manhood.
Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon.*) [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good; — πρέπον (*To prepon.*), the proper or becoming.
Tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might. [posite.
Toto cœle. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically op-
Totus teres atque rotundus. [L.] Completely smooth and round. [expression.
Tour d'expression. [Fr.] An idiom or peculiar force of
Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *-à-l'heure*, instantly; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *à vous*, wholly yours; — *court*, very short; — *de même*, precisely the same; — *de suite*, immediately; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together; — *est pris*, all is taken.
Tracasserie. [Fr.] Chicanery; trickery.
Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] No distinction shall be made by me between the Trojan and the Tyrian.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils; — *quoque, Brute*, and thou too, Brutus.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] Where the law is uncertain, there is no law; — *libertas, ibi patria*, where liberty dwells, there is my country; — *supra*, where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.
Ultimus regum. [L.] The last of kings.
Ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra. [L.] As below; — *prosim*, that I may do good; — *supra*, as above stated.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator. [L.] The penniless traveler sings before the highwayman.
Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace; — *mecum*, go with me; a constant companion.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale. [L.] Farewell.
Valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.
Vel prece, vel pretio. [L.] For either love or money.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter. [man.
Verbum sat sapientia. [L.] A word is enough for a wise
Verdad est verde. [Sp.] Truth is green.
Veritas prevalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.
Ver non semper viret. [L.] Spring does not always flourish.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward.
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
Viâ. [L.] By the way of.
Via media. [L.] A middle course. [changed.
Vicè. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being ex-
Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things; — *qui patitur*, he conquers who endures; — *qui se vincit*, he conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She acquires strength in her progress.
Virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue kindles the strength; — *semper viridis*, virtue ever green and flourishing.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By, or with, virtue and faith; — *non verbis*, by virtue, not by words; — *non vins*, from virtue, not from men; — *officii*, by virtue of office; — *quies*, rest or content in virtue.
Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.
Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *comica*, comic talent; — *inertiæ*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *preservatrix*, a preserving power; — *vitæ*, the vigor of life.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art long.
Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle!* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The lively vigor of genius.
Volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
Volente Deo. [L.] God willing.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but unable.
Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse; — *solvere*, to loose the virgin zone.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A.

A., or *a.* Adjective; Afternoon; Acre; Alto. *In commerce*, Accepted.
a., or @. (*Ad.*) To *or* at.
ā., or *āā.* (*Ana.*, Gr. *ἀνὰ.*) *In med.*, Of each the same quantity.
A., or *Ans.* Answer.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc. or *Acct.* Account.
Acc., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Ad., or *adv.* Adverb.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Advocate; Advent.
Æ., or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age. aged.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Alex. Alexander.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon. — (*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world.
Am. Amos; American.
Amer. American.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ant., or *Antiq.* Antiquities.
Ap. Apostle; April.
Apo. Apogee.
Apr. April. [of the reign.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) Year
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
Agt. Agent.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
As. Arsenic; Arkansas; As-
Asst. Assistant. [tronomy.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Att., or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty Gen. Attorney General.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August.
Aur. (*Aurum.*) Gold.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B.

b. born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ. [Law.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bds. (Bound in) Boards.
Be. (*Beryllium.*) Glucinum.
Benj. Benjamin.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Bk. Bank; book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. Brother; Bromine.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Bro. Brother.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin. — (*Bene vale.*) Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon. — (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime.
C., or *Cap.* (*Caput.*) Chap-
Ca. Calcium. [ter.
Cal. California; Calendar. — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles. [Chapter.
Cap. Capital. — (*Caput.*)
Capt. Captain.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Acad-
Cath. Catholic. [emy.
C. C. County Commissioner; County Court; Contra, Credit. [Pleas.
C. C. P. Court of Common
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Canada East; Civil
Ce. Cerium. [Engineer.
Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf. or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare. [tom-House.
C. H. Court-House; Cus-
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chr. Christopher; Christian. [nology.
Chron. Chronicles; Chro-
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice. [rine.
Cl. Clergyman; Clerk; Chlo-
C. M. Common Meter.
Co. Cobalt; Company; County. [A spoonful.
Coch., or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*)
C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector; Colleague.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; Commentary; Common.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con., or *Cr.* Contra, Credit.
Cong. Congress.
Conj. Conjunction. [ticut.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connec-
Const. Constable; Consti-
Cor. Corinthians. [tution.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member. [retary.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec-
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal. [mium.
Cr. Credit; Creditor; Chro-
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
Cs. Cæsium.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court. [A hundred.
Ct., or *ct.* Cent. — (*Centum.*)
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (Lat. *Centum*, a hundred, and English *weight.*) A hundred weight.

D.

D. Didymium.
D., or *d.* Day; Died; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; Degree. — *Denarius* or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* pence.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat., or *dat.* Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia. — (*Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon. [Declension.
Dec. December; Declination; *Def.*, or *def.* Definition.
Deg., or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or *del.* (*Delineavit.*) He, *or* she, drew it; — prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
Dep. Deputy; Department.
Dept. Department; Depo-
Deut. Deuteronomy. [nent.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei Gratiâ.*) By the grace of God.
Di. Didymium.
Diam., or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
Disct. Discount.
Dist. District. [ney.
Dist. Atty. District Attor-
Div. Dividend; Division; Divide; Divided: Divisor.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
D. S. (*Dal Segno.*) From the Sign.
D. T. Dakota Territory. — (*Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity. [willing.
D. V. (*Deo volente.*) God
Dwt. (Lat. *Denarius* and English *weight.*) Pennyweight.

E.

E. East; Earl; Erbium.
ea. Each.
Eb. Erbium.
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London).
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English. [example.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For
E. I. East Indies, *or* East
Elec. Electricity. [India.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Engin. Engineering.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere. — (*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
et. seq. (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.
Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez., *or Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. France; Fellow; Friday; Fluorine; Feminine; Franc; Florin; Farthing; Foot.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
Fcp., or *fcp.* Foolscap.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fem., or *fem.* Feminine.
Fig., or *fig.* Figure, Figures; Figuratively.

Fir., or *fir.* Firkin.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday. [Society.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, feet; Fort.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut., or *fut.* Future.

G.

G. Genitive; Glucinum; Guide. [Gulf.
G., or *g.* Guinea, guineas;
Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. Grand Chapter.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General; Genitive; Generally.
Gent. Gentlemen.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Ger., or *Germ.* German.
Gov. Governor.
G. M. Grand Master. [fice.
G. P. O. General Post-Of-
Gr. Great; Greek; Gross.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, grains.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., or *h.* High; Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour,
Hab. Habakkuk. [hours.
Hag. Haggai. [Company.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
Hy. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mer-
H. G. Horse Guards. [cury.
Hhd., or *hhd.* Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hist. History.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon. Honorable. [atives.
H. R. House of Represent-
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire, or Emperor.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.
Ia. Indiana. [same place.
Ib., Ibid. (*Ibidem.*) In the
Id. (*Idem.*) The same. [is.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That
I. H. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.

☞ Originally written IHΣ, and intended as an abbreviation of 'IHΣOYΣ, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. The Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*aitch*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words.

Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial; Emperor.
In. Inch, inches. [known.
incog. (*incognito.*) Un-
Inf., or *inf.* Infinitive.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
I. N. R. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum.*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant.
Int., or *int.* Interest.
Interj. Interjection.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. U. I owe you — an acknowledgment for money. [as.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Isl., or *isl.* Island.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah. [Warden.
J. G. W. Junior Grand
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of the Pro-
Jr., or *jr.* Junior. [bate.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King; Knight. — (*Kalium.*) Potassium.
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
Ki. Kings.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
Ky. Ky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Lithium; Lake; Line.
L., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight. [ling.
L., *l.*, or £. A pound ster-
La. Lanthanum.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.
l. c. Lower case. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before
Ld. Lord. [cited.
Ldp., or *Lp.* Lordship.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Leg., or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus. [Infantry.
L. I. Long Island; Light
Li., or *L.* Lithium.
Lib., or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in the present instance, to signify the plural.

LL.D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws. See *LL.B.*
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. Left side. — (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lt., or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Monsieur; Morning. — (*Mille.*) Thousand.) — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.
M., or *m.* Masculine; Moon; Month, months; Minute, minutes; Mill, mills; Mile, miles.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts.
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Mad., or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March; Maritime.
Mas., Masc. Masculine.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachu-
Matt. Matthew. [setts.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs. See *LL. B.*
Meth. Methodist.
Mg. Magnesium.
M. G. Major General.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical So-
Mi. Mississippi. [ciety.
Mic. Micah. [mas.
Mich. Michigan; Michael-
Mid. Midshipman. [utes.
Min., or *min.* Minute, min-
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties.-(*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See
Mme. Madame. [*LL.B.*
Mn. Manganese.
Mo. Missouri; Molybdenum.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mod. Modern.
Mon., or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Mr. Master, *or* Mister.
Mrs. Mistress, *or* Missis.
MS. Manuscript. [*LL.B.*
MSS. Manuscripts. See
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.
M. W. Most Worthy.
M. W. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.

N.

N. Noon; North; Note; Name; New; Nitrogen.
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter; Nail, nails.
N. A. North America.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, *or* take notice,
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; Northern Eastern (Postal District, London); New Eng-
Neb. Nebraska. [land.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem Diss. (*Nemine Dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. l., or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*) It appears not; the case is not clear.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No. Norium. [ber.
No. or *no.* (*Numero.*) Num-
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative.
Non. Pros., or *Non. pros.* (*Non Prosequitur*). He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non. seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.
Num. or *Numb.* Numbers.
N. W. North-West; Northern-Western (Postal District, London).
N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.

Obad. Obadiah. [jection.
Obj., or *obj.* Objective; Ob-
Obs. Observatory.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
O. S. Old Style (previous
Os. Osmium. [to 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Phosphorus; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., or *part.* Participle.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
Pe. Pelopium. [Island.
P. E. I. Prince Edward
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
P. G. Past Grand.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.
Pinx., *pinx.*, *Pxt.*, or *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He, *or* she, painted it.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Pl. or *pl.* Plural.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plur., or *plur.* Plural.
P. M. Post-Master; Past Master; Past Midshipman.—(*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon. [eral.
P. M. G. Post-Master-Gen-
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL.B.*
P. P. C. (*Pour Prendre Congé.*) To take leave.
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
Pr., *pr.*, or ℔ (*Per.*) By the.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porto Rico.
Prep., or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pret., or *pret.* Preterit.
Prof. Professor.
Pron., or *pron.* Pronoun.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being. [Province.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost;
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript.
Ps. Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment; Platinum; Point; Port.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pxt. or *pxt.* (*pinxit*). He, *or* she, painted it.

Q.

Q. Question.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Q. s., or *q. s.*—(*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity. [Quarter.
Qu. Queen; Question;
Qu., or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v. or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see.

R.

R. Railway; Rhodium.—(*Rex.*) King.—(*Regina.*) Queen.—(*Recipe.*) Take.
R. A. Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension.
Rb. Rubidium.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe. [tary.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secre-
Ref. Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Reporter.
Rev. Revelation, Revolution; Review; Revenue;
Rev. Reverend. [Revise.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Ruthenium.
R. W. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. Sign; South; Sulphur; Sunday; Saturday; Signor; Scribe; Shilling.
S. A. South America; South
Sam. Samuel. [Africa.
Sat. Saturday.
Sb. (*Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sc., or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* she, engraved it.
Sch., or *Schr.* Schooner.
Scil., or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
Script. Scripture.
Sculp., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* she, engraved it.
S. E. South-East; South-Eastern (Postal District,
Se. Selenium. [London).
Sec. Secretary. [tion.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Sec-
Sect., or *sect.* Section. [ior.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Sen-
Sep., or *Sept.* September.
Serg., or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium.
Sing., or *sing.* Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta.
S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His, *or* Her, Imperial Majesty.
Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
Soc. Society.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and people of Rome.
Sq., or *sq.* Square.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inches. [miles.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square
Sr. Sir, *or* Senior.
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely.—(*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England).
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Strait.
Stat. Statute; Statuary.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
Sun., or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. W. South-West; South-Western (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
Syn., or *syn.* Synonym.

T.

T. Tenor; Tuesday; Town; Township; Territory; Ton.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tb. Terbium.
Te. Tellurium.
Ten., or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Tex. Texas. [Thorium.
Th. Thursday; Thomas;
Theo. Theodore.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier., or *tier.* Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl. Thallium.
Tob. Tobit.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* of the last month.
Univ. University.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy. [unteers.
U. S. V. United States Vol-
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount; Verb; Verse; Vocative; Volume; Violin.
V. a., or *v. a.* Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
V. C. Vice Chancellor.
Ven. Venerable. [Grand.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice
V. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. [See *Note* under *Oz.*]
V. n., or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Voc., or *voc.* Vocative.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.
V. t., or *v. t.* Verb transitive.

W.

W. West; William; Wednesday; Welsh; Warden.—(*Wolframium.*) Tungsten.
W., or *w.* Week.
W. C. Western Central (Postal District, London).
Wed. Wednesday. [Indies.
W. I. West India, West
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
Wp. Worship.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-South-West.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.

X.

X. Christ.
Xm., or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or *Yr.* Year.
Yd., or *yd.* Yard.
Ye, or *ye.* The.

☞ The *y* in this abbreviation, is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon ƿ or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which ƿ (y) bore a considerable resemblance in form to ƿ.

Yr. Your.

Z.

Z., or *Zr.* Zirconium.
Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.
Zr. Zirconium.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, *or* ☼	The Sun.	⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁	The Earth.
☽, *or* ☾	The Moon.	♂	Mars.
☾	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter.
☽, *or* ☽	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn.
○, *or* ☽	Full Moon.	♅, *or* ⊙	Uranus.
☽, *or* ☾	Last Quarter.	♆	Neptune.
☿	Mercury.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus.	✶, *or* ✳	Fixed Star.

☞ The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈	Aries, *the Ram.*
	2. ♉	Taurus, *the Bull.*
	3. ♊	Gemini, *the Twins.*
Summer Signs.	4. ♋	Cancer, *the Crab.*
	5. ♌	Leo, *the Lion.*
	6. ♍	Virgo, *the Virgin.*
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎	Libra, *the Balance.*
	8. ♏	Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
	9. ♐	Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Winter Signs.	10. ♑	Capricornus, *the Goat.*
	11. ♒	Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
	12. ♓	Pisces, *the Fishes.*

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.

✶ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.

□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.

△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.

☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.

☊ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head.*

☋ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail.*

II. CHEMICAL.

• One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Ḟe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S̈ a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

' One equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, F́e denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, F̶e represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxide of iron.

+ indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, Ṁ, morphine; Q̇, quinine.

— indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, C̄, citric acid; T̄, tartaric acid.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equivalent of carbon, and the others in like manner. A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HO, a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O_2, two equivalents of oxygen.

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first; thus, CaO + CO_2 represents carbonate of lime. A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign. The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less so than that implied by a comma. A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound; as, 3 SO_3, three equivalents of sulphuric acid. When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed; as, 3 (CaO + SO_3), three equivalents of sulphate of lime.

III. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as $a + b = c$; — used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136 +.

— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$.

$\pm$, *or* $\mp$ Plus or minus; ambiguous; — indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as, $a \pm b$.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, *or* : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

$<$ Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

$\eqsim$ Is equivalent to; — applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition.

$\sim$ The difference between; — used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

$\propto$ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.

$:$ Is to; the ratio of; $::$ As; equals; } — used to indicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d.

$\therefore$ Hence; therefore; on this account.

$\because$ Because.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; — used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

$\angle$ Angle; the angle; as, $\angle$ A B C.

$\llcorner$ Right angle; the right angle; as, $\llcorner$ A B C; that is, the right angle A B C.

$\perp$ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B $\perp$ C D.

$\parallel$ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, A B $\parallel$ CD.

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

△ Triangle; the triangle; as △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; the square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

$\surd$, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\surd 4 = 2$; $\surd 4a^2 = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, &c.

☞ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum,
( ) Parenthesis,
[ ], *or* { }, Brackets,
| Bar,
} indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $\overline{x+y}^2$; $2(a+b)$; $a \times (b + c[e+d])$; $+\frac{x}{y}|z$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, f, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential co-efficient; derivative.

☞ The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential co-efficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2xdx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2.

☞ It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\int\int$, $\int\int\int$, &c. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m xdx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx^m.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; — commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol $\int$.

ϵ Residual.

π The number 3.14159265 +; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°.

° Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.

′, ″, ‴, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.; $a\,b'\,c'' + a'\,b''\,c + a''\,b\,c'$.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square or second power of a; a^3, the cube or third power of a; and the like.

IV. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. *ἀνά*), of each.

℞ (Lat. *Recipe.*) Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

ʒ Ounce; as, ʒi, one ounce; ʒss, half an ounce; ʒiss, one ounce and a half; ʒij, two ounces, &c.

ʒ Drachm; as, ʒi, one drachm; ʒ ss, half a drachm; ʒiss, one drachm and a half; ʒ ij, two drachms, &c.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ss, half a scruple; ℈iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, &c.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

O, *or* 0 (Lat. *Octarius.*) Pint.

ʒ Ounce, or *f* ʒ fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm, or *f* ʒ fluid drachm.

♏ Minim, or drop.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &c, & And. — &c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

℟ Response; — used in Roman Catholic service-books.

℣ Versicle; — used in service-books in the Roman Catholic church to denote the part recited or sung by the priest.

* A character used in Roman Catholic service-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic service-books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all government property used in the royal ships or dock-yards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores.

×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c.

The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as, his John × Smith mark.

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18°. Octo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-sexto), 64mo, *or* 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

VI. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.
¢ Cent, *or* cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.
£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.
℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as, 1℔; 24℔.
@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.
℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.
% Per cent.; as, discount 6% = $10.21.
a/c Account; as, J. Smith in a/c with J. Jones.
/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, &c.
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

VII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, ETC.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parenthesis.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Circumflex Accent.
~ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
¯ The Long, *or* Macron.
˘ The Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
¸ Cedilla.
Λ Caret.
“ ” Quotation Marks.
} Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders
——— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
***, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

d, *or* ꝺ (*dele*) Delete, take out, or expunge.
ↄ Turn a reversed letter.
A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
‿ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
⌊, *or* ⌋ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.
□ Indent.
⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.
| shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
⊥ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
×, *or* + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
= Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation: —

wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower-case; *i. e.*, put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps., or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query.
out, s. c. Words are wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Caps.

□ s. caps. ^Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than^ that ceremony. The ꝺ
ꝺ superb palaces and ~~and~~ porticos by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius Rom.
æ and Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, Qy.
l. c. the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want^ -/
[[ing to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. ?
ↄ tr. But she still retained the mightier influence of an (empire / intellectual,) and was < lead.
× now to confer the ~~prouder~~ reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man who stet. a/
had extended the dominion of her⌊ ancient language — who⌊ had erected⌊ the space letter.
⌊ trophies of philosophy and imagination in the ⌊ haunts of ignorance and ⊥
captives ferocity, whose ~~captions~~ were the he‿arts of admiring nations enchained by the ‿ ,/
influence of his song — whose spoils were the *treasures* of ancient genius — the Rom.
“ ” Eternal City offered the (glorious and just) tribute of her gratitude. tr. wf.
№ ¶ st ^(Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern o/
ꝺ art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civiliza- # < ꝺ lead
⌐ | tion was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who
× owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owe to him their fame tr. ⊙
Never was a coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims. Cap.
= MACAULAY. Ital. ?
⊥ rescued from obscurity and decay

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

A.

Ab'a-rĭs. A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

A-çĕs'tēs. A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

A-chæ'us. Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans, a Grecian tribe, were descended.

A-chā'tēs. A trusty friend and companion of Æneas.

Ăch'e-rŏn. Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.

A-chĭl'lēs. A Grecian hero, distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris, in the Trojan war. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

Ā'çis. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.

Ac-tæ'on. A celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds.

Ad-mē'tus. A king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, and husband of Alcestis.

A-dō'nis. A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus, but torn in pieces by a wild boar.

Æ'a-cus. Son of Jupiter and Europa, famed for his justice and piety. After death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Æ-ġē'ri-å. See Egeria.

Æ-ġæ'us. A king of Athens, who gave his name to the Ægean sea, by being drowned in it. [Naiads.

Æ'gle. **1.** One of the Hesperides. **2.** The fairest of the

Æ-ġўp'tus. A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Lynceus, were slain on their wedding night by their wives, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-nē'as. A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; and his adventures form the subject of Virgil's Æneid.

Æ'o-lus. The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily. [art.

Æs-cu-lā'pi-us. Son of Apollo, and god of the healing

Ăg'a-mĕm'non. Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his wife Clytæmnestra, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour. See CLYTÆMNESTRA.

Ăg'a-nĭp'pe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Ā'jax. **1.** A son of Telamon, and one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war. **2.** A Greek renowned for his bravery in the Trojan war. He was the son of Oïleus, and king of the Locri.

Al-çĕs'tis. Wife of Admetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

Al-çī'dēs. A name of Hercules. [by Jupiter.

Alc-mē'nà. Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules

Al-çў'o-nē. A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

A-lĕc'to. One of the Furies.

Ăm'mon. A title of Jupiter.

Am-phī'on. A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

Ăm'phi-trī'te. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

An-çæ'us. A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There 's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

An-chī'sēs. The father of Æneas by Venus.

An-drŏm'a-chē. The wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

An-drŏm'e-dà. Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

An-tæ'us. A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules.

Ăn'te-ros. The god who avenges slighted love.

An-tĭg'o-ne. A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

A-nū'bis. An Egyptian god, represented as having the head of a dog.

Ăph'ro-dī'te. The Greek name of Venus.

Ā'pis. The Egyptian god of industry, worshiped under the form of an ox.

A-pŏl'lo. A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshiped as the sun-god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and presided over the Muses.

A-răch'ne. A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider, as a punishment for her presumption.

Ăr'e-thū'sà. Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Diana, in Elis; — changed into a fountain when pursued by the river-god Alpheus. It was believed that this fountain flowed under the sea, with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily.

Ăr'go-nauts. Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in search of a golden fleece.

Ăr'gus. The son of Arestor; said to have a hundred eyes. Being sent by Juno to watch Io, he was killed by Mercury, whereupon Juno placed his eyes in the tail of a peacock.

Ā'ri-ăd'ne. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

A-rī'on. A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

Ăr'is-tæ'us. A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

Ăr'te-mĭs. The Greek name of Diana.

As-căl'a-phŭs. A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl, for mischief-making.

As-træ'à. The goddess of justice. During the Golden Age she lived on earth, but when that passed away she abandoned it, and returned to heaven.

As-tў'a-năx. Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulysses at the destruction of Troy.

Ăt'a-lăn'tà. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry any one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

Ā'te. The goddess of revenge.

Ăt'las. A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain.

Ăt'ro-pŏs. One of the Parcæ. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life.

Au'ġe-as. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labor of Hercules, who cleansed them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Au-rō'rà. The goddess of morning.

B.

Bac-chăn'tēs. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Băc'chus. The god of wine.

Bel-lĕr'o-phon. Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Prœtus, king of the Argives, he was sent with a letter from Prœtus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. He is noted for having slain the Chimæra.

Bel-lō'nȧ. The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Bĕr'e-nī'çe. Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.

Bō'nȧ Dē'a. A name given by the Romans to the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.

Brī-ā're-us, or **Brī'a-reus.** A famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

Brī-sē'is. A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brŏn'tēs. One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunder-bolts.

Bu-sī'ris. A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. He was slain by Hercules.

Bȳb'lis. The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

C.

Ca-bī'rī. Deities worshiped at Lemnos and Samothrace as tutelary genii.

Cā'cus. A noted giant and robber, fabled to have had three heads. He stole the oxen of Geryon from Hercules, and on that account was slain by him.

Căd'mus. Son of the Phenician king Agenor, and the inventor of alphabetic writing.

Ca-dū'çe-us. Mercury's winged rod, which had two serpents twined about it.

Căl'chas. A famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Cal-lī'o-pe. Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.

Cal-lĭs'to. Daughter of Lycaon, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

Ca-lȳp'so. A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years.

Ca-mĭl'lȧ. A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Æneas.

Căp'a-neūs. One of seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

Cas-săn'drȧ. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe.

Cas-tā'lī-ȧ. A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Çē'crops. The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.

Çĕn'taurs. A Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses.

Çē'phe-us, or **Çē'pheūs.** A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope and father of Andromeda.

Çĕr'be-rus. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.

Çē'rēs. The goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and mother of Proserpine.

Chā'ron. The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Cha-rȳb'dis. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.

Chī-mæ'rȧ. A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chrȳ-sē'is. A daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, at Chryse, in Troas. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.

Çīr'çe. A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into swine.

Clī'o. The Muse who presided over history; represented with a half-opened roll.

Clō'a-çī'nȧ. A Roman goddess, who presided over the sewers.

Clō'tho. The youngest of the three Fates. Her office was to spin the thread of life.

Clȳt'æm-nĕs'trȧ, } The faithless wife of Agamemnon,
Clȳt'em-nĕs'trȧ. } whom she, with her paramour Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which crime she was killed by her son Orestes.

Co-çȳ'tus. A river in the lower world.

Çœ'lus. One of the earlier deities, the spouse of Terra, and father of Saturn.

Cō'mus. The god of festivals and merriment.

Crē'on. A king of Thebes, who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to any one who would expound the riddle of the Sphinx.

Crœ'sus. A king of Lydia, celebrated for his great riches

Cū'pid. The god of love, son of Mars and Venus.

Çyb'e-le. The wife of Saturn; called the mother of the gods.

Çȳ'clops. Savage giants of enormous strength, who worked for Vulcan. They had but one eye, and that was in the middle of the forehead.

Çȳn'thi-ȧ. A surname of Diana, from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.

Çȳn'thi-us. A surname of Apollo.

Çȳp'a-rĭs'sus. A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favorite stag belonging to the god, he was changed, through grief, into a cypress.

D.

Dæd'a-lus. A famous Athenian artificer, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. He is said to have constructed wings with which he fled across the Ægean Sea, to avoid the resentment of Minos.

Dā'mon. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias, or Phintias.

Dăn'a-ē. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, her father having shut her up in a tower.

Da-nā'i-dēs. The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom with the exception of Hypermnestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.

Dăph'ne. A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.

Dăr'da-nus. Son of Jupiter and Electra, the Pleiad. Having slain his brother Jasius, he fled into Asia, where he founded the city of Troy.

De-ĭd'a-mī'ȧ. Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Dĕj'a-nī'rȧ. The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipped in the blood of the centaur Nessus, to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burnt himself on Mount Œta.

Dē'li-ȧ and **Dē'li-us.** Names of Diana and Apollo, from Delos, where they were born.

Dĕl'phī. A city of Phocis, on the hill of Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Deū-cā'li-on. Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and, landing on Mount Parnassus, repeopled the country

Dī-ăn'ȧ (*classical pron.* Dī-ā'nȧ). The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the twin sister of Apollo. She was regarded as the virgin moon-goddess, the protector of virginity, and of women in labor, the patroness of the chase, and the presider over nocturnal incantations.

Dī'dō. The foundress and queen of Carthage, the site of which she obtained by purchasing as much land as could be encompassed with a bullock's hide, and then cutting the hide into small shreds. She fell in love with Æneas, and killed herself because he slighted her.

Dī'o-mĕd, or **Dī'o-mē'dēs.** **1.** A king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh. **2.** A famous Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

Dī-ō'ne. A sea-nymph and mother of Venus.

Dis-côr'di-ȧ. The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

Drȳ'ads. Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Ĕch'ō (*classical pron.* Ē'cho). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice.

E-gē'rī-ȧ. A nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa.

E-lĕc'trȧ. **1.** One of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.

2. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, and sister of Orestes.

E-lȳs'i-um (-lĭzh'ĭ-). The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

En-çĕl'a-dus. The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter hurled Mount Etna upon him.

En-dȳm'i-on. A beautiful young shepherd of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who was condemned to perpetual sleep. Diana fell in love with him and nightly came down from heaven, to kiss him.

E-pē'us. Son of Panopeus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Ĕph'i-ăl'tēs. A giant, who, with his brother Otus, waged war with heaven, and was killed by Apollo.

Ĕr'a-to. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Ĕr'e-bus. 1. An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox. **2.** A dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from Earth to Hades.

E-rĭn'nys. A Fury; one of the Furies. (*pl.* E-RĬN'NY-ĒS.)

Eū-mĕn'i-dēs. [Lit., the benevolent or gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Furies.

Eū-phôr'bus. A brave Trojan, son of Panthous, or Panthus.

Eū-phrŏs'y-ne. One of the three Graces.

Eū-rō'pȧ. Daughter of the Phenician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon by Jupiter, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

Eū-rȳ'a-lē. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion. [Nisus.

Eū-rȳ'a-lus. A Trojan, famed for his friendship for

Eū-rȳd'i-çē. Wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended to the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfill, and was obliged to return without her.

Eū-rȳn'o-me. Daughter of Oceanus and mother of the Graces.

Eū-rȳs'the-us, or **Eū-rȳs'theūs.** A king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labors.

Eū-tĕr'pe. The Muse who presided over music.

F.

Fātes. Goddesses who presided over human destiny.

Fau'nȧ. A prophetic goddess of the Latins, called also *Bona Dea.*

Fauns. Sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet; the offspring of Faunus.

Fau'nus. A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, as the god of agriculture and of shepherds.

Fe-rō'ni-ȧ. An Italian deity, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen.

Flō'rȧ. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

For-tū'nȧ. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery; represented as blind.

Fū'ries. The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

G.

Găl'a-tæ'ȧ. A sea-nymph, passionately loved by Polyphemus. [into a cock.

Găl'lus. A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed

Găn'y-mēde. [Lat. GĂN'Y-MĒ'DĒS.] The son of Tros, a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cupbearer to the god, in place of Hebe.

Gē-nĭ'ī. Tutelar deities, or guardian spirits of persons, or places.

Gē'ry-on. A king of Spain, whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece, after he had killed their master.

Gôr'di-us. A Phrygian king, who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

Gôr'gons. Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into stone by simply looking at them.

Grā'çes. Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, constantly in attendance on Venus.

Gȳ'gēs. **1.** A king of Lydia, famous for having a ring, by means of which he could make himself invisible. **2.** A giant with a hundred arms.

H.

Hā'dēs. The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

Hăm'a-drȳ'ads. Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Här'pies. [Lat. HAR-PȲ'I-Æ.] Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

Har-pŏc'ra-tēs. The Egyptian god of silence; represented with his finger on his mouth.

Hē'be. The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede on account of an unfortunate fall.

Hĕc'a-tē. A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.; the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

Hĕc'tor. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain at last by Achilles, who dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Hĕc'u-bȧ. The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

Hĕl'e-nȧ. [Eng. HĔL'EN.] Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age. By running away with Paris, she occasioned the Trojan war.

Hĕl'e-nēs. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Hĕl'i-cŏn. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Hĕl'le. Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her step-mother Ino, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

Hĕr'a-clī'dæ. The descendants of Hercules.

Hĕr'cu-lēs. Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength, and especially for his *twelve labors.*

Hĕr'mēs. The Greek name of Mercury.

Her-mī'o-nē'. **1.** Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent. **2.** Daughter of Menelaus and Helena, and wife of Orestes.

Hē'ro. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her. Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

He-sī'o-nē. Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Telamon.

Hes-pĕr'i-dēs. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who, in a garden on an island beyond Mount Atlas, guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

Hĕs'pe-rŭs, or **Vĕs'per.** Son of Japetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hip-pŏl'y-tŭs. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

Hip-pŏm'e-dŏn. Son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

Hip-pŏm'e-nēs. A Grecian prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.

Hȳ'a-çȳn'thus. A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter accidentally killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

Hȳ'a-dēs. Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to threaten rain when they rose with the sun.

Hȳ'drȧ. A celebrated water serpent, with seven heads, which infested Lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. Hercules, however, succeeded in killing it.

Hȳ-ġē'i-ȧ. Daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.

Hȳ'las. A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules. He was lost on the coast of Mysia, and was long sought by Hercules, but in vain.

Hȳm'e-næ'ŭs, and **Hȳ'men.** Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.

I.

Ī-ăc'chus. A surname of Bacchus.
Ĭc'a-rŭs. A son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, fell into the Ægean Sea, — thence called the Icarian Sea.
Ī-dŏm'e-neŭs. A king of Crete, and the leader of the Cretans against Troy.
Ī'lus. A son of Tros and Callirrhoë, and the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Ilium*.
Ī'ō. Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Jupiter, who, through fear of Juno, turned her into a cow. She wandered into Egypt, was restored to her former shape, married king Osiris, and after death was worshiped by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis*.
Ĭph'ĭ-ġe-nī'ȧ. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. Her father sought to offer her as a sacrifice to Diana, whose resentment he had incurred, but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess in the temple of her preserver.
Ī'rĭs. Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of Juno, who changed her into a rainbow.
Ix-ī'on. A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and the father of the Centaurs by an image of cloud which he supposed to be Juno. Having boasted of his intimacy with the goddess, he was punished by being fastened in hell to a fiery wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Jā'nus. An ancient Italian deity, the sun-god. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in Italy, and introduced the use of wines, altars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.
Jā'son. A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis a golden fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon.
Jo-ĕăs'tȧ. The wife of Œdipus.
Jū'no. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the queen of heaven, the guardian deity of women, and the foundress of marriage.
Jū'pi-ter. The supreme god of the Romans, and the father of men and gods; identical with the Grecian *Ζεύς* (Zeus). He was the son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno.

L.

Lăch'e-sis. One of the three Fates.
Lā'i-us. King of Thebes, and father of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him.
Lā'mi-æ. Female specters who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured.
La-ŏc'o-on. Son of Priam and Hecuba, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.
La-ŏm'e-dŏn. A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Ganymede; killed by Hercules for refusing to give him Hesione in marriage, after he had delivered her from a sea-monster.
Lā'rēş. Tutelar deities who presided over houses and families.
La-tī'nus. A king of the Laurentians, in Italy, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.
La-tō'nȧ. The mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos.
La-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ. A daughter of Latinus, married to Æneas, after his victory over Turnus. [HERO.
Le-ăn'der. A youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. See
Lē'dȧ. Daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, beloved by Jupiter; said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena, and from the other, Castor and Clytæmnestra.
Lĕr'nȧ. A famous marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the Hydra.
Lē'thē. A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past.
Lī-ġē'ĭ-ȧ. One of the three Sirens.
Lu-çī'nȧ. The goddess of childbirth.
Lū'çi-fer. The name of the planet Venus when seen in the morning. [Diana's name in Heaven.
Lū'nȧ. The moon; daughter of Hyperion and Terra; Diana's name in Heaven.
Lȳ-cā'on. A king of Arcadia, who, having offended Jupiter, was struck by lightning and turned into a wolf.
Lȳc'o-mē'dēş. A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles for a time concealed himself, disguised in female attire, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

M.

Ma-chā'on. Son of Æsculapius; a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.
Mā'i-ȧ. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.
Märş. The god of war.
Mär'sy-as. A satyr, who, having challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him.
Mau-sō'lus. A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia, who erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the *Mausoleum*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.
Me-dē'ȧ. A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Through her assistance, Jason secured the golden fleece.
Me-dū'sȧ. One of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.
Me-lē'a-ġer. Son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and Althæa. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of her brothers whom he had slain.
Mel-pŏm'e-nē. The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.
Mĕm'non. A king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. His statue near Thebes gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string whenever the first beams of the rising sun fell upon it.
Mĕn'e-lā'us. King of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose elopement from him with Paris caused the Trojan war.
Mĕn'tor. A faithful friend of Ulysses, and left in charge, by him, of his domestic affairs, and particularly of his son Telemachus. He was regarded as the wisest man of his time.
Mĕr'cu-ry. Son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants and thieves.
Mī'das. A foolish king of Phrygia who entreated Bacchus that every thing which he touched might be turned into gold. Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass, because he decided a musical contest in favor of Pan.
Mī'lo. A celebrated athlete of Crotona.
Mĭ-nĕr'vȧ. The goddess of wisdom, of the liberal arts, and of spinning and weaving. She was not born like others, but sprang full-armed from the head of Jove.
Mī'nos. A king and law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Rhadamanthus. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions.
Mĭn'o-taur. A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. He was kept in the Cretan labyrinth, and fed with human flesh.
Mne-mŏs'y-ne (ne-mŏs'-). The mother of the Muses and the goddess of memory.
Mō'mus. The god of ridicule and satire; a son of Nox.
Môr'phe-us, or **Môr'pheŭs.** The son of sleep and god of dreams.
Môrş. A deified personification of death.
Mū'şeş. Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. Their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*.

N.

Nā'iadş. Nymphs of fountains and streams.
Nar-çĭs'sus. A beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. Beholding his own image in a fountain, he fell so violently in love with it, that he wasted away with desire, and was changed into the flower of the same name.
Nĕm'e-sĭs. The goddess of retributive justice.
Nē'op-tŏl'e-mus. Another name of Pyrrhus. See PYRRHUS.
Nĕp'tūne. The god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite.
Nē're-idş. Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus.
Nē're-us, or **Nē'reūs.** A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.

Nĕs'sus. A Centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for offering violence to Dejanira. See DEJANIRA.

Nĕs'tor. Son of Neleus and Chloris, eminent among the Grecian heroes before Troy for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have outlived three generations of men.

Nī'nus. The first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and founder of Nineveh.

Nī'o-bē. A daughter of Tantalus. She wept herself into a stone through grief at the death of her children, who were slain by Apollo and Diana, because Niobe set herself above Latona.

Nŏx. One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.

O.

Ō'çe-ăn'i-dēş. Sea-nymphs, 300 in number, daughters of Oceanus.

O-çē'a-nus. Son of Cœlus and Terra, the most ancient god of the sea and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.

Œd'i-pus. A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, Laius, and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he ran mad, and tore out his own eyes.

Ŏm'pha-lē. A queen of Lydia, for love of whom Hercules became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.

Ŏps. A name of Cybele.

Ō're-adş. Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Diana in hunting.

O-rĕs'tēş. Son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia, and the firm friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence pursued and tormented by the Furies.

O-rī'on. A mighty giant who was made a constellation.

Ôr'phe-us, or **Ôr'pheūs.** A poet, musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was such that the very rocks and trees followed him.

O-sī'ris. An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, worshiped under the form of an ox.

Ŏs'sa. A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants, in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, in their attempt to scale heaven.

P.

Pac-tō'lus. A celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned every thing to gold, from which cause it ever after rolled golden sands.

Păl'a-mē'dēş. A king of Eubœa, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to war) he had discovered.

Pā'lēş. The goddess of husbandry and cattle.

Păl'i-nū'rus. The pilot of Æneas, noted for falling asleep at the helm, and tumbling into the sea.

Pal-lā'di-um. A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Păl'las. A name of Minerva.

Păn. The god of the woods and of shepherds; son of Mercury and Penelope.

Pan-dō'rà. The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it and they all flew out; but *Hope* remained at the bottom.

Pär'çæ. The goddesses of fate; the Fates.

Pā'ris, or **Păr'is.** Son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favor of the last, who, in return, promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.

Par-thĕn'o-pē. One of the three Sirens. She fell in love with Ulysses, and not winning him, cast herself into the sea, and was thrown by the waves on the shore where Naples afterwards stood.

Pa-trō'clus. One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pĕg'a-sus. A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa, when she was slain.

Pē'lops. A king of Phrygia, and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of ivory in place of one eaten by Ceres.

Pe nā'tēş. Old Latin guardian gods of the household, and of the state as being formed of a union of households.

Pe-nĕl'o-pē. The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unraveled at night what she wove by day.

Pĕr'dix. The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed by Minerva into a partridge.

Pĕr'se-us, or **Pĕr'seūs.** Son of Jupiter and Danaë, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons and performed many wondrous deeds by means of Medusa's head.

Phā'e-ton. Son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration.

Phĭl'oc-tē'tēş. Son of Pœas, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Hercules, at his death gave him some poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.

Phĭl'o-mē'là. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phĭn'e-us, or **Phī'neūs.** A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phĭn'ti-as. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, noted for his tender friendship for Damon.

Phlĕg'e-thŏn. A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.

Phlē'ġy-as. A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phœ'be. A name of Diana, as goddess of the moon.

Phœ'bus. A name of Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phœ'nix. A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phœnix arose.

Pī-ĕr'i-dēş. **1.** A name given to the Muses from Mount Pierius. **2.** The daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Pī-rĭth'o-us. Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Plē'ia-dēş. The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Plū'to. The god of Hades, or the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpina.

Plū'tus. The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pŏl'lux. A famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor. See CASTOR.

Po-lŷd'a-măs. A famous athlete.

Pŏl'y-dōre, or **Pŏl'y-dō'rus.** A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Polymnestor.

Pŏl'y-hŷm'ni-à, or **Po-lŷm'ni-à.** The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Pŏl'y-phē'mus. A cruel giant who had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. He was one of the Cyclops, and a son of Neptune.

Po-mō'nà. The goddess of orchards and fruits.

Prī'am. Son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy, the city having been taken by the Greeks during his reign.

Prī-ā'pus. The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.

Pro-crŭs'tēş. A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out to fit it; but if they were too long, he cut off their legs.

Prŏg'ne. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow.

Pro-mē'the-us, or **Pro-mē'theūs.** Son of Iapetus and Clymene, cousin to Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. Having stolen fire from heaven, he was bound fast on Mount Caucasus and tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver.

Pro-sēr'pi-nà, or **Prŏs'er-pīne.** Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto and queen of Hell.

Prō'te-us, or Prō'teūs. A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.

Psȳ'chē (sī'ke). A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pȳg'mĭeş. A nation of dwarfs, in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked and defeated by the cranes.

Pyg-mā'li-on. **1.** Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, he slew for his money. **2.** Great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored, that Venus on his entreaty, gave it life.

Pȳl'a-dēş. A most constant friend of Orestes.

Pȳr'a-mus. A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pȳr'rhȧ. See DEUCALION.

Pȳr'rhus. Son of Achilles and Deïdamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the request of his wife he was slain by Orestes.

Pȳth'i-as. [Properly *Phintias.*] See PHINTIAS.

Pȳ'thon. A huge serpent, killed near Delphi, by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

Q.

Quĭ-rī'nus. A name given to Romulus after his death and deification.

R.

Rē'mus. The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.

Rhăd'a-măn'thus. A law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos. He was famous for his justice and equity, and was, therefore, after death, made one of the judges in the lower world.

Rhē'ȧ. Another name of *Cybele.*

Rŏm'u-lus. A son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. His uncle threw him as soon as born into the Tiber, but he was saved and brought up by a shepherd, and finally became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

Sal-mō'nē-us, or Sal-mō'neūs. A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder-bolts of Jove.

Sar-pē'don. A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Săt'urn. Son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age.*

Sā'tyrş. Lascivious sylvan deities, with horns and goats' [feet.

Sçÿl'lȧ. **1.** A daughter of Phorcys, changed by Circe, out of jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, and placed on a rock on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. **2.** A daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for whom she cut off from her father's head a purple lock, on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a lark.

Sĕm'e-lē. Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Sī-lē'nus. The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and as riding on an ass.

Sil-vā'nus. See SYLVANUS.

Sī'renş. Three birds, with the faces of virgins, on the southern coast of Italy, where with their sweet voices they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. They were daughters of Oceanus and Parthenope, and their names were *Leucasiȧ, Ligēia,* and *Parthenope.*

Sĭs'y-phus. Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, and a noted robber killed by Theseus. For his crimes, he was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back again to the bottom.

Sŏl. A name of Apollo. [sleep.

Sŏm'nus. A son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of

Sphĭnx. A fabulous monster near Thebes, with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them; Œdipus solved one proposed to him, whereupon she destroyed herself.

Stĕn'tôr. One of the Greeks before Troy. His voice is said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Stȳx. A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Syl-vā'nus. A Roman deity who presided over woods and all places planted with trees.

T.

Tăn'ta-lus. A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For his misdeeds he was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, and under a tree laden with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.

Tär'ta-rus. The place of punishment in Hades, or the lower world.

Tĕl'a-mon. One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

Te-lĕm'a-chus. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tĕl'lus. The earth personified; the most ancient of all the deities after Chaos. She is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

Tĕm'pe. A valley of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion; described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.

Tĕr'mi-nus. A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpations of land.

Terp-sĭch'o-rē. The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tē'thys. Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

Tha-lī'ȧ. **1.** One of the Muses; the Muse of comedy. **2.** One of the three Graces.

Thē'mis. Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

Thē'se-us, or Thē'seūs. King of Athens and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Ægeus (or, as some say, of Neptune) and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and afterward of Phædra, and father of Hippolytus by the Amazonian Hippolyte. He was especially noted for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs, and for his friendship for Pirithous.

Thĭş'be. See PYRAMUS.

Tī-sĭph'o-ne. One of the three Furies.

Tī'tan. **1.** Son of Cœlus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and father of a race of giants called Titans, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, until Jupiter (Saturn's son), cast them by his thunder-bolts into Tartarus. **2.** A grandson of the above, and son of Hyperion; the sun-god. **3.** A name given to Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.

Tī-thō'nus. Son of Laomedon and father of Memnon, by Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, and when he had become very old and decrepit turned him into a grasshopper.

Tĭt'y-us. A son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for an attempt on the chastity of Latona, and condemned, in the infernal regions, to have a vulture forever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed. He was a giant of size so huge that his body, when stretched out, covered nine acres of land.

Trip-tŏl'e-mŭs. A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the lower world.

Trī'ton. Son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Trō'i-lus. Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Tro-phō'ni-us. A deity who imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Bœotia. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi. [Æneas.

Tûr'nus. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by

Tȳd'e-ŭs, or Tȳ'deūs. A king of Calydon, son of Œneus, and father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Tȳ'phon, } A famous giant, struck
Tȳ-pho'e-us, or **Tȳ-phō'eūs.** } with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.

U.

U-lȳs'sēs. Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and politic of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

U-rā'ni-å. The Muse who presided over astronomy.

Ū'ra-nus. The most ancient of the gods, husband of Tellus or Terra (the Earth), and father of Saturn. By the Romans, he was called *Cœlus*.

V.

Vē'nus. The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.

Ver-tŭm'nus. A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly Spring) and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.

Vĕs'tá. The goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vŭl'can. Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. His workshop was supposed to be under Mount Ætna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged the thunderbolts of Jove, who is said to have kicked him out of heaven on account of his deformity.

Z.

Zĕph'y-rus. The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.

Zē'tēs. One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orithnia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thrace. He is generally described as a winged being.

Zē'thus. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion; very expert in music.

Zeūs. The Greek name of Jupiter.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

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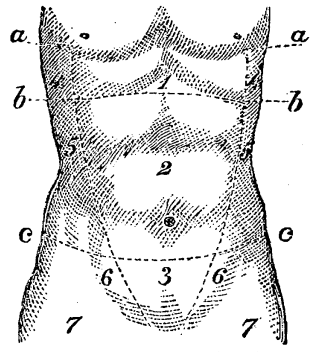
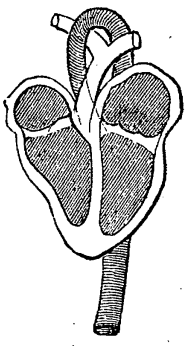
ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, &c.

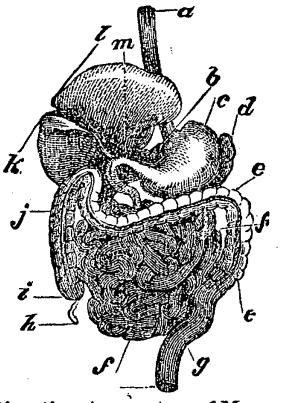


Man. Abdominal Region.

Above the line *b b* (1), epigastric region; below *c c*, hypogastric region; space between *b b* and *c c* (2), umbilical region; space outside vertical lines, upper part (4 4), hypochondriac region; right and left of umbilical (2), lumbar regions (5 5); right and left of hypogastric region (6 6), iliac region; region of the pubis (3); 7 7, pelvis.



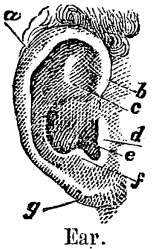
Aorta.



Digestive Apparatus of Man.

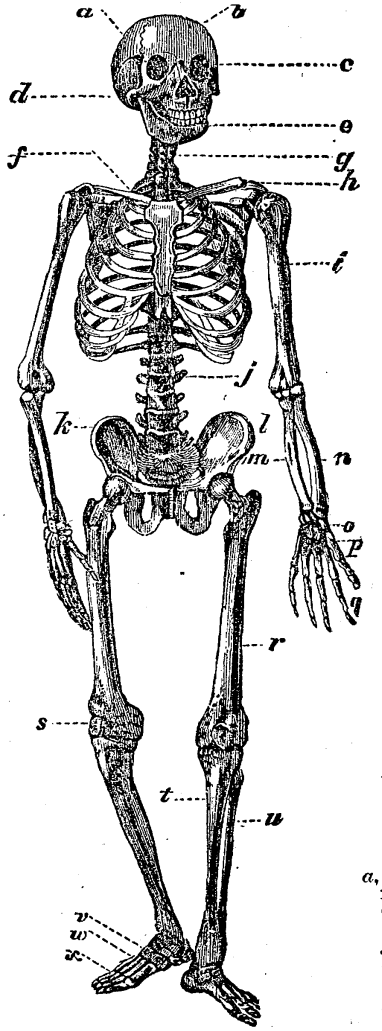
a, esophagus; *b*, pancreas; *c*, stomach; *d*, spleen; *e*, colon; *f*, lesser intestine; *g*, rectum; *h*, appendage to cœcum; *i*, cœcum; *j*, larger intestine; *k*, biliary vesicle; *l*, liver; *m*, pylorus.

Ball and Socket Joint.



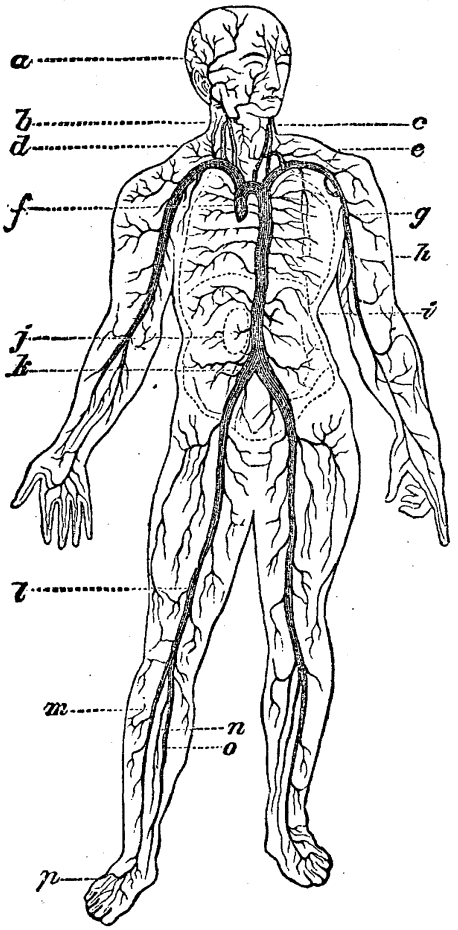
Ear.

a, helix; *b*, anti-helix; *c*, scapha or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; *d*, tragus; *e*, anti-tragus; *f*, the concha; *g*, globe or lobulus.



Skeleton of Man. Bony System.

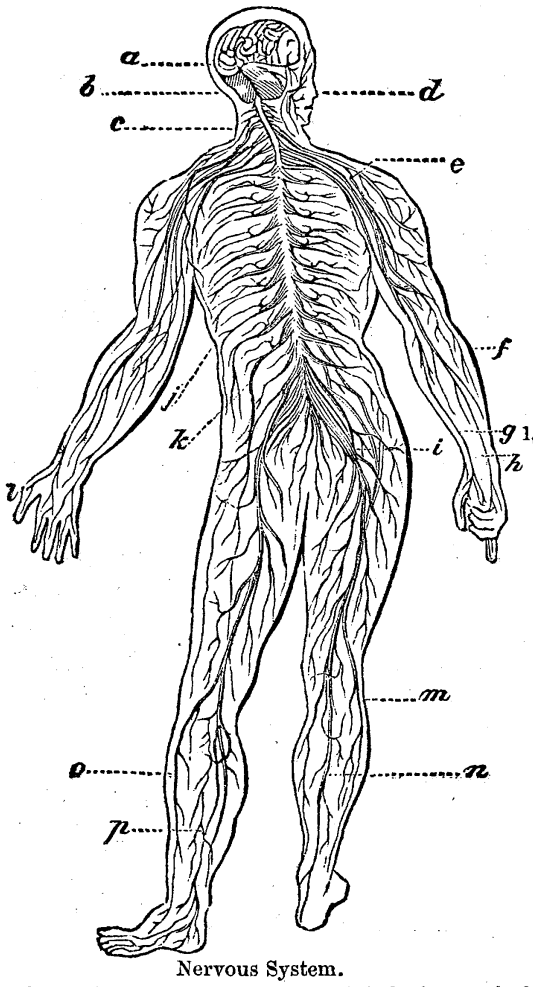
a, parietal bone; *b*, frontal bone; *c*, orbit; *d*, temporal bone; *e*, lower jaw; *f*, clavicle; *g*, cervical vertebræ; *h*, shoulder-blade; *i*, humerus; *j*, lumbar vertebræ; *k l*, ilium; *m*, ulna; *n*, radius; *o*, carpus; *p*, metacarpus; *q*, phalanges; *r*, femur; *s*, patella; *t*, tibia; *u*, fibula; *v*, tarsus; *w*, metatarsus; *x*, phalanges.



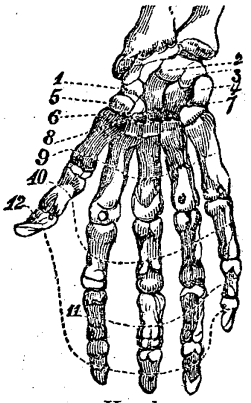
Arterial System.

a, temporal artery; *b*, carotid artery; *c*, vertebral artery; *d e*, subclavian artery; *f*, aorta, or great artery; *g*, axillary artery; *h*, brachial artery; *i*, celiac artery; *j*, renal artery; *k*, iliac artery; *l*, femoral artery; *m*, posterior tibial artery; *n*, anterior tibial artery; *o*, peroneal artery; *p*, pedal artery.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c. — Continued.

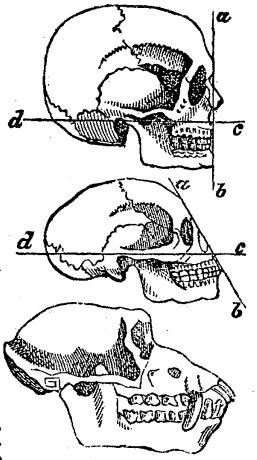


Nervous System.



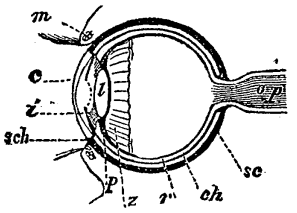
Hand.

1, scaphoides; 2, groove for flexor carpi radialis tendon; 3, cuneiform; 4, lunare; 5, trapezium; 6, unciform; 7, trapezoides; 8, magnum; 9, five metacarpal bones; 10, first row of phalanges; 11, second row of phalanges; 12, third row of phalanges.



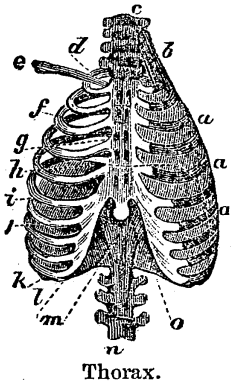
Facial Angles.

European, African, Monkey.



Eye.

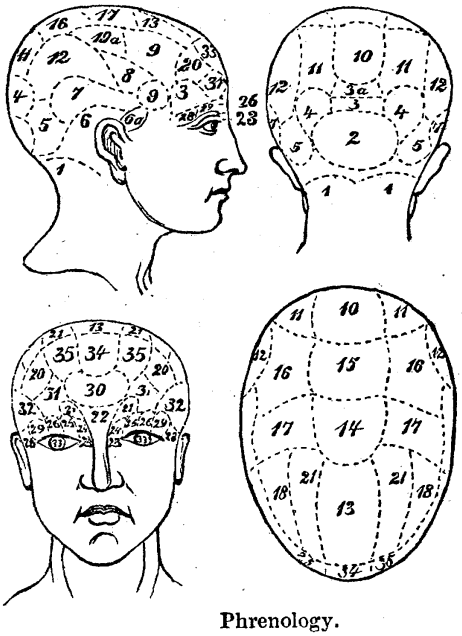
o p, optic nerve; *sc*, sclerotic or external coat of the eye; *ch*, choroid coat; *r*, retina; *z*, zonule of Zinn; *p*, position of the Petitian canal; *sch*, position of the canal of Schlemm; *i*, iris, the opening in the center forming the pupil; *c*, cornea; *m*, Meibomian glands.



Thorax.

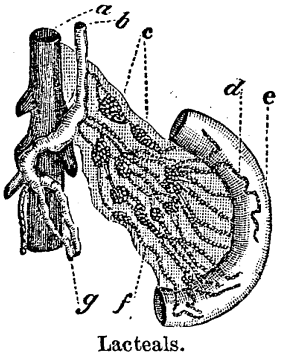
c, *n*, spine; *a*, *a*, *a*, intercostal muscles; *b*, chest muscles; *d*, thoracic muscles; *e*, clavicle; *f*, third rib; *g*, sternum, or breast bone; *h*, diaphragm; *i*, *j*, ribs; *k*, *l*, false ribs; *m*, *o*, base of diaphragm.

a, brain; *b*, cerebellum, or lower, or little brain; *c*, spinal marrow; *d*, facial nerve; *e*, brachial plexus, formed by the union of several nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow; *f*, internal cutaneous nerve of the arm; *g*, mesial nerve of the arm; *h*, cubital or ulnar nerve; *i*, sciatic plexus, giving rise to the principal nerve of the inferior members; *j*, intercostal nerves; *k*, femoral plexus; *l*, radial and muscular cutaneous nerve of the arm; *m*, *o*, external peroneal nerve; *n*, tibial nerve; *o*, external saphenous nerve.



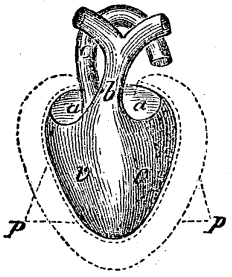
Phrenology.

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness; 3 *a*, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 *a*, Alimentiveness; 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14, Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality; 19 *a*, (Not determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality; 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26, Coloring; 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison; 35, Causality.



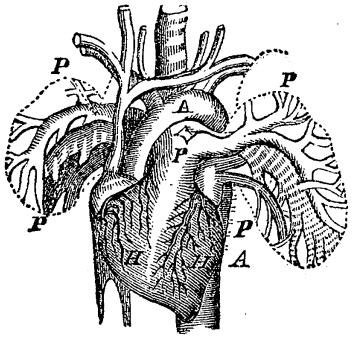
Lacteals.

a, aorta; *b*, thoracic canal; *c*, lymphatic glands; *d*, radicals of the chyliferous vessels; *e*, intestine; *f*, mesentery; *g*, lacteals.



Pericardium.

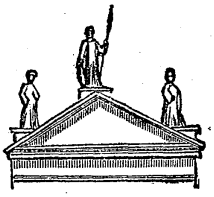
a, *a*, auricles; *v*, *v*, ventricles; *b*, *c*, vessels proceeding from the heart; *p*, *p*, serous membrane.



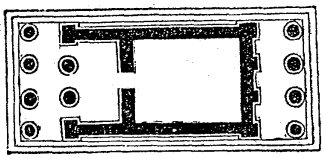
Heart and Lungs.

Upper *P P*, pulmonary arteries; A, aorta; *H H*, right auricle and ventricle; lower *P P*, pulmonary veins.

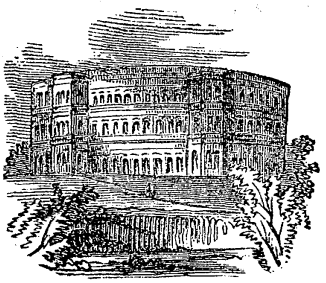
ARCHITECTURE.



Acroteria.



Amphiprostyle.

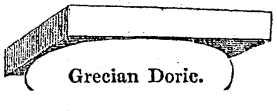


Amphitheater.

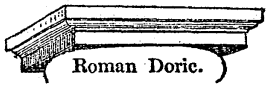
Bracket.

Antefixa.

Annulet.



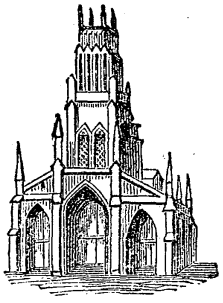
Grecian Doric.



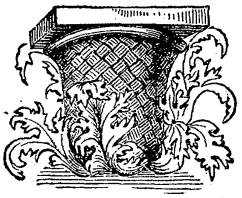
Roman Doric.

Corinthian Doric.

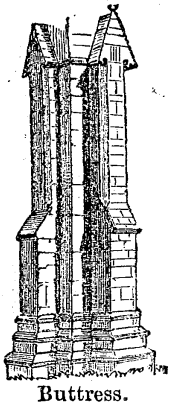
Abaci.



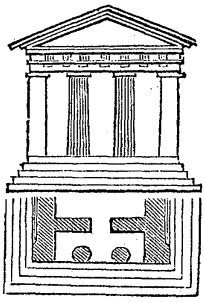
Abbey.



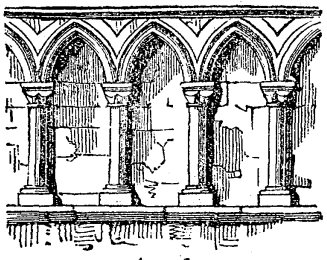
Acanthus.



Buttress.

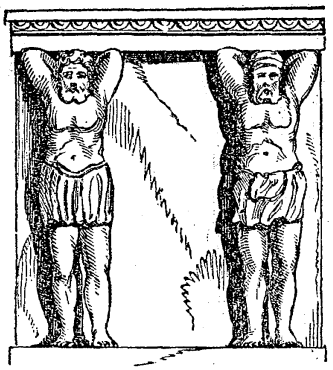


Antæ.

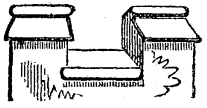


Arcade.

Astragal.

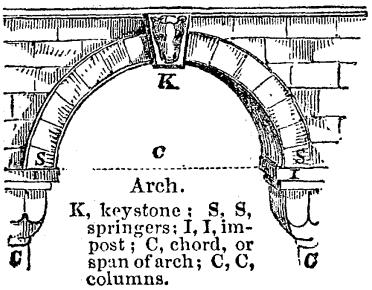


Atlantes.



Castellated.

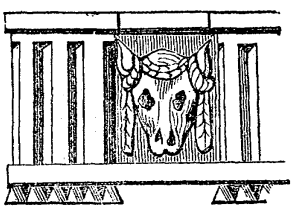
Balcony.



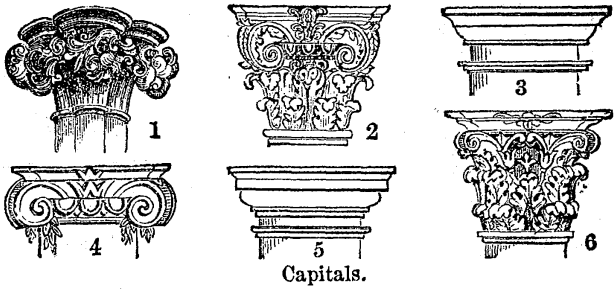
Arch.

K, keystone; S, S, springers; I, I, impost; C, chord, or span of arch; C, C, columns.

Caryatid.

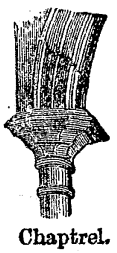


Bucrania.



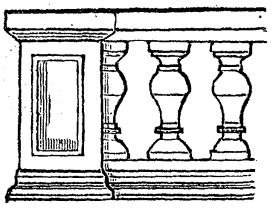
Capitals.

1, Gothic; 2, Composite; 3, Tuscan; 4, Ionic; 5, Doric; 6, Corinthian.

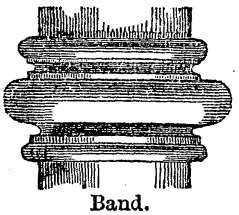


Chaptrel.

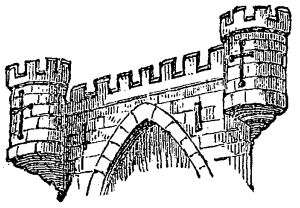
ARCHITECTURE — Continued.



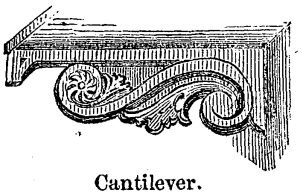
Balustrade.



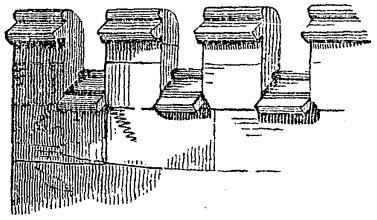
Band.



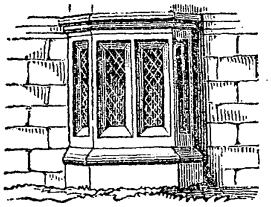
Bartizan.



Cantilever.

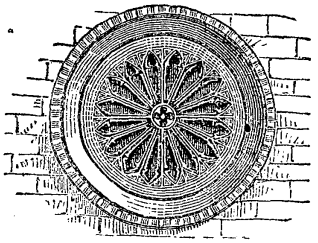


Battlement.

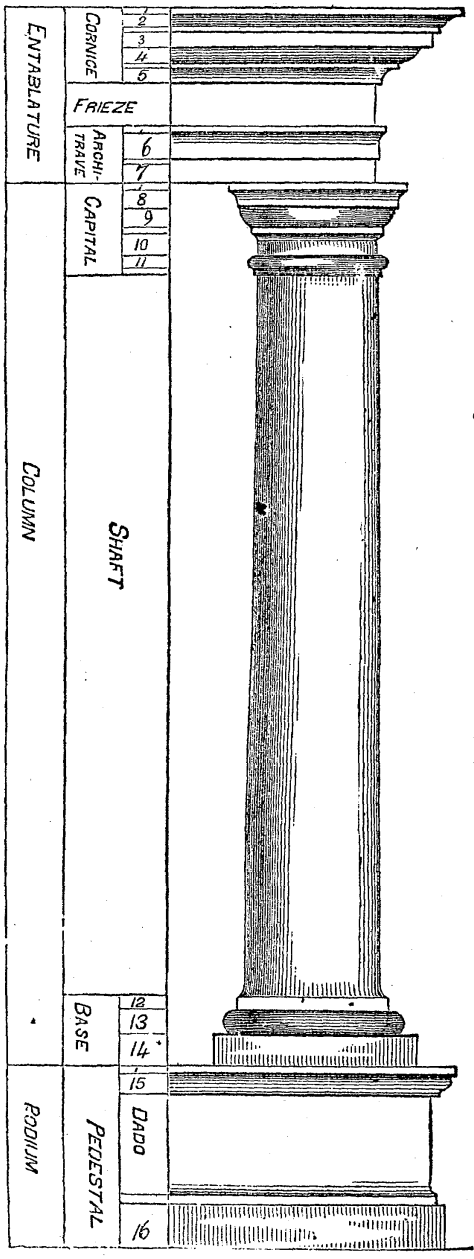


Bay Window.

Canopy.

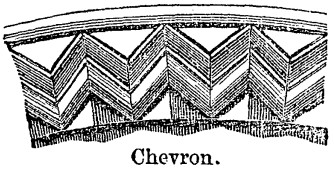


Catherine-wheel Window.

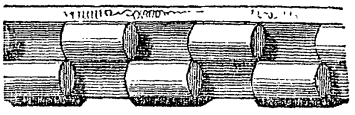


Column.

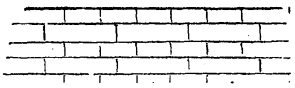
1, fillet; 2, cyma recta; 3, corona; 4, ovolo; 5, cavetto; 6, upper fascia; 7, lower fascia; 8, abacus; 9, ovolo; 10, colareno, or neck; 11, astragal; 12, fillet, or reglet; 13, torus; 14, plinth; 15, surbase; 16, base.



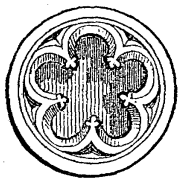
Chevron.



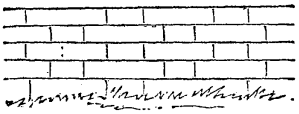
Billet.



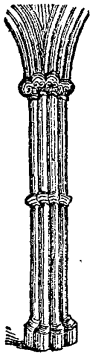
English Bond.



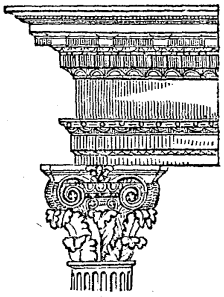
Cinque Foil.



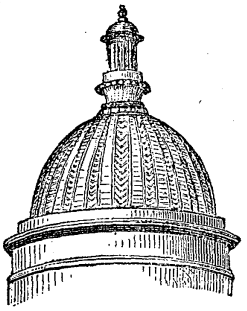
Flemish Bond.



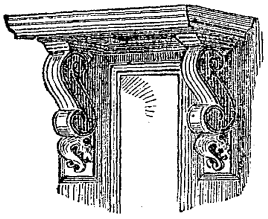
Clustered Column.



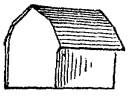
Composite Order.



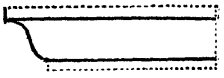
Cupola.



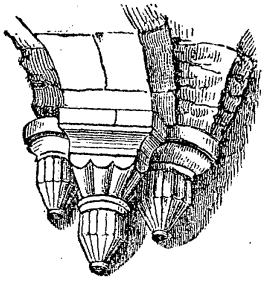
Consoles.



Curb-roof.



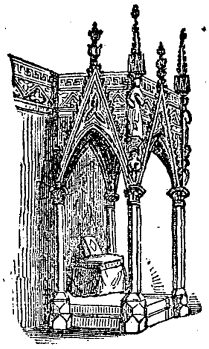
Cyma Recta.



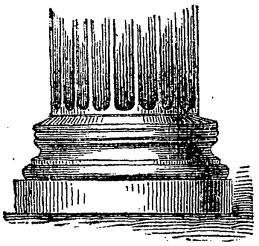
Corbels.

Cyma Reversa.

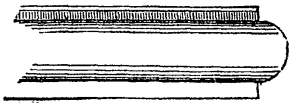
ARCHITECTURE — Continued.



Baldachin.

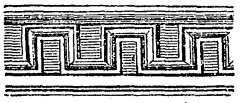


Base.

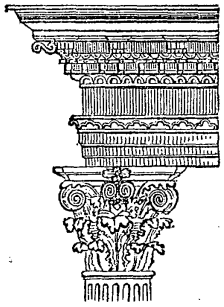


Baston.

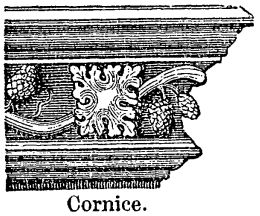
Entablature.



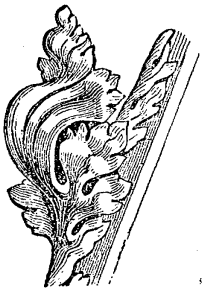
Crenelated Molding.



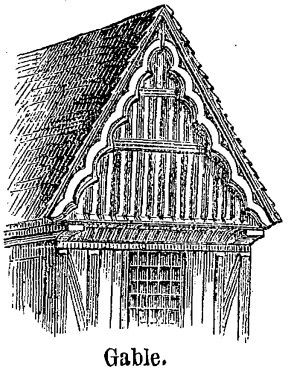
Corinthian Order.



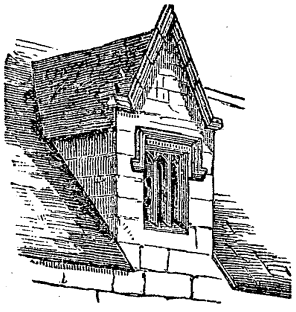
Cornice.



Crocket.

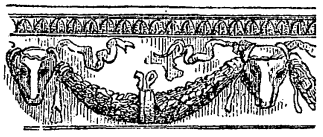


Gable.

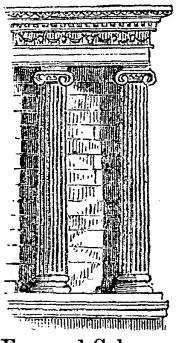


Dormer Window.

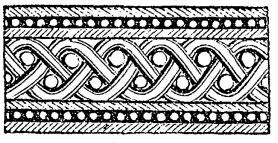
Echinus.



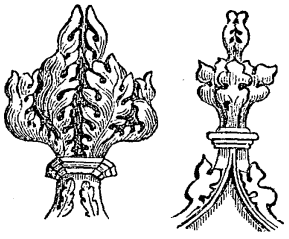
Festoon.



Engaged Column.

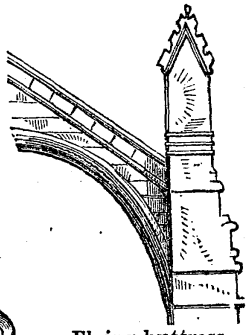


Guilloche.

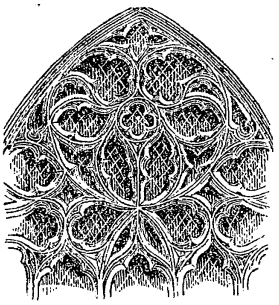


Finials.

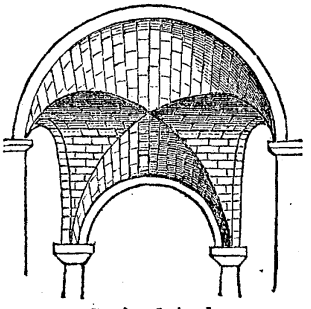
Foils.



Flying-buttress.

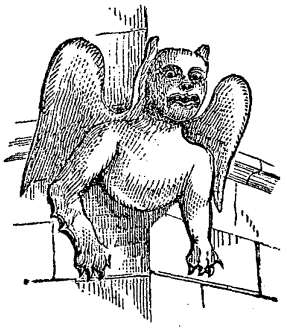


Foliations.

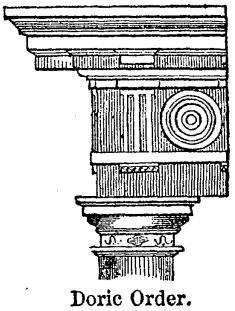


Groined Arch.

Fret.



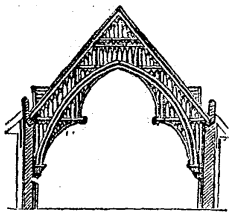
Gargoyle.



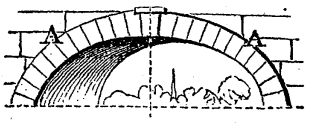
Doric Order.

Guttæ.

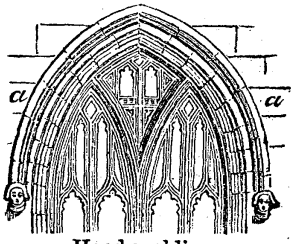
ARCHITECTURE — Continued.



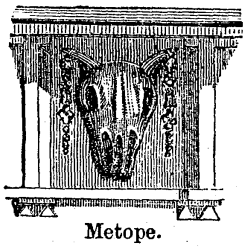
Hammer-beam Roof.



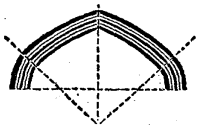
Haunch.
A A, haunches of an arch.



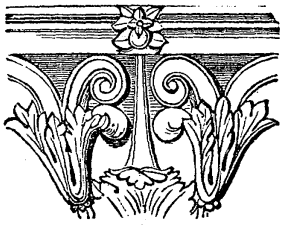
Hood-molding.
a a, hood-moldings.



Metope.

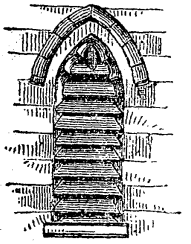


Hance, four-centered Arch.

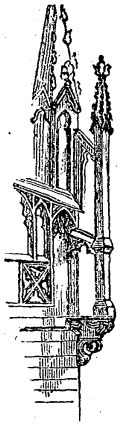


Helices.

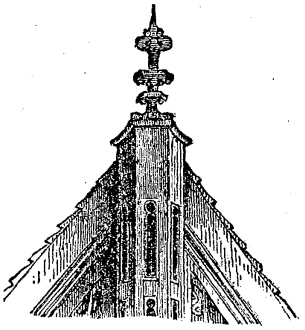
Inclave.



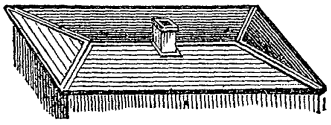
Louver Window.



Hanging-buttress.

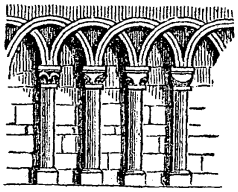


Hip-knob.

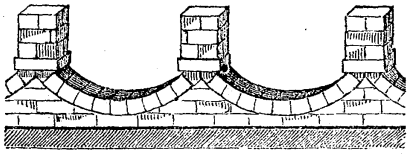


Hip-roof.

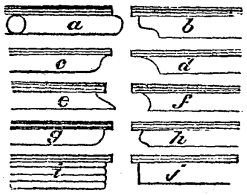
Impost.



Interlacing Arches.

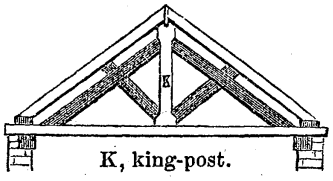


Inverted Arches.

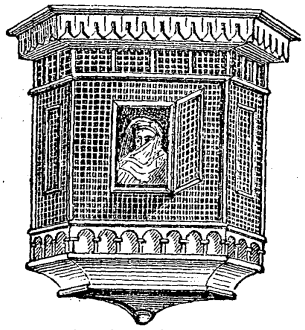


Moldings.
a, astragal; *b*, ogee; *c*, cymatium; *d*, cavetto; *e*, scotia, or casement; *f*, apophyges; *g*, ovolo, or quarter round; *h*, torus; *i*, reeding; *j*, band.

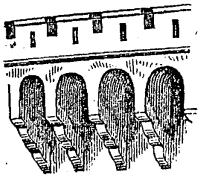
Ionic Order.



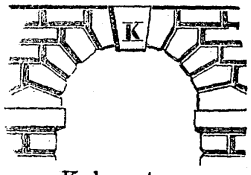
K, king-post.



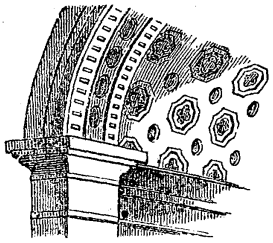
Lattice-window.



Machicolation.

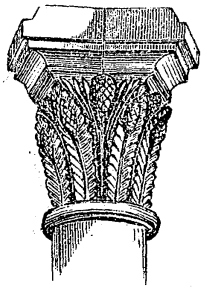


K, key-stone.

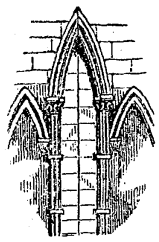


Lacunars in Ceiling.

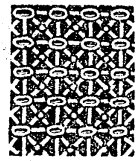
Lozenge Molding.

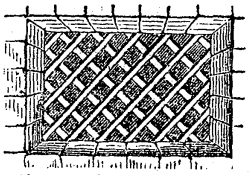


Moresque Architecture.
Moorish Capital.



Lancet Window.

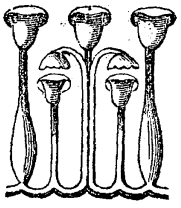




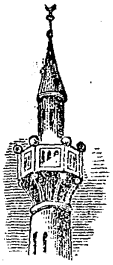
Lattice-work.

Leaves.

Linen-scroll.



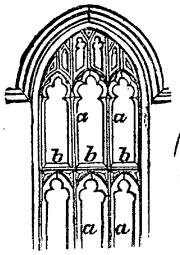
Lotus.



Minaret.

ARCHITECTURE — Continued.

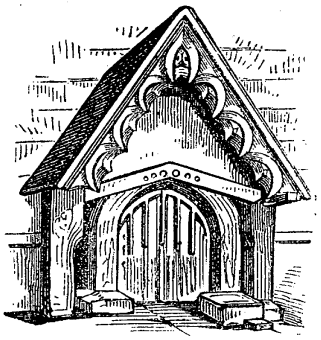
Modillion.



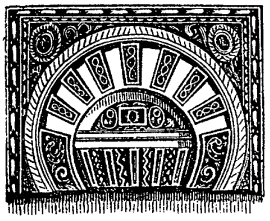
Mullions.
a a, mullions; *b b b*, transom.

Multifoil.

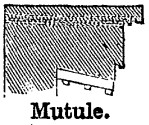
Niche.



Porch.

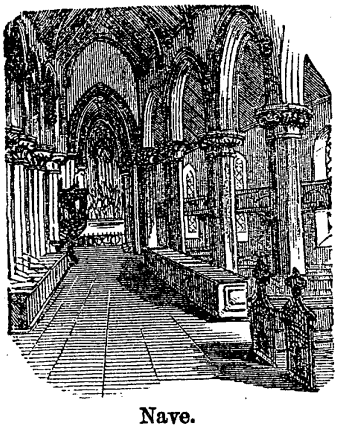


Moresque. Moorish Archway.

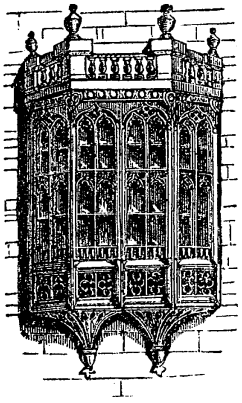


Mutule.

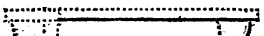
Quarterfoils.



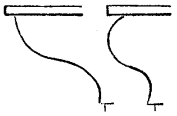
Nave.



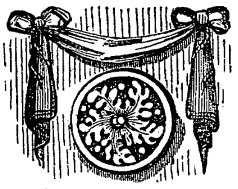
Oriel.



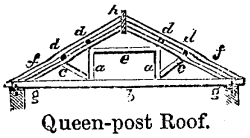
Ovolo.



Quirk-molding.

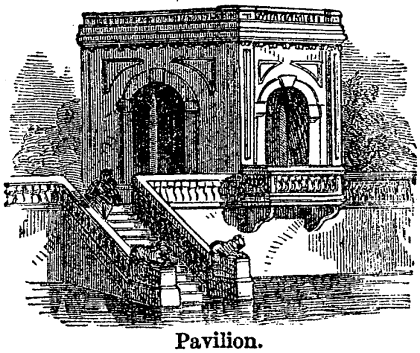


Patera.

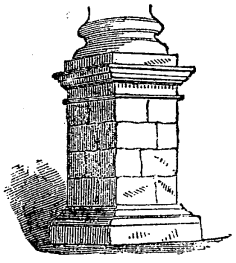


Queen-post Roof.

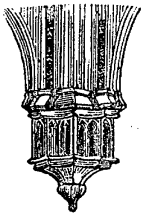
a, *a*, queen-posts; *b*, tie-beam; *c*, *c*, struts or braces; *d*, *d*, purlins; *e*, straining beam; *f*, *f*, common rafters; *g*, *g*, wall-plates; *h*, ridge-piece.



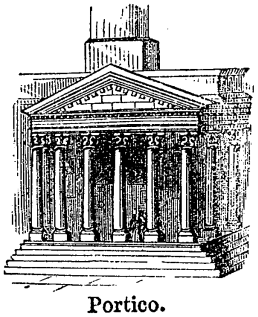
Pavilion.



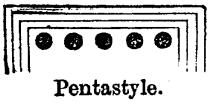
Pedestal.



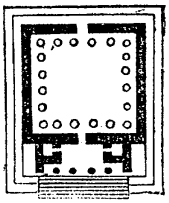
Pendant.



Portico.

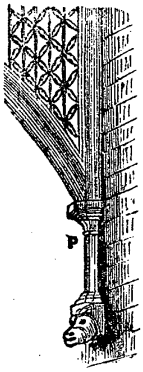


Pentastyle.

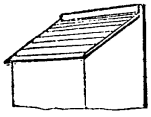


Peristyle.

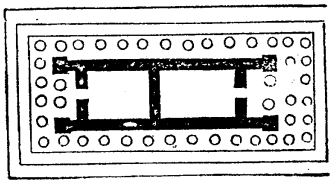
Pilaster.



Pendant-post.



Pent Roof.

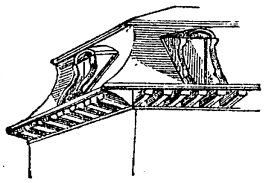


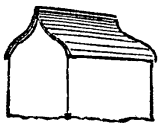
Pseudo-dipteral.

Pinnacle.

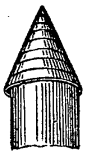
Poppy-head.

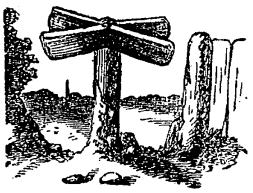
ARCHITECTURE — Continued.

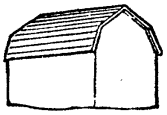

Mansard Roof.

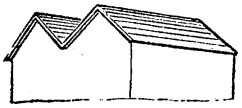

Ogee Roof.

Hip Roof.

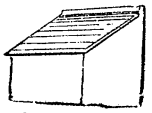

Conical Roof.


Turnstile.

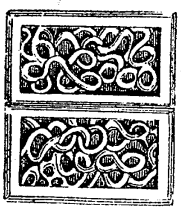

Curb Roof.


M Roof.

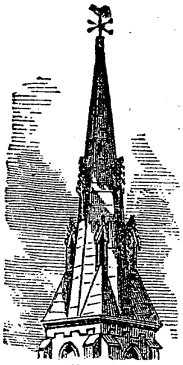
Gable Roof.


Shed Roof.

Roofs.

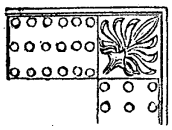

Vermiculated.

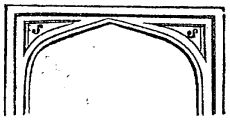
Scroll.

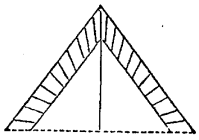

Spire.

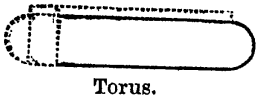
Stall.

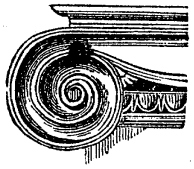
Volute of Corinthian Capital.

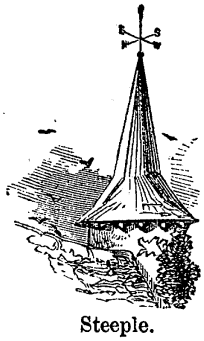

Soffits.

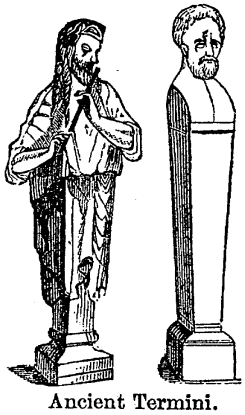

s, *s*, Spandrels.

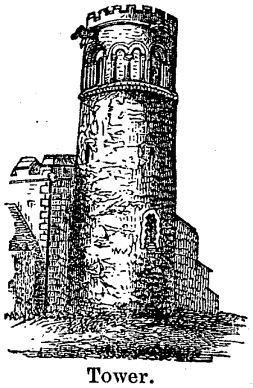

Straight-arch.

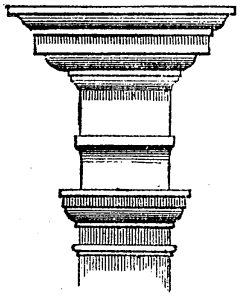

Torus.


Volute of Ionic Capital.

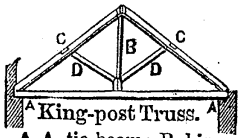

Steeple.


Ancient Termini.


Tower.

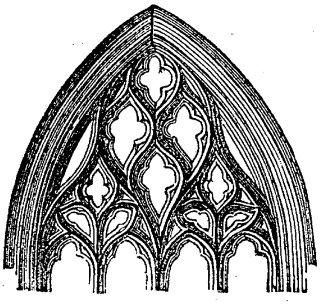

Tuscan Order.

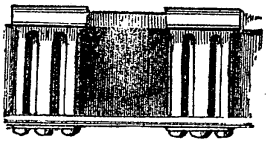
Trefoils.



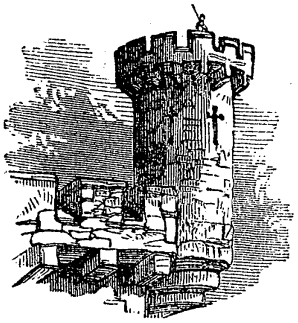
King-post Truss.

A A, tie-beam; B, king-post; C C, rafters.

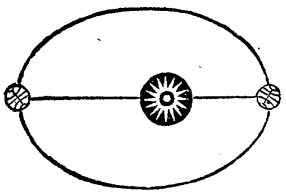

Flowing Tracery.


Triglyphs.

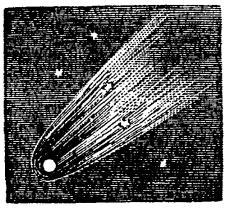
Queen-post Truss.


Watch-tower.

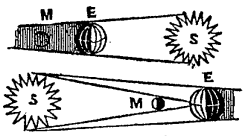
ASTRONOMY.



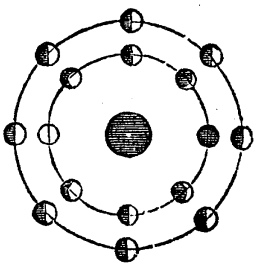
Apsides.



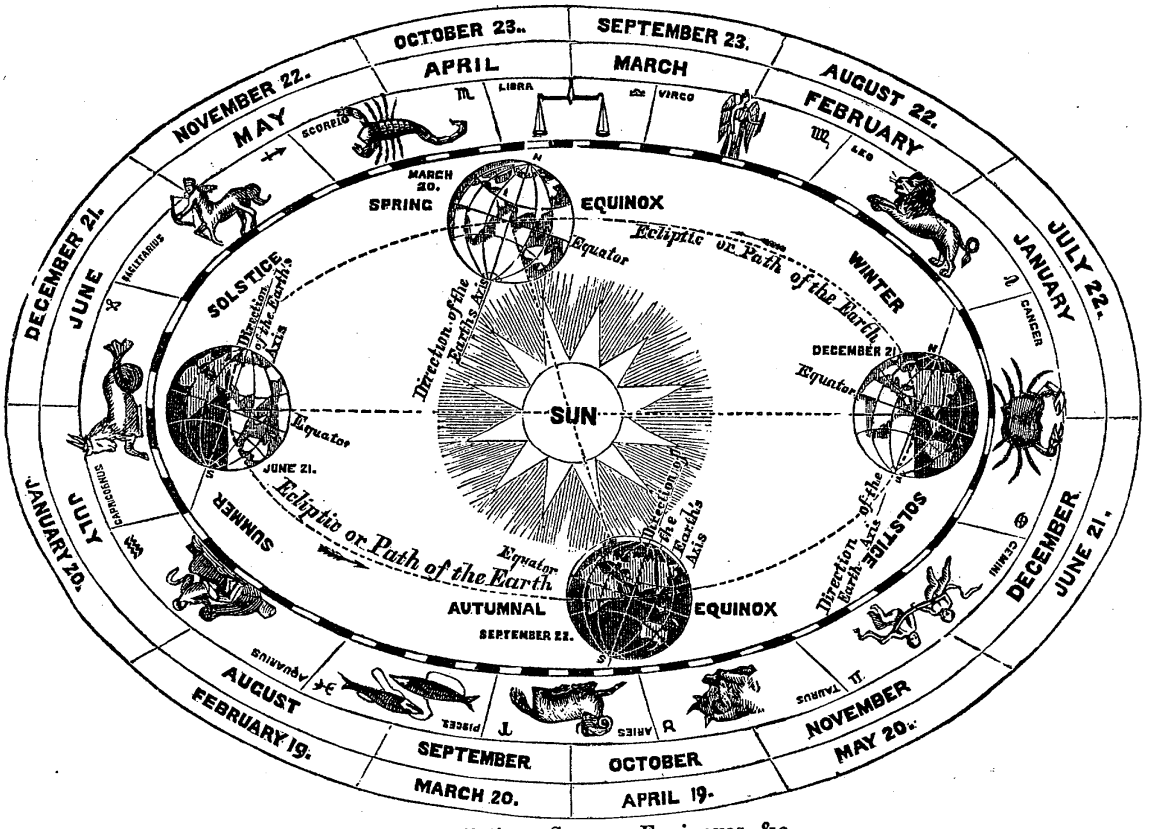
Comet.



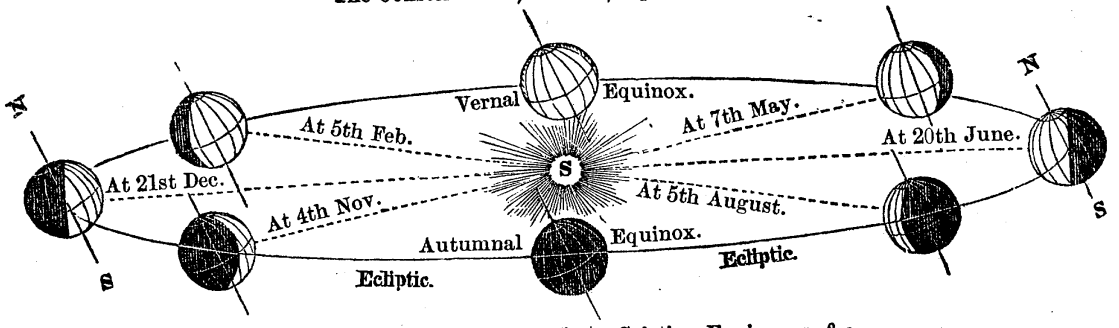
S, sun; E, earth; M, moon.
Eclipse.



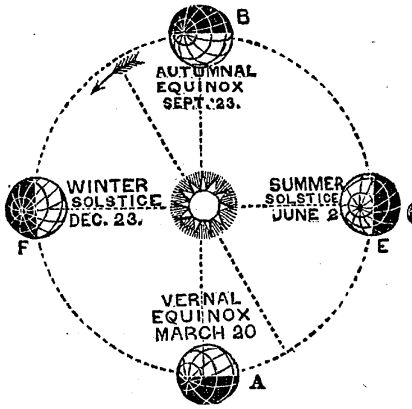
Moon, Phases of.



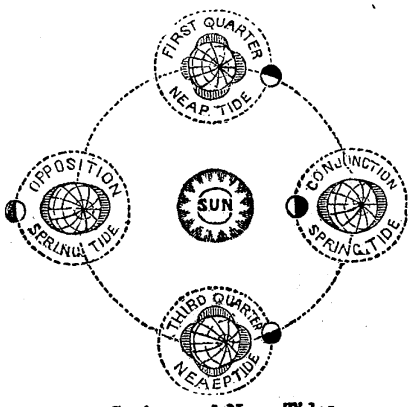
The Constellations, Seasons, Equinoxes, &c.



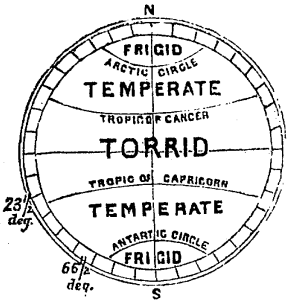
The Ecliptic, Summer and Winter Solstice, Equinoxes, &c.



Solstice.



Spring and Neap Tides.



Zones of the Earth.

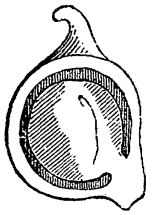
A and *B*, equal day and night; *E*, longest day, or summer solstice; *F*, shortest day, or winter solstice.

BOTANY.

PARTS OF PLANTS, FORMS OF ORGANS, AND THE LIKE.

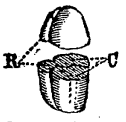
Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

Acerose Leaves.



Achenium.

Acinaciform Leaf.

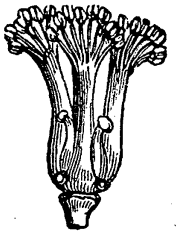


Accumbent Cotyledons.

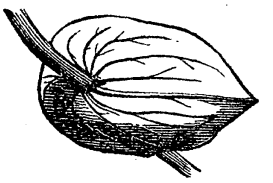
Acuminate Leaves.

Aculeate Stem.

Acute Leaves.



Adelphia.



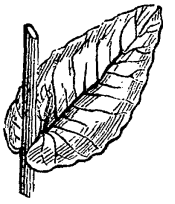
Adhesive Leaf.

Aggregate Flower.

Air-cells.

Alternate Leaves.

Ament.

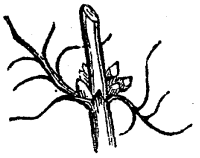


Amplexicaul Leaf.

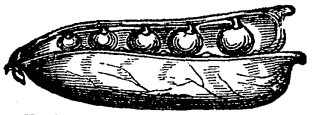
Anther.

a, ovary; *b*, style; *c*, stigma; *d*, *d*, filaments; *e*, *e*, anthers.

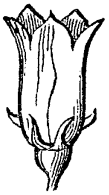
Auriculate Leaf.



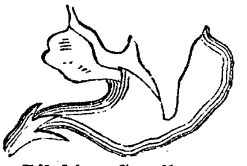
Axillary Buds.



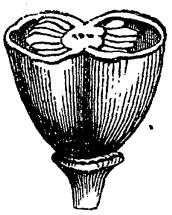
Pod of an Angiospermous Plant.



Bell-shaped Corolla.



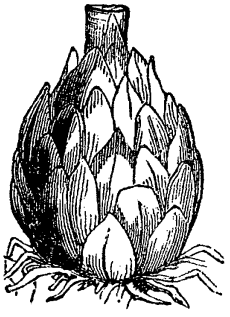
Bilabiate Corolla.



Bilocular Capsule.

Binate Leaves

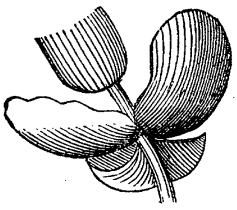
Bipinnate Leaf.

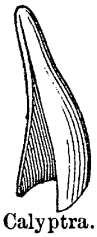


Bulb of Meadow Lily.

Calciform.

BOTANY — Continued.


Calyculate.


Calyptra.

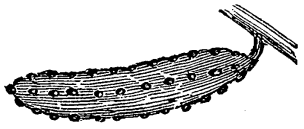
Calyx.
c, c, calyx.

Campanulate Corolla.

Capitulum.

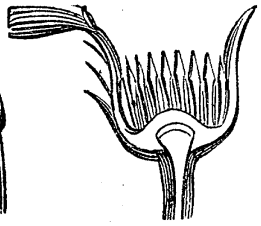
Carina.

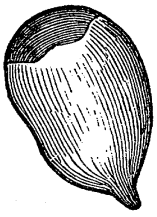
Carpellary Leaf.

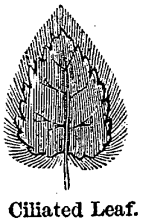

Catkin of Birch.

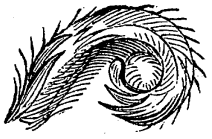
Capsule.

Cernous Stem.


Chaffy.

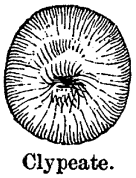

Chalaza.


Ciliated Leaf.


Circinate Leaf.

Cirrous Leaf.

Clavate.

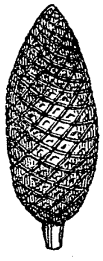

Clypeate.

Columella.

Convolute Leaf.

Connivent.

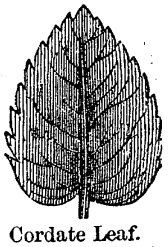
Compound Leaf.


Cone of Pine.

Conjugate Leaf.

Connate Leaf.

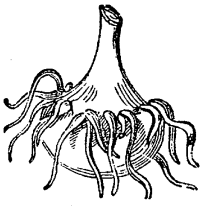
Constricted Pod.

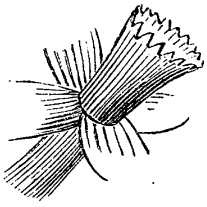

Cordate Leaf.

Corolla.

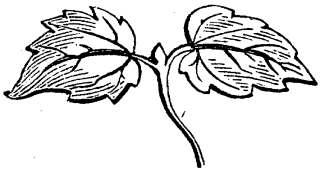
Corymb.

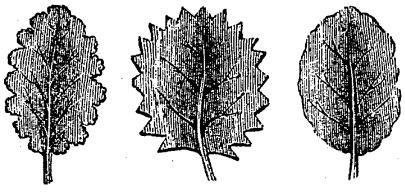
Coralline Root.

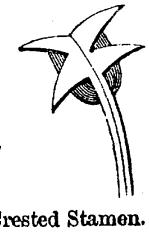

Cormus.


Corona of a Flower.

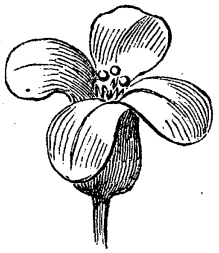
Crateriform Flower.


Cotyledon.

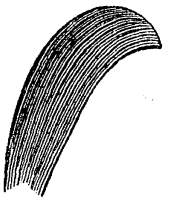

Doubly, Acutely, and Obtusely Crenate Leaves.


Crested Stamen.

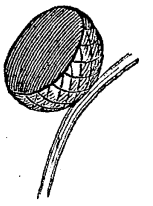
BOTANY — Continued.

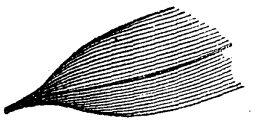

Cruciate Leaf.

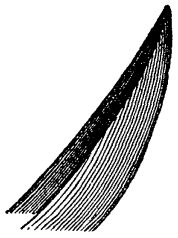
Cucullate Leaf.


Cultrate Leaf.

Cuneate Leaf.

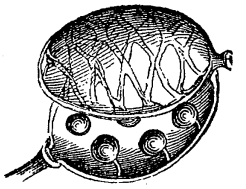

Cupule.

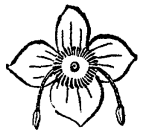

Cuspidate Leaf.


Cymbiform Leaf.

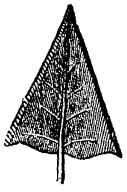
Cyme.

Decompound Leaf.


Dehiscent Silicula.

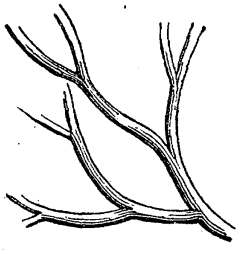

Diandrous Flower.

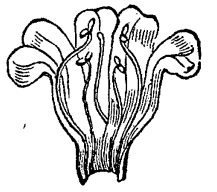
Decurrent Leaf.

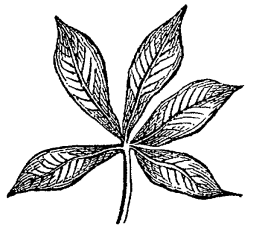

Deltoid Leaf.

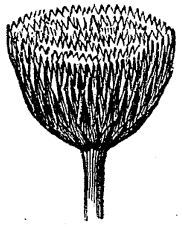
Dentate Leaf.

Diadelphous Stamens.

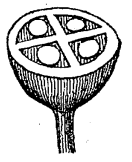

Dichotomous Stem.

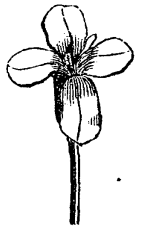

Didynamous Stamens.

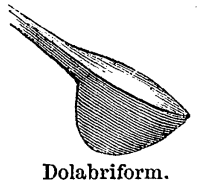

Digitate Leaf.

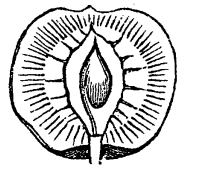

Discoid Flowers.

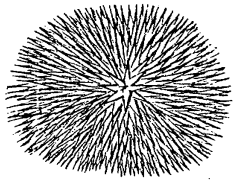
Disk.
d, disk; *r*, *r*, rays.


Dissepiment.


Divaricate Petals.


Dolabriform.


Drupe of the Peach.

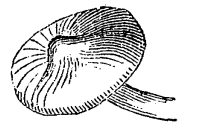

Echinate.

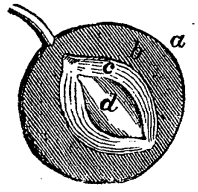
Effuse Branch.

Ellipsoidal.

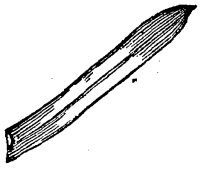
Elliptic-lanceolate.

Emarginate Leaf.


Embossed.

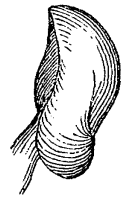


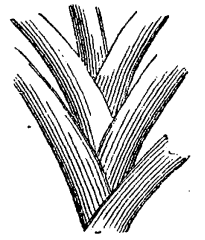
Endocarp of a Plum.


Ensiform Leaf.

Epiphyllospermous Plant.

Epiphyllous Fruit.

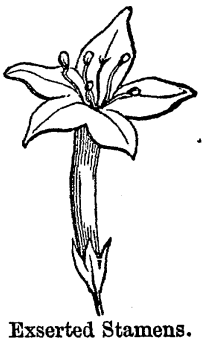

Excentrical.

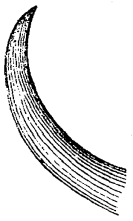

Equitant Leaves.

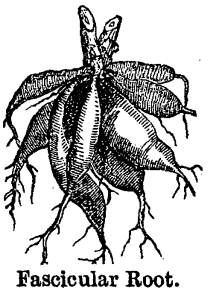
a, epicarp, or outer skin; *b*, surrocarp, or fleshy part; *c*, endocarp, stone, or putamen; *d*, seed, or kernel.

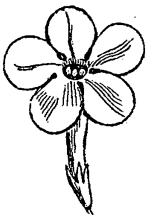
BOTANY — Continued.

Erose Leaf.


Exserted Stamens.

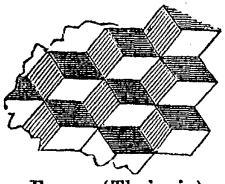

Falcate.


Fascicular Root.


Fauces.

Fasciculate Leaves.

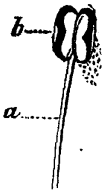
Fastigiate.


Favose (Thrincia).

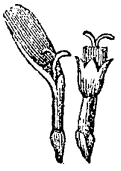
Lady Fern (*Asplenium filix fœmina*).

Fibrillose Mushroom.

Fibrous Root.



Filament.
a, filament;
b, anther.


Florets.

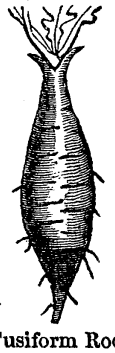
Foliaceous Sepals.

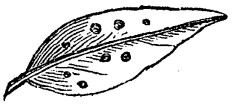
Footstalk.

Fornicate Leaf.

Frond.

Funnel-form flower.


Fusiform Root.

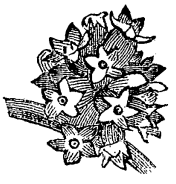

Hypophyllous Leaf.

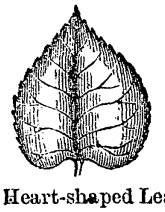
Galeate Corolla.

Gemmæ.

Stamens and Pistils of Gynandrous Flower, &c.

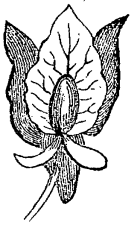
Gladiate Leaves.

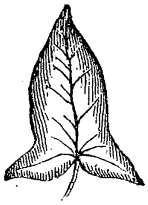

Glomerate Flowers.


Heart-shaped Leaf.

Globose Capsules.

Gamopetalous.


Grained Petals.

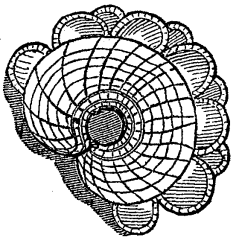

Hastate Leaf.

Hexandrous Flower.

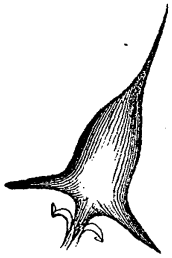
Hypogynous Stamens.

Incised Leaf.

Induplicate.

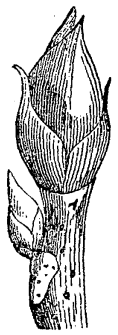

Indusium.

BOTANY — Continued.

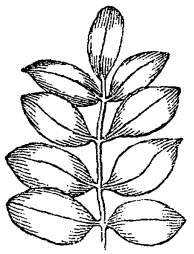


Horn.

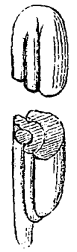
Hypocrateriform Corolla.



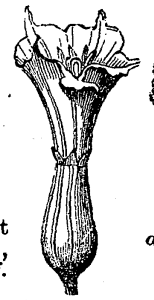
Imbricate Scales.



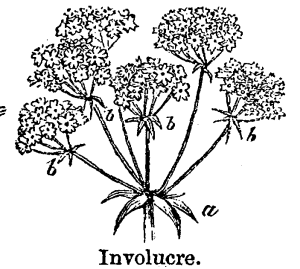
Imparipinnate Leaf.



Incumbent Cotyledon, Section of.



Infundibuliform Corolla.

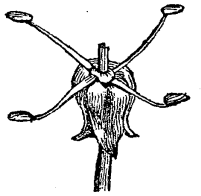


Involucre.

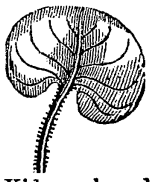
a, involucre; *b*, *b*, involucels.

Inflorescence, Various forms of.

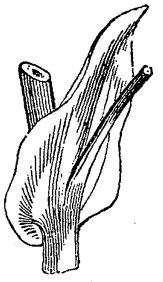
1, spike; 2, raceme; 3, fascicle; 4, cyme; 5, capitulum, or head; 6, 10, catkins, or aments; 7, 8, umbel, or umbella; 9, panicle; 11, corymb; 12, whorl; 13, thyrse; 14, spadix.



Epigynous Insertion.

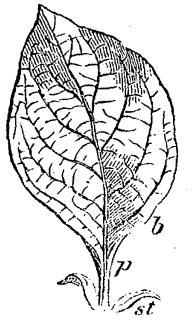


Kidney-shaped Leaf.



Intrapetiolar.

Keel.



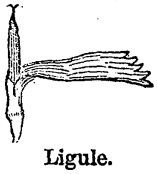
Leaf.

b, blade; *p*, petiole, foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk; *st*, stipules.

Lanceolate Leaf.

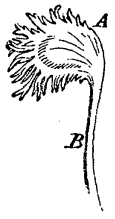
Labiate Corolla.

Leaflets.



Ligule.

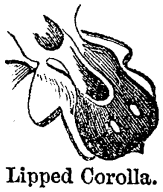
Legume



Limbus.

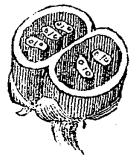
A, limbus; *B*, unguis.

Linguiform Leaf.



Lipped Corolla.

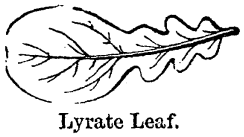
Lobate Leaf.



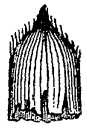
Loculament.

Lunate Leaf.

Loment.



Lyrate Leaf.



Mitriform.

Monadelph.

Monandrous Plant.

Moniliform Roots.

Mucronate Leaf.

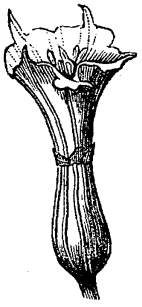
Navicular.

Nodding Flower.

Oblanceolate Leaf.

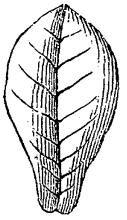
BOTANY — Continued.

Monopetalous, or Gamopetalous Flower.

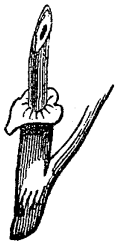

Monosepalous Flower.

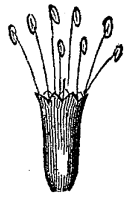
Napiform Root.

Nodulous Root.


Obovate Leaf.

Obcordate Leaf.

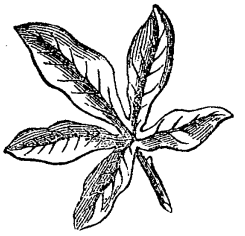

Ochreate Stem.


Stamens of an Octandrous Flower.

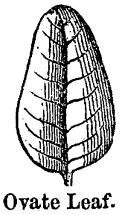
Pistils and Ovary of an Octagynous Flower.

Operculum.

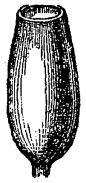
Opposite Leaves.


Palmate Leaf.

Orbiculate Leaf.


Ovate Leaf.

Ovate-acuminate Capsule.

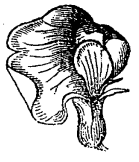

Ovate-cylindraceous Capsule.

Palmatisected Leaf.

Panduriform Leaf.

Panicle.

Panicled.


Papilionaceous Flower.

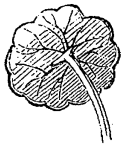
Pappus.

Pectinate Leaf.

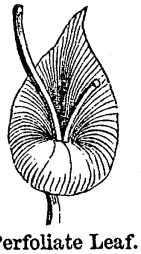
Pedate Leaf.

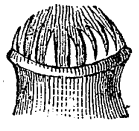
Pedatifid Leaf.

Pedicel.


Peltate Leaf.

Pentagynous.

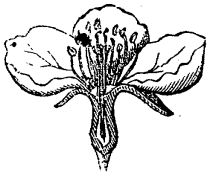

Perfoliate Leaf.

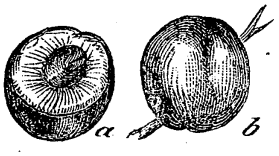

Peristome.

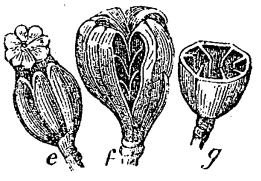
Penciled Leaf.

Pentapetalous.

Pileate.


Perigynous.



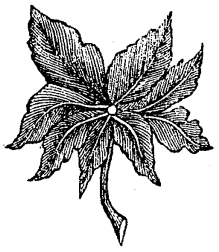


Pericarps.

a, *b*, drupe of peach; *c*, nut, filbert; *d*, strobile of pine; *e*, *f*, capsule of poppy; *g*, capsule of Aristolochia.

BOTANY — Continued.

Petals.

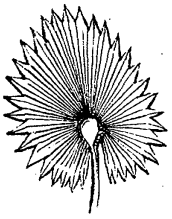

Petiole.

Pinnate Leaves.

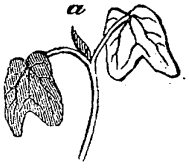
Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pistil.

Pitcher.


Plicate Leaf.

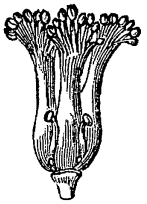
Plumose Leaf.



Plumule.

Plurilocular Capsule.

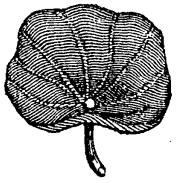
Pod.


Polyadelphia.

Polyandrous.

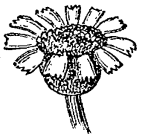
Polyspermous Capsule.

Polypetalous Flower.


Premorse Leaf.

Pyxidium.

Quinquefoliate Leaf.


Radius.

Raceme.

Ramentaceous Leaf.

Ramose Root.

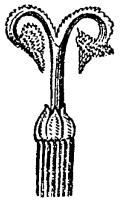
Receptacle.

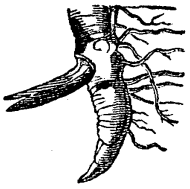
Reflected Petals.

Reticulate Leaf.

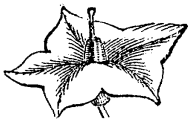
Repand Leaf.

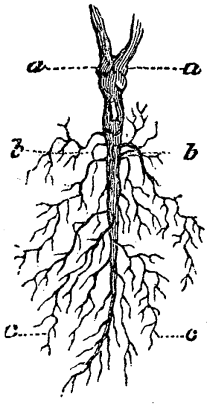
Retuse Leaf.


Revolute Stigmas.


Rhizoma.

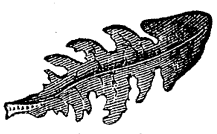
Ringent Corolla.

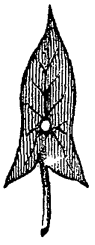

Rotate Corolla.



a a, crown, or head of root; *b*, *b*, rootlets; *c*, *c*, fibers.

Root.

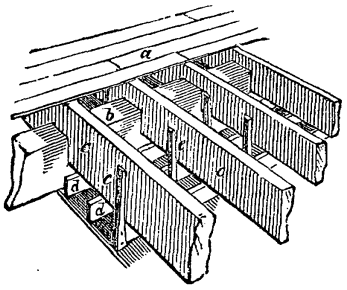

Runcinate Leaf.


Sagittate Leaf.

Samara.

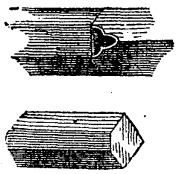
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND MASONRY.

Brad.

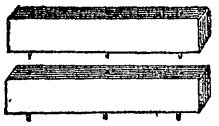


Bridging joists.

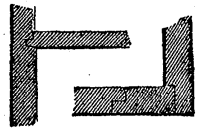
a, flooring; *b*, girder; *c*, *c*, bridging-joists; *d*, *d*, ceiling; *e*, *e*, straps.



Chamfered Blocks.

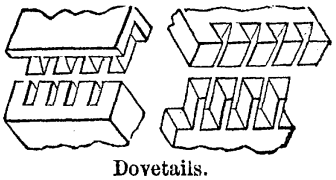


Dowels.

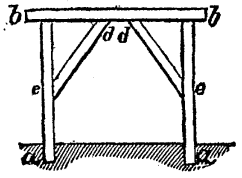


Rabbet.

Cleat.

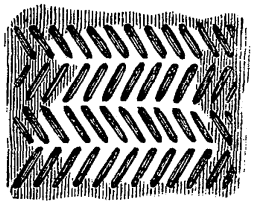


Dovetails.

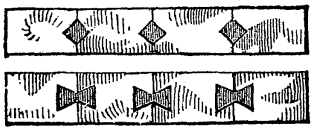


Frame.

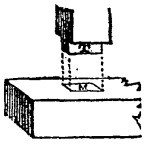
a b, uprights or posts; *e d*, *e d*, struts, ties, or braces.



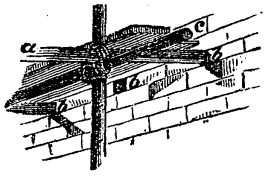
Herringbone Masonry.



Joggles.

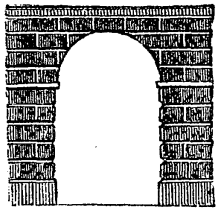


Mortise and Tenon.

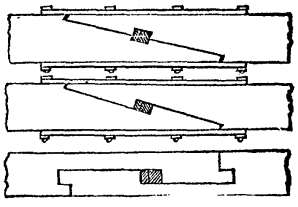


Putlog.

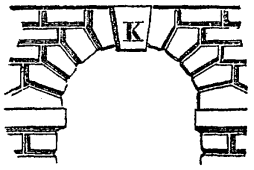
a, putlog; *b*, *b*, *b*, putlog holes; *c*, ledger.



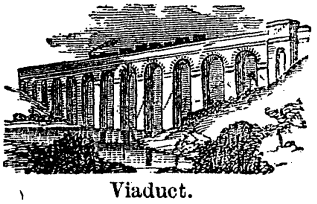
Rustic Masonry.



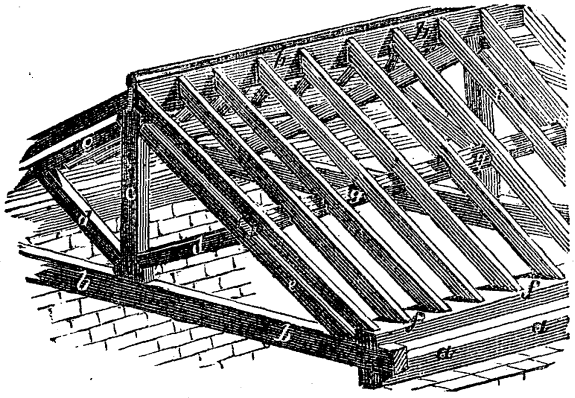
Scarfing, various modes of.



K, Keystone.

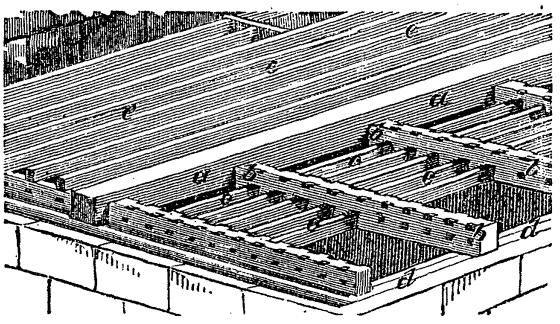


Viaduct.



Timbers in a Roof.

a a, wall-plates; *b b*, tie-beams; *c*, king-post; *d d*, struts; *e e*, principal rafters; *f f*, pole-plate; *g g*, purlin; *h h*, ridge-piece; *i i*, common rafters.

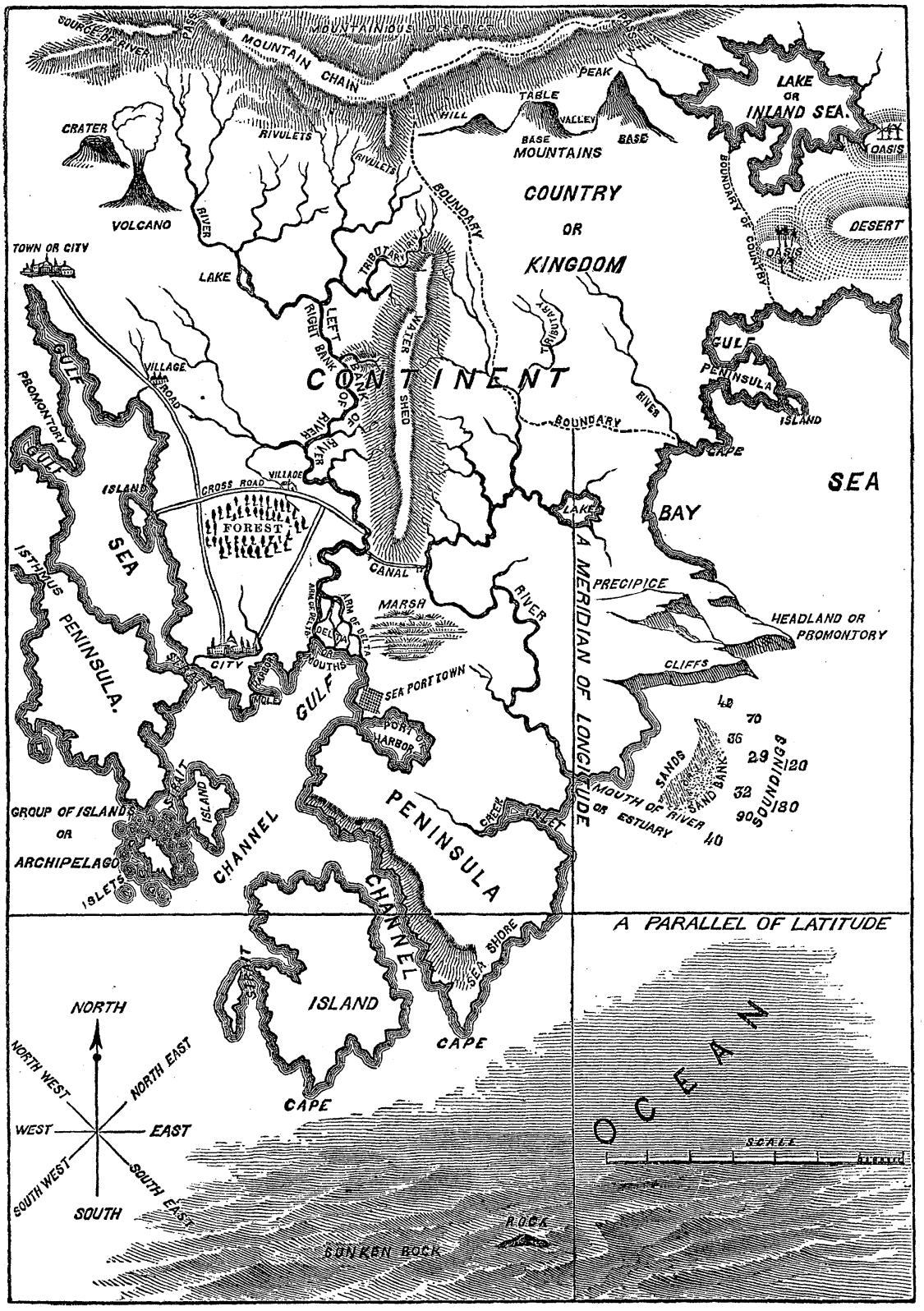


Timbers used in Flooring.

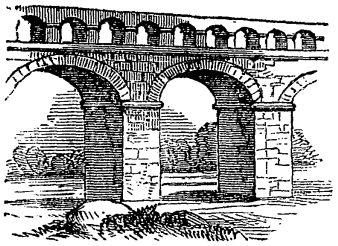
a a, girder; *b b*, binding-joists; *c c*, ceiling-joists; *d d*, wall-plates; *e e*, bridging-joists.

GEOGRAPHY.

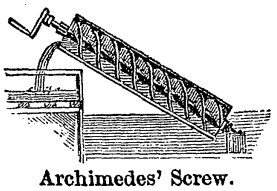
TERMS EMPLOYED IN, PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED OR EXEMPLIFIED.



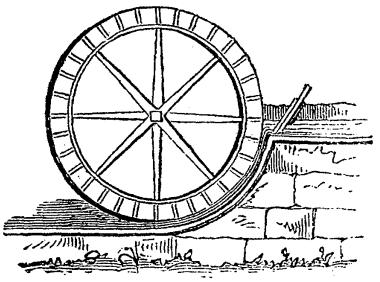
HYDRAULICS.



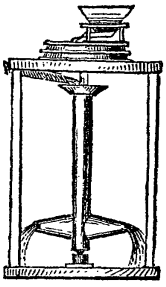
Aqueduct.



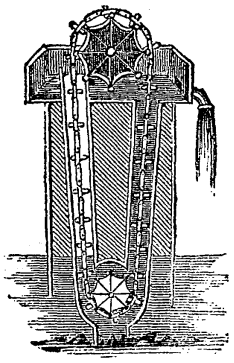
Archimedes' Screw.



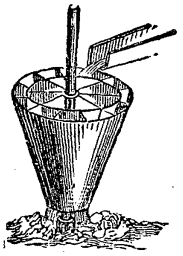
Breast-wheel.



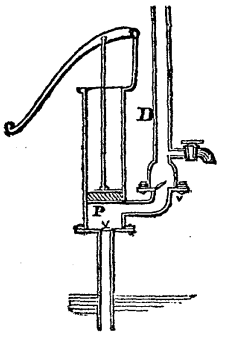
Barker's Mill.



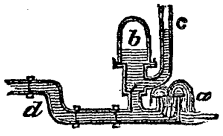
Chain Pump.



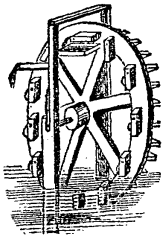
Danaide.



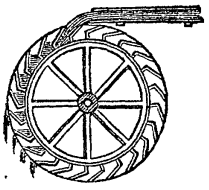
Forcing-pump.
P, piston; *D*, delivery tube.



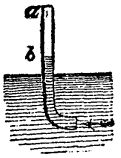
Hydraulic Ram.
a, valve; *b*, air chamber; *c*, delivery pipe; *d*, main pipe.



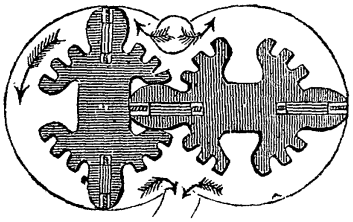
Noria.



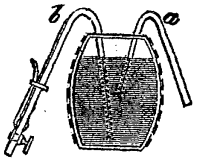
Overshot Wheel.



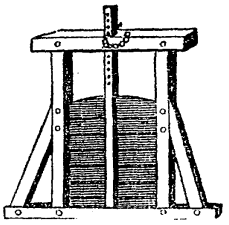
Pitot's Tube.
a, bent glass tube; *b*, the level of water.



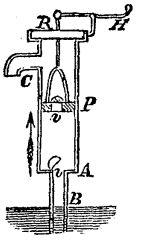
Rotary Pump.



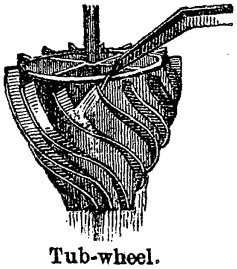
Siphons.
a, common siphon; *b*, improved siphon with exhausting tube.



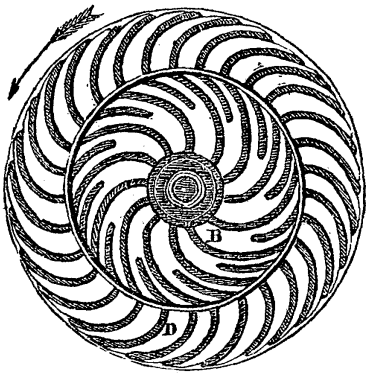
Sluice.



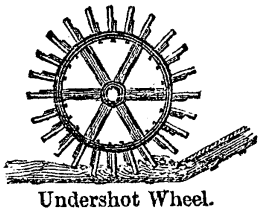
Suction Pump.
H, handle; *AC*, cylinder, or barrel; *P*, piston; *R*, piston rod; *v*, *v*, valves; *A B*, pipe; *C*, mouth of pump.



Tub-wheel.



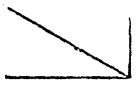
Turbine Wheel.
B, curved partitions; D, working-wheel.



Undershot Wheel.

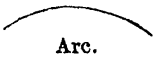
MATHEMATICS, — INCLUDING ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY, CONIC SECTIONS, &c.

Abacus.

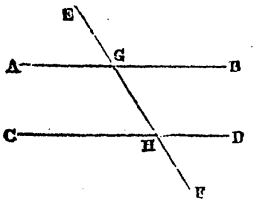


Acute Angle.

Angle.

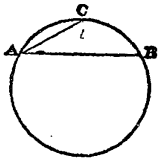


Arc.



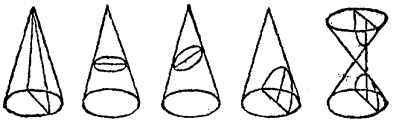
Alternate Angles.

A G H, G H D, B G H, G H C, alternate angles.



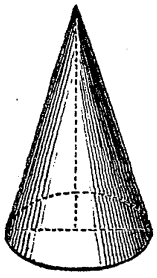
Chord.

A C, A B, chords.

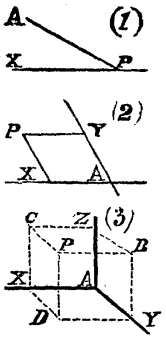


Conic Sections.

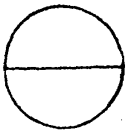
Curve.



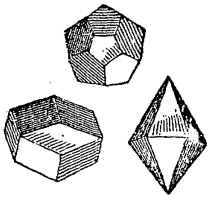
Cone.



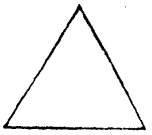
Co-ordinates.



Diameter.



Dodecahedrons.



Equilateral Triangle.

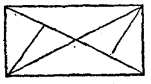
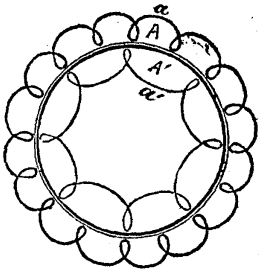
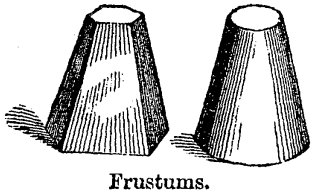


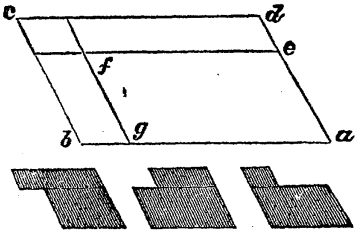
Diagram.



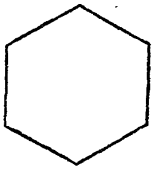
Epicycloid.



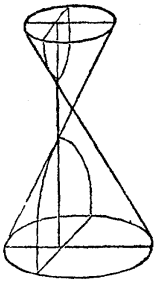
Frustums.



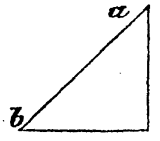
Gnomon.



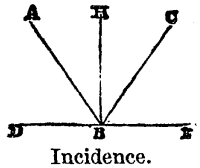
Hexagon.



Hyperbola.

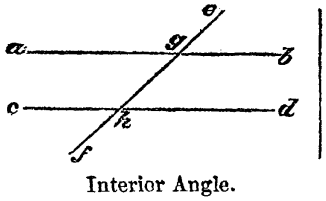


a b, Hypotenuse.



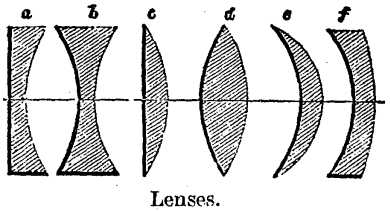
Incidence.

A B H, angle of incidence; C B H, angle of reflection.



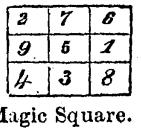
Interior Angle.

a g h, *b g h*, *g h c*, *g h d*, interior angles; *e g a*, *e g b*, *f h c*, *f h d*, exterior angles.



Lenses.

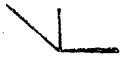
a, plano-concave; *b*, double concave; *c*, plano-convex; *d*, double convex; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex.



2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

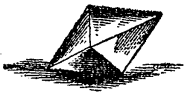
Magic Square.

Oblique Lines.

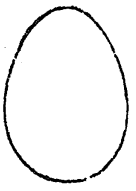


Obtuse Angle

Octagon.

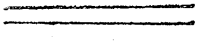


Octahedron.



Oval.

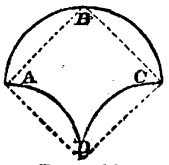
Ovoid.



Parallel Lines.

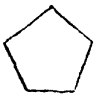
MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, &c. — Continued.

Parallelogram.

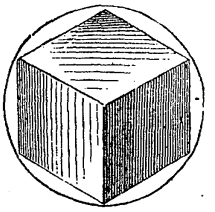


Pelecoid.

A D, D C, inverted quadrantal arcs; A B C, semicircle.

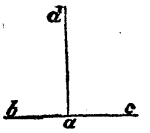


Pentagon.



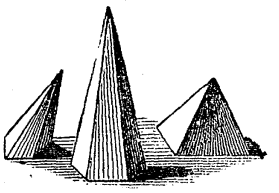
Perspective.

Cube seen in Isometrical Perspective.

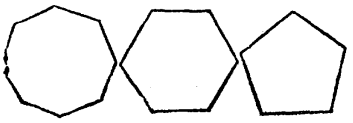


Perpendicular.

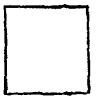
a d, perpendicular; *b c*, horizontal.



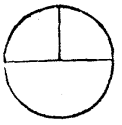
Pyramids.



Polygons.



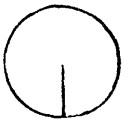
Quadrangle.



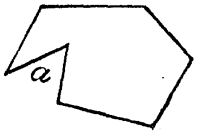
Quadrant.

Quadrilateral.

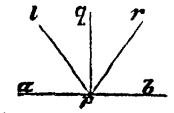
Rectangle.



Radius.

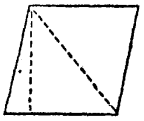


a, Re-entering Angle.

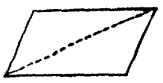


Angle of Reflection.

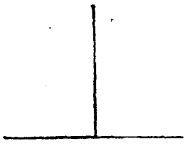
l p q, angle of incidence; *q p r*, angle of reflection.



Rhomb.

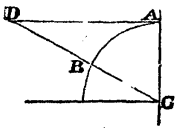


Rhomboid.

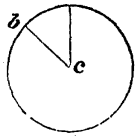


Right Angle.

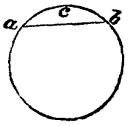
Scalene Triangle.



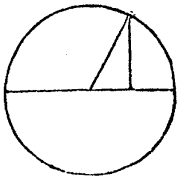
C, D, Secant.



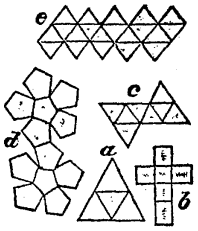
a b c, Sector



a b c, Segment of a Circle.

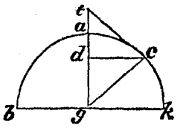


Sine.



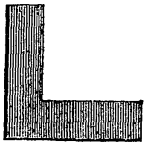
Stereography.

a, tetrahedron; *b*, hexahedron, or cube; *c*, octahedron; *d*, dodecahedron; *e*, icosahedron.

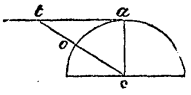


Subtangent.

c a, part of parabola; *a g*, its axis; *c t*, tangent to curve at *c*; *c d*, ordinate to axis from *c*; *d t*, subtangent.

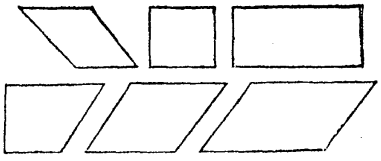


Carpenter's Square.

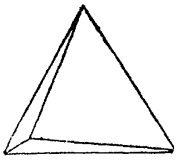


Tangent.

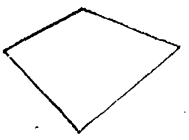
a o, arc; *a t*, tangent; *t c*, tangential radius.



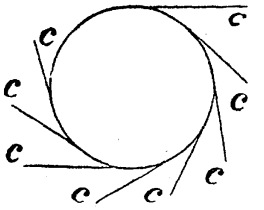
Tetragons.



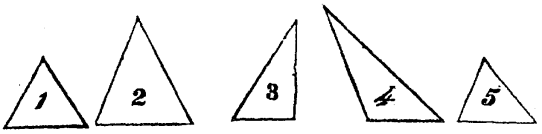
Tetrahedron.



Trapezium.

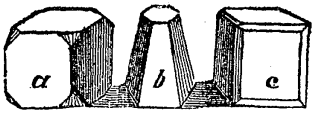


c, *c*, *c*, Tangents.



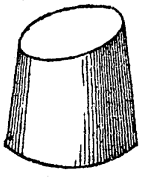
Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle.



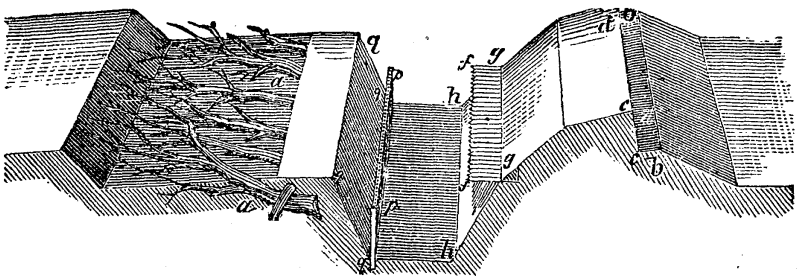
Truncate.

a, truncated angles; *b*, truncated cone; *c*, truncated cube.



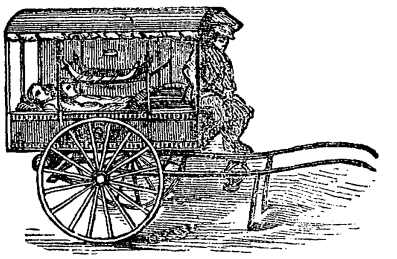
Ungula.

MILITARY TERMS — ARMS, PROJECTILES, WEAPONS, &c.

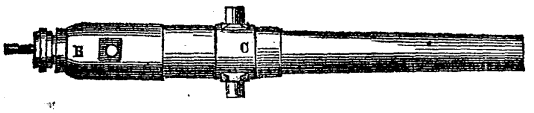


Abatis.

a a, abatis; *b b*, banquette; *c c*, breast-height, or interior slope; *c d*, interior crest; *f g*, fraise; *p p*, palisade; *d g*, *g c*, parapet; *g h*, scarp; *q q*, counterscarp.

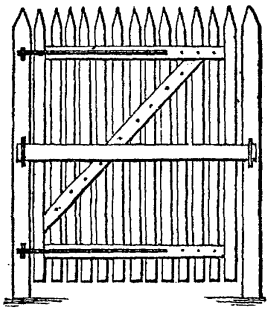


Ambulance Cart.

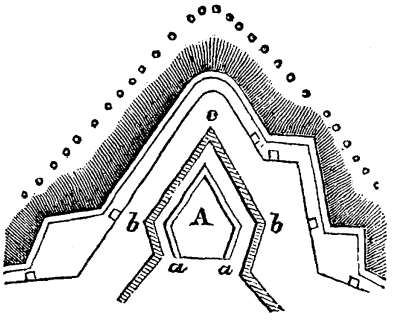


Armstrong Gun.
B, re-inforce; C, trunnion.

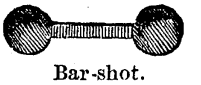
Air-gun.



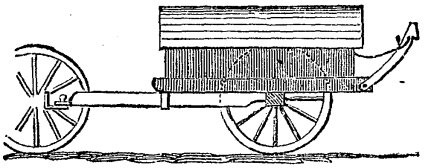
Barrier Gate.



Bastion.

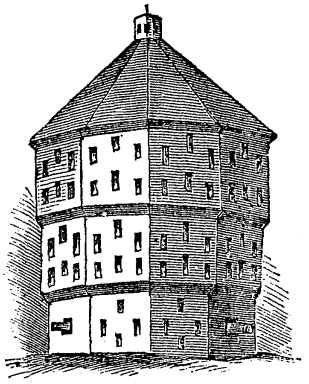


Bar-shot.

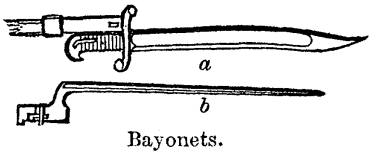


Battery Wagon.

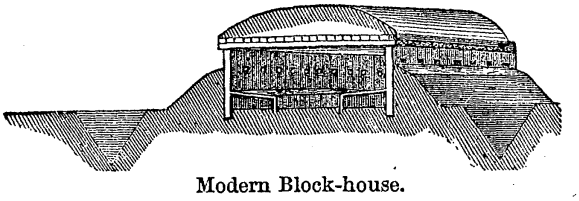
A, bastion, *Barcelona*; *a*, curtain angle; *b*, shoulder angle; *c*, salient angle; *a a*, gorge; *a b*, flank; *a d*, curtain; *b c*, face.



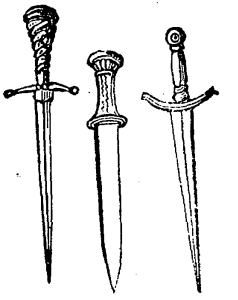
Block-house (U. S. 1780).



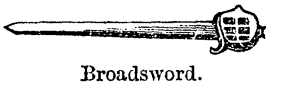
Bayonets.
a, sword bayonet; *b*, common bayonet.



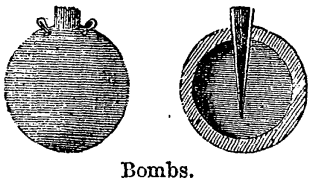
Modern Block-house.



Daggers.

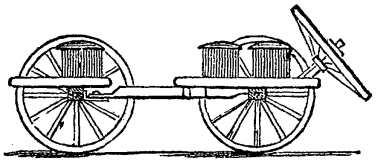


Broadsword.

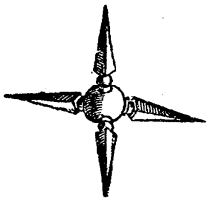


Bombs.

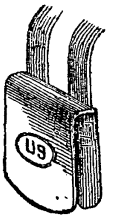
Busby.



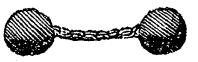
Caisson and Limber.



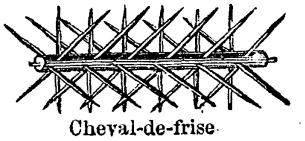
Caltrop.



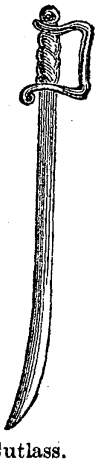
Cartridge-box.



Chain-shot.

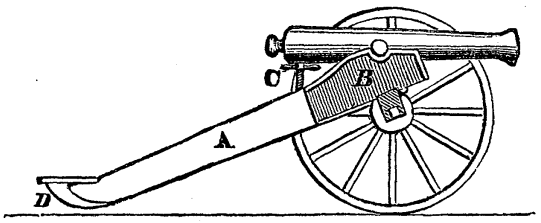


Cheval-de-frise.

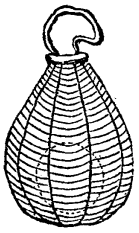


Cutlass.

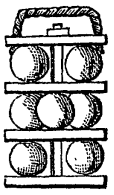
Cimeter.



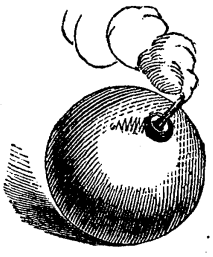
Section of Field-gun and carriage.
A, stock; *B*, cheeks; *C*, elevating screw; *D*, trail.



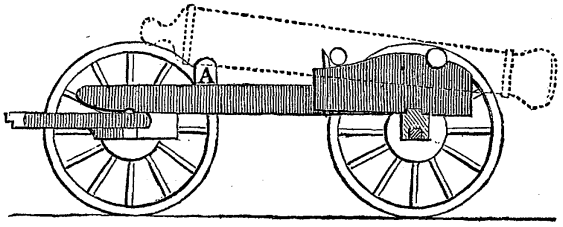
Fireball.



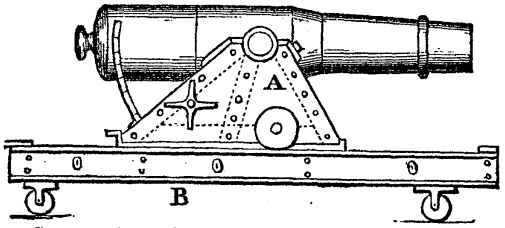
Grape-shot.



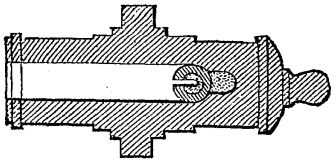
Grenade and Fuse.



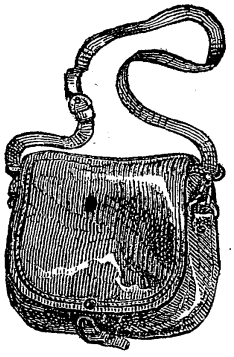
Section of Siege-gun-carriage.
A, bolster.



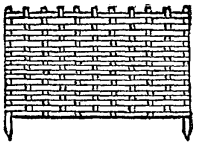
Sea-coast-carriage, for Casemate or Barbette.
A, carriage proper; B, chassis.



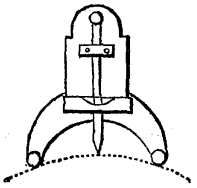
Howitzer.



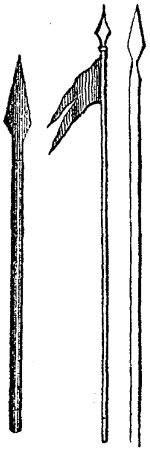
Haversack.



Hurdle.

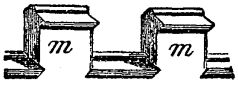


James's Level.

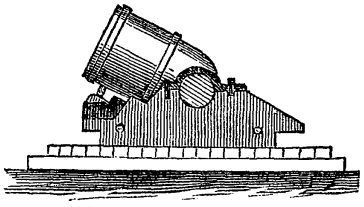


Javelin. Lances.

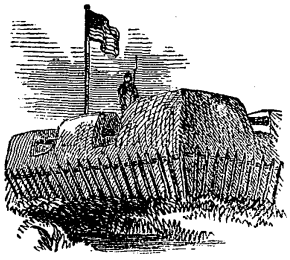
Lunette.



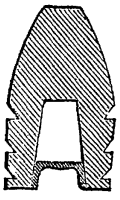
m, *m*, Merlons.



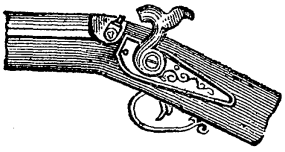
Mortar on its Bed.



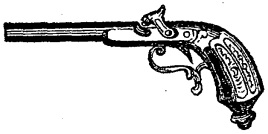
Palisade.



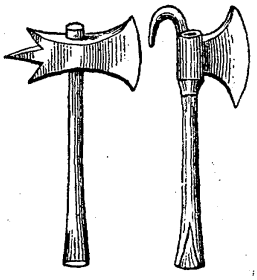
Minie-ball.



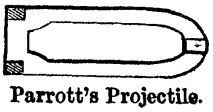
Percussion-lock.



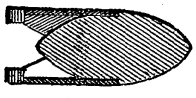
Pistol.



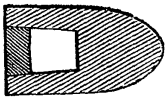
Pole-axes.



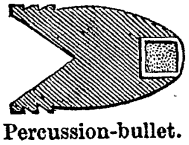
Parrott's Projectile.



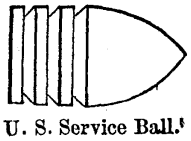
James's Projectile.



Pritchett Ball.

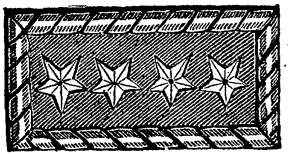


Percussion-bullet.

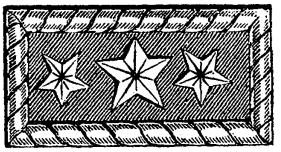


U. S. Service Ball.

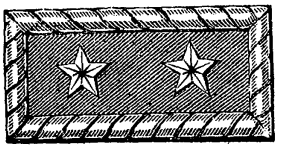
MILITARY TERMS — WEAPONS, &c. — Continued.



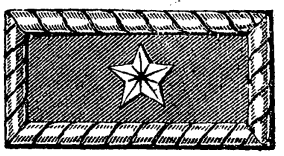
General.



Lieutenant-General.

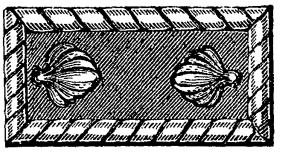


Major-General.

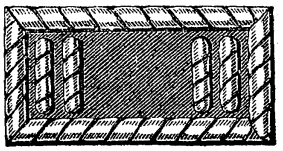


Brigadier-General.

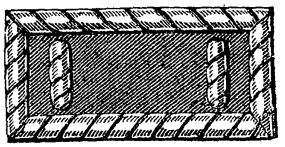
Colonel.



Lieut.-Colonel and Major.

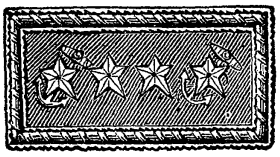


Captain.

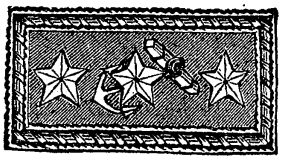


First Lieutenant.

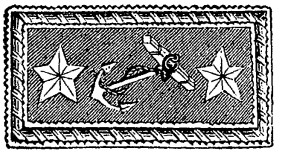
Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Army.



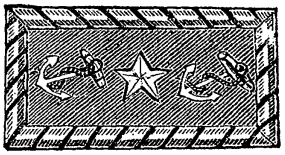
Admiral.



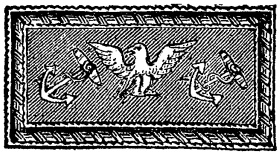
Vice-Admiral.



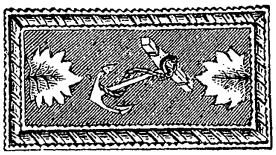
Rear-Admiral.



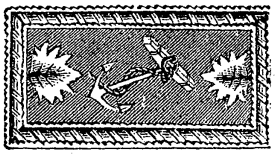
Commodore.



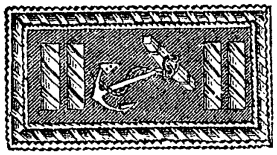
Captain.



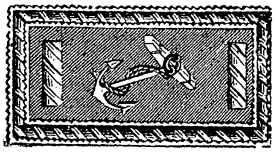
Commander.



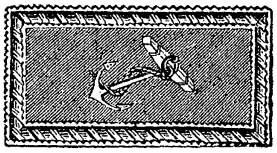
Lieutenant-Commander.



Lieutenant.

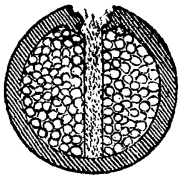


Master.

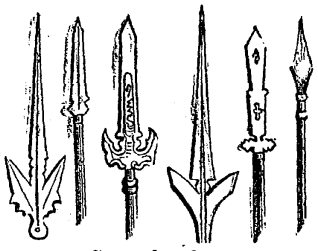


Ensign.

Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Navy.

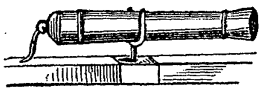


Shrapnel Shell.

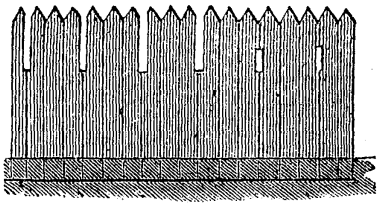


Spear-heads.

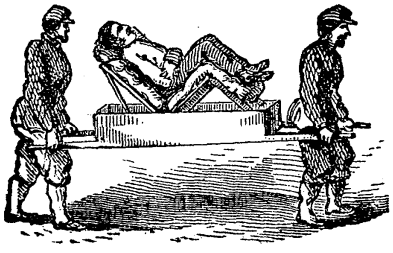
Star-fort.



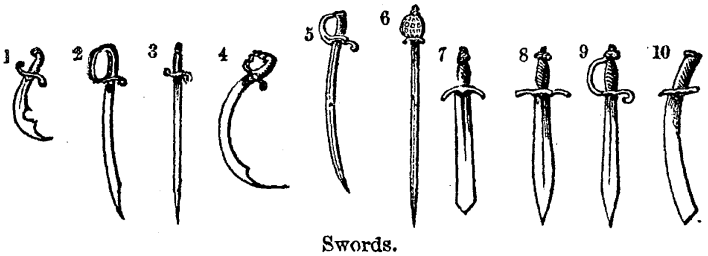
Swivel gun.



Stockade.



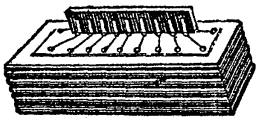
Stretcher.

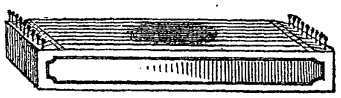


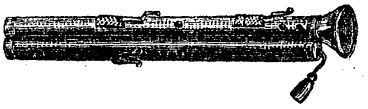
Swords.

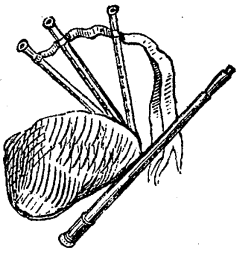
1, Saxon sceax; 2. English hanger, old form; 3, rapier, about 33 inch blade; 4, Eastern cimeter; 5, cut and thrust sword, 30 to 32 inch blade; 6, claymore, or Scotch broadsword, with basket hilt, 40 inch blade; 7, falchion; 8, 9, navy cutlasses, 18 or 20 inch blade; 10, hari-kari, or Japanese disemboweler.

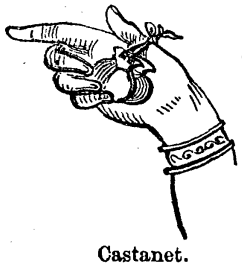
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

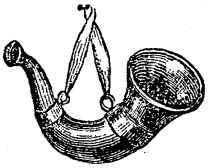

Accordion.


Æolian Harp.


Bassoon.


Bagpipe.


Castanet.

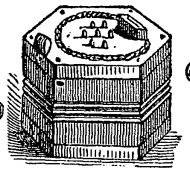

Huntsman's Bugle.

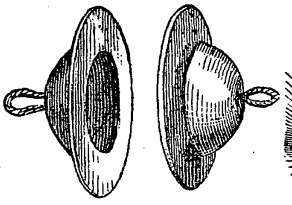
Clarion.

Clarionet.

Flageolet.

Cornet a-piston.


Concertina.

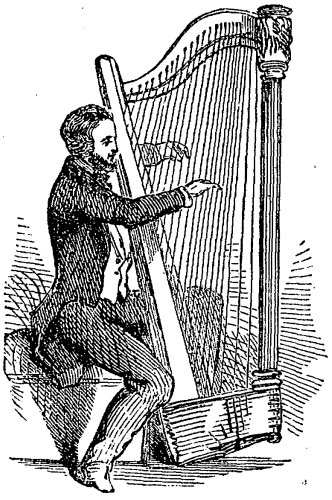

Cymbals.

Drum.

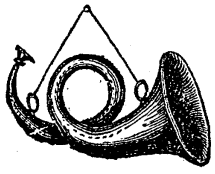
Guitar.

Hautboy.

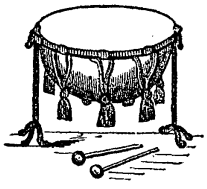
Flute.

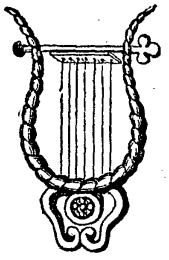

Harp.

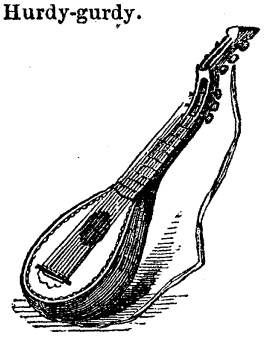
French-horn.

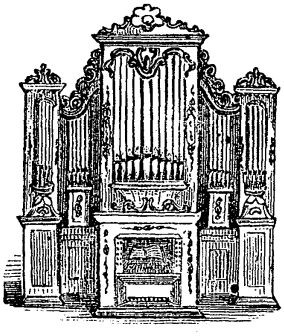

Hunting-horn.

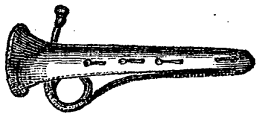
Hurdy-gurdy.

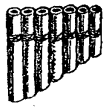

Kettle Drum.

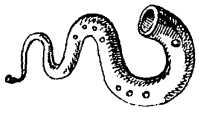

Lyre.

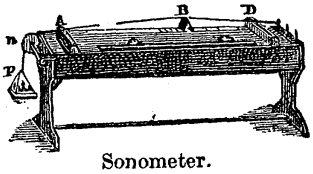

Lute.


Organ.


Ophicleide.


Pandean Pipes.

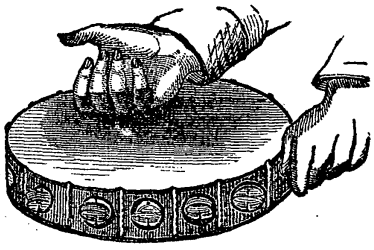

Serpent.

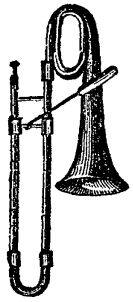


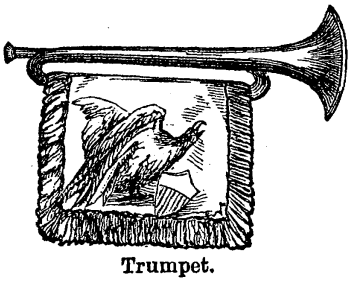
Sonometer.
A D, wire; B, bridge; P, weights.

Tam-tam.

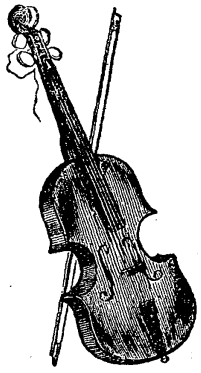
Triangle.


Tambourine.

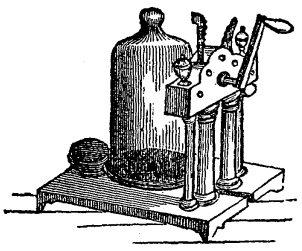

Trombone.


Trumpet.

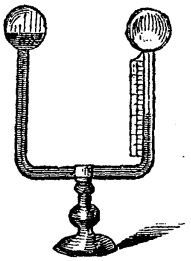
Violin.


Bass-viol.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

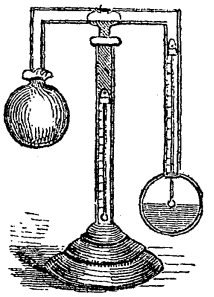


Air-pump.

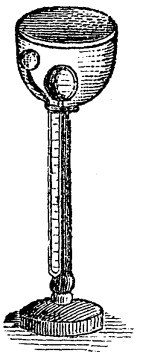


Air thermometer.

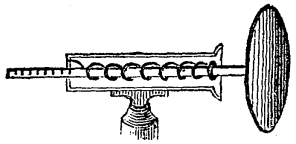
Alembic.



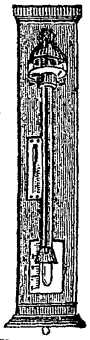
Daniell's Hygrometer.



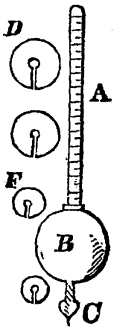
Æthrioscope.



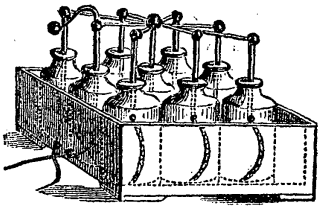
Anemometer.



Barometer.

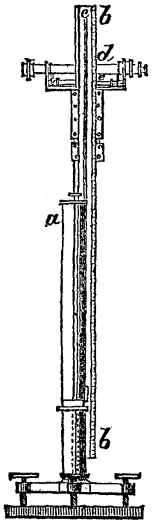


Hydrometer.
A, scale; *B*, ball; *C*, stem; *D*, *F*, weight.

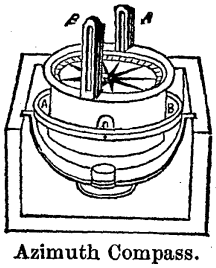


Electrical Battery.

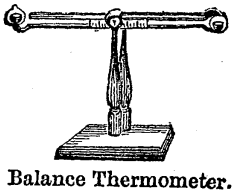
Blow-pipes.



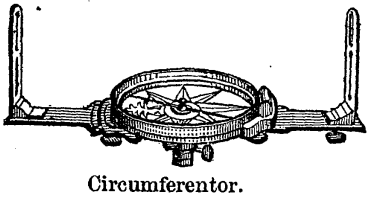
Cathetometer.
a, case *bb*, divided scale; *d*, horizontal telescope.



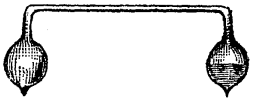
Azimuth Compass.



Balance Thermometer.

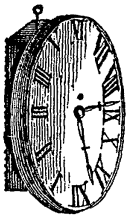


Circumferentor.



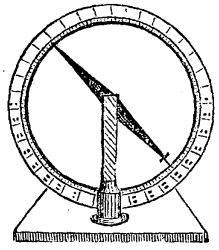
Cryophorus.

Sun-dial.



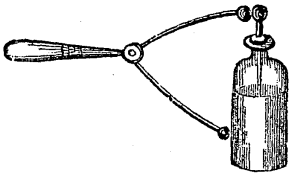
Clock or Watch Dial.

Differential Thermometer.

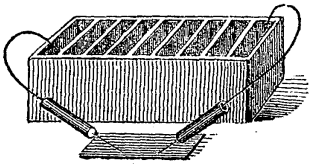


Dipping needle.

Hour-glass.

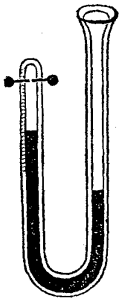


Discharger and Leyden Jar.

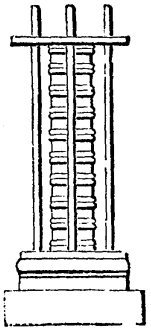


Galvanic Battery.

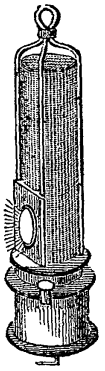
Hydrostatic Balance.



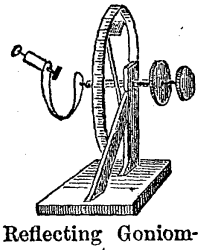
Eudiometer.



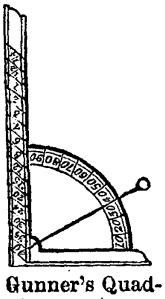
Galvanic Pile.



Safety Lamp.

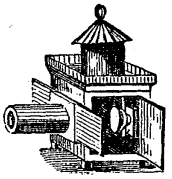


Reflecting Goniometer.

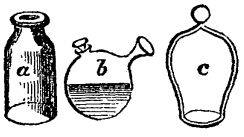


Gunner's Quadrant.

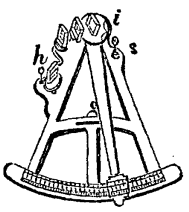
Opera-glass.



Magic Lantern.

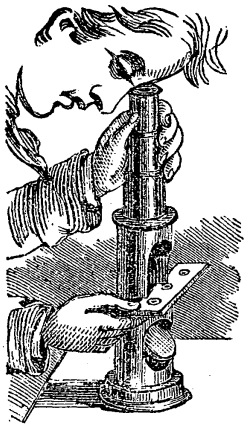


Receivers.
a, cylindrical glass receiver; *b*, gas receiver; *c*, air-pump receiver.

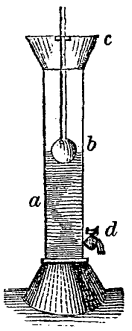


Hadley's Quadrant.
i, index-glass; *h*, horizon-glass; *s*, sight.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS — Continued.

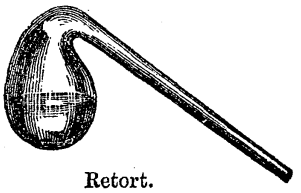


Microscope.

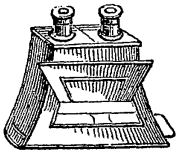


Rain-gauge.

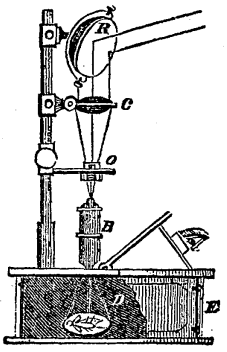
a, cylinder; *b*, cork-ball and stem; *c*, funnel; *d*, cock.



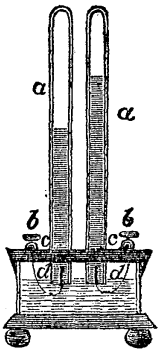
Retort.



Stereoscope.

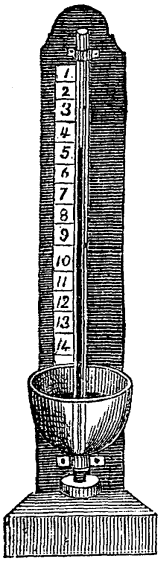


Solar Microscope.

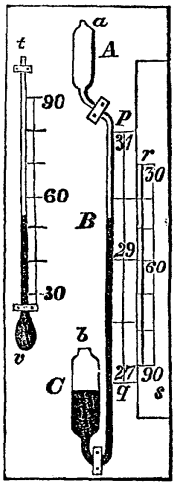


Voltameter.

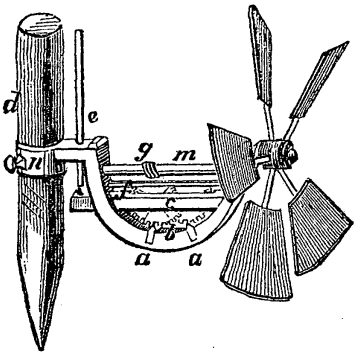
a a, graduated glass tubes; *b b*, binding screws; *c c*, brass bar; *d d*, platina wires.



Tachometer.

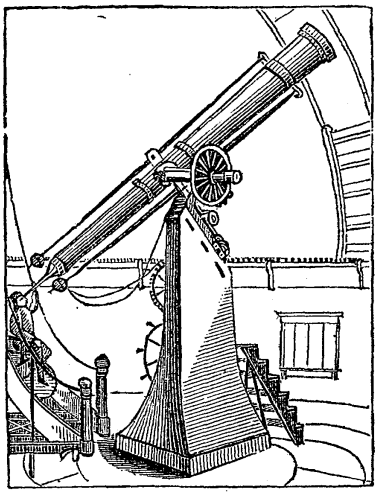


Sympiesometer.

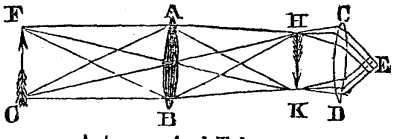


Woltman's Tachometer.

a a, projections; *b b*, toothed wheel; *c*, lever-beam; *d*, pole; *e*, rod; *f*, spring; *g*, endless screw; *m*, beam; *n*, ring.

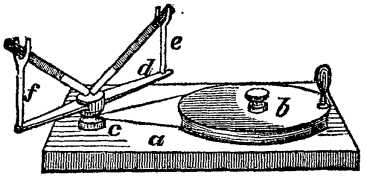


Telescope at Observatory, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



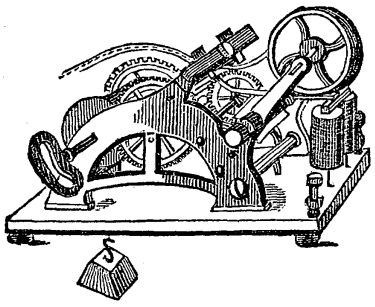
Astronomical Telescope.

A B, object glass; C D, converging eye-glass; F G, distant object; H K, image of the glass; eye at E.

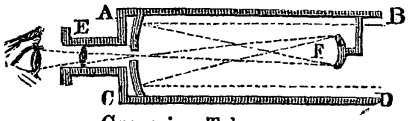


Whirling-table.

a, foot-board; *b*, wheel; *c*, pulley; *d*, arm; *e f*, uprights.

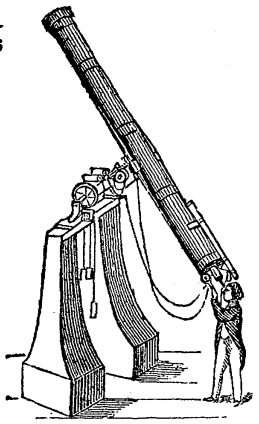


Telegraph, Morse's.

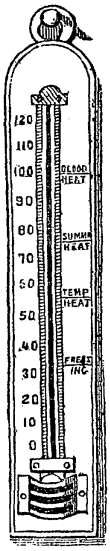


Gregorian Telescope.

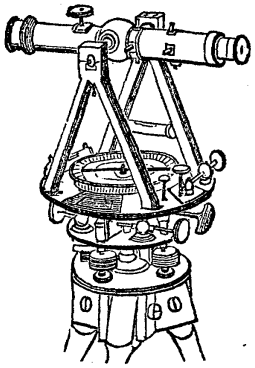
A B C D, section of tube; E, eye-piece; F, small mirror; G H, large mirror, or object; mirror.



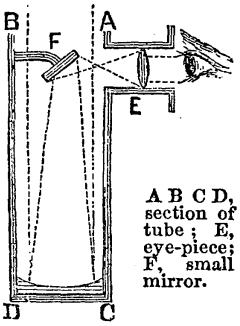
Great Refracting Telescope at Cincinnati, Ohio. Object-glass, twelve inches; focal distance, seventeen feet.



Thermometer, Fahrenheit's.

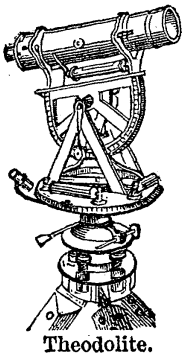


Surveyor's or Engineer's Transit Instrument.



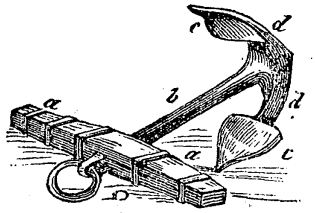
A B C D, section of tube; E, eye-piece; F, small mirror.

Newtonian Telescope.



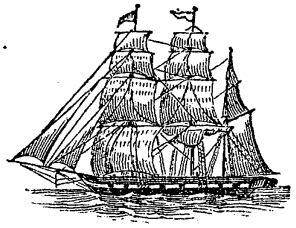
Theodolite.

SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.

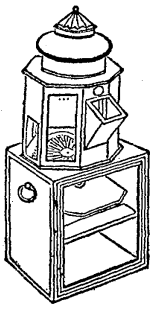


Anchor.

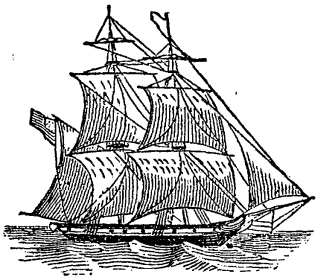
a a, stock; *b*, shank; *c c*, flukes; *d d*, arms.



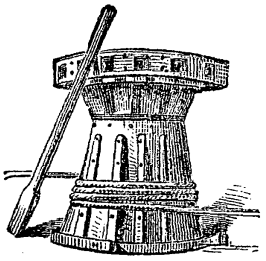
Bark.



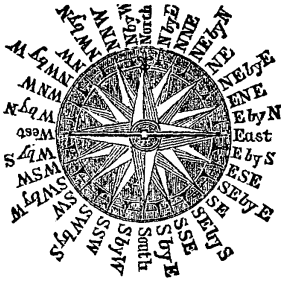
Binnacle.



Brig.



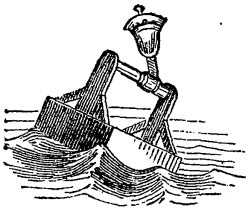
Capstan.



Mariner's Compass.

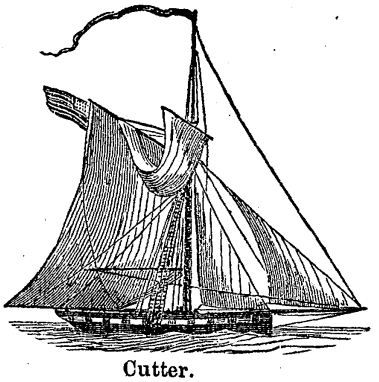
Canoe.

c, *c*, Flukes.



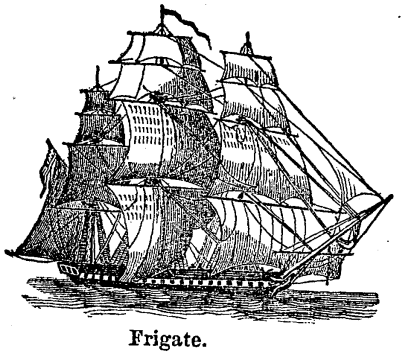
Bell-buoy.

Nut-buoy.

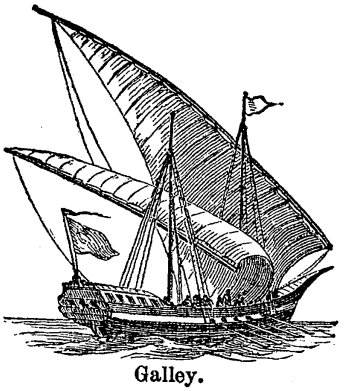


Cutter.

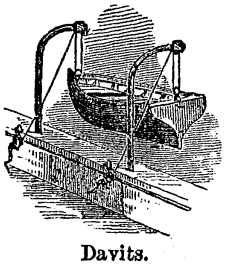
Figure-head.



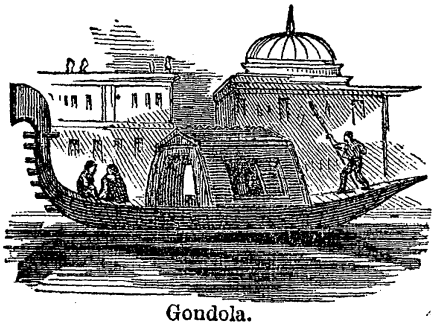
Frigate.



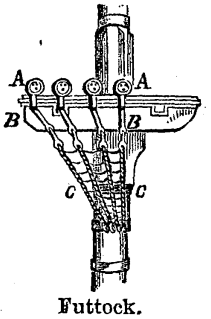
Galley.



Davits.



Gondola.

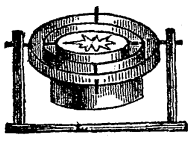


Futtock.

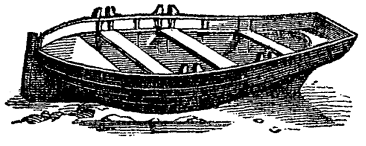
A A, dead-eyes; *B B*, futtock plates; *C C*, futtock shrouds.

Hammock.

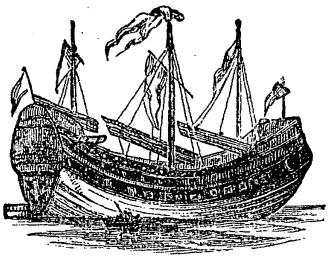
SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS — Continued.



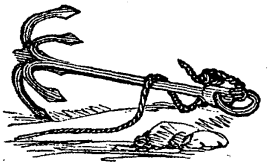
Gimbals.



Jolly-boat.

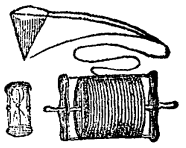


Junk.

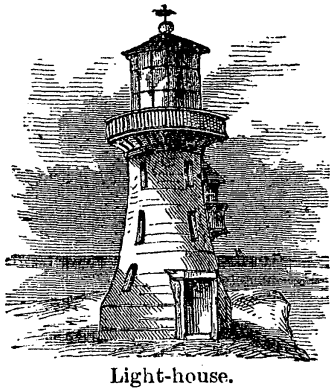


Grapnel.

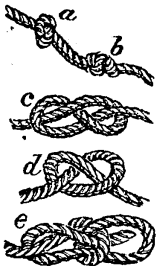
Harpoon.



Log, Line, and Glass.

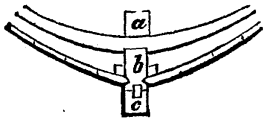


Light-house.



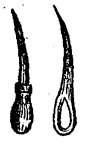
Knots.

a, single knot; *b*, double knot; *c*, figure-of-8 knot; *d*, overhand knot; *e*, bowline knot.

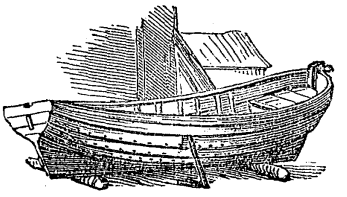


Keelson.

a, keelson; *b*, keel; *c*, false keel.

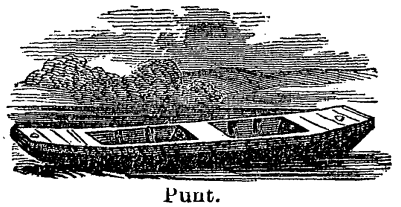


Marline-spikes.



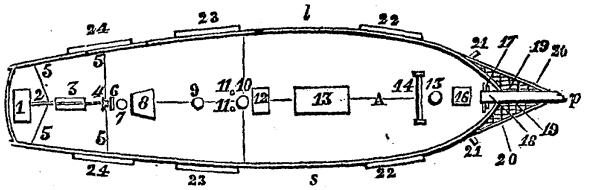
Pinnace.

Life-boat.



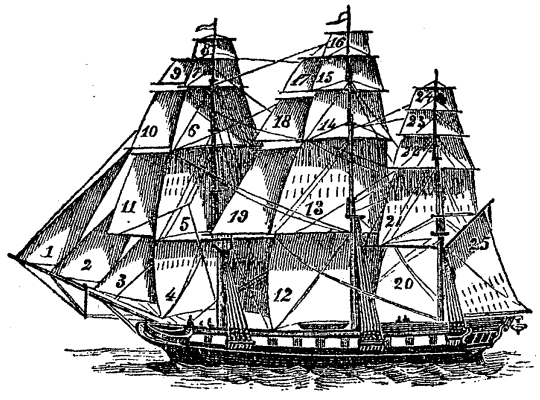
Punt.

Prow of Ancient Galley.



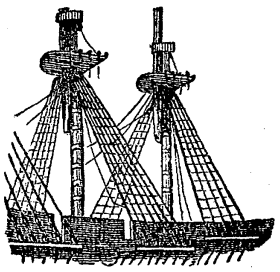
Ship, ground plan of.

p, prow; *l*, larboard or port; *s*, starboard; 1, round-house; 2, tiller; 3, grating; 4, wheel; 5, wheel-chains; 6, binnacle; 7, mizzen-mast; 8, skylight; 9, capstan; 10, main-mast; 11, pumps; 12, galley, caboose; 13, main hatchway; 14, windlass; 15, foremast; 16, fore hatchway; 17, bitts; 18, bowsprit; 19, head-rail; 20, boomkins; 21, bows; 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains.

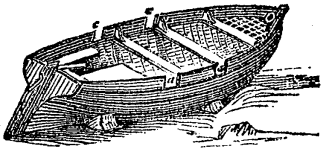


Sails.

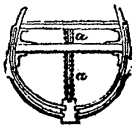
1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding-sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding-sail; 11, foretop-mast studding-sail; 12, main-course; 13, maintopsail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen-spanker.



Ratlines.

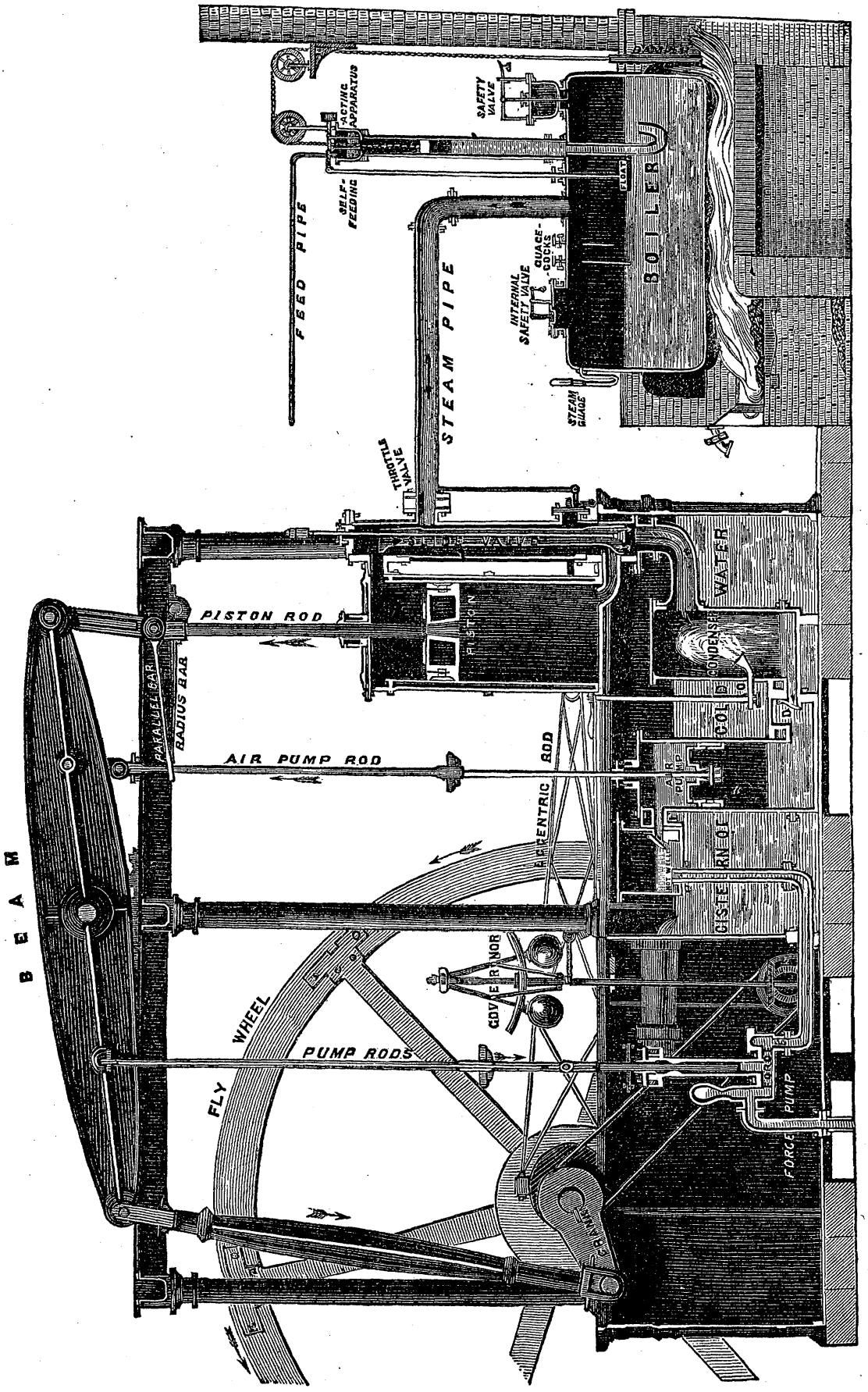


a a, *c c*, Rowlocks.



a a, Samson's Post.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE WITH PARTS NAMED.



☞ Any words in the preceding grouping of Illustrations, not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.